

One Of The Results

of liberally using our fertilizers, is to pay off a mortgage on the old farm. Read the following from Messrs. W. Henry E. Bon, owners of the Magnolia Farm, Fayetteville, N. C. "We made \$100 from one acre of sweet potatoes, which was considered to have been worth only twenty years ago. It was not until we began using your fertilizer that we were able to pay off a mortgage on our old farm. We don't use any other."

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**A PROPOSITION FOR CHANGING THE
FORM OF GOVERNMENT.**

A Washington telegram of Thursday's date says:

"A resolution providing for the elections of senators by direct vote of the people has been favorably acted upon by the House committee on election of president, vice-president and representatives in congress. The resolution, which was introduced by Mr. Norris, of Nebraska, makes the term of members of the House four years instead of two. Both propositions are to be accomplished by amendments to the constitution, according to the resolution. The reason why the term of Representatives should be four years is stated to be because no party can inaugurate its policy in two years. 'The people are tired,' the report says, 'of this continuous drama, and as a result are inclined to give no attention to the primaries and the conventions--the very foundation of our political system--the forum wherein the country's interests can best be guarded and protected. With an election every two years the political grafter who thrives on partisan strife and on the nervous uncertainty controlling candidates for office is able to live from one election to another by the 'boodle' secured at his unholy business. The adoption of the proposed amendment would render it less possible for this creature to ply his trade.

"Regarding the election of Senators by direct vote the report says: 'The proposition to provide for the election of Senators by the direct vote of the people has been before the House of Representatives and has received favorable consideration upon several different occasions. A proposition to amend the Constitution having this object in view has passed the House of Representatives at four different times, and each time by a practically unanimous vote.'

LOOHPHOLES OF LAW.

The Atlanta Journal, Mr. Hoke Smith's paper, has a timely article on certain defects in our laws which it is important to bear in mind when we pass judgment on judges or prosecutors. With a system of single legislative chambers, State and national, these defects could be removed without delay. It would require a century at least to change the worst of them in our national laws, under the present system of (four) "checks and balances."

The double chamber in a democracy is an anomaly. It is an inheritance from the old world dynastic governments, and constituted in them a great stride towards democracy--in contrast, for example, with absolute government by a monarch, as in Persia, by the Shah. The concession of a constitutional government with a parliament representative of certain classes--as recently, by Russia, and long ago by England, etc.--was necessarily made step by step, and the upper house represented the monarch in the earlier steps and the nobles in the later ones. England, with her elastic and progressive constitution, while retaining the semblance of a double house, is governed by but one--as our people are just beginning to find out.

It will be seen that the reason for electing senators by the people is the circumstance that the people are now held to be fit for constituting the electorate of senators as well as of representatives. Therefore the "check" on the people's representatives provided by the senate would no longer exist.

As to the other proposition of the House Committee--viz: for changing the terms of the Representatives from two years to four--the reasons assigned by the committee would probably cease to exist, as soon as the people realized that they could secure the prompt execution of their will when they elected a new Congress.

**THE CONSTITUTION COMING INTO
FASHION AGAIN.**

It has been but a few years since the discussion of constitutional questions was laughed at. That was because the constitution was invoked against the party in power. A notable example was the ridicule heaped on the Bryan Democrats for objecting, on constitutional grounds, to holding colonies and subject peoples. The papers of to-day are calling attention to the great change that has taken place in the popular attitude to discussions of the nature referred to, and they attribute the change to the awakened interest of the people in the kind of government which rules (but should serve) them.

The papers are right in this view to a certain extent; but there is another and very important reason why the people listen four hours to a speech on constitutional law. That is that the popular movement for a change in the despotic conditions of our government, as at present administered, has become so serious and so menacing to the beneficiaries of the system, that the latter's attorneys in the Senate have adroitly seized upon the constitution as a weapon of defense against those very persons (the people's representatives) who heretofore have been the chief users of it.

