FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 1906.

NEW SERIES-VOL. XXIII---NO. 11,113.



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### PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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D. T. OATES, Attorney-at Law, Rooms 2 and 3 K. of P. Building, FAYETTEVILLE,

O. K. NIMOCKS, Attorney-at-Law, Office K. of P. Building, 'phone 229,

General law practice; Notary Public. H. McD. Robinson, John G. Shaw. (Notary Public)

ROBINSON & SHAW Attorneys-at-Law, Office 121 Donaldson Street, Fayetteville, N. C. Prompt attention given to all

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FAYETTEVILLE, . N. . JOHN W. BOLTON, Attorney-at-Law, Office over Frank Beasley's Store.

K. of P. Building,

Notary Public. H. S. AVERITT, Attorney-at-Law,

(Notary Public). Office over Beasley' Store. Fayetteville, N. C. \* J. H. MARSH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Office 103 Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

DR. SEAVY HIGHSMITH, Physician and Surgeon. Office: Highsmith Hospital.

I. A. McKETHAN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, OFFICE: McKethan Building.

331 . . . 'PHONES . . . . 205 Dr. E. L. HUNTER, Dentist,

North-east Corner Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C. Dr. J. R. HIGHSMITH DENTIST.

Office: Highsmith Hospital.

# Easter Flowers.

SUNNYSIDE FLORAL NURSERY, (James M. Lamb & Sons), Fayetteville, N. C.

We will have EASTER LILLIES, CALLA LILLIES. CARNATIONS, white and pink, ROSES, white and pink

NARCISSUS, &c. In plants we have a great variety PALMS, FERNS, DRACENIAS, including the beautiful SAGO PALM. Order early please.







#### JUDGE GANTT'S ORATION.

Judge James B. Gantt, of Jefferson City, Mo., the major-general commanding the Missouri division of the Confederate Veterans, was the orator of the reunion at New Orleans. He is accounted one of the ablest of the Missouri judiciary, is a justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri, and is, so he told this writer two years ago, descended from Fayetteville ancestry. The press dispatches say that his address was a scholarly resume of the war, and its causes and effects. He box. said, in part :

"Our citizenship for 40 years since that great struggle has stood every test that could be expected, whether in peace or war. I have said on other occasions, and I repeat it now, that the Spanish War was worth every life that was lost and every dollar that was spent; if for no other reason, that it taught the Northern people that the South and the old Confederates and their sons were as jealous of the honor of our national flag, and would fight and die for it as readily as any other section of the country. The North knows, as we know,

that it was Ensign Bagley, the son of a Confederate soldier of North Carolina, who gave his life as the first sacrifice of the war; that Hobson, of Alabama, the son of another Confederate, braved the Spanish guns in the harbor of Santiago and added luster to the American Navy; that it was glorious 'Joe' Wheeler, in whose honor the veterans of both the Union and Confederate armies and the survivors of the Spanish War met at -Atlanta a month ago to pay their tribute of love and admiration, who held the American lines at Santiago and when our relations with Spain over Cuba became critical the honor of the United States and the protection of American citizens was committed by Northern Presidents to that other splendid Confederate, Fitzhugh So that, thank God, the day of suspicion and distrust of our fealty to our country has forever passed away, and no sane man, North or South, any longer sees aught to cordemn or criticise in our reunions.

"The ex-Confederates and the South are glad that peace once more broods over our entire land, and that out of the ruins of the sectional wall that once divided us have sprung the flowers of peace and fraternal feeling. It was a graceful act on the part of President Roosevelt in appointing Stonewall Jackson's grandson to a cadetship at West Point, and in detailing Fitzhugh Lee's son for service at the White House. In so doing did he expect these young men to cease to cherish as their richest heritage the names of their immortal sires? If ever the bronor of our flag should be imperiled, does anyone doubt they will remember that it is theirs not only to defend their country, but to prove themselves worthy of the names of Jackson and Lee?

