SEES GREAT IMP
FAYETTEVILLE

Reflections of One
Away for Sixt

"What astonishing
changes in men an
made within a span
said a former Cumbe
now residing in So
who has not been
years; and then he
following reflections,
of interest:

"This week, sixt
visited Fayetteville
My! how Fayettevil
As my old friend, Bil
it puts me to 'rumin

"True, many of t
are still here—grin
sentinels of a glori
ing the lazy, luxuriot
of yesteryear with
ones of to-day.

"There's the old m
when the town want
when the town ain't
hope so.

"The old market!
of removing such a
ric structure? I'm
ladies of the Civic
charge of it, and wil
If for no other reaso
it shall stand. And t
women get through
comfort it will be!
would become of an
not for the women?

"The visitor is im
grandeur and beauty
new cemeteries. Th
the graves, the bea
monuments and vau
cemetery much of t
chivalrous Southern

"And Cross Cre
wonder—can hold t
tion for an hour.

"'Old Fayetteville'
and the new daught
and vim and beauty,
and dwellings and fa
modern improvement
attractive for the ho
man with money to i

"I have been fea
First township. Fri
en pie, old home-mad
hams,' and watermel
loupes; beats old S
to pieces. Mr. Wm
fancy watermelon gr
grows everything on
gar and coffee. He
magnificent sweet p

"Mr. John M. Owen
ty commissioners, is
along with six sma
farmers have the be
seen anywhere.

"Mr. Holmes Owe
crops. He cannot g
as his canteloupes
are fine.

"The Seventy-First
sify their crops.

"W. McK. Monroe,
generous 'Bill,' has
mill, shingle mill, a
began life a poor b
work and close atte
he has become an in

"Most of the far
their own land, and
work themselves. Th
4 o'clock a. m., and q
estate brings $100 a

"Rev. V. A. Royal,
Mr. Pattasoll, has c
tracted meeting at
Ground church. It
cessful meeting.

"This is a commun
pious men and women
standard. While the
man drinking or he
guage used.

"At the protracted
something brand new,
vices some members
belief gave vent to t
the 'unknown tongue.
guage that certainly
stood, and something
before. It is a we
sound. The express
known tongue' under
ness would drive awf
who should happen
"Mr. Observer, I'm
and have added some
pounds.

Magistrate Appointed.

Clerk of the Court
Kethan has appointed
es a magistrate in Gr
ship to succeed Prof.
resigned.

Married.

Mr. J. W. Scroggins
Britt, both of Fayett
yesterday afternoon
united in marriage
Smith at his reside
street. Immediately
mony Mr. and Mrs.
the 5 o'clock train for
other places, to be
weeks.

Use Kennedy's Lax
rup. Contains no o
the cold out of the s
moving the bowels.
and Tar and tastes n
maple syrup. Childre
by Armfield & Greenw

Everybody Shou
says C. G. Hays, of
Bucklen's Arnica Sal
est and surest healing
plied to a sore, burn o
case of piles. I've us
what I'm talking abou
by B. E. Sedberry's So

Men Past Sixty
More than half of
60 years of age suffer
bladder disorders,
ment of prostate gland
painful and dangerou
Kidney Cure should h
first sign of danger, as it corrects irregularities and has cured many old men of this disease. Mr. Rodney Burnett, Rockport, Mo., writes: I sufered with enlarged prostate gland and kidney trouble for years and after taking two bottels of Foley's Kidney Cure I feel better than I have for twenty years, although I am now 91 years old." McDuffie Drug Store (O. O. Souders, Prop.)

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

THURSDAY, AUG. 15, 1907.

Entered at the postoffice at Fayetteville as second-class matter.

POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCE OF THE TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

A telegram of Tuesday night from Chicago describes the importance of the interests involved in the pending war between the telegraph operators and the rich employing companies, and suggests the possibility, if not the probability, that the issue will be government control of the telegraph lines. We append the telegram, remarking, in passing, that the demonetization of silver doubled the fortunes of the Goulds and Mackays immediately, and increased them many times double by the secondary power which the doubling bestowed upon their owners. Except, too, for this monstrous crime, we should have neither the Philippines nor Cuba on our hands now, at an annual cost of nearly 400 millions; nor the trusts; nor railroad or judicial tyranny; nor widespread corruption; nor, indeed, the present strike. The moral of all which is: separate the sheep from the goats in the Democratic party, and substitute a Democratic for the present Republican government.

