

"A JUDGE WOULD CURB THE POWER OF THE COURTS."

Under the above heading, the Baltimore Sun says:

"Chief Justice Walter Clark, of the North Carolina Supreme Court, in the annual address Friday to the law class of the University of Pennsylvania, set forth the proposition that a convention be called to radically change the Constitution of the United States."

"As a rule, members of the judiciary are so averse to change that this proposition of Judge Clark will probably attract wide attention."

"Among the changes he suggests as expedient are the election of postmasters by popular vote, the election of United States Senators by popular vote, and that in the election of President the electoral vote of each State be divided pro rata according to the popular vote."

"Following so soon after Senator Bailey's assertion of the power of Congress over inferior Federal courts and the attack of President Roosevelt on Judge Humphreys for his Beef Trust decision, these suggestions seem to reflect a certain trend of popular thought."

"Justice Clark says:

"In the convention of 1861 the proposition that the judiciary should have the power to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional was four times voted down and never received the vote of more than three States. The judges have given it to themselves, without any provision, expressed or implied, in the Constitution to warrant it. This gives them an enormous political power, that of setting aside the action of Congress and of the President by the mere viewable vote of five men. They should not be vested with this great power unless chosen by popular vote and for a term of years, so that their action can be reviewed by the sovereign power in the choice of their successors."

"Judges are usually so jealous of the judicial prerogative, so tenacious of the powers and privileges of the courts, whether acquired through specific provision or construction, that this declaration of Justice Clark in regard to the highest court in the land is likely to call forth a mighty protest from his fellow-jurists."

"We shall, from time to time, give copious extracts from Judge Clark's opportune and most remarkable address. As our readers will notice, it is in harmony with the general purpose of the editorials on this subject which the OBSERVER has been printing for a number of years past."

"It does not go as far as the OBSERVER believes to be necessary in order to restore the equilibrium which the war of 1861 disturbed. For, while Judge Clark would retain the Supreme Court, the President and the Senate, but would curb the power of the court, and change the constituencies of the President and the Senate, so that the President would represent the aggregate popular will of all the States, (thus removing the power of 'pivotal States'), and the Senate would represent the direct popular will of the several States, more nearly adjusted to their relative populations than now—the OBSERVER favors the abolition of the presidential office, of the senate and of the supreme court, and the substitution thereof of a single legislative chamber (as practically in England), with an executive ministry elected by that chamber, and a judiciary restricted to interpretation of the laws enacted by the legislative chamber."

"These views of the OBSERVER are based on the assumption that we are willing to 'trust the people.' If it should be held that we are not yet prepared for that, then a supreme court endowed with a qualified veto—that is, a veto that could be overridden by a three-fifths or two-thirds vote of the legislative chamber—might carry us through the period of probation."

"Our own opinion, however, is that the people would be entirely capable of self government as soon as the Boss was gotten rid of—as he would be when the people realized their release from their present helplessness. There are two conditions of the Boss's existence, a degraded being who does not thrive in other popular governments: one is the hopelessness of the people, who are held fast by the 'checks and balances' of the present system; and the other is the utterly indefensible practice, in parts of this country, of retaining the position of Boss after securing office by means of it. Representative Randall said, in the speech which we quoted from him on Saturday, that an English judge would accept a pass from a railroad which was a highway before him, would be driven in disgrace from the bench. That will be the fate of the American Boss as soon as the American people recover their self-respect along with the power to enforce their will."

"Mr. Jefferson gave expression to his view of the extremely limited sphere of the Federal government when he described it as 'our foreign department,' and this view is illuminated by the terms of the 2d paragraph of section 2 of the Judiciary Article (III) of the Constitution, which says that 'In all cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall have original Jurisdiction, &c. the original Jurisdiction, &c.' &c. The reversal of the operation of the 'checks and balances' of the Constitution, caused by the triumph of the doctrine of Force in the war of 1861; the absorption of so many of the vital powers of the States, since that period, by the Federal government; the enormous expansion of interstate commerce and industries; and the complex and concentrated form in

which these latter are conducted—these causes have brought about the preponderance in the execution of the popular will which is the predominant feature of the present political situation, and which has given rise to the vague demands for relief which find voice in the Revolution of to-day."