MOTIVES MUST BE UNDERSTOOD

come from these reunions and the perpetuation of our organization; that we but delay the coming of that day of universal fraternity that is essential to the welfare of our common We deny it. If the Union is to be perpetuated it must be a union of indestructible States, each of the same dignity with the other under the Constitution and laws. We submitted our differences with our Northern brethren to the arbitrament of arms-the only court to which sovereign States can go when all argument and peaceful overtures fail and we lost, and have in perfect faith accepted the consequences; but it can never be a matter of indifference to any self-respecting, honorable people that history shall record that did not think Judge Graham was "a they are traitors. We are unwilling great obstructionist." My reply was, that our children shall rest under the stigma that their fathers were guilty of treason-the most despicable of crimes.

"A calm and dispassionate discussion now, 40 years after the last gun has been silenced, can hurt no one; but it is demanded for the truth of history, and surely no section ought | The people of Granville county can to be afraid of the truth. We feel that the time has come when we may vendicate to our chrildren, to the world and to our brethren of the North the purity of the motives which led to our action in 1861, and of the cause for which we made such supreme sacrifices."

#### EXTRANEOUS CONTRIBUTIONS BY CORPORATIONS.

Yesterday's Raleigh News and Ob-

erver contained the following:

The Board of Audit and Finance of Raleigh yesterday declined to approve the donation of \$250 made by the Board of Aldermen of Raleigh in aid of the San Francisco relief fund. "This was not because the Board of Audit and Finance desired to do this. for they regret the necessity of refusal to approve the donation, but do so

as it is unlawful under the provisions of the Charter of Raleigh. "This is set out in section os, sub section five, of the charter, which under the head 'Of Crimes and Penalties' says 'Any Alderman or other officer of the city who shall \* \* \* \* make any appropriation, donation, gift, sale, transfer or payments, di-directly or indirectly, of any money, property or credit of the city for any use or purpose other than for the exclusive use and benefit of the city of Raleigh, and of the people resident therein, unless herein otherwise provided, shall be guilty of an infamous crime, and upon conviction thereof in the Superior court shall be adjudged to pay a fine of not less than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one year or more than five years, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court, and at law for the recovery of

tracted or misappropriated, paid or This settles the matter, but in

the whole amount so unlawfully con-

donation thought it was forbidden by

The Charter of the City of Favetteville does not, we believe, contain a like provision to that in the Raleigh charter, quoted by our Raleigh contemporary; but, in our opinion, barring the specific legal penalty, the charter of Fayetteville, and every other act of incorporation, necessarily includes a like inhibition. The perversion of public and semi-public day, and its practice opens Pandora's

We trust the proposed appropriation by the City of Fayetteville will be reconsidered and abandoned, and the amount made up by pro rata increases of individual subscriptions, if practicable. If not, then by increase by those who share our view. A city which is \$70,000 behind in its sinking fund should be just before it is gener-

So far as this writer is concerned, he will gladly add, pro rata, the amount necessary to make good the withdrawal of the City's subscription, and he respectfully asks his fellow-subscribers to do the same.

Let every tub stand on its own bot-

LAUGHINGHOUSE CONTRASTS LAWVERS OF THE KITCHEN AND GRAHAM KIND WITH THE USUAL SENATORIAL LAWYER.

Captain Laughinghouse has the following timely letter in a recent issue of the Raleigh News and Observer.:

I have just read that great speech of my young friend, Will Kitchin, in opposition to the subsidy for the Democrats are with him in this matter. He is the type of lawyer that I have so much admiration for. I have

thousand or more to have espoused the other side of this bill; thank God he is not made that way. How different I have seen it in the Legislature of North Carolina. In the Legislature of 1903 I was on a visit to Raleigh and was invited by an old chamber. The hot air in the chamfarmer friend who was a member of ber vaporizes, and drives off the alcothe House to go over to the Senate, to witness a contest over a bill introduced by Durham county's representative to compel the railroad to build a suitable depot in Durham. In that fight I found three of the brightest lawyers in the eastern part of the State pleading with all the power they could muster to defeat this most righteous measure. I said to my old friend: "What does it mean that our eastern attorneys here as Senators are fighting for the railroad against the interest of the people?" His reply was, "They are retained by the railroad; that Senators here often get more from the railroad fighting one "But we hear every day from well- bill than the State pays them for the meaning people that no good can whole term. Now we have only fifty members in our Senate. The sever or eight Republican Senators are always on the side of railroads and corporations. The railroads generally succeed in electing ten or twelve of their own attorneys as Senators, so you can readily see that they have only to retain seven or eight to defeat any measure that may be passed by that

