

**Dr. McNeill Secretary.**  
The commission created by the legislature to provide for mental deficiencies met in Raleigh Wednesday and decided to recommend to Governor Glenn the purchase of nearly 1,200 acres for \$55,000, and adjoining that of the Central Hospital for the Insane. The colony system is to be adopted, the purchase to be made before next Monday, when the option expires. The commission conferred with the heads of the Central Hospital and the Eastern Hospital and next Tuesday meet at the Western Hospital at Morganton. The commission elected C. A. Webb chairman and Dr. J. W. McNeill, secretary.

**HELP IS OFFERED**  
We earnestly request all persons, no matter how limited their means or education, who wish to obtain a thorough business training and good position, to write by first mail for our great half-annual offer. Successful, industrious and profitable fortunes are guaranteed. Don't delay. Write today. The Educational Trust Co., Raleigh, N. C.

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Office: Bank of Fayetteville Building, Phone 259. Notary Public in office. Mr. Sinclair appears in all Civil Practice.

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**DR. SEAVY HIGSMITH, Physician and Surgeon.**  
Office: Highsmith Hospital.

**JOHN C. DYE, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.**  
OFFICE: Armfield & Greenwood Drug Store. PHONES: Day No. 11, Night No. 357.

**Dr. E. L. HUNTER, Dentist.**  
North-east Corner Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C.

**Dr. J. R. HIGSMITH, DENTIST.**  
Office: Highsmith Hospital.

**W. S. Cook & Co., Real Estate and Insurance.**  
Room 6, K. of P. Building, Fayetteville N. C.

**Newton H. Smith and Son, REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE.**  
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**MacKETHAN Real Estate Loan and Trust Co.**  
Market Square, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.  
Real Estate bought and sold. Loans negotiated and guaranteed. Rents and interest collected. Titles examined, conveyances made. Insurance premiums taken and loaned here.

**J. L. O'Quinn & Co., North Carolina's Leading Florists.**  
Chrysanthemums, Roses, Carnations and Violets, a specialty. All flowers in season.

**Wedding Bouquets and Floral Decorations At Short Notice.**  
Palms, Ferns and Winter Flowering Plants in great variety.  
Roughshaws, Chrysbury, Evergreens, Hedge Plants and Shade Trees in best leading varieties.  
Mail, Telephone and Telegraph Orders promptly executed, by  
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**RHEUM-AID**  
for rheumatism is absolutely without an equal on earth for curing Rheumatism, Pains, Bruises, Inflammations, all kinds, etc. Rheum-Aid Medical Co., Sole Proprietors, P. O. Box 446, Fayetteville, N. C. For sale at all druggists 25c bottle.

**PATENTS**  
PROCESSED AND DEFENDED. Send model, drawing or sketch for report and estimate. Free service. How to obtain patents, trade marks, copyrights, etc., IN ALL COUNTRIES. Write for free literature. **McKethan & Co.,** 125 N. Salisbury Street, Raleigh, N. C.

**PARKER'S HAIR BALM**  
Cures itching scalp, dandruff, restores hair to its natural color and growth. Sold by all druggists.

**MARZAN Pile Remedy**  
Cures hemorrhoids, piles, itching, burning, and all other ailments of the rectum. Sold by all druggists.

**REE'S LAXATIVE HONEY AND TAR**  
Cures constipation, indigestion, and all other ailments of the bowels. Sold by all druggists.

**MR. CLEVELAND AND THE TARIFF**  
Under the above caption, yesterday's Observer contained an editorial pointing out the inconsistency between Mr. Cleveland's admirable words (when he utters them), and his actions, in behalf of tariff reform. Hope of tariff reform carried him into office in 1885, and his complete failure to use his great influence in that behalf during the spring-time of his administration caused the disappointed people to drop him in 1888. Again he had a chance in 1893, when he entered the White House with a iron commission to strike protection a mortal blow, and he had a Democratic Senate, and a Democratic House elected along with him on that issue, waiting for him to give the word. Again, he disappointed the people, who had been persuaded to believe him sincere in his tariff reform message at the close of his former administration, and they lost faith entirely in the promises of Democrats, such as he, who seemed to use the party platform merely to catch votes.

Something of this kind must have been running in the mind of the Baltimore Sun, yesterday, when it gave voice to the following:  
Would Mr. Cleveland Be a Good Presidential Candidate?

