NEW SERIES_VOI .1 ... NO. 2,275.

OLD SERIES ... VOL LXXI--- NO. 3,998.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1907.

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 is aching with a dull rythm, 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. There is no need to look at the tongue thermometer then for symptoms of trouble. You naturally go to your box of Miona stomach tablets, and with one of the little relievers bring joy and gladness to the physical system.

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 get-ting into a bad way and that there is need of Mi-o-na.

Mi-o-na is so positive, so sure, so re liable in its curative action upon the atomach 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 satis-

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

O. K. NIMOCKS, torney and Counsellor-at-Law Rooms 1 and 8 K. of P. Building. Phone 229

H. McD. Robinson, John G. Shaw (Notary Public) **ROBINSON & SHAW** Attorneys-at-Law, Offices on second floor National Bank

of Fayetteville. H. S. AVERITT. Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public). Office—125 Donaldson Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

V. C. BULLARD, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, Surveyor, Office K. of P. Building, FAYEITEVILLE, N. C.

DR. WM. S. JORDAN, Physician and Surgeon. Office in Palace Pharmacy

Hours: 9 to 12 and 3 to 5. Dr. E. L. HUNTER, Dentist, Fayetteville, N. C.

IOHN C. DYE, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE: Armfield & Greenwood Drug

PHONES Day No. 11. Night No. 857

Dr. J. R. HIGHSMITH DENTIST.

Office: Highsmith Hospital,

Dr. A. S. CROMARTIE, DENTIST,

Over Shuford, Rogers & Company. 'Phone 338.

W. S. Cook & Co., Keal Estate and Insurance

MacKETHAN Beat Estate TRUST CO. Market Square,

Real Estate bought and sold cases negotiated and guarantees ats and interest colle fed. cramined, converances made. ce premiums taken and loaned he E. R. MERESTHAN, ALLYS

Real Estate: \$300 lot Rowan street \$200; lot Hinboto street \$500, one bestols Arsenal Harmount; \$75 lots Rowan street extended; \$100 processes Are; \$500 new store, Campbellion, rents for \$500 new store, Campbellion, rents for \$500 new store, Campbellion, rents for \$500 new store Person street; \$500 new store to the store that \$500 new store the store that \$500 new store the store that \$500 new store \$500 medical \$500 new store, \$500 medical \$500 new store, \$500 medical \$500 new store, \$500 medical \$500 nerse farm with timber; \$500 nerse farm \$500 nerse farm with timber; \$500 nerse farm, \$50 nerse Kingsbury; \$50 to \$500 tots Northwest Fayetteville; \$50 to \$100 ten remaining lots Pairground Park.

Store Mortgagers: \$500 cliy mortgage & per cent somi-annualle, advancis shares of this Fire Insurance stock.



THE UPPER CAPE FEAR.

The preas dispatches in yesterday's norning papers in North Carolina, as 8 feet of water from Wilmington to Fayetteville. The Greenbsoro Industrial News, however, contains this:

Washington, D. C., Nov. 12,-Hundreds of thousands of dollars will be equired to complete river and harbor mprovements 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

ound to Beaufort inlet, \$250,000; Cape Fear River above Wilmington, \$130,000; below Wilmington, \$250,000; Pamilto and Tar rivers, \$3,800 and Pamileo and Tar rivers, \$3,800 and \$1,000, respectively; waterway between Beaufort harbor and New river, \$42,640; Waccamow river, \$28,000; Roanoke river \$38,994; Inland waterway from Pamileo Sound to Beaufort inlet, \$350,000; waterway between Newbern and Beaufort, \$35,000; waterway between New river and Swans-

We observe that a sub-head to Mr. Pence'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 looks 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, 0775." We suppose the amount was \$3,630,775. The commerce on the Neuse is set down at "50,315 tons, valued at \$17,967,655." 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 Mc-Kenzie'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 perage man enjoys in this country. marked contrast. The difference is Everybody is excellent (except the 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 esults in a net increase in the earniugs of the railroads which adopt them is being accepted all over the country. It is naturally one of those questions which experience alone can deafter another makes the experiment, the evidence becomes cumulative that when fares are lower a greater number sult 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 pros perous and happy, pass a two-cent law. We are forced to some such conclusion as this by the news from Minnesota Out there the people rose in their blind. unreasoning might and passed a law making the maximum passenger rate two cents a mile. They didn't investigate or anything; they were in a At first the octopus protested but it finally agreed to give the new

rate a trial. "Now there is a wicked wink in that octopus' eye. It appears that everywent to visit his Aunt Mar. forthwith. Minnesotans, for whon railway trains had been only nuisances which scared horses, began to travel The grasping corporation finds that it is doing more business and colecting more revenue than it did last It likes to be regulated. couldn't afford to charge three cents a mile. If the legislature does not establish a minimum rate the rallroads will doubtless keep on reducing fares until staying at home is a luxur which only the rich can enjoy."

