

THE OBSERVER.

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E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

E. J. HALE, Jr., Business Manager.

THE PRESIDENT'S GALLERY OF LIARS, ETC.

The papers are quoting an article from the Washington Star which runs this way:

When President Roosevelt hung up Mr. E. H. Harriman's picture in his "liars gallery" yesterday it brought the total number of distinguished portraits in that collection up to eight. Of course, there is quite a collection of what you might call the intype style of liars, such as Congressmen of the opposition party, muckraker magazine writers and the like, but the real liars are the portraits now number eight. To be sure, the originals of these portraits strenuously object to being included in the President's liars' gallery, and most of them claim that they can prove, or have proved, that they are unjustly classified by the "hanging committee" and should be in quite another alcove. However, the President has put them there, and there they are. There are different varieties of alleged liars in the gallery. There are atrocious liars, "deliberate liars," "willful liars," "disobedient liars," "inventive liars," and "utter liars," with one or two just plain liars. The first portrait to go up was that of Judge Alton B. Parker, a few days before the election in 1904. Judge Parker, Democratic candidate for President, had made some charges about contributions of trusts and corporations, under pressure, to the Republican campaign and the President came out in a statement, sa, in, in conclusion, "The statements made by Mr. Parker are unqualifiedly and atrociously false." And so on.

The whole affair—the climax of the President's unimpaired quarrel—is so humiliating to the national pride that one can hardly believe his senses as he looks at it. But, upon reflection, is there really anything in it all out of keeping with the progress of our corrupt life since the war? We are inclined to think it is but the explosion of the forces set in motion by the Chicago platform and Bryan's campaigns of 1896 and 1900.

SINGULAR STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRACY.

A press dispatch to the Raleigh Times from Richmond, Virginia, contains this extraordinary information:

State Senator A. F. Thomas, of Lynchburg, who has attracted considerable attention throughout the State on account of his avowed opposition to the re-nomination of Major John V. Daniel for the United States Senate, has issued a press statement, in which he has announced that he has resigned his seat in the Senate. He says in part: "The Democratic executive committee of the State is appointed by the State chairman. It consists of ten members, chief of whom is Thomas P. Ryan, who, with four railroad attorneys, two of whom are chief counsel for two of the trunk lines traversing the State, form half of the committee. It is patent that with the aid of the chairman they can dominate the organization and would exercise a subtle, though powerful influence upon politics."

Senator Thomas further charges that the people have been quietly sleeping and the railroads have been quietly governing. In this connection he says: "For my part, I am unalterably opposed to organized control of the Democratic party by the railroads or any other special interest. I believe the Democratic party of the State should reorganize upon a better and more Democratic basis and place in the party offices men who believe in government by the people rather than government by corporations."

The railroads seem to be losing their grip on the politicians, when they allow such information as the above to be disclosed.

REMINISCENCES OF WILMINGTON

[The article below appears as a communication in yesterday's Wilmington Messenger. This writer recalls being taken in the arms of Mr. Clay as he stood upon a verandah, or balcony, overlooking Market street. Was not Mr. Clay's visit in 1844 instead of 1845?]

Governor Glenn's reference to the remarkable coincidence of his election in the old Dudley mansion, where as the last Governor he lodged in the room occupied seventy-three years ago by the first Governor elected by the people, is interesting.

Although it is true that Daniel Webster was Governor Dudley's guest there in 1849 and that the great commoner was escorted to the residence by a great number of citizens on horseback, it is not probable that Henry Clay lodged there. Mr. Clay was entertained at this house, however, while on a visit to Wilmington. He lodged at the residence of Mrs. Joseph Hill, the Adrian and Voliers building opposite the Seaman's home on Front street, and he spent the night on the balcony of that house to the citizens of the town.

Mr. Clay came to the town of Wilmington in 1845 upon the invitation of the ladies who provided his entertainment. The chairman was Mrs. Walker, the mother of our esteemed fellow citizen, Captain Alvis Walker. A banquet was given in Mr. Clay's honor on the grounds of the Walker residence which was nearly opposite the Orton house and he delivered a notable speech on that occasion. He then visited Raleigh where he made the political blunder with reference to Texas which was regarded as his coup de grace.