more representiive body called the House. We had in both branches of the last Legislature some splendid lawyersmen of the highest type-but they were in the minority and not admired by the class that can be retained by the railroads after they have been elected to the Legislature. I was asked by one of the latter class if I Your diagnosis is incorrect. I consider him a destructionist of more bad legislation than any other member of the House; that he is always on the people's side, and his great legal ability and long experience enables him to detect the evil trend of bad bills and fight them from the beginning. do the State no greater service than to keep him in the Legislature as

long as they can get him to serve. I trust you will continue to keep this matter of who will represent us in the Senate before the people, and that the next Senate will not be under the control of railroads.

## PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Another significant item in the progress of the Revolution is described in the following taken from an ex-

CURRENCY REFORM.

Most of the experts who take part in the "currency symposium" in Moody's Magazine argue for a currency "adjusted to commercial needs, rather than one "restricted by the debt of the nation." The ideal system would cut loose from Government bonds. According to Professor Fisher: Elasticity can never be secured for our bank-note currency until it is separated from the Government debt. It is certainly an absurd system by which the Government needs to keep perpetually in debt in order that banks may issue currency, and that the bank-note currency can never be expanded beyond the debt which the Government happens to owe.

Another way to put it is to say that the currency system is stuck in a bond-secured quagmire. The more bonds we issue and the greater the artificial market made for them, the deeper we get into the mire." a bad panic, according to Moody's will end the evil by demonstrating its ruinous effects. Our present system concentrates money in the financial centers - in "reserve cities" - and makes money cheaper there than in the country, with the result that farmers pay often 3 per cent, more than is paid in New York.

Salve! Salve!! Spread the Salve, but let it be Pine Salve, natures rem their laudable purpose the Board of but let it be Pine Salve, natures rem Aldermen will be applauded. Of edy for cuts, burns sores, etc. Sold course no member who voted for the by McKethan & Co.

ARTIFICIAL SILE.

We have received the following in terestingarticle from Mr. Gerald Mc Carthy, the StateBiologist :

A textile fiber which has recently come into the market is artificial silk. This is a French development which is yet scarcely on its feet, but promises a great future. The present output is about 1/4 that of animal silk, or about 4,000 tons per annum. The selling version of public and semi-public price is about \$3.50 per pound, as funds is one of the crying evils of the against \$4.50 for animal silk. The day, and its practice opens Pandora's France, but there are also factories in Belgium, Switzerland, Germany Spain and Italy. So far, there has been nothing done

in this line in America, owing, prob-

ably, to the high price of alcohol in this country. In France alcohol, for use in manufacturing, is tax free, and costs only about 22 cents per gallon.

Artificial silk is produced from the vegetable compound cellulose, which linters-can be used for this purpose. The cotton or pulp is first cleaned and next soaked in a mixture of three parts sulphuric acid and two parts of penditure of this mail that no greater uble in a mixture of alcohol and ether. A bath of some drying oil, such as cotton seed or castor oil, is used after the nitrating bath. The solution between the amendment proposed by thus produced is a syrup-like liquid which is run into a closed tank, and subjected to a pressure of several atmospheres. This tank has at the bottom a number of glass tubes having a diameter of about one one Southern Railway. Niney-five out of every hundred of North Carolina and of any convenient length. The outlets of the tubes dip into or overhang a basin of cold water. Through these capillary tubes, by the air presno doubt he could have gotten ten sure in tank, the liquid now called pyroxylin is forced in fine streams, which coagulate and harden immediately they touch this water. From the water bath the now solid threads are wound on spools and passed through a heated and ventilated

