THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1905.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor

There are friends and friend -sev-eral kinds of them, and the man in public life has a sample of each. There is the personal friend-the friend who loves you, not because o what you stand for or oppose but be-cause of what you are. His affection cause of what you are. does not wax or ware with the rise and fall of issues. He is steadfast because his heart is knit to yours. What would life be without such

Second-there is the busines: friend who has joint interests with you and finds it to his advantage to preserve

Then there is the political friend who is attached to you for political reasons, and of these political friends there are two classes-the one class embracing those who agree with you on some principle of government or upon some governmental polic", and the other class including those, who belong to the same party. Issues furnish ties. In fact, ties that bind together those of like sympathies and ike ideas are stronger than ties of blood. These friends are a source of strength to the reformer; they encourag him when the day seems dark and when "clouds conceal the shining sun;" they bid him hope when the com-ing of the dawn can only by seen through the eye of faith. Such friends -God bless them-prove that man does bear the image of his Creator.

The organization friend is a nume ous factor in the political world and must be counted in every conflict Many, if not a majority, of every party go with the organization, support any platform that may be adopted and ask no questions about the candidates. They shout for you when the organization is for you and oppos you when the organization is against

These organization friends must no be confused, however, with fair weather friends. The fair weather friend may be found in society and business as well as in politics: he smiles upon you when he thinks that a smile will bring him personal gain, and he turns the cold shoulder to you if there be more money in doing that. He can not claim the virtues of the organization friend because the friendship of the fair weather friend is mercenary or at last selfish, while the organiza tion friend puts his loyalty to the party above his personal views or in

But there is another friend-or so called friend-who, lacking the courage to be an open enemy or because he thinks covert attack more effective uses the sacred name of friend to do you injury. He professes to be solicitous about your welfare and is always worrying about your mistakes. In-stead of advising you privately, he uses the public prints to assure you loves you in spite of your faults and weaknesses; he loves you so much that he sometimes intimate that your death or disappearance would be fortunate for you and that the party and the country might bear calamity for your sake. He retails all the slanders that he can find and when he can not find enough, he manufactures some and introduce them with "they say. He rolls as a 'sweet morsel under his tongue' each unkind word which he can gather or invent, and in so doing expresses his regret that such injustice or at least estionable charges should be made against one to whom he is so attached He is sure that these charges will do you harm if he does not publish them, enlarge upon them and express his hope that they are exaggerated. He quotes misrepresentations of your utterances and expresses his doubt whether you really used the language attributed to you.

His criticism coming as it does from "a friend," is given a more prominent place in the opposition press than it could secure if it came from an evowed enemy and thus does more harm. Eevry man who interests himself in politics has such professed friends to encounter as soon as he has influ ence enough to make it worth while for anyone to betray him.

The Bible furnishes us with an illus tration of this kind of friendship: "And Joab sad to Amasa, Art thou in health, my brother? And Joab took Amasa by the beard with his right hand to kiss him, and Amasa took no ed of the sword that was in Joab's hand; so he smote him therewith in the fifth rib." This experience has wounds inflicted by Joab have not al-

PEACE INSTITUTE.

A Statement and an Appeal.

Peace Institute is the outgrowth of prominent men in the Synod of North Carolina who desire to establish at the for young women. At the incention an Elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Raleigh, headed the list with a gift of \$10,000, and in recognition of his generosity, the institute was honored with his name.

The Civil War and the chaos that ensued postponed for several years the opening of its doors for its real mission. In 1872 the property was leased to Rev. Robert Burwell and his son, Mr. John B. Burwell, who launched the school upon its career and abiy guided it until 1890. Then it was leas ed to Mr. James Dinwiddie for a term in 1878 by a stock company, composed of Judge W. N. H. Smith, R. S. Pullen, W. H. Crow, Maj. R. S. Tucker, Julius Lewis, Prof. A. Bauman, Dr. D. E. Everett, Dr. E. Burke Haywood, A. B. Stronach, Judge George Howard, W. S. Primrone, George Allen, Rufus Harringer, and other prominent citi-sens of North Caroline, principally ns of North Carolina, principally resbyterians. Later Mr. Dinwiddie purchased a large proportion of the stock and has conducted a successful school until the present, when he is compelled to give up the work by reas-

will throw it out, the only question being as to the size of the majority against it.

