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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

HAS THE REVOLUTION COME TO STAY! Chinese laborers here to compete with mission's ruling to the Supreme When the reaction against graft American labor, "for," he said, "INbegan to take form two or three years ago-and then against the bosses and the machine, which, it was soon discovered, constituted the condition precedent of graft-many, perhaps the majority, of those one would meet on the railways and in the cities believed that the movement was but a temporary spasm of virtue. All the signs now point to the contrary as the fact. The almost unanimous passage of the railway rate bill by the House of Representatives, overwhelmingly Republican and therefore presumably favorable to the railways, caused many to regard that measure with suspicion. This view, however, was weakened by the reflection that the members of the popular branch of Congress, who had less than two years lease of power, and were auxious to secure their reelection, could afford to favor a bill providing for a genuine reform because the long-termed members of the Senate, with a more remote accountability to the people, could be counted upon to defeat it or amend it into harmlessness. And that view has been almost cradicated by the treatment the bill has received since it reached the Senate at the hands of the more stalwart friends of the corporations there, and by the general opposition of the railway interests themselves. While, therefore, the Senate may defeat an efficient railway regulation bill, the fact that all but nine members of the House voted in favor of a

opposition to government by injunction, for example-that strengthened corporation opposition to the Democracy in 1896 and 1900 more than the demand for the remonetization The triumphs of Folk and LaFollette in the West, of Weaver in Philadelphia, and of the movement against the insurance grafters in New York, are merely indications of the same popular comprehension of the virtue of the Democratic declarations in the Chicago platform of 1896 which has torced a Republican House of Representatives in 1906 to pass a railway

regulation bill that excites the oppo-

sition of the railways.

of that body little short of amazing,

years since the Democracy was de-

feated upon its advocacy of that prin-

Other indications of the same character are: the bill just passed by the Senate providing for the punishment of Government officials for the premature divulgence of secret information of Government bureaus in such matters as the crop reports; the action of the Senate committee on privileges and elections, day before yesterday, which instructed a sub committee, consisting of Foraker, Knox and Bailey, to draft a bill to prohibit national banks from contributing money for campaign purposes if the pending measures are not satisfactory; and the widespread agitation for the prevention of the secret and corrupt use of money in national elections. When it is recalled that cated such a measure as the last men-

had. From all of which-to say nothing mative.

n the contrary, that the cumulative nore complete realization of the misarriage of their efforts through the one ordained by the Constitution bstacles supplied by the complex itself, viz: the Supreme Court)-as orm of our government, have at last | nine-tenths of these judges have been roused them.

AN INCIDENT OF THE REVOLUTION.

We had occasion yesterday to enunerate some of the more notable evidences of the revolution which is sweeping over the country in respect to graft in its various forms and the economic humbugs which promote it stitution, he will find Paragraph 2, of or grow out of it. Here is another Section 2, to be as follows: just come to hand. In yesterday's the senate committee on foreign afmaintaining their stringency to- tions as the Congress shall make." wards the coolies, or laboring class, would tend to allay Chinese hostility be added to the Hepburn bill conto us. He urged that there was no fining "original Jurisdiction" in apdesire among manufacturers to bring | peals by the railroads from the Com-

which the questionable arts of the wear out any ordinary shipper. Randall wing of the Democracy succeeded in perverting when the platform came to be framed. The interlineation of a few words in the North Carolina tariff plank, which the national committee adopted with that lowing: far-reaching qualification, changed the whole course of history in this country, tied Mr. Cleveland's hands for three years, and was really the cause of all our subsequent tariff woes. The interlineated words gave the Democratic contention away, for they provided for "protection" of the American laborer against foreign 'pauper' labor. In vain the Vance and Morrison wing pointed out that high-priced labor needed no protection. BECAUSE it was more efficient and consequently cheaper than 'cheap' labor. The stultifying interlineation secured insertion in the platform, and since then the Democracy has not, as a whole, found

It is to be hoped that Mr. Tompkins's clarifying statement may be taken to heart by all the political heirs of the Randall theory who may still train with the Democratic party

THE RAILWAY RATE BILL.

