SIMPLE REMEDY FOR LA GRIPPE. La gippe coughs are dangerous as they frequently develop into pneumonia. Foley's Honey and Tar not only stops the cough but heals and strengthens the lungs so that no serious results need be feared. The general uine Foley's Honey and Tar contains no harmful drugs and is in a yellow package. Refuse substitutes. McDuf-fie Drug Store (O. O. Souders, Prop.)

The finest Coffee Substitute ever made has recently been produced by Dr. Shoop, of Racine, Wis. You don't have to boil it twenty or thirty min-utes. "Made in a minute" says the doctor. "Health Coffee" is really the closest Coffee Imitation ever produced. Not a real grain of Coffee in it either. Health Coffee Imitation is made from pure toasted cereal or grains, with malt, nuts, etc. Really it would fool an expert—were he to un-knowingly drink it for Coffee. L. C.

This is Worth Remembering.
Whenever you have a cough or cold,
just remember that Foley's Honey and
Tar will cure it. Do not risk your health by taking any but the genuine. It is in a yellow package. McDuffle Drug Store (O. O. Sonders, Prop.)

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Real Estate bought and sold
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Titles examined, conveyances made,
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Real Estate: \$200 lot Rowan street \$200; lot Hhisboro street \$200, one best lots Areenal-Haymonnt; \$75 lots Rowan street extended; \$100 hrookside Ave; \$1500 new \$700m house Broad street; \$500 new store, Campbellton, renks for \$7, \$2500 store Person street; \$1000 new \$1000 Monne Place, at Ardinas; \$1000 house Routh Winslow street; \$1000 house Rates at Ardinas; \$1000 for acres river farm with timber; \$2000 \$77 acres near Hasford; \$3000 100 acres Falls of Rockfish; \$4000 large house, farm, \$64 acres. Kingsbury, \$20 to \$200 lots Northwest Fayetteville; \$50 to \$150 ten remaining lots Fairground Park.

\$50068-Mortgagers; \$500 dity mortgage 6 per cent. semi-annually, advance; 5 shares Scottlab Fire Insurance stock.

SUNNYSIDE FLORAL NURSERY, Lock Box 55. Telephone 49. Fayetteville, N. C.

We have a fine lot of plants especially prepared for CHRISTMAS.

Ardissias (Christmas berries) full of berries, 75c. each. Sago Palms, 75c. to \$2.00 each. Other Palms from 75c. CUT FLOWERS.

Carnations, White Hyacinths and Narcissus, \$1.00 per dozen. Order early.



NEWSPAPER POSTAGE AND NEWSPAPERS ON CREDIT.

We had occasion, the other day, to write about the Postoffice Department's new ruling concerning the longcredit newspapers (so-called), and to express our hearty approval of it. We find the subject discussed at length in the American Press, the newspaper technical journal, published at Philadelphia, whose article we append

In 1855, the Observer adopted the

eash-in-advance system, and to this it adhered rigorously until the end, (March 11, 1865). It was the only newspaper in the State which pursued this almost indispensable policy. We say almost indispensable, because the price of newspapers is such a trifle and newspaper accounts are so small that they are not collectible; that is, it costs more to collect them, in localities other than the place of issue, than the amount of the account. The result of the Observer's ante-bellum eash-in-advance policy was that, it creatly prespered, the paper being valed by its subscribers, who grew rapdly in numbers. The post-bellum Observer has pursued the same policy as nearly as the changed conditions permit. It is probably due to this circumstance coupled, of course, with the fact that both the ante-bellum and postbellum Observer have adhered to the true newspaper policy of giving every person and every interest a hearing in its colmuns—it is probably due to these circumstances that the Observer is the only one of the nearly two-score of papers started here since the war which has been able to make the two ends meet, in this generally unprofitable newspaper field.