The late Colonel T. C. McElhenny (who married one of Governor Dudley's daughters), informed the writer that during Mr. Webster's visit to Governor Dudley he was also a guest in the house and was profoundly impressed with the great size of Mr. Webster's head, and by his preference for the Governor's Madeira wine, which he quaffed deeply at the table and subsequently repaired to the cellar for more, addressing to him the inquiry, "young man, where does the Governor keep that wine?" On this visit Mr. Webster addressed the students of the Odd Fellows school, near the present city hall, of which Mr. Lindsay was the principal. His blue,

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., April 8. Regular Correspondence. This is not yet the real "ally season," as summer politics is known in this latitude. But there has just been sprung a political sensation that would do credit to the most dramatic actor in 100 in the shade. It emanates from the inside of the Republican party, and most of the Republican papers seem inclined to take it seriously. Whatever there may or may not be behind it, the mere currency of the story shows the deep-rooted distrust that the Republican leaders have of each other and the strong undercurrent of opposition that is known to be running against the President and his policies for the present work.

The facts, or the canard, as one chooses to call it, are that at a recent dinner either in Washington or Philadelphia, Senator Penrose did not wisely but too well and boasted that there was a plot on foot to elect the Roosevelt policy for the next four years by nominating a man not of his choice for the Presidency. Senator Penrose declared, so the story went, that there had been a fund of \$5,000,000 started by the high financial interests in New York, including the Standard Oil Company, H. H. Harriman, Jacob Schiff, H. E. Rogers, and a number of others as the nucleus of an immense corruption fund wherewith to secure the nomination of the next Republican national convention of any man, so long as he was a man whom the corporations could handle and who was pledged against all the Roosevelt doctrines.

It is said that there were a number of real supporters of the President at the table who listened with astonishment to this recital, and regardless of whether the narrator was responsible for his utterances or not, they once told him that had occurred to the President. The result was a sequel came a prompt denial from Senator Penrose that he had even attended the dinner in question, or that he had ever made any such statement. He was attributing to him the "White House" maintenance of his denials. It was not denied that the story had been told to the President, it was distinctly stated that the name of Senator Penrose had not been mentioned and outsiders were left to their own speculations as to the truth of the matter. President and his advisers put in the tale. Senator Penrose has always been counted as one of the loyal if not warm supporters of the Administration, and it is known that the President has great confidence in his fight recently in Pennsylvania. The name of Senator Scott, of West Virginia, and of Senator Elkins, are also mixed up in the story of the plot and the dinner, but there is not enough tangible stuff to go on except to suggest that there are things on the surface in the Republican party, and that however calm and cordial relations may appear to be there are developments ahead that will bear close watch.

CLAY AND THE TARIFF.

Like Mr. Cleveland, those who followed him in his successful effort to defeat the Democratic party in 1896 and 1900, make haste to exit the issue of tariff reform when there is no chance for securing it. Manifestly the purpose is to divert attention from those pressing reforms—in the matter of the trusts and the railroads, for example—which are capable of reform under a Democratic administration. As the Republican party is committed to protection, and the six years' tenure of office by the Senators renders a vote for tariff reform impossible in that body for the term of the President to be elected in 1908, it is useless, as a matter of practical politics, to make tariff reform an issue, now.

Railroad and trust reform, however, is such an imperative demand of the majority of the voters, that a Democratic President would be able to secure it even with a Republican Congress. A part of the tactics employed to defeat the popular desire is the circulation of false statements concerning Mr. Bryan's tariff views. Those who have memories know that it was his extraordinary tariff speech in Congress that brought him into notice long before the Democratic party chose him to expound the silver doctrine—a doctrine which it, not he, had written into the Chicago platform.

The Washington Times, a Republican paper in sympathy with the reactionary "Democrats," says, "Should another [than Mr. Roosevelt] ride the Elephant, the Democratic leader will have a chance against him only by making a demand for tariff reform the key to his campaign. And tariff reform has so far been practically ignored by the most prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination—William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska."

In his recent speech before the Texas legislature, quoted by a contemporary, Mr. Bryan said: "I believe that tariff reform is also an important thing to help keep the fortunes from swelling beyond reasonable proportions. And there is more tariff reform sentiment in this country than there has ever been before. My first campaign for Congress was made on the tariff issue. I talked tariff reform ten years before I knew there was a money question, and I have never changed my mind on the tariff question. I have said from the beginning that you could not justify, under the principles of our Government and Constitution, a tax laid on all the people for the benefit of a few people. I believe that it is robbery under any form of law, and it would not be tolerated if the people understood the real principles involved and the real effect of the law."