The Hon. Grover Cleveland has no doubt that the next Democratic convention should bring tariff reform to the forefront as the main and living issue of the Presidential campaign of 1908. In an interview published in the New York Times last Sunday Mr. Cleveland said: "So confident am I of the success that will follow the forcing to the front by Democrats of the tariff reform issue that I am disposed to predict that if we fail to do so now our friends, the enemy, will take it out of our hands before four more years have rolled by. I am serious. The opportunities for Democratic success were never brighter, once the mind of the party is clear as to its mission in this supreme hour. The chances are far better than they were in 1896."

If tariff reform is the supreme issue in 1908, is the age of 71 too great for the candidate who shall stand upon that one-plain platform? It is about ten years less than the age of the last Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, and the Vice President is always selected with a view to being suitable for the higher office of President.

That a political party implies, or should imply, a political policy is true. That a political party, in order to amount to anything, is bound to propose a constructive program, founded on principles is also fundamentally true. "I hold," said Mr. Cleveland, "the matter of the reform of the tariff to be absolutely, fundamentally, true. It is the father of trusts. In it all forms of corporate injustice find their origin and their refuge."

A political party must not only present to the people a constructive program and a definite policy founded on correct principles, along with an appropriate candidate, but the issue must be such as will engage the public attention and stir the popular spirit. There is a lack of this definite issue, of this constructive policy, that caused the Democratic disaster in 1904. Mr. Roosevelt, the Republican candidate, was preaching the doctrine of action. Mr. Parker, the Democratic candidate, was applying the brakes all the time. His policy may have been the safest and wisest, but somehow it did not arrest the public attention. It did not excite the interest of Mr. Roosevelt should be nominated by the Republican convention and should talk to the people about the control of corporations, the uprooting of the trusts by direct legislative or judicial action, the compulsion of railroad companies to obey the law, and the Democratic candidate, whoever he may be, should confine himself to a discussion of the admitted evils of the protective system, to which candidate would the people give their attention?

We are not undertaking to answer that question, but it is a question which must be seriously considered by the Democratic party. Mr. Cleveland seems disposed to brush the railroad and corporation issues aside and to consider the present cry as temporary hysteria. But it is doubtful whether the people will agree with him on that point. "I see in the view of Mr. Cleveland observed," said the writer, "that the tariff is a cent or two cents a mile no great principle." But, nevertheless, if we may judge by the recent action of the State legislatures, a multitude of people consider the question most interesting.

There is indication of a present disposition by the railroad and other corporations to put themselves exclusively under Federal control. If the attempt is made to prevent the States of all power to regulate in the States, that might present a live issue upon which the Democratic party might feel bound to take a stand. The tariff question certainly cannot be permitted to divide the Democratic platform and should be insisted upon strenuously before the people, but if that plank is relied upon as its only life-preserver, could the Democracy expect to ride to victory on it?

The News—No Pure Drug Cough Cure Laws would be needed. All Cough Cures were like Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure—and has been for 20 years. The National Law now requires that if any poisons enter into a cough mixture, it must be printed on the label or package. For this reason, the only practical cough cure is the one made by Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. No poison-marks on Dr. Shoop's labels—and none in the medicine, else it must be on the label. And it's not only safe, but it is sold, to be those that know it best, a truly remarkable cough remedy. Don't take no chance, particularly with your children. Insist on having Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. Compare carefully the Dr. Shoop package with others and see. No poison marks on the safe. You can always be on the safe side by demanding Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. Simply refuse to accept any other. Sold by B. E. Sedberry's Son.

Disturbed the congregation. The person who disturbed the congregation last Sunday by continually coughing is requested to buy a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar. McNeill's Drug Store, (O. O. Souders, Prop.).

**THE CHICAGO PLATFORM OF 1896.**

Mr. Bryan's Commoner recently said that "the radicalism of 1896 has become the conservatism of 1907," and added: "The Chicago platform, denounced and laughed at by many, has no grown in favor that a Republican President has won his greatest popularity by the adoption of principles and policies described in that platform."

A Republican newspaper having sneered at the above proposition as contrary to the fact, because, as it alleged, the Chicago platform was confined to the money question, the Commoner replied that it was the quantitative theory of money which that platform made the paramount issue, and that that doctrine is today generally admitted to be correct—the proposition to create an asset currency, on the plea that we need more money with which to do the business of the country (notwithstanding the enormous increase of money by the gold question) showing that the money question is still alive.

The Commoner next proceeds to sum up the then novel propositions of the Chicago platform on many other subjects, which to-day are accepted as sound by leaders of both parties, including the President. It says:

The Chicago platform was not confined to the money question. True it spoke clearly and with emphasis upon that question but it breathed that spirit which the framers of the Chicago Government were laid and it gave utterance to a patriotic protest against the encroachments of organized wealth and the evils of centralized government—a protest which at this moment finds echo in the hearts of millions of men who denounced the Democratic platform in 1896. And many of these are already prepared to join with the Democratic party in righting the mistakes of eleven years ago.