As we have said, there is no difficulty in getting an unlimited circulation, if a newspaper publisher chooses the American Press calls a "mail-order journal"-a mere advertising sheet, or circular, such as any job office can turn out. The recipients of such a sheet soon discover its character, and pay little attention to the advertisenents which it carries. How different the eagerness with which every advertisement is scanned in those highclass journals, which decline to serve those who do not care enough for them to pay the trifling cost, which obey the ethics of their high calling, which represent no special interest, and which render their existence certain by the practice generally of sound business methods.

So many ignorant persons have invaded the newspaper field since the upheaval of 1861-5-as, also, the field of the law practice and other such vocations-that the function of the newspaper, its tremendous power and its responsibility, has been lost sight of to a great extent. Everything, therefore, which tends to mark the distinc- in spite of opposition of his own party. tion between the real newspaper, which circulates only among those who are able and willing to pay for it, and the 'mail-order" sheet, or other sham newspaper which goes free under the guise of "long-credit," is to be welcom-

Says the American Press: Postal Reform.

The Waterville (Me.) Sentinel had two articles recently criticising the postoffice department for recent dulngs affecting subscriptions and samele copies. In regard to subscriptions the Sentinel quotes the folling ruling of the department:
"A reasonable time will be allowed

publishers to secure renewals of subscriptions, but unless subscriptions are expressly renewed after the term for which they are paid within the following periods—dailles within three months, triweeklies within six months, semi-weeklies within nine months weeklies within one year—they shall not be counted in the legitimate list of subscribers, and copies mailed on account thereof shall not be accepted for mailing at the second class postage rate of 1 cent a pound, but may be mailed at the transient second class postage of 1 cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof, prepaid by stamps affixed. The right of a publisher to extend credit for subscriptions to his publication is not denied or questioned, but his compliance or non-compliance with this regulation will be taken into consideration in determining whether the publication is entitled to transmission at the second class post-

age rates."
The Sentinel says the bulk of subscribers to papers outside of the big cities do not pay subscriptions in advance or renew them promptly when they expire and contends that to enforce such a regulation would cut down the subscription of the average paper in Maine, it says) to one-half. It is doubtless true that too many country papers now carry their sub-scribers for a considerable length of time after their subscriptions have expired. The custom had its origin in much more lax in-newspaper ofwere much more lax in-newspaper.
fices than they are to-day, and it is
hard to break the halt. Whether the new postal regulation will work a real hardship to country papers is another

The subscription price to anewspa-per in the majority of cases is a very small amount. There are few sub-scribers but could pay it regularly and would if compelled to do so. The newspaper is usually a lenient creditor

and therefore comes last.

This ruling of the postoffice department might turn out to be a blessing in disguise to the country press. The experience of G. P. Browne of Anderson, S. C., printed in The American. Press of Dec. 21, tends to support this view. While he lost some subscribers there is hardly a publisher who would not consider Mr. Browne's move a

one-indeed, a fine business

indefinitely free on the pretext of long

The country paper will certainly no be injured by the cutting down of the free circulation of mail order journals. t is a pity the government cannot distinguish between the two, for the mail order journal is the chief sinner in this respect and is responsible for burden-ing the mails with tons of matter printed for the sole purpose of carrying advertising.

FOR AN APPEAL TO CONSCIENCE -"THE TIME IS RIPE" SAYS BRYAN.

A telegram from Omaha, Nebraska

says:

Four hundred guests were prese at the annual gathering of the Jack-sonian Club of Nebraska at its celebration to-night of the occasion when 'Old Hickory" and his host routed the British from New Orleans.

William J. Bryan was the guest of onor and other Democrat leaders of more or less prominence in nationa and State politics had places at the speaker's table.

"The Moral element in Pending Is-sues," was the subject of Mr. Bryan's ddress. He spoke in part as follows: "No question is ever settled until the moral element in the question is discussed and decided; nothing but a noral issue—that is an issue involv ng justice-stirs the heart. Andrew lackson addressed himself to the mor al nature and aroused a moral enthu siasm that outlived his period. The time is ripe for another appeal to conscience and indications point to a creater study of public questions from an ethical standpoint. The corrupting nfluences which have flowed from mercenary politics have at last excited attention and there is a searching of men and of measures such as has not been known in recent times.

