

WATCH YOUR TONGUE.

If Furred and Coated, it is a Warning of Trouble to Come.

When it is the morning after the night before, you don't have to look at your tongue to know that your stomach is upset, the head aching with a dull rhythm, and that all the world looks black and dreary.

It may have been lobster Newburgh, Welsh rarebit or some other tasty dish that looked much better at night than the morning after.

The real time to watch the tongue is all of the time. If it is coated with a white fur, or possibly with dark trimmings, even though the stomach does not tell you by the acute pains of indigestion that it needs help, yet the coating shows that you are getting into a bad way and that there is need of Mi-na.

Mi-na is positive, so sure, so reliable in its curative action upon the stomach that Sedberry's Pharmacy, the local agents, give an absolute guarantee with every 50-cent box they sell to refund the money unless the remedy gives absolute and complete satisfaction.

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IT'S LIQUID  
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Regular size 50c. For all druggists.

THE UPPER CAPE FEAR.

The press dispatches in yesterday's morning papers in North Carolina, as a rule, contained no mention of the recommendation made by General McKenzie, chief of engineers, for an appropriation for the existing project for 8 feet of water from Wilmington to Fayetteville. The Greenboro Industrial News, however, contains this:

Washington, D. C., Nov. 12.—Hundreds of thousands of dollars will be required to complete river and harbor improvements in North Carolina, according to the annual report of the chief engineering officer of the army, and estimates for projects in the State are made as follows:  
Inland waterway from Pamlico sound to Beaufort inlet, \$250,000; Cape Fear River above Wilmington, \$130,000; below Wilmington, \$250,000; Pamlico and Tar rivers, \$3,800 and \$1,000, respectively; waterway between Beaufort harbor and New river, \$24,649; Waccamaw river, \$28,000; Roanoke river \$38,994; Inland waterway from Pamlico sound to Beaufort inlet, \$250,000; waterway between Newbern and Beaufort, \$35,000; waterway between New river and Swannobee, \$26,000.

We observe that a sub-head to Mr. Penne's letter to the Raleigh News and Observer says that the "survey to Fayetteville [is] completed." The survey was completed in 1900. The statement in the text of his letter conveys the complete information on this subject, viz: that "a survey of all the sites for locks and dams on the Upper Cape Fear from Wilmington to Fayetteville has been completed," etc.

In this same letter the figures for the value of the commerce on the Upper Cape Fear are printed as "\$3,630,077.50." We suppose the amount was \$3,630,775. The commerce on the Neuse is set down at "50,315 tons, valued at \$1,977,655." That would be \$357 per ton—of course a mistake, as the value per ton of Wilmington's commerce is some \$50, and that of the Upper Cape Fear some \$30 per ton.

We imagine that we shall soon be favored by our representatives in Congress with a copy of General McKenzie's report, when we will have pleasure in epitomizing it for the benefit of our readers.

RAILROAD REGULATION NORTH AND SOUTH.

We have several times noted the difference in the treatment by both parties to it of the railroad rate question at the North, on the one hand, and at the South, on the other. The attitude of the Federal judges in the two sections, respectively, is also in marked contrast. The difference is well illustrated in the case of Minnesota and Georgia, as described by the Atlanta Journal, which says:

Minnesota Railroads Like Cheap Fares.  
That a reduction in passenger rates results in a net increase in the earnings of the railroads which adopt them is being accepted all over the country. It is naturally one of those questions which experience alone can determine definitely, and as one state after another makes the experiment, the evidence becomes cumulative that when fares are lower a greater number of people ride of the trains and the result is that the net earnings of the railroads increase.

That interesting and conservative publication, "Success," certainly holds no brief for either side in this question, and yet the following significant paragraph appears in a recent issue: "If you want to make a railroad prosperous and happy, pass a two-cent law. We are forced to some such conclusion as this by the news from Minnesota. Carolina, the people rose to their feet, and a unanimous vote of the legislature passed a law making the maximum passenger rate two cents a mile. They didn't investigate or anything; they were in a hurry. At first the octopus protested, but it finally agreed to give the new rate a trial.