The vein of pleasantry 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 at tracted the attention of the whole country. The State itself is already in the courts on a process which brings the question of state rights directly to an issue, perhaps than has ever yet been done in pro vious litigation, and the whole country

watching the outcome with anxious nterest There are no inherent conditions the State of Minnesota which make it eazier for the railroads to earn a bet ten revenue under reduced passenger rates than they can in Georgia. The populousness of any given territory is recognized as almost a controlling ment in the regulation of passen ger rates. Considered on this basis, Georgia has a distinct advantage over finnesota. The population of Georgis in 1900 was two million two hundred and sixteen thousand and that of Minota was one million seven hundred and fifty-one thousand—both in round numbers. In 1905 Minnesota's popula tion still lacked a great deal of rechthe two million mark, while that of Georgia was officially estimated the census bureau at two millons four the census bureau at two millons four has since not only been sustained, but has increased with great vehemence.

Dr. Cohnstaedt's father is one of the constant of 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 passees a law making two cents a mile the "maximum" rate, while in Georgia the graduated scale ranges from two to three cents. The most that the people of Georgia have over that the people of Georgia have over asked has been that the raliroads sell interchangeable milesge books, in AOGO For Indigestion.

thousand mile denominations, at a two cent rate. In passing, attention may be called to the fact that the Minnesotans dealivery summarily with the railroads a rule, contained no mention of the recommendation made by General McKenzie, chief of engineers, for an appropriation for the existing project for any propriation for the existing project for any properties of the rate law. The Georgia and passed the rate law. The Georgia and passed the rate law. rates were promulgated after long con sideration and investigation, and every

courtesy was shown the railroads. The results of the first month of the lew rates in Georgia demonstrate the fact that everybody down this way is getting ready to "visit his Aun Mary," and as time goes on he wil visit his Uncle John and the rest of the relatives and in-laws. The railroads are already showing an increase in

In the face of the facts here and in Minnesota, and everywhere else that a reasonbale reduction in passenger rates has been tested, it is strange very strange, that even the railroads can protest any longer against meas ures which increase their own pros perity

In the meantime the question is evidently settling 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 forum of litigation.

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY-AND 80 ON.

Yesterday's Valtimore Sun contains an interesting account of a lecture de ivered 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 specially 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 em ployer'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 lectures 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 than I believe the daily press 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 avunpopular man), and few there are whose lineage is not traced for them to Charlemagne, or at least, to William the Conquerer. 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. Dr. William Cohnstaedt, one of the two American correspondents of the Frankfurter Zeitung, one of Germany's trongest newspapers, delivered an in-teresting lecture on "German Socialsm" before the graduate department on political economy at the Johns Hopkins University yesterday morn-

ng. He said, in part:
"The spirit of socialism among Ger man workingmen 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 be came prevalent in Germany about 1863, and through the writings of Karl Marx and Lasalle it has spread throughout the country, although its eadquarters may be said to be in

Berlin. "In contradiction to a recent state ment by a New York paper to the ef fect that the Socialistic party has be come a menace to the Emperor and his party and the idea of our large stand ng army, I wish to state emphatically that the desire of the German Social sts is not the demolition of the standng army or the weakening of the im perial power, but merely the shortening of the period of enlistment re

juired 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. 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

Not to End Monarchy. "The assertion that the Socialists

desire to abolish the monarchy and es tablish a republic is idle talk. "I have been impressed by one par-ticular difference between the work ngmen of Germany and the United States. In this country the workman eems to think more of the class of la bor in which he may be employed than the cause of labor in general. For in-tance, 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 r business rather than a sign indica tive of labor in general. In Germany the workman thinks first of labor as whole and then of the branch of which

he is employed.
"The influence of Marx and Lasalle apon the workingman of Germany has been great. The writings of the former are rather too abstruse and intricate to be profitable reading for him, bu the principles there set forth have been popularized by the teachings of Lasalle. Through the efforts of these two men socialism sprang forth abou 1863 with a remarkable vigor, which has since not only been sustained, but

It is hard to make an accurate comparison of the newspapers of America and Germany, for they differ radically on most points. The Zeitung has three issues a day—morning, afternoon and evening—and in each issue the subject matter is entirely different, for we suppose that all of our readers peruse each edition. In many papers of this country much news is carried over from evening until morning, and vic