"The president's popularity is largely if not entirely due to the belief among the masses that he wants to do what is right and he is trying to secure justice to those who have been unjustly dealt with. He has made many mistakes and great ones, but these mistakes have to a large extent been overlooked by those who believe to convert his publication into what that his heart is right and that he means well. This is only an indica-tion of public attitude. Another indication is to be found in the influence of the voters.

"Not since the war have party line hung so loosely and this is the natural result when the voters become earnest in their desire that wrong shall be verthrown and right vindicated.

"People differ as to the relative im ortance of the different issues, some placing trusts first, some regarding the tariff question as paramount, and others believing the railroad question most important. But the fact is they all point to the same issue and that those who take the people's side on one of these questions is likely to take the people's side on either of the other two. The issue presented in each and all of these questions is whether the government shall be administered in the interests of a few favorites or in the interest of the whole people

whether all the people shall be taxed that a few may be enriched." A feature of almost every speech of the evening was praise of President Roosevelt, who, it was claimed, had been carrying out many of the princi-ples of the Democrat platform in 1896

MR. BUSBEE'S ROANOKE ISLAND PAINTINGS.

The Raleigh News and Observer contains the subjoined account of Mr. Jacques Busbee's paintings of scenes about Roanoke Island. How wonderfully the story of that first settlement of the English in America has grown and expanded since Dr. Hawks gave to us those reproductions of pictures, maps and documents from the British archives, fifty years ago! What many then received with indifference, if not with scepticism, all the school children are now familiar with.

Says our Raleigh contemporary Roanoke Island Exhibit-Mr. Jacques Busbee's Thirteen Paintings of Historic Localities Now on View at El-

At Elington's Art Store there are on exhibition to-day the series of thirteen landscape paintings of Roanoke Island localities historically connected with the "Lost Colony," Fort Raleigh and the birth-place of Virginia Dare, which were painted last summer Mr. Jacques Busbee and exhibited in the Historical building at Jamestown as a part of this State's very creditable exhibit there.

As commemorating the first actual settlement of English in America, the Roanoke island scenes were considered highly important in connection with the Jamestown Exposition commemorative of the first permanent settlemen, which was made wenty-two years later. In order that Roanoke laland and the Walter Raleigh Expedition might be emphasized at James town, the State Historical Commission requested Mr. Busbee to go to Roanoke and pant the historic localities as they exist ot-day for the purpose of exhibiting them in connection with the copies of the old and quaintly executed "White Pictures" in the British Museum. Mr. Busbee spent sex weeks on the Island and the resulting landscapes reveal the fact that the artist caught the inspiration of the

past that lingers about the place.

The thirteen paintings consist of one distant view of Roanoke Island, as seen from Nag's head, eleven scenes along the beach on which landings were effected by the expedition of exploration under Amadas and Barlow 1584, and the colony under Sir Richard Greenville, 1585, with a remaining ainting of the site of old "Fort Raleigh," now a cleared space in the midst of drooping live oaks, in which a memorial slab is placed in commemoration of the colony and of the birth

of Virginia Dare, and the baptism of Chief Manteo, "Lord of Roanoke." The paintings themselves hold an individuality that leaves the impression of being particular and significant places—not the mere conventiona coast landscape. At the same time they are animate of the sea, producing a sense of space and air, of flying cloud and shifting sand, that is full of wise one—indeed, a fine business stroke.

There is one class of publications that would suffer far more than the country paper, and that is doubtless this class the government is after. As the Minneapolis Tribune says, "The department has been trying to get rid of carrying periodicals that collect a nominal subscription price once to get in the second class and are continued."

Cloud and shifting sand, that is full of the life and motion of nature passing eternally over the barren spaces on which the early adventurers' hopes were set. Roanoke appeals to the artist in color changes, the Italian blue of its skies, the infinitude of color schemes throughout the day, the brilliancy of its sea-grasses and the tones of its yellow, creamy sands. These phases in the second class and are continued so that the series is one of striking

brilliancy of color which yet rewards a closer inspection with the subtleness and delicacy of tone that fixes the scenes produced with the individuality that is their charm. The fascination of Roanoke Island, untranslatable into words, is evidenced by the strang colony from the four quarters of th

world that are centered there like driftwood in the center of a whirlpool. That fascination the painting justify, while they do not explain it. That fascination the paintings

PAVE THE STREETS.