If Congress and the President had often taken their cue from the Chicago platform public interest would thereby have been advanced. Whether the President in several of the good things for which he has stood "found his cue" in the Chicago platform is an undeniable fact that every reform movement in which the President has engaged and upon which he has won the applause of the people is in line with suggestions made in Democratic platforms and upon subjects concerning which Mr. Roosevelt's own party platform was silent.

Let us take a look at the Chicago platform and see how accurately its protests—registered eleven years ago—coincide with the protests now being made by men of all parties. In the very beginning of that platform emphasis was laid upon the importance, under our form of government, of the faithful observance of constitutional limitations, and to-day many who looked lightly upon that warning given in 1896 are impressed with its importance.

Here is the second paragraph from the Chicago platform: "During all these years the Democratic party has steadily tended to selfish interests, to the centralization of governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of the republic, and to-day we demand that such interests be amenable to Government regulation and control. In other words, he voiced the principle—if the railroads would have equity, they should do general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the Constitution of the United States." The people of the Pacific Coast States who rolled up Republican majorities in 1896 and who looked lightly upon the second paragraph of the Democratic platform are now in a position to appreciate its value.

"Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money," said the Chicago platform, "and president should not be delegated to corporations or individuals; and those Republicans who are protesting against asset currency find their cue on this point in the Chicago platform where their own party platform is silent. That platform called a 'prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies which enriches the few at the expense of the many; restricts trade and deprives the producers of the great American market of access to their natural markets.' And the Republicans, who, like La Follette and Cummins, are protesting against the encroachments of corporations, as well as the Republican advocates of reciprocity, appreciate the correctness of that arraignment.

The Chicago platform declared that it is the duty of Congress to use all its constitutional power "so that the burden of taxation may be equally and impartially laid to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expense of the Government." And the President elected as a Republican is now on record in favor of an income tax and an inheritance tax.

"The most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prohibit the importation of foreign paper labor to compete with it in the home market," says the Chicago platform. The workmen who are now protesting against that very form of competition understand very well that the Chicago platform was not a one-idea document. "Arbitration of differences between employers and employees is one of the provisions of the Chicago platform; and while the Republican Congress has not taken the cue to the extent of legislating on that line, the Republican President carried the principle into practical operation during the great coal strike.

Here is one paragraph from the Chicago platform from which the Republican president may have taken his cue in some of the reforms he has urged and from which the Republican Congress might well take its cue in the matter of legislating with respect to great and growing evils: "The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems, and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal Government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and such other restriction and guarantees as will control the railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression."

The spirit of the Chicago platform breathed devotion to the great constitutional principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights—equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

**A DISCLAIMER FROM PRESIDENT SCHURMAN.**  
President Schurman, of Cornell University sends us the following: Office of the President, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, March 20, 1907.

On returning early this month from an extended trip in the Northwest, I began to receive newspaper clippings from Southern newspapers in which I found myself severely censured, on the supposition that in one of my speeches I had effected upon the civilization of the South. Accustomed to newspaper sensations, I paid little attention to the matter. But the newspaper clippings have continued to come from different parts of the South and on occasion my Cornell and other friends have written me on the subject and urged me to make a statement.

The report which caused the trouble seems to have been a dispatch sent from New York City to the South while I was in the Northwest, implying to me the statement that the civilization of the South was lower than that of the North, or words to that effect. I never saw this press clipping, and I do not recall the impression I had of it when it was published in the Atlanta Georgian, in which I found the civilization of the South defended against this supposed reflection and myself made the object of an attack, the tone and spirit of which may be indicated by the following quotations:

"Such a sentiment, even from a college president, argues an obtuseness of observation and a narrowness of professedness of the scope of the world I had of it when it was published in the Atlanta Georgian, in which I found the civilization of the South defended against this supposed reflection and myself made the object of an attack, the tone and spirit of which may be indicated by the following quotations:

"Why, there are circles of society in the South, to which neither the manners nor the culture of Jacob Schurman would admit him upon any occasion, who would not only snuff him for the occupancy of a country school."

