THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1907

F J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor

E.J. HALE, Jr., Business Manager

STREET PAVING.

Now that our people are about to enter seriously upon the paying of Fayetteville, the method to be employed for the physical part of the undertaking becomes matter for thought. The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record recently contained an article on "Street Paving in the South" which deserves attention in this con nection. It says:

in the South, from Maryland around to Texas, the year 1906 has seen more permanent street improvements undertaken than any previous year. Its record has been 188 miles of permanent street pavements laid or contracted for at an approximate cost of \$7,100,000. In computing the mileage of pavements a 30-foot roadway is taken as the standard. In vardage this amounts to 3.286,000 square

Although this record more than doubles that of 1905, it looks as though it, in turn, will be increased nearly 100 per cent, in 1907. Not only are the larger cities contemplating extensive street improvements for of 8,000 population and less, will have from one to several miles of permanent roadway to construct to replace th macadam, chert or clay on their leading business and residence streets. As much as any other one thing

this increased interest in paved streets bespeaks the prosperity of the South. In every State save one the movement to pave streets starts with the property owners, who are assessed for the improvement from one-fifth to the entire amount. That property owners should feel the need of better thoroughfares so strongly as to petition for them at their own expense means nothing more than an increas ed bank account and an increased civic pride. 'And both are necessary for the beautiful city. In selecting the material with

which to pave their streets the choice of the Southern cities has included all the standard materials to some extent Brick and bitulithic, however, have been the more frequent selection Sheet asphalt, although laid in a num ber of the larger cities, has shown a much decreased yardage. Asphalt blocks have been laid in two or three cities, would blor in some other cit'es and granite blocks, as usual have wen placed where the street was subject to heavy wholesale fraffic but comparatively few streets of this character have come up for improve ment the past year. The brick plant: that have furnished vitrified brick and blocks for Southern work have had alithey could do to supply the demand, and the bitulithic contractors have been forced to carry over to 1907 a large number of contracts that they found themselves unable to execute in the rush that 'ne. encountered. As regards price, wood blocks and granite blocks have demanded the highest figure. Bitulithic has range! from \$2 to \$2.75, according to the price of materials. Brick has sold, on six-inch concrete foundation, from \$1.80 to \$2.25 a square yard, and on sold fourdation from 82% cents to \$1.6 a yard. From such work however, only very ordinary results have been obtained. Asphalt has been offered in these States from \$1.60 to \$2.25, the average being considerably under 42. Five year guarantee has been the rule.

In the distribution of paving materials the bitulithic and aspirait are found in the larger cities, together with some brick which in these munt cipalities has been placed in alleys and on side streets. For the best residence streets and for the retail business streets the least no.s; pave ments have been preferred. On such streets the bitulithic shows a gain over asphalt.

In the medium sized cities large amounts of brick have been u.cd, very little asphalt and an increasing amount of bitulithic. In the small municipalities, where permanent pave ments have been laid, brick and bitu-

lithic have been the materials Taken as a whole, Southern cities. whether large or small, have taken thought in the award of street-paving contracts, and have demanded the best materials and the best construction. Climatic conditions are different, of course, in the Gulf States from condition North or West, and the test on materials is much more severe on account of the protracted heat and continued moisture. And the South has learned that, in this matter as well as in others, the best is in the end economical.

THE IDIOTIC LAW JACKLEG IN

THE SENATE. Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

The extent of Mr. Beveridge's po litical and historical knowledge may be accurately judged by the extraor dinary statements contained in his re cent speech on the child-labor bill. He was brought to task and proved in the wrong by other Senators scores of times, and capped the climax by deelaring that "the Constitution of the United States was adopted, as Judge Marshall says, by a vote of the peo-Now where did the smattere and chatterer from Indiana pick up this rich are rare bit of Apochryphal information? It has ascaped the at tention of all the early chroniclers, was not known by Jefferson or Hamil ton, is contradicted by all the official de: and Judge Marshall could not have lent his great name to such a at for the very conclusive reawas prive and party both to ng of the articles of the Un-

eral States. It is rather mortifying to find in a Senator a degree of ignorance concerning the annals of his own country which " world discredit a school-boy. Wonder if he knows how long after the framing of the Constitution, and its adoption by the requisite number of State: Rhode Island remained outside the Union in exer cise of its prerogatives of indepen dence and sovereignty.

