OLD SERIES --- VOL LXXI--- NO 3,962.

## FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1907.

Foley's Honey and Tar cures the est obstinate coughs and expels the cold from the system as it is mildly laxative. It is guaranteed. The gen-uine is in the yellow package. McDuf-fie Drug Store, (O. O. Souders, Pro-

This May Interest You

No one is immune from kidney trouble, so just remember that Foley's Kidney Cure will stop the irregularities and cure any case of kidney and bladder trouble that is not beyond the reach of medicine. McDuffle Drug Store. (O. O. Souders, Proprietor.)

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'Phone 289. Notary Public in office. Mr. Sinclair appears in all Civil Practice. O. K. NIMOCKS. Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law.

Rooms 1 and 8 K. of P. Building. PAYETTEVILLE, - N. -H. McD. Robinson, John G. Shaw. (Notary Public) ROBINSON & SHAW, Attorneys-at-Law, Office 121 Donaldson Street, Fayetteville

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'PHONES Day No. 11. Night No. 357.

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

Dr. J. R. HIGHSMITH, DENTIST.

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OTHERS FAIL

ON WATERED STOCK INSTEAD OF TO BETTERMENT OF THE

The manufacturers who recently met at Charlotte, adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, Grave irregularities exist n the shipment of cotton, entailing heavy financial loss and inconvenience to spinners, bills of lading being drawn omitting all car numbers and initials, rendering them useless for racing or locating lost or strayed shipments, cotton actually remaining it initial place of movement two or three months before being finally loaded, getting water soaked before being compressed and otherwise care essly and negligently handled.

Demand drafts being promptly drawn on these incomplete bills of ading presented for payment to said spinners, who are thus placed at great expense and loss in having to settle same two or three months before recelpt of cotton: said evils have become so great that cotton can be ordered from Egypt and received quicker and with no annoyance. Therefore

Resolved, That the said evils existing be respectfully called to the at-tention, and the earnest co-operation asked of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina, Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina, Geor gia Cotton Manufacturers' Association and Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Alabama, to the end that the said evils be remedied as set forth herein; and, be it further

Resolved, That with the opening of the cotton season of 1907-1908 said spinners decline to honor drafts unless accompanied by bills of lading covering cotton actually in cars, and containing car numbers, said car numbers covering cars actually holding said cotton as represented by bills of lading; and, be it further

Resolved, That no draft be honored, regardless of car numbers being furnished on bill of lading where shippers resort to split shipments of less than solid cars, where the purchase amounts to as much as a solid car; and, be it further Resolved. That where cotton is so

landed all freight shal lbe prepaid by

Upon this the Atlanta Journal makes comment, in part, as follows: That a representative body of South ern spinners should solemnly declare

that they can get cotton from Egypt more quickly than they can get it from the interior cotton markets of the South itself presents a situation which is absolutely intolerable shows us the crying abuse of the rail road regime in a nutshell. What have we gained, after all, by bringing the mills to the fields if even

the limited transportation necessary cannot be secured? And at how great and grievous a disadvantage is the shipper placed when his orders come from the New England mills? The spot cotton houses of New York, Boston and Philadelphia are reparing to join in with the Southern and New England spinners in making vigorous protest against the reck-

less system by which the common carriers continue to pay exhorbitant they cannot even carry to market the cotton for which they have issued bills

A high authority in New York de clares that never in the severest winter has it been so difficult to get cotton from the South, and that without water transportation, "two-thirds of the New England mills would be out

The South suffers in a double de gree, being almost entirely dependent on railroad transportation, and both shippers and consumers have to bear the brunt of this shameless misman-

One heavy suit for damages has already been filed by the Merchants and Farmers' Compress Campany, of Memphis, against the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad Company and its agent, the Gulf Compress Company. This is a claim for \$30,000, while still another suit for \$50,000 against the railroad company alone has been filed in Memphis.

