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THE DRUCE CASE.

Our dispatches on Saturday conta ed notice of the arrest at New York of Robert Caldwell as he landed from a amor just arrived from England, charged with perfury in connection with the Druce case. Every now and then, for years past, an Item concern up in the press, but few readers know what the Druce case is. The Atlante ournal recently gave a brief history it which is interesting, and which

Solving the Druce Mystery.

The cables announced on yesterday that the home office, in England hand consented to the opening of the grave of Thomas Charles Druce, for the purpose of determining whether the coffin really contains a body or is merely filled with lead.

This will furnish a prompt and practical settlement of one of the most absorbing mysteries that this work-a-day world has furnished for many a long-day and the outcome will be watched with the keenest interest. The cables announced on yesterda

in reality no other than the fifth duke of Fortland, one of the wea'thiest and most eccentric peers in Great Britain. It is claimed that under the name of Druce he conducted the celebrated Ba ker street basar; that under that name he muried Elizazbeth Orickmer, the grandmother of George Hollamby Druce, the present claimant to the vast estates of the duke of Portland, which are worth millions of dollars.

The present status of the case is that Herbert Druce, the eldest son of Thomas Charles Druce by his second vife, Annie May, is being prosecuted for perjury by George Hollamby Druce for having sworn that he saw the principal character in the case dead in his coffin in 1864, whoreas it is known that the fifth duke of Portland did not die until many years

If the defendant can establish the fact that he did in reality see the el-der Druce dead in his coffin in 1864. then the claim that Druce and the duke of Portland were one and the same person will fall to the ground. If, on the contrary, it is shown that the funeral of Druce was a mock af-fair, and that lead was put in the coffin, not only will the perjury charge be established, which is of minor impor-tance, but the fact that Druce was in point of fact the duke of Portland will have been practically established, in connection with the evidence of many witnesses who maintain that such was the case, and the Australian claimant, as the legitimate heir, will come into the vast estates now owned by a col-lateral branch of the fifth duke's fam-

An Irish-American by the name of Caldwell claims to have known of the duke's dual personality and to have assisted at the mock funeral, when the duke decided to extinguish him eye, ear, nose and throat. Office in self as Druce. Another witness is a Highsmith Building, 115 Green street. Miss Robinson, who claims to have learned from Charles Dickens that the duke, for whom she acted as "outside correspondent," was no other than

> There are other witnesses who present very plausible statements tending to establish the fact that Druce and

The veracity of these witnesses is lew days ago it was announced that requisition papers were being sought to bring Caldwell back to England from his home on Long Island, on a charge of perjury in the present trial He had already gained considerable notoriety by attempting to sell to The New York Herald alleged documen-tary evidence that Judge Hilton had forged the will of A. T. Stewart, mak-lug himself trustee, and had also removed Stewart's body from the vault The ie, mind naturally asked vhy the sutherities did not at once open the grave of Druce and see if it contained lead or human requains. That would have cleared up the mystery at once. But it required the permission of the home office to do this, and even so it is said to be a violation of

Permission has been granted, how-ever, and the world is on tiptos to learn the outcome of the most celebrated case since the days of the Tichconrae ciamant and of the most comdicated mysteries of modern times. Within a few weeks we shall know

the truth, and the subscribers to the fund which has enabled the Australian claimant to proceed thus far will have earned a dividend of sixty-four hundred per cent-or go broke.

PELATIAH WEBSTER AND THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

We have not seen Mr. Hannis Taylor's writings on the subject of Pelatiah Webster's authorship of the Federal Constitution. Harper's Weekly, for this week, contains an article on the subject which is interesting and will be enlighten ing to those of our readers who. like ourselves, have not had the pleasure of reading Mr. Taylor's own words, and which we append. In the course of its review, Harper's

"With a prescience, the correctness of which was to be demonstrated in 1860-1, he [Webster] proposed that if the execution of any act or order of the Supreme Federal authority should be prevented or resisted, in any of the States, it should be lawful for Congress to send into such a State a

force sufficient to suppress resistance. We doubt very much that Mr. Taylor cited that detail of Webster's plan as evidence of its adoption by the framers of the Constitution, for such a provision—as applied to the State -is conspicuous by its absence. Of course no one expects Harper's to know anything about the Constitution, vided into three departments-execu but Mr. Taylor has been a diligent