Judge Clark has brought to bear on this momentous subject the full power of his unique political discernment, and of his uncommon intellect, learning and training. Speaking from such a lofty bench as he stands upon, his views must command widespread attention; and, if his present great deliverance on the most urgent and important need of our national life shall lead, as we believe it will, to a reconstitution of our government upon a Republican model, he will be immortalized."

In 1879, when the Constitution was adopted, property holders, as Judge Clark says, were afraid of confiscation by legislation at the hands of non-property holders. There was then no ruling Plutocracy. All precautions were put into the Constitution against the former, and none (of course) against the latter, which was non-existent. Experience has shown us that the danger to property is not from democracy, but plutocracy. It is time we protected ourselves against Trust-appointed life judges and Railroad senators."

MAKE THE RAILROAD RATE QUESTION A PARTY ISSUE.

Since the President (a Republican) has "thrown over" his new-found friends among the Democrats who were willing to compromise the Democratic principle of no "government by injunction," we trust that all Democrats will unite in supporting Mr. Bailey's amendment. That prohibits the inferior courts from suspending a rate fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission during appeal. Let the line be drawn there. The Democrats should desire no better issue in the congressional campaign this Fall. They would win upon that with a whoop, and get rid, at the same time, of the McKinley "Democrats."

"HOW FAR WAS THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM OF 1896 WRONG?"

R. B. T., to Baltimore Sun.

Your editorial of May 2d on "How Far was the Democratic Platform of 1896 Wrong?" is a straw that shows the path of the political wind. That this breeze is once more wafting toward the people and away from the trusts, grafters and special interests is evidenced by recent investigations, municipal housecleaning and exposing of hoodlums generally. You seem to think that Roosevelt has appropriated most of Bryan's platform except the 16-to-1 idea, about which you have this to say: "Without that preposterous plank, which foredoomed him to defeat," etc. In view of recent disclosures in high finance it must be patent to the vast majority that 16 to 1 was only an indirect cause of the '96 defeat. The real cause was the systematic collection and distribution of a vast corruption fund, the half of which has not yet been told."

Messrs. Editors, I do not think that 16 to 1 was a "preposterous plank," but a necessity arising from conditions then existing, conditions knocked out for the time being by the unexpected and unprecedented influx of a great and ever-increasing supply of gold. But have we not proven the quantitative theory of money? If we have not, then my bump of discernment has caved in certainly."

I hereby dare, at the risk of being called a fanatic, to make the assertion that when the circulation again gets as low per capita as it did in '96, free silver will again be a burning necessity and will always be opposed by those who flourish by a contracted currency."

Wherever and whenever Roosevelt has appropriated and used Democratic thunder he has had popular approval. Can we trust to the continuance of a Democratic performance by a Republican circus? I fear not. Even now Showman Roosevelt is having trouble riding his double team in the Railroad Rate act. Let us, as our matchless leader, believing he was right, stick to our text, not to be borne hither and thither by the gale of vituperation or the wave of deceit. Then to put forth in the next campaign a man who is a man—not one of pity. The trend of things points to Bryan as the logical candidate, but if defeat be inevitable, can we afford to again make such a sacrifice? In closing, let me say that for one I would rather always bow to defeat than to have victory (?) savored with the memories of '96."

Items Along the Line of R. F. D. No. 2.

Mr. James Thames and Miss Alice Freeman, both of Gray's Creek township, were happily united in matrimony last Sunday morning at the home of the bride, Rev. A. E. C. Pitman officiating. Mr. Thames is 79 years old and has been married twice. Brunt P. O. has been discontinued. We are having now a R. F. D. daily mail, which is much better. We are now having rain, which has been looked for and needed for some time.

Two more souls made happy! Mr. Vander Johnson and Miss Attie Tew were united in the bonds of matrimony last Sunday night by Wm. S. Evans, Esq., who pronounced them man and wife. We surely can congratulate them. This makes Mr. Johnson's second wife.