This will mean that the Nationalists must begin over again. It may mean also a new programme, if not a new it. Jackson, was appointed by the Pirat Presbyetrian Church of Raleigh to devise a plan and take action regular its purchase. It was necessary for this comittee to lone no time. Or, Diawiddle had been offered to compresse between the two factions in the cabinet of langth for the property when the mailties opened negotiations with the only question with new phases of this remarkable woman and her cult.

The fiction for the summer promises to be a better feast than McClure's have ever before given. There are to be stories by three new writers, and the Monitor refused to renew the engagement; (6) that on April 11 the Virginia steamed within range of the Winginia steamed within range of the guns of the Rip Raps and Portress Monroe and in tull range of the guns of the Rip Raps and Portress Monroe and in tull range of the wilknown writers as Joseph and dispatched two of her wooden consorts to capture three Pederal vessions and the culture of the virginia offered battle repeatedly, and the Monitor refused to renew the engagement; (6) that on April 11 the Virginia steamed within range of the Winginia offered battle repeatedly, and the Monitor refused to renew the engagement; (6) that on April 11 the Virginia steamed within range of the Winginia offered battle repeatedly, and the Monitor refused to renew the engagement; (6) that on April 11 the Virginia offered battle repeatedly, and the Monitor refused to renew the engagement; (6) that on April 12 the Virginia offered battle repeatedly, and the Monitor refused to renew the engagement; (6) that on April 12 the Virginia offered battle repeatedly, and the Monitor refused to renew the engagement; (6) that on April 12 the Virginia offered battle repeatedly, and the Monitor refused to renew the engagement; (6) that on April 12 the Virginia offered battle repeatedly, and the Monitor re

secured by thte property in an iss of not more than \$45,000.

bonds and sell the same cash, payable on or before June 15th. and sell \$45,000 in stock, payable third cash on or before June 15th and trouble is anticipated in placing the nds, for they are amply secured by the property, worth, on a conservative valuation, \$75,000 or \$80,000.

Value of Property.

Peace is admirably located in the ost desirable portion of the city of Raleigh, and has been estimated by the best judges of real estate in city to be worth-Land (8 acres. From \$30,000 to \$40,000 Buildings From \$35,000 to \$50,000

Personal From \$10,000 to \$15,000 .From \$75,000 to 105,000 Purchase Price.

The institution has been contracted or on the most advantageous terms as the whole property will cost-Mr. Dinwiddie's part, consisting of 245 shares, and the

to run the institution..... \$45,00 liscellaneous shares (55).... ... \$50,500 Total cost

The sale of bonds (\$45,000) will rovide for the payment of Mr. Din viddie. The sale of \$30,000 of stock total issue \$45,000) will provide \$10, 00 cash and notes for \$20,000. The \$10,000 cash will pay for the inter eat held by other parties (\$5,500) and leave \$4,500 as a fund for necessary

onning expenses. Now with a sale of the balance \$15,000) of the proposed issue (\$45, 00) of stock and notes (\$20,000) referred to above, we have a fund o \$35,000 to be used in paying off the bonds or increasing the value of the plant and adding to its usefulness By using \$25,000 in additions to the property and \$10,000 in payment or the bonds, we would have property worth over \$190,000 with an incum rance of only \$35,000. Purpose.