The idea of the new school of Amer ican statecraft, to alter the character of our institutions and pervert the meaning of our fundamental laws ev ery time an annoying pimple, or an aggravating sore appears upon any portion of the body politic, is to puer ile to be discussed with patience Charles Lamb wrote that roast-pig be came known to the Chinese by the accidental burning down of a dwellinghouse in which a fat porker was confined. When the conflagration was over, some enterprising Celestial poking among the smoking debris came upon the carcass of the juvenile hog which had been done to a turn in its juices. The fragrant odor induced the discoverer to taste the meat and it proved so dainty a morsel that he called the neighbors in and thus established the fondness of the nation for swine thus cooked. But the simple minded folk found indulgence in their newly acquired taste to be very cost ly; for it did not dawn upon them that there was any other way of se curing it than that which had made them acquainted with the delicacy Therefore, for ages after, whenever the longing for roast-plg became irre sistable, a house was sacrificed. There this year, but the smaller cities, those is a moral here which Mr. Roosevelt and his satellites would do well to heed

WHAT THE COUNTRY HAS LOST BY DEFEATING BRYAN.

The President, as we have often said, is such a loveable man in many ways that the people are blinded to his entire incompetence as head of the republic. He has no more idea of the provisions of the Constitution than if he were a Hindu or Persian Referring to Sengtor Frazier's recent peech the Richmond Times-Dispatch well says:

Senator Frazier, of Tennessee, has thoroughly riddled the doctrine of President Roosevelt that under the treaty with Japan the Federal govern mert has the rist to force the children of Japanese pare its into the white schools of California in defiance of local regulations. In a recent speech he denied with emphasis that this government had ever undertaken by treaty to interfere with the contitutional rients of California in this especi. Quoting the language of the tregty, he said:

"I challenge ary one to find in it ord guaranteeing to Japanese resi dents the right to enter the public schools of the State at all, much less to enter them in defiance of State laws and regulations. The United States government cannot compel a State to create p plic schools at all They are creatures of State laws. maintained by State taxation, and subject only to State control."

The treaty with Japan, he said pro vided that the . spanese must "conform themselves to the laws, police and regr'ations of the country like native citizens." State laws might and often did provide for separation of the races in schools. If a Mongolian were a c'tizen of California he would be subject to such laws. Could it be contended that Japanese allens had acquired higher privileges than they wou'd have as citizens of the United States?

The proposition is absurd on its face that Japanese children possess rights which the native children of other races do not possess.

"If the Federal government," said Senator Frazier, "by treaty could rob a State of the right to control its own school system, the last stronghold of the local self-government would be destroyed. If a treaty could force Mongolians into the white schools of Callfornia, a like treaty could force the negroes of Cuba, Santo Domingo, Hayti and the Congo into the schools of Tennessee in defiance of the laws for the separation of the races." Mr. Frazier dweit at length on the

recent speech of Secretary Root, which he declared to be a threat to wipe out State lines and absorb all powers of the States into the Federal government. He quoted the President's statement that Mr. Root was the chief expositor of the policies of his administration, and cited utterances of the President in line with Secretary Root's. If any change were needed in the American Constitution a way was provided for its amendment, and there was no necessity for executive and judicial asurpation. It was not necessary to make the rights and powers of the States conform to a standard set up by the Chief Executive alone. The constitu tional system, he declared, had been sufficient for every emergency. There was never a time when there was greater need to recall the words of Jefferson:

"Let us preserve the State govern ments in all their rights as the most competent administration of our democratic concerns and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tenden-

When we overthrow that doctrine we will shake the foundations of the

Pine Salve Carbolized, acts like poultice; highly antiseptic, extensive-ly used for Eczema, for chapped hands and lips, cuts and burns. Sold by McKethan & Co.

"I had tried everything for my baby until Dr. Lyle recommended Cascae best medicine i ever used for ba-n." Nannie L. Taylor, Bedford, Va. scauweet is sold by Armfield &

The old, original GROVE'S Tasteless Chill Tonic. You know what you are

Lee Greater Than Washington. Thomas E. Watson in Jeffersonian.