Saps the telegram:

Twenty-four years of discontent and brooding by telegraph operators has resulted in the breaking of an economic storm, which has already assumed gigantic proportions of the gravest nature.

From a series of scattered skirmishes between the Postal and Western Union Telegraph companies and individual locals of the C. T. U. A., the present trouble suddenly looms up as a life and death struggle between the Union and the corporations.

Diplomatic negotiations and treating are now out of the question. A test of strength is demanded by both sides. Meanwhile the public promises to suffer from one of the greatest and most harassing strikes in the labor history of the country.

Active steps are being taken to assemble the finances of all labor in a defense fund to battle against the millions of the telegraph companies. With sufficient funds for all present needs in the hands of the telegraphers' union, Secretary Nockels, of the Federation of Labor, issued a call for a meeting of the leaders of all the affiliated unions of the national federation.

As a keynote of the meeting, James B. Connors, vice grand master of the Switchmen's union of North America, at a mass meeting of the operators, pledged the moral and financial support of his union of 17,000 to the telegraphers in their fight. Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, John Fitzpatrick and all other men of national repute, are expected here, prepared to pledge the financial support of their organizations.

A recapitulation of the hostile forces to be arrayed pending the struggle shows 3,000,000 laborers, with strike funds aggregating $5,000,000 against the great wealth of the Goulds and the Mackays, perhaps $300,000,000, and the almost unlimited political power of the big trunk lines of railroads controlled by the two families. To this may be added the combined riches of Wall Street, and the dominance of capital in all industrial and governmental departments.

Both sides regard the struggle as the most serious that has yet confronted American interests. Cablegrams from London and the Bourse received by La Salle street bankers reflect this sentiment in European stock market.

Labor unions throughout the country are sending assurances of their intention to co-operate with the operators even to the extreme of a great boycott against the Western Union and Postal companies, and all corporations giving the telegraph companies aid and comfort.

Alarmed at the possibilities of other interests being involved, conservative business interests and the more moderate labor men in Chicago are advocating an appeal to President Roosevelt to arbitrate. Radicals in the telegrapher's union have set the attorneys for the organization to work on a plan for the taking over of the telegraph lines by the government. They are acting under an old statute giving the government power to act in extreme cases.

THE TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

The Strike of 1883.

Our dispatches Tuesday and local columns gave news of the present telegraph strike. A New York telegram says:

While the conditions in the telegraph business have greatly changed since the last strike of operators, the cause leading to the troubles which now exist are, in the main, the same as those which precipitated the walkout which took place just after noon July 19, 1883, on orders of John Campbell, master workman of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers, affiliated with the Knights of Labor. The next day the linemen struck. Campbell's order to strike followed weeks of treating with the companies. There were several small companies beside the Western Union then doing business in New York and the East, in which recognition of the union, extra compensation for Sunday work, eight hours a day for day men and seven for night workers, and 15 per cent. increase in wages were demanded.

For these demands 9,000 operators, according to the figures given to a Senate investigating committee by Campbell, struck, and a great majority remained out until August 17, when the leaders of the brotherhood advised the operators that it was useless to continue the strike, and that all who wished should apply for their old positions at once. This decision was precipitated by heavy desertions from the ranks in the preceding days, when it became apparent that the Western Union had won and that those who would get their places back must apply while there were any positions left.

For many days during that strike the telegraph business of the country was badly crippled. The Western Union closed every branch office in the city except those in the Stock and Produce Exchanges, the Fifth Avenue Hotel and one in Harlem, and the money-order business was suspended.

Other cities had similar troubles, while smaller places where the operators and managers were nonunion and refused to quit were closed because the men were sent into New York and other important centers to work wires. Commercial interests for a while suffered severely. The commercial exchanges, to a large extent sympathizing with the men, used every effort to secure the arbitration of the troubles. Throughout, the Western Union refused to arbitrate.

For several days after July 19 the company had difficulty in handling business, but it gradually recrufted a force of operators until the service was rapidly assuming its normal state, when the brotherhood leaders saw the futility of further efforts and sent their followers back to work. Of those who went on strike many were refused reemployment and those who were taken back were compelled to sign a promise not to engage in any further strikes. Most of the leaders were among those who were not taken back and they were forced to seek employment with private enterprises.