There are a few more widowers in our community, so girls who had better look shy. With much success to the OBSERVER.

Mother Gray's Sunset Powders for Children.

Succesfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York, Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 30,000 testimo-nials. Sold at all Drug Stores, 25c. Sample Free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

HERE IS SOMETHING TO MAKE THE BLOOD BOIL.

Norfolk, Virginia (File).

Further developments in the Morris case seem to promise the hatching of a scandal much more serious than was caused by the ejection of that lady from the White House. The nomination to the postmastership at Washington of one Barnes, the executive clerk who is alleged to have handled Mrs. Morris with brutality, has stirred the people of the District to wrath; and now the charge is boldly made that President Roosevelt has shown indecent zeal in defense of Barnes, has instigated a campaign of insinuation against the character of Mrs. Morris in order to palliate the offense of his subordinate, and has rewarded with public appointments the sons of two men who made themselves busy in the circulation of libels concerning her past life. It is even printed in circumstantial detail that the police force of Washington was employed in detective work to that end, and so engrossed have the Chief of Police and his rounsmen been in this unsavory work that the thoroughness of the city have been left unguarded, and so criminals have been left free to ply their trade with impunity."

Senator Tillman has renewed his protest against the confirmation of Barnes since the appearance in print of these serious allegations, and has moved for an investigation by the Senate on the ground of newly discovered facts."

The matter is grave enough to call for thorough sifting. It is unbearable that a President of the United States should be subjected to the suspicions and insinuations which are rife, when the truth can be so easily arrived at. The implications are so disgraceful that we cannot give credence in advance of explicit proof. But we would not be justified in suppressing notice of the matter against so respectable a paper as the Washington Star, consistently Republican in politics, and heretofore a staunch admirer of the President, gives editorial utterance to the direct accusations synopsized above, and publishes in its leading columns such bitter reflections as these:

"The carnival of crime continues in the District. Last night the wife of a policeman was robbed while passing through Rock Creek park. This assault took long chances, for the woman was armed, but her aim was poor. This morning an Anacostian woman on returning home from market was grappled by a robber in her own house and robbed of a considerable sum of money. No arrests have yet been made in these cases. Meanwhile thirty-eight policemen remain on duty at the White House. And the major and superintendent of police and the remnants of his force are still engaged in scouring the city and country for evidence with which to blacken the character of Mr. Minor Morris, in order that the President's assistant secretary may be white-washed and railroaded into office as the postmaster of Washington. The situation is altogether significant."

Albermarl Dots.

The Alderman base ball team reorganized last Saturday afternoon. Miss Ada Reynolds, of Clinton, N. C., is visiting relatives in this community this week.

We are sorry to say that Mrs. Harriet Memory is seriously ill. Messrs. Joseph Breese and J. K. Talbot, of Fayetteville, N. C., visited their uncle, Mr. G. B. Breese, last Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Ethel Hall left last Thursday for Ivanhoe, where she will visit her brother, Mr. Lloyd Hall.

Miss Nettie Breese spent last Saturday night and Sunday with Misses Meta and Bessie Marsh.

Mr. Archie Stephens returned from South Carolina Sunday, where he has been visiting relatives.

May 7, 1906. SMILING BEAUTY.

Bluff Bridge Items.

Rev. W. R. Johnson filled regular appointment at Evergreen last Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Fred Davis and sisters, Misses Clide and Maggie, of Turnbull, N. C., were the guests of Mr. C. H. Carter, of this section, last Sunday evening.

Mr. Blake Cashwell and Miss Lizzie Memory, of Concord, attended services at Evergreen last Sunday.

Messrs. J. F. and G. F. Vinson, of this section, went to Fayetteville on important business last Saturday.

May 7, 1906. LITTLE NASH.

A. and M. College Notes.

WEST RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1906.

One of the most interesting games of base ball of the season took place here Saturday afternoon between the University of Virginia and the A. and M. team. The game resulted in a victory for the A. and M. team, with a score of 5 to 4. The results of this game leaves the championship of the southern colleges between A. and M. and the University of North Carolina. The tie will be played off Saturday, May 12.