> hol from the threads. By suitable tubes this alcohol is carried to a condenser, where it is removed and used over again. The dried threads are very combus tible, and are next treated to a bath of sulphydrate of ammonia or potassium and then washed in cold water. They are now become no more inflammable than ordinary spun cotton. The fiber is then ready to be soun into cables or fasicles of any desired

diameter. The resulting thread is

very tough and supple, and more lus-

ber vaporizes, and drives off the alco-

trous than animal silk. The special uses of artificial silkand for which it is superior to animal silk-is in lace making, and for weaving fabrics in which the pattern stands in high relief. Such goods are tape tries, upholstery and brocades. The fabrics are as durable as any animal silks. This fiber is also the best known material for making incandescent mantels for gas burners. Mantels of artificial silk when impregnated with salts of thorium and ceri um, give the best possible light, and last about six times as long as ordinary mantels. Artificial silk filaments, when carbonized, make excellent "carbons" for incandescent electric lights. The filaments when treated with shellae and castor oil are used for making tooth brushes. Cloth made from artificial silk can be bleached white, and fast dyed with red, blue, violet, saffron or black dyes

of the aniline group. Sulphate of soda is the mordant employed. In the manufacture of artificial silk the chief items of expense are labor and alcohol. A factory turning out daily 1,100 pounds of artificial silk

fiber will use about : 1,300 lbs. of cotton or other natural 15,000 lbs. of acids. ffiber.

13,000 lbs. of alcohol. 2,700 cubic feet of water. Motive power equal to 250 horse

power will be required, and a working force of about 700 persons. In the above estimate of alcohol

and acids, the amounts estimated are the initial supply. Most of the alcohol and a good part of the acids may be recovered and used over and over. The manufacture of artificial silk

cannot be made profitable using tax-ed alcohol. But with tax-free alcohol, such as French, German and English manufacturers enjoy, there seems to be no reason why the production and weaving of artificial silk should not become extensive and profitable industries in the United

Alcohol, for manufacturing puroses, can be produced in America cheaper than in any European coun-

In the United States the best and cheapest source of alcohol is probably the sweet potato. One acre of good land, under intensive cultivation, will easily yield 300 bushels of sweet potatoes, at a total cost of about \$23.00. This cost includes labor, fertilizer and rent. Three hundred bushels of sweet potatoes, of such varieties as Southern Queen, Norton and Yellow yam will yield about two thousand pounds of raw sugar, which will produce one hundred and twenty gallons of alcohol. Cost of alcohol per gallon about 19 cents.

Selected and bred especially for alcohol making, the sugar and alcohol yield of the sweet potato can be neary doubled, reducing the cost of the alcohol in proportion.

Another available source of alcohol is sorghum. In North Carolina one acre of good land will grow twenty ons of sorghum at a cost including fertilizer, labor and rent, of about \$60.00. This quantity of sorghum will yield 5,000 pounds of fermentible sugar, which will produce 300 gallons of alcohol. Cost of alcohol per gallon about 20 cents.

In his Washington letter to the Raleigh News and Observer, Mr. Pence says that Mr. Simmons has introduced an amendment to the Postoffice appropriation bill as fol-

"Provided that no part of the appropriation made by this paragraph shall be expended unless the Postmaster-General shall consider and so find that such expenditure is necessary in order to promote the interests of the postal service, and in such case no greater sum shall be paid for such facilities than in the judgment of the Postmaster-General is a fair compensation for the services to be rendered by said trunk line or lines.'

Mr. Pence adds the following: Speaking to-day of his amendment

Senator Simmons said: "It is understood that the Postmaster-General, while refusing to substance is also the basis of silk- make any estimate for this service, has worm silk. The raw material from heretofore claimed that the appropriwhich artificial silk is produced is ation made for this special service was chiefly cotton fiber, though paper and wood pulp can also be used. The lowest grades of cotton—stains and cretion in the matter. The object of my amendment is to make it plain that Congress not only puts the quesbleached by chloride of lime. It is tion up to him but also requires him nitric acid. The temperature of the sum shall be paid for it than is a fair acid bath must be held between 35 consideration for the services to be degrees F. and 100 degrees F. This performed by the railroad, thereby treatment is called nitrating, and has for its end to render the cellulose solone is made, all elements of bounty or subsidy.