"I still adhere to my policy of saying nothing for publication. I did in a letter (on another subject) received from my friend Dr. David C. Barrow, Chancellor of the University of Georgia, in which he did me the honor to inform me that I never made the remarks attributed to me nor any remarks like them, and that nothing was further from my thoughts than a contrast between the civilization of the North and the civilization of the South, or the disadvantage of the latter. Chancellor Barrow deemed the matter of so much importance that (animated by a spirit of genuine friendship) he sent an extract of this letter to the editor of the Atlanta Georgian, who thereupon published another editorial on the subject which is as follows:

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**WASHINGTON LETTER.**  
Regular Correspondence.] Washington, March 23, 1907. It looks now as though the Monroe Doctrine of blessed memory were going to leave the United States with a couple more South American foundations on its doorstep. Advice to the State Department indicate that marines have landed at Ceiba and Trujillo in Honduras, either to protect American property, or, as is more likely, to prevent any foreign government making a similar step. The war between Honduras and Nicaragua is of great interest to the outside world. It has something to do with a boundary line which is about all that anyone has gathered of. But there have been threats of looting, prompted, doubtless, by interested governments abroad, and this government, in its role of elder brother to the republics of the south, is expected to play policeman. It was reported that a promise had been given by the Nicaraguan government to turn over the first important city captured in Honduras to loot and pillage by the soldiery. This was so utterly at variance with the modern practice of civilized nations that Minister Corea, of Nicaragua, hastened to the State Department to contradict it as soon as it was started. The explanation of the story was simple. It might have come either from the one foreign government that is always looking for an excuse to land forces on South American soil to see how far we will go in making good the Monroe Doctrine, or it might have been circulated by any two or three States, anxious to get a commercial interest in Honduras, and wanting to see the place well policed by the United States without the expense of doing it themselves.

There is really no thought of serious complications following the Honduras-Nicaraguan imbroglio. It is generally understood that as soon as one side or the other wins anything like a decisive victory, the good offices of this country and Mexico will be offered to the Government of the other of them will be accepted. It is thought that this country will manage to have Mexico selected as the arbitrator as it will relieve the monotony of American intervention somewhat, and will be equally if not more acceptable to the warring states and to the rest of South America. It will be good training for Mexico, and she is not likely to be accused of ulterior motives by any outside parties.

Anybody who has spoken to vent on the railroad world is hereby invited to walk up and vent it on Mr. Harriman. He appears to be having a hard time, and the world notoriously likes to kick a man when he is down. To be sure, Mr. Harriman, if he is down, has many million dollars and several profitable railroads in his pocket. But the general idea seems to be that he is due for the fiercest prosecution of the Government since the frame-up of Senator Cullom, on coming from the White House the other day, said that if there was a law capable of doing it, Mr. Harriman ought to be put behind the bars for a term of years. Governor Deeney unquestionably ordered the State Attorney to issue the invitation to the President to see what could be done by the State of Illinois in the way of a State prosecution of Harriman for his looting of the Alton. There are two special attorneys for the Interstate Commerce Commission now working on the case of the Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific and they will make a report to the Interstate Commerce Commission by whom it will be transmitted to the Department of Justice, for action, if possible, under the Sherman Anti-Trust law. Indeed, it is said that there is a fair chance of convicting Mr. Harriman under the Sherman act, the case of his two railroads being almost the duplicate of the Northern securities case.

The railroads as a whole are still very nervous of action by the administration. The fact that Secretary Cortelyou has refused to accept any more railroad bonds as security for bank circulation is thought to be a possible forerunner of action demanding the withdrawal of bonds already so deposited. The mere fact that Mr. Cortelyou has said that he has no objection about receiving such an assurance such a positive statement would seem to warrant.

A number of the railroads have taken a course that is a little puzzling. The Erie, for instance, has issued preference stock orders to stop work in about \$8,000,000 worth of improvements. This will mean cancellation of orders and throwing thousands of men out of work. One of the big Southern lines has taken the same step, though its work is not quite so extensive. Many of the other roads have suspended work on extensions and are doing only the most pressing work of maintenance. The roads taking this action allege that it is almost impossible in the present state of public feeling to get money to carry on their work. This doubtless is true that the situation is not so desperate as the roads make out. It looks more like an organized attempt to start a national depression and to accomplish by this sort of a threat what the flurry in the stock market did not accomplish, namely, a break in the President's policy of railroads legislation intended to produce really honest railroads.

Much practical work is being done by the Forest Service in aid of tree planting in the Middle West. The Service has been anxious all along to disseminate as much information as possible about tree planting and to encourage the work. Many important works on tree culture, treating in detail the different varieties, have been issued. But it was found that a man was seldom interested in more than one or two varieties. It was decided to his particular locality. The Service, therefore, has adopted the plan of issuing leaflets on individual varieties of trees, each containing just as much information as the average grower would want to know. These leaflets are printed with a view to their use in certain localities, and farmers and others interested in the culture of the best trees for their own particular sections can be furnished with valuable information in a very small compass by applying or writing to the "Forest Service," Washington, D. C., and merely stating their locality and asking for the literature bearing on that region. Much money is being saved on printing and postage and more is left to be devoted to other lines of forest research.