There isn't anything whatever in the contention of Spooner and Knox--that Congress has no power over the inferior courts--as any schoolboy

**BAILEY'S ARGUMENT AND ORATORY
SWEEPS ALL BEFORE IT.**

Yesterday's dispatches gave wonderful accounts of Senator Bailey's speech on the Railway Rate bill, delivered Tuesday in reply to the Pettifoggers in the Senate who call themselves Constitutional lawyers. No such speech has been heard there in many a day. He concluded, says the Associated Press, "amidst an outburst of applause which the chair found it impossible to suppress. Mr. Knox was among the first to offer congratulations and Mr. LaFollette patted Mr. Bailey affectionately on the back."

Following are the telegrams concerning this great event, in part:

For more than four hours to-day Mr. Bailey held the undivided attention of the Senate with a speech in reply to Mr. Spooner and Mr. Knox and just before its conclusion there was a significant suggestion from Mr. Hale indicating the possibility of an understanding and an early vote on the railroad bill.

The day was one of the most notable in the recent history of the Senate. Very few Senators were absent at any time during the day and every seat in the galleries, public, private, Senatorial, Executive and Diplomatic was held by its occupant with marked tenacity.

Many members of the House of Representatives also crowded into the Senate Chamber. Mr. Bailey was congratulated by many of his colleagues of both parties.

The close attention given throughout the four hours was all the more marked in view of the legal character of the argument. Mr. Bailey set out with one end in view of establishing the soundness of his contention that Congress has power to deny to the inferior United States courts the right to suspend the orders of the Inter-State Commerce Commission pending the final decision of cases arising under the proposed law. This he undertook to do by citing innumerable decisions of the courts and quoting many other authorities. These citations were interspersed with his comments.

Mr. Hale announced his willingness to accept the anti-suspension amendment and expressed confidence that if Mr. Bailey would on the other hand agree to a broad court review there would be comparatively little difficulty in reaching an agreement on the bill. In response Mr. Bailey said that he did not believe that review by the courts could be denied under the constitution.

"If," Mr. Bailey said, in the beginning of his speech, "Congress can destroy proceedings in equity, in case of the inferior courts derived their power from acts of Congress and not from the Constitution direct. These proceedings are left as the only point of distinction between the judicial power of the United States and the jurisdiction of the Federal courts, for which Mr. Knox and Mr. Spooner contend.

"As for himself, he considered this a very fine point, so fine indeed, that he felt it would go far to justify Mr. Tillman's characterizations of the beneficiaries of the law.

"It is difficult," he said, "to believe that intellects like those of the Senators from Wisconsin and Pennsylvania can contend for such an absurdity as that we contend for in holding that when Congress confers any power on a court it confers all power on them.

"The Congress has not only asserted its right to deny to the courts the right to issue writs of injunction but it has asserted its right to deny them the privilege of issuing the great writ of liberty, the writ of habeas corpus."

Mr. Bailey then undertook to show that Congress has exercised the power to abridge the right of the courts to punish for contempt or to issue writs of mandamus, asserting that the courts have no inherent power and that "it is the duty of the Federal courts to intelligently follow the lead of Congress, but to obey the law that Congress makes for them."

"If," he added, "Congress has the right to restrict the power to punish for contempt, in God's name has it not the right to limit the power of injunction, which has been so greatly abused by so many Federal judges?"

Mr. Bailey entered into an elaborate argument to show that the courts could not intelligently follow the lead of Congress, which seem to proceed on the theory that there should be no restrictions upon the judiciary.

"The power to create and the power to destroy must include the power to limit. The Senator from South Carolina has been pressing this point as a cornfield lawyer," he said, "and the constitutional lawyers have never yet been able to satisfactorily answer his contention."

Mr. Bailey disavowed that he had any intention of attacking the courts, but he said that he had himself known some courts that were guilty of abuses, hence it was necessary to place limitations upon all of them. Moreover the manifold duties of the judges would prevent their giving the careful attention necessary to railroad questions. He contended that commissioners could be found as competent as the judges of the courts.

"And," he added, "if we cannot get commissioners equal to some Federal judges I know, God save the Republic."