THE USE OF MONEY IN ELECTIONS Most of the papers, in discussing the Roosevelt-Harriman controversy, find illumination in the charges which Judge Parker, then the Democratic candidate for President, made, just before the election in 1904, that large sums of election money were being contributed to one of his opponent's cabinet officers (who also indelicately held the party office of manager of the campaign for his chief), viz: Mr. Cortelyou, now Postmaster General. These papers do not go far enough back. The circumstances which have revived the recollection of Judge Parker's charges should also in 1896, that the election officers in number of the Middle Western States had been bribed to make false returns. The ground upon which Chairman Jones based Distillers, Rectifiers and his charges was the fact (which great number of election districts a shorter and more ugly word." in those States, the ratio of votes to population was about 31/2 to 1, whereas the ratio had never before been below 5 to 1. Evidently the returns had been padded by the bribed election officials, and Chairman Jones showed that the padding had been sufficient to much more than effect the defeat of Mr. Bryan. It will be recalled that the Republicans and their allies, the Clevelandites, thereupon flooded the country with articles ridiculing "Arkansaw Jones," as they called him. The purpose was to re-

press the rising tide of popular dis-

satisfaction; and it was successful-

though less readily so than their de-

nunciation of Judge Parker's charges,

eight years later, because the popular

majority against Bryan, even with the

padded returns against him, was but a fourth of that against Parker. ManZan, Pile Remedy by the following interesting article ed and sold here by Armfield & Green We are reminded of these things in yesterday's Baltimore Sun-which

THE RESULT OF APPLYING RAIL. paper, by the way, opposed Bryan in ROAD EARNINGS TO DIVIDENDS 1896, though coming over to his support in 1900:

> Mr. Harriman's Charges and the President's Explanation and De-

nunciation. If Mr. Edward H. Harriman, railroad magnate and financier, tells the plain, unvarnished truth in the letter in the New York World yesterday, the financial arrangements of the Republican campaign of 1904 and the part which the President played in connection with these arrange-ments must be viewed in a light far different from that in which they have been seen heretofore. The revelations attributed to Mr. Harriman were made originally in a letter which he wrote in December 1905, to a lawyer in New York. In this letter Mr. Harriman asserts that the President requested him to come to Washington about a week before the election in November, 1904. Mr. Harriman says that he went to the White House and that the President asked h'm to assist in raising funds for the campaign in New York. "The President," he states, "told me that he understood the campaign could not be successfully carried on without sufficient money." After discussing the situation in New York and after the President had given certain assurances, according to Mr. Harri-man, that Senator Depew would be appointed Ambassador to France if not re-elected to the Senate, Mr. Harriman returned to New York and was instru-mental in raising \$200,000 for campaign purposes. Of this amount he subscribed \$50,000. He does not give the names of the other generous contributors, but he states with a significance which is readily understood:

"The checks were given to Treasurer Bliss, who took them to Chairman If there were any among them of life insurance companies, or other like organizations of course Cor telvou must have informed the Presi The amount enrolled the New York State committee to continue its work, with the result that at least 50, 000 votes were turned in the city of New York alone, making a difference

of 100,000 in the general result." To appreciate the force and importance of Mr. Harriman's allegations brief historical review is necessary The record is very suggestive. On Oc tober 29, 1904, Judge Alton B. Parker the Democratic candidate for Presi dent, said, in reiteration of statements which he made previously in the campaign of that year: "The trusts are furnishing the money with which they hope to control the election. I am sorry to be obliged to say this. If it were not true, I would not say it to gain the Presidency or any earthly

reward." Six days leter, on November 4, right on the eve of the Presidential elec-Roosevelt denounced the tion, Mr. statements of Judge Parker as "unqualifiedly and atrociously false." Certain slanderous accusations as to Mr. Cortelyou and myself," said the "have been repeated time and again by Judge Parker, candidate of his party for the office of President. There is not one particle of truth in the statement as regards anything that has gone on in the managetelyou and me are monstrous."

ment of the Republican party. Mr. Parker's accusations against Mr. Corimpression produced by Mr. Roose-velt's statement was that Secretary Cortelyou, then chairman of the Republican National Committee, was not, directly or indirectly, requesting or demanding contributions from corpordividends on watered stock while their ations; klso that the President was not asking campaign contributions from the heads of corporations. Mr. Roosevelt's emphatic and in some respects vehement denial of Judge Parker's charges ended the controversy so far as the election of 1904 was concerned. Judge Parker was defeated, and President Roosevelt's friends claimed that the result was a complete vindication for the Chief Magistrate. In the following year a committee

