THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1907

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor

E. J. HALE, Jr., Business Manage

THE AMERICAN INVASION OF CANADA

The unequal laws of this so-called republic are producing their natural There is no measure of prosmerity so sensitive and so accurate as that emplied by emigration and immigration. The hardness of conditions in the country whence and the enticements of the conditions in the country whither the emigrant proceeds, coupled with the facility or the difficulty of transportation from one to the other, determines the volume of emigration. "The ablest commissary-general who ever lived could not feed Losidon for a day," yet the silent forces of nature—the law of supply and demand operating upon many scattered and unconcerted factorsdeliver to the great city, each day, hust what it needs of food and drink

We have long since—that is to say since the triumph of the Doctrine of Force in 1865 checked the diffusion of wealth in this country-we have long since ceased to draw new blood from prosperous and demogratic Britain and find ourselves obliged to accept instead the half savages of South-east ern Europe.

Now, it seems, we have gone a step further, and find that one of Britain's democratic colonies is drawing immi grants from us who find life easier there than in this "land of the free and home of the brave." Says the Brooklyn (New York) Eagle:

American Invasion of Canada. The sort of people who settled New Regiand and who afterward carried civilization into the West, are now docting the plains of Canada with towns and hamlets, and making amid surroundings that at first seemed hostile those safeguards of law and living that insure peace and plenty in the years We must let them go with Godspeed, comforted with the reflection that Canada is not far, and that 45 American element in its pop and its interests cannot bu make for a continuation of friendly relations between the two countries. between the two countries.

THE DEMOCRATIC ISSUES.

While the "incidental protection" "Democrats" are crying out for a tar iff campaign next year, in order to di vert attention from the pressing is sues of the trusts and the railroads which their sidetracking of the tariff issue in 1893 aggrandized, and while the so-called conservatives are belying the Black Republican New York Sun and Harper's Weekly in their war upon Mr Bryan it will clarify the air if we seek our Democratic cue from the Democratic leader himself.

When he was in New York in June, Mr. Bryan was interviewed by the Associated Press, whose agent thus re-

will be the issues in the Presidential campaign, in the opinion of William J. Bryan, as expressed in an interview here to-day. He regards the outlook for the Democratic party for next year as very good.

Mr. Bryan is in New York as a guest of the Democratic Progressive League, which was only recently organized. in the course of the interview to-day he was asked to give his idea of a progressive Democrat, and he replied:

"In every country there are two extremes in politics—the radical and the conservative. It is the aim of the progressive Democrat to steer a middle course between the two and to take up all great measures and solve them. This year I find the Democratic party to be in excellent condition and more united than ever, while, on the con trary, the Republicans are divided. There are two elements in the Republican party, one of which I might call the extremists and the other 'the standpatters,' the latter representing those people who have put their hands in other people's pockets and wish to keep them there."

Asked if he considered the question of tariff reform as essential to the ocratic platform for the coming campaign, Mr. Bryan replied: "I have been a tariff reformer for

rears; I have talked tariff reform for 10 years prior to the campaign of 1896. believe in it now and have always believed in it, but there are other questions before the people relatively more important at present, such as the trusts and the railroads. I believe that the Democratic part- in its national piztform will take cognizance my opinion the tariff will not be the

"The financial issue is not the same as it was in 1896. It is not due to the Republican party, however, but to natural causes, such as the world's increase of gold supply, which has ac complished in a measure what I tried to accomplish in the campaign of 1896. As a matter of fact, we are all repudiators now. The dollar of to-day is not the dollar of 1896. The dollar of today is at least 30 per cent. less in purchasing power than it was in 1896. The cost of living has greatly increased, so that the face value of a dollar to-day does not at all compare with hasing ability of 11 years ago. Mr. Bryan reiterated his belief in the

es of the initiative and referndum and municipal ownership. In an address before the Board of Trade and Transportation, where he was entertained at luncheon, Mr. Bryan ke on the relations between the es and those engaged in trade

There has been a great deal of misanding between the farmers se engaged in trade and trans-n," he said. "We must get to-The farmer is at the founda-all wealth. Trade is essential tion of all wealth. Trade is essential to progress, and the farmer knows it. There is no feeling of dislike on their part of those with whom they have trade relations. They have need of you gentlemen, and they know it. But they hold in the economy of things that you must farmish them certain them.

things for a just compensation—they want you to let compensation settle the amount of compensation.

