FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1908.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Propriet E. J. HALE, Jr., Business Manage

THE SPECIAL TAX BONDS-RE-AP-PEARANCE OF J. G. CARLIBLE, THE APOSTATE.

A New York telegram of Saturday's date says:

"Governor Robert B. Glenn, of North Carolina, in a letter received to-day, replying to a communication from Edward L. Andrews, who represents holders of \$11,000,000 of special tax bonds State of North Carolina, which matured three years ago, and were never paid, declared that the Legislature has twice repudiated the bonds and that the State would not pay one cent for them, Governor Glenn declares that North Carolina has acted fairly with the conditions but that it would with its creditors, but that it would not pay for bonds 'conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity.'

"Mr. Andrews urged that a settle ments were being made to donate government for the purpose of a suit, since, under the law, individuals cannot sue a State. The question of payment of the bonds has been the subject matter of interminable litigation. The payment of the bonds was debecause it was urged that the agent who disposed of the bonds failto make proper return to the

A Raleigh telegram of the same date

"The bonds referred to in the New York dispatch are known in North Carolim as "special tax bonds," and were made during the reconstruction riod the State getting nothing. Many of those have been collected by New York parties represented by John G. Carlisle, Henry M. Melville and L. E. hicher and offers to donate large ounts have been made to various tes by these bondholders, so as to have suits brought against North Carolina but have been rejected. Edward L Andrews wrote Governor Glenn to present the matter of paying these bonds to a possible extra session of the Leg-islature with the request for a consitutional amendment election the people vote on paying the bonds. tening, unless this is done, give three millions of the bonds to a loreign nation so as to have suit as no individual can sue a State. The bonds were considered as ent and twice the Legislature has declined to pay them while once in a constitutional election diated them. Governor Glenn e Mr. Andrews declining to do anything but to resist any action brought, that the bonds were "conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity" that he does not believe any State or Nation will harrass North Carolina about them and that Mr. An drews need not write any more, as his threats of suits will avail nothing."

A noteworthy item in these telegrams is the circumstance that the apostate John G. Carlisle, whom Mr. Cleveland seduced from the Democratic faith in 1893 and rewarded with the place of Secretary of the Treasury, appears at the head of the attorneys who are engaged in the vile business described in the telegrams. This business is the collecting the carpet bag "special tax" bonds for the purpose of donating them to various States, foreign as well as American, in return for their entering suit for their payment against the State of North Caro-

Carlisle, before his fall under Mr. Cleveland's influence, was one of the renowned statesmen of the South. He was a faithful Democrat, who eloquently and cogently expounded the Democracy's honest doctrine of hard money, the silver and gold prescribed by the Constitution, and denounced the Republican heresy of flat "money"that is "money" made out of worthless aper, generally called greenbacks. He never recovered from the distrace which his apostasy brought upon him, but sought congenial company among the thimble-rigging lawyers who carry on business in the shadow of Wall street and earn big fees from the bond and stock gamblers there.

Vance said that Mr. Cleveland was not a Democrat, and predicted that he would disrupt the Democratic party by using his great office as President in behalf of some Republican measure or policy. But a short time elapsed efore Vance's prediction came true Mr. Cleveland bottled up the issue of a revenue tariff, upon which the Democracy elected him President, and, by sing Senators and Representa tives with the enormous patronage at his disposal, forced through Congress the Republican doctrine of the gold standard. By this means the country was induced to suffer the continuance in existence of the 350 millions of "rag money" the intrinsically worthless greenbacks, which remain to-day as a standing reproach against our hon-

Except for Mr. Cleveland's heretica act, the orthodox Democratic doctrine of hard money would be the law today, and the dishonest 350 millions of "rag money," which now give us an ovil distinction among the nations,

tany was the fact that, in the ensuing ons of 1894, every Democrati ate at the North went Republican d nothing but the transcendent ge us of Hryan and his rigid adherence orthodox Democracy could have pull d the party together in 1896 and en at it to recover much of the ground wielted by Mr. Cloveland.