"Now that is a wicked wink in that octopus' eye. It appears that everybody went to visit his Aunt Mary-forthwith. Minnesotans, for whom railway trains had been only nuisances which scared horses, began to travel. The grasping corporation finds that it is doing more business and collecting more revenue than it did. It couldn't afford to charge three cents a mile. If the legislature does not establish a minimum rate the railroad will doubtless keep on reducing fares until staying at home is a luxury which only the rich can enjoy."

The vein of pleasantries in which the foregoing paragraph is written does not minimize or obscure the solid truth it contains, and is not intended to do so. The results of the reduced passenger rates in Minnesota have attracted the attention of the whole country. The State itself is already in the courts on a process which brings the question of state rights more directly to an issue, perhaps than has ever yet been done in previous litigation, and the whole country is watching the outcome with anxious interest.

There are no inherent conditions in the State of Minnesota which make it easier for the railroads to earn a better revenue under reduced passenger rates than they can in Georgia. The population of any given territory is recognized as almost a controlling element in the regulation of passenger rates. Considered on this basis, Georgia has a distinct advantage over Minnesota. The population of Georgia in 1900 was two million two hundred and sixteen thousand and seven hundred and eighty-one, whereas that of Minnesota was one million seven hundred and thirty-one thousand, both in round numbers. In 1905 Minnesota's population still lacked a great deal of reaching the two million mark, while that of Georgia was officially estimated by the census bureau at two millions four hundred and five thousand. With a population practically twenty per cent larger than that of Minnesota we may naturally assume that the State of Georgia could afford a greater reduction in passenger rates than Minnesota has made, and yet, as a matter of fact, it is in Minnesota that the legislature passes a law making two cents a mile the "maximum" rate, while in Georgia the graduated scale ranges from two to three cents.

The people of Georgia have argued that the people of Minnesota have interchangeable mileage books, in

thousand mile denominations, at a two cent rate.  
In passing, attention may be called to the fact that the Minnesotans dealt very summarily with the railroads. There was no fooling about. As "Success" puts it, "they didn't investigate, or anything. They were in a hurry." The Georgia rates were promulgated after long consideration and investigation, and every courtesy was shown the railroads.

The results of the first month of the new rates in Georgia demonstrate the fact that getting ready to "visit his Aunt Mary," and as time goes on he will visit his Uncle John and the rest of the relatives and in-laws. The railroads are already showing an increase in earnings.  
In the face of the facts here and in Minnesota, and everywhere else that a reasonable reduction in passenger rates has been tested, it is strange, very strange, that even the railroads can protest any longer against measures which increase their own prosperity.  
In the meantime the question is evident stillling itself if the railroads would only allow it to do so, and put an end to "agitation" by taking the matter out of the feverish form of litigation.

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY—AND SO ON.

Yesterday's Millmore Sun contains an interesting account of a lecture delivered in that city by Dr. William Cohnstaedt, the German travelling correspondent of the Frankfort Zeitung, which we append.

Two of the lecturer's statements are especially interesting, as illustrative of the condition of the common people in Germany, on the one hand, and in America, on the other; but they point in different directions.  
Thus, the German laborer, it appears, is more independent of his employer than the American—the American being used to advertise his employer's business on occasion of labor parades; while the German exalts the cause in behalf of which the parade is supposed to be made.

On the other hand, the lecturer points out the difference between the German and the American newspapers—a difference, by the way, which marks all the European newspapers, as it did most American newspapers up to the war of 1861. "With us," says Dr. Cohnstaedt, "local news is given little space; we aim to make our daily papers more an educating factor in this country to be." As we have had occasion to say before, on the same subject, the difference is due to the superior social position which the average man enjoys in this country.

Everybody is excellent (except the unpopular man), and few there are whose lineage is not traced for them to Charlemagne, or at least, to William the Conqueror. This exaltation of the average man, however, does not interfere with the money-getting of favored interests, and therefore the democratic aspirations of our people for the best that's going is suffered to take its course.