Master Workman Campbell, in explaining the defeat of the operators and linemen, said it was not through lack of money, but because the Western Union had the greater staying power.

Other Interruptions to Telegraph Service—The Blizzards.

Several times since 1883, the telegraph service has been temporarily crippled, though not by human agencies. On March 11, 1888, a terrific storm struck the East practically paralyzing travel and comunication between even the largest cities along the Atlantic seaboard. The storm was a veritable hurricane that wrecked everything in its path. Telegraph, poles and wires were blown down and buried in snow, the railroads were blocked, windows and roofs were crushed in and the loss of life and property was appalling.

Eleven years later—February 13, 1899—another gale tore across the East, wrecking telegraph lines and crippling other means of communication between cities and towns. On March 27, 1901, a fierce sleet storm swept over Maryland, Northern Virginia and the District of Columbia. This time the telegraph and telephone lines were again torn from their poles, and it was several days before the service could be restored.

There have been other interruptions to comunication within the last quarter of a century, but the strike and the three blizzards mentioned have been the only occurences that have for a short time paralyzed the telegraph and telephone systems.

TWO WIDELY DIFFERENT VIEWS OF "LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT"

Says the Marshville "Home":

What we had to say last week in reply to the Charlotte News for saying, "We had much rather see them make Georgia dry by local option than with a state prohibition law," was not intended to place the News in a wrong light. That paper has always been in the thickest of the fight for prohibition. The News says:

"We yield to no one our ardent belief in prohibition. If the News has stood for any one thing more firmly than all others it is for prohibition, and yet it does not believe in seeking to accomplish good by following an unwise an inexpedient course. Therefore as a general thing, we believe that prohibition should not be forced on any community against its will—we believe thus because we are living under a government of and by the people. Their will must be supreme. When laws are thrust upon them against their wishes then will self-government become a myth. If this is "practical politics" then we favor such. We choose to call it, however, democracy, fairness and justice to all concerned."

We are also in favor of practical local self-government. Under the principle of self-government a little town or city has no right to supply three or four, or even a half dozen counties, with a traffic which they say they don't want. That is letting a tiny minority force upon a big majority something which the majority don't want, and if that is democracy then democracy isn't right, and that's all there is of it. If Wadesboro or Salisbury wants open bar rooms they have the Democratic right to have them, if they will confine the sale of the "spirits" to the inhabitants inside the corporate limits. Of course everybody would like to see the whisky question settled by "local option," but when it will not "settle" that way, it is proper and right to make the State the unit and settle it by a majority in the State—by a state prohibition law representing the wishes of the great majority who have already made their counties dry and who think it worse than a "myth" to permit one little municipality to force upon the surrounding country, "against its will," the liquor traffic. A "local self-government" that tramples upon the rights and wishes of the people of all the surrounding country, and becomes a public nuisance, dosen't deserve license to do business in the name of local self-government. It's contrary to the very basic principles of democracy. Our Home and the News seem to be together as to results wished for, but slightly apart as to the most expedient method of obtaining it.

SALMAGUNDI'S COMMENTS.

Mr. Editor:

Reference in a recent Observer to the question of municipal against private ownership of public utilities is well worth the attention of thinking men everywhere. The advocacy of such a system by William Randolph Hearst and the reasons set forth by him, attracted our attention, and convinced us that Hearst was a much greater man than his opponents in the science of government were willing to admit. His popularity with the employes and the smooth even tenor of the way his very extensive business is carried on speak louder for his capacity than ten thousand trumpets blown by vile mercenaries.

Government ownership or control gives better service in some instances where tried than in others. But where the service is not good, that must be ascribed to the incapacity or dishonesty of the officials. The public service must be purged of diseased germs. So accustomed to their predatory incursions have these public plunderers become, that when honest men protest, they cry "anarchy."

When frosts nip the buds of vegetation in consequence of naked hill and vale denuded by the rapacious hand of brutal, ungrateful and unreflecting man, they turn the screws of oppression once more. In a portion of China, and also in India, famine is the consequence. The people are beginning to see the spectre, and are moving to checkmate it.