bill which the railways oppose, indi-In his great speech on Wednesday cates a revolution in the sentiment of on the railway rate bill, Mr. Rayner, the masses who control the members the brilliant Maryland Senator, seems to have exposed the feature of the when we reflect that it is but ten Hepburn bill which caused it to receive such warm support at the hands of the Republican house. Mr. Rayciple. We say upon its advocacy of ner said he would insist that the that principle, because it was that bill should contain no provision for and the propositions related to it-like SUSPENDING the orders of the commis-SiON PENDING REVIEW BY THE COURTS, because if the orders were suspended temporarily they would be suspended finally, and after a lapse of three years the shipper would have to try the case over again. In the course of his remarks Mr. Rayner suggested that some railroad lawyer had been instrumental in framing some parts of the bill, and Mr. Foraker asked what lawyer he had in mind. "Not you," responded Mr. Rayner. He added the statement that the suggestion had applied to the provision for the suspension of the findings of the

Interstate Commerce Commission. This is intensely interesting. The reports say that Mr. Tillman was nightily stirred up - on Rayner's side-while Foraker and Lodge lost their temper in opposition to the Marylander's contention.

It looks now as if we were going to

get at the bottom of this business. LIGHT BREAKING ON THE RAILWAY

RATE QUESTION. We remarked yesterday that it was beginning to look now as if we should get to the bottom of this railway rate business-meaning all the hazy features connected with the passage by the House of the Hepburn bill, the "mix-up" in the Senate, and the curious antics of those who gingerly handle the terrifying subject. this little OBSERVER was the only That was because Mr. Rayner had newspaper in America which advo- brought his searching and, we doubt not, his honest mind to bear upon it, tioned as far back as 1893, some idea and because he had first brought to of the extent of the revolution can be view the fatal weakness of the Hepburn bill-a vital defect which is sufficient to explain the almost unaniof the complete restoration of Mr. mous approval which the Republicans Bryan, the ablest and most persis- of the House gave it, to say nothing of tent advocate of the reforms referred those "Democrats" who have Repubto, to leadership in the Democratic lican, or Palmer and Buckner, prinparty-we think we may reasonably ciples. Mr. Rayner's disclosure reanswer the question with which we lated to the provision in the Hepburn have headed this article in the affir- bill which permitted suspension of the Commission's ruling by a court and ambiguous and can be construed The moral of it all is, that the sov- of "competent jurisdiction," and the to mean too much that it would be ereign people of this republic have consequent tying up of a shipper's not become corrupt, along with so complaint for three years. As ninemany of their public servants; but, tenths of the Federal judges of the "inferior courts" (those authorized ffect of information, coupled with a by act of Congress under the Constitution, as distinguished from the

> ily, not to say eagerly, they would come to be arbiters of the questions appealed to them from the Commission by the railroads. We may remark here that if one will turn to Article III of the Con-

declared to be the creatures of the

railroads, it is easy to see how read-

"In all Cases affecting Ambassa-Raleigh News and Observer Mr. dors, other public Ministers and Con-Pence gave some notes of the conten- suls, and those in which a State shall tions of the cotton mill men before be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all fairs, which had the matter of the other Cases before mentioned, [that Chinese boycott under consideration. is, all cases arising under the Con-Mr. D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, stitution, the laws of the United expressed the belief that a relaxation | States, &c., &c.], the supreme Court of the Chinese exclusion laws in favor shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both of the high-class Chinamen who as to Law and Fact, with such Exmight come to our shores, while CEPTIONS, and under such Regula-Unless, therefore, a provision shall

Court, the railroad-made judges proposed legislation." He said: TELLIGENT LABOR, USING IMPROVED of the inferior courts would be MACHINERY, EXCELS CHEAP LABOR." the "courts of competent jurisdic-That is precisely the doctrine which tion" to which the appeal would legislation are alert, have had large action. Vance and his followers so strongly first lie-and they could tie up the experience, and are thoroughly orpressed at Chicago in 1884, but suspended ruling long enough to ganized.

> Mr. Tillman's personal report on the unamended Hepburn bill as it came from his committee, contains the fol-

BILL TOO LOOSELY WORDED. The bill as it comes from the house Mr. Tillman characterized as loosely worded and capable of different interpretations.

Mr. Tillman pointed out that it is generally supposed that the pending neasure embodies the "well digested views of the executive and those of his party whose advice he consents After enumerating the essential

changes from the existing laws regulating interstate commerce, he stated that the most important is found in section 15, in which power is sought to be vested in the interstate commerce commission "after full hearing upon a complaint made to determine and prescribe what will in its judgment be the just and reasonable and fairly remunerative rate to be thereout "where it was at" on the tariff after observed in such case as the maximum to be charged," and to make an order that the same shall go into effect and remain in force for three years, which order shall "go into effect thirty days after notice to the carrier and shall remain' in force and be observed by the carrier, un-less the same shall be suspended or modified or set aside by the commission, of be suspended or set aside by a court of competent authority.