The purpose of the committee is to permanent Presbyterian control of Peace Institute and place i nder the direction of Presbyterians of the State. This can only be ac complished by their owning the Colege and providing for its holding and nanagement as they deem most desirable, just as the Episcopalians and Baptists own and control in our Captal City, St. Mary's School and the Baptist Female University respective As soon as the arrangements bove referred to are accomplished the owners of the stock propose t tender the Institution to the Presby terians of the State at the purchas price (\$50,500) and to give them what time may be wished in which to pay for it. They can determine in their wisdom whether it shall be held by the Synod, the Presbyteries, or the

School Continued. In order that there might be n break in the work of the Institution the committee have made arrange ments to continue the school for the next session. Prof. Henry Jerome Stockard, A. M., who has been so closely identified with the manage nent of Peace for a number of years and on whom has rested largely recentive work of the college, has een engaged by the committee as act ing president. He will have asso ciated with him in the management Miss Nannie Dinwiddie and Prof. lames P. Brawley, together with the members of the able faculty almost without change, that have worked so acceptably during the pres ent session. Mr. Stockard's well known ability and extensive experi ence as an educator give assurance that the high ideals of Peace will be maintained. The keen interest among the students now in college as to its future is most gratifying.

The Alumnae, and in fact all "Peace Girls," can be of inestimable service n establishing Peace on the basis conemplated. To this end they are urged to organize in every community formulate plans for promoting the interests of their Alma Mater. They may render efficient service in many ways-by directing students to Peace; by sending the president names of young women who might matriculate; by asking for and distributing literature on the subject; and by contribut

institution and inducing others to do so. Pians will be perfected to enable all who desire to help in large or small donations or purchases of stock. Appeal.

The committee has acted at a crisis there was no time for consultation or delay, as postponement would have esulted in the loss of Peace Institute to our denomination; hence the Presbyterians generally are looked to for support in this movement. Our church can not afford to surrender its hold at the capital of North Carolina. Both the Baptists and Episcopalians have

recognized this point of vantage, and have accordingly centered their ener gies here. The Presbyterians have other good schools in the State, it is true; but it is admittedly true that Peace has always occupied an unigue place among the colleges for women not only in the State but also in the whole South. To all Presbyterians who have the general welfare of their denomination at heart, whatever may be their location, preferences or prejudices-to such we appeal with confi JAMES R. YOUNG,

Chairman. ROBERT B. GLENN, E. CHAMBERS SMITH HERBERT W. JACKSON,

Raleigh, May 9, 1907. RISH NATIONALIST PARTY MAY ADOPT A NEW POLICY.

The London correspondent of th

New York Commercial says: Although Cardinal Moran has bled to Dublin from Melbourne an opinion favorable to the Birrell Irish council bill, the feeling of the local council bill, the feeling of the local Irish clergy against the project is so strong that the chances of rejection in toto are overwhelming. Left to himself, John Redmond, the National-ist leader, probably would accept the measure with the privilege of amend-ing it; and, in ordinary conditions, the Nationalist political machine obeys the hand of the leader; but ex-isting conditions are not ordinary isting conditions are not ordinary Archbishop Walsh's characterization of Mr. Birrell's scheme as "bad all round" sounds the knell of its doom, and the convention next Tuesday will throw it out, the only question being as to the size of the majority senting it.

Haldane and Sir Edward Grey-all of adopt the view of Lord Rosebery, who has said: "Between myself and home rule is a deep gulf fixed." Within a fortnight Mr. Asquith has said: "Should I discover anything in the Irish council bill tending toward a realization of the preposterous am-bitions of Parnell, I promise to aban-don the enterprise absolutely and imdiately." Here is the pos

great liberal split. Assuming the absolute rejection of the bill by the Dublin convention, it is clear that Sir Henry Campbell Banwill have no alternative dropping the measure unless he is ready to see his ministry go to pieces. As the supreme purpose of his government is to effect a reconstitution of the British legislative system in such way as to lmit the veto power of the House of Lords, it was a part of the Premier's tactics to bring forward an Irish measure which, once by the Commons and ratified by fre would go to the upper ber with the united approval of British and Irish sentiment.