Expressing his gratification at sentiment in support of his proposition, he expressed the hope that Mr. Spooner and Mr. Knox would see the situation as he does. "Then," he said, "we might have a new national emblem in the big stick and the pitchfork--a new day of justice instead of a day of hate."

He had no apprehension concerning

SALMAGUNDI'S COMMENT.

CAMERON, N. C., April 9, 1906.

MR. EDITOR--We are tired, oh, so tired, through the criminal carelessness of the saw mill managers we are suffering from the effects of forest or woods fires. Set it out or start it generally about the middle of these dry, windy days, and the fences and stacks of the natives and their cattle, hogs and sheep are at the mercy of the wind and fire in a piney woods and wire-grass region, and it seems there is no redress for the damage they inflict upon the people. Many of these so-called business men are not worth the dynamite it would require to shatter the gourd where brains were wont to be, and as for the heart it must be completely ossified, hard as a flint, or the shin bone of a sheep. They say these are accidents. But no rational creature will gulp down such assertions, because he realizes that he who so declares slaps his maker in the face and abuses the five senses given to enable him to protect himself, and at the same time avoid tramping on another's rights.

No sir, all intelligent people know there is no such thing as what they call accidents. It is only the essence of unadulterated carelessness, mixed with an indefinite quantity of meanness. According to the theory of the accident policy man, the second advent, or coming of Christ, would be accidental. When questioned concerning that matter, he answered that man did not know, nor did the angels. And then he told his disciples to be ready, meaning that they be found at all times doing right, feeling justly, never setting the woods on fire to the injury of their fellow creatures.

Now, some of the smart A-lecs will probably jump on us with Webster's Unabridged. But Webster made mistakes or was in error sometimes. Honesty, said he, is the best policy. But that honesty inspired by a policy is not honesty at all. Honesty was born in heaven, was passed to earth amidst the thunders of Mount Sinai and covers the length, breadth, height and depth of the eighth commandment, and is a never dying principle, there condensed in four words, to wit: "Thou shalt not steal." Of course that means neither directly nor indirectly. There is much whispering the devil around the stump in this fashionable world of to-day, but it will cut no figure with the Book-keeper who cannot err.

We presume Lex is now a careless reader. He complains of not hearing from "Sal" and the Apostle Paul. Now "Sal" don't amount to much here nor there, but why should he not hear from the great Apostle to the Gentiles everyday if he so desired, is a mysterious indeed. Where are those letters he wrote to the churches, and his advice to Timothy? Are they on the high shelf or in the bottom of the big chest? Fish them up or down. "Sal" will come whenever he can.

FENCE OR NO FENCE.

A. C. P. thinks we remember the crowd called the Legislature of 1905. We do remember reading something about it. Some of the editors said they were the brainiest set ever assembled at our State Capital. We do not dispute that. It was the heartlessness of the tribe we deplored. They were mostly lawyers, and no good for the common weal. A lawyer must be a lawyer, if he would win his case in court, especially a criminal lawyer, and they are all criminals, or try to be--that is the brainy ones--and we believe the old man Laughinghouse said they had succeeded so well that it was about as rational to expect an application of holy water in the infernal furnace, as to look for justice in our modern courts. As for us, we have enough of the holy set. It was said they passed twelve hundred bills, and the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot said, that if they did not repeal thirteen hundred former acts, old North Carolina was hurt. We agree with the Pilot. Let us resolve to send servants with more heart, even if they have less brains. These big brain men like Byron often do the world more harm than good. Let us look up honest, big-hearted men for the next set. The Watts bill and the Ward bill are only miserable makeshifts and passed in the interests financially of foreign manufacturers of strong drinks. So believe the good people of the Old North State. We are done with machine politics. We are now, and always have been, democratic in principle, but we feel homesome. Our so-called democratic leaders are worshipping a strange god now.

As ever,
SALMAGUNDI.

FINE SENTIMENTS MISDIRECTED.

