THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1907.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor

E. J. HALE, Jr., Business Manage THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION

THE GREATEST SINCE CHICAGO.

There has been from the start an ownership of them. undercurrent of depreciation of the Jamestown Exposition in many of the lic ownership: it is a question of ex Washington letter published to-day, it ties and conditions. In England, upon would appear that Admiral Evans and the whole, municipal ownership has other officials have not been friendly proved a great success, while in Philato it, and, we are astonished to hear. because it is a Southern enterprise. That seems unbelievable, and we uals who compose the governing would attach little importance to the bodies in England are of a much betstatement if made by an authority less ter order of men than in this country. reliable than our accurate and care. In this general connection, the circum

stance must not be lost sight of that Such being the case, we are glad to the public is often confused by the see that Mr. W. I. Buchanan, probab- misleading form in which the issue of ly the most experienced observer of municipal versus private ownership is Expositions in the world and lately presented. For example, take the case appointed by President Roosevelt to of Philadelphia two or there years represent this Government at The ago: the corrupt private conduct of Hague Peace Conference, makes the the public utilities there (gas chiefly statement in yesterday's Norfolk Vir- we believe) was really corrupt pub ginian-Pilot that the Jamestown Ex- lic ownership, for the so-called private lessees secured their leases from the position exceeded any which has been municipality which owned the gas held since the Chicago World's Fair. works-the latter having acquired "The character and scope of the Exthem, no doubt, in the first instance, position in itself," says Mr. Buchanan, "is vastly greater and more extensive corruptly, either by paying too much than I had any reason to anticipate for them and dividing the "swag" or expect. Indeed, there are certain with the original owners, or by persecuting the private owners until they

features of the Exposition that I beparted with them for too little, the lieve are distinctly better in every sense than were found in any of me municipal scoundrels turning them expositions which have taken place over to the city at a profit. Then folsince Chicago. Notably the exhibits lowed the lease to faxorites of the ring, the lessees paying an insignifiof the United States Government. They are the best that have been made | cant rental and dividing the profit with -not only the best but excel for the ring. novelty and interest. Second, the Union article to Fayetteville-which is States' Exhibit building, both of itself the use of it which we suppose our and the exhibits it contains are equal, friend wished us to make-we are to anything that I have ever seen not sufficiently informed to make such made by any of the States at other an application. According to the figexpositions, and in some instances are ures contained in an article sent to the vastly better than heretofore accompl-Observer, some weeks ago, by Alder ed. I particularly refer to the easilt man McNeill, the acquisition of the of South Carolina. Too much importauce has been attached to the incomelectric lighting and water works businesses has been most disastrous, hav preteness of the Exposition. 1 hysical ing brought the city into heavy debt conditions beyond the control or the and a financial tangle apparently inmanagement of the Exposition are extricable. If this be so, then munlargely responsible for a great deal icipal ownership in Fayetteville's case of the delay which has taken place, supplies an awful example; for, other so far as the buildings and their conwise we would have had the principal tents are concerned. If there is nothstreets paved, and a cheaper water ing hereafter done on the buildings and light system besides a complete and thier contents, there is vastly instead of a limited sewerage system more to be seen and enjoyed in archiand all this with many thousands of tectural beauty, in landscape and wadollars less indebtedness. ter effects, than anyone has a reason On the other hand, although no cor to expect in an Exposition, developed test so far has been made of Alderman and carried out under the conditions McNeill's figures, and dreadful show which have surrounded this entering, it is possible that other members of the governing body intend to do so

Mr. Carhart, of Detroit, who accom panied Mr. Buchanan, was equally enthusiastic, and is quoted by the Virgintan-Pilot as follows:

"The Southern people are so chival rous, so afraid of not giving the stranger his money's worth, that they, in sition are hiding their light under a bushel. The surroundings, the envithis Exposition the most ambi the world has ever grouping of the buildings aderful; their air of permanency, of brick and concrete and stone is re markable for expositions; the bros expanse of sea, with over two miles of water front board walk, from which can be seen the wonderful gathering of fighting craft, with the sentime in connection with the Merrimac and sitor fight, the scene of which is in plain view of the grounds, adds senti ment and poetry to the

Mr. Carhardt declared that if the exposition buildings were even empty, the sight of the beautiful architecture of the buildings, their magnificent grouping, would amply repay anyone for the visit. Referring to the North ern newspaper criticisms, Mr. Carhardt eave that a projudice exists that the South cannot do anything well, but that if the Northerner comes to the Exposition that belief will be quickly dispelled. He declared that the hotel rates in Norfolk were not unjust and that the rates charged at the Exposition restaurants and the Inside Inn are 'no higher than those found in cities of Norfolk's population.