Says the Sun:  
Dr. William Cohnstaedt, one of the two American correspondents of the Frankfurter Zeitung, one of Germany's strongest newspapers, delivered an interesting lecture on "German Socialism" before the graduate department on political economy at the Johns Hopkins University yesterday morning.  
He said, in part:

"The spirit of socialism among German workmen seems to be far greater than that existing among those of the United States, as far as I have been able to observe in the great cities of the East. It is a doctrine, which has become prevalent in Germany about 1853, and through the writings of Karl Marx and Lassalle it has spread throughout the country, although its headquarters may be said to be in Berlin.

"In contradiction to a recent statement by a New York paper to the effect that the Socialistic party has become a menace to the Emperor and his army, I wish to state emphatically that the desire of the German Socialists is not the demolition of the emperor or the weakening of the imperial power, but merely the shortening of the period of enlistment required of each recruit.  
"As soon as the German arrives at the age of 20 he is required to serve in the army for two years, during which time he may be sent to any part of the world considered necessary. At the end of that time, however, he is free to resign. The idea of the Socialistic party is to shorten the period of forced enlistment from two years to one.

Not to End Monarchy.  
"The assertion that the Socialists desire to abolish the monarchy and establish a republic is idle talk.  
"I have been impressed by one particular difference between the workmen of Germany and the United States. In this country the workman seems to think more of the class of labor in which he may be employed than the cause of labor in general. For instance, in a recent labor parade in New York city on many of the turnouts were to be seen the name of the employer and his line of manufactures or business rather than a sign indicative of labor in general. In Germany the workman thinks first of labor as a whole and then of the branch of which he is employed.

"The influence of Marx and Lassalle upon the workmen of Germany has been great. The writings of the former are rather too abstruse and intricate to be profitable reading for him, but the principles there set forth have been popularized by the teachings of Lassalle. Through the efforts of these two men socialism sprang forth about 1853 with a remarkable vigor, which has since not only been sustained, but has increased with great vehemence.  
Dr. Cohnstaedt's father is one of the proprietors of the Zeitung, and the doctor travels about the country writing on the political conditions existing in the States and national affairs of Washington. He received the degree of doctor of philosophy at the University of Munich in political economy and was later a student at the University of Berlin.

Newspapers Compared.  
Speaking of the newspapers of the two countries, he said:

MR. BRYAN MAKES AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

HE LEAVES THE QUESTION OF HIS NOMINATION TO THE RANK AND FILE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

A Noble Statement of His Position Worthy of the Man and of the Party.

As noted in yesterday's Observer, Mr. Bryan made announcement of his position on the subject of his nomination for the Presidency next year. We give below the text of the press dispatch from Lincoln, Nebraska, which contains Mr. Bryan's statement. It is a noble presentation of his views on the subject, and of the conditions under which a nomination by the party should be made. He assumes that he will not be nominated unless the party wishes to make an aggressive fight for Democratic principles, and declares that acceptance of the nomination should not be dependent upon whom the Republicans nominate or upon the prospects of victory or defeat.  
This settles the question of the nominee, for, in our opinion, he will be nominated by acclamation—notwithstanding his statement that he "will not ask for or seek the nomination" and that he "will not assume to decide the question of his availability."

The progress of the Revolution set in motion by Mr. Bryan's previous campaigns, and the state of public feeling in regard to the reform which he advocates, justifies us in the belief that he will be elected, and that he will not be counted out this time, as he was by the purchased election officials in the Middle West in 1896, when the returns disclosed the impossible result of a vote for every 4 inhabitants.