If the principal thoroughfares of Fayetteville are not paved at once, our glorious prospects of growth and great prosperity will receive a serious check. Can any one explain why the matter has been delayed? It is a rear since the Legislature gave the city authority to hold an election to decide whether or not the voters and taxpayers wish the streets paved. A recent form of petition was carried tround for signatures, viz: to the urgent request that the authorities call an election for this purpose. The taxpayers and voters were practically manimous in signing it. Still there is no response. Not one word of expla-

naton has been given.

It has been suggested that the city's credit has been exhausted by the issue of \$100,000 for the waterworks purchase and for sewerage; that 'the attempt to negotiate a sale of more bonds would fail, and the failure would damage (2) our credit and that the foolish mistake which the authorities made in not accepting the offer by responsible parties to instal a complete sewer system, ten years ago, free of charge to the city, instead of the present makeshift system, and in exhausting the city's credit to buy waterworks when the waterworks were already here, would be revealed to the public. It has been rumored that threats have been made that an injunction would be gotten out against the issue of bonds; but there were similar rumors affoat when the waterworks bonds were about to be issued. What reason is there to suppose that the same influences which stayed the hands of the threateners (if any there were) in the waterworks case would not operate to bottle up the threateners (if any there be) in this case?

However all this may be, it is "a condition, not a theory" which confronts us, and it is not an occasion, when the public necessity should be weighed against the feelings of those responsible for our present alarming municipal affairs. The very life of the town may be at stake.

Action! Action! is what the cir. cumstances demand.

PROGRESS OF CENTRALIZATION.

The progress of centralization, via Wednesday, the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives detroduced by Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, providing that from a final decision by a court of the United States in a proceeding in habeas corpus where the detention complained of is by virtue of process issued out of a State court, no appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States shall be allowed unless the Federal court by which the final decision was rendered or a justice of the Supreme Court shall be of the opinion that there exists a probable cause for an appeal. "In this event. says a telegram, "on allowing the appeal, the probate cause shall be certified by its determinor."

THE GOVERNOR'S CALL FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

The Governor's call for the re-assembling of the Legislature in extra session, referred to by us yesterday. is as follows:

Proclamation by the Governor. To the Honorable the General Assem-By and with the advice of the Council of State, and the attorneys

employed to represent the State of North Carolina. .I, R. B. Glenn, Governor of the State of North Carolina, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon me of Article Three, Section Nine, of the Constitution, do Issue this my proclanation, convening the General Assembly, in extra session on Tuesday, the 21st day of January, 1908, on which day, at 11 o'clock a. m., the senators and members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of North Carolina are hereby notified and requested to meet in their respective Raleigh, to consider the following

specific purpose: 1st. To amend, modify, strengthen, change or repeal Chapter 216, Laws of 1907, prescribing the maximum charges railroad companies may make for transporting passengers in North Carolina, and Chapter 217, Laws 1907, preventing unjust discriminations in freight rates, and to fix the maximum

charges therefor.

For information of members of the Legislature, all papers are requested to make notice of this proclamation. In Witness thereof, I, R. B. Glenn, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, have hereun-

to set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State. Done at our City of Raleigh, this the 8th day of January, 1908, and in the one hundred nd thirty-second year of our American Independence. R. B. GLENN.

the Governor A. H. ARRINGTON, Private Secretary.
Following this Prolamation the Gov-nor gave out this letter:

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAR-OLINA: In another place will be seen my proclamation convening the General Assembly of the State, to meet at the Capitol in Raieigh on Tuesday, the

Assembly is deemed necessary.