In behalf of this great Southern en terprise, and because of the warm friendship which all of us feel for the noble State of Virginia, our neighbor, on whose soil this great commemora tive exhibition is taking place, we have keen pleasure in repeating what Mr. Buchanan says, and in adding our own hearty words of satisfaction and

#### MUNICIPAL VERSUS PRIVATE OWNERSHIP.

A subscriber sends us the subjoin ed article taken from the Jacksonville Times-Union. We are not able to com ment upon it intelligently because we do not know the meaning of several of the terms employed-for example it does not appear from the article what "the Farris charter amendments are, nor whether the "politicians" referred to are in possession of the municipal government or only trying to get of it upon a promise of good conduct which the Times-Union outs no faith in. Therefore we pubish the article without comment, but sent it, as well as to our readers generally, to use the columns of the Observer freely for the purpose of eluci-

dating this important subject. As we have so often said, the ques ion of how to obtain good municipal of the day, if not the greatest, rease of the growth of urban

used by the triumph of the Doctrine

Public ownership of public utilities Federal, State, of municipal, is a very deep problem, and one which no patriot may lightly settle for himself. Even one so much inclined to believe in the efficacy of public ownership as Mr. Bryan-wise and good man as all now admit-does not declare for immediate ownership of the railroads, but expressed his belief that the inefficien cy of rate regulating laws, which he anticipated, would ultimately force the

ress themselves as opposed to the rinciple of municipal ownership. Every one of these men is now support ontrol of these plants, what can hin-er them from so conducting the light ind water business as to have it finally people to acquire State or national come the property of a private cor oration, which, of course, having nonopoly, will charge the people much nore for the service than they are So with the municipal form of pub now paying. Of course, this will not describing it. From our pediency as applied to different localiome for a year or two, but it is be lieved to be on the programme, and the plot will gradually be evolved and ultimately consummated, if the Gov ernor, by his approval, forces the new delphia and other American cities it has not. That is because the individ This same bill, the Farris bill, reseals the statute now in force, and de prives the people of local self-govern nt, so far as it applies to municipal ownership.

PROTECTION AND THE WAGES OF

water may have to pay the

Tampa and other cities furnish a lesson that should be heeded by the peo-

ple of Jacksonville, Somebody, it is believed, is after

the electric light and water plants of Jacksonville, and it is time for

There are many men who daily ex-

thoughtless discussion to cease the facts to be considered.

Tampa rate of \$42 yearly the Jacksonville rate of \$12.

LABOR. When the Randall "Democrats" se ured the insertion in the Chicago platform of 1884 of the lines (interlineated, they were, too) Tavoring "pro tection" for labor, many worthy people who had not gone deeply into the tariff question believed that such concession" to labor was necessary ssuming that Mr. Cleveland was hou est, it took him nearly the four years of his term as President to discover the fallacy-just in time, in fact, 'o orce his own re-nomination.

The consular reports from England furing that time threshed out the whole subject of the relation of wages to labor in Europe and in America repectively. The general public in America, after the lapse of twenty odd years, is just beginning to find out what these reports laid down as of economic knowledge.

As to the application of the Times The current issue of "The Com oner," copying an article from the Louisville Courier-Journal, refers to this subject as follows:

"In an editorial entitled, "Wages De the Louisville Courier-Jour nal makes an interesting answer to depublican newspaper that claime hat the cotton mill operators in North Germany get only \$191.04 a year, while America they get \$304.57. The Courier-Journal says: "It looks

little queer to see arguments for pro tection made on the ground that gives our laborers \$304.57 a year There are 313 working days in year, barring holidays with pay, so that the wage is less than a dollar a day. Now a farm laborer at \$20 month and board gets \$240 in money and the board would, even at a lo rate, bring the total up as high as that of the cotton mill operator. I is well known that the farm labore has no protection, and it is hard to see how the cotton-mill operator get any benefit from it. Laborers in many unprotected employments set mo er, the owners of cotton mills import laborers ree from foreign countries. If the protective tariff makes prices of comodities high-and we know it doeswhy is there not a tariff on imthe loss which the real estate owners That is the logic of and every business man in Fayetteville have suffered, during the four is to be done at all, but the fact of it years which have elapsed since a is that it is not intended to make lanew debt of one hundred thousand bor high. The men who make this Expo dollars was saddled on the city, in argument in order to get labor suporeign labor to keep down the pric they must pay to laborers at home pacity from the "live and progressive" They are the men who sell to cu ase of it in paving the principal streets tomers in America steel rails for \$29 to the costly (according to Alderman a ton and sell them abroad for \$20 or McNeill) experiment of acquiring the \$22, making a big profit on an article lighting and water businesses. But, which confessedly costs about \$16. if those who do not assent to Alder-The argument that protection make high wages is a ridiculous fallacy man McNeill's figures intend to contest them, and shall show that we America than in Europe But in Euare getting our streets lighted free berope the highest wages are paid in cause of the profit on the commercial England, and the countrie where they are lowest have the most part of the lighting business, and our rigid systems of protection. water for less without added debt or

Nothing, of course, can ever atone for

plant depreciation, then no one more

than The Observer will rejoice thereat,

or more readily accept the unprofitable

(From the Jacksonville, Florida,

Times-Union.)

WATER RATES OF TWO CITIES.

Water For Three Months in These

Two Towns-Here's Something For

the Taxpayers, to See-How Muni-

cipal Ownership Has Benefitted the

People When Compared With Pri-

charter amendments are avowed op-ponents of municipal ownership.

being made for municipal owner

Some Comparisons Made.

ent board of trustees, whom the poli-

Take, again, for instance, the water rate in Jacksonville and compare it

with Tampa, where water is furnished

by a private corporation. Everybody

water in Jacksonville is one dolla

per month, payable quarterly. Every three months \$3 is paid for water in

that of any other city of its size in the

A prominent citizen having property in Tampa to-day called at the Metropo

is office and presented receipted bills for water for his house in Tampa

showing that the private company charged \$10.50 for each quarter—th

Food For Reflection

amount of water furnished at conville for \$3. But they have no

that the rate for pure artesian

icians want to get rid of.

Before the city owned the electric

vate Ownership.

Between Jacksonville an

MATINEE RACES

diversion of our borrowing capacity Grounds from street paying to the other uses as June 20th, July 4th, August 1st, Se merely an unfortunate error of judg-

ember 2nd, and September 27th, 1907 the Cumberland County Agricultural each evening, beginning at 2:30 o'clock, as follows:

Race No. 1. For horses lass-trot or pace.

The society offers a silver cup t Tampa-Food For Thought-Cost of the horse which wins three out of the five races held on the above datesth race to be in half-mile heats, bes three in five. In case no horse wins three of the five races, the cup to go to the horse with the best summary or in case of a tie, to be raced on date named by the Society before October 20th.

Race No. 2. For horses in the 2:50 class, trot or pace.

ship the cty of Jacksonville is pointed The Society offers the to for the successful operation of its municipal plants and the cheapness of ourse: One-half of the gate receipts on each of the five named dates will on each of the five named dates will arranged in honor of General Kuroki be divided among the winners of this all indicate that the official attitude of race, as follows: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per-ton has not been as friendly as might light plant the citizens paid for lights 28 cents per kilowat. The price under heats in five.

municipal ownership at present is one-fourth of that amount, or 7 cents per kilowat. This is the work of the pres-Conditions of Above Races. These races are open to Cumberlar and adjoining county horses only, and must have been owned in said counties on June 1. Entries to these race close June 15. A horse entered is ousidered in all five events. No entrance fees will be charged. All heats are one-half mile. The rules and regulations of the National Trotting Association of which we are members

will govern. Hopples no bar. In event the weather causes pos consement of any date another date will be named and all parties notified. All entries should be made to Mr. J. B. Tillinghast, Secretary.

On Wednesday, Dr. J. W. McNeill will leave for Morganton to attend a seeting of the State Hospital Com-June 10, Dr. McNeill will leave on an official trip to Minneapolis, to inspect the the various hospitals there. On the return he will visit the Craig Epilepdanger of having the properties so managed that those in the cities paying \$2 per month for electric lights may have to pay \$8, and everybody the north.