Following is the announcement:  
Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 14.—William J. Bryan will accept the Democratic nomination for President in 1908, but he will neither ask nor make a fight for it. He says for one year or more he has been pressed to answer the question, "Will you accept the nomination?" and he believes the public is entitled to an answer and to know the reasons upon which he bases his decision. He says, in answer to the question, "Is whether his nomination will strengthen the Democratic party more than the nomination of someone else. Not only will he not seek or ask for the nomination, but he will not assume to decide the question of a nomination, and if the nomination falls to another he will neither be disappointed nor disgruntled. At the same time he denies that he has waited this long in a desire to see whom the Republicans are likely to nominate or to ascertain the chances of victory. Mr. Bryan says:

"Now that the election of 1907 is past and plans are being made for next year's campaign, Mr. Bryan feels that a statement is due to the public. Those who prefer another candidate are entitled to know his position on the question—they are entitled to have a right to demand an answer to the question so often put: 'Will you accept the nomination?' His refusal to answer the question has led to the circulation of many false reports and unfriendly newspaper articles, which he has endeavored to dispel by his own statements. Mr. Bryan will not assume to decide the question of his availability. He has been so amply recompensed by his party for what he has done that he has no need of the nomination. He cannot claim a nomination as a reward; neither should his ambition be considered, for he has had honors enough from his party to satisfy any reasonable ambition. The only question that ought to weigh with the party is whether they will support him or whether they will aid me by his nomination that of some one else. If he can serve the party by being its candidate, he will accept the commission and make the best fight he can. If, however, the choice falls upon another, he will not be disappointed or disgruntled. His availability is a question to be decided not by him, not by a few leaders, not even by the leading newspapers that call themselves Democratic, but by the voters of the party, and to them, he entrusts the decision of the question—may the supreme court in all matters concerning candidates, as they are in all matters concerning the platform."  
"He assumes that they will not select him unless they desire to make an aggressive fight for the application of Democratic principles under the present conditions, and he also takes it for granted that the organization of the party will be in harmony with the platform, and will be composed of men whose political records will invite confidence and give assurance that a victory, if won, will not be a barren victory."  
"The Republicans must nominate either a reformer, a standpatter or one whose position on public questions is unknown, and the course of the Democratic party should be the same no matter which element controls the Republican convention. The Democratic party must make the fight for what it believes. While it may take advantage of Republican mistakes, it must depend upon its own merits for success and not upon the error of its opponents."  
"The action of the Republican convention."  
A Significant Prayer.  
"May the Lord help you make Buckle's Arnica Salve known to all."—J. G. Jenkins, of Chapel Hill, N. C. It quickly took the pain out of a felon for me and cured it in a wonderfully short time." Best on earth for sores, burns and wounds. 25 cents at B. E. Sedberry & Sons' drug store.

Stomach troubles, Heart and Kidney ailments, can be quickly corrected with a prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. The prompt and surprising relief which it affords in all cases of indigestion is entirely due to its Restorative action upon the controlling nerves of the stomach, etc. B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

Appendicitis is due in a large measure to abuse of the bowels, by employing drastic purgatives. To avoid all danger, use only Dr. King's New Life Pills, the safe, gentle cleansers and invigorators. Guaranteed for headache, biliousness, malaria and jaundice. At B. E. Sedberry & Sons' drug store, 25 cents.

Pneumonia Follows a Cold, but never follows the use of Foley's Honey and Tar. It stops the cough, heals and strengthens the lungs and prevents pneumonia. McDuffie Drug Store (O. O. Souders, Prop.)

Take DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills for backache, weak kidneys and inflammation of the bladder. Sold by Armfield & Greenwood.

THE CHILDREN LIKE IT  
KENNEDY'S LAXATIVE  
COUGH SYRUP

SALES OF LEAF TOBACCO IN NORTH CAROLINA.

We find the following interesting statement of the sales of leaf tobacco in North Carolina markets, in the Wilson Times:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Sales. Locations include Winston-salem, Kinston, Greenville, Rocky Mount, Oxford, Durham, Warrington, Reidsville, Mt. Airy, Roxboro, LaGrange, Louisville, Smithfield, Waverston, Goldsboro, Creedmore, Apex, Wilmamton, Farmville, Robersonville, Zebulon, Youngsville, Madison, Enfield, Richlands, Ahsokie, Wendell, Greensboro, Warsaw, Clinton, Raleigh, Pilot Mountain, Spring Hope, Selma, Stoneville, Farmington, and Fair Bluff. Total sales are listed as 18,765,861.