What is said to be the first triangular debate ever held in the State was held in the college auditorium, Pullen Hall, Friday night, May 5, between the three literary societies of the college, the Tenorian, Pullen and Leazar. The query was argued from three standpoints. Each society was represented by two speakers. The debate was won for the Pullen society by its representatives, Messrs. A. E. Scott, of Charlotte, and C. Lyrick, of Littleton. Mr. Scott was awarded a handsome gold medal for the best delivered speech and best argument in the debate.

The commencement begins on the 27th and closes on the 30th. Governor Glenn will deliver the address to the graduating class of fifty-two young men.

All smart up-to-date women of to-day, know how to bake, wash, sing and to play.

Without these talents a wife is N. G. Unless she takes Rocky Mountain Tea For Sale by King Drug Store, at McDuffie Drug Store.

A liquid cold cure for children that is pleasant, harmless, and effective is Bee's Lavative Honey and Tart. Superior to all other cough syrups or cold remedies because it acts on the bowels. An ideal remedy for Coughs, Cold, Croup, Whooping Cough and all curable Bronchial affections in child or adult. Pleasant to take. Sold by McKethan & Co.

Honest means as good as a know how to make it, and that's our notion of business. How do you like it? Yours truly, F. W. Devos & Co.

P. S. H. R. Horne & Sons sell our paint.

ABOUT EARTHQUAKES.

MONT VERN, May 7, 1906.

Mr. EDITOR: This seems to be a year of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, and while the earthquake at San Francisco and the eruption at Mount Vesuvius are still fresh in the minds of the people, perhaps it would be interesting to know some of the most important ones that have occurred within the record of history. We quote from "Sears Information for the People," published by Robert Sears, New York, 1846: "Shocks of earthquakes have been felt in New England as early as 1638-58-63, and 1727; and 1755; the latter, owing to its violence, was called the 'great earthquake.' It created general consternation through all New England. For several days in succession shocks, resembling noises and vibrations, rapidly succeeded each other. A cistern in a distillery was burst by agitation of the liquor in it; the spindles of the vates in some of the steeples were bent, that of Faneuil Hall being broken off. Bricks were thrown from chimneys to the distance of thirty feet horizontally. The duration of the whole shock is said to have lasted four minutes. The ground at the time is reported to have been five times greater than common. But what is surprising the barometer and thermometer underwent no alteration at the time! Darwin, in his journal, speaking of the earthquake in Valdivia (Chili), 1835, compares the sensations experienced from the earth billows to the movement of a vessel in a little cross ripple, or like that felt by one skating on ice, which bends under the weight of the skater. The same writer observes, that in the forest the phenomena, though deeply interesting, is by no means as exciting as in the town, where the 'cracking and rattling' of the wood-built houses—the wildness and terror of the affrighted inhabitants rushing in confusion from their dwellings, give to the whole scene there indescribable horror, which attended the phenomena of earthquakes. The first great earthquake, on record, destroyed 373 B. C., when the ancient cities of Helice and Bura were destroyed. The former was one of the chief cities of Achaia. In 115 A. D. Antioch was destroyed, and in 1147 Catania was swallowed up. In 1783 the fearful earthquake of Calabria happened, which destroyed forty thousand persons. In 1811 South Carolina and the valley of the Mississippi were visited. The eruption of volcanoes act as safety-valves; where there is no safety-valve there must be earthquakes. Sixty-one earthquakes have occurred on the coast of Chili.

An earthquake at Lisbon, capital of Portugal, in 1755, shook all the seas of Europe, the north of Africa, and the West Indies, and even Lake Ontario! It lasted only six seconds, but in that time it destroyed one-fifth of the dwelling houses, all the public buildings, and 30,000 of the inhabitants of Lisbon. During the earthquake in Lima, the officers of a ship saw that the ship was violently tossed, the surface of the water boiled, and was covered with dead fishes.

In 1796 three-quarters of the city of Lima and one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants were destroyed by an earthquake. In 1822 an earthquake destroyed the greater part of Aleppo in a few seconds, together with 20,000 persons.

