E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprieto

E. J. HALE, Jr., Business Manage

A MOVE IN THE RIGT DIRECTION

Mr. Pence, in one of his letters from Washington to the Raleigh News and Observer, says that a resolution inquiring by what authority Secretary Cortelyou went to the aid of the east ern banks with the government's moner and whether it is advisable tha such a policy be pursued in the future will be introduced in Congress by Rep recentative Simms, of Tennessee, as soon as Congress meets. Mr. Simms, says Mr. Pence, is one of the South erners upon whom Mr. Cortelyou's ac tions have made an unfavorable impression. He cannot see that there is authority for aiding the banks of the East and failing to help those of the South. There is a growing impression in Washington that Senator Tillman will act similarly in the Sen ste Last winter he introduced resp letions calling for an envestigation of corporation contributions to national election funds and demanding Secre tary Cortelyou that he disclose such feformation as might be in his posses sion. The resolutions were killed by the Republicans of the Senate, but the information which Senator Tillman secored in connection with the matte gave him considerable familiarity with the financial Applines of Mr. Cortelyou in the handling of public moneys.

This is a most important move in the right direction; and if pressed, as ft should be, to the very end, it may result in legislation that will decentralfize the money system of the country. The failure of the Wall street panic to upset the now rich rural dis tricts will render of no avail the excase beterofore given for placing the treasury of all the people at the service of a part of the people-and that part a corrupt coterie of stock gam

#### OUR VACILLATING AND INADE-QUATE PRESIDENT.

Norfolk Vrginian-Pilot.

But a little while ago there were "p rates of finance," but now, when they bring their "swollen fortunes" to the Wall street to stay the tide of panie, the same authority praise them for "the partiotism and wisdom of their efforts to avert catastrophe. We may stand ready to accept Mr Roosevelt's indement that Rockefel ler. Ryan and Morgan are either an gels of mercy to the business situa tion or devils of destruction, either brought about the trouble or saved us from it: but they cannot fill both roles nor can they change their characters from day to day, and be now without virtue and now without fault. fact is, we suspect, that while the atti tudes of these men towards the marke butes do not change; while the Pres dent's point of view is constantly shift ing and therefore his judgments do little else but change.

ishment of one "plutocartic outlaw" would do more to discourage dishones practices upon the public than all the oose diatribes against corporations as such that all the oratical windmill in the country could blow off in a life And neither the value of any sound security nor the credit of any legitimate enterprise would suffer in the slightest degree. Instead of all these high sounding theories and elaborate policies, why not try the simple receipt of clothing a few respectable swindlers in stripes and placing them behind prison bars?

#### THE FOLLY OF OUR TARIFF AND OUR NAVIGATION LAWS.

The Norfolk Virginian well says:

Professor Shepherd, of Columbi University, who has just returned from an extended tour through South America, undertaken at the request of the Bureau of American Republics, is kind enough to furnish the New York papers his explanation why the trade of the United States with their South ern neighbors is small compared with that enjoyed by European nations, England and Germany especially. The investigations of the professor extended to Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Uruguay, Argentina and Brazil. It is not nec ensary to follow this expert economic scientist through the many theories he advances to account for our com parative commercial weakness in these, our natural markets, for after a long string of supposed causes, more or less theoretic, he cites lastly the one truth which explains the whole matter. Here is the milk in the cocoa-nut: "American goods are more expensive in these countries than either English or German products of the same grade, and this is due to the lack of direct communication between the United States and South America, for ine-tenths of our shipments are sen-y way of European ports, in foreign

The story will be familiar to many of our renders of the gamblers who were seeking to induce a stranger to join them in a game of cards. Declining, he was pressed for a reason and replied: "I have twenty-seven." Again urged to enumerate some of them, he began by declaring that he had no money. Whereupon the gamblers exclaimed: "D——n the other twenty-six." The application is obvious. If it be true, as Professor Shepherd says, that the American manufacturer and producer, for lack of direct means of communication, have to send products destined for South American consumers by way of European ports, what's the use of looking further for the causes of our comparatively slow trade expansion in that direction? So long as this cause continues to exist, any appreciable improvement in conditions is out o fine queston, no matter what may be done to remedy or to remove others which are at best but incidental. The story will be familiar to many

laws so amended as the markets of the world and buy ships whereven he can get them the cheapest and sail them un-der the American flag. American enerpises and American capital would not be slow to take advantage of the would bring to us the great bulk of the South American trade, which our tariff policy is now driving to trans-At-juntic nations, while the second step would go a long way towards ensuring