In Washington's character there was a curjous Vein of hardness and exaction which made it impossible for him to have friends. Admirer he could have, and did have-me who would have died to win his smile men who would have gone to death at his orders as the bridegroom rush to the arms of his bride- but really do not think that George ington ever had a friend. he seemed to stand out in almost pa thetic loneliness, condemned thereto by his own ideas of dignity, formality and rigid propriety. When he rejected the toll which his old companie in arms General Stone had naid t crossing the Potomac at Mt. Vernor he revealed the curious trait to which allude. When he wrote to his man ager during the war, not to sell his wheat for Continental Currency, but to exact gold and silver, he exhibited the trait to which I refer. He would higgle and haggle in a horse-trade endeavoring to beat down the price in such a way that this well-known trai of his became a subject about which Light-horse Harry Lee used to make jocular reference at Washington's own table-thereby calling forth peal of laughter from Mrs. Martha Wash ngton and a dry remark from George 'Lee, you are a funny fellow eader will understand what I mean When I see George Washington juietly buying up, for a mere sons the landscript of the soldiers who ha followed him through the Revolutionary War, and who were their without money, almost without clothing and food-thereby trading on the essities of his own companions in arms and amassing that enormou of real estate which made him a millionaire in his day-you will

In the character of Lee there was one of those hard, exacting, moneyseeking traits that were the companthe make-up of Washington After the war was over General Leeclined, without hesitation, each and every proposition which looked to the exploitation of his name and reputa tion for commercial purposes. Vainly did insurance companies offer him \$50,000 per year for the use of his name; vainly did English admirers of fer to lend him any amount of money that he needed. With grand simplic that he needed. ity he said, "They are offering me everything except that which I namely, a chance to make an honest living for my wife and children. And so he turned his back upon glit tering temptations to take his Way into the modest school-room at Lex ington. There the latter years of his life were spent in trying to make good men of the boys of the South.

understand what I mean by the differ

ence between Washington and Robert

Year before last I happened to be in that portion of Virginia, and could not resist the impulse to visit the scene of the last labors of our hero. Very reverently I looked upon him where he sleeps in marble in the midst of the silentchurch, not far from where his daily work was done. The room which was his own office as presi dent of the College, is also shown to the visitor. Everything, so the told me, is just as he left it. The very furniture of the room speaks of the simplicity of the soldier. Not a single article is there that was no necessary to his work. The paper upon which he was writing, the day that he was at his post of duty lies upon the table just as he left it He was making out a report on the standing of one of the boys in the College, and, somehow, I got the imon that the Great Soldier making the report just as favorable as e could to the boy.

If a life like Lee's is not an inspira-

to higher, nobler ideals, then all our conceptions of how the world misleading.

When Marlborough died, I doubt it there was a tear shed in the whole world. When Wellington was borne to his tomb, it was a grand pageantsublime, historic-but there wasn't a ob in all the realm of Great Britain Martial strains and thrilling requiems thrilled ten thousand souls: orators with tongues of fire spoke his praise; poets in lines that will live forever eralded his fame—but nobody wept How was it with Lee? I distinctly member the day in 1870, when we children in the High school building n the town of Thomson, looked up in astonishment to see our beloved chool-teacher shaken with a passion of sobs, crying like a child.

He had just been glancing over the norning paper. As soon as he could command his voice, he said, "General Lee is dead!"-and he dismissed the

To my mind, a heartfelt tribute like this is more precious than any lines the poets can write, or any eulogies the orators can pronounce. Monuments may perpetuate his fame but nothing that can be said in prose or rhyme, nothing that can be with the chisel or brush, can ever tell the future ages how the South-ern people loved Robert E. Lee.

NORTHERN MILLS FAVORED.

Complaint has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Enterprise Sibley and Graniteville Manufacturing Companies, the Monroe Cotton Mills and the Riverside Mills Georgia and South Carolina, corporations engaged in the manufacture and sale of cotton, against a large number of Southern, Western and transcontinental railroads, alleging that they charge for the shipment of cotton goods and cotton waste from points in Georgia and South Carolina to Pacific Coast terminals a greater amount than for similar shipments over a longer distance from New York and New England points.

The Enterprise, Monroe and Granite ville companies, which also are engaged in shipping cotton goods to China and Japan, in another complaint against the same railroad compani and against the Great Northern and the Occidental and Oriental Stea Companies, allege that in the shipment of such goods from Georgia and South Carolina points to Pacific Coast terminals a greater charge is made than from Maine, New Hampshire and Mas-sachusetts points, a much longer dis-

Dad's Little Liver Pills thoroughly clean the system; good for lazy livers makes clear complexions, bright eyer and happy thoughts. Sold by Mc-Kethan & Co.