The reappearance of the sp sle in his now congenial role of ney for the corrupt holders ? carpet bag bonds of a State of own section, is not only notewore that it comes opportunely as a re-tor to true Democrats that they palen opens, lest the "rag occiring of the Republicans— has to the entertration of that or gold—shall find adherents

The legalizing of "rag money" by he Republican party was the Pando ra's Box out of which have sprung a

the evils of our rollen currency sys

Those who are ignorant of the his ory of the demonetization of silverion's record-will now begin to see the evolution of the ultimate purpose of the conspirators who conceived it The aggrandizement of wealth, result ing in the colossal fortunes which are nenacing the republic, is recognized now as an unmitigated evil. But, while that was the immediate result which the demonetization of silver was designed to effect, the ultimate purpose of the conspirators was still more radical: they secured the retention of the "rag money" principle as part of our governmental system. The 'rag money" principle represents the extreme limit of paternalism; and pa ternalism is the basis of all our mone troubles-including the partnership between Wall Street and the United States Treasury.

WHY THE PANIC WAS BRIEF.

Under the above caption Leslie' Weekly contains an article which we append. Its recapitulation of the tems that go to make up the fine showing which it presents of our abounding prosperity is interesting but all of them pale into insignificance before the refulgence of the "gold output and the "per capita" increase n money circulation. In these two items is to be found explanation of the enormous values attached to the other items, which values rise and fall with the "per capita" of real money. And because the gold supply has increased so largely the values of products which are measured by it have increased in like degree. And beause the products are produced throughout the country and not in Wall street, wealth has been diffused since the inflation of gold set in. And because wealth has been diffused the "rag mony" system of finance, which concentrates the government's money power in Wall street, finds now but a limited field for its evil operation.

There would be no panies if busi ness were done by cash payments on ly. It is abuse of the credit system which makes panics possible. The history of the recent panic discloses the gratifying fact that the abuse of credit which caused it has been confined almost entirely to Wall street.

Says Leslie's Weekly:

As compared with the most recen ond term, our situation at all points has been vastly improved. The treas ury deficit of 1893 makes a sorr showing beside the large surplus of 1907. The \$18,000,000 of an advers balance in our foreign trade in the former year is replaced by a favor able balance of \$447,000,000 in the lat ter year. While Cleveland could no our Treasury gold stock up to the \$100,000,000 mark, even by his suc cessive bond sales amounting to \$262, 000,000 in the aggregate, Roosevelt has a large excess of gold over the \$150,000,000 redemption fund. Our mines which produced \$25,000,000 of gold in 1893, turned out over \$100,000,000 i 1997. The money trade in channel-has increased so much faster than population that the \$23 per capito circulation then has expanded to \$34

Bank clearing and railroad earning which are an accurate index of the of our great activities, have, since 1893, increased in a ratio sev Savings bank deposits have, between those two years, expanded in a far larger proportion than has the number of the working people of the country. These register the great increase in wages which has taken place in the nterval and reflect the advance in the general level of prosperity which taken place in the same period The value of the products of the cou try's farms, which was \$2,500,000,000 in 1893, was according to the report \$7,000,000,000 in 1907. The United States has expanded so rapidly in re-cent years that while we have only 5 per cent of the world's population we produce 20 per cent of the world's wheat, 25 per cent of its gold, 33 per cent of its coal, 35 per cent of its namifactures, 38 per cent of its silver 40 per cent of its iron, 42 per cent of its steel, 52 per cent of its petro-leum, 55 per cent of its copper, 75 per cent of its cotton, and 80 per cent of

These things tell why we are able to get \$90,000,000 of gold from the out-isde world during the recent flurry, although the big government banks of Europe raised their discount rates in the attempt to diminish the stream which we drew to us. These things also tell why it is that the monetary scare through which we are now pas ing will be short and mild compared with the financial disasters which of ten in the past precipitated ther

WALL STREET SPECULATION CAUSED THE PANIC. In an interview at Connellsville Mr.