"The friends of the tariff will never reform it. If it is going to be reformed, it must be reformed by the people and not by its friends and beneficiaries, and the people have thought on the subject, until in Iowa they repudiated in Republican convention the doctrine that the Secretary of the Treasury was trying to force upon them, and which he was not, even with all his prestige, able to make them accept. Tariff reform is going, but the Republican party will not grant the reform."

OF INTEREST TO COTTON GROWERS

Fayetteville, N. C., April 9th 1907. Mr. Editor: President Moore, of the Southern Cotton Growers, Association of North Carolina, writes me that Hon. E. D. Smith, of South Carolina, will be in Fayetteville April 20th, to address farmers, bankers, merchants, cotton mill men, in fact every one who is interested in developing Cumberland county, North Carolina, and all the other Southern States. Mr. Smith's reputation is a guarantee that you will get something worth coming to town for. I hope every farmer in the county will make an extra effort to meet Mr. Smith. I know it is a bad time for farmers to leave their work, but some times it pays to take a day off. Try it this time and I think you will not regret it. Yours truly, S. H. STRANGE, Secretary Cumberland Co. Dist. Assn.

"OPEN THE BOOKS."

The Charlotte News suggests a very simple remedy for the embarrassing position in which the President is placed by charges which Mr. Harriman makes against him. The President's Postmaster General, Mr. Cortelyou, was head of the Republican organization which managed Mr. Roosevelt's successful campaign in 1904. Let the President direct Mr. Cortelyou to open the books of his committee to public inspection. If Mr. Harriman's assertions that he and his associates contributed \$250,000 to the Republican campaign fund, after his (Harriman's) visit to Washington at the President's request, be untrue, Mr. Cortelyou's books will show the fact.

Says our Charlotte contemporary: Open the Books. In his first race Mr. Bryan was defeated by money. His defeat was fought. From the developments of the past year it looks very much like President Roosevelt won in 1904 by money, not men. Was his election bought, did he win by contributions from the big life insurance companies, railroads, banks, etc.? This is a question being asked today by thinking men all over the United States. When Harriman accused the President of being given a contribution of \$250,000 the President called him a liar.

But, in this day and time, to simply call a man a liar without citing the proof to clinch the case is to make the public think less of the man handling that term. Where there is so much smoke can the people be blamed for looking for a spark? Mr. Roosevelt ostensibly has a strong name for campaign contributions. In fact, in his due, to an extent, the cleanliness of his last campaign. But, there are those doubting Thomases who wonder if this is a monstrous bluff.

The entire matter might be set at ease if the Republican campaign contribution books of 1904 were opened to the public. If Mr. Roosevelt is not elected by Wall Street money and contributions from the big corporations and the maintenance of his denials in the intimations and accusations made from time to time. Furthermore, it must be extremely embarrassing for him to be forced to keep his eyes on the country and ever ready to help the public, ready to call the man who makes a new accusation a liar. All of this might be remedied if the books were thrown open to the public.

Where disproof is so easy, it cannot be denied that an honest man stands greatly in his own light who fails to avail himself of it.

CLEVELAND LIVES UP TO HIS RECORD.

When former President Cleveland admitted the serious depression in railroad stocks and the privileges of the people for the better regulation of railroads he only lived up to his long established record. Mr. Cleveland is applauded by all the newspapers and by all the public men standing for the rights of the people. Mr. Cleveland has attained his seventieth birthday. Every newspaper controlled by the privileged classes has taken pains to congratulate him on his birthday and to profess that even yet he may be recalled to the direction of the nation.

Very characteristically Mr. Cleveland described the fall-off in the selling price of railroad securities as the agitation of politicians. Among these politicians he classed Mr. Roosevelt and his associates. Mr. James J. Hill, whose stocks recently dropped off anywhere from 35 to 40 points, holds the same view. Mr. Hill, of the Northern Pacific, takes the same view. In fact all the railroad managers seem to think that they are suffering because the President of the United States has taken pains to discover how the men in power are doing, and why they are not giving proper service to the people.