It's a pleasure to tell about a Cough Cure like Dr. Shoop's. For years Dr. Shoop has fought against the use of Opium, Chioroform, or other unsafe ingredients commonly found in Cough remedies. Dr. Shoop, it seems, has wel-comed the Pure Food and Drug Law recently enacted, for he has worked along similar lines many years. For nearly 20 years Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure containers have had a warning printed on them against Opium and other narcotic poisons. He has thus protected their children by simply in-sisting on having Dr. Shoop's Cough gredients commonly found in Cough sisting on having Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. Sold by B. E. Sedberry's Son.

for developing the figure, making bright eyes, red lips and rosy cheeks, ever of-fered to the American girl. Holliste's Rocky Mountain Tea. Tea or Tablets, 85c. Ask your druggist. It is one of the most wonderful Conics

LEE ON THE OFFENSIVE.

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot has an imirable article on General Lee's powers as a great soldier. If he had ot been constantly hampered by the nistaken policy of the Richmond government, it is altogether probable that he would have won victory for the South. Says the Virginian:

None but a great soldier, endowed with that grade of talent and temper ament so rarely combined in one per could have forged the thunder bolt which drove McClellan's host from its entrenched position to cower beneath the protecting guns of the Navy on James river. To leave them there. Richmond uncovered transfer his own army to the Rappahannock crush Pope at Second Manassas and drive his legions into the defenses at Washington, was an aggressive exploit which for boldness of conception, accurate allowance for moral influences, and vigorous execution, was never surpassed. At Charlottesville Lee turned upon Hooker in savage attack, demolished his right flank, expelled his center from heavy fortifications, captured his guns and mate rial, coerced his withdrawal from the field, and then marched back and routed Sedgwick massed upon his rear,-with ail his forces at his disposal less than one-half in number of those concentrated against him. These campaigns, crowned with

orilliant victory, in which all the scince of the schools was drafted to support apparent audacity of design, forms the basis of Lee's as gnment to the list of names "that we a not horn to die." Wary and resour sful in defence he was; but the crewn of preeminence accorded him by Von Moltke, Woolseley, Roberts, Jenderson, Oyama, was won on the felds where he forced the fighting and was the assailant.

Some day the story may be written in completeness of the different views entertained by the government at Richmond and by General Lee as to the military policy of the Confederacy. It wil ithen appear that his desire was constant for concentration and offensive operations, and how often his broad conceptions were thwarted in deference to alleged political considerations and to the tenacity with which the government clung to territory not of strategic importance.

WHERE THE TROUBLE IS.

A contemporary says with point: Consul-General George E. Anderson. who has been making a study of Brazilian trade in cotton fabrics, calls attention, in a recent government renort, to the fact that the United States is sending few cotton goods to that country. Mr. Anderson writes that the one-time trade of the United States with Brazil in certain kinds of cotton fabries has practically disappeared, our cotton-cloth exports to that country, with its population of 17,000,000, having aggregated in value only \$745,962 during the fiscal year 1905 and \$590.007 during the fiscal year 1906. While some fabrics of American manufacture, like overall materials, still have, says Consul Anderson, a name in Brazilian markets despite time and competition, the bulk of the cotton goods imported is furnished by Great Britain.

This deflection of the cotton goods trade of Brazil from the United States to Great Britain Mr. Anderson thinks is due to tariff conditions in the purchasing country. Under existing Brazilian customs classifications, he points out, a difference in the weight of a thread or in the number of threads may subject the fabric to a higher rate of duty. English competitors, he says, have given this classification careful and thorough study, with the result that they manufacture their goods intended for the Brazilian trade with a special view to having it admitted under the minimum rate of duty. In this way they are enabled to undersell American manufactures and have succeeded in building up and holding a special trade. All that is needed, in Mr. Anderson's opinion, to revive American cotton goods trade with Brazil is a "general bettering of tariff conditions" in that country.

In thinking that bettering of tariff conditions is the one thing needed Mr. Anderson is unquestionably correct, but the conditions needing to be improved are not all on the Brazilian end. The principal reason for the failure of American trade not only with Brazil but with other South American nations in cotton goods and many other lines to develo more rapidly lies in our tariff policy which virtually debars from the narkets of this country the products of the nations whose trade we ask. It is safe to say that the bulk of he cotton goods trade goes to Great Britain not because of the "general turiff conditions" in the former country, but because English markets are open to Brazilian products. Where a nation sells there it also luys, and as long as our tariff policy makes it more advantageous for Brazil and other South American nations to dispose of their surplus products in European markets than in ours, so long will the bulk of the trade of those countries go to trans-Atlantic nations. To expect other wise would be to expect the laws of trade as well as all human experience.

to reverse themselves.