THE ARUNDANT MONEY SUPPLY HAS PREVENTED A PANIC BE-YOND WALL STREET.

the handling of that trade in America

A telegram from Omaha, Nebraska thus reports Mr. Bryan:

"I do not look for any p rouble in the business world. Condiions which made a panic and depres in 1903 are entirely differen Then prices were falling b of a restricted money supply Now we are in the midst of a tre nendous gold production which give

an abudant money supply and main-tains prices so that business is brisk. "The present bank trouble does not show the need of an emergency, or asset currency. I think it presents a strong argument against an asset cur-As it is now there is no doubt about the quality of our money.

#### ADDRESS OF MR. FOX.

Durham Herald, Oct. 31, 1907.] He Will Speak Here on the Question of Improving Navigation in State.

Mr. John A. Fox, a member of the to rivers and harbors, will address ham at the court house on Tuesday night at 7:30.

He will speak on the question of mprovement and the importance of navigable rivers in the state of North Carolina, and especially the deepenng of the channel of the Cape Pear river thirty feet at Wilmington. This is a question which ought to interest very shipper and business man and manufacturer in the city. All are cordially invited to hear thi distinguished speaker.

OUR INLAND WATERWAYS-THE WORK OF THE NATIONAL RIV ERS AND HARBORS CONGRESS.

Since the President has returned from his trip down the Mississippi and his attendence upon the meeting of the inland waterways commission the general public is beginning to make inquiries as to the magnificen project which has been set on foot for increasing the water transporta tion of the country. They begin to realize that it is a plan of the most far-reaching importance suggested ! the history of the republic and that ! will literally transform the entire

This plan contemplates the deeper ing of the Mississippi, and its connec tion, as a navigable stream, with the are to be made navigable also, an the entire heart of the country linked and connected with the Gulf of Mexico, on the one hand, and the Great Lakes on the other.

To this plan must be added th Panama canal, which will supplement the inland waterways system

Various estimates of the cost the project have been made, aggers the imagination when we read that a bill may be introduced in ongress authorizing the issue of half. billion dollars' worth of bonds for the purpose of carrying out the palns

This is an immense amount of morer, to be sure, but when the plans are completed and the country is rami-fied with navigable streams which are literally as well as theoretically emfor the transportation of the rate problem of the country will take on a new aspect. We will have advanced far from the position where we are at the mercy of the rail-

The great trans-continental railroads may be counted upon to oppose this extension of the inland waterways, just as they opposed the Panama ca-nal, but here and there may be found railroad man of intelligence, like James J. Hill, for instance, who realizes that the railroads are alread; unable to handle the business that is offered them and that it would really be the part of wisdom to encourage his system of waterways.

We have never used our inland streams to the extent that they deserve. Commerce on the great rivers of Europe is a very considerable factor in the transportation of the old world, and yet all the rivers in Europe are not half as long as the Missis

sippi and its tributaries. The waterways scheme waterways scheme deserves the cordial support of all our people. It will mean a lower level of transportation charges and better facilities Since many of our difficulties now arise from the fact that the railr are physically unable to handle the ss of the country, these waterways, properly depeloped, will relieve the congestion and give us better as well as cheaper trasportation service. The plan is attracting the attention of the entire world, and it is hoped that it will soon culminate in som thing practical.

### THE ANTI-BELLUM AND THE POST-BELLUM CONVEN-

have been held in Chicago. This rec-ord is second only to that of Baiti-more, which in the earlier years, and up to and through the civil war times was the favorite convention city of the country. Baltimore's record of 16 national conventions has not yet been equalled, although Chicago is a strong second and in time will undoubtedly be in the lead. Of the national conventions held in Chicago six were Re publican and four democratic.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S WAY OF USING THE PEOPLE'S

The spectacle of Mr. Cortelyou hast-ening to Wall street to pour in twentyening to Wall street to pour in twentyfive million dollars to stop a panic
started by a lot of gamblers is not edifying. It may be justified in this instance as a protection to sound interests but it shows a condition that
needs to be changed. That surplus
ought to be left in the hands of the
people, and there ought to be no partnership between Wall street and the
Treasury Department. Perhaps, then,
Treasury officials wouldn't always fall
into saw Wall street heeths.