"As a Western farmer, I want to voice the complaint of the Western farmer against the form of gambling is some of your organizations. Since ome of your organizations. Specing in the necessarism of life is a sue thing, and when, by betting, instance, on wheat, if the price of at is lowered the farmer is hurt.

who buys the flour is hurt. You see ignish between gambling log in a way which am bler, and the man who steals a rail-road you call a financier."

Turning to the question of railroads Mr. Bryan said he was giad of an op-portunity to commend the action of President Rooseveit in the direction of

"It does not make any difference to the same political party," said he.
"I am very glad that he has seen fit to take advantage of the plank that we put in our platform. It was made for use, and I am glad someone was able to use it and to that end to assert that anyone may use it who can. I am sure the people of this land will never deal as unjustly with the railroads as the railroads have dealt with the people nor will they show toward the roads any such hostility as would dens the railroads a fair return. What the farmer contends is that the relivends are overvalued and that they are forced to pay taxes on that overvaluation I ask that you unite with the farmer to give him just rates and to free him from extortionate rates.

Bryan reiterated the views expressed above in his message to Tammany Hall which was as follows:

"I trust your celebration will in rease the enthusiasm of the New York Democracy and direct your attention to the fact that the economic sestions now before the countrythe trust question, the tariff question and the railroad question—all involve the same incres vir whether the Gov erament shall be administered in the interest of a few favorites or in be half of the whole people. Other ques tions will enter into the campaign, but these questions emphasize the impor tance of applying to the Governmen the Jeffersonian doctrine of 'equal rights to all and special privileges to

Congressman Rainey, of Illinois strended the Tammany celebration and made one of the three chief speeches. He deciared that Presi dent Roosevelt designed to destroy State lines and State rights.

The policy of the Executive," sale Mr. Rainey, "now seems to be to put the power we thought belonged to the States in the hands of Congress and then get Congress to surrender to the

Rainey Declares for Bryan.

Mr Rainey declared that it was evi tent Mr. Roosevelt intended to be one of the candidates for President next ear and said his indorsements of "fav orite sons" were like so many nails in the coffin. The speaker in concluding said

Washington was too big to accept a third term. Jefferson was too big to accept a third term, but the present ecupant of the White House isn't big enough to refuse it. With the dange of a third term staring us in the fac we are beginning to look around for man who stands upon this Declaration of Independence and out West we offer you such a man. There is not money enough locked up in all the vaults of the trusts to defeat William Jennings Bryan next year should he be the can didate of the liberal party.

"Our piatform is simple enough, for it is based upon this declaration and means 'thou shalt not 'steal' 'The platform furnishes no protection for The law-defying trust; no bulwark for a robber tariff. As long as this great party exists in this great country it never can be defeated. Its candidates may, but when the time comes if it does come, or it becomes a conservative party, then the government that rests upon the consent of the governed have faded from the earth.

TARIFF THE CHIEF CAUSE.

Norfolk Virginian.]

Referring to a report recently is-sued by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Agriculture, showing that the United States as an exporter of wheat and flour is rapidly declining. while other wheat and flour producing countries are advancing, the Roanok Times says: "This may be viewed from one or two causes, or from both namely, that we are growing less wheat or that our national popula tion is increasing so rapidly that our nome consumption is reducing the ex-

That the United States is growing less wheat in the aggregate to-day than formerly we are inclined to doubt, but that its population is in creasing in greater proportion than its production of wheat is probably a fact. It also seems to be a fact, as shown by figures furnished by the Bureau of Statistics and quoted by The Times, that the per capita consumption of wheat products in this country is on the increase. But these two facts, while contributing to that end, will not in themselves serve to explain the rapid, and steady decline in our exportations of wheat and wheat products in recent years.