Still They Come. Mr. Robert E. Rinard, of Cope, Michigan, has bought the Wheeler place, on the Murchison road, beyond the Mile branch, from Dr. G. B. Patterson, and will make this his home for the future. People are coming this way, and good class of people, too.

Going to Florida. Mr. M. C. Campbell and his son. Me J. M. Campbell, were in the city yesterday on their way to DeFuniak Springs, Plorida. These gentle are well known here and have many friends who will be sorry to learn of much success in their new country.

A HARD ROAD TO TRAVEL

A man's life is full of crosses and emptations. He comes into this world without his consent and leaves It against his will, and the trip between the two is exceedingly rocky. The rule of contraries is one of the important features of the trip. When he is little the big girls kiss him and when he is grown the little girls kiss him. If he is poon he is a bad manager, if he is rich he is dishonest. If he needs credit he can't get it, if he is prospering every one wants to do him a favor. If he is in politics it is all for pie, if he is out of politics you can't place him and he is no good to his country. If he doesn't give liber ally he is stingy, if he does it is for show. If he is actively religious he is a hypocrite, if he takes little interest in religion he is a hardened sinner. If he shows affection he is a "soft" specimen, if he seems to care for no one he is cold-blooded. If he dies young there was a great future before him, if he lives to be old he missed his calling. Charlotee Hum

approaching Marriage of Miss Robe son and Mr. Webb.

ondence of Observer Duke, N. C., Feb. 12.—The friends of Miss Louise Cross Robeson and Mr. Thomas H. Webb will be interest ed in their approaching marriage which is to take place February 19, 1907, at the home of Mr. Edward Smith in Harnett county, at eight thirty o'clock in the evening. Miss Robeson is the attractive and charm ing neice of Mr. Edward Smith and has lived with him from early childhood. Her gentleness and easy, graceful manners have added greatly toward making Mr. Smith's home, "Lebanon" one of the most noted for its whole-souled ante-bellum hospitality in the Cape Fear section. Mr. Webb moved to Harnett county from Durham some years ago and is manager of the Erwin Cotton Mills Company's extensive property in Harnett county. The wedding will be very quietly celebrated with only the imme diate families of the contracting parties and a few intimate friends.

MONT VIEW. February 5, 1907.

Correspondence Observer. Mr. Editor:

A sudden drop in the thermometer of 45 degrees reminds us that grim winter has not releasd his hold on us yet, though we have been having some ummer weather. The trees this orning are bent to the ground with sleet. Winter is here in good earnest. We once thought that if we ever changed our location we would go North, but we are of exactly the opposite opinion now and would go We can stand the heat better than we can the cold. we get hot we can hunt a shady place and cool off and be comfortable out if we get cold we have to hunt a warm place and that many times is not near by. But it takes all the seasons to make the year in our climate and so we will have to be content. We haven't had time to write and but little to post ourselves on the news of the day, but from what we can learn by glancing over the "head-lines" the situation between Japan and the United States is assuming rather a serious aspect. Why should Japan seek a cause for war with the United States Perhaps she wants the Philippine Islands. It doubtless would be a wise thing in this government to sell them to her if so ar they are too far from the United States to ever be governed easily, but we hope war may be avert. Give us peace, peace all the time.

What a blessing peace is to any people or country. We havn't any local news specially. The Manchester cotton mill has been sold to Mr. W. G. Robertson. We understand that he is going to manufacture coarse yarns.

The Croatan Company have added some important improvements to their property purchased of Mr. Ed. Johnston, the English millionaire They have repainted the lodge, built new residence for the keeper, capacious barns, outhouses, dog kennels,

Mr. John S. Clark has put in a saw mill and is prepared to make lumber.
Mr. I. A. Murchison is repairing the old saw and grist mill site and doubtless will put in machinery of some kind

The Brownsville, Texas, affair has onsumed the bigger part of this session of Congress. It must have bee: made of good material or it would have been worn out before now are tired and sick of the same old hash and our appetite calls for a change.

Salmagundi's views on legislating sobriety into the people as expressed in his article in the Observer of January 31st, is good common sense. The prohibition laws have done more to lemoralize the county than any laws the legislature passed in 1905, and the 2-gallon wine and cider law is a dis grace to any legislative body. Why hould not the farmer be allowed to sell his wine and cider the same as any other produce of his farm without eing hampered by any law. There is no just reason but simply the wish to cater to a few prohibition cranks. Let the present legislature show its good sense by removing the two-gallon law. Wine and cider has always been on the free list from time immemorial In our opinion the legislature has ust as much right to place restrictions on the saleof the farms, corn, cotton, and potatoes. Much of this section of country is like that around Southern Pines, not suited to anything but rinyards and orchards and like that would soon be a prosperous set-tlement were it not for the laws. Sal, don't worry about the faws.