On the first of January, 1837, an earthquake visited the countries along the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean. The towns of Damascus, Acre, Tyre and Sidon suffered great damage, and Tiberias and Safet were entirely destroyed with 6,600 souls.

On the 27th of September, 1717, the town of Guatemala was greatly damaged by an earthquake, and entirely destroyed by another on the 20th of June, 1773. Caracas was destroyed by an earthquake, with 12,000 of its inhabitants, in 1812. During the earthquake, in 1797, Quito was greatly damaged and Rediamba leveled to the ground, and 40,000 persons were buried in the ruins.

The town of Lima has always been very subject to earthquakes. Besides the earthquake already mentioned, it was almost entirely destroyed on the 20th of October, 1687, and again on the 28th of October, 1748. During the latter the port of Callao was inundated by the sea and every soul perished.

Conception, in Chili, was destroyed in 1730, 1737 and 1835 by earthquakes and inundations.

Islands have been formed by force of volcanic action, and it is a curious fact that earthquakes frequently have an opposite effect. For instance, in the year 867, M. Anzeley fell into the sea. Many towns in China were covered by the sea in 1596. In 1638, St. Eapperne settled into a lake. In 1642 Port Royal sank into the sea. In 1819 a large tract of land at the mouth of the Indus sank.

Earthquakes sometimes cause a rise in the land. During the earthquake on the Chilian coast, a tract of land, one hundred miles long, was elevated two to seven feet. At the same place, in 1845, the land was raised ten feet. This caused a great rise of the sea twenty-eight feet high, which rushed in and destroyed the town of Jalcajnamo. The area of land elevated was equal to fifty-seven cubic miles, or 365,000,000 of the great pyramids of Egypt. During an earthquake in the eastern part of Iceland, in 1819, 3,000 square miles of land was converted into an inland sea; at the same time 7,500 square miles, or more than one-fourth of Iceland, was raised more than ten feet.

So we see, by comparison, that while the earthquake at San Francisco caused great loss of property and rendered many thousands homeless for the time being, it was only a baby by the side of those mentioned in the quotation.

LETTER TO JOHN B. TROY, Fayetteville, N. C.

Dear Sir: We'll give you \$1000—make it ten if you like—to catch us at any sort of confidence game in Devoe lead-and-zinc.

We have been in-paint 150 years and are making more paint than any other concern in the world, we think; but we know—we don't think at all we know our stuff is full-measure and honest.

Honest means as good as a know how to make it, and that's our notion of business. How do you like it? Yours truly, F. W. Devos & Co.

P. S. H. R. Horne & Sons sell our paint.

SALMAGUNDINE'S COMMENTS.

CAMERON, N. C., May 1st, 1906.

Mr. EDITOR: We must be dropping in a word of protest against existing wrongs as we see them. As people become more intelligent, long and deep-seated wrongs are being discovered, and the clamor for fair play is growing louder and more powerful. The vultures, who have so long feasted upon the ignorance and superstition of their less fortunate fellow-creatures, are becoming alarmed. Their pretense for immunities from the burdens of taxation are growing shaky, trembling beneath their feet. Theodouments of colleges have been freed from taxation. We suppose this claim is based on the exemption of the tribe of Levi. But the Levites are growing too numerous, and the college credit for all our progress on all lines of advancement except the increase of crime. Now these claims are said to be along the lines of Christian Eodeavor. But let us see about it on material lines. The labor-saving machine, so-called, that does the work that formerly required twenty men to perform, is now run by three men; what provision has it made for those seventeen that got left? Are they needed to fight a subsistence? They must eat, and it is against law to be naked. In proof of our contention we cite a part of the eulogy heaped upon Mark Hanna at his funeral obsequies. It was said that on one occasion the hoisting machines were stopped or ordered away for the purpose of giving some starving men an opportunity to earn something to satisfy the hunger of the beings that were deemed to be a father than life itself. But, back to taxation. The professing christian claims to be a pilgrim and a stranger on earth, and Peter, who, it seems, was the most inquisitive of the twelve, asked the master if the strangers were subject to taxation, and was answered in the affirmative, and this is a later statute than the Levitical law, "Woe unto you, blind guides," is as potent today, and altogether as necessary, as it was when the great God proclaimed it nineteen hundred years ago. Oh! I say some of these sticklers for the priesthood, the colleges ought to be exempt because they promote peace. Whoever heard of a poor peasant inaugurating a war since William Tell slew the tyrant Gessler. The leaders in all these modern bloody wars were college-bred. It was boasted that the great Japanese generals who over-matched Kuropatkin and Linewitch were products of our American schools, and the districts from which the youth were drawn for a sacrifice are now fame-cursed.