⁵As to the present financial condi-tion, I believe the cause is to be found in Wall street speculation. Investi-gations have shown fictitious characr of some of the stock and misms ement which has characterized so of the larger corporations. When the of the stock they had been buying they began to dispose of their hold-ings and the resulting shrinkage in values affected some of the New York inks and trust companies close entified with speculative transa

"Runs on these banks frightened other depositors and New York banks finally found themselves unable to return the reserves that had been deposited by outside banks. These outside banks not being able to withdraw their funds have in some cases found it necessary to limit the withdrawals from the funds which they had at hand. I believe the banks throughout the country are for the most part perand including are for the most part per city sound, and there is no reason by the depositors should be afraid leave their snoney in them."

THE SUBSIDIZED PRESS.

and, it will be well for the Des voters to take note of those paper hich call themselves Democratic and aim the right to advise Democrats and yet advocate the principles of the

publican party. When issue is paramount and D ones into possession of Preenate and House, as in 1893, then publicans in the guise of Democrat et the party by the ears over the mey question. When regulation of rusts and railroads is the lasue the seek to divert attention by crying aloud for reform of the tariff. Presi them for reply to the question if they believe in the Democratic doctrine or the tariff-that it can be levied for

revenue only-and you get an evasive answer. And so on. The current issue of The Comm contains an article on the subject which is applicable to less populous

places than New York and Chicago and is as follows:

The Subsidized Press. When at Richmond, Va., last Octo ber, Mr. Bryan referred to the sub-sidized press and said that some of our metropolitan newspapers were being conducted not as newspaper enter rises but as adjuncts of exploiting er terprises and that the owners of the papers employed brilliant editors to chloroform the readers while said owners picked the pockets of the readers. The New York World demanded proof In a speech in New York Mr. Bryan plied to the World's demand and said that it was not necessary to furnish proof in support of a self-evident truth personal controversy with newsp ers. It is a well-known fact that number of the metropolitan papers ar owned by men who are interested in various kinds of exploitation, and M

bitter and continu ous opponents He has not expected fairness from itted rather than injured him. But while the ownership of son hese papers is known to a few, the vidence of their ownership is easily obtainable. One paper, for in stance, is controlled by the e, another is controlled by the Louisville & Nashville railroad, other by the Santa Fe, etc. etc. Other papers are controlled by franchise holding corporations and used to de end anything that such corporations do reloped the fact that a paper had been subsidized by the Southern and if the expense account of the leading railroads could be examined, many editorials could be ex-

Bryan has felt complimented by the

act that all of these papers have bee

It takes a lawsuit to bring out the facts, and the prosecution of John R. Walsh, has brought out a very inter esting fact in connection with his pa patches reporting his trial say tha the Chicago Chronicle, testified tha the paper was operated at a loss from the time it was founded until October 1904, at which time he said the defici was approximately one million and

The report adds: "It is contende by the prosecution that from that time antil the suspension of the paper it was run at a loss of twenty thousand do

It will be remembered that this wa one of the Democratic dailies which left the party in 1896 and supported the Republican ticket. It was so terested in the national honor and in an honest dollar that it deserted the party after the adoption of the Chicago platform. The testimony the Walsh case shows how consistent the owner of the paper was in his effort to defend honesty and honor. Prior to the convention of 1904 the insisted upon the nomina tion of a conservative Democrat an ed the repudiation of Bryan ism. After the convention it becan a straight-out Republican paper o continued until its suspension. The Democratic party was very much reved by its desertion, for its ed torials were an injury to any party it pretended to support, but the testi-mony of Mr. Bradshaw is incresting as showing the manner in which the per was run. Mr. Walsh could not have afforded to sink a million and a half in the paper or to run it at a loss of twenty thousand a month simply as a business enterprise, but he thought it worth that much to him for the defense of the enterprises in which he was engaged. He could sandbag anyone who dared to take the side of the people, and he could praise every man who could be bought or intimidated into a betrayal of a put the Last The Chronicle was not businesa enterprise; it was an adjunc-to Mr. Walsh's various business er terprises if the word business can be used to describe an enterprise con-