of the New York legislature made a

searching investigation of the man-

agement of certain insurance compailes. This inquiry revealed the fact that one of the companies under investigation had contributed \$50,000 to the Republican campaign fund in 1904. This money has been paid back into the treasury of the company, not by the Republican National Committee or by the beneficiaries of the campaign fund, but by the man who gave his check to the committee and was reimbursed by the head of the insurance company. He made restitution after the Court of Appeals of New York had decided that the money could be re-covered in a civil suit. While the public may have been inclined before the insurance revelations were made to believe that the corporations had not contributed to the election of Mr. Roosevelt, their faith was shaken appreciably by the transaction in which Mr. Perkins figured, and his frank admission in his testimony that he had contributed \$50,000 on behalf of one of the companies. It may be true, although it seems almost impossible of belief, that Chairman Cortelyou and Treasurer Bliss were so ingenuous that large sums of money could be forced upon them without knowledge on their part of the sources from which the money came. If this blissful state of ignorance prevailed at Republican headquarters, it is entirely probable that President Roosevelt was also in the dark. How could recall Chairman J. K. Jones's charges he know anything about transactions in New York when Cortelyou and Bliss were not able to tell whether

subscriptions came from corporations or altruistic individuals? The President, of course, denounces Mr. Harriman's statement in strong terms. He characterizes it as "a willful and deliberate untruth, which by has not been denied) that, in a rights ought to be characterized by Harriman therefore finds himself on the blacklist to which Judge Parker and H. M. Whitney, of Boston, and several others have already been assigned by the President. It is worthy of note that Mr. Harriman recorded his recollections of the interview with President Roosevelt in a letter dated December, 1905. The President's recolections of the interview are set forth in letters dated October, 1906 nearly a year later. It is probable that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Harriman both made memoranda, imme-diately after the meeting. In that event it is astonishing that they should be so far apart as to the facts regarding the campaign fund and the

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. McDuffie's Drug Store, (O. O. Souders, Prop.)

Little globules of sunshine tha Early Risers will scatter the gloom o

appointment of Depew as Ambassador to France. Why is it that two clear headed men cannot understand each other, especially when one is Presi-dent of the United States? Mr. Har-riman is now held up before the world as one who utters "willful and delib-An Appeal to Mr. Harriman. as one who utters "willful and delib-erate untruths." He will find it next to impossible to disprove this accu

The man who gets into a ation personal controversy with the Pres dent of the United States cont against fearful odds. Of course, the President has no motive in this mat-ter except to set himself right. Nev-ertheless, it is clear that six months ago his wrath had been aroused and ne held then a very poor opinion of Mr. Harriman. The railroad man had spoken contemptuously to Re sentative Sherman of the Pres of the United States and his policies, and their conversation had been re-peated to the President. If Mr. Har-

riman "had it in" for the President, it is clear that Mr. Roosevelt has been waiting an opportunity to discredit it is clear that Mr. Roosevelt has b Harriman and his partisans, The correspondence with Representative Sherman certainly se to indicate that the President had been expecting an attack and Fas even advised as to the nature of it. The railroad magnate is more are ustantial in his charge, however, than the President is in his reply. It is man from the office and to the Pies-

have an important bearing on the next Presidential campaign. CURRENT COMMENT.

not an altogether pretty quarrel, but

it has all the elements of interest, in-

cluding the "lie" direct. If the interests allied with Mr. Harriman are

with him in this fight, the result may

him.

Here is an amusing outcome of an Italian bigamy case, which is reported by the New York Tribune: "A re markable court decision in a bigamy case has been handed down at Perugia, Italy, where Charles Balliori, a tailor, was acquitted of a charge of having two wives on the ground that he has two hearts. Four physicians testified that Balliori had two hearts, and the court at once decided that this was ample reason for him to marry two women."

#### THE RICHMOND REUNION.

We have pleasure in reproducing the following from the Chatham Record:

The next reunion of the United Conederate Veterans (as heretofore announced) will be held at Richmond on the 30th and 31st of May and on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of June. The last day is the anniversary of the birth of President Davis, and on that day (which is the first Monday in June) will be unveiled with impressive cere monies the monument or memorial that has been erected in his honor

by the ladles of the South. An immense crowd is expected and North Carolina will be more largely represented than any other State ex cept Virginia. This will probably be the last reunion that will be held at a city so accessible to the people of this State, and thousands will take advantage of this, their last opportunity of attending a Confederate reunion. The railroad companies will give the usual reunion rate of one cent a mile. This will make the fare for a round-trip ticket from Raleigh less than \$4.