The point was made to-day that there is not such a wide difference Senator Simmons and the proviso in the present bill. This clause appears in the present bill carrying the fast mail appropriation:

"Provided that no part of the appropriation made by this paragraph shall be expended unless the Postmaster General shall deem such expenditure necessary in order to promote the interests of the postal ser-

#### REDUCED - RAILROAD FARES AND FREIGHT CHARGES, AND TAXATION OF RAILROADS UPON BASIS OF DIVIDEND VALUATION.

The following has been received by the officials of the Democratic party in Cumberland:

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COM-MITTEE OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY. GENTLEMEN: - I respectfully rejuest that you cause the enclosed an ouncement to be fully published in your county, so that the democrats of your county will be informed before they meet in convention to select their delegates to the State Conven-

tion. I am sending this request to every County in this State, and hope that the people will be reached in this way. It is their cause. It is their CONTEST FOR EQUALITY AND EQUITY IN THE MATTER OF TAXATION.

Please give this to such den papers, as will publish it without charge, and to such other agencies, as will give the matter wide publicity would pay for the matter as an advertisement, if I were able to do so. am obliged therefore to rely upon the people, who are favorable to this reform, to aid in the work of seeing to it that the people are informed that the contest is on for reform in the matters outlined in my announce ment, as enclosed herewith Very respectfully,

JACOB A. LONG. Graham, N. C., April 21, 1906.

The announcement referred to is as

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA I hereby announce myself a eandidate for the nomination of Corporation Commissioner by the State Con vention.

I pledge myself, if nominated to do all in my power to establish: 1st. Passenger fares at two cents

2nd. A reduction of freight rates to a point which will leave the railroads fair and reasonable dividends on the actual value only of their property, after excluding watered stock and bonds and exorbitant salaries. ard. Taxation of railroads upo

the same valuation upon which they are entitled to earn dividends. I respectfully ask the support of all who tavor these reforms in the interest of the public.

JACOB A. LONG. Graham, N. C., April 21, 1906.

Mr. Long's platform, as above, i clear cut, easily comprehended and to the point. Virginia, Maryland, Ohio and other States are moving for 2 cents fares. There is no apparent reason why North Carolina should stand still, and we heartily approve Mr. Long's platform.

## Human Blood Marks.

A tale of horror was told by marks of human blood in the home of J. W. Williams, a well known merchant of Bac, Ky . He writes: "Twenty years ago I had severe hemorrages of the lungs, and was near death when I began taking Dr. King's New Discovehave remained well ever since." Settled Colds and Bronchitis, and is and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

The tar that is contained in Bee's Laxative Honey and Tar is harmless. It is not coal tar, but is obtained from is the best remedy for colds because it

MR. SIMMONS AND THE RAILWAY THE TUSCARORAS ALSO PRODUCTS OF

[By Charles Frederick Stansbury.] Norfolk, Va.

One hundred and three years after Captain John Smith and his fellow colonists had planted the English speaking race permanently on American soil at Jamestown namely in 1710, a singular exodus of a tribe of

North Carolina red men occurred. On the date mentioned the Tuscarora tribe of Indians, which had sojourned in and around Bertie county. North Carolina, from time immemorial, pulled up stakes, dismantled their tepees, loaded their lares and penates upon the ever useful pony, ate their last meal in the Southland home by the smouldering light of the dying camp fire, and turned their backs upon the home of their fathers and the bones of their ancestors.

It was a singular procession and a remarkable exodus, as this picture sque the dues to support its county and tribe led by braves in all the weird panopy of war, followed by squaws panpooses and camp animals, turned their faces toward the greatest natural wonder in the world-the falls of Niagara-in the neighborhood of which, though probably unknown to in a county. them, they were to work out their future destiny.

The present day visitor to Niagara Falls buys trinkets and basket ware and unique objects colored with the splendor of barbaric art from the descendants of the Tuscarora emigrants of 1710. Many of them lived in the region surrounding the Falls, but the bulk of the tribe has been for some time quartered upon the Indian Reservation near Buffalo, New York. Visitors to the Pan-American Exposition will recall the attractive and interesting exhibit made by them at that great show.