WATER TRANSPORTATION

Montgomery Advertiser.] Plainly there is now taking place what we suppose might be properly called a renaissance of water trans-portation in all sections of the country. The time when railroads were curiosities is not so remote that many do not remember it. Then steamboats and barges on all navigable streams carried both passengers and freights, slowly, perhaps, but that was not a fast age of the world. Then railroads began to multiply and traverse the country and water transportation lost much of its popularity. The rail route was quicker, and people were learning to hurry through life, so the boats t was possible to get a railway. But of late the tide is again turning

and rivers and canals are coming into their own. Much of this is doubtless due to the fact that the railroads, nu merous as they are, have not been able to keep up with the demands upon them. Congestion of freight all over the country, perishable crops rotting because they could not be shipped erchandise delayed, and various oth er evidences of railroad inability to do the work required of them have combined to turn attention back to water routes. Not only are natural streams seing utilized but inland canals are being constructed and projected on a ing of the change. The Boston Globe

"As navigable rivers are public highways, the Federal Government which owns them should improve them Many of them could be so improved in a few years as to be utilized for commercial purposes long before new railroads could be built. The aid they would be to commerce is obvious.

"The coming renaissance of inland waterways in the United States is a reminder that Germany, France, Holland asd Belgium depend upon their waterways for the removal of considerable freight without breaking bulk in any of those four countries. Ger amny owes her industrial prosperity to canals. Canals are a naving invest nent, as a rule, and they are now a necessity in the United States.

While there can be little doubt that the government has frequently been held up and looted in the way of appropriations for streams that could never be made navigable, it is no less true that much money can be wisely well-known facts in the higher realms and judiciously expended on many of the large streams which are natural waterways, and that therein can be found relief from many of the evils of insufficient railroad facilities. It is significent is this connection to

ote that a renewed impetus has been lately given to the subject of cana construction in the United States and what The Globe says about Germany is evidence that canals are a paying in estment. It is possible that some of the dreams of great intercontinental waterways may never materialize, or may be for future generations, but it is certain that on a more moderate scale they are going to be constructed wherever possible, and the sooner the better. Mr. J. J. Hill, who is certain ly an authority on the subject, recent ly stated that the country should have nearly or quite 75,000 miles of new railroads in order to relieve conges tion, and he estimated this would require more than five billion of dollars

uppose no one can imagine that i can be raised or the roads built withany reasonable short period. Then demand for freight and passenge traine continues to grow and the rail rrouds cannot be built fast enough to supply that demand, it is plain that congestion of transportation will in-crease, and no one can foresee the limit. Plainly the remedy lies in the improvement of the natural waterways and the opening up of artificial ones. protection to labor by a tariff, if it it is the only way now apparent and even the railroads themselves should not object.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., May 25, 1907. There is a report in circulation of rious friction between the manage neut of the Jamestown Exposition and the authorities at Washington. story has not come out on the sur face yet, but it is said that everyone on both sides is tired and angry and that it would need little to bring about the whole trouble is jealousy on the of a Southern enterprise. Admiral Robley Evans, the "Fighting Bob" of the navy, is credited with fomenting the disturbance. He was in command of the American fleet at Jamestown and the complaint is that he has han Cumberland County Fair dicapped the displays there by failing to send detachments of sailors shore for the various ceremonies when they were wanted, and chasing the foreign fleets out of the harbor before they were ready to go. It is said Society will hold two matinee races that on the opening day of the Exposition he was not going to send any sailors ashore to take part in the dis playand was only brought to time by sharp telegram from the Secretary of the Navy. Afterward, it is said that he urged the departure of the foreign fleets which were expected to remain and be a part of the display so long as the Exposition lasted. Evans laughs at the report and says that he has done everything he could to make the Exposition a suc because of the incompetent local man-agement of the Exposition. The Navy Department, of course, enters an offi-cial denial to the whole story, but the fact remains that the British squadron pulled up anchor and left just before Jamestown Day, which they were supposed to help celebrate,