WHERE DIVERGENCE BEGINS.

Concerning this section Mr. Tillman

"Around the first provision the ost earnest and exciting contention has arisen and there is great difference of opinion as to the scope of this clause and the executive powers of the commission under it. On the one hand, it is claimed most positively that congress cannot delegate its power to the commission and thus authorize it to fix a rate, while on the other hand it is asserted with equal earnestness and force that this power is indisputable. Whatever may be the results of this discussion in the senate if the bill becomes a law the final determination of the question at issue must be made by the supreme court. There is, he said, even greater solicitude upon the question of judicial re-

> for producers and shippers. He declared that it is the duty of congress conflicting and contending interests. Mr. Tillman inclined to the view and said he had not the slightest the orders of the interstate commerce

commission by any interlocutory

Mr. Tillman added that at the same

time the people are demanding relief

SENATE MUST FIX OWN ATTITUDE. terlocutory suspensions. The whole question at issue as to giving relief to the producing interests of the country revolves around this feature of the bill. If any decision of the supreme court shall declare that congress is powerless to grant speedy relief through a commission, it needs

surprise and indignation will sweep over the country. Summing up the situation he said: "It is impossible to deny that this great accumulation of wealth in the tion of Secretary Taft, who called athands of the few is such a menace to liberty that the honest patriot stands appalled by the outlook.

After commenting at length upon system of juggling with railroad properties "for the robbery of the masses, Mr. Tillman said

A DANGEROUS PROVISION.

There is a dangerous provision in this bill which, in my judgment, ought to be stricken out, and that is in section 15, where the interstate commerce commission is told 'to determine and prescribe what will, in its judgment, be the just and reasonable and fairly remunerative rate,

The last words are too elastic harmful and dangerous for congress to enact into a law. 'Fairly remuvalue or the fictitious value of the properties?"

Mr. Tillman declared there can be no justice in compelling the people as whole to pay dividends on watered stock primarily to increase the fortunes of men already too rich. "Whatever else congress does

fails to do," he added, "the producers of the country should be relieved from such danger of being compelled to make good the values of overcapitalized railroads as lurks in this innocent looking and plausible provision about 'fairly remunerative rates.' Mr. Tillman recommended that the

amendments to the bill be adopted which would give relief to "the anomalous and outrageous conditions of affairs disclosed as existing in West Virginia." Continuing he said: "Vested with the right of eminent domain to construct their lines and granted liberal franchises and charters, the railroads, designed to be public carriers for the benefit of the whole people, in the last few years have become rapidly transformed into the veriest band of robbers-highwaymen-who do not thrust their pistols in the faces of their victims and demand money or their lives, but who levy tribute in freight rates which are as high as the traffic will bear, deny access to market, monopolize with brazen effrontery one of the prime necessaries of lifecoal—and in every way show their absolute contempt for the people and

A WORD OR WARNING. Mr. Tillman concluded with "a were at once directed to proceed to Ask Your Druggist.

the people's rights."

word of caution to the friends of the "Our full expectations may not be realized at the present session of con- a Moro woman or child, or that he

"The demand of the people for re-

lief from the oppressions and wrongs they now endure may be thwarted Yesterday's telegrams describing by the great influence of the railroad corporations. This influence has hitherto been paramount, and its representatives in the two houses may feel it is safe to refuse to redress the grievances and continue the policy of noninterference. They may ignore popular clamor and either pass no bill at all or enact one that will prove wholly inadequate. They may palter with us in a double sense; 'keep the word of promise to the ear, and break it to

the hope. "Such action on their part, will, in my judgment, be very unwise, and will only dam up the water. The issue will be made the paramount one in the next election, and those who are responsible for delay or inadequate legislation will find that when at last the flood gates of popular wrath and indignation are hoisted there will be some fine grinding

Of like import to Mr. Tillman's concluding words, were those of Mr. Rayner, who concluded his great speech the day before with these portentous warnings:

POLITICAL REVOLT MAY COME.