Here is Harper's interesting review: Who Was the Author of Our Federal

Constitution?

th notes in 1781, in which he an-unced to the world as his invention s entire plan of the existing Consti-tion of the United States, worked atton of the United States, ut in detail more than four years be-ore the Federal convention of 1787-met. No one can review the facts set that is Mr. Taylor's pamphlet without ture to two discussions on the part of two distinct bodies of men, equal qualified for debate, equally masters of the subject, and of equal authority is the decision. forth in Mr. Taylor's pamphlet without arriving at the conviction that he has

arriving at the conviction that he has proved his case, and that the failure of American citizens to recognize the magnitude of their indobtedness to Pelatiah Webster has been a grave miscarriage of justice. It is true that the name of Pelatiah Webster has not been overlooked entirely by historians. George Bancroft, speaking of the years immediately preceding 1787, notes that the public mind was ripening for a transition from a loose and weak confederation to an efficient Federal government. He proceeds to recall at that time Pelatiah Webster, a graduate of Yale College, in a dissertation published at Philadelphia, proposed for the legislature of the United States a Congress of two Houses which should have ample authority for making laws of gen-eral necessity and utility, and the pow-er of enforcing them as well on individuals as on the States. Bancroft also acknowledges that Pelatiah Webster suggested not only heads of executive departments, but judges of law and chancery. In the scanty biographical notices of Pelatiah Webster in ment is made that his plan of a Fed eral system is mentioned by James Madison as having an influence in directing the public tend to the neces-sity of a better form of government than was furnished by the old Articles of Confederation. Mr. Taylor shows in his memorial that Pelatiah Webster needs the perfunctory admissions neitheir of Madison nor of Bancroft to

stablish his title to the authorship o

the "wholly novel theory" now embod-led in the Constitution of the United

States, because that title rests upon

contemporary documentary evidence

s clear and convincing as that upon

which rests Jefferson's title to the au thorship of the Declaration of Inde Let us run over the grounds which Mr. Taylor makes good his as sertion that a man whose name is al-most as unknown to the present generation of his countrymen should be credited with a larger personal con-tribution to the science of government han has been made by any other individual in the history of mankind. Mr. Gladstone said, it may be remem bered, that as the Birtish Constitution s the most subtle organism that has roceeded from progressive history o the American Constitution is the ost wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and pur pose of man. It is indisputably true that while our State constitutions are mere reproductions, mere evolutions from the British political system, our econd Federal Constitution is a new nvention, which embodies, as De Tocqueville said, "a wholly novel theory," o unique that it can no more be con ounded with any preceding Federal government than can a modern mogul engine be confounded with an ancient stage-coach. How did the wholly nov theory come into existence. Most historians of the formation of our Fedgral Constitution seem to have adopted the theory that in some mysterious and miraculous way our entirely orig-

inal scheme of Federal governmen

Now what are the facts? It will be

and acting in isolation.

called to mind that five, and only five, plans,, every one of them prearranged, were submitted to the Philade Convention of 1787, namely, the Virginia plan, the Charles Pickney plan, he Connecticut plan, the Alexander Hamilton plan, and the New Jersey plan. As the last merely proposed a revision of the Articles of Confederaion, it may be dismissed from consideration. There were, then, just four plans in which proposals for a new system of Federal government were presented, and each rested on the "wholly novel theory" which has produced the most momentous conseuences. From what common source did the draughtsmen of the four plans draw the path-making invention which was the foundation of them all. one of those draughter on ever claim od to be the author of that invention or has such a claim been set up for Madison, or Charles Pickney, or Roger Sherman, or Ellsworth, or Hamilton, by any of their blographers. The anwer to the simple and inevitable question as to the cause of the agreement of the four plans in certain features at once vital and novel is this: the common source from which the draughtsmen of the four projects drew the path-breaking invention underly-ing themall was A Dissertation on the