Some of the politicians are on the alert, and have started out as trust busters. See accounts of proceedings. About ten times as much is spent in prosecuting as is collected in fines, at that rate a novice can tell which will survive, the trust or the busters. But something must be done, something substantial to relieve the oppressed. What should be done is the paramount issue. The threadbare howl of the partisan press is a failure; the organizations demoninated democratic party or republican party are a miserable failure. William J. Bryan is aware of that fact. Hearst knows it. So does Teddy Roosevelt. Our own Walter Clark probably first expressed the opinion in the United States. Now what should be done, Sal's education has not been latin-tipped in the classical schools. But great waves of rugged truths engulf him at intervals, and then he sees clearly that every licensed charter given by State or Federal government to private individuals or corporations to do any kind of business constitutes a special privilege, and covers the ground from the projector of the Atlantic cable to the patentee of the shoe latcher.

Now the sovereign people should lose no time in reversing this order. Give free rein or the right-of-way to all men to follow occupations as they are bent. Some of them will fail, and others succeed. We must tax the incomes to defray expenses of government, of course. But there can be no basis of claim or counterclaim of partiality or special privilege, because incompetents to do business may have means to buy a charter and under guise of the law are privileged to do the public incalculable harm before the trustbuster gets his big guns in position. The experiment of trust-busting so far is similar to the patter of the summer showers on a duck's back. He rather enjoys it—it is cooling. What does a corporation care for one hundred thousand dollars' fine, whose president's salary is thirty millions annually? Yes, gentlemen, these special privileges must be revoked as the first step in necessary reform. Some may say that would be a loose way of doing business. But not so. Each individual is more interested in his own success than in that of the other fellow, ninety-nine times out of every hundred. Consequently the system would be much safer than the corporation operating upon the authority of a State or Federal charter.

All the iron-clad or oath-bound leagues should be prohibited by civil laws, as they are denounced by Divine authority. See the sermon on the mount. "Swear not, at all." * * There was some swearing done under the old order as understood; but "old things have passed away, behold all things have become new." Are we casting pearls before swine? We will know sometime, for the tree is known by its fruits.

We just call attention to these matters in the hope of setting the world to thinking of the possibilities of what may be in store under better management.

As Ever,
SALMAGUNDI.

Cameron, N. C., June 8th, 1907.

DeWitt's Carbolized Witch Hazel Salve penetrates the pores and heals quickly. Sold by Armfield & Greenwood.

What a New Jersey Editor Says.

M. T. Lynch, editor of the Phillipsburg, N. J., Daily Post, writes: "I have used many kinds of medicines for coughs and colds in my family but never anything so good as Foley's Honey and Tar. I cannot say too much in praise of it." McDuffie Drug Store (O. O. Souders, Prop.)

Everybody Should Know"

says C. G. Hays, of Bluff, Mo., "that Bucklen's Arnica Salve is the quickest and surest healing salve ever applied to a sore, burn or wound, or to a case of piles. I've used it and know what I'm talking about." Guaranteed by B. E. Sedberry's Son, Druggist. 25c.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS

REVISED DAILY.

COTTON.

Reported by Charles Haigh.

Good Middling	nothing doing—nominal
Strict Middling	
Middling	
Strict Low Middling	

NAVAL STORES.

Reported by A. H. Slocomb.

Spirits	55
Common Rosin	3.50
Yellow Dip	4.25
Virgin	5.00

PRODUCE.

Reported by Bethune & Melvin.

Flour—1st pat., sack	2.75 to 3.00
Family Flour—straight	2.50 to 2.75
Meal—bolted—48 lbs per bu.	85@90
" —unbolted—48 lbs per bu	70@75
Bacon—hog round per lb.	12@14
" —ham,	17@18
" —sides,	12½@13
" —shoulders,	12½@13
Lard—N. C.,	11@12
Corn—56 lbs per bushel	80@90
Oats—32 lbs per bushel	60@65
Patatoes—Irish, per bushel	70@80
Honey—strained, per lb	7@8
Country butter	25
Ducks	50
Hens—per head	35@45
Broilers,	20@25
Eggs,	15@16
Roosters—per head	35@40
Guineas,	30
Geese	60@75
Feathers—new	35@40
Wool—washed	15@20
Hides—dry, per lb	12@13
" —green, per lb	5@6
Tallow	4@5
Shucks	45@50
Fodder	1.00@1.10
Hay	50@75

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If so, is it with the

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK?

If not, why not?