Why the Panic Came.

American farm crops are selling this year for an aggregate sum of \$6,500,000,000, the largest amount that agriculture has ever returned to the people of any country in any year. The mines are working at a high rate of productivity. More coal will be unearthed, more pig iron smelted, more steel plates rolled this year than ever before. In the South the cotton crop is bringing twice what it did ten years ago. The New England mills are running busily. Everywhere wages are high and employment easily obtained.

If this were a time of business failure, of lack of employment, of poor crops, of general poverty, financial depression would be expected and the lowering of values would be inevitable. But why should there be a panic in New York when the community is prosperous? Why should values be shaken when legitimate business is earning such profitable returns?

The answer is simply because certain New York banks and trust companies abandoned their legitimate functions to become gambling institutions. Instead of confining themselves to the business of sound banking, the financiers took their depositors' money for use in private speculation. As well might they have taken the bank's cash to Canfield's gambling house or to the bookmakers at the race track.

SAYS IT IS FACT.

Sedberry's Pharmacy Confirm Guarantee on Hyomei, Cure for Catarrh.  
The question having been raised as to whether or no Sedberry's Pharmacy will refund the money if Hyomei outfit does not do all that is claimed for it in curing catarrh, they want to State positively that this guarantee is an absolute fact.

A guarantee like this is the best proof that can be offered as to the value of Hyomei in all cases of catarrh troubles. You need not content in testing its healing virtues, Sedberry's Pharmacy takes all the risk.

If you have catarrh, try this wonderful medicated air of Hyomei. It does not cure or derange the stomach, but is breathed through the nose, and inhaler that comes with every outfit, so that its medication reaches the most remote air cells in the nose, throat and lungs, where any catarrhal germ is lurking. It quickly destroys them, heats and soothes the irritated mucous membrane and settles the issues so that catarrh is no longer possible. You can lose nothing by giving Hyomei a trial, nothing but the catarrh and that is good riddance.

The price of the complete outfit is but \$1.00 nothing if it fails to cure. Get the outfit from Sedberry's Pharmacy to-day and begin its use at once.

This is Worth Remembering.  
As no one is immune, every person should remember that Foley's Kidney Cure will cure any case of kidney or bladder trouble that is not beyond the reach of medicine. McDuffie Drug Store (O. O. Souders, Prop.)

A weak Stomach, causing dyspepsia, a weak Heart with palpitation or intermittent pulse, always means weak Stomach nerves or weak Heart nerves. Strengthen these nerves or controlling nerves with Dr. Shoop's Restorative and see how quickly these ailments disappear. Dr. Shoop, of Racine, Wis., will mail samples free. Write for them. A test will tell. Your health is certainly worth this simple trial. Sold by B. E. Sedberry's Son.

Don't neglect your stomach. At the first indication of trouble take something that will help it along in its work of digesting the food you eat. Kodol For Indigestion and Dyspepsia will do this. Sold by Armfield & Greenwood.

A yankee girl had traveled far. She went to gay Paris. She rivaled all the beauties there. She used Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. B. E. Sedberry's Son.

Pain anywhere, pain in the head, painful periods, Neuralgia, toothache, all pains can be promptly stopped by a thoroughly safe little Pink Candy Tablet, known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablets. Pain simply means congestion—undue blood pressure at the point where pain exists. Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablets quickly equalize this unnatural blood pressure, and pain immediately departs. Write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., and get a free trial package. Large box 25 cts. B. E. Sedberry's Son, druggist.

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Old-Fashioned Molasses Candy.

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We have just received a nice variety. Call before the assortment is broken.

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Medicine Drug Store.)

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We have just received for this week's trade a nice assortment of

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Chocolates, Chocolate and Bon Bons, Almonds, Mints, Etc., Etc. SPECIAL: Chocolate Maraschino Cherries.

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TRY OUR SYRUP

White Pine and Tar

FOR YOUR COUGH, AND CURE YOURSELF.

IT DOES IT.

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Buy A

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A source of luxury and delight, as well as economy and convenience.

New Lot Just Received.

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