Announcing that his interests are dentified with the railroads Mr. Rayner advised the railroad managers to accept the pending legislation lest the people take the question in their own hands, organize a political party that will be irresistible and will in the end enact far more stringent provisions. To the railroad officials, he said 'If you fail to take some such advice as this, then I believe you will rue the day. I have no fear that the hour will ever come when ignorance and anarchy will prevail in this country that thought does not disturb me. What I fear is an economic uprising

of the intelligent and substantial property interests of the country against monopoly and unlawful com-binations of centralized wealth. Avoid this strife! Anarchy and socialism can be regulated by laws and put down by force. Intelligence, that is spreading upon the wings of lightning, can never be cowered and de-

THE MORO MASSACRE.

We append the associated press's account, dated Washington, March 14. of the latest phase of the Moro massacre infamy. Leaving aside, for argument's sake, all question of the to hold an even balance between these alleged "necessity" for killing women and children in "battle," the point which concerns the American doubt that it is possible to properly people is the complete demonstraamend the bill so as to prohibit the tion, afforded by this humiliating incircuit courts from interfering with cident, of the crime which we committed when we deserted our republican principles and undertook to hold a distant and alien race in sub-"The senate must determine by its jection. Again, in passing, let us vote what shall be its attitude upon not forget that this infamous episode the questions of court review and in- is another of the evils which the fusion of the Democratic deserters and the Republicans in 1896 and 1900

have caused us to commit. Says the Associated Press:

A cablegram from General Wood re garding criticisms of the recent battle of Mount Dajo on the Island of Jolo no prophet to tell that an outburst of together with correspondence between the President and Secretary Taft on the subject were made public today. General Wood's cablegram was in an swer to one sent to him at the directention to the criticism of "wanton slaughter of Moros," and requested im to send all the particulars.

General Wood's reply denies that what he declared to be the existing there was any wanton killing and says that a considerable number of women and children were killed in the battle, but they were actually in the works when assaulted, that Moro women wore trousers and that children were used as shields. The rely was sent by Secretary Taft to the resident with a note in which the cretary says that General Wood's nswer seems to him to show most learly that the unfortunate loss of ife was wholly unavoidable, to which the President replied that General Wood's answer, 'is, of course, enirely satisfactory."

GENERAL WOOD'S DESPATCH. General Wood's despatch and the uerative rate' on what; the actual President's reply to Secretary Taft's etter follow:

"The Military Secretary, Washington, D. C .:

"In answer to Secretary of War's equest for information on March 12, was present throughout practically the entire action and inspected the top of the crater after action was finished. Am convinced no man, woman, or child was wantonly killed. A considerable number of women and children were killed in the fight-number unknown, for the reason that they were actually in the works when assaulted, and were unavoidably killed in the fierce hand to hand fighting which took place in the narrow inclosed spaces.

"Moro women wore trousers and were dressed, armed, much like the men, and charged with them, The children were in many cases used by troops. These incidents are much to be regretted, but it must be understood that the Moros, one and all, were fighting, not only as enemies, but religious fanatics, believing paradise to be their immediate reward if killed in action with Christians. They apparently desired that none be saved. Some of our men, one a hospital steward, were cut up while giving assistance to wounded Moros, and by those feigning death for the purpose of getting this vengeance. I personally ordered assistance given wounded Moros and that food and water should be sent them and medical attendance. In addition friendly Moros

mountain for this purpose. I do not any American soldier wantonly killed

"Action was most desperate and t was impossible for men, fighting literally for their lives in close quarters, to distinguish who would be injured by fire. In all actions against Moros, we have begged Moros again and again to fight as men and keep women and children out of it. I assume entire responsibility for action of the troops in every particular and f any evidence develops in any way bearing out the charge, will act at

"Very truly yours, "LEONARD H. WOOD." THE REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT. The President's reply follows:

"White House, Washington, D. C.

March 14, 1906: "My dear Mr. Secretary: I have re ceived your letter of March 13th, with accompaning cable of General Wood answering your inquiry as to the alleged wanton slaughter of Moros. This answer, is of course, entirely satisfactory. The officers and enlisted men under General Wood's command have performed a most gallant and soldierly feat in a way that confers added credit to the American army. They are entitled to the heartiest admiration and praise of all their fellow citizens who are glad to see the honor of the flag upheld by the courage of the men wearing the

"Sincerely yours, "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

American uniforn.

Hon. Wm. Taft, Secretary, of War.