Then he would have said to the ure, you will not be able to assert, as you said of Mr. Birrell's education bill, that you are rejecting it because there is no popular mandate for it." Without more ado he could have appealed to the country in a new general election on the question of reformation of the House of Lords and rould have had a fresh illustration of its unresponsiveness to the public The programme was theoretic ally a good one.

But, with repudiation of the council bill by the Irsh themselves a foreconclusion, what becomes of Sir Henry's tactics? It would be folly to consideration to a project the Peers lin convention to approve. Nothing remains for Sir Henry but to choose between an abandonment of efforts to ameliorate the condition of Ireland on the one hand, and, on the other, an appeal to the country on the square ue of home rule—meaning an idepependent Parliament on College Green. the only thing which, according to the Irish clergy, will satisfy the sentiment

It is by no means clear that the British people, if called upon to decide the home rule question now, would make a favorable response. Chamberlainite wing of the Libera olutely opposed to the old Parnellite ideal. The Rosebervites are, if anything, a more compact body of Liber als, and equally resolute in their opposition to the Parnell ideal. The old line Tories and the young Conservatives are unyielding in their opposi-The necessity of "mending or ending" the House of Lords appeals to a large body of Britons who do not tolerate for a moment the proposition to erect in Ireland a great assembly to make laws for Ireland.

It is useless to shut one's eyes to the existing situation. Two great obstacles stand in the way of Ireland's well being. The first is the wide spread distrust among Britons on the call the common interests of the It is not an effective reply to call those common inter ests, as Mr. Redmond does, the inter ests of the "predominant partner." What can four millions of Irishnen do against forty millions of Brit-The average Briton has a deepseated suspicion that the average rishman is disloyal to the crown. He loes not forget the Irish cheers when British troops were being whipped by

Next to the suspicion of disloyalty s the lamentable antagonism between British Protestants and the Irish Roman Catholic heirarchy. Liberalism derives its strength from Britsh nonconformity and British non-conform ity is lined up against the Catholic church in Ireland. Dr. John Clicord, the leading non-conformist minister declares that it would be folly to trust the destinies of Ireland to a "body of religious reactionaries." and his colleagues resent this, but to what purpose

McClure's Summer Reading.

The summer numbers of McClure's will contain an array of entertaining reading that is particularly adapted to the season. From an editorial an-nouncement we find that there are to be several new features presented in early numbers. Among them the most noteworthy in promise, as shown by the first paper in the June number, are the Ellen Terry "Memories." This is no formal autobiography. The por-tions to be published from time to time deal with separate events of Miss Terry's life. Into the fifty years which have elapsed between her en-trance on the stage to the wonderful inhilee celebration of last year, that crowned Miss Terry's fiftieth year on the stage, are crowded some of the most fascinating memories; but it is the peculiar merit of Miss Terry's rec offections that more than any descrip tion, they suggest her own de ersonality, her vivacity and the exquisite feminine quality which is in-

There could be no more fascinating reading than Walter Wellman's account of his preparation for a voyage to the Pole in a flying machine to be made in July. Wellman's article is to be printed in June and July. It catch es the imagination like a dream of the far distant future. Just conceive ita vast cigar-shaped balloon nearly two hundred feet long, whiszing through the air, suspended from it by threads that look finer that spun silk, is a long steel car. In it, as it hovers hundreds of feet above the earth, you can see four tiny figures—the crew—pushing this lever and that, dropping the lead, taking observations and shifting ballast, doing the hundred things the complicated machine requires.

"The Fight of the Copper King." C. Connolly's amazing story of Mon with the narration of the sensationa struggle for the Minnie Healy mine. In July, also, Carl Schurz' "Reminiscences" reach their climax in the "High Tide of the Rebellion" at Gettysburg. The whole panorama of Get-tysburg stretched before General Schurz' eyes, and no spectator of the battle was better fitted to become its historian. Georgine Milmine's "Life of Mary Baker G. Eddy and History of Christian Science" also continues with new phases of this remarkable woman and her cult.

THE RAILROADS AND THE

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.]