and ought to be stopped.
Why Not Mr. Gortelyou?
Cortelyou has put twen
dollars in New York has

banks. He did this because he naw that Houston banks had notified farm-ers that they could no longer make advances on cotton in storage, that fare ers must sacrifice their cotton unles banks can advance money. The re-Treasury Department. Here are

the reasons assigned:

1. The acceptance of wareho eipts as security for government de-onits would involve questions of pol-cy upon which only Secretary Corteicy upon which only Secretary Cortel-you could pass, and he was in New

2 He felt sure that recent with drawals of money from the treasury for deposit in banks of New York and Pittsburg had depleted the reasury to such an extent that there was now in the vanits only sufficient mone; for

The first reason is entitled to consid The second reason will not hold good if public money is to be placed to re-lieve bad business situation—(a ver-dangerous system)—then there is as reason why it should be placed in Southern banks where cotton grow where gamblers and speculators are the ones who are suffering. Commen ing on the refusal of the Treasury Department, Mr. Burleson is quoted as

The treasury has now something like \$291,000,000 in its vanits. About \$20,000,000 of this was placed on de fay, so it could be loaned on proper collateral to prevent persons from sac thing to me that not a cent is to be had to prevent a satisfice of our cot ton. I suppose that warehouse re-ceipts of tobacco in Virginia or Kentucky would be just as safe collateral as cotton ware house receipts. There three for tobacco planters and cutton

DEMOCRATS CAN WIN NEXT YEAR IF THEY WILL UNITE AND STICK TO THE PEO-PLE

Gastonia Gazette.]

From Mr. Bryan's latest great peech the following extracts are calld. They are words that have the right ring, that breathe true Democr. principles, and that are calculate o enthuse and that point the way democratic success in 1908:

As the Democratic party believes he right of the majorit to be soury of the government leves in the right of the majorit atrol the policy of the part-The attorneys general of the ratic doctrine, namel the ch State to control its de ers, and this endor eme rengthen our party's position.

The Democratic part is a erty; it stands for a governo resple, by the pecule and for It demands that the ont shall be administrated rest of the people and b ed not with the explorters.

Every question, whether it coace ade, taxation, transportation, la imperialism, presents the torne b cen the few and the man -- between enefit of a class and a government unistered for the benefit of the wh

The Democratic party has no reason for existence unless it champions the to this when the roters control it policy. The people are honest, an they are intelligent enough to know elect the remedies.

What the party now needs is prove to the people that it can be trusted to carry out the desired re-forms, and this confidence can only be established by rooting out of the Dem-ocratic organization every member whose business connections are such as to bias him in favor of the corporaleges and favors against the people

With a platform which is really emocratic, with candidates who really represent the platform, and with an zation that is really in sympath: with the platform and candidates, the Democratic party can enter upon a vigorous campaign with splendid pros-pects of success. Will the rank and the way for a victory?

In the trust question, on the tariff question, on imperialism, on the labor ocartic party insists that its policy shall be guided by the people and that the party shall act in the interest of he people. In all matters concerning the structure of government, the Democratic party stands for the largest participation of the people in the con-trol of their public affairs, state and

The representatives of plutocracy and of aristocracy speak contemptuously of the opinions of the people; Jeffer-son did not, and the Democratic party son did not, and the Democratic party prefers to follow Jefferson. The rank and file of the party furnish the votes, and in their hands is the destiny of the party. The primary system overthrows the boss and places the machinery of the party in the hands of the masses. This is as it ought to be for the masses are brave when the politicians are timid, and the masses can tell what they want when the self-appointed leaders misrepresent them or misinterpret their wishes.

The campaign of 1908 is approaching; the public is awake as seidom before. Economic problems are being studied as they were not studied until 1895—that was the beginning, and investigation has gone on with accelerated speed. The time has arrived to prepare for the coming campaign, and the planning must be by the Democratic masses. No man or group of men can dictate a platform or nominate the candidates. The platform must be written by the voters and the candidates must be selected by the voters, then we can have enthusiam and hope of success. Each individual, whether he calls himself a leader or not, can propose, but the decision, must be made by the rank and file of the party.