> have been expected. cluded by an English lawyer in Wash the Government insane asylum at of the Potomac. The lawyer was here of \$6,000,000 left by a wealthy manufacturer of England. The legal heir would have been one John Cook, nephew of the dead man. A long earch in this country indicated he had come to Washington and the lawyer fully expected to find him here After considerable trouble he found that Cook had gone down in the world and finally after being arrested as a mitted to the Government asylum as an insane pauper. No one knew any-thing about him, and after lingering at the asylum for awhile he died and was buried at public expense in the little cemetery attached to the institution. At this very time the fortune of \$8,000,000 was waiting for him in permanent inmate of an insane asylum at Norfolk, Va. Some of the money was set aside to pay her expenses in that institution and the remainder of the immense sum will go to the British crown for the lack of an owner.

in calling off a luncheon that had been

ered at the Lake Mobonk Peace Con-ference this week was that by the mil-lionaire Ambassador from Mexico. Senor Creel, who has been one of the noted figures in diplomatic life here since his appointment to succeed the late Senor-Aspiroz. Senor Creel spoke in figure of what is known as the Dra-

go Descrine which is a sort of supple-ment the Monroe Doctrine, and declares against the right of a foreign power to collect debts by force of arms from any of the American re-publics. The doctrine has been named after the Secretary of State of Brazil by whom it was elucidated and warmly supported, but Senor Creel gave the credit for its inception to Elihu Root, the American Secretary of State. He declared that it met with the hearty approval not only of Mexico, but all the Central and South American Republics, and it seems likely that it will be adopted by the countries of this hemisphere as a fitting corrollary to the Monroe Doctrine. likely that it will ever be formally recognized by the powers of Europe any more than the Monroe is now, but if it is as thoroughly respected as the Monroe Doctrine always has been, that will be sufficient for all practical pur-

One of the subjects that has been brought up every once in a while by the Postoffic Department is the adoption of stamp-selling machines. There year ago, and while there were some that worked, they were all crude and none were adopted. Now there is to be another test of machines that will sell one-cent and five-cent stamps and postal cards. It is understood that proved to the point where they will acceptable to the Department. Their adoption would be a convenience for any places in the city, and it is known that they would be largely installed by hotels and drug stores and many places where there are not now branch postoffices. But the most valuable locations for them will be in country railway stations and other places where there is frequently great iemand for stamps and no way of sup plying it. A stamp is one of the cheap to be had, it assumes a value far be youd its intrinsic worth. It is very much like wanting a match when a man has a pipe full of tobacco and no way of lighting it. If the Department can get a satisfactory penny-in-the slot machine for selling stamps, it will be one of the greatest boons in the postal line that has been granted to the country population since the es tablishment of the rural free delivery

It is announced that the strike of the steam shovel workers on the 1sth mus of Panama has been called off and that all of the men affected have gone back to work. This ends the only labor trouble on the Isthmus be tween the 5,000 white employes. The shovels are making about 75 per cent. of the record that they were making in the dry season and as the rains are sow on, this is considered a very good showing.

We are glad to see Scribo bob up nce again. He is a veritable sun urst in the midst of the dark day, but some stars seem more brilliant than and wherefore this seeming difference in the make-up of mankind? Will we ver know? One glides smoothly along God's way, the other continually try cross-cut, to-wit: the Pare fitted to walk, but they keep trying to fly. Pure waters cannot ow from a corrupt fountain. The devil wanted to boss the business in Heaven, but that was unconstitutional. He would not submit and was cast out and down. Hear the discussion of the promised. Abraham is our father, and we know this man; he is the son of a carpenter, of a low pedigree. Too often said in these days of true merit ent at the Buie's Creek Co and of incaluculable worth. But listen to the other, before Abraham was I am. beheld Satan fall from beaven as light ning. I am the Alpha and Omega, the first and the last. The Being to whom Pope's petition was addressed:

O Thou great first cause least under Whatever thou art surpasses me to know. Feach me this more than hell to shun

That more than heaven pursue Whatever conscience dictates

warns me not to do. Lord, our petition grant,

And the glory shall be thine. Roosevelt is never forgotten. One of his critics at the opening of the lamestown Exposition says he never nentioned the Roanoke colony that gave the mystery of Virginia Dare and the Croatan tribe that is isolated in Robeson county, for which good old Dr McNeill was censured in his efforts to lay a foundation for educating them. Now, this is bad treatment well-meaning men. Dr. McNeill, for remembering an important matter, education is as essential to good citizenship as Charles B. Aycock & Co. would have us believe, and of Roose-velt for failing to detail all the minor incidents that occurred in this wilder three hundred years ago. tried to make you understand only a few days ago that you were exacting too much from one man, even if he were a Hercules, both physically and