The specific and only purpose for which the Legislature is convened is,

to consider the terms of agreement offered by me to the various railroads, and accepted by all of them save one which one accepts all of the terms except the proposition of an interstate rate, concerning which it says it has no power to act, but doubtless circumstances will regulate the rate as

The terms are as follows: The Legislature will be asked to inrease the flat rate of 2 1-4 cents now n force to a flat rate of 2 1-2 cents: allow a charge of 15 cents when ersons board a train without a tick t, when such ticket could have been rocured at station; also to repeal the present law, with penalties, etc.
If this is done the railroads agre on their part, to

1st. A flat rate of 2 1-2 cents per mile for intrastate passenger travel with an extra charge of fifteen cents each against persons boarding a train without a ticket except at stations where there are no agents. 2nd, Two thousand mile books, in

trastate, interchangeable with such of the solvent roads of the State as will consent, at two cents per mile, good for heads of firms and employes, not exceeding a total number of five, the names to be furnished at the time of purchase of mileage books, and en-3rd. One thousand mile books, in-

trastate, and interchangeable with such of the solvent roads of the State as will consent. Hmited to one individ ual, at two cents per mile, and good to one year from date of purchase the name of the purchaser to be furnished at the time of the purchase of the book and entered thereon. 4. Five hundred mile books at two and one-quarter cents per mile, good members thereof, intrastate, and non

interchangeable, the names of the families to be furnished at the time of purchase and entered thereon. All of the above mentioned rates, except the five hundred mile book, to apply also to interstate travel to points on the line of this company in the States of Virginia, Cennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina Georgia, and Alabama, and to

oints on such of the other lines in hese States as will consent thereto. All of these mileage books, wheth r intrastate of interstate, to be limited to one year from date of purchase and redeemable, charging for the par used at two and one-half cents per mile. In my judgment it would be bette

for the State to adopt these dates

which give mileage books and an in

erstate rate, in preference to letting the flat rate of 2 1-4 cents remain in It is further agreed that these rates ere to be tried for a year, and then f found objectionable, application to e made for modification of the same

to the Corporation Commission, with power in them to modify same subject to appeal as at present. In my judgment and in the judg-ment of all whom I have consulted, he terms made are just and equitable and I sincerely trust that the Legisla-

ture, when it assembles, will ratify what has been done. I tried to get the family mileage the Federal judiciary, continues. On books fixed at two cents, but the railroads contended with some force, that this would virtually put a rate of two cents in vogue in the State, which was cided to report favorably the bill in- too low, so the State agreed to the 2 1-4 cent rate-the railroads on their part agreeing to pay \$17.500 towards liquidating the expenses of the State in convening the Legislature, and for court costs.

South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and probably Virginia, will have the same rates,—thus giving a uniform system throughout the entire South which is a thing very much to I have given these facts to the pub

lic so that they will thoroughly understand the object of the convening of the Legislature. R. B. GLENN.

RASCALLY CORPORATIONS CAUSED THE PANIC.

Now that the smoke has cleared away, it is apparent that the recent panic was caused by the rascality of the overcapitalized corporations and closed? of the Wall Street gamblers who live upon dealings in their stocks. The circumstance that the panic was shortommunities, which has resulted from the unexpected inflation of gold, which in turn has raised the price of cotton from 5 cents to over double that and other raw material produced by the farms in like proportion.

until some 10 years ago, was due to he demonetization of silver and to the iquidation caused by preparations for the resumption of specie payments in place of the dishonest "money" of the war period. Nothing but the abounding resources of this virgin land could have withstood the act of doubling the stringent effects of the return to specie payments by the totally unnecessary addition of the demonetization of silver. If the government had been in the hands of statesmen, instead of the amateurs, or boors who have controlled it for most of the period since 1865, the resumption of specie payments-a herculean accomplishment, of itself-would have been tempered by every device known to financial science. Instead, it was contemporaneous destruction of half of the real money supply.