Political Union and Constitution of the Thirteen United States of North America, published at Philadelphia, by Pelatiah Webster, February 16, 1783, and now reproduced by Mr. Taylor after Prior to the date mentioned no single important element of that novel proect of Federal government had ever been propounded by any one, From the days of the Greek leagues down to the making of the second Constitution of the United States, all Federal govern-ments had been constructed on a single plan, at once clumsy and ineffi-cient. The men assembled at Phil adelphia knew nothing, as Madison admits, about the Achaean League, and had to rely on such examples of feder ative government as the Confedera-tion of Swiss Cantons, the United Provinces of the Netherlands, and the German Confederation. Each of these cities, or districts, representatives from which composed a single Federa assembly, whose limited powers could

examples exhibited a union of states, be brought to bear not upon individual citizens, but only upon cities or states as such. Those examples were strictly followed in the first Constitution of the United States, embodied in the Articles of Confederation. That Confederation possessed no power to operate directly on the individual citi-zen; it had no independent power of taxation; the Federal head was not di tive, legislative, and judicial; and the Federal Assembly consisted of one chamber instead of two chambers. So far as is known, Pelatiah Webster was the first man in the world to propose that the Federal Assembly should con-sist of two chambers, and that the Federal government should have the power of enforcing obedience to its laws upon the individual citizens. Up

and Commons, with the concurrence both necessary to every act; and the every State should send one or mo delegates to each House." This a rangement, he pointed out, would su sect every act of the Federal legal

of a bicameral Federal blature, valuable as it was—so valu that it has been copied in the Feder Constitutions of the German Empi the Dominion of Canada, and the As the Dominion of Canada, and the Antralian Commonwealth—was of let far-reaching consequence than his pesistency in demanding that the ne Federal government which should aubstituted for the useless Articles Confederation should be invested with power to execute its enactment which involved the power of independent taxation. His financial studie the results of which had appeared several pamphlets published at Phi several pamphlets published at Phi delphia, had convinced him that stable fiscal system could be esti lished until the form of Federal s been wiped out and superseded by the endowed with the power of taxation. He recognized that such a power might become an engine of injury, opening the supersed of the such as the supersed of the such as the supersed of the pression, and tyranny, if ill used, but he maintained that the bestowal of it was indispensable if a federative system were to be mad; stable and effec-

tive. He pointed out the futility of giving the Federal government a pow-er of making contracts without any power of carrying them out; of ap-pointing officers, civil and military, without commanding the means of paying them; the power to build ships, when it has no money to do it with; a power of emitting paper money when it has no means of redeeming the notes; or, finally, of borrowing mo when it can have no certainty of being able to return the loan. To make all these payments dependent on the votes of thirteen popular assemblies, each of which will undertake to judge of the propriety of every contract and every occasion for the disbursement of money, and will grant or withhold supplies according to its opinion, whilst at the same time, the operations of the the vote of a single State, was pronounced absurd. It was to these caus

whole confederation may be stopped by es that Webster imputed the notorious and incurable weakness of every example of confederation that hitherto had been presented, and it was to supply a remedy that he advocated the existing system of Federal taxation, then entirely new. He proposed that the system of requisitions for which alone there were was any historical precedent, requisitions addressed to the taxing powers of the several constituent States, should be superseded by a system of Federal or national tax-

ation, extending to every citizen, di-

rectly or indirectly. In justifying his conclusions in fa-vor of conceding a supremacy to Federal law acting on all citizens, Pelatiah Webster argued that no laws of any State whatever which do not carry in them a force which can provide for their effectual and final execution can afford a certainty of efficient security to the citizen or subject thereof; and, much worse than none, because they weaken the government and expose With a prescience, the was revealed at the same moment to correctness of which was to be dema large number of persons thinking onstrated in 1860-1, he proposed that any act or order

of the supreme Federal authority be prevented or resisted in any of the States, it should be lawful for Congress to send into such State a force just now the most important crop in sufficient to suppress resistance. On this section is not by any means the the whole, Pelatiah Webster held that the very existence and utility of the Union depended on the Federal government's possessing the power to exe-cute its laws, and that if the Union should be deemed not worth so great a price, the thought of confederation

must be given up.