Democratic principles are stronger than ever before. The president has endorsed our Democratic doctrines—the regulation of railroads, the presention of the trusts, the income tax and arbitration, but the Republican leaders have refused to follow him. What a strength it will be to us to

veakens on the proposition and asks to have tariff reform postponed until after the election for fear an early

The Democratic party has a great opportunity at this time. Have the Federal courts trespassed upon the rights of the State? It is the people cuttons have who suffer. Have our elections be corrupted and our politics debauch It is the people who suffer. Have the monopolies stiffed competition and plundered the public? It is the people who suffer. Has the United States Senate become the rendervous of the It is the people who suffer, and to the people we must look for relief through the election of senators by direct vote. high import duties tax the many the benefit of the few? It is the people who suffer. Do the railroads extort an excessive rate to pay divi-dends upon watered stock? It is the

pers, calling themselves Democratic, which are now urging the Democratic party to be come the exponent of pred-story wealth. It were better for the party if these papers did not call themselves Democratic, for they do the party far more injury by presuming to speak for it than they could do if they openly opposed the party. These m-pers not only misrepresent Democratic sentiment themselves, but they constantly quote each other as the expopents of Democratic sentiment, and what is worse, they are quoted by Republican papers as reflecting Demo cratic sentiment. They sometimes admit that the masses favor a progres sive policy but in a "holier than thou" tone castigate the masses and call up-on the "superior" element to save the party from its own folly. Some papers are owned bodily by favor-seeking corporations, and their ed itors are employed to chloroform their readers while the proprietors pick their pockets. Others are who are aristocratic rather than Democratic in their symps hies and whose leanings towards plu peracy are due to a habit of mind of perversion of heart, but whatever he reason, these papers do not represent the rank and file of the party and do not appreciate the party's op-ortunities or its obligations.

#### WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent. Secretary Cortelyou's plan for re eving the financial stringency and utting more money into circulation eems to be meeting with success receiving the support and coeration of the banks. This plan was nounced only in the middle of the ek. The government has made all

denosits of each in the national anks that it is felt safe for the Tream r to make at this time, and as ther more more" needed to carry on the iness of the country, the Secretar the Treas r erged that the nation banks should insue additional note lation op to the limit allower m by the present law. Hardly an the banks have availed themselve this privilege to the full extent and ne not at a'l. "he note insue ha be based on government bonds de ted with the "reasure Department racter deposited as recurity for deits of government funds, but for

th denosits the Treasury will take pproved railroad and municipal onds, so that by shifting the governent bonds over as security for note ore mone" and help the cash situaon considerably. There is now in the reasury shout \$167,000,000 worth of ank notes that could be thus issued be total amount of money that could be put into circulation by this means uld be nearer \$300,000,000.

In the first 48 hours after the sugestion had been made to the bank here were responses of a favorable renor, pledging note issues all the way from \$2,000 up to \$2,000,000. It is said that one bank in New York alone could issue if it wished \$19,000,000 of note circulation. With this additional money out, the cash tension would be relieved and there would be much more money available for crop move-ment and this in turn would bring more money from abroad, increasing our foreign trade balance and easing

The Treasury Department is decidedly pleased with the foreign gold out-look as it is. There has been a total of \$23,000,000 in gold engaged abroad and the trade balance with Europe will increase when the wheat and cot ton crops move abroad. Gov. Frantz of Oklahoma had a talk with the Sec retary of the Treasury while he was here this week and he says that there is a million bale crop of cotton to be moved from Oklahoma beside about 35,000,000 bushels of wheat. The lurry in New York did not of course affect the material prosperity of that part of the country, but like so many other agricultural sections, the scar-city of ready money and the contraction of credit clogged the wheels of commerce just when they should have

lation outside the inner official circle in Washington as to the meaning of Secretary's Taft's changes of plan with regard to his visit to Berlin. He is regard to ms vinit to Bernin. He is making the grand tour with a venge-since and, being an American Cabinet officer, when he calls at a foreign capital and sees the sovereign it is a little difficult to make it appear that the call is purely personal instead of official. So long as he was in the Philippines he was there in his official. pines he was there in his official capacity. But when he got outside of Amer can territory, it was advisable for his visit to have a more personal and less official character. His original programme called for his trip to Berlin while the Kalser was out of the country and it is understood that Emperoral William himself aget him a personal Iry and it is understood that Emperor William himself sent him a personal invitation to delay his visit till he, the Emperor, had returned. Secretary Taft was going to do this and had even notified the War Department of his intention when a long cable correspondence ensued between him and the President, the result of which has been that he will visit Berlin while the Emperor William is still absent. It is believed that the talk of a close understanding with Germany is lerstanding with ispleasing to the Administra-ion and that it is to still this talk that the programme of Secretary Taft's visit has been set forward rather than back so that there will be no appearance of his meeting Emperor William for an official conference.