The Wall street stock gamblers, and their aiders, abettors and beneficiaries. understood all this thoroughly, and they "played" the ignorant people "for all they were worth" by fomenting the revolt in the Democratic party which has cursed the country since 1893

The bold declaration of that Yale University professor, who was also and thirty-seven millions were absorb a paid agent of Wall Street and whose address we published a year ago, that gold was getting so plentiful that it was time to demonetize it and substitute 21st day of January, 1908 at eleven of the control of the central o'clock a. m., but I deem it best to issue this statement to the public, explaining more at length why at this Street intention to repeat the squeez-

time an extra session of the General ing process of 1873-1893. But the people had been educated by the Demo cratic campaigns of 1896 and 1900 and the liquidation of 1907-8 has chiefly hit the would-be squeezers.

The reader will find an interesting article on sundry details of this panic, printed elsewhere, entitled "A Year End Survey."

CURRENT COMMENT.

York World, which used to be constantly held up to ridicule as the worst of the "Yellow Journals," is now spoken of by the Republican press, and their allies who call themselves Democratic, only with the great est respect. The public has forgotter the epithet, "Yellow Journal," and i s as though it never existed. Yet the World is precisely what it was when it was supporting the Democratic ticket in the greater part of the campaigns of 1896 and 1900. The explanation is that now-along with the Republican Washington Post and the Black Republican New York Sun-it is trying to defeat Bryan for the nomination. We said this change is amusing; but it is ather a thing to be mourned over, when one considers how largely the public is at the mercy of the subsidized press. A wave of the wand, and they all sing in unison, or keep silent 'in seven languages," as the slang has

An excange says: "This country has never had but one President John on and they tell us he didn't hav out half a chance." Would not the fol owing convey the writer's meaning, viz: "This country has had but one President Johnson and they tell us e had but half a chance"?

The Black Republican New York Sun has joined the Republican Washngton Post in advising the Democrats o drop Bryan.

A YEAR-END SURVEY.

One year ago the New York Journal of Commerce sought a forecast of the anciers. Stuyvesant Fish spoke as

In point of time, a great industrial crisis is due, and there are many indications of its being imminent.

He and he alone appears to have oretold the future so exactly and as istening with special attention to what he has to say of the causes of phophecy it was based upon "the extravagant absorption of capital in Wall street speculation, when there was not enough for the legitimate demands of trade and industry."

To-day he says, "The scarcity of liquid capital, while more acute in the points out that this scarcity was n upbuilding navies and in maintain- taken very seriously, ing armies, and by unproductive in-

Turning to our own situation in particular, he says that the money pan- in discussing the question. "He is the he absolute and long-continued dis- his chances of success are brighter rust by investors at home and abroad this time than ever before, regardless of American corporate management and methods. Nothing in the commercial situation brought it about. It was GOVERNOR HOKE SMITH ON RAIL due to the distrust produced by revelations made by state and federal investigations-not to the investigations themselves, but to the corrup-

tion which they disclosed. On top of the mad frenzy of specu lation in 1906 and the necessity for liquid capital to carry on the legitimate business of the country, what was the record of new securities issued during the year which has just

It was the most tremedous in the history of the American republic. The Journal of Commerce has been it some pains to compile the record, lived is due to the wealth of the rural and it is little short of startling. The amount of new securities authorized last year was two billion one hundred It would have taken two-thirds of all the money in the United States to

buy them It was impossible to dispose of this mass of new securities, for they came in addition to three billions more gency which began in 1873 and lasted which had been issued during the two years previous. Five billions of new securities in

three years, when all the money in the country amounted to but little nore than three billions! Small wonder that a great portion of last year's securities remained undigested, and cramped the very vitals of the country.

issued last year, only a billion three hundred and ninety-four millions were issued, and the attempt to digest even pains in the financial gastronomy. Perhaps it would be interesting to examine the nature of some of these

Of the two billions of new securities

securities in detail. The amount of railroad bonds authorized was seven hundred and seventy million six hundred and seventy-seven thousand, of which four and forty millions and a half were issued. The amount of railroad notes authorized was two hundred and sixty-two millions, while even aggravated beyond measure by the more than that amount was issued The amount of railroad stocks author ized was five hundred and thirty-six million three hundred and sixty thousand, of which two hundred and fortynine millions were issued. So the railroad alone authorized the