Having defined his fundamental concept of a Federal government, operating directly on the citizens, Pelatiah Webster accepted the corollars that such a government must be equipped with machinery adequate to its ends, that is to say, with executive, legislative, and judicial branches, an army, a navy, and a civil service, and all the usual apparatus of a government, all its powers bearing directly upon every citizen of the Union and not needing assent or assistance from the government of the several constituent States. No such Federal government had ever existed in ancient or modern times. That is why Mr. Hannis Taylor has memorialized Congress inthe hope that it may render at last due recognition to the man whom it owes its existence.

A NEW VIEW OF HUMIDITY.

The relation of moisture in the air, or humidity, to the sensation of heat has become a matter of study of recent years, especially since our people have begun to travel oftener in tropical countries. But "Healthy Home" presents to us a new wrinkle on the subject in the following:

A Curious Fact About Heating. This explains why we are some-

times cold, and even chilly, when the thermometer stands at 75 or 80 degrees. It has been found that one is of 60 degrees if the relative humidity

where the thermometer shows over 70 degrees. Place a boiling tea kettle in the same room for fifteen minutes, and, without raising the temper-ature, it will be found to be entirely comfortable. This is because the air has become saturated with moisture, and hence does not abstract the moisture from the skin and so make the uncomfortable chilly sensation.

lygrometer beside their thermometer. This is a little instrument which regis ers the amount of humidity or mois-are in the sir, and is likely to prove

RUCK-GROWING IN NORTH CAR-OLINA.

Mr. George Byrne sends to the uthern Farm Magazine an interesting article on Truck-Growing in the Wilmington section, as follows:

I suppose persons who enjoy the lus clous strawberry, the succulent lettuce or the delicious asparagus seldom stop to consider what soil or what labor made their enjoyment possible. Or if considering, few of them have the means of knowing whence these deli-cacies come. In the production of all these things, and more also of the general kind, the region round about Wilmington plays a large part, and in one strawberries stand pre-emi nent. In no other place in the known world are so many strawberries grown gathered and shipped.

Think of sending strawberries market by the trainload! That is what Wilmington does in season. We however, who are accustomed to think of quarts when contemplating straw berries, can better understand the matter when we reduce the subject to that measure. In 1904, which was highwater year in the business here, so far as quantity is concerned, there were shipped from this section 548, 709 crates of 32 quarts each, or 17, 558.688 quarts. Say you help five per sons from a quart, then the strawber ries sent out from here that year would have furnished one helping for each man, woman and child in the United States.

In 1905 the season was not quite s good, and the shipments were 525,876 rates, and in 1906 they were 541,548 crates. This year, because of the late rost in the spring and the generally cold, wet season, the shipments fell to 244,582 crates. But there is one very iteresting thing connected with thi ear's crop, and that is that, although was less than half last year's quantity, it brought the farmers reater net profit. The following ta ole furnishes an interesting compari on between the two years:

Acres planted.... 7526 5.283541,548 244,582 Number crates... Crates per acre .. Selling price Total receipts ... \$1,083,096

Total cost..... \$811.322 \$366.873 \$271,774 \$366,873 Net profit Of course, the short crop and the maller gross amount received thereor is not desirable, even when it puts more profit in the pocket of the grow-er himself, for the difference in the ross amount recived is largely that which is paid out in the cultivation and gathering of the crop, and the curtailment in the amount of money hus distributed in the community is elt in many defferent directions.

The strawberry farmer in this sec ion thinks he has a good thing, be cause there is a difference of from en days to two weeks between the close of the strawberry season in Florida and the opening of the season secondly, that laws or ordinances of in the Norfolk region, and the Wilany kind which fail of execution are in the Norfolk region, and the Wilany kind which fail of execution are in the Norfolk region, and the Wilany kind which fail of execution are in the Norfolk region in pleasant takes mington berry slips in nicely and takes control of the market. Indeed, when the Wilmington man is feeling particularly good he thinks it is better than that. He says he gets in at the right time to fill the hiatus between the Florida crop and that of Delaware, and that he does not reognize the Norfolk berry-grower as a competitor.