The principal cause for this falling off, which is not confined to wheat exportations but includes agricultural exports generally, lies in our tariff sysem, which shuts in exports no less Time was when the United States was the chief, if not the sole, source up which Europe had to draw for any de-ficiency in its wheat supply, and so ong as those conditions obtained we found a ready market abroad for our product in proportion to the extent of the abortage in the foreign output. But in recent years things in this res-pect have gradually changed until today Great Britain and other Europe nations are no longer altogether dependent upon us for their supply grain. Argentine and other South large producers of wheat, and so has Canada, and to-day in supplementing their supplies European nations give them the preference over us.

The reason is not far to seek. Argentina and Canada accept in ex-change for their wheat articles manufactured in the countries in which the wheat is sold. We shut out those ar-ticles with a tariff wall and demand cash in payment for our wheat. Their policy is a recognition and applica-tion of the fundamental principle which underlies all trade between nawhich underlies all trade between nations as between individuals—barter, the exchange for one commodity for another. Our policy is an attempt, abortive at best, to nullify that principle. Under such circumstances it is not strange that the exportations of wheat and other farm products by the United States are rapidly and steadily declining, while those of Argentina, Canada and other countries are advancing. It would be strange if such were not the case.

THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN LIE ERTY RESTS WITH THE SOUTH

In the course of his able a the fiftieth anniversary of the Class of 1857, delivered by Colonel Robert tor, at the recent Commen the University, occurs the noble tribute to the South:

In these 50 years since 1857 we have

lived under many governments, each inconceivable to those who administered its predecessor. Before 1861 we ted States, a condition inconceivable to the colonists before their seconds from the mother country, and so for all the other changes of government during this astounding half-century just behind us. After North Carolina ecoded, we lived in the indep republic of North Carolina, one of the thirteen republics acknowledged by Great Britain in 1783. Then we lived When the sword decided that we, and the fathers, and New England up to 1850 were all wrong that the teachings of the United States government at West Point were false and that the Union had never been dissolved and could never be dissolved, the victors dissolved a union which they had themselves declared indissoluble; a third of the states of this inseparab union were declared to be out of the union, were treated as conquered provinces and we lived under a military espotism, contrary to the decision of the sword in 1865, contrary to the contitution and contrary to all the traditions and antecedents of the Eng ish-speaking race since the military especiem of William the Bastard; and we are still out of the union as far as any effective share in the administra-tion of the National Government is

Then we lived in the Africania South, the most inconceivable govern-ment among men, according to all the edents of all the past, when for the first time since the beginning of time of a colored race on the necks of the men and women of their own blood

With the clearer vision and better perspective of a foreigner, the cele-brated English historian, Lecky, in his "Democracy and Liberty," charac terises this reconstruction period as a grotesque parody of government, ideous orgy of anarchy, violence, un estrained corruption, undisguised, os entatious, insulting robbery, such as the world had scarcely ever seen." Then we lived in the de-Africanise South, and each man of the class of 1857, who survived the war, did his part to de-Africanize the South. Then we lived in the re-Uniting States. Af ter the Spanish war we began to live again in the United States, and since the acquisition of the Panama belt, we have lived in National America. There is no parallel among civilized men to these rapid and continuous changes of government under which the people of the South have lived since 1857, ex-

cept in the 25 different governments of France during the last 125 years. But among all these changes of gov rament during these 50 most eventful years, our intense instinct of loca ent has never changed. As long as the South had any share in actional politics, American statesmen were pure and patriotic. American noltics were clean, graft was practically unknown, and the governs government of the people, by the peonie and for the people

But since the people of the Southern

States have been excluded from all share in National politics, the great

republic of the west has drifted away

more and more from the basic princi ples of local self-government. By ta-riff legislation for the Classes and pes-sion legislation for the Masses (from which the South has been mercifully delivered), the fallacy that the government must support the people as been enthroped and the sound Democratic doctrine of the fathers of the republic that the people must support the government has been dethron-ed; and instead of a democracy, the United States Government, as administered by leaders from the Northern states since 1865, has become the most pronounced plutocracy on earth, in which a few men, protected by legislation in their own interests, have seaped up fortunes in comparison with which Croesus and Crassus were paupers. Moreover, this vicious tenis fostered in the Northern states by the fact that with the very large infusion of foreign blood, the in ense instinct of local self-government has been largely bred out. In the cen tral west one inhabitant in every fiv s of foreign birth. In the south as a whole, only one in one hundred and twenty- five is of foreign birth; and so with the phenomenal increase of wealth and luxury, which in all ages has been accompanied by a decline of civic virtue and righteousness, a gov-ernment of the plutocrat, by the plutocrat, and for the plutocrat has dis

ocrat, and for the pistocrat has dis-placed a government of the people, by the people and for the people, and graft stalks rampant.