The Tuscarora tribe proposes to revisit the Southland in 1907 and erect their wigwams, or perhaps a seventeenth century Indian stockade, within the beautiful enclosure of the Jamestown Exposition. Here, after two hundred years, the descendant of the emigrating tribe will smoke the pipe of peace with the pale face within a short distance of the home of his forefathers. Curiously enough, the tobacco from which he draws his solace is as direct in descent as himself. having been grown in uncrossed generations from the seed which his forbears took with them when they fol lowed the beckoning of the polar

The camp of the Tuscaroras will undoubtedly prove to be one of the most interesting features, from a picturesque and historical point of view, of the Exposition at Hampton Roads

#### HOW THE GOLDEN GATE CITY IS MEETING THE SITUATION.

Vesterday's Baltimore Sun gives this resume of the situation:

San Francisco was visited by a new arthquake shock, which lasted neary a minute, threw down the ruins of burned buildings and also caused a bad scare.

Stores are being reopened and the city is beginning to plan the work of reconstruction.

President Roosevelt in a message to Congress, asked for appropriations the expenditure of which will provide work for 2,100 men in San Francisco. The Citizens' Relief Committee of San Francisco has been consolidated with the California Red Cross, the distribution of all supplies and accounting for contributions being placed

under the War Department. The branch mint at San Francisco has begun to ship out its first coin and bankers are going there to find opportunities for the employment of

It has been ascertained that three firemen were killed and 19 fire companies were put out of commission. The insurance losses will be shared y 107 companies and the total for which they are liable is estimated at \$175,000,000 to \$200,000,000.

General Greely reports that 1,005 njured are being cared for in hospit-

It is proposed by the Utah Board of Education that the 18,000,000 school children be asked to contribute s or to cents each for the rebuilding of 15 schools destroyed in San Francisco.

The greatest loss of life proportionately, if not actually, is believed to have occurred in Santa Rosa, where a little girl was rescued alive after four days in the ruins.

## FOR CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION.

The Revolution continues to progress. Chief Justice Walter Clark, who has long been eminent as an advocate of popular rights, as opposed to the unlawful encroachments of the Federal government, will to-day make an important address before the University of Pennsylvania. Col. Olds's yesterday's Raleigh letter contains the following:

"Chief Justice Walter Clark will deliver an address Friday evening at Philadelphia before the University of Pennsylvania. His subject will be Some Defects in the United States Constitution and the Necessity for the

Federal Constitutional Convention." ∮udge Clark will, we are sure, elucidate his great subject with his uncommon powers of eloquence and logic. We trust that he will (so far as he may before such an audience) ry. It completely cured me and I point out the necessity, largely if not It entirely caused by the triumph of cures Hemorrhages, Chronic Coughs, Force in 1861-65, of reconstructing the only known cure for Weak pur government upon the lines of the Lungs. Every bottle guaranteed by Swiss government and of the practi-B. E. Sedberry's Sons Druggists. 50c cal part of the British government of

A dose of Pine-ules at bed time will usually relieve backache, before morning. These beautiful little globules the pine trees of our own native for- are soft gelatine coated and when ests. Bee's Laxative Honey and Tar moistened and placed in the mouth you can't keep from swallowing them. acts on the bowels-thus expelling all | Pine-ules contain neither sugar nor colds from the system. Bee's is the alcohol-just gums and resins oboriginal Laxative Honey and Tar, tained from our own native pine forout 20 cents.

Gerald McCarthy,

Biologist, N. C. Dept. Agriculture.

and is best for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, lung and bronchial bladder, kidney, blood and backache after meals. Sold by McKethan & Co.

containg, inalgestion, ests, combined with other well-known bladder, kidney, blood and backache after meals. Sold by McKethan & Co.

Co

NOT A WHITE DELINQUENT.

statement

The FAVETTEVILLE OBSERVER of Monday contained this remarkable

"The list of unpaid taxes, now being published in the Observer by Sheriff Marsh, shows one notable fact -that there is not in Cross Creek township a single delinquent white tax payer. This is evidence both of prosperity in the city and its suburbs, and of faithful official work by Sheriff Marsh.'