LaGrange and Pneumonia. Foley's Honey and Tar cures in grippe coughs and prevent pneumonia. Refuse any but the genuine in yellow packages. McNeill's Drug Store (O. O. Souders, Proprietor).

Neighbors Got Fooled. "I was literally coughing myself to death, and had become too weak to lie in my bed; and neighbors predicted that I would never leave it alive; but they got fooled, for thanks to God, I was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery. It took just four or five doses to completely cure the cough and restore me to good sound health," writes Mrs. Eva Uncaher, of Grovertown, Stark Co., Ind. This King of cough and cold cures, is guaranteed to cure all kinds of coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, and all other ailments of the throat and lungs, is guaranteed by Dr. J. C. Sedberry's Sons, Drug Store, (O. O. Souders, Proprietor).

There is a good job waiting for men and women with brains. They must hustle all the time. Why not become a hustler by taking Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea? Tea or tablets, 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

Foley's Honey and Tar cures the most obstinate coughs and expels the cold from the system as it is mildly laxative. It is guaranteed. McNeill's Drug Store, (O. O. Souders, Proprietor).

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**STATE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.**  
Great Gathering of Members of Young F. C. Societies to Be Held in Greensboro, April 24-25.

The next session of the North Carolina State Convention of the Young People's Society of the Christian Endeavor will be held in Greensboro April 24-25. The City Union of Greensboro is making elaborate preparations for the entertainment of all delegates and visitors. Special rates over the railroads have been asked and homes will be provided free of charge for the delegates while in the convention city.

While the program has not been completed, it may be safely said that it will be a most attractive one. Among the speakers will be Mr. William Shaw, of Boston, general secretary of the International organization of the Christian Endeavor; the Rev. A. S. Thayer, of Bethlehem, Pa., and other prominent workers of this and other States. Music will be furnished by a large choir under the leadership of a competent musical director.

It is earnestly desired that every society in the State be represented at this convention, as well as means for the enlightenment of the State will be provided. E. H. Stockton, of Winston-Salem, is State Superintendent. For further information address him, or Charles A. Hines, chairman of the committee on programme and advertising, at Greensboro.

**BRIGHT SAYINGS FROM THE DURHAM HERALD.**  
If Thaw's lawyers can prove that he was crazy at the time of the accident Mr. Jerome should have no great trouble in proving that he is crazy now.

Durham has tried the plan of giving it to those who needed it most and as a rule she has got the worst of it.

You fellows who had made up your minds not to again vote for Mr. Bryan might as well begin to think better of it.

An attempt may be made to read some of them out of the party but the indications are that they will refuse to get out.

If you were to dismantle some of the prohibitions you would find that they were politicians in disguise.

As there are now supposed to be no bucket shops in the State it is of course impossible to account for the Charlotte gentlemen's undoing.

The plain gambler gives and takes chances on his money, but these stock market speculators think they are betting on a certainty—and they usually are.

**Death of Mrs. J. M. Owen.**  
A sad, particularly sad, was that of Mrs. John Malloy Owen, which occurred at St. Luke's hospital in Fayetteville, N. C., on the morning of March 7th, 1907.

Several weeks previous to her death Mrs. Owen was carried to the hospital ill with typhoid fever contracted in the faithful discharge of a loving mother's duty in nursing her little son, Edwin, who had for some time been a victim to the same disease.

Had indeed done it seem that in fulfilling the numerous and trying tasks incident to that position of all those honored by God—motherhood—she should have been stricken down in the midst of her usefulness when her presence seemed so essential to the welfare of her household, her devoted husband, six boys growing into manhood and one baby girl four months old. But God's providences are inscrutable. His ways are unsearchable and to His unerring will we bow.

Before her marriage Mrs. Owen was Miss Effie Davis, daughter of the late George Davis and Mrs. Effie McQueen Davis, of Fayetteville. She was born April 18, 1869, and married John Malloy Owen November 15, 1889, thus having spent eighteen years of married life. During this time she performed the tasks that lay nearest to her heart, and was a devoted mother, wife and loving mother. Her loss is a heavy one for her children to be worthy of His service.

Early in her girlhood she became a Christian, uniting herself with McPherson's Presbyterian church, under the ministry of the Rev. David Fairley. Having become well instructed in the ways of life eternal from her youth, she was eminently fitted for her position in life with which God blessed her, and was always a fond wife and loving mother. Her loss is a heavy one for her children to be worthy of His service.

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