Here is a bit of poetry that seems to have been inspired by the contemplation of the failure of our governmental system, as perverted by the vile war of '61-'65:

A HOLY NATION.
Let Liberty run onward with the years,
And circle with the seasons; let her break
The tyrant's harshness, the oppressor's spears;
Bring ripened recompenses that shall Supreme amend for sorrow's long arrears;
Drop holy benison on hearts that ache;
Put clearer radiance into human eyes,
And set the glad earth singing to the skies.
Clean natures coin pure statutes. Let us cleanse
The hearts that beat within us; let us mourn
Clear to the roots our falseness and pretense,
Tread-down our rank ambitions, overthrow
Our bragged moods of puffed self-consequence,
Plow up our hideous thistles which do grow
Faster than maize in May time, and strike dead
The base infections our low greeds have bred --
But far from the truth is any approach to what we suggested above. Who, reader, do you suppose, wrote those beautiful verses? It was Richard Realf. And who was he? The Richmond Times-Dispatch, from whose literary department we have clipped his poem, tells in these words: "Richard Realf was born in England in 1834, of poor parents, and began writing poetry at an early age. His early work attracted the attention of Tennyson, Miss Mitford, Miss Jameson, Miss Martineau, and others, and they secured the publication of his volume, 'Guesses at the Beautiful.' He dabbled some in sculpture, and even studied agricultural science. In 1854 he came to New York, where he wrote stories of slum life, and assisted in establishing some institutions for the relief of the poor. He joined the first free soil parties moving to Kansas, and was arrested. He did newspaper work until he joined John Brown's party. He was Brown's secretary of state. He was arrested in connection with the Harper's Ferry affair, enlisted in 1862, was wounded, taught a black school in South Carolina in 1867, and for years led a hand-to-mouth existence, all that time writing poetry, some of it of the most exquisite beauty. Family troubles resulted in his suicide in San Francisco about 1875."

JUDSON ITEMS.

Miss Annie Johnson is spending this week with relatives at Sledman. Miss Maggie Smith recently spent some time with relatives at Brunt.

Mr. D. E. Williams, of Bladen, was in this section Sunday.

Mr. Charlie Averette and daughter, Miss Bettie, of 71st, spent last Sunday at the home of Mr. Alex. Johnson.

Mr. R. P. Hayward and Mr. Smith, of Fayetteville, were in this vicinity Sunday.

The Misses Crutchfield, of Brunt, spent Sunday at the home of their uncle, Mr. Henry Clark.

Mr. Newell McDaniel, of Hope Mills, was in this section recently.

Mr. Frank McDaniel, of Ashpole, who has been absent from these parts six years, made us a visit a short time ago.

We had a good Sunday School at Judson last Sunday. A large crowd attended. Mr. Herbert Clark is our superintendent, and we think he is a very good one indeed.

Mrs. Henry Clark spent last Sunday with Mrs. Love McDaniel.

Mrs. Love Sessions is spending this week at St. Paul's with relatives.

Mr. Guilford Horne, of Clarkton, recently visited relatives in this section.

Mr. James McDaniel, Sr., was a caller at Mr. James Carter's last Sunday.

Miss Bessie Horne was a pleasant caller at Mr. T. J. Hayward's Wednesday afternoon.

Misses Sallie and Annie Young and Miss Dunham were callers at Mr. Tarice Olinth's Wednesday p. m.

April 12, 1906.

FLORIDA HILL ITEMS.

After a long absence this scribble will appear again to tell of a few of the happenings in this section.

The delight of the farmers, last week was a favorable week for farm work, and they did their best to catch up, but most of them are still behind, and the present indications are that they will get farther behind, as it is raining today, Monday, and the old saying is that if you are hindered on Monday you will be hindered all through the week, but the farmers are to be congratulated, as some of them are selling their last year's cotton for 11 1/2 cents, and some are refusing to sell at that. They will farm more on the intensive plan this year than ever before.

Rev. J. J. Hall filled his regular appointment at Lebanon Sunday afternoon. A large congregation was present. His next appointment is on the first Sunday afternoon instead of the second, he having accepted the invitation to preach the commencement sermon at Buies Creek on the second Sunday.