Of all the changes during the last 50 years, this is perhaps the most notable, and it is the most malign and the most ominous. But there are not only seven thousand, but seven million, in the south who have not bowed their knee to this Baal. We fought terrific war, not for slavery, not for secession, but for the right of local selfernment, and this inte of the man of Anglo-Saxion blood and eed is more emphasized and intensiled in the South to-day than anywhere ise where God's sun shines. In the face of the fearful compression, sup-pression, repression, depression and OPPRESSION of the reconstruction eriod, in the face of the hostile army kept on a war footing against us for years after 1865, in the face of a hosibering as five to tile North outnu ne, in the face of the enfranc negroes at home, instigated by hostile carpetbaggers, in the face of our abect poverty at the end of the war cal autonomy; we have q its local autonomy; we have quadrup-led the cotton crop and have entered upon a period of financial and indus-trial wealth, expansion and power in-conceivable in 1857, and never before attained by any conquered people to

And when the time comes for the plutocrats and the autocratic bosses to be dethroned, and for a government of the people, by the people and for the people to be enthroned again, as come it must, unless the American Republic is to go the way of all the republics of the past, the conservative men of both sections, who esteem patriotism above greed and democracy above plutocracy, will work cordially together again, shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, hand to hand, as of yors; but the lion-like leaders of this reformation, if it can be a reformation, and of this revolution, if it must be revolution, must come from the South again, as in the days of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Mouroe and Marshall, who made the nation at first; for it is in the South where the lion-like leaders of local self-government have And when the time comes for the vancing. It would be strange if such were not the case.

The burden imposed by our iniquitions ous tariff system falls upon every class of consumers in the country, but upon none so heavily as upon the farmers. Them it hits going and coming, upon what they sell as well as the South again; and the law-giver will upon what they buy. The remedy is in their hands. It lies in the ballot.

Shall, who made the nation at first; for it is in the South where the lion-like leaders of local self-government have been born, bred and sourished, and where the conditions since 1845 have kept them in the most strenuous training. And then the sceptre will return to the South again; and the law-giver will be between our feet again as of yors:

In their hands. It lies in the ballot. who keep pure and grow strong

self-government was handed to the fathers of our fathers' faes from the forests of Germa otned our ancestors to are at the Plantaganets at Runs e, against a foreign ecclasian ter in the days of the Armada a Elizabeth, against the St days of Cromwell, against of Brunswick in 1776. This fiery cross of local self-got ment summoned the people of the Southern States to arms in 1861, and we hore it aloft in defense of our local rights till we were overwhelmed by numbers in "the imminent, deadly

But the fiery cross was still all afame, and against odds seeming! much more overwhelming than when "Cannon to right of us, Cannon to left of us,

Cannon in front of us Volleyed and thundered. re bore it aloft again till we regals what we had lost in the "im eadly breach," and every South state again governs itself locally.

And it becomes us to hand down the

Clan Alpine Piery Cross of Local Selfgovernment, all afame, to our childes, to their children and to the child ren of their children's children. place is Lanric mead of March, 1997, passed an act prescri Speed forth the signal Clanss

CURRENT COMMENT.

speed."