IF

MODERN EQUIPMENT,
THOROUGH EXPERIENCE AND
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

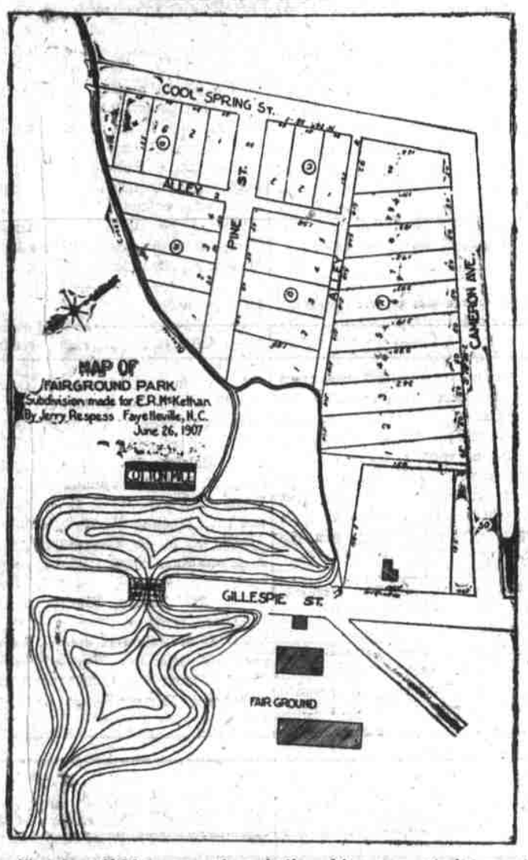
IS AN INDUCEMENT

then your account should be with us. We will appreciate your account and influence.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
(Opposite Hotel LaFayette).

Fairground Park.

"WATCH FOR A CITY HERE."



These beautiful lots are on the main line of improvements between the Market and the Mills. An excellent investment. Be wise and buy before they are all taken. Prices $50 to $200

E. R. MacKethan, Attorney.

50c.

IN CASH FOR 100 COUPONS

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The Cigarette Of Quality

2 Coupons in Each Package

Coupons also Redeemable for Valuable Presents

Premium Department

AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

Jersey City, N. J. St. Louis, Mo.

North Carolina Week Jamestown.

The Atlantic Coast Line is offering special inducements in the way of reduced rates to the Jamestown Exposition during North Carolina Week, August 12th to 17th. On August 13th, 14th and 16th, special coach excursions will be run, the rate for the round trip being

$4.60.

Governor Glenn and staff, the First, Second and Third Regiments, North Carolina State Guard, Charlotte Artillery and North Carolina Naval Battalion will attend.

U. S. Army and Navy will participate. DO NOT FAIL TO ATTEND.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Cumberland County. } No. 2902

J. R. Bowden enters and claims three acres of land in Flea Hill township, joining the lands of Simon Geddie and N. L. Allen on the south and west, Beasley land on north and east.

Entered 30th day of July, 1907.

W. M. WALKER,
Register of Deeds and
Ex. O. Entry Taker.

Feel Bad

Can't think? Got head or back ache? Pains all over your body? Try—

HICKS' CAPUDINE

IT'S LIQUID

Trial Bottle 10 Cts

EFFECTS IMMEDIATELY REMOVES THE CAUSE. Relieves Indigestion, Pains also. Regular sizes 25c & 50c at druggists.

NOTICE.

The firm of Bethune & Melvin, having this day dissolved, M. A. Bethune retiring, A. S. Melvin assuming all indebtedness. All accounts due firm to be paid A. S. Melvin.

This Aug. 5th, 1907.

[Signed] M. A. BETHUNE,
A. S. MELVIN.

SCHOOLS : : AND : : COLLEGES

THE NORTH CAROLINA

State Normal and Industrial College

Regular Courses leading to degrees of Bachelor of Pedagogy, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, and a new course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Music.

Board, laundry, tuition, and fees for use of text books, etc., $170 a year. For free-tuition students, $125.

The Normal Department gives thorough instruction in the subjects taught in the schools and colleges, and special pedagogical training for the profession of teaching. Teachers and Graduates of other colleges are offered a one-year special course in Pedagogy and allied subjects.

The Commercial department offers practical instruction in Stenography, Typewriting, Book-keeping and other business subjects.