The railroads are incapable of per-forming their functions—kill the tariff and their cepacity can be doubled on the money now hardly sufficient to maintain them.—Florida Times-Union. In this statement is contained the which the tariff bears to roads, both as to development and timate one, although the popular mind fact in the recent agitation for lower Intimate as to development because of the fact that the tariff enhances the east of every article that goes into railroad construction or equipment. Because of the practically prohibitive impost duties on iron and steel the railroads are compelled to pay the Steel Trust, which controls the supply an dthus arbitrarily regulate price from forty to sixty per cent, more for charged for similar articles. The same thing is true in greater or less degree of the steel and iron that enters int the construction of bridges, trestles and viaducts or into the construction of terminals, locomotives and rolling stock of all kinds. And this applie not only to the bulky materials but to all others as well. There is not a riv et that holds the rails to the tie, or a bolt that fastens the plates of a locomotive, or a coupling pin that con-nects two box cars—in fact, there is not an article of iron or steel, how ever small and relatively unimportant which enters into railway construction or equipment in any way whatever from twenty to one hundred and twenty per cent. because of the tariff. And what is true of iron and steel products is also true of those of wood. cause the tariff on lumber, which op erates to effectively keep the foreign product out of our markets, and so to accelerate the reduction of the last dwindling home supply, the railroads are compelled to pay two or three times what they otherwise would for every tiethat goes into the making of their road-beds and for every artiele of wood that enters into the struction of cars and into the build-Taken all in all, it is a safe statemen that railroad equipment and construc tion in the United States are to-day from fifty to seventy-five per cent costly than the ought to be or would be, if the tariff on steel, iron and lumber were removed.

That this largely enhanced price of materials is hampering and retarding railroad development and expansion is too obvious to admit of question. The ransportation facilities of the country are grossly nadequate for the proper handling of the nation's busi-This, even the railroad mana gers and operators are free and frank o admit. James J. Hill tells us that it will require over 70,000 additional les of railroad to relieve the existing situation to say nothing about fu ture demands. The cost of this additional trackage he places at five and ne-half billion dollars, adding the United States can not raise the money. Mr. Hill is an expert in his line and is therefore competent to speak with authority. would be the necessity of raising that sum if the handleap were taken off the railroads. With the removal of the tariff on iron, steel and lumber, so that the rakroads could buy their materials in the markets of the world wherever they could be bought cheap est, the additional trackage required could be provided for a third to a half less than the amount mentioned by Mr. Hill. The intimate relation between the

tariff and the rates of railroad traffic and transportation follows as a natural sequence. The basis of charges by a public service corporation is that they shall be such as will produce a the capital invested. The higher the equipment the greater the capital invested and therefore the higher the charges necessary to produce a proper and legitimate return on the invest-ment. The railroads bear the tariff burden in the beginning, but in the end the people in the territory which it serves have to nay the bill. Manidemand that rates of traffic be reduced so long as the tariff burden cor tinues to exist. The people and not the railroads are responsible for the should bear and will bear the result ant burden so long as the laws are allowed to remain unchanged. But why should there be any burden for

ficiaries of the tariff system are the favored few who pile up enormous riches at the expense of the many. It is a safe prediction that if the tariff of materials entering into railway construction and equipment was removed and waterway development pushed with vigor and energy the country would shortly be without transportation problem to threaten its rosperity and retard its development Facilities which would be able and rates which would regulate them-

anybody to bear? The sole bene

THE FIRST IRONCLAD, AND OTH ER CONFEDERATE HISTORY.