As a matter of fact the collapse in Wall Street was not due to the Roosevelt policy; it was not due to the growing agitation of the railroad management. It was due above all things to the fact that the investors of the country are unable to understand why a Harriman or a Hill should have millions of dollars out of an investment of a few hundred thousand. It was due to distrust of the railroad managers, not to fear of railroad legislation, else it would not have been enacted. Not half of what the people demand has yet been enacted.

When Mr. James J. Hill says that he sees "red lights ahead" it is well for him to say so. At this moment of writing I observe that Mr. Hill's stocks have run down more than any other on the Stock Exchange. Are the red lights for him or his investors? He won't suffer, but the people who have been buying his securities will.

Mr. Morgan cables over from London that he will support the market. It is the business of managers of roads dependent upon Mr. Morgan's support? Shall we rely upon one man? Is one man greater than the nation? Cannot the nation do better?

What the railroads have been doing in the past two weeks shows what private ownership of railroads is capable of. When a State demands that they run their trains on time, they take off the trains to Texas. When other States command that they carry passengers for two cents a mile they threatened to raise their freight rates to a point that would make up for any loss they might sustain by the reduction of passenger fares.

It is a matter of course a matter of business knowledge that as fares are reduced traffic increases. That has been proved in every city in the United States. It has been proved in all railroads which have accepted the two cent fare, like Michigan. It will be proved after the courts have given legal force to the legislation in the States of New York and Pennsylvania. The two cent fare is the legal fare in the end the railroad managers themselves will most warmly applaud it.

CURRENT COMMENT.

An exchange says: "The secrets of the last Presidential campaign are coming out in the controversy between Harriman and President Roosevelt. It is a shame and a scandal upon our boast of free America. It is enough to make Washington and Jefferson, and all the dead patriots turn over in their graves, and the live ones blush to a crimson color. They should be an investigation by Congress, and the stigma removed, or guilty bribers of voters punished." It

is not the bribing of voters that chiefly changes the results of elections. It is the bribing of the election officials—as in the purchase of the election officials of all degrees, from the poll-holders to the Electoral Commission, which changed Tilden's election in 1876 to Hayes's; and in the purchase of the election officials in the Middle West in 1896, which changed Bryan's election to McKinley's.

The Scotland Neck Commonwealth contains the following, which it gives us great pleasure to reproduce with its venerable friend, Elder God: "Elder P. D. Gold on March 25th," says the Commonwealth, "wrote in the Wilson Times concerning his seventy-fourth birthday, which fell on that date. In the exercise of his energies, his life, he says, is not a burden but a joy. We take the following beautiful observations from Mr. Gold's article: 'If one is blessed with the spirit to appreciate life as the creation and gift of God, and values it as a favor above anything that man can earn or deserve and is impressed to do those things that are good and profitable unto men, being diligent in business and fervent in spirit, serving the Lord, then life is worth living. To be busily engaged in what is useful and up-building to the people, helpful to the race, is desirable. To be cheerful and courageous, endeavoring to do those things which are good and profitable to men with a meek, quiet and thankful spirit, graces human life. To seek not what men own, but to seek their good and happiness, to speak a word of encouragement to the dependent, to relieve such as are oppressed, is good proof of good will to men. To escape the polluting touch of ungodly lust, and to live soberly, righteously and godly in this present evil world is to attain a purity far more glorious than ill-gotten wealth can ever bestow. To so live as to have a conscience void of offense toward God and man supplies a feast that kings might well covet.'"

The Maxton Chief.

Mr. W. B. Harker has bought the Maxton Chief from Mr. J. P. Wiggins. We regret to part with Mr. Wiggins as one of our neighbors in the newspaper business, as we did with Mr. McKeszie, his predecessor. Mr. Harker, the new editor, is an excellent gentleman, of force and ability, and we welcome him heartily as a co-worker in the newspaper field.