The strawberry, however, though

only one. Lettuce, kale, spinach, peas onions, beets, cabbage, eggplant, cauliflower, radishes, tomatoes, peppers squashes, collards, brussels sprouts, turnips, canteloupes, watermelonsall these and many other things have proved to be profitable truck crops ereabout, while grapes, figs and other fruits also produce abundantly. All these things are being grown, some of them in very large quantities and at a very great profit, though the figures are not available, owing to the fact that each grower acts for himself in marketing them, while the strawber ies are all marketed through the East Carolina Truck and Fruit Growers' Association, from the secretary and business agent of which, Major H. T. Bauman, the figures quoted above were ecured. But from an experienced and careful farmer who is operating near his city, I obtained the following figures, that show what can be done with some of the articles mentioned. Net profits were received from care-

ully masured ground as follows: Lettuce, 1½ acres, \$812.49; radishes, ½ acre, \$54.05; onions, 2-5 acre, \$58.95; cauliflower, 1-9 acre, \$57.40; beets, b iere, \$98,90; turnips, 1/4 acre, \$35.60 cabbage, 11/2 acres, \$123.58; beans, acre, \$257.27; cucumbers; 2-5 acre, \$114.57; eggplants, ½ acre, \$392.17; % acre, \$86.37; peppers, 1/2 acre. \$10.80. These profits came from one planting, and after each crop was taken off the ground was immediately

planted in something else. The star performance authentically reported this year was that of George W. Trask, who has a place about three miles from this city. He planted 14 acres in lettuce, 3 acres under canvass and 11 in the open, from which he reaped a net profit of \$12,000. Think of that! A neat little fortune as money goes in a modest community perfectly comfortable in a temperature made in one year from a small plot of ground, seasoned with judgment and industry. Mr. Trask bought his place, industry. At the end of two halfs for the fact of air will hold nearly six industry. At the end of two halfs for the fact of air will hold nearly six and implements. At the end of two halfs half naid for the place, built Sixty per cent. humidity means that a good barn and had some \$500 in cubic foot of air contains six-tenths as bank. This year he built a handsome much moisture as it is possible for it home, a structure that would properly to hold. It is not uncommon in hot grace any street in the city. Nor did rooms heated by direct radiation to Mr. Trask exhaust the opportunities find the humidity dropping as low as 20 along the same line. There are thou per cent., which of course is exceed- sands of acres of just as good land for sale at low prices and on easy terms, People will often be chilly in a room while the outlook is better each sea son because of the fact that the bus-iness has grown to that proportion which makes it an object for which the railroads strive, and the service they give in getting the product to market is growing better year by year. One of the chief points of the trucking business in this section is that the farmer does not want a very large acreage, for he keeps his ground at work all the time. One crop is follow-

ember 20, and harvested through the lattr part of March and most of April.
The Florida crop is shipped during
January and February, and does not
conflict with the Wilmington crop. After the fall crop of lettuce has been gathered English peas may be planted in the sam ground, to be harvested in May. The spring crop of lettuce may be followed by tomatoes, cucumbers, squash or melons, which will be ready for market in June and July. Irish otatoes are planted from January 25 to March 10, and are ready for ship-ment by June 1 to June 10. Sweet po-

tatoes are planted about June 1, and are ready for shipment August 1. Strawberries take longer than any of these things. The runners are se out in July and August, and the picking begins the last of the following Aprl. Strawberry plants are good for three years, and require no covering in winter. The soil is a loose, sandy oam, easily worked and kept in order and does not call for the heavy plow and hoeing that is necessary in tougher soils.

ried resources, organized the Carolina Trucking & Development Co., with the purpose to encourage the farming and rucking interests of the Wilmington section. The company acquired 100, 000 acres of land, which it has divided into farm lots of 10 acres and upward and put on the market upon exceed ingly favorable terms, with the object procure the settlement upon then industrious, enterprising farmers, who will do their part in the upbuild ng of the State. Many acres of these lands have been put in cultivation by the company, to get them ready for such purchasers as prefer securing them already prepared for, rather than to buy at a cheaper price lands that must be cleared and the soil "sweet Experienced farmers have been employed and experiments have been made with everything that grows in this climate, with the object of finding out what can be done with each particular thing, to the end that each purchaser may be informed just what returns may be expected from each crop. From all parts of this country and from several foreign counries purchasers have come, and all of them have found that profit can be reaped from endeavor. Two or three ears ago a considerable colony was prought from Italy, and settled a few miles from this city. So well satis fied have they been with what they have accomplished that the other day about 20 families of their kindred and