Vorfolk Virginian-Pilot.] Our attention has been called to the fact that since writing a notice of Mr. Fiveash's interesting and valable story of the Virginia and the Monitor, that Captain H. B. Little page, formerly of the Confederate Navy and a midshipman on the Virginia from start to finish of her career, has also deemed this "gathering of the fleets an appropriate season for gaining the public ear for a truthful version of events which have been long grievously misrepresented. Captain Littlepage's account is more lengthy, but does not differ as to painstaking accuracy and impartially marshalling all reliable and relevant

subject in the work of Mr. Fiveash. The claims put forward by both writers may be synopsized as follows:

(1) That the Virginia was the first ironciad man-of-war, the first steam battery protected by armor, and it was conceived and constructed by the Confederate Secretary of the Navy and three assistants; (2) that the Virginia revolutionized the naval warfare of the world; (3) that the Moni-tor, in form and idea, was conceived from the Virginia; (4) that the Vir-ginia actually defeated the Monitor in the battle of Hampton Roads, March 9, 1862, and forced the Monitor to withdraw and refreed under conto withdraw and retreat under cover of the guns of Frotress Monroe; (5) that after the retreat of the Monitor

up the James river. The strength of the case made out by each author is that their contention is abundant

Is that their contention is abundantly and incontestably proved, if every scrap of evidence they adduce should be rejected except that furnished by the official reports of the Federal officers to the Navy Department of the United States.

Commenting on the Littlepage publication the Memphis Commercial-Appeal says, "of course these averments will be viciously attacked although they are fortified step by step, logically and inexorably." But this, we think, is a hasty conclusion. In the first place there is no room left for first place there is no room left for a successful attack. Mere reiteration of a falsehood against such an array of such unimpeachable testimony would be powerless to affect the public judgment. Nor can it be denied that as to all controverted points growing out of the war between the States, there has developed in recent years through all sections of the country a desire for truth. That the original perversions were deliber-ately perpetrated may be taken for granted, but the motive that prompted it has long since ceased to exist and the United States Government has published to the world in official form the documents from which Messra. Fiveash and Littlepage draw their most emphatic substantiation of their contentions. The earlier historians (so called) accepted as authority the inspired misstatements of conemporary newspapers, and wrote at ernment bearing on the subject were still a sealed book to investigators Doubtless their pens were influenced by the still glowing embers of sec-tional passion. The errors so orignating were passed on through subhority by successive authors, until even at the South, except among a small class of students aside from the participants in the events, the popular belief was led astray. As has already been said, the time is ripe to gain a hearing for the truth, and our hope amounts to a belief that the verdict will now be reversed and that which really happened be substituted in the school books and more ambitious chronicles for the romance which has hitherto passed current as history.

FROM FLORIDA Lakeland, Fla., May, 1907 Editor of The Observer: The drouth that has prevailed long in South Florida has at last been broken and the orange groves and vegetation are now doing fine, while the truckers are wearing quite a broad smile and feel that their labors have not been entirely in vain great men, thousands of oththe railroads will furnish transportation to ship the crop. But if the railroad does furnish the transportation there will have to be a great change in the present management as there is a strike of the car-workers for higher wages that is refused by the railroad authorities. The entire force of car-workers of the third division is out, consisting of several hundred skilled workmen that the A C. L. cannot replace, though some few experienced men are trying to do the work, but it amounts to very little for the railroad while the shippers are suffering and complaining of the delay and olas of goods caused by being shipped in cars in bad condition. The traveling public are greatly annoved and quite indignant about the condition of cars furnished by the inexperienced labor. The cars should be first-class, but they can hardly be called second-class. It seems that the railroads are trying to starve the carworkers back to work, but such will never be. If they stay out it is no easy job to force men to such measpres as labor is scarce in Florida, and men who will work can get all the work they want at big wages

It is to be hoped that the matter soon he adjusted to the satisfation of both parties and the general public saved from further annoyance Best wishes to The Observer and my native home, sweet ho LATTLE IRISH. As ever.

Mr. A. E. Martin Goes to Augusta. The Wilmington Star of vesterday

Mr. S. M. King, for several years the Wilmington agent of the Tar Heel Steamboat Company, operating the steamer C. W. Lyon between this port and Fayetteville, has severed his connection with the corporation and will leave this week for Augusta, Ga., where with Mr. A. E. Martin, of Fayetteville, and Captain J. D. Bradshaw. of this city, they have purchased a controlling interest in the Gibson Steamship Line, operating a large freight and passenger steamer between Augusta and Savannah on the river. The change went into effect yesterday, June 1st. Mr. King and Mr. Martin will be connected with the executive management of the line. while Captain Bradshaw will be on the steamer. Mr. King will be succeeded as Wilmington agent of the steamer Lyon by Mr. Fred Powell, who takes charge upon the arrival of the steamer this week.