Calling for more taxes, but the Levites want to be exempt, willing, if not anxious, to ignore a later statute. Now, we have noted the comments on the San Francisco disaster. The damage in dollars and cents is spoken of. Much sympathy is expressed throughout the world for the stricken ones. Three hundred thousand homeless or houseless human beings, worth a hundred million dollars gone up in smoke—partly insured. But the fire companies don't take risks against earthquakes; consequently the insurance companies have struck it rich. We are reminded, too, that the hand of God is seen in all this (a special notice). No, sir, nothing special about it. It is a deliberate natural process. But, why do people thus crowd themselves together? To get money—money quick, and lots of it. That is the whole scheme in a nutshell. The gold fever of the "forty-niners" founded San Francisco. Millions of dollars spent on fifty square miles of seacoast! Sky-scrapers erected on territory known to be frequented by earthquakes, regardless of the scripture that teaches us that we sow so shall we reap! The mighty, elegant city, fifty-seven years in construction, more varied in its wretchedness than ancient Babylon, is wrecked by the hand of nature and set on fire in three minutes. Reader, does this call you to a sense of your dependence on a supreme power? Does your pomposity little-up, does it take any of the starch out of your self-consequence? Does it call for a pause and give you an opportunity to reflect upon Amos's call to preach, as he comes from herding the goats? Consider him who trusts to his own wisdom and Orion worship God, and quit your foolishness. Theologians! do you know more through creeds?

As ever, SALMAGUNDINE.

Cotton Items.

The funeral procession that passed through Fayetteville on yesterday was a sad, and the brothers of the deceased did not refuse to give the name of the deceased brother. We did not ask for a photograph, but some of the deceased's friends asked the photographer to make a picture of the procession, and we did not object. The man who called this a sad must not have seen much. He does not remember that some of the old Generals had funeral processions. We hope that Fayetteville will get rid of men that would ridicule that procession.

J. P. Brown, Brother of Deceased.

To the Trustees of Cape Fear Church.

Gentlemen:—Don't allow your church to pay 8 cents per pound for wood.

If they buy 100 pounds of White Lead in kegs they get 88 pounds of White Lead and 12 pounds of wood; but when they buy L. & M. Paint they get a full gallon of paint that wears off for 10 or 15 years, because L. & M. Zinc hardens L. & M. White Lead and makes L. & M. Paint wear like iron.

4 gallons L. & M. mixed with 3 gallons Linseed Oil will paint a moderate sized house.

Actual cost L. & M. about \$1.20 per gallon.

C. S. Andrews, Ex-Mayor, Danbury, Conn., writes: "Painters: my house 10 years ago with L. & M. Looks well to-day." Sold by B. E. SEDBERRY'S SONS, Fayetteville, N. C. H. B. DOWDING, Cedar Creek, C. N.

This is the season of listlessness, headaches and spring disorders. Hester's Rocky Mountain Tea is a preventative. Makes you strong and vigorous. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. For Sale by King Drug Co., at McDuffie Drug Store.

Spring Poetry.

The correspondents write and sing of gentle, dreamy, balmy spring. But I can't write a single thing. Worth while.

The atmosphere's so warm and hazy, Makes a man so dull and lazy, If you tell him he is crazy, He'll smile.

This tinge of spring is in the air, A thousand songbirds each declare: The happiest time of all the year is here.

While we can only sit and gaze Across the green-clad grassy ways, And think of things in coming days, To share.