tration of the subsidized paper, and there are a number of them in the United States" As a rule they do not have a large circulaton—their policy does not appeal to the confi-dence of people, but they can be used to abuse, denounce, misrepresent and libel such public servants as carry conscience into their work or seek be faithful to their constituents. fortunate that the inside history of Chronicle is being made publ good deal that is going on in the news-paper field. The Chronicle might have en a valuable paper and a money torial policy alienated all except those stupid enough to be deceived by it, and it is complimentary to Chicago and Illinois that the venal and the stupid were not numerous enough make the paper self-supporting.

Victory Items. Dec. 28, 1907. Xmas passed off very quietly here. The people were all quiet and orderly, which speaks well for our little village. Mr. Van Johnson, who has been sich

W. M. Page and family, con, N. C., have recently moved to their new home near here. We gladly welcome them among us.,
Miss Bettie Jordon, of this place, has
gone to Lyon, Ga., to spend the holidays with her brothern. She was accompanied by her father, Mr. Samuel

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Henderson and Miss Lacy Johnson, of Hope Mills, spent Xmas with relatives here. Mr. Kennie Oates, of Butes Creek, spent the holidays with his parents

Miss Mary B. Dairimple, of Alaba-ma is visiting her mother Mrs. Scott ma is visiting her mother Mrs. Scott of this place.

Miss Rosella Godwin visited friends at Hope Mills Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Nancy Oates, who has been visiting her daughter at Jonesboro returned home last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Craven are visiting relatives at Highfall, N. C.

I wish the Observer and its readers a happy New Year.

Take DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder

WASHINGTON LETTER.

ngton, D. C., Dec. 28, 1907.-Ex-Senator Blackburn, now Governo of Panama, is in Washington on leave brings back a radiant acco the progress being made on the lath mus. "Col. Goethals, the Chief Eng neer and the Chairman of the Isthmia progress with the construction Canal", said Senator Blackb to-day. "It is perfectly amazing rate at which they are digging the ditch and the satisfaction and con-tentment of everyone connected with the work. Colonel Goethals is an ideal man to have charge of a big project. He is always perfectly cool and in absolute command of the sitisfactory man to have general super-vision of the work. He has the capacity of selecting the best men and then allowing them a free hand to push the project. His trips to the Isthmus have done good, for big Bill has a smile that won't come off and his handshake is an inspiration to

every man on the job." Asked how living on the Canal Zone ompared with living in Kentucky, the Senator said, that apart from the riends he had to leave behind, life on the Isthmus was decidedly pleascircle of people and the satisfaction one of the greatest undertakings of the uge, and an enterprise which is going benefit the Southern States incal

Politics are seething in Washington just now but it is chiefly Republican whatever as to who was going Four years ago there was no olitics. to be the Democratic candidate while the Republican selection was all cut and dried. Now the situation is entirely reversed. Mr. Bryan is gen-erally conceded to be the choice of his party, while the question of a Reput presidential candidate is still in the air, although during the last wee the progress has been all one way and Taft looks to-day like the almost certain candidate of the Republicans However, there are plenty of Repul cians, who have their scalping-knives charpened for Taft and if they ca catch the big Secretary with his back

The President has just precipitates pretty row in the Navy Departmen by his order that a naval surgeon shall command the hospital ship Relief. The ne of officers of the navy are violent ly opposed to permitting a doctor con the navigating officer reports a squal order calomel and consult his anato mical charts. Senator Hale, of the committee on Naval Affairs, in sists that no doctor should comman ship and threatens to introduce bill prohibiting it. The army officers are greatly rejoiced because they have to stand no end of chaffing over the army surgeons who have received pre ferment. For instance, Major Genera have received his first promotion be cause of his skill at keeping the fee of the infantrymen in good shape. hen there is General Leonard Woo who secured a regiment and special promotion over the heads of hundred: of other officers because he was Mrs. McKinley's family physician and President McKinley never could refuse an favor asked by his wife. Now the rmy officers are addressing every naval officer as "Doctor" and every Naval surgeon as "Admiral," Surgeon General Rixey, who puts his name in the telephone book as "Admiral" Rix-ey, although he has been forbidden to family physician to the President's family is responsible for the Presi dent' decision in the present case.