Confederate camps and all veterans who will attend, ought to at once make arrangements for lodgings at the reunion, because they may be put to much discomfort unless they do this before going to Richmond. The Citizens of Richmond will feed and lodge all veterans who are not able to pay board, and they ought at once to notify Captain D. A. Brown, Jr., chairman of the entertainment committee, at Richmond, that they are go ing, so that their quarters may be re served.

The newspapers of the State will confer a favor on many of their readers by calling attention to this.

#### THE PRESIDENT UNDER FIRE.

The disposition of the public was avorable to the President at the first shock of the Harriman revelations; for Harriman was held to be such an inconscionable rascal. Reflection has changed this, and the President has fallen deeply in the public estimation, while Harriman remains where he was. In fact, the worse Harriman appears, the worse the President; for the present quarrel reminds the public too forcibly of the adage about people of a certain kind falling out. Here are the opinions of some of the great newspapers-Mugwump, Re-

publican and Democratic, of several varieties: Says the New York Times: It was a cold-blooded transaction altogether. Mr. Harriman has not to our knowledge set up any maxims of of conduct that ring false when tested by these disclosures. But what becomes of Mr. Roosevelt's million professions of high virtue? In 1901 he declared, in his Minneapolis State fair speech, that "the vast individual and corporate fortunes, the vast combinations of capital which have mark-

ed the development of our industrial system, create new conditions and neessitate a change from the old attitude of the State and the nation toward property." But in 1904 he writes to Mr. Harriman, "it has been a real The pleasure to see you this year." campaign year was indeed, a pleasant year to see Harriman, who is about he most conspicuous of the heads of great combinations of capital, and the possessor of a great private fortune. We must have some of your money this year, my dear Mr. Harriman, to intrench us in the position where we can change the attitude of the nation toward your railroads and your for-

tune next year. That is the essence of the transaction in which Mr. Roosevelt engagwith Mr. Harriman. There was not in the whole country a man whom he could with so little propriety invite to the White House for political onference, none from whom the solicitation or the acceptance of a cam paign contribution would have been nore flagrantly incompatible with the President's avowed policies and inten-

Mr. Roosevelt's comment upon Mr Harriman's angry outburst about buying legislatures and courts is that it "deep-seated corruption. LaGrippe and Pneumonia grippe coughs and prevent pneumonia.

e in the

"Don't you think we had better leave honor out of the question?" was the inquiry addressed to Mr. Joseph Sur-

Says the New York Sun: We find ourselves impelled by coniderations that seem of high importance to join with other judicious persons in imploring Mr. Harriman to refrain from pursuing further the solution of the direct issue of veracity with the President of the United States which the President has rais-

We are not thinking of the merits of thecase, as presented in the insulting accusation brought against Mr. Harriman by Mr. Roosevelt. We are contemplating only the scandal, the spectacular indecency, the hideous immorality, in the broadest sense of the word, of continuing a contest which, even if it could be brought to a triumphant conclusion by Mr. would result in exhibiting the President of the United States in a light fit to bring shame to the cheeks and sor row to the heart of every honest citizen of the republic.

It is impossible to separate the

idential office incarnate in its occupant for the time being, there at-tach certain privileges and immunities of a peculiar character rendered necessary by public policy. is certainly so in the view of enlightened public opinion, if not yet of the written Federal law. If it be said on the other hand, that this conventional respect cannot be entirely a one-sided affair, that the necessary convention puts certain responsibili ties upon the incumbent as well as upon others, and that popular respect is subject to forfeiture our reply is that short of an impeach-able offense there is so appeal from the President's own conception of what is proper conduct on his part except an appeal to his own conscience.

#### "Why?" Says the New York American:

The Roosevelt-Harriman school is as shocking as any page in toryof American politics and histhe Credit Mobilier letters and the Lamous Burn this letter" of James G. : ...ine

The letter written by the Prondent to Harriman-that which confessed that he had asked Harriman to come to Washington, that which confessed that it might be better for them not to be seen talking together that which promised to consult Mr. Harrimna about the Presidential message -was not terminated by the classic "Burn this letter," words. might well have been. It was marked 'Personal" at the top. It revealed fully a character that has long been hidden from the public. It has come as a shock and a disillusion to millons of American citizens.