Bryan is still growing in popular favor, and Hoke Smith says he is only just a little in the rear of Boosevelt at this time. We think he will lead by a a length in November of next year. If so, the grandest man in all the world will be both right and President at one and the same time. Let us give thanks to the Lord for the prospects and let us, as Roosevelt suggeste the other day, resolve to be better cit-izens, and each of us answer to that to sail under our granddaddy's hat and the expense of the locks on the doors will soon be dispensed with and the sum total will go to swell the fund for the relief of the poor and the afflicted everywhere. We will be fast

what a power you were for right or wrong. If you were all of you right individually you would be so collec-tively, you would be irresistible. In But how is it? The devil and his ems have an overwhelming major-both houses; the minority is triumph over the hosts of Satan. Th setting liens from their nests, but you stand in the pulpit and market place in the light of the noonday sun and lie as the devil did to Mother Eve and tolerate all manner of deception

greed for gain is the paramount issue, not the fruits of honest toll and fru-gality. But of the lying lip and slight of hand, of course it does not come. to stay, neither to return from whence it came, because the laws of restore tion are either abolished or ignored in the world's so-called courts of justice Perhaps our prescription is rathe large this time, but warm weather near at hand and the old settlers told us that a heavy dose of good medicine in the springtime saved doctors' bills in the fall season.

Sal would like to hear from all the old-time writers to The Observer. If you have no news, just let us kn you are still living, of course dead people have nothing to say.

As ever. SALMAGUNDI. Cameron, N. C., May, 1907.

While thousands are on the brink of

MONT VIEW.

Editor Observer:

starvation in the famine districts of China and Russia, American wealth is reveling in the halls of splendor luxurious and voluptuous living. W. E. Carey, President of the United States Steel Corporation, celebrated his mar riage in New York City May 15, by a banquet costing \$50,000. This is more money than the average man accu mulates in a life time. Certainly the American people are noted for ex-travagant living. And who pays for all this evtravagance finally? Is it not the masses of laborers who toll in the mines and factories and the farmes who earns his living by his hands? Do they not pay every per cent. that is levied on the necessaries and comforts of life by the insatiate greed of millionaire speculators, and yet thou-sands of this class to-day are starving Will there not be a reckoning all along this line some day? Is not a just God taking cognizance of the man ner in which men spend the wealth entrusted to them.

John D. Rockefeller gives his millions to "higher" education, and Andrew Carnegie his to public libraries. But what good does higher education and public libraries do a starving peo ple? Have they sent their thousands over to Russia and China to relieve suffering humanity? If not, what claim have they in the promises of the lowly Nazarene who told the rich young man to go and sell all that he had and distribute among the poor and follow him and he should have eternal life,

This is the day of the power of wealth. The feeble are crushed beneath the ponderous wheels of accumulated wealth. We don't so much need higher education and public libraries as we do legislation to relieve the struggling masses from the oppressive yoke of this Arcadian wealth. Still the railroads in the United States are butchering up the traveling public at a fearful rate. Thirty-five killed and 60 wounded on the Southern Pacific. Something is radically wrong. The railroads should be taxed heavily by the general government for their monopoly. Every precious human life should be fixed at \$10,000

Princes and kings are born and the news is heralded from the royal palaces by the booming of cannon and the flying of flags, but the poor peasant is born, lives, and dies and is never heard of. What a vain glorious world is this! Wars and rumors of wars, but the end is not yet. The Peace Congress that recently met in New York City, and that which is soon to convene at The Hague, may discuss peace problems and the disarmament of the powers that be, but Uncle Sam is mak ing arrangements to build two monstrous warships that will leave the Dreadnaught of the British navy in the shade. Other nations will follow suit. So where is the peace we hear so much about? It was our good fortune to be pres-