"With us local news is given little space; we aim to make our daily pa ers more of an educating factor that I believe the daily press in this coun-try to be. We have separate depart-ments—literature, art, politics and several others—each presided over by an editor of liberal education and ability. who has received special training in

"As far as the equipment of the plants go, I believe that possibly those in America have a slight advantage. Among the newspaper plants in this country, and I have visited many of them critically, I believe that the Sun's urpasses any I have seen. Not only is the machinery equipmet of the best and up to date in every respect, but the pleasant surroundings in all the departments of the new Sun building would be hard to surpass.'

CURRENT COMMENT.

The imperialist programme advances. The last we heard of it, an inherent power, distinct from that conferred by the Constitution, was imputed to the Supreme Court of the United States. That is to say, the position seemed to be taken that once the Supreme Court was provided for in the Constitution and established by act of Congress, it possessed powers (an inherent power, it is called) that were not named in the Constitution. Now the position taken seems to be a step-a most serious and menacing one-in advance. It is gravely assumed that the sovereign people, who created the Constitution and provided therein for its amendment, cannot restrict the exercise of power by the Supreme Court when they, the people, think the court has overstepped the Constitutional grant:

TRANSPORTATION AND ADVER-Atlanta Journal.1

A communication has been address ed to the railroad commission by President H. E. Harman, of the Southern Trade Press Association, asking if the recent order prohibiting the issuance of free passes by railroads is intended to prevent the exchange o advertising for transportation. It is said to be possible if not prob able that the constitutionality of this provision may be contested. It will be remembered that the anti-

pass order of the railroad commission was based on the Hepburn law, passed by Congress. It was the purpose of the framers of that hill to prevent the interchange of advertising and transportation on the ground that, in theory, at least, it was a discrimination against the general public for the railroads to issue transportation on that basis. The newspapers would be recelving the benefit of whatever margin of profit there might be between the cost to them of printing the advertisements and what it would cost them to purchase transportation at the rates prescribed for the general public. This feature of the law differfrom the general against free passes in that it was not directed against the corrupt use offree passes. Other passes, as issued generally, which were simply "courtesies," carried with them the presumption that under certain circumstances they might influence legislation and create a blas in favor of the railroads on the

part of those who accepted them. But this idea was not associate with this feature of the Hepburn bill. and consequently of the order of the commission. It is a fundamental principle of all recent legislation on the question of railroad regulation and control that there shall be no rebates and no discriminations of any kind as between one purchaser of transportation and another. To give the news-papers the benefit of their profits on advertising it is claimed would be to give them an advantage over the general public to that extent, and it was

on this principle that the exchange There are many of the most sincere advocates of railroad reform, many of the most earnest opponents of the free pass evil, who hold that this feature of the anti-pass laws is founded upon an abstract theory and that the interchange of transportation and advertising does not violate the spirit of the anti-pass legislation. The railroads have a natural right to self their transportation for anything they like. They may take coal or other supplies: they make take food or other commod ity, so long as the market value of the transportation, which is to say the rate paid by the general public, is charged against the market value of

the commodity. A newspaper has a similar right to seel its advertising space and receive payment in barter, if it feels disposed just as some of our brethren of the weekly press do, in fact receive payment for the paper in the prover-bial subscription turnips and potatoes. The advertising space is the one great commodity which a newspaper has for sale, and it would be be yond the province of the law, according to many of the best friends of antipass legislation to say that railroad transportation was the one commodity which a newspaper could not receive in payment of its advertisements. It is contended by those who reason thus that so long as the railroads charge the newspapers the established rate for transportation paid by the general public, and the newspapers charge their regular advertising rates to the railroads, there is no discrimination against the general public.

There are few if any newspapers whose advertising space is valuable that wish to buy and sell these respective commodities on any other basi and their advocacy of any so-called exchange is based merely on the clearing house idea of conveniencenot graft.

It is at last an interesting question and if it is taken into the courts the

Stomach troubles, Heart and Kidne allments, can be quickly corrected with a prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Sheop's Restora-tive. The prompt and surprising re-lief which this remedy immediately brings is entirely due to its Restora-

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

Worthy of the Man and of the Party.

feat.