The duty of every intelligent Amercan is to study this Roosevelt-Harriman scandal and understand it The letters are before the public, and we ask the fair-minded citizen to consider some questions and answer them for himself. Why did Roosevelt ask Harriman to come to Washington? Why did

he ask a very large campaign contribution from one of the men whom he has in his public utterances called "enemies of the republic?" It is not possible to take a man's money and be fighting him at the same time. At least, that isn't possible for an honest man. Why did

Mr Roseavelt got the large sum of money from Harriman? the bargain? Why did Mr. Roosevelt want to iscuss his message with Harriman? Had that anything to do with the money that Harriman at a critical oment raised for the Roosevelt fund

-a quarter of a million? Why should Harriman or an other corporation man be consulted about a message addressed by the President of the United States to the Congress of the United States? Citizens, you must think over thes questions and answer them. You must form a new opinion of Theodore Roosevelt and his profession of pub morality and independence of corporate controll, in the light these etters, these confessions, cast upon him and his character and his financial relations with the heads of great

orporations. Why was Mr. Roosevelt's Repreentative. Sherman, asking Harriman for money again last fall, when the insurance scandal had revealed the which big corporations had robbed the policyholders, and when Roosevelt himself was pretending to be opposed to all corporation contributions to political funds?

Judge Parker Was Right Says the New York World: In all this nauseating mess the World cannot but find, as it found in the insurance disclosures, the strongest confirmation of the position has consistently held upon these

points: 1. That Judge Parker was essen tially right when, in the campaign of 1904, he charged that "the trusts were furnishing money with which they hoped to control the election.' 2. That President Roosevelt, instead of calling Judge Parker's statement unqualifiedly and atroclously false, might better have been engaged in eforming his campaign committee. 3. That the rewarding of George E Cortelyou by a high public office for his services as collector of campaign money from insurance companies and from financiers with axes to grind is a wrong which time cannot cure and which subsequent brilliant service can scarcely extenuate. 4. That the failure of the Republi

can majority in Congress to provide for the complete publicity of cam-paign funds and to forbid corporation contributions thereto is inexcusable "High finance" has been too long the power behind the puppets of pol ities. No graver need confronts the country than the need of cleaner elections and legislation free from corrupting influences.

President in Unseemly Light. Says the Philadelphia Ledger: As a matter of fact, it appears tha Harriman, the corporation magnate For Catarrh, let me send you free lust to prove merit, a trial size Box of Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. It is a snow white, creamy, healing antiseptic balm that gives instant relief catarrh of the nose and throat. Make Address Dr. the free test and see. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Large jars 50c. Sold by B. E. Sedberry's Son.

KODOL digests what you eat and mickly overcomes Indigestion, which a forerunner of Dyspepsla. It is made in strict conformity to the Natse any but the genuine in the ional Pure Food and Drug Law and is w package. McDuffle Drug Store sold on a guarantee relief plan. Sold D. Souders, Proprietor.) by Armfield & Greenwood. ional Pure Food and Drug Law and is

went about the business in a practical way and actually did raise \$200,000 which was turned into some campaign fund, it does not much matter which, and, being a practical man and know ing that great labors of this sort are not asked without some idea of a retur, he was much chagrined to find that the "goods" were not deliv

Whatever may be the verlist on this matter, one thing is clear-that it i asseemly for the Preadent of the United States to be continually entering these violent per onal controversies, in which he undertakes to exhibit every controversialist as a liar who happens to run athwart him.

We have now regulated the insurance companies and the railroads, and it is about time to begin to regulate the end folar activities of the White House, as well as the notorious practice of frying the fat out of the rail roads and corporations, good and bad for the purpose of buying elections, even in the most righteous cause.

#### OUR GROWING POPULATION.

Atlanta Journal 1 The population of the United States according to the figures which have just been issued by the Census Bureau, is now practically eighty-four

millions. The States which took a census in 1905 are Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Wisconsin and Wyoming. In Michigan the census is taken in the years ending with a "4." The population returns for these States was 26,263,877, an increase since 1900 of 1,901,572, or 7.8 per cent. For the remaining States and Perritories the population for 1905, as determined by the method of estimating adopted by the Bureau of Census, was 56 283 059 an increase over 1900 of 4,374,040, or 8.4 per cent. The population of the fourteen States making an enumeration, it estimated in the ame manner, would be 26,204,762, a difference of only 0.2 per cent. from the actual returns. This close approximate is evidence that in all cases where the r talks of an enumeration are not available, the estimates may be accepted as the best attainable substitute.