The Departments of Manual Arts and Domestic Science provide instruction in Manual Training and in such subjects as relate directly to the home and family.

The Music Department, in addition to the degree course, offers a certificate course in vocal and instrumental music

To secure board in the dormitories, all free-tuition applications should be made before July 15. The fall term opens September 18, 1907.

For catalogue and other information, address,

J. I. FOUST, President,
Greensboro, N. C.

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FOR 115 YEARS boys have been prepared for COLLEGE and for LIFE, and have been trained to be MEN at THE BINGHAM SCHOOL. Ideally located on Asheville Plateau. Organization MILITARY for discipline, control and carriage. Boys expelled from other schools not received. Vicious boys expelled as soon as discovered. Hazing excluded by pledge of honor. Limited to 136. Rates reasonable. Address Col. R. BINGHAM, Supt. R. F. D. No 4, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Littleton Female College.

Splendid location. Health resort. Hot water heat. Electric lights and other modern improvements. 240 boarding pupils last year. High standard of scholarship, culture and social life. Conservatory advantage in Music. Advanced courses in Art and Elocution. Business College, Bible and Normal courses.

Health record not surpassed. Close personal attention to the health and social development of each pupil. Uniform worn on all public occasions.

CHARGES VERY LOW.

26th Annual Session will begin on September 18th, 1907. For catalogue, address

REV. J. M. RHODES, President,
Littleton, N. C.

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OAK RIDGE, NORTH CAROLINA

The Largest and Best Equipped Fitting School for Young Men and Boys in the South.

Prepares for College, for Business, for Life. 55th year, 33d year under present management. Four courses. 286 students last year. Terms moderate. Situated near Greensboro, N. C., one thousand feet above the sea level. For beautiful catalogue address J. A. and M. H. HOLT, Principals.

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One of the best Business Courses given in the whole country. Specialists in charge of Penmanship, Telegraphy, Music, Art and Elocution.

Five hundred and eighty students last year, representing 55 counties and four States

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Tuition $1.00 to $3.00, with 50 per cent. discount to ministers, ministers' children, orphans and widows.

For catalogue, address

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BUIE'S CREEK, Harnett Co., N. C.

1895 RAEFORD INSTITUTE. 1907

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Graduates admitted to any college in North Carolina without examination.

Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Excellent Literary Societies and Athletic Association.

Thorough courses in Bookkeeping, Stenography, Music and Art.

Able faculty. Buildings modern and convenient. Healthful climate.

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Raeford, N. C.

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132 Students. 74 in Faculty.

The Fall term begins Sept. 9, 1907. Address

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CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

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Best Equipped Preparatory School in the South. ¶ Faculty of Ten Officers and Teachers. ¶ Campus of Seventy-five Acres.

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Frequent Lectures by Prominent Lecturers.

Expenses Exceedingly Moderate. Seven Years of Phenomenal Success.

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DURHAM, N. C.

TRINITY COLLEGE

Four Departments — Collegiate, Graduate, Engineering and Law. Large library facilities. Well equipped laboratories in all departments of science. Gymnasium furnished with best apparatus. Expenses very moderate. Aid for worthy students.

Young Men wishing to Study Law should investigate the superior advantages offered by the Department of Law in Trinity College. . .

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Durham, North Carolina.

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Practical education in Agriculture; in Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering; in Cotton Manufacturing, Dyeing and Industrial Chemistry. Tuition $45 a year; Board $10 a month. 120 Scholarships.

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PRESIDENT WINSTON,
West Raleigh, N. C.

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Having been appointed an Agent for this Company, I am prepared to issue its policies, and thus encourage home enterprise. Business solicited.

F. R. ROSE, Mgr.

"For ten years I was confined to my bed with disease of my kidneys," writes R. A. Gray, J. P., of Oakville, Ind. "It was so severe that I could not move part of the time. I consulted the very best medical skill available, but could get no relief until Foley's Kidney Cure was recommended to me. It has been a Godsend to me." McDuffie Drug Store (O. O. Souders, Prop.)

office, No. 5, K. of P. Building, in the city of Fayetteville, N. C., at 2 o'clock p. m., on the 24th day of August, 1907 at which time and place said Mattie G. Taylor is notified that she may be present in person or by attorney and put interrogatories to the deponents if she think fit.

VON C. BULLARD,
Notary Public

July 29, '07.

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Register of Deeds and
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