and make the fortunes that lie in the soil awaiting the magic touch of indus Men who come here to buy these lands are not advised to make large purchases. The best results have been ecured from plots of 10 to 20 acres carefully cultivated and properly kent up, and with the constant planting and sathering of crops a farm of that size furnishes all that one ordinarily cares

o look after. Forage crops are so many and the ield is so large that subsistence for the stock used on these truck farms raised almost without the farmer's knowing it. Corn is planted between the potato rows, and brings a good crop after the tubers have been dug. Cow peas are planted between times of other crops, and an abundant yield of hav is gathered after the peas have een picked and sold at a profit, and nigh degree. Crabgrass, which makes excellent hay, springs up anywhere at any time it finds the ground idle, while red clover, alfalfa and other haymakers grow luxuriantly where given the opportunity.

About four years ago a small colony of farmers came from the Northwest and bought lands at Chadbourn, some 30 miles west of Wilmington, on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, and settled there. They were industrious and is just calling attention to words of enterprising, and knew the farming game straight through. They engaged chiefly in raising strawberries, and so successful have they been that to-day the lands that they purchased four ears ago for \$10 an acre could not be ought from them at \$250 an acre. Vhy? Because they know they can make that much net from each acre each year. When, knowing these things, I ride

ver miles and miles of these rich ands, virgin to the plow, through these balmy autumn days, when the bite of winter air is in the air at the North, I cannot but ask myself hov long it will be until the virtues of the soil and climate of this wonderful State shall become known to all men and this section become the kitcher garden of the nation. Then will North Carolina come into her own.

SALMAGUNDI'S COMMENTS.

Cameron, N. C., Dec. 11, 1907. Dear Old Observer: Luther dissented from Romanism rotested against the practices of the church, led a formidable organization and founded protestantism, the great rival of the ancient church. But the Catholics are defending their principles as vigorously to-day as when Luther made his first assault. Both have gone out of the church and are fighting in politics and in the business world. see there are dissentions among ou," said the great apostle to the lentiles, "you must be of one mind." t is not Luther, Calvin, Knox or the

Wesleys, or Joseph Smith, or any other man. "Worship God," said Amos. presume we have been classed with the calamity howlers, but if a disposition to tell the truth consigns us to that class, we are content with our lot, yea, we court that distinction. Our antipathy for the sin of omission is as great for the sin of commission; n fact, we believe the sin of omission is most mischievous and that it hurts a greater number of people because they are on the lookout for the open faced liar and parry his blows, while the suppressor of important truths gets in his deadly work with fatal effect. Suppressing the truth has fixed an everage fifty-two per cent tariff on the consumers of American manufactured goods. They call it a protection to the laboring classes, bu he most flagrant suppression of the ruth ever agreed to by any combinaion since Judas betraved his Lord

dred lives an a dt in a moment in a West Virginia ine. "Cast thyself down," suggested the devil " "It is written thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God," by climbing or flying, or going in deep holes. You are not winged fowls nor amphibious animals. God's laws are unchangeable; the same yesterday, to-day and forever. Don't trust, or go beneath, the over-hanging rocks. On top of the rock Peter was told the foundations would be laid. Who takes up a position between the upper and nether stones shall be ground to powder. We note Rev. Thomas Converse, of

the Southern Presbyterian, has pulled his editorial gun on the Morman missionaries recently assembled in Atlan-ta. Oh fie, Mr. Converse. If you can't clipse those missionaries by the brilllancy of the lights you display, it is a gone fawnskin, a useless waste of amunition. Touch not mine annoint-ed. Do my prophets no harm. Don't shoot. A survival of the fittest will down all opposition at the end of the race track. Lay aside every jealousy. A few years ago Mr. Hugh MacRae Press on toward the mark of the high than whom North Carolina has no son who is more insistenly active in the

calling of the Prince of Peace. It is well that the framers of our work of developing her many and vacivic government were god-fearing If it were not for the guarantee of religious liberty vouchsafed by the constitution, fanatics would be stringng each other up to limbs of trees to day. Saul of Tarsus would be mounted on his flery charger, rushing down to Damascus, commissioned to execute all who refused to walk the gang plank. We know of the bitterness of the ani-mosity that rankles in the bosoms of ome professing christians. We have been solicited to join a mob for the purpose of chastising certain profes sers of religion. But we said nay; they claim to be carrying God's message to a heathen land, and we would speed them on their way. The self-same power Divine Taught you to sing and me to shine

That you with music and I with light Might beautify and cheer the night. -A'esop's Glow Worm.