An exchange says: "At the Irish Exposition in Dublin this week King Edward congratulated Ireland upon her prosperity. In Germany on Wedesday the Imperial officials told Senator Latimer, of South Carolina, that he would have up hill business in securing emigrants as Germany is so prosperous that there is also a shortage of labor supply there. Republi cans who claim that prosperity in the United States is due to the Republican party will be at a loss to ac count for prosperity in Ireland and Germany." Prosperity is world-wide. It is caused by the increase of the circelating medium, gold. Prosperity would have come in 1892, except for the act of Mr. Cleveland (and the Con esamen whom he purchased by patronage) in reducing the circulating medium by half-that is, by demone tizing silver, the other metal which the Constitution of the United States declares shall constitute, along with gold, the money of the United States.

CANNOT ENJOIN THEM.

Raleigh News and Observer.1

If there is any solicitor of other ablic officer in North Carolina who is n doubt as to whether he should pro enforce the criminal against the Atlantic Coast Line and he Southern Railway because Pritchard's injunction. should read section 729 Revised Stat ite which is in these words:

"The writ of injunction shall se granted by any court of the United to stay proceedings in any ourt of a State, except in cases when such injunction may be authorized by any law relating to proceedings

That is so plain that a wayfaring nan can understand it as well as At torney Thom-or Rodman, and the Su preme Court by unanimous decision in ittz vs. McGee has declared tha uch injunction does not hold.

Therefore the last injunction from udge Pritchard enjoining certain per ous who have brought suit and en joining others from prosecuting cases or suits is not worth the paper it is written upon. The authorities of North Carolina will go forward in the discharge of their duties without seekorders of a judge of an inferior

Bryan Will be Named by Party.

Says the Washington corres of the Richmond Times-Dispatch: Rpresentative William A. Jones, the Pirst Virginia District is in Wash ngton to-day en route to New York where he will attend the marriage o

"It looks to me like Mr. Bryan the only man who stands any reason able chance to secure the Des omination to the presidency next year," remarked Mr. Jones. "I believe he is stronger than he has ever been and if nominated it looks to me that he will stand more than an even chance to win; that is, if there is no change in conditions.

Incidentally, it may be remarke that the opinion of Mr. Jones that Mr. Bryan will be the Democratic nomi to the presidency is shared by practically every Democrat who shows up in Washington. This is not saying that all who talk Bryan want Bryan, for the fact is that the majority of the men who occupy anything approximating commanding positions in the Democrat ic party would prefer some other man They simply recognize the fact that Mr. Bryan is the overwhelming favor

Fourth of July Worse than the So.

Greensboro Record 1 Sentiment is a great thing. There was what the old negro called a "great miration" over the fight at Santiago during the Spanish war. The old fellows who fought in the sixties said but little, for they sized it up. On the third of July a man who served four years during the war between the States, remarked that he would wag er something that more people would be killed and injured on the comin Fourth than were killed in this fight And the prediction came true. Sixty three people were killed on the Fourth and 2,997 injured. This estimate was compiled by the Chicago Tribune and includes only the larger cities. The actual number was of course much larger.

"Legal Ethice" Seem to be on a Low

Raleigh News and Observer.]
The Bar Association found there and been "no violation of legal ethics luring the past year." Thus lobbying and getting pay for using political in-fluence to defeat righteous acts is in nce with legal ethics. Is the sociation ready to go that far?

That Franchise.

Payetteville, N. C., July 16th, 1907. Mr. Editor: It strikes me the granting of a fran chise to any one can only be given for the length of time the present Board of Aldermen and board of Audit and

SURE ENOU

Rights issue which has been raised by Judge Pritchard's attempt to override the law of the State of North Caro line by injunction. Yesterday's Observer contained mention of his fulmination against attorneys Beckwith and Spence of our North Carolina bar enjoining their bringing suit under the law of the State, passed by the last Legislature, concerning railway pas-

We gave last week the text of Judge Long's manly charge to the Wake County grand jury, in which he practically defied Judge Pritchard and denied the authority assumed by him We are glad to add, now, the pat

riotic letter of Governor Glenn addressed to each of our superior court judges, in which he completely sustains Judge Long, and which is as fol-