The population of continental Unit ed States in 1905, as obtained by ad-ding the returns of the States which took a census in that year, and the remaining States and Territories, is 82,574,195, an increase over 1905 of 6

79,620, or 8.7 per cent. The estimated population for con inental United States for 1906, is 83,-941,510, and for the United States, inclusive of Alaska and the insular possessions, 93,182,240. Computed on the basis of the estimate of the density of population of continental Unit ed States in 1906 is 28 persons per quare mile, as compared with 26 in

The rapid growth of urban popula tion is noteworthy. The total esti-mated population of municipalitiesthat is, incorporated places having 8 000 or more inhabitants-exclusive of San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal., is 28,466,624 for 1906, an increase over 1900 of 3,912,188, or 15.9 per cent. while the estimated population of the United States exclusive of these cities, showed an increase of 4,480,008, or only 8.8 per cent.

The 88 cities with an estimated pop ulation of 50,000 or more in 1906, had a total estimated population of 19,771, 167., an increase of 2,766,863, or 16.3 per cent., over that reported at the come into this class in the period from 1900 to 1906, are Norfolk, Va., Yonkers, N. Y.; Schenectady, N. Y. Houston, Tex.; Tacoma, Wash.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Dallas, Tex.; Youngstown, Ohio; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Holoke, Mass.; and Akron, Ohio. The five leading cities and their estimated population in 1906 are as follows: New York, 4,113,043; Chicago, 2,049, 185, Philadelphia, 1,441,735; St. Louis, 649,320, and Boston, 602,278.

THE GREAT WATERWAY QUES-TION.

Says the New York World:

President Roosevelt has named an admirable Waterways Commission, whose members are all well equipped or a work of very great importance For years the railroads have obstructwater commerce in a spirit of short-sighted selfishness. By buying up competitive water lines, by differ ential tariffs aiming at waterborne reight. facilities, by using their vast political nfluence for the killing of the canals, they have wantonly destroyed cheap water transportation. To-day the railroads are in the position of the greedy man who "bit off more'n he could chaw." Yet there is scarcely an important railroad in the country which would not be better off if it had efficient water parallels to relieve it of slow, low-grade freights and leave it the higher grades for quicker trans-

This is well understood in German and France, where canals are being constructed or improved at great cost to work with and not against the railways. Farmers whose crops now rot for lack of transportation, business men whose goods are delay ed or damaged by railroad freight congestion, look to the waterways for relief as a check upon railroad greed and mismanagement. No other nation except possibly Brazil, has such a vast system of natural inland waterways waiting only development and use. The Hudson made New York and is by New York neglected. The Mississipple alone receives water from Lake Chau tauqua, only seven miles from Lake Erie; its affluent at Olean, N. Y., is only twenty-five miles from the Genesee, flowing into Lake Ontario; it receives, through the Chicago drainage canal, the waters of Lake Michigan, and it drains the furthest limits of Montana. The little Thames and Seine are canalized and made to bear great burdens from points where they are smaller than scores of American rivers that do not work at all.

Chronic Constipation Cured One who suffers from chronic con stipation is in danger of many serous allments. Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup cures chronic constipation as it alds digestion and stimulates the liver and bowels, restoring the natural ction of these organs. Commence taking it to-day and you will feel better at once. Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup does not nauseate or gripe and is very pleasant to take. Refuse substi-tutes. McDuffie Drug Store, O. O. louders, Proprietor.)

There is a good job waiting for mer with brains. They must hustle all the time. Why not bed hustler by taking Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea? Tea or tablets, 35 cents. HOPE MILLS ITEMS.

Winter seems to be here again Look out for fruit. Mr. W. A. West, of Rockfish, spent ast Sunday in town. Messrs. John and Gus Fowler spen last Sunday in town. There was \$15 raised some few days

ago by the writer for the Chinese fam sufferers. All denominations are taking an interest in this most worth There will be a sermon preached here next Sunday by Rev. Watson at

the Bantist church on close Commun ion. We hope for a large attendance at this service. Mr. W. W. Cole, of Fayetteville, was in town last Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Lee Braidy, of Bladen

ounty, spent Easter with Mr. Neil Ray and family. Mr. W. S. Townsend, of Rockfish, assed through town on his way to

Fayetteville, last Tuesday. Mr. C. H. Cashwell has moved here recently from Maxton, back to his former home.