FAVETTEVILLE HAS A STREET

tself. The novel feature of his ing trip is that he is going to em-polar bears for his sledge jour

each of them has the pulling power ten horses and they live by preferent in the arctic and are used to the county privation of the far north. Cap Amundsen says that they can be bro

en to harness quite as well as de and it is on this theory that he

of the old Limerick:
There was a young girl of the Niger.
Who went for a ride on a tiger.
They returned from the ride with the lady inside.

And a smile on the face of the tiger.

The first fruits of the army test ride

are becoming manifest in that twelv

tead, but possibly not so in wind and

tiring board. The move marks a new

t has not been the custom to subject

fficers over the rank of captain to

physical examination for promotion and there are a large number of off

cers who are good technical men and

who have not any manifest physical

the fifteen mile horseback ride that a

undergone. In fact, it is said, that i

the new system is kept in force it wil

fist of fully ten per cent, of the officer

who come up for promotion. It will strike some of the old established desk

men in the War Department, men who

never expected to see an examining

board seain till they were ready to go

creating a great deal of apprehensic

among all the officers who have reach

ed middle age. Of course there is a great deal of fault found among the

men who are the victims of the new

order, but it will make far more rapid

THE WIND AND THE WHIRLWIND

The two men who more than an

thers, in conjunction with Secretary

Cortelyou, furnished the money and

the plans to give check to the incipient

panie in Wall street, were Mr. J. P.

Morgan and Mr. James Stillman, both

of the class of financiers whom the

public has been taught to distrust as

manipulators of stock markets. The

takes occasion to congratulate these

conservative and substantial busines

ed with such wisdom and public spir

ed States Steel Company, for various

other great combines, and is the di-

recting spirit of thousands of miles of

railway. Mr. Stillman is the active

which is the agent and clearing house of

the Standard Oil Company, and is di-

rectly connected with many of the

financial enterprises against which

within recent years. There can be no

referred to did the best they could t

If allowed to go unhindered for a day

or two longer, would have undermine

the foundations of their own broa

foundations of credit. To pour some

their money into the vacuum

the manifest alternative to risking the

nized with the sagacity which no wel

informed person has ever denied them

and with the prompt courage born of

long experience in stormy waters. But

we do not see that they deserve any

pecially as the practices which

had be wrought under their very nos

and with their toleration if not their

connivance; they did not take a hand

in putting out the fire until the flames

drew periously near to their own

houses. If their influence had been ex-

erted actively during the last ten years

o prevent the watering of stocks, the

manipulation of values and other

Mr. Morgan not set the example to les-ser operators by over-capitalizing steel

and Mr. Stillman's bank not furnished

funds for sundry balloons of specula

ion, so such carnival of inflation

could have gone on as has obtained. These gentlemen are not of the least

reputable class of those who have brought about this time of trouble bu

neither are they of the least respon-sible. Meantime it is safe to say that

they do not reciprocate the bouque

Raeford Items.

Mr. William Lamont, of Sumter,

Judge and Mrs. McNeill, of Lumbe

on, attended the Preston-Purcell mar-

Miss Fanny Dickson went Saturda

Miss Harrie Morrison, of Maxton

is visiting her aunt. Miss Saille May

Mlss Mary Blue visited relatives i

Miss Annie Clark, who has been

visiting relatives here for some time

returned to her home in Mississipp

Mesura. Price and Gunter represen

ed the Y. M. C. A., of Raeford Insti-

Rev. W. C. Brown, pastor of

Presbyterian church, attended the mestown Exposition last week.

Dr. and Mrs. Mackay, of Lillingto

pent last week with relatives here.

Mrs. Smith, of Richmond, Va., who

as been visiting at Mr. C. A. Purcell's

Mr. John M. McDuffie is out again

after a long illness of typhoid fever.

ight with his parents here. Mrs. Graham, of Clarkton, and Mr.

and Mrs. Graham.

rip in Bladen.