My Dear Judge-The general assen

of North Carolina on the 2d cay

ing the maximum charges raffrond companies may make for transport ing passengers in North Carolina said act fixing the maximum rate at 2% cents per mile, and going into eflect from and after July 1, 1997. Before said act went into effect, the Southern Railway Company and the stockholders of the Atlantic Coast Line obtained from the Circuit Court of the United States an injunction against the corporation commisthem from putting said act into effect until after the final bearing in tha court. Before the circuit judge could render such a decree, thus interfering with an act passed by the legislature of a sovereign state, he would have to find that said act was unconstitutional by reason of its being confiscatory of the railroads' property. The judge in this case did not decure the act up efore the master to find out if the rates fixed were contiscatory, the thing in my opinion, that should have been done before any decree should

On examining the law as passed by the general assembly, I find in section I these words: "No railroad company doing business as a common carrie of passengers in North Carolina, except as herein provided, shall charge, demand or receive for transporting any passenger, etc., a rate in excess of 2% cents per mile."

or could be legally made restraining

officers of the state from executing

its laws.

In section 4 of the same act it is further provided that "any agent, servan or employe of any railroad company violating this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction fined or imprisoned or both in the discretion of the court."

The act of the general assembly reuired no action on the part of the corporation commission or attorney eneral to give it vitality or to put it into effect. It was self-acting, and on July 1, 1997, became a law, and no deeree of a circuit judge of the United States enjoining the corporation commissioners and attorney-general could or did prevent its becoming a law. The law is, therefore, now in effect and the agents, servants and employes of the illroads, who since the 1st day of July have charged, demanded and received a greater rate than 214 cents per mile have violated the plain letter of the law and are liable to indictment as well as the higher officials of the roads who advised and directed

their agents to do so. The decree of the Circuit Court of enjoin the enforcement of the criminal violation of the rate law, and I do not believe any Ju case of Pitts vs. McGee, 172 U. S. Reports, Page 172, and cases there cited will ever attempt to make so high handed an order, but will leave the criminal law to be enforced by trial, appeal, etc., as provided by the constitutions both of the state and United

As executive officer of the state it is made my duty to see that the criminal laws of the state are enforced. To do less is to violate my oath. The law is being violated every day. I therefor ask you as a judge of the Superior Court of the state to properly instruct the grand jury and to direct the solicitor of your district to send bills against the agent and employes of the railroads or its higher officials, thus penly acting in defiance of law. I do not desire unnecessarily to

mulet the railroads in costs and expenses by sending a great number of dictments against them, but only nough to test in the state courts eve ry phase of the law, to the end that guilty parties may be punished If the railroads had given this law a fair test (and many are) to see if the could live under its provisions with out their property being confiscated, and had found that they could not, the people of our state are just, and, as I told some of their leading officers, I would have promptly called a special session of the legislature to have rem-edied any wrong; but is is a serious thing for a railroad, before ever at-tempting to see if it could live under the law's provisions, to rush into the federal court to seek to enjoin the will of a sovereign state as expressed by the general assembly. I desire no con-flict between the federal and state auplain letter of the decisions of the Su-preme Court of the United States is served, but, as governor of the state, I feel a great wrong is being done the state, and therefore desire that in our own tribunal this law shall be tairly and fully tested. This can be done by indicting the violators of said law and letting them come into court, making their defense, thus raising the constitutionality of this act and the right of a federal judge to abrogate it before first declaring it

nconstitutional.
As chief executive of the state, I stand ready to aid you in every way possible in enforcing the law.

Section 726 of the Revised Statute of the United States bears immediate ly upon this subject, and is as follows "The writ of injunction shall not be granted by any court of the United States to stay proceedings in any court of a State, except in cases where each injunction may be authorized by any law relating to proceedings in

Finance are in office. They are elected every year. The new set of Aldermen next year can certainly undo all this present set do now. If I see right, no Alderman has the right to grant any thing, except for the term he is in office.

Go slow, and he sure about your telephone business. CITIZEN. are granted by Congress, and the law

THE STATE RIGHTS ISSUE IS ON, of Congress on the subject at issue is ed in Section 720 of the Revis

sue raised by this clash be tween the State and the Federal au ies is the most momentor which has arisen since Reconstruction the people will watch with absorbing interest the attitude of those public men who are candidates for office, es pecially those who seek nomination for the high office of Governor at the hands of the Democratic party.