#### CUMBERLAND NOTES.

Delightful! spring is here again. The prophet of old has said: "Th Heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament sheweth His handiwork." As we look on the forests that are now being arrayed in living green, and as we take a retrospective view of the past, and while we are admiringly enjoying the wonderful works of nature we, too, can say all these are declaring the mory of God.

With so many things toenjoy we sincerely hope the friends may spend he merriest and happiest season of

their lives. Rev. D. Monroe is expected to fill his regular appointment at Rockfish Presbyterian church next Sunday. Mrs. David Ratley, of Red Springs, is spending some time with her r, Mrs. S. A. Fisher. Forest fires have caused much ex-

itement in Cumberland and Robeson ecently. There was some loss, though ortunately no great losses. The prospect at present is good for great abundance of fruit this year. 141, and we will send for The farmers of southern Cumber-

#### land have been detained on account of inclement weather. A Railroad for Elizabethtown

Correspondence of the Observer. Elizabethtown, one of the oldest lowns in the State, situated at the head of "tide water" on the side of the Cape Fear river, and the county seat of Bladen county, will have a railroad in the near future. Elizabeth township has called an election for the purpose of voting on a bond issue of \$25,000 to aid in building a road from Elizabethtown to Abbotts burg, or some other town on the Sea oard Air Line. From what the writer knows of the men who compose th company which proposes to build the road he feels safe in predicting its

access. When this road is built it will open up one of the finest trucking section in Eastern North Carolina. We are reliably informed that strawberries of the finest quality are raised from ter to fifteen days earlier in this section than in the other strawberry sections which have already made such phe omenal success in the business. It is also a great fruit-growing country Peaches rarely fail, and, besides, it is one of the finest farming sections t

to be found anywhere. The above-mentioned company has rehased several thousan acres of the finest long-leaf and rose mary pine timbered lands. This will bring a brighter and long-wished for day to the old town whose people have helped to make North Carolina famous-the McDowells, McMillans, Robinsons, Melvins, Clarks, Lyons, and a host of others whose names are familiar to students of history. as the eminent General J. J. McKay who represented this district in Con gress in "ante-bellum days" and was tyled "the watch-dog of the treas ury," with many others who passed over the river and are rest ing under the trees," but have left a heritage to their children and their children's children which will make

them rise up and call them blessed. Mr. A. S. Hall, of Fayetteville, who the company, deserves represents uch credit for the promotion of the PROGRESS. above enterprise.

Pretty Marriage on East Side of the River.

A very pretty marriage took place at the residence of Mr. M. Maxwell, on the east side of the Cape Fear, on Wednesday, when Mr. A. B. Carter and Miss Bessie Horne were made man and wife. Mr. Murdock Maxwell, J. P., offleiating. Only a few friends were invited, but their hearty congratulations and good wishes made up for the deficiency in num-

#### Hunting for Trouble.

"Twe lived in California 20 years. and am still hunting for trouble in the way of burns, sores, wounds, boils, cuts, sprains, or a case of piles that Bucklen's Arnica Salve won't quickly cure," writes Charles Walters, ghany. Sierra Co. No use hunting, Mr. Walters; it cures every case. Guaranteed by B. E. Sedberry's Son drug store. 25c.

The News-No Pure Drug Cough

Cure Laws would be needed, if all

Cough Cures were like Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure is—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 rea-son mothers, and others, should insist on having Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. No poison-marks on Dr. Shoop's labels— and none in the medi-Cure. cine, else it must by law be on the la-And it's not only safe, but it is said to be by those that know it best, a truly remarkable cough remedy Take no chance, particularly with your children. Insist on having Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. Compare care fully the Dr. Shoop package with others and see. No poison marks there! You can always be on the safe side by demanding Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. Simply refuse to accept any Sold by B. E. Sedberry's Son.

To remove a cough you must get at cold which causes the cough. There is nothing so good for this as Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup, The liquid cold relief that is most quickly effective, that stills and quiets the cough and rives out the cold. Sold by Armfield & Greenwood.

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