This settles the question of the nomnee, for, in our opinion, he will be endered the nomination by acclama ion-notwithstanding his statemen 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 hat 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 inhabi-

Following is the announcement:

Lincoln, Neb. Nov. 14.-William J Bryan will accept the Democratic omination 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 "Will you accept the nomquestion, nation?" and he believes the public s entitled to an answer and to know e position he occupies. The quesion that ought to weigh most, he ays, is whether his nomination will trengthen the Democratic party more than the nomination of someon else. Not only will he not seek or ask for the nomination, but he will not assume to decide the question of availability, and if the Presidency falls to another he will neither be isappointed nor disgruntled. At the 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 chance of victory. Mr. Bryan says:

"Now that the election of 1907 is past and plans are being made for ext year's campaign, Mr. Bryan feels hat a statement is due to the pub date are entitled to know his position have a right to demand an anwer to the question so often put Will you accept the nomination?' His refusal to answer the question has led to the circulation false reports and unfriendly newspapers have taken advantage of his silence to misrepresent his attitude.

"Mr. Bryan will not ask for or seel nomination and he will not assume to decide the question of his availability. He has been so amply recompensed by his party for what he has one and for what he has endeavored to do that he cannot claim a nomi nation as a reward; neither should his ambition be considered, for he has had honors enough from his party to atisfy any reasonable ambition. The with the party is whether the part can be strengthened and aided more by his nomination than by the nomination 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 disruntled. His availability is a quesion to be decided not by him, not by a few leaders, not even by the eading newspapers that call themselves Democratic, but by the voters of the party, and to them, he entrusts the decision of the question-they are the upreme court in all matters concernng candidates, as they are in all mat-

barren victory. "The Republicans must nominate elther a reformer, a standpatter or one whose position on pjublic questions !s unknown, and the course of the Democratic party should be the same no matter which element controls the Republican convention. cratic 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 con-

A Significant Prayer.

Appendicitis

s due in a large measure to abuse of the bowels, by employing drastic pur-Dr. King's New Life Pills, the safe

vention may have its influence in the determining of the relative availability of Democratic candidates, but it ought not to have any influence in deter-ANNOUNCEMENT.

ful especially in one who is as deep-

ly indebted to his party as Mr. Bry-

"The next campaign will be an ap

eal to the public conscience. The investigations have shown not only the

corrupt use of large campaign funds.

but the only source from which they

can be drawn, namely-the corpora-

tions that seek to convert the government into a business asset. The

Democratic party stands for the doc-

trine of equal rights to all and special

privileges to none, and, therefore, can-

ot promise favors to favor-seeking

corporations. If it made such prom

ses to the corporations it would be guilty of duplicity, for it would have

betray the voters as the Republi

can party has done, in order to re

ward these corporations as the Repub

"The Democratic campaign must be

carried on by volunteers who will ork because they desire the triumph

f Democratic ideas. We cannot hope

o appeal to the sordid or to buy the

ourchaseable, even if such a course would contribute toward Democratic

tryan's nomination unless the party is

illing to open its books and sho

where its contributions come from

and for what the money is expended

hallenge the Democrats can well af

ford to leave the issue with the pul

"An appeal to conscience is politi

eally expedient, as well as morall

right, for the conscience is the mos

potent force with which man deals

The national conscience has alread

for real reform, a reform that will make

this government again a government

of the people, by the people and for the

people. It only remains for the Demo

cratic party to convince the voters that it can be entrusted with the

vork of reform, and nothing will do

more to convince the public than a

refusal to negotiate with predator

ealth and an honest appeal by hon-

st methods to the honest sentiment

WISE VIEW OF THE FINANCIAL

The Richmond News-Leader says:

"We think the lesson has been learn-

d and that the next Congress will pro-

vide a currency system which will make currency famines impossible."

The Norfolk Virginian quotes the

"The wisdom of man has not yet de

ised any system so perfect as that

The British plan provides for elasti-

city of issue to a degree which seems

o approximate the limit of safety, but

wice within the present generation

ondon has faced situations far more

erious than that which lately threat-ened New York. Finance has shown

ess susceptibility to the condition

which arise from financial congestor

than any other country in recent years

and she has more than once been able

o come to the rescue of her neighbors

n times of stress, notably when she

oured millions of hard cash into the

offers of England when the failure

of Barings had brought the Old Lady

of Threadneedle street well nigh to

her knees but the unanimous opinion

of experts is that the superior stabili-

ty of French finance results more

largely from the thrift of her people

and the conservatism of her business

The fact that a perfect system is

unattainable, is, as our Norfolk con-

temporary wisely observes, no reason

why the "community should continue

to blunder along under a system which

invites periodical stringency, or should

disist from efforts to procure such legis-

which have been demonstrated by sev

Pneumonia Follows a Cold.