Mr. R. DeV. Dickson spent Frida

Nell Russ, of Georgia, are with doctor

Mrs. Mary O. McDiarmid has be-

ulte sick, but is now convalescing.

KENNEDY'S L XATIVE COUGH SYKUP

Mr. W. S. McDiarmid, of Wils on, spent several days with his moti Mr. Alexander Purcell, of Georgia

is visiting his home folk here. Mr. Jeptha Peele is on a b

Raeford, N. C., Oct 18th.

berdeen a few days ago.

tute, in Raleigh last week.

., is in town to-day.

riage here last week.

o Gainesville, Fla.

Bryde.

thrown them by the President.

forms of corporate dishonesty, had

ought about threatening conditions

credit for philanthropic motives.

allay the rising tide of distrust which

anager of the National City Bank

en who in an hour of crisis have act

Mr. Morgan stands for the Unit

promotion and is accordingly welc

ed by the younger men.

Norfolk Virginian.

on the retired list voluntarily.

number of the officers have recent

defect who probably could

leparture in the army. Hereto

already in training and will solve the proble

But it kicks up a mighty lot o' dust; It dont need grease to keep off the

t don't go more'n about a mile But it seems to me its a sight There ain't no wires up over head. And there ain't no trolley that raise

Ned, And there ain't no current to knock Our street car's great and that's

Some folks say that Fayetteville's But the street car, she mightily on the and all by herself makes a pretty goo

show. She makes enough racket to wake up the town, And the place ain't no more to kept down.

Hurrah for the street car. She's up-to-There ain't none like it in all the

Stedman itema.

Miss Clara Sessoms is at home for a few days from the Normal college. Master Horace Miller has returned

from Savannah. The teachers, Prof. McLeod, Misses Cunningham and Sutton, and several of the pupils are attending the Fay-etteville fair to-day. Mr. Henry Bullard, of Savannah, stopped here for a short visit to rela-tives. He goes to Poughkeepsi, N. Y.,

Miss Maggie Butler and brother are visiting at Mr. J. D. Geddle's. Miss Carrie Autry is teaching school t Lane.

Euphie Autry will teach this year at Cedar Creek, Miss Lillian Sessoms at Hayne, Sampson county; Miss Beulah Bryant at Concord. Prof. McLeod spent last Sunday in

Red Spirngs. SALMAGUNDI'S COMMENTS.

(Delayed in Transmisison.)

Dear Old Observer: Some of our old friends about Fayetteville inquired of us when we were telling them good bye, and asked u when we would lecture the prohib tionists again. We told them they would hear from us soon again, and that we would give them free liquo at the earliest date possible; snakes and spiders would multiply exceedingly in the stocklaw territory that the common cause of humanit would demand it; that the common people would again take the reins of government in their own hands; that then the necessaries of life and the healing waters would be arranged for the convenience of humanity; that the greed for unholy gain would die of mortification and shame, and be bur led beyond the possibility of a resur-rection; that the devil and his angels would be consigned to the everlasting lock-up; that the liars would be pay ing for their folly, in a very hot cl nate; and that sincere, honest me would be festing in a pleasant land more molest or make them afraid Then the blind would see and the lam would walk upright. There would be no halting between opinions. Disser tions would be a thing of the The earth would be filled with the mowledge and glory of the Mighty Maker of Heaven and earth, and all bat in them is. All mankind must educated in the knowledge of the truth. The everlasting gospel must be preached to them. of modern trickery and the gospel o dirt will never lift mankind above the fog of superstition or point the way to the celestial city, where they need not ness maketh it brighter than the noor This temperance question is a que

tion of the soul. Take no thought what ye shall eat or drink, or wherewithal ye shall be clother. \* \* Behold the lillies of the valley: they toll not neither do they spin; yet a Solomon in all his glory was not clothed like one of these. It is not a doctrine of force for only a free will offering is accept able unto the Lord. Paul was cast in to the prison; his limbs were fettered his soul asserted itself. Felix trem bled while he reasoned for righteous ness, and the judgment to come, and Agrippa said: "Thou almost persuadest me to be a Christian." Then said Paul: "I would that all men were altogether, even as I am, except these bonds." Yes these bonds, that cranks forge to shackle the free will—the God-given right, not denied to Adam (Delayed in Transmission.)

Mrs. J. C. Adams and children, of Asheville, are visiting their nucle, Mr. John. C. MacLauchlin.