Sal, don't worry about the Scotchman, He is in good hands, He could not have east his lot among more clever people. Our hospitality is bounded only by our ability.

Best wishes for the Observer and its readers.

its readers.

Mr. J. C. Murchison, well known and pleasantly remembered here as paymaster of the old Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway, and who, two years ago, was superintendent of dirision of the Atlantic Coast Line at Rocky Mount, has been made superent of division, as we see by a circular letter from General Anderson, with headquarters at Wilming ton, the Atlantic and Yadkin branch being in his division. Mr. George B. McClelian becomes superintendent at Rocky Mount, and two more popular

When the cold winds dry and crack skin get DeWitt's Witc'. Haze e. Bold by Armfield & Green SALMAGUNDI'S COMMENTS.

Editor of the Observer We are still wearing our cap. Do we really believe a demosratic government as a nation, bo we endorse princi-ples of a republican form of government? This is an important ques-tion, and it behooves the citizens of several States of the United States to be cautious how they proceed to make laws by which they to be governed. Out in a Western State a few days ago, at an army recruiting station, Colonel Edwin Glenn ordered Sergeant Lynch to semble all Catholics in the organization and march them to the Sunday School room. Lych led them to door of the church, but himself did not enter, declaring that he was a free American citizen and that religion cannot forced on anyone. There is a pen alty fixed for violating or disobedience of all laws. Lynch is under arrest. Is it wise, is it right to hamper the conience of any man by physical force. Now, the question of compulsory education is being agitated in the sitting legislature of North Carolina, being arged by school teachers and various educators who have axes to grind, but we would advise our law makers to go slow with that measure. Find out the parents of the children desire. Some of them are poor and par tirlly illiterate but they are free American citizens and a large majority of them have common sense, while a majority of teachers and famous educators are wanting in that particular essential. Aesop's Fable made the experienced rat to say . . caution, I am sure, if the parent of safe-When compulsory education is the law in North Carolina, or in any other State, democracy and republican institutions has gota black eye And their citizens can no longer claim to be free Americans. Readers if you are going to let the school teachers and the book-stuffed shape the laws of this country, the famines of North China and the riots of old Spain are not a thousand years from your doors. Solomon calls attention to the fact that the wisdom of a poor man saved a city, after the strategem of the learned was a failure. True, he says the poor man was not remembered, but the fact that he saved the city remained. We know

these cranks are in the lobbles beselve ing the law makers, but the legislator does not belong to them, he is the esentative of the whole people and his duty is to give equal rights to alll and special privileges to none. He must be careful, painstaking. He is the trusted servant, the watch-dog of the public treasury, the guardian of the people's liberties. Oh! what a responsibility rests upon him. We hope every member of that august body may be enabled to carry that burden in such a way that his services will be appreciated by every mother's son and daughter in the Old North State and that no act of theirs will ever bring the blush of shame to the cheek of any member of that body of law givers of the date and tenor of A. D. 1907. See California in clutches of the Federal government. It is alleged that the State having expressly provided that every school in a district must be open to all children of school age, resident within the said district, but now they want to kick the Jap out. Too late. Time and opportu nity does not go backward. War may result, but adherence to the ancient adage, a stitch in time saves nine, is much better than thoughtless decla rations. Law making is a serious business and much importance should be attached to it. Haamon constructed a gallows for the execution of Mor decal, the Jew, but himself was hanged thereon. All history is food for thought and if we pay no heed to it the recorder should be estopped. s a useless expense. Perhaps we have said enough for this time, the

Best wishes to the good old Observer and its helps everywhere. SALMAGUNDL Cameron, N. C., Feb. 9, 1907.

est we overload them.