APPEAL FOR TIDINGS OF A LOST BOY Dr. Byers, editor of the New Har-

nony (Indiana) Times, requests us to publish the following-which we do with pleasure: An Editor's Appeal to Brother Publish-

ers in Behalf of the Lost Child of

Dr. Byers of Seeleyville, Ind.

If the editor of every paper in the entral west will republish these lines there is no question but what Dr. S. . Byers of Seeleyville, Ind., will reover his little son who was stolen from his home one year ago last May. Dr. Byers has spent his entire resources in seach for his child, and unless the big-hearted members of the press come to his assistance, his son

will grow up an outlaw and an outcast among the lowest people of of longevity beyond any doubt. the earth. It is a cause that should appeal to everyone and no father read ng these lines can do so without a quickening of the heart and a sympathetic throb. It is believed that if this article is re-printed in the newspapers it will form an endless chain that will uncover the lost boy's concealment and return him to his distracted parents. In doing this the profession of journalism will be ful-

filling one of its highest destinies.

Publishers whose circulations touch the Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi extracts from the Chronicle, rememvalleys are especially requested to re- ber the source duce this story of the lost child, a Dr. Byers believes his boy is now on some houseboat waiting to take the road in the spring. There is a reward of \$500, awaiting any information that will lead to the boy's recovery No questions will be asked, and if the abductor himself would deliver the boy to his parents he would not be molested. The bereaved parents are art, for highest general average. Dan heartbroken with grief and want only their child. If each journal will reprint these lines, they will travel to every exchange table in the United States and bring back to a wretched Francis Stewart at 96. nome a child who is now no doubt suffering with cold, unfed and wretched to a degree. Think of what your own feelings would be under similar rircumstances! This appeal is inlicted originally by a publisher who aw Dr. Byers only once, has no personal interest in his quest other than the bond of sympathy that makes the world akin, and is inspired from the belief that the lost boy can only be found through the united effort of the country press, of which he is proud to be a member. His recovery will be a triumph in advertising. and no editor whose heart is placed right will refuse this appeal. Remember, it may be your child next! The following is a description of the lost boy

DESCRIPTION

Richmond Byers, if alive, was years old last July, is of light complexion, has gray eyes, left eye noticibly crossed has a small V shaped nick in the edge of the left car, has sharp chin and a narrow, projecting forehead. He is rather small for his age and is unusually bright and in-f telligent, talking after the manner o a boy much older.

Dr. Byers has searched among the roving bands that frequent the United States and believes that his son can be found among traveling junk dealers, so-called horse traders or movers. He does not think the boy was stolen by genuine gipsies. He thinks he was taken by a wandering band that used him for the purpose of begging in the towns along the route. (Exchanges please copy.)

A Scientific Wonder The cures that stands to its credit maka Bucklen's Arnica Salve a scientific wonder. It cured E. R. Mulford. lecturer for the Patrons of Husbandry, Waynesboro, Pa., of a distressing case of Piles. It heals the worst Burns, Sores, Boils, Ulcers, Cuts, Wounds, the men as shields while charging Chillblains and Salt Rheum. Only 25c. at B. E. Sedberry & Sons drug store.

> The best safeguard against headache, constipation and liver troubles is De-Witt's Little Early Risers. Keep a vial of these famous little pills in the house and take a dose at bed time when you feel that the stomach and bowels need cleansing. They don't gripe-Sold by Armfield,& Greenwood, Druggists.

This is the season of listlessness. headaches and spring disorders. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea is a sure vigorous. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets.

THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION An English Company has applied for a concession to erect at the James-town Exposition a tower, which will surpass in height the famous Tour Eiffel of Paris, which for 17 years has ranked as one of the wonders of the

world. This lofty structure, though it will be situated nearly 20 miles from the sea coast, may be seen by captains of the coast steamers plying the Atlantic. Ten thousand or more incandescent lights will be attached to the tower and a mammoth searchlight placed at its apex will bathe the tower for miles around with bright light.

It will require no less than six relays of elevators to reach the top. These various "lifts" as they are called in England, will terminate at platforms or stories, where it will be necessary to change cars. The cable required for each series of elevators will be not less than 250 feet long, or equal to the length required for a fairsized skyscraper,

The company planning this gigantic enterprise have also under contemplation a scheme of amusements to be located on the several different floors, and they purpose making the tower a veritable exposition in itself. When it is realized that to-day, seventeen years after the Eiffel masterpiece o engineering was reared, it is still a profitable investment, it will be imagined what interest will be created by this loftier structure.