Mrs. J. C. Adams and children, of Asheville, are visiting their nucle, Mr. Had fallen by their own acts, and when they had fallen by their own acts, and when he cursed the ground and doomed them to sweat for bread and suffer afflictions, as a natural consequence, still he granted freedom to them to enjoy the fruits of their labor done under the sun. And Solomon, with all his wisdom, discovered nothing new under the sun, better than that they enjoy the fruits thereof. God Almighty only has the right and power to curse; and would-be reformers take care lest you

SOMETHING SHOULD BE DONE.

What is Causing the Increase of Catarrh in Fayetteville?
In spite of the best efforts of medical men, catarrhal troubles are in-

creasing not only in Fayetteville, but Il over the country.

Catarrh is a germ disease, and to Catarrh is a germ disease, and to cure it germ life in the breathing ortans should be destroyed, and to do this no other treatment has such positive and beneficial action as Hyomei. When the mucous membrane is intritated and raw and the tissues weakened, there is an ideal lodging place for catarrhal germs. Breathe Hyomei and see how quickly it soothes the membranes, vitalizes the tissues and destroys all the disease germs, rendering catarrh no longer possible. There is no dangerous stomach drugging when Hyomei is used; no tablets or liquid mixtures destroying digestion.

Breathed through the neat pocket inhaler that comes with every Hyomel outfit, the healing balsams penetrate to the most remots air cells of the throat, nose and lungs, destroying the catarrhal germs so that quick recovery follows.

eathern's Pharmacy agrees to re-fund the money to any purchaser of Hyomel who does not find that it does all that is claimed for it. The copiete cutfit costs but \$1.00.

# Fourth National Bank

CAPITAL ..... \$100 SURPLUS ..... 50,000.00

R. W. LILLY, President. JOHN O. ELLINGTON, V. P. and Cashier

> JOHN H. HIGHTOWER, B. O. AYCOCK.

Assistant Cashiera.

COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS INVITED.

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J. F. L. Armfield, W. F. Blount, F. H. Cotton, Jno. O. Ellington, J. F. Harriion, W. W. Horne, J. W. Johnson, H. W. Lilly, M. L. Marley, W. J. McDiarmid, C. C. McAllister, A. A. McKethan, Chas. G. Rose, S. H. Strange, A. S.

### TAKE NO CHANCES

in the Flour you buy. Good bread, biscuit, pastry and cake, all depend on the right sort of Flour. Insure success by using

## PERFECTION

The Flour That Never Fails.

And it costs no more than the doubtful kind-possibly less. Buy the Flour with a record. Once tried, always used.

## Groceries and General Merchandise.

A. P. JOHNSON, Manager,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer, No. 107 Hay Street. Favetteville N. C.

# **Payetteville Steam Laundry**

LEDBETTER BROS. Proprietors

'PHONE 42.

H LEDBETTER, Manager, Fayetteville, N. C. On and after this date our drivers have strict orders not to leave pack

Having to collect small amounts causes endless worry and much unne essary book-keeping, and we will appreciate it if everyone will

Favetteville Steam Laundry.

E. A. POE BRICK CO., (INC.)

### BRICK MANUFACTURERS

Daily Capacity

90,000 Brick.

PLANT NUMBER ONE LOCATED | PLANT NUMBER TWO LOCALD

N A. C. L. RAILROAD NEAR FAIR ON SOUTH END COOL SPRING TREET

COME TO THE CUMBERLAND CAFE FOR YOUR

Lunches, Etc., Fair Week. You can get served any time

From 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

**Everything Clean and Polite Attendants.** 

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Special Special! Smith's Fruit Store.

Extra Fancy Malaga Grapes 2 pounds for 25c. Good Apples 20c. per peck.

The Finest Apples

in the city 35c. per peck.

Pancy, thin skin sweet Oranges 20c. per dozen.
20 big Lemons for 10c.

Apples 5 and 10c, per dozen.

Bananas.

Bananas 15c. per dozen, 2 dozen for 25c.
The finest Celery 4 big bunches for 25c.
The best New York Polatoes 25c. per peck,
The best N. Y. Onions 36c. per peck,
Cabbage 2c. per pound.

Chocolate Cream Candy pounds for age Very fine Brazil Nuts 15c. per pound.
Watch this space for bargains at

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