Mr. Kitchen has already declared himself (in his Union county speech) and no doubt the others will hasten to do likewise. We give Mr. Kitchen's words below, and will have pleasure In publishing the views of his opponents when these are given to the pub-

Said Mr. Kitchen

"In reference to the suits in the Federal Court over our rate act, while we must patiently abide their deterbelieving that the State's at torneys will, so far as attorneys can tect the State's interest, yet in my indement under the sound doctrine announced in Pitts vs. McGee, the Court erred in not dismissing the actions, and I hope the Supreme Court, if they reach that court, will so find. If the officials of the State can be so enjoined in this manner in such a mat ter by the equity powers of the Peder radiroads to resort to their legal rem edies, how long will it be befo Federal judge, at the instance of some railroad company, will assume strain some Speaker of the House from approving an act of controver ed merit or even restrain the Legis lature itself from considering a

which the railroad opposes? "In my judgment the law officers of the State ought to indict those who violate our rate act, and let the Courts of law decide the controversy. some no man will contend that it is proper to restrain the officers of our nal Courts. They should perform their duty under the law, and if any effort is made to restrain them they should resist it by every known legal means, and the State of North Carolina will sustain them and call them blessed. The dignity of the State affected and the State, through its officers should act. It is folly to ex pect a private individual to raise the sone with the Federal Court. Individ uals may be protected by their rebate slips, and no one man wishes to incur the trouble and expense which proper ly belongs to all the people in such a

"I want to commend in the highest terms the charge of Judge Long to the Wake grand jury. He has don well as an able, patriotic and fearless judge, determined by lawful means t uphold the honor and dignity of the State, and to punish those who vio late her criminal laws. All honor to

OBSERVE THE OPPORTUNISTS.

When the tariff was the paramount saue and the presidency and both houses of Congress were held by the Democrats, viz: in 1893-the new incumbents having been elected because they gave their adhesion to the plat form of their party, which declared that a tariff for revenue only was the paramount issue—when that was the state of the case the newly elected Democratic president, aided by the Republicans and such of the Democrat' senators and congressmen as he had been able to buy with patronage, sidetracked that paramount issue in favor the United States did not pretend to of one favored by the Republicans and the Money Power.

ing out for the tariff as the paramount is sue, at a time when tariff legislation is bound to be blocked by a Republican Senate even if we carry the presidency and the House; and when the heneficiaries of the tariff have become by reason of the profits of fourteen additional years of protection and of the doubling of their wealth by the demonetization of silver, too strong to be dislodged.

Again: when the real Democrats in Congress were trying last year to nake the railway rate law as efficient as possible, this same element suddenly found itself overcome with real for State Rights, which, they declared were threatened by the proposed Federal statute.

Now, behold the change! A genuine saue of State Rights versus usurpa tion of authority by a Pederal judge. right here in North Carolina, is before us; and, if we count them right, every mother's son of our recent State Rights champions, aforesaid has lined up on the side of Federal Judge Pritch ard, the Republican, and in hostility to State Judge Long, the Democrat.

We fear that these opportunists must be placed in the category of what Mr. Roosevelt calls "undestrable citi-

OBITUARY. At her home near the Holf-Morgan

mill, on the 8th of July at 5 o'clock p. m., after a painful illness lasting eigh days, little Isabel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Turner, fell asleep in Jesus, and the sweet spirit was borne on the wings of waiting angels back to Got who gave it. All that anxious hearts and loving hands could perform was done to relieve her suffering; but, alas, the summons had come, and we could only bow and say, "Thy will be done." To know this child was to love her Although she was delicate and sick much of the time, she had a sweet, sunny disposition, and was so patient; she seemed to realize that it was hers to suffer. She was always bright and cheerful; and, though she was only two and half years old, she had an ntellect that would rival many of mature years. Vocal music scened to inpire her little soul. Her favorite lullaby songs were "Children Have a Home, Sweet Home," and "There's Not a Friend Like the Loving Jesus," each of which she could sing well

in word and song, and the patter of little feet, we know that she has reach-



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will stay open however, until 11

III Green Street.

P. M.

Jas. S. McNeill, Mgr.