Sampson Correspondent in the West

weak and we will desist for this time

Editor Observer: Please allow me a line in the dear old Observer and I will tell your readers that this country is covered in snow and about 5 degrees below So you will see we are not having summer time here Since your correspondent left the Old North State a little more than two weeks ago we have seen a good portion of the finest farm lands in the West. The Armour Packing Company has a branch house at this place. They kill about 1800 or 2,000 sheep per day They and from 800 to 1,000 beeves, and hogs in proportion. There seems to was hard fighting!" be plenty of stock to supply mand, although they claim a large shortage in the beef and sheep sales on account of the cold weather here. Probably some of the readers of the Observer would like to know what kind of a place this is, and for their benefit I will say that Omaha has

about 113,000 people and is a fairly good place. There are a number of very fine buildings and upon the whole it is a "hustler." Will write again, wishing you all much success. As ever,

A. C. P.

this

Mark

TERNATIONAL SILVER CO.,

Wedding Bells. Lewis-Blackburn invitations are out which read as follows: Mrs. Hannah E. Blackburn equests the honor of your presence at the marriage of her daughter Nellie

to Mr. Preston F. Lewis Wednesday afternoon, February 20 nineteen hundred and seven at four o'clock. at her residence. 214 Russel street, Fayetteville, North Carolina.

Ask For

ROGERS BROS." If you want Make Ellver Plate Bure of That Weath Trade OGERS BROS and you will receive the Genuine and Original Rogers Knives Forks, men in that position could not be pre Spoons, etc. sented to our people.

LETTER FROM SCOTCH LASSIE.

Vestry, Miss., January 31, 1907. Dear Observer:

Although but a short time has elapsed since writing the sketch of which this is a continuation, we have already forgotten what we didn't say in the first edition as well as much that we did say. But we did not men tion St. Roch's shrine and cemetery, which is very curious and quaint. It is in a far-away corner of the city and here one forgets the noise and bustle of Canal street and recalls deeds and customs of medieval times. particulary when one comes to the Saint's shrine, a tiny, vine-covered Gothic chapel, whose altar is surmounted by a figure of St. Roch and his faithful dog. In the cemetery are the fourteen Stations of the Cross. Devont Catholics make pilgrimages to this shrine and pray for St. Roch's intercession in obtaining all kinds of favors. To carry out the affair with proper ceremony, one must buy a wax taper at the gate, place it lighted, at the foot of the altar, make their wish, repeat the litany, deposit an alms and then go to each of the fourteen different Stations of the Cross. Naturally all this rigamarole would engender earnestness and faith, or the opposite. As there were guite a number of burning tapers in the shrine, we presume that the holiday spirit fostered several earnest desires.

Audubon Park is beautiful and its conservatory of palms and dozens of other tropical plants is well worth seeing. There are two distinct varieties of coffee trees, rubber trees, melon trees, spice trees, etc., besides acres of maidenhair ferns, of every known variety in the very perfection of beauty. The Chenille plant, with its red, velvet-like blooms, was especially attractive.

On Thursday, the 27th of December the party of four was reduced to one, and that one was the writer. So that morning we took a car for the Sol diers' Home, which is twenty minutes ride from Canal street. In the grounds of this beautiful home, we struck up with a lady whose appearance was much more euphonious than her name, which was Mrs. Scroggins, of Memphis. She was getting up an article on the Louisiana Soldiers' Home for Mr. John Dick Howe, of the Century The veterans, as usual, vied with each other in showing us every courtesy and quite a party of them made a tour of the buildings and grounds with us. The place seems to be complete in every detail. They have a commis sary with a quartermaster, drug store, carpenter shop and machine shop, while chickens, cats, dogs and "Jim, the veteran horse, twenty-three years of age, gives a pleasant air of domesticity to the premises.

A wealthy soda-water manufacturer f New Orleans, gave the splendid bath rooms, while the King's Daughters and Sunshiners have each contributed a lovely paved walk in the grounds.

When we reached the kitchen on our tour of inspection, we found quite a number of Daughters from the city and then learned that it was the day digestive organs of many readers are for a Christmas tree and other festivities. We were soon introduced to Mrs aught, State President of the Louisiana Division, U. D. C., who took charge of us and made the day lightful one for the two visitors from derstand the Croatan part and can see Carolina, for Mrs. Scroggins was a no objection to one or two separate ative South Carolinian. \ We were invited to stay for dinner and gladly availed ourselves of the privilege of dining with the heroes of Hays' Bri- ed to have further light. It would gade. By the way, when these veterans discovered that your correspondent was from North Carolina, for any other than distinct and wellthose of them who had followed Hays crowded around me saying, "Oh! we know all about North Carolina at Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania Court House, the Wilderness, Gettysburg, Petersburg, and everywhere else where there