A small pamphlet issued by the Ex-position Company shows that within ten miles of the Exposition grounds there are two hundred thousand prople. This population lives in the four cities of Norfolk Portsmouth Newport News and Hampton, in populous Norfolk County and the Government Reservation at Old Point

WELL-POISED MAJOR STEDMAN, eenyboro Record.

Maj. Stedman has taken on a new lease of life by reason of the Matthews trial. Dr. F. D. Crothers, the expert on mental diseases, etc., from Connecticut, became very fond of the Major and told him that he would live to be a hundred years old unless killed in a railroad accident, and that his mind would be clear to his last breath On account of the standing of Dr. Crothers, Maj. Stedman is made to feel much better, though as a matter of fact he looks always on the bright side of life and is happy under all conditions. He gets the best out of this life and this course is productive

Judge Bryan by the Enemies He

Raleigh News and Observer. The anti-Democratic papers are very fond of quoting the Chicago Chroni cle's abuse of Bryan. It now turns out that the editor of that paper Is UNEXCELLED John R. Walsh, owner of the defunct bank, has been arrested for taking three million dollars "with intent to injure and defraud" the bank, and is

MANCHESTER PUBLIC SCHOOL CLOSES.

out on bail. When you read other

The public school at Mancheste gave a very pleasant closing entertain ment Wednesday evening, March 7 The prizes were won by Miss Alice Starling, for highest number of perfect lessons; and by Miss Mary Stew-Black was found to be the best spell er, his average being 99, closely followed by Miss Mary Stewart at 97. and by Neill Black, James Gibbs and

The following also deserve special mention: Miss Nellie Clark, Herbert Clark, Sam and Albert Starling. The following was the programme of the closing exercises:

Opening address-Miss Mary Stew Recitation-Two Little Girls-Miss Nellie Clark.

Dialogue-Tom's Practical Joke-Misses Clark and Stewart, and Frank Stewart. Tableaux - Curiosity-The Chost

Songs by the School. Dialogue—Storyland, Misses Gibbs, N. and F. Black, Douglas Clark, and Frank Stewart. Comic Tableaux-Family Jars and

others. Play — Mother Goose's Party — Misses Stewart, Clark, Starling_and Fannie Black, Albert and Sam Star ing, Golev Stewart

Old Fashioned Dance-By several children Pantomine-"Nearer My God, to Thee"-Misses Stewart, Gibbs, Star-

ling, Clark, N. and F. Black. Recitation - The Banner Betsey Made-Mary Stewart. Concert Recitation-We are Four-Misses Nellie and Fannie Black, Nel ie Clark and Mary Belle Gibbs

Tableaux-The Goddess of Liberty -Guardian Angels. Japanese Fan Drill-By a class of

Songs by the School. Torture By Savages.

'Speaking of the torture to which some of the savage tripes in the Philippines subject their captives, reminds me of the intense suffering I endured for three months from inflammation of the Kidneys," says W. M. Sherman, of Cushing, Me. "Nothing helped me until I tried Electric Bitters, three bottles of which completely cured me." Cures Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Blood disorders and Malaria; and restores the weak and nervous to robust health. Guars anteed by B. E. Sedberry's Sons, druggists. Price 50.

Indigestion is much of a habit. Don't get the habit. Take a little Kodol Dyspepsia Cure after eating and you will quit belching, puffing, palpitating and frowning. Kodol Digests what you eat and makes the stomach sweet. Sold by Armfield & Greenwood, Druggists.

You feel the life of giving current the minute you take it. A gentle soothing warmth, fills the nerves and blood with life. It's a real pleasure preventative. Makes you strong and to take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Your Druggist.

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and PLANT your garden, no matter whether you use good or lad seed. You may SAVE a few cents on the PUR CHASE price if you buy cheap, unrefin ble seed, but LOSE the rost of the seed and the cultivation, and appre than all, the opportunity of planting at the RIGHT TIME.

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Toilet Specialties ever offered in this city

JUST RECEIVED.

Liquid Green Soap.

Hudnut's Violet Water, Extreme Violet Water. Florida Water, Violet Sonp, Violet Powder,

Piver's Azurea Toilet Water, "Azurea Soap, Rogers & Gallet's Extracts, Soaps, Toilet Preparations

ARMFIELD and GREENWOOD.