A merry heart, a smiling face, A simple life and form of grace, Would help us on to win the race, By close observing.

But just to keep the rhyming pace And meet friend "Bill" with honest face, We've filled about our same old space In the OBSERVER. JUMBO.

Carriage R. F. D. No. 2 Notes and Comments.

Mr. W. J. Wadsworth made a business trip to Gilbert Wednesday.

We have been having some fine rains of late.

Mr. Jim Spivey's barn was burned April 28th, and three fine mules perished in the flames. Matches was the cause.

Mrs. W. A. Wadsworth was in Carriage Saturday shopping.

The wheat crop looks very favorable this season.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Yow went to Carriage Saturday.

More music—another organ at Mr. W. J. Wadsworth's.

Rev. R. H. Brown filled his regular appointments at Center Sunday.

Mr. W. L. Blackman, list taker for Carriage township, says that he will begin about the first of June. W. L. will have quite a good job.

Mr. W. J. Wadsworth attended the Democratic primary meeting Saturday evening.

Mr. C. G. Wadsworth burned off his new ground Friday.

"Lex," what's the matter? Are you sick? Long live the good old OBSERVER. As ever, SCOTCH LADDIE.

Upper Spout Springs Items.

Will you allow me a little space in your valuable paper, as I have not heard anything from Sampson in some time.

Miss Lizzie Honeycutt spent Monday and Tuesday night last at the home of Mr. A. H. Royal.

Quite an enjoyable entertainment was given at the home of Mr. A. H. Royal Tuesday night, the 1st, in honor of Miss Honeycutt. Music was furnished by Misses Melvina Butler and Miss Ida Royal.

Miss Mattie Royal, of Clinton, is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. P. B. Lockerman, near here.

Mr. J. A. Monroe, who has been spending a few days with Mr. B. B. Butler and other friends, returned home Friday, 27th.

Misses Cornelia and Dobbin Butler spent Thursday afternoon at the home of Mr. E. R. Cooper.

Cooper R. F. D. No. 1 Items.

Mr. EDITOR: I must congratulate you on your excellent paper. I think it grows better every day.

I see you have writers from so many different sections of Cumberland and Sampson, and I hear no voice from Cooper, I just can't hold my tongue any longer.

The farmers in this section are very busy planting their crops. I hope the farmers in our cotton States will be wise and not plant for over production of cotton this year.

Mr. John Malloy, of Fayetteville, and Mr. Harvie Bunce are putting in a large stock of goods here. They anticipate running a good mercantile business this year. We wish them much success.

Mrs. A. A. Page is on the sick list, we are sorry to note, but hope for her speedy recovery.

Mr. James Blanchard and mother, Mrs. Mary Blanchard, were the guests of Mrs. A. A. Page last Sunday.

Dr. McLean, of Godwin, passed through here to-day.

Mr. J. D. Autry, of Clement, passed through here yesterday.

Mr. J. T. Hart, of Fayetteville, is the guest of Mr. E. B. Page.

Mr. S. B. Page was called to Clinton on legal business to-day.

Mr. D. J. McLaurin visited in this section Sunday.

The carpenters have begun work on an excellent school building near Mr. O. B. Tew's.

The Postoffice Department has changed the schedule on our R. F. D. mail route from a daily to a thrice-a-week mail. We somewhat regret it.

May 4, 1906. SILLY PATSY.

A Correction.

Mr. EDITOR:—In my last communication of the OBSERVER, I said that "James" said that the love of money was the root of all evil, and I thought that some one would correct it in last week's paper, but did not, so I will. It was Paul writing to Timothy (see first Timothy 6-10). I can render no excuse for the mistake more than an act of carelessness. Respectfully, A. C. P.

Spout Springs Notes.

Mr. EDITOR:—We are having some rainy weather for the past few days after a long dry spell, and of course we all are glad to see the rain come on account of getting out gardens, &c.

We think Mr. D. A. Cameron is going to farm on a big scale this year from the amount of hands we see in his field as we pass along the road.

I guess cotton will be a good price this fall, as very few of the farmers are talking of planting this year.