The city of Fayetteville is in Cross Creek township and when it is stated that there is not a single delinquent in the city or township outside the city we can begin to appreciate the meaning of the splendid condition prevailing at Fayetteville. It shows not only a prosperous state of affairs but a splendid citizenship that does not evade or neglect the payment of State governments. We congratulate Fayetteville upon this splendid statement and we doubt if it can be equalled in North Carolina, Of course, the sheriff did his part and evidently is an official worth having

#### SALMAGUNDI'S COMMENTS.

MR. EDITOR

CAMERON, N. C., April 23rd, 1906.

In the Southern Presbyterian of oth inst, we note a reference to the eruption of Mount Vesuvius and the nding of the natural lives of ten thousand people who were in the wake of the streams of molten lava that issued from the craters. That was a natural cause, and of course a natural consequence, and the editorial writer strongly insinuates that in this there is special providence to arouse mankind to a sense of their obligations to the great First Cause (as Pope believed, least understood). And this reference of the scribe who scribbles for the Southern Presbyterian is proof positive that Pope was correct. According to Sacred History all is made plain. There is a coincidence, as we learn from the prophets, and the Apostles and Jesus Christ himself agree on all these matters pertaining to nature, which are fixed facts unhangeable. A supernatural power is back of it all. Then if the vius eruption was a special visitation to show to the world what God can do the prophets, apostles and the Lord himself have spoken and acted in vain

to an unbelieving world. The scientific presumption is that this earth was a red hot cinder or molten mass held in a certain position by a balance constructed by supernatural power or force, incomprehensible to our finite conceptions. And the cooling process is gradually proceeding. But in some localities fires are still smoldering not far from the surface, as evidenced by the eruptions of Vesuvius and other burning mountains, and frequent earthquakes in divers places. Now it seems to us that these things ought to be fairly well understood, from our knowledge of the existence of internal fires and our understanding that three-fourths of the surface of the planet is covered with water. It is easily understood that water would follow a crack in the earth to these local fires. Then we have a combination-a mixture of fire and water-which, when it gets a "move on," is lively, we may say ir resistible so far as our powers of combatting are concerned. This volume

of steam usually follows the crack by which the water reached the locality of the fire; hence the greater destruc tion to small islands and along the coast of larger bodies of land or great continents. No, reader, there is no special prov idence about this matter. It is the natural process of final settlement. We would say to you all: Exercise your powers of reason to avoid the avalanches that are ever awaiting an opportunity to migrate to the centre of gravity. Not a sparrow falls independent of Hislaws. Then trust him

when you have done what he bids He is worthy of it and can save to the uttermost those who trust in him. Don't charge him with special arrangements to murder for any cause. We are told he has no pleasure in the death of the wicked. We also note from the same source comment on J. Alexander Dowie. He says the world lets Dowie alone, and he has fallen. The world could

not hold up such characters. They fall of their weight. Dowie was an imposter, but he had some following and his conduct was much commented on, and all the world was curious to see him, and we believe he visited foreign countries. He was a moneychanger in the Temple, and if some of the Lord's disciples had not fallen from grace Dowie would have been cowhided.

We do not think any one need be mistaken as to signs of coming spring who has read the signs given by Smiling Jonas.

It seems that there is a split in the North Carolina delegation in Congress on a certain question. The people will be enlightened somewhat. will probably discover the hired servant and distinguish the difference between the patriot and the soldier of fortune

Lest we tire the patience of some one we will desist for this time. As ever,

## Edonia Items.

We are having some dry weather nowadays.

The farmers are very busy planting their crops. Miss Janie McMillan came home ome days ago from near Parkton. Mr. Guss Riddle is on the sick list this week; we hope he will soon be

Mrs. F. N. McMillan and family attended the picnic at Gray's Creek Friday. Mr. Roy Burney, of Tar Heel, was

well.

in this vicinity Sunday.

Miss Annie Lee McMillan was in Hope Mills Saturday. MAGNOLIA. For bloating, belching, indigestion

## FAYETTEVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS. Strictly

First-class Work.

# Favetteville, N. C. **GLORIOUS SPRING**

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