In taking charge of the Chief, he writes interestingly, in part, as follows: "Only six men have lived continuously in this town longer than myself. I have felt every community heart-throb during its evolution from a way-station to a town of fifteen hundred brave men, lovely women, and bright children. When I first took up my residence in this old house, where I now write, Robeson county had about sixteen thousand population; it now has nearly fifty thousand. Two saw-mills and a few turpentine distilleries represented its manufacturing interest; to-day, probably no resident in the county lives beyond the sound of a steam whistle. Then, the few farms of the county produced four thousand bales of cotton; last year the yield of the blooming fields was over 41,000 bales, while the increase in corn, potatoes and small grains amounted to more than one thousand per cent., and to this must be added millions of pounds of tobacco, and large quantities of truck. Then, the Carolina Central was the only railroad; now no citizen lives remote from one of these steel arteries of trade. Then, dark clouds hung in the political sky, the freedom not yet adjusted to changed conditions were depending upon election day for race salvation; now our colored friends for the greater part, are engaged in accumulating property and establishing homes, while the white men take wisely. The educational development kept pace with material, moral, and political progress."

"During these years many of our friends have lived out strong, useful lives, helping on this wonderful progress, then, at the call of the Great Source of all development, pushed aside the stars and entered upon their celestial career, while others have taken up the work here and bravely carrying it on to higher states of perfection. And what is said of the wonderful progress of Maxton and Robeson County, can as truly be said of the State of North Carolina, and of the nation as well."

STATISTICS OF AMERICAN RAILROADS FOR 1906.

Wilson Times.] The following figures just compiled, show the statistics of the American railroads for 1906: Aggregate trackage of United States, \$15,000 miles. Total locomotive, about 50,000. Total cars, freight and passenger, about 2,000,000. Total private cars, about 112, 000. Spent in rolling stock during past eight years, approximately, \$1,500, 000,000. Total trackage under block system, 53,138 miles. Net capitalization, o. railroads, \$12, 628,000,000. Capitalization per track mile, about \$40,000. Number of stockholders, about 225, 000. Total revenue from passengers, \$44,955,235. Total revenue from freight, \$1,584, 652,399. Gross revenue, \$2,319,769,030. Net earnings and income, \$904,431, 568. Average length of passenger's journey, 32.75 miles. Average number of passengers, per train, 53. Number of employees, 1,460,778. Paid employees, 900,828,208. Average daily earnings of employees, \$2,907. Killed—Passengers, 418; employees, 3,897. Injured—Passengers, 11,185; employees, 55,524.

Crosses of Honor. Applications for Crosses of Honor to be conferred on Memorial Day, must be made at once, as the rules are very rigid and require at least twenty days before the appointed time. The following information is given for the benefit of those who wish to know "if a veteran may obtain a duplicate Cross of Honor:" (From the minutes of the Tenth Annual Convention of the U. D. C., held in Durham, N. C., Oct. 10-12, 1906.) Amendment to Constitution—"Rule V, Section 1. 'A veteran in good standing, having lost his Cross, may have it replaced, one, only, by applying to the President of the Chapter from which he received the Cross, and he must furnish copy of the certificate on which the Cross was first bestowed. If a second Cross is lost, a certificate may be given in testimony that such veteran has been awarded a cross. No descendant or widow of a veteran can have a second Cross. 'Section 2. Chapter Presidents are urged to advise veterans to have their names engraved on the bar of the Cross, for the purpose of identification if lost.'"

I have received the following copy of an order issued by the U. C. V., which speaks for itself, and which is highly appreciated by all of the U. D. C.: DUPLICATE CROSSES OF HONOR. Confederate Veterans Who Have Lost Theirs May Obtain Others. General Order No. 62. The General Commanding has extreme satisfaction in announcing that the United Daughters of the Confederacy have taken steps to supply duplicate Crosses of Honor to those veterans who have been so unfortunately as to lose the originals. The old men set so much store by these precious badges of affection and honor that have been bestowed by these noble women that they were quite heart-broken if the crosses were lost or broken. The Daughters, with the same nobility of action and affectionate regard, which induced them to offer the crosses in the first place, have now perfected arrangements by which the men may obtain duplicate crosses. Full particulars as to course to take to get a new cross can be had of the nearest Chapter of the U. D. C. The General Commanding cannot find words to express himself personally and for his beloved comrades the sense of appreciation felt by all at this action, which is but a fresh evidence of the love and consideration which the women of the South have ever manifested.

If the press of the South will give a wide publicity to this order, they will add another to their many former acts of kindness, as well as confer pleasure on many sad old Confederate soldiers. By command of STEPHEN D. LEE, General Commanding. Official: WM. E. MICKLE, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

I have been requested to give the rule of eligibility to membership in the U. D. C. Article 3, of the constitution says: "Those women entitled to membership are the widows, wives, mothers, sisters, nieces and lineal descendants of such men as served honorably in the Confederate army, navy, or civil service, or of those men, unfit for active duty, who loyally gave aid to the cause; also women and their lineal descendants, wherever living, who can give proof of personal service and loyal aid to the Southern cause during the war."