> After dinner the exercises incident to the Christmas tree were held in the library, a handsome donation recently made by Robert E. Lee Chapter, of New Orleans. A fine programme of music, recitations, speeches by several of "the boys," an exceedingly happy with the Atlantic Coast Line at Tamlittle talk by Mr. Green, Commander of the State Association of Sons of Veterans, and the presentation of the "Life and Letters of Dr. Palmer,"- | Columbia, S. C. the soldiers' friend and for nearly six-

ty years nastor of the First Prosbyterian church of New Orleans- by the board of directors, was followed by the distribution of gifts. The trees were given by a Union veteran residing in the city; the gifts, of course, were furnished by the Daughters, Each veteran received a pipe, a package of moking tobacco, package of chewing tobacco, a knife and a muffler, candy, nuts and raisins, while those in the infirmary received additional gifts of thick, warm articles of apparel. At the conclusion of these exercises, we asked a gentleman, who was a director, to call for the "Rebel Yell;,' he did so and it was given with a will. Then there happened something which was not down on the programme. Three visiting ladies, Mrs. Grace, from California: Mrs. Scroggins, from Tennessee, and this one, from North Carolina, were marched up on the stage and introduced to the assemblage. Some blessed old veteran jumped to his feet and proposed "three cheers for the Tar Heels" and they sounded louder than they did at first.

We found two veterans there from North Carolina, W. T. Thimbish and Ransom B. Reeves, both natives of Wake county and both having relatives now living in Raleigh. They are both well and happy and wished their friends and relatives in the Old North State to know that they were in the Home from choice and not from necessity.

This was the pleasantest day of the trip and gave just the "personal touch" that one always likes to have of a place one visits. It was much more congenial than talking through the tiny square of screen wire in the broad front doors of the Ursuline Convent to a cloistered Sister, whose face we might not see; and it was much more palatable than the concoctions just for the fun of the thing-though we tried to eat in the Japanese Cafe, the fun was at our own expense, in a double sense.

SCOTCH LASSIE.

THE NEW COUNTY.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 9, 1907. To the Editor:

It would seem to be but right and proper that our people should be inormed as to matters of legislation relating to our county and the conduct of our affairs. There are now before the legislature several important matters relating to the county of which the writer and most of our citizens know practically nothing. I write this, and expect to supplement it by a personal letter to our Representative asking that more light be given us immediately on these matters.

First. What is the new county movement now favored by our Senator from Cumberland; what are bounds for this proposed county; what portion of Cumberland will it embrace: will it start from Little River and run in a straight line to Rockfish, taking in the good and bad land embraced or is it only to take in the better lands and leave the poorer and more remote sections to us; and what effect will it have on political conditions in our county; and what effect will it have on our Senatorial district, our county being now one of the districts and entitled alone to one Senator?

Second. What is the separate school bill proposed by Dr. McNeill for "Croatans and Creoles"? We w schools for them, if recommended by our county superintendent. When it comes to "Creoles" we would be pleas. seem to be a costly and dangerous innovation to set up separate schools established racial lines, as now provided in our State laws.

I wish to be further informed rela tive to the above as well as to any other important legislation proposed for our county.

CUMBERLAND

Coming Nearer Home.

Mr. Duncan Murchison, who has held the position of train dispatcher pa, Fla., for some time, has resigned that position, and taken a similar position with the Southern Railroad at

SCHOOL BOOKS! SLATES, CRAYON, PENCILS. EVERYTHING NEEDED IN THE SCHOOL ROOM. THE: NEW: BOOK: STORE REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE BANK OF

FAYETTEVILLE AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JANUARY 26TH, 1907.

Overdrafts-secured and unsecured 5.873.70 Stocks and bonds..... 22,250,00 Burglar proof vault..... 6,000.00 Banking house 6,000.00 All other real estate owned 8.443.60 Demand loans 25,970.33 Due from banks and bankers 71,870.91 Cashler's checks outstand-Cash items 11,859.36 Gold coin 4,000.00 Silver coin, including all miner coin currency.... 4,172,26 National bank notes and other U. S. notes...... 18,533.00

Loans and discounts......\$526,572.64 Capital stock\$100,000.00 Surplus fund 50,000.00 Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid 5,884.63 Notes and bills rediscounted 70,950.00 Deposits subject to check. . 418,074.96 Demand certificates of deposit 65,854.21

ing

Total \$711,545.80 State of North Carolina, County of Cumberland, ss: I, C. M. Hughes, cashier of the ab ove-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, | Correst—attest: this 1st day of February, A. D. 1907.

J. H. HIGHTOWER, Notary Public

H. W. LILLY, Directors

C. M. HUGHES, Cashier.

W. F. BLOUNT, S. H. STRANGE,