but never follows the use of Foley's

pneumonia. McDuffle Drug

eral costly experiences."

bove and comments as follows:

of the country."

en aroused and a large majority of

No one should favor Mr

can party has rewarded them.

mining the question whether the one chosen by the Democrats should accept the nomination. If the rank and file of the Democratic party desire Mr. Bryan to make the race, he wil make it, no matter who may be th

Noble Statement of His Position

As noted in yesterday's Observer Mr. Bryan made announcement of his position on the subject of his nomina tion 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 noble presentation of his views on the subject, and of the conditions un der 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 nomina tion should not be dependent upon whom the Republicans nominate or upon the prospects of victory or de

"he Republican party ought to be hallenged to conduct its campaign in this open and honest way, and if the Republican leaders refuse to accept

Those who prefer another candi-

ers concerning the platform.

"He assumes that they will not se ect him unless they desire to make an aggressive fight for the application of Democratic principles under the present conditions, and he also takes t for granted that the organization of he 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

habits than from any essential superiority in her banking and currency regulations. No law of purely human origination can put any community be but that is no reason why the commu nity should continue to blunder along under a system which invites per odical stringency; or should desist from efforts to procure such legislation as will minimize the dangers which have been demonstrated by seeral costly experiences."

"May the Lord help you make Bucklen's Arnica Salve known to all," writes 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

Store (O. O. Seuders, Prop.) gatives. To avoid all danger, use only gentle cleansers and invigorators. Take DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Guaranteed for headache, billousness, malaria and jaundice, at B. E. Sed-berry & Sens' drag store. 25 cents. Pills for backache, weak kidneys and inflammation of the bladder. Sold by

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.

Mr. Bryan to make the race, he will	First han
make it, no matter who may be the	Winston-salem
Republican nominee.	Wilson2,165,10
"No one can estimate the chances	Kinston
of the party in the next campaign	
with sufficient accuracy to make his	Rocky Mount
candidacy dependent upon the out-	
look. While Democrats have reason	
to be encouraged by the fact that	
Democratic policies are now praised	Reidsville 738,95
by many who denounced them a few	Mt. Airy 559,12
ears ago, and while further encour	
agement is to be derived from the	LaGrange 424,94
fact that the Democratic party is	
more united than it has been for	
many years, and the Republican par	
ty more divided, still the action of the	Goldsboro 249,72
Democratic party cannot be made de	
pendent upon the prospect of success	
The prospects now seem excellent	
but a Democratic national convention	Farmville 217,91
vill be held, a platform adopted and	
candidates nominated, whether the	
prospects are bright or gloomy, and	
the party must make the best fight	
it can whether it enters the campaign	
with fear or with confidence. Demo	200,11
crats believe that Democratic princi	
ples are sound, and that Democratic	Mondall 95,12
policies are necessary; they should	Committee of the contract of t
therefore, endorse those principles	Greensboro 85,86
and present those policies and then se	
lect as their candidates those who, in	
their judgment, will give the party the	
reatest assurance of benefit in case	
of victory.	
"If the members of the party be	Selma 47,10
lieve that Mr. Bryan's nomination will	
help the party, its princples and its	
policies he will accept the nomina	
tion whether the indications point to	
defeat or vctory. A defeat can bring	
no disgrace where the cause is a just	AND A SAN THE
one, but cowardice would be disgrace	

Why the Panic Came.

New York World.1 American farm crops are selling this ear for an aggregate sum of \$6.500, 000,000, the largest amount that agriculture has ever returned to the neople of any country in any year. 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 igh and employment easily obtained If this were a time of business failire, of lack of employment, of poor crops, of general poverty, financial de-pression would be expected and a 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

haken when legitimate business is rarning such profitable returns?
The answer is simply because cerain New York banks and trust companles abandoned their legitimate unctions to become gambling institutions. Instead of confining themselves the business of sound banking their officers took their depositors money for use in private speculation As well might they have taken the bank's cash to Canfield's gambling ouse or to the bookmakers at the race track

SAYS IT IS FACT.

Sedberry's Pharmacy Confirm Guaran tee on Hyomei, Cure for Catarrh.

The question having been raised as whether or no Sedberry's Pharmacy refund the money if a Hyome utfit does not do all that is claimed or it in curing catarrh, they want to tate positively that this guarantee s an absolute fact.

A guarantee like this is the best proof that can be offered as to the curative powers of Hyomel in all catarrhal troubles. You do not risk a ent in testing its healing virtues Sedberry's Pharmacy takes all the risk.

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