> of securities, of which nearly a billion were absorbed. The volume of industrial securities turned out by the printers and engravers amounted to only five hundred and thirty-three and a half mil-lions, of which nearly four hundred

issue of more than a billion and a half

These are tremendous figures, but they should be kept carefully in mind by any one who honestly desires to understand the underlying causes of the troubles through which we have pass-

For six years we have been inviting the day of wrath, and here lately it

combination and speculation set it long ago, when the billion dollar stee trust was formed and the trans-Atlan tic steamship lines were merged and madmen were bidding a thousand dollars a share for stock in Jim Hill's railroads. It afforded a long-sought opportunity for a lot of "promoters" to get hold of New York banks for purposes of exploitatin rather than legitimate banking—and this house of cards fell only the other day when Heinze and his confederates were force ed to the wall by their copper corner, immediately preceding the Knicker bocker climax. All the ramification It is amusing to note that the New simply carry us back to overcapitalization and speculation, in the face of a growing distrust of corporate meth-

Is it the part of wisdom to relinquish the fruits for which we have paid so dearly? Having etherized the patient, shall we refrain from cutting out the cancer because he is a little sick at the stomach?

In this connection Mr. Stuyvesant Fish says, in The New York Evening Post-to which we are indebted for much reliable data:

These inquiries, state and feder al, have been going on for nearly three years. The guilty parties show no signs of repentance, much less of making restitution. Nor have the chief offenders resigned or been removed from the positions of trust and confidnce which they have so greatly and fre-quently abused, to their own profit and to the loss of their stock-holders. Let us hope that we are now nearing a period when time and an awakened public conscience will remorve from power some of those who have been the chief sinners and economy will restore the losses created by the waste, the extravagance and the wickedness of the last few

What intelligent man does not say men and amen?

VORKING UP THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

The new governor of Maryland, in his inaugural address on Wednesday said:

"I desire, in the next place, to spe cifically emphasize the strong neces-sity for a law which will afford the fullest and freest opportunity to the people of the whole State to expres by direct vote their choice in the selection of candidates for elective offices

TAKEN SERIOUSLY IN WASH INGTON. The Atlanta Journal's Washington

THE JOHNSON "BOOMLET" NOT

staff correspondent says: Led by the New York World and en ouraged by several other influences the anti-Bryan Democrats are working ver time just now in an effort to de feat the peerless leader at the Denve consequence New York is to-day convention. Governor John Johnson, of Minnesota, whose ability is unquestioned and whose popularity in the stringency which reached its climax in the fall. When he made his being boosted. His views as to the party platform have been widely advertised by The World, whose corps of Washington correspondents has bus

ied itself in trying to get endorse ments of the Johnson view Governor Johnson thinks that the United States, is world wide." He tariff revision, and that the campaign should be pitched upon this issue brought about by wars, earthquakes, His view is shared by a number of and other calamities, aggravated by prominent Democrats in Congress, but enormous governmental expenditures his boomlet for the nomination is not

"Let them combine and conspire all they like. Bryan will be the nominee said a prominent Democrat last night was due chiefly, if not solely, to choice of a majority of the party, and of the Republican nomine

ROADS.

A Savannah telegram says: Governor Smith to-day addressed the National League of Commisson Merchants, which is in annual convention In referring to the railroads be

"The railroad companies are quasi

ublic enterprises. "The right of the nation and of the States to stand between the railroad companies and the public, to regulate rates and pass upon quesons involving proper facilities, been fully recognized and upheld by he courts of the country. "The railroad companies uncor

trolled can absolutely control the

property and the persons of the peo-

ole of this country. Should they be permitted to do so? "The mileage of the railroads in the United States exceeds 230,000. During the last fiscal year they have collected from the people over two billions of dollars. They killed and injured over 75,000 people.

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road officials who manipulate the se-

curities for the purpose of fleecing

the stocholders out of a just return

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