Another rumored change in local steamship circles is that Captain Le Roy Smith has resigned as master of the steamer City of Fayetteville and of them, but there was too much was will go to Savannah, Ga., to engage in The Sunday school was reorganized

NEWS OF INTEREST.

The third day of the Confederate Reunion at Richond Saturday was crowded with business. The general officers were re-elected; action was taken looking to the establishment of a Confederate Hospital in Stonewall Jackson's old home at Lexington, Va. It was recommended that a monument be erected to the soldiers slain at Appomattox. The committee reported that the \$200,000 for the Battle Abbey to be established at Richmond is at hand. Congress was thanked for returning captured battleflags and appropriating \$200,000 to mark Confederate graves in Northern soil. It was ordered that the speeches of General Stephen D. Lee, Colonel Robert E. Lee, Jr., and Senator Daniel be printed in pamphlet form. General Lee was presented with a cane cut from Cold Harbor battlefield, where 14,000 men were killed in thirty min-utes. It was decided to hold the next Reunion at Birmingham, Ala., in 1908.

Miss Annie Culbreth and Mr. Albert Theis brother, Mr. Frank Culbroth is a member of the graduating class of SALMAGUNDI'S COMMENTS.

Mr. Editor:

We have been thinking of the world, that is this world, and the news that is being heralded across its lands and scas, of the printing presses humming day and night, the telegraph ticking all the time, telephone lines in constant use and the wireless apparatus all rushing the news from place to place, and the excitement of the to place, and the excitement of the hour, the high hopes of one moment, and in an instant dashed on the sands of disappointment. But with all these facilities for transmitting the reports only a very small per cent of population is taken in the accounts by

name or occupation. tioned as prominent in business of poken of are the criminals, notorious worse than that, because they do nuch harm. The other class most spoken of the the criminals, notorious for murder, rape, arson, forgery, ly-ing and stealing. We see them in chain gangs, in prisons. A small per cent, of the class are innocent vic-But the salt of the earth, the hones tollers in the fields and in the fac

tories are seldom spoken of by the world. Like Amos, they commune with the God of nature. Flesh and blood is not the source of their reve his law on the tablet of their hearts they do not need men to teach ther

They journey through this wildernes To a fairer land, and a better by far, Than this world and its burdens ha or will be till they reach Bethle

No, they are not worrying about

are not fretting because one man's

skin is white and another of ebony hue. Like Paul, they may sometime ask, can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots. They don't propose to be slapping their Maker in the face. His skill alonpainted the rainbow, and without Him was not anything made. He fashion the huge mastodon and the tiniest in sect, and tinged the plumage of th winged fowls and taught them to sing His praise, to build their nests and rear their young. When He finished his work He pronounced it good, ver good. Only mankind, maide in Hi mage and likeness, when instigated by the devil, persist in wrangling about matters they do not understand They are much given to hero worship One day is given to Robert E. Lee another to Fred Douglas, one to Worth Bagley, and another to some other man. If these were good and ers just as true sleep unknown graves whose valor patriotism made the name of Lee, Frant, Seridan and Stonewall Jackson ossible. Why not lump the whol thing? Give God the glory, and thank Him for the use of His instrument great and smail, and spend the sub stance for the relief of those who are ensitive to hunger and thirst. The superstition of the Japanese i ommented on by the so-called Christian commentaries. But is he no

homage to all. While you concentrat upon a select few. Readers, you had better consult Amos. He was called to preach at time when the world was corrupted as it is at this time. He opened or them in substance as follows: Worship God and quit your no sense. Yes, reader, do good to all around you and happiness will dog voor footstens continually

more generous than you. He does

As ye did it unto the least of these e did it unto Me. A. C. P. seems to be heading for a cooler clime. Come back old boy the huckleberry region.