No, brother, we will not take a hand dimming the light. Darkness is dense already in this old world. Turn on the light. God Almighty himself will flash his searchlight on this wicked world, as he did on the Antediluvians and the inhabitants of Sodom Gomorah. The Noahs and Lots will told to hie to a place of safety. Brother, would you hinder these mes-engers of the most High? "My spirsaith the Lord, "will not always strive with man." Some will be cut off. Brother, how would you enjoy Dives' side of the great gulf? It is a dry country; not even a drop of water acquaintance came over to join them, ere. Did you ever think of these to buy trucking farms of their own sudden changes? Be ye therefore ready; for, in such an hour as ye think not, the son of man cometh. Would you like to be found chastising God's ministers? It is the devil that sets the preachers on to each other It is great fun for the Devil to see them warring about the plans of sal vation that they have suggested themselves. "I am the way," "I am the door," and " whose enters the fold by any other way the same is a thief and a robber." Don't be wrangling about it on the outside. Each of you strive to enter by the strait and narrow way and, if you get in by the open door thieves nor robbers will molest you on the inside. They were all cast out thousand years before the creation of Adam and Eve, and have not been able since then to scale the battle ments of Heaven. They are contin

> an optical illusion, those outcasts are wielding considerable influence in the world of to-day. But they will never again soar heavenward. They forfeit ed their right to citizenship in the celestial city and their only object now is to make companions of the sons and daughters of men. Sal. may seem a little warm, but he

daughters of men, and if what we of

ten see with our mortal eyes is not

inspired writers. Some of you recollect we told you year ago that Bryan or Taft was going to succeed Roosevelt. Now we say, If you Democrats will be loyal to the principles of Tom Jefferson, Taft will get left. One million of Republi cans will cast their ballots for W. J. Bryan. Democratic spots are visible on Teddy, and there are bigger spots on at least a million other Republicans.

The high tariff dog has got rope nough to hang himself at last. That anging is going to come off on time. It may be little at a time, but that was low the cat devoured the grind stone. SALMAGUNDI.

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Constitution?

Constitution?

Constitution?

Constitution?

Constitution?

Constitution?

Mr. Hannis Taylor, the well-known diplomatist and writer on historical away upon the individual citizens. Upon the individual citizens. Upon the individual citizens. Upon the individual citizens. Upon the monorial which he has address as (Christmas berries) full the Congress of the United States in behalf of Polatish Webster at Philadelphia, whom he justity terms that was without a precedent in the sum described by the memorial which he has address as the Congress of the United States in behalf of Polatish Webster at Philadelphia, Februa to per dozen. Order early.

Constitution?

Mr. Hannis Taylor, the well-known diplomatist and writer on historical at work all the time. One crop is follow, for which and nare means of saving fuel, without any regard to health. It is economy to keep the air of the house moist. In a general way not have something growing for the heave of the United States in behalf of Polatish Webster at Philadelphia, whom he justity terms below the mean that a mere means of saving fuel, without any regard to health. It will be seen that as a mere means of saving fuel, without any regard to the lime. One crop is follow, and there is not a month which he may not have something growing for the heave something growing for the heaves nothing proven. It will be seen that as a mere means of saving fuel, without any regard to the time. One crop is follow, and there is not a month which he may not have something growing for the house moist. In a general way of the views of silver for his is understood, for every furnace is equipped with a little reservoir for beliating was a farce, a conspiracy. Under the observation of the house of the United States in behalf of Polatish Webster at Philadelpha was a farce, a conspiracy. It was a farce, a conspiracy. It was a farce, a conspiracy. It was a farce is sown from Active for the house of the bear the power of enforcing observed to saving fuel, without any re

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