MRS. E. J. HALE, President J. E. B. Stuart Chapter U. D. C.

SALMAGUNDI'S COMMENTS.

Mr. Editor: We have been ruminating about men and the affairs about which they concern themselves. Two cases have recently presented to the thinking people a serious problem, and the same God who looked with disapproval on the antediluvians is still watching the procession and his ministers are still calling to the wicked to turn from their wickedness and live.

But they seem to be as heedless as of yore. In New York State, last June, H. K. Thaw shot and killed Stanford White; and, on the second day of March this year, in Fayetteville, N. C., Tom Walker shot and killed Chief of Police Chason and his Assistant, Lockamy, and wounded Assistant Buckingham. The reading public has been informed as to the causes that led up to the tragedies. Tom Walker has been tried, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged for murder. The motion of defendant's counsel, assigned by the judge presiding, for removal or continuance in order that hot blood, or passion, might cool down, was denied. In New York State, nine months have slid away since the shooting, nine or ten weeks of trial have passed and the end is not yet. Why this contrast? Is the life of H. K. Thaw more precious in the estimation of impartial justice than that of Tom Walker? or, is the difference to be attributed to the sense of justice prevailing in the different localities, or to the environments peculiar to the moral atmosphere of a northern or southern climate? or, does it all hinge on the interest felt for antediluvians as compared with a pauper?

The Bible teaches us that God is not a respecter of persons, but governs all without partiality. Can these things be consistent, sane and safe? Was Stanford White sane? Was Tom Walker sane? Was Thaw sane? Was Tom Walker sane? Were Chason, Lockamy and Buckingham sane? and, last, if not least, were the people responsible for existing laws sane? As yet so shall we remain. Reader, have you thought about what liberty meant, how much ground it covered, and how many human beings were interested? Do you think about this when you are rushing to the ballot box, to save liberty? Have you reflected on the occupations of mankind are necessarily diversified? Even as early as Cain and Abel's time, one was a herdsman and the other tilled the ground, and Noah doubtless learned to manufacture wine before the flood, and that art was not drowned with the wicked world. Step lightly, or lose your shoes from off your feet. Some of you are tramping on holy ground. When the grape juice got low in the gourd at the wedding feast in Cana of Galilee, the first miracle wrought was turning water to wine. Whenever men assume to turn the laws of God upside down there will be convulsions of nature, and some will be caught beneath the debris. The Mo-

silver Anniversary. The silver anniversary of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Hay Street church will be celebrated April 14 to 16. The following program will be observed: Sunday, April 14, 11 a. m., sermon Rev. T. A. Smoot. Monday night, April 15, organ recital, Mrs. L. G. Short. Tuesday, April 16, reception from 5 to 11 p. m.

Little Irish. Company C, 54th N. C. V. [A bill was passed by the recent legislature giving the county commissioners the right to levy a special tax of 5 cents on the hundred dollars and 15 cents on the poll, to be applied to the Cumberland county pensioners. After this bill was passed, the legislature increased the amount of the State pension fund from \$200, 000 to \$300,000. In view of this fact there is some question now as to whether the commissioners will exercise the power given them to levy a tax for pensions.]

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"Silver Plate that Wears." YOUR SPOONS. Take no substitute—there are other spoons, but like all substitutes, they lack the original and genuine quality. Sold by leading grocers, etc. 1847 ROGERS BROS. State of North Carolina, Cumberland County, No. 2294. Sarah C. Bullard enters and claims 1,900 acres more or less of land in Cedar Creek township joining the lands of Miss E. J. Silcox and W. S. Hair on the south, T. L. Bullard and Henry Nunery on the east, William Riley and Malloy land on north, Jonathan Nunery and M. H. Sessions on west. Entered 9th day of April, 1907. W. M. WALKER, Register of Deeds and Ex. O. Entry Taker.

PINE-ULES for the Kidneys. 30 DAYS TREATMENT. Manzan Pile Remedy. MANZAN PILLS. MANZAN PILLS. MANZAN PILLS.