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

JUDSON ITEMS

The full moon has brought us some cold weather and the cotton had a downcast look on it this morning. The bud worms are playing havo with the corn in the bottom land.s The farmers are about through planting in this section and have worked over their crops once o twice and have them generally clear of grass. The crops began to move off nicely during the few warm days we had. It seems that every change of the moon gives us cool weather. The garden pea crop is about playe out. The crop was splendid, but they

them for the last week. The fall sown oat crop is fine i this section, but the spring sown oats are very sorry. The melon vines are late but are growing nicely now. We have plenty of headed cabbag

over this way. They are far better than the shipped cabbage. A fellow can fare sumptuously on N. C. sides and home grown cabbage. Some of the boys are expecting a big price for cotton this fall. We do not know, boys, you had better not dive too deep, you may get left, cot

ton is very risky stuff to fool with.

There is a great wave of high prices on all kinds of produce, such as meat flour, lard, meal, etc. Mr. G. L. Haywood and family have moved into our midst. Mr. J. A. Haywood was over this way Saturday looking after the pike in Lock's creek. He captured a few

here a few Sunday's ago. Mr. G. B. Sessoms was appointed superintend-ent, and Mr. H. R. McDaniel, assistant. We like to read Salmagundi's letters. He writes some good advice, gives some heavy medicine and hits

hard. Uncle Sam is hard on us in having us put in automatic gates across the public roads in the stock law sections. Uncle Sam says it must be done by the 1st of July or he will stop giving us our mail. It is pretty hard, but we will have to do it.

VICTORY ITEMS.

Mrs. Louis Hathway returned to her home in Smithfield last Sunday, after spending severa idays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hawley, Miss Leonora Godwin returned home last week, after spending a month with relatives in Johnston

Mrs. Marcia Warrel, who has been visiting her parents here is spending the week with her brother at Hope

Mills.

Miss Alice Godwin attended the Commencement of the Graded School at Stedman last week and is visiting relatives and friends in that section.

Mrs. James Coggins and little granddaughter, Catharine Stone, of near Jonesboro, are visiting Mrs. Coggins's sister, Mrs. Ira Oates, this week.

Mr. McDiarmid, cf Lumberton, N. C. was here yesterday.

Part of the machinery in the new mill is now in operation and we hope to soon see the entire plant running.

50c IN CASH

FOR 100 COUPONS FROM

Pied mons

THE CIGARETTE OF QUALITY

2 Coupons in Each Package!

Coupons also Redeemable for Valuable Presents

Premium Department

AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

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 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.

15c. 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 sizes, 12 to 14.

> 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.

W. E. Kindley & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

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

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK of Fayetteville, N. C.

(Successor to The Bank of Fayetteville).

Condensed Statement at Close of Business May 20, 1907

Overdrafts
U. U. Bends and Premiums
Other Stocks and Bonds
Banking House, Faristure
and Vault
Cash and due from other
Reals \$100,000 00 7,157 14 78,250 00 16,400 00 25.000 00 Banks 103,785 38 Total \$769,486 88 Deposits May 29, 1905 \$282,440 58

The Comptroller of the Currency and the National Bank Examiner, having given our assets and luminess methods the stamp of their official approval, we are now a National Sank. We would appreciate your Commercial or Savings account. On savings deposits we pay 4% interest, compounded quarterly. Try it

It Will Pay You to Investigate.

You may not know of your own knowledge that we have the largest and business enables us to sell much below others. We invite you to make the investigation. We can certainly offer you more liberal terms on time sales, because for each and save freights and discounts.

We Carry Everything in Furniture and housefurnishing line; Stoves and Sewing Machines; also Needles and Repair for all kinds of machines. The best machine Oil and Furniture Polish that will buy. Prompt attention paid to mail orders.

NEWBERRY FURNITURE CO.