Postmaster General, who was the loudest Cortelyou shouter in the Republicamp , less than two weeks ago, is now shouting for Taft and applied recently for the position of Taft cam-paign manager. The insignificance ino which the Cortelyou presidentia soom has shrunken is enough to make the unfortunate Secretary weep. In his connection a story has been going the rounds to the effect that Hitchcock was to succeed Vorys, Taft's Ohio manager. Of course there is no truth in the story. Vorys has done too good work in Ohlo to have anyone placed over him by the astute Secretary, but that is what it was printed for.

for the smallest and yet most expensive shipment the Government has ever been for one thousandth of a gram of ra-dium and the price paid for it was charge of the shipment is wondering mineral without danger of its being lost. The Philippine Bureau of Science wishes to use the radium in a series of experiments it is conducting. And the poor Filipinos pay the shot.

Rep. Hobson, who is always a hust-er and constantly springing some new idea, has hit upon a novel one. It consists of a bill providing for the weekly publication of an official jour-nal which is to give briefly the important events in every department of the government, the important official acts of the President and the proceedings of Congress not in fail, as is the case with the Congressional Record, but summarized for busy readers. There is grave question if Mr. Hobson's bill can become a law, but he is in deadly earnest, has published a sample copy of his proposed sheet and helieves, that great good could be accomplished by its publication and ceedings of Congress not in full be accomplished by its publication and distribution by postmasters throughout the country. His idea is, of course, to circulate it free. Incidentally, he would have the paper contain a guide for the use of people who visit Wash-

The chief engineer of the Paname Canal has decided that two locks near Canal has decided that two locks near-sat the Pacific shall be placed four-miles farther from the sea than was originally intended. This will save \$10,000,000 and incidentally will remove the locks further from danger of an enemy's fleet.

A tickling cough, from any; cause, is quickly stopped by Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. And it is so thoroughly harm-less and safe, that Dr. Shoop tells mothers everywhere to give it without mothers everywhere to give it without hesitation even to very young babes. The wholesome green leaves and tender stomatof a lung-healing mountainous shrub, furnish the curative properties to Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. It calms the cough, and heals the sore and sensitive bronchial membranes. No oplum, no choloform, tothing harsh used to injure or suppret. Simply a resinous plant extract, that helps to heal aching lungs. The Spaniards call this shrub which the Doctor uses, "The Sacred herb". Always demand Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. B. E. Sedberry's Son.

COAL MINE FATALITIES IN U. S. VASTLY GREATER THAN IN

A Washington telegram says. The coal mines of the United State up their lives in the mines of this country. As many violent deaths have occurred in the mines during the last six years as during the preceding elev-en years. The number of fatal accidents each year is now double that of the year 1895.

These terrible facts have been gleaned by government experts acting under orders from Secretary Garfield of the interior department.

The conclusions of the experts are found in a bulletin issued to-day on "Coal Mine Accidents; Their Causes

and Preventions."

The statement in the bulletin that seriousness of n.ine explosions may be expected to continue has already proven fateful, for since the words were written the country has been startled with the news of hree mine explosions, costing nearly 500 lives The first explosion occurred in Penn-sylvania in the early part of Dember and cost 32 lives. lowed the Monongah mine disaster in West Virginia, with a loss of nearly 400 lives, and the explosion bama the other day, with 61 lives

Joseph H. Holmes, chief of the technologic branch, in summing the situation says:

The figures given in this report inthe coal mines of this country, and that the number of these accidents caused directly or indirectly by mine explosions has been steadily increas ing. It is also indicated that this in crease has been due in part to the ack of proper and enforceable mine regulations; in part to the lack of reliable information concerning the explosives used in mining and the onditions under which they can sed safely in the presence of the gas and dust encountered in the mines, and in part to the fact that in the relopment of coal mining not only is the number of miners increasing out many areas from which coal being taken are either deeper or farther from the entrance where good entilation is more difficult and the dangerous accumulations of explosive

gas more frequent.
"The increase both in the numbe nd seriousness of mine explosions during the past few years may be expected to continue unless, through vestigations, such as have proved effective in other coal producing information can be ob ountries, tained and published concerning the explosives used, the conditions under which they may be used safely and conditions which for health and safety. Such infor nation may serve as an intelligen basis both for legislative enactment and for agreements among persons ssociated with mining operat The bulletins show that in all Eu utput of coal has increased greatly number of deaths per 1,000 instead of increasing as in this country has ndergone a marked decrease. decrease has been due, the bulleting says, to the effect of mining legisla

tion in those countries for the prohas been made possible by governmen astion in establishing testing stations for the study of the problems relative to the safety in mining.

LAWSON'S IDLE PROPOSITION.

Raleigh News and Observer.] Tom Lawson wishes also to rur olitics. No other man is so desir ous to have a hand in every pie ex cept Roosevelt. Now Lawson wants he national ticket to be The Roosevelt for President and John A. Johnson for Vice President. Birmingham Age-Herald has this ready bolted the ticket for he is an active supporter of William J. Bryan.' ins also bolted by declaring that would not run again.

FIRST PRINCIPLES OF CIVICS.

Dr. William E. Chancellor.] The first moral law of the State is to give security to life, to liberty, and Philippine Government resent to Washington and for the smallest and yet moral law of the State is to secure the ablest men for the conduct of its affairs. A third moral law of the State is to so exercise its powers and perform its function promote the welfare of society called upon to make. Its order was From these moral laws for the State follow two for the individual as a citizen. In a democracy no man can e a good man who is not ready to be a public man. This is a hard doc rine. No other can preserve the re-ublic. It may be no other can now edeem the republic. The second moral law for the citizen is never to de sire the government to serve his pri vate interests, whether with or with-out the detriment of others. This law nost searching criticism of things as

FROM THE PINE WOODS Hyomei's Aromatic Air is Guarantee to Cure Catarrh.

for the cure of catarrh, the air you breathe is like that on the mountains high above the sea level, where the ine woods fill the air with aromatic healing that gives health and strength to those suffering from diseases of the respiratory organs. The healing alsams of Hyomei reach the most emote air cells of the throat, nos and lungs, destroying all catarrhal germs and giving quick relief and

aculous cures of catarrh, often restor-ing health in chronic cases that had given up all hope of recovery. At the first symptoms of catarrhal ouble use Hyomei and see how quickly you get relief and cure. The complete outfit costs but one dollar, and is sold by Sedberry's Pharmacy under a guarantee to refund the money if it does not give satisfaction.

Rank Foolishness.

"When attacked by a cough or a cold, or when your throat is sore, it is rank foolishness to take any other medicine than Dr. King's New Discovery;" says C. O. Eldridge, of Empire, g. Ga. "I have used New Discovery seven years and I know it is the best remedy on earth for coughs and colds' croup, and all throat and lung troubles. My children are subject to croup, but New Discovery quickly fures every attack." Known the world over as a the King of throat and lung remedies. Sold under guarantee at B. E. Sedberry's Son's drug store. 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

BRYAN AS A "RUBBER STAMP."

To the New York Sun's qu'is the Democratic National ne y a stamp?" Mr. Jennings, of Phil

"It is quite likely that after March t, 1969, the Democratic party will be a rubber stamp, and large enough a rubber stamp, and large enough to blot out all remembrance of the party of special privilege, the party of a rotten tariff, the party of preda-tory monopolies, together with the Big Stick and sundry other tiresome things that now infeat the places of power.