nent and it was an exceedingly enjoyable occasion. Here was unalloyed leasure as the crowds mingled sociably together to witness the Commencement exercises. There was a big dinner on Thursday, the big day for all those who were thoughtful enough to provide themselves before hand. This scribe managed to secur two fine drumsticks which he wielded very dextrously as the moments sped pleasantly by. Ice-cream, lemonade coca cola and all the pleasant drinks from the soda fountain were furnished to the thirsty crowds by five well-equipped soda fountains and lemonade stands, all you had to do was to walk up and call for what you wanted and pay for what you got. This Commencement surpassed any previous one of the school in the comement surpas pleteness of the programme and the manner in which it was carried out, orators' medals was spirited and would have done credit to any of the lead ing colleges in the State. The recitals by the elecution and music classes on

ply grand. Pantomime-"My Faith Looks Up to Thee," by the elocution class, brought se down. The valedictory, by J. A. Baggett, Sampson county, was a most excellent delivery. The parting scene on the stage at night was quite affecting. It showed the sympathetic feeling existing between the student body and the faculty. The Commencement sermon was preached by Rev. Livingston Johnson, of Ra-leigh, N. C., and the literary address was delivered by Rev. H. H. Hutten, D. D., of Charlotte, N. C.

Who taught the little busy bee To improve each shining hour, And gather honey all the day From every opening flower?

It was God who taught them thus Each moment to improve, And when idlers come standing arou To make them get on a move.

The moral to us thus taught Is very simple and true, It applies to other folks

t is to attend to your own his And let other people's alone And the world will go on smoothly Without a single drone.

May 24, 1907. —Scribo.

Right Breathing Cures Catarrh.

Simple Way to Kill Catarrhal Germs in Nose, Throat and Lungs. The only natural and common sense method known for the cure of catar-thal troubles is Hy-o-mei. It is breathed through an ingenious pocket inhaler, so that its medicated air reaches the most remote sir-cells of the nose, throat and lungs, killing all catarrhal germs, soothing the irri-tated mucous membrane, and restor-

ing a healthy condition.

Hy-o-mei goes right to the spot where the cutarrhal germs are pres ent in the nose, throat and lungs and

A complete Hy-om-ei outfi' with inhaler costs but \$1.00 and is sold by Sedberry's Physics and is sold by tee to refund the mou

## Kindley's Stock Reduction Sale

Starts Saturday morning, June 1st, at 8 o'clock. The very late cold spring so retarded business that we find our stocks too large, and the best way that we know of to reduce stock is to lower the price. so here goes the first shot from our big bargain guns.

#### 10 O'clock Sale Saturday morning

15c. large checked White Madras 10 yards only to each customer at 6c. yard. Sale 10 to 10:30.

Lot Cotton Suitings, worth 10c., at 7 1-2c.

Short length 10c. Chambreys at 5c. yard.

\$1.35 yard-wide Black Taffeta Silk \$1.10 yard. Very best, heavy, rustling silk.

\$3.00 to \$4.00 Fine Dress Hats all on one table Saturday choice \$2.00; made by expert milliners; finest materials and trimmings.

5c. E. & L. Collars for men and boys 5c. Not all sizes, but if you find your size and style you get a bargain.

50c Boy's Shirts 29c, made of pretty Madras; all

#### Here is the Way We Have **Reduced Some of the Shoes**

Lot Misses' Sandals 12 to 13 1-2 sizes, choice 50c.

Women's, Misses' and Girls' Oxfords, worth up to \$1.50, choice \$1.00 a pair.

One lot Children's Wash Suits, worth up to \$1.25, All our Fine White Shirt Waists choice \$1.00:

worth \$1.25 to \$2.00. Good 15c. Quaker Knit Stockings Saturday 2

pairs for 15c; fast black.

\$1.00 American Beauty Corsets, all the new models for spring and fall, 69c.

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Fayetteville, N. C.

H. W. LILLY, President. JNO. O. ELLINGTON, Vice-Pres't and Cashier. E. J. Lilly, Assistant Cashier.

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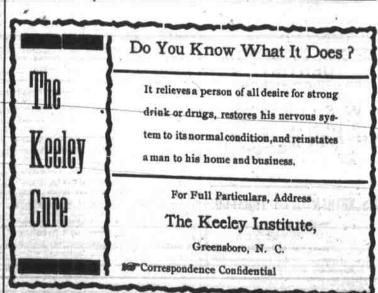
Capital Stock......\$100,000.00.

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