With regret we learned of the death of Raeford, on the 3rd inst., of Mrs. U. D. McLean, who was Miss McDuffie before marriage, and was for several years a teacher at Raeford Institute, besides having taught at various places in the surrounding country. Her funeral, which was conducted from the Presbyterian church Wednesday afternoon, was attended by scores of her former pupils. We feel that we are speaking the sentiment of all who knew her when we say to know her was to love her.

Miss Addie Williford returned home Saturday, after spending a week with relatives in Robeson.

Some of our young people are being reminded of the fact that it is April fool time.

The recent frost killed about all of the peaches, but the apple trees are just beginning to bloom.

Mr. Buchanan, of Wade, attended services at Lebanon Sunday.

Messrs. Andrew Williams and Emmitt Beard were callers at Mr. Daniel Rain's Sunday afternoon.

Best wishes for the OBSERVER.

April 9. RALPH.

BRUNT ITEMS.

It seems like spring is with us again, as the beautiful flowers and leaves have made their appearance at last.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Croom, of Fayetteville, visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hall, of Brunt, Sunday.

The fishermen are having good luck this spring. There are a good many catching lots of shad. The Kingfisherman caught nine in one day. Will let you all guess who the Kingfisherman is.

Mrs. M. H. Hall, of Alderman, was a visitor at Mr. H. H. Hall's Sunday.

We are glad to note that Mr. Eli Bradford is able to be up again.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Nuniate visited relatives and friends in Fayetteville Sunday.

Misses Ada and Rena Hall were callers at Mr. Daniel Clark's Sunday.

Miss Amelia Hall went up to Fayetteville Sunday p. m.

As "Bad Sam" spoke in the last week's "Items" about the girls' getting married, I think there are some more Bad Sams in our community that want to marry, too.

Mrs. W. J. Evans, of Ivanhoe, N. C., is visiting relatives and friends at Brunt.

Messrs. Bob Carver and Jesse Carter visited friends on Little River last Saturday.

We are listening to hear the wedding bells ring.

With best wishes to the OBSERVER.

WILD ROSE.

CARTHAGE, R. F. D. NO. 2, NOTES.

Mr. A. M. Vow made a business trip to Carthage Tuesday.

Cedar Grove Sunday school was organized on Sunday, the 1st inst., and is in active work again.

W. L. Blackman visited at Jonesboro Tuesday.

Mr. J. C. Vandegrift left for South Carolina on Saturday, April 1st.

Mr. Geo. Thomas made a business trip across the river on Tuesday.

There was preaching at Ephronia and Center on Sunday, April 1st, by Rev. Arrowood and Rev. Broom respectively.

Mrs. Janet Wadsworth is better, we are glad to report.

Mr. W. J. Wadsworth went to Jonesboro Friday.

Misses Jennie and Marion Wadsworth went to Carthage Saturday to attend the teachers' meeting.

Rev. M. D. McNeill filled his regular appointment at White Hill Sunday. His text was in Ruth, 2:3.

Sunday school at Cedar Grove Sunday evening.

Mr. W. L. Blackman has been appointed list-taker for Carthage township.

The little daughter of Mr. P. A. Fisher stuck the stem of a large weed about three inches in her leg last week while playing in the field. It became necessary to carry her to Dr. McLean, at Carthage, who soon extracted it.

Mr. Alex Thomas is better, we are glad to state.

We learn that there was a fire in the Union community last week, but did not do much damage.

Mr. Read has resigned his position as tram engineer for Mr. J. C. Vandegrift.

Messrs. W. D. Wadsworth and W. O. Brady, of Victor, N. C., visited relatives and friends here Sunday.

There will be Sunday school and prayer-meeting at Cedar Grove next Sunday morning at 11:30 o'clock.

The young men of our community are on foot to get up a secret society for boys between the ages of 14 and 21. Already five members are enrolled. The name of the society is The Coming Men of America. We hope the lodge will stand in the days to come.

SCOTCH LADDIE.

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