The face of the rubber stamp will be the face of Bryan."

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

"Some lessons of value, therefore, are to be learned, and among them are tivated that a money system strongly resting on gold makes panics impossi-ble. It is a false notion. The belief has had wide acceptance that a high prowhich come only under low tariffs. That is quite as false as the other. The belief prevails to a greater or less extent that a particular politica party possesses the exclusive power of governing the country in freedom from financial disaster and industrial reapses. That is even more false than either of the other beliefs. Panics or financial crises are made possible only by the existence of the credit system and the credit system exists under the gold standard as under any other money standard, and it is in operation whether tariffs are high or low, or whether the Republican party is power or not."

NOBILITY'S DESCENDENTS.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat dis es titles, nobility and flunkeyism with so much good sense that we com mend its observations for careful rusal. It hits the bull's eye in this

"As to titles of nobility, there are perhaps a dozen families in this country who are able to show a descent under geneological forms, from cor at least it must strike snobs and flunkeys as strange, that these families have never asserted their claims, nev er had their pedigrees printed, never have spread the branches of their family trees in the newspapers, and never will. This is due to combination of high qualites, each one of without the titles they might claim First, it shows the fine pride of dis daining to mourn, in public, what the world would call a departed giory. Next, it is the expression of the con-tempt of proud and independent spirits of the gaudy baubles which cravens and footmen worship. astly, since all of these families run back to the Revolutionary days, and all of them in that day were it is the survival of a fine and splendid American patriotism, higher, perhaps because its earliest ancestors here were published in court circulars, eerages, and other inane publications n which the royalty and nobility o that day, as of this, made themselves

ake believe gentility of this repub lic, where we profess to despise ty and proclaim personal worth the only real test of manhood!

CAN THIS BE TRUE?

Marshville Home. It now seems the policy of aspiring politicians in the South, and especial ly in North Carolina, to make a stren ous campaign in the interest of the morals of their constituents. Designing politicians always keep themselves in harmony with public opinion, and opinion changes, and no oftener. State—the men who had the courage to stand for prohibition when public sentiment was against prohibition, are the men who deserve the credit and honor, but they are not the ones who are making the biggest noise in favor of temperance now. It's the place hunting politicians that are using the mighty popular theme, and the politi clans are using it for all it is worthafter real temperance workers got in sight of victory and after there was no doubt as to where public opinion would be.

Christmas is about over. Every-thing passed off nicely over this way, a few had their hands burned

with fireworks. December is still giving us rainy weather. The roads are getting pretty sloppy. The streets in Fayette-ville are the worst I ever saw them. The people dread to travel on the street from the Clarendon bridge to and theory. The offer and throug the city.

The New Year will soon be upon s. Everyone ought to thank God for the many blessings during the past year and thank Him that we are spar ed to start out through another year Now, lets turn over a new leaf, for the New Year, and see how close we can live to God. The public school teachers are go

ing back to their schools after spend ing Xmas at home.

Miss Leola Giles, the Judson school teacher went up home near Raleigh to spend Xmas. She will be back Thurs-

lay night. Mr. E. S. Sanders, from Georgia, war over to see us a few days ago.

Mr. Ed. Harris and Mr. Craven, o Montgomery county, near Mt. Gliead have been visiting in this section in

THE LATE MR. I. D. BLACK. Mr. Isham Douglas Black, whose re ent death was briefly noted in these olumns, was a native of Pender coun ty, having been born there on the 19th of January, 1851. He was a son of Rev. Duncan Black, an alumnus of the old Donald

son Academy and an honored member of the Synod of North Carolina, most of his ministerial work being in Duy lin and Pender counties. Mr. Black is survived by five broth-

Mr. Black is survived by five brothers, Mr. H. C. Black, of Gulfport, Miss.; Rev. J. S. Black, of Newport, Tenn.; Mr. Stnart Black, of Pender county; Mr. Dan Black, of Simpson, Texas, and Dr. Thomas Black, of Knoxville, Tenn.; two sisters, Miss Mary S. Black and Mrs. J. G. Stokes, of Burgaw, N. C.; his wife and four daughters, Misses Mary, Janie, Emmie and Louise, all of whom reside in Fayetteville.

Mr. Black was possessed of the "kindiy heart and large hand" which gave him a rich heritage of friends among all classes of people. No one ever appealed in vain to him for help or accommodation—indeed, he was

generous to a fault.

He bore a long period of failing health with such fortitude and patience that few of his friends realized that the end was so near.

We trust that after life's fitful fever
he sleeps well.

SCOTCH LASSIE

The costlest and most tedious en which has occupied the criminal cour of the country within these twen years or more has wound its s length along until it has finally reed the supreme court of the United States and the justice of the fine and imprisonment imposed upon Greene and Gaynor, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government, has been confirmed by that high tribunal.

It is earnestly hoped that the re-sources of the law have now been exhausted and that the men who were found guilty of robbing the government of militons of dollars will pass

The morals of the country have repeived no benefit from this illustra ion of the power of wealth to emp the machinery of the law and the tai-ent of the lawyers in defeating the ends of justice. The trial of Captain Oberlin M. Carter, who was convicted of participating in the conspiracy and sharing the ill-gotten gains, was tedi-ous enough, in all conscience, and yet ne has not only served the sentence to which he was condemned, but has been released so long ago that he has almost forgotten his Leavenworth ex-

And yet the men who were associa ed with him in the contract work at Savannah have continued to take advantage of every technicality known to the law, enjoying in the meantime an unusual degree of liberty, while their case was taken to the very privy coun-cil of the king of England on that side of the water and to the supreme cour of the country on this side.

Accepting as true the verdict of the lower court that Greene and Gaynor profitted by their conspiracy to de-fraud the government, the conclusion irresistable that they have been en abled by those frauds, involving millions of dollars, to hold the law in abeyance for all these years, while nalefactors of less wealth have had to take their punishment. It is in tances like these which irritate mind of the laymen and undermine which is the bed-rock of every organ

zed government. Just why these convicted criminals should be treated more leniently than nother has never been apparent. The proverbial way of the transgressor has ot been as hard as the circumstance emanded. The nature and extent of their punishment has served to arous cynical sneer at the law rather than is earnestly hoped, now that the has passed upon the case and has ourt, that we shall hear no more of ad punishment will be carried out in

Mont-View. his turm marks a decided adva

diss Clarke's untiring efforts coup ed with those of the patrons. She is work. She is a graduate of Red Springs Female College and a most excellent musical scholar and takes a great pride in training the children to sing. She is organist of the Pres-byterian church at Manchester. It was mainly through her efforts that the "Old North State" float was got-ten up and exhibited at the Cumber-land fair, which was the admiration of so many and was a close seco Eastover for the first prize offered by the Cumberland County Agricultural society, and, in fact, it was expressed by good judges that the Old North State had it beat, but the awarding committee seemed to think otherwise We hope to have special tax in this district by another year, so we can have at least a six months school and

amply assistant help. The management of Manchester cotton mill has put in some new ma-chinery of the latest pattern and contemplate replacing all the old machi-nery at an early date. This mill is said to send some very fine yarns to the Northen markets. Mr. Robertson and son are practical mill men and know how to get all out of machinery there is in it. We welco enterprising men among us and hope

The sporting season is now on, and Buckthorne Lodge is a lively scene of hunters and dogs. We learn they are having good success catching foxes and bagging game. Mr. Jordon is an enthusiastic sportsman and said to be one of the best shots in the State. It is rarely the case a bird escapes his aim. He seems to enjoy hunting great-

The Croatan Lodge is still doing business at the old stand. Gen. Gill, the principal of the company was down to the lodge recently. He is a whole-sole old gentleman and seems to take well to the piney woods_and

Mr. Wadlington is a clever and confriends here. He is a Guilford man. and its readers. SCRIBO.

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