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REPUBLICAN EX-SECRETARY SHAW PRAISES CLEVELAND AND DENOUNCES BRYAN.

It isn't often that we get such candid statement of the principles of the Republican party and its ally, Mr. Cleveland, as that expressed by former Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw in a speech at Marshall, Michigan, night before last. Mr. Shaw boldly declared that Mr. Cleveland had demonetized silver against the wishes of 80 per cent. of the people, and that he was right in doing so. That is a nice answer by this modern Republican to the doctrine enunciated by the founder of his party, Mr. Lincoln, who declared that this was a government "of, by

and for the people." Mr. Shaw makes a mistake, how ever, in his allusion to fiat money. It was his party which first cursed the American Republic with fiat money, the dishonest legal tender greenbacks; and it was his idol, Mr. Cleveland, who prevented the fulfilment of the Democratic cry for "hard money" and forced thereby the retention of our present "rag money" system as a settled American policy.

The press report of Mr. Shaw's speech follows:

"The American people have sel-dom settled more than one question at a time, nor have they been called upon often to settle the same question twice. They have been likewise usually wise in the choice of leaders. "When the question of the free

and unlimited coinage of silver became dominant, the people were most fortunate in having as their Chief Executive a man who never listened to popular clamor, who seldom seemed to care for popular sentiment, and who rarely sought popular applause, and who at the cost of being forsaken by his own party, and quite generally condemned by the opposition, stood like a rock and prevented the ruin which the people would have unconsciously wrought upon themselves, and maintained the gold standard in the face of statutes admittedly capable of equivocal interpretations.

I have never considered Grover Cleveland a great statesman, but he was and is a great patriot, a man with abiding convictions, and fearless in his adherence thereto. Of the men who have held high official positions, few have had the courage to bid defiance to popular opinion, and fewer still have had the opportunity of saving the people from themselves. President Hayes vetoed a free silver bill, Senator Allison prevented another by a timely compromise, and Cleveland maintained the parity of wishes of probably 80 per cent. of the

'No wonder that the twice-de feated candidate for the Presidency favors the initiative and referendum Under such a system we would have gone at one time to a limitless issue of irredeemable fiat money, and later to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Either would have wrought irreparable ruin. Truly a representative government is preferred to a

re democracy.
"The admitted leader of the opposition party, confident of his nomination at Denver, is just now seeking popular favor by announcing the un-wise policy of a foolish Hebrew king: My predecessor chastised you with whips; if elected, I will chastise with scorpions. My little finger shall be thicker than my predecessor's thigh." He fails to realize that excessive and too frequent punishment is as subvertive of discipline as laxity.

"I wish to remind him, therefore, before he completes his third letter of acceptance that corporal punishment is neither the purpose for which schools are organized, nor criminal prosecutions the end for which governments are instituted among men. Both are necessary at times, but it is never wise to give primary attention to either for any considerable length of time. It has not been found necessary to enlarge our penitentiaries, nor are they the families of the chief offenders against our civilization who are now suffering for the common necessaries of life or accepting relief at the 'hand of charity.' As always, punishment, when inflicted, falls severest upon the innocent and the de-

#### THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CONGRESS IONAL COMMITTEE.

The election of Representative Lloyd, of Missouri, as chairman of the Democratic congressional campaign committee, over Representative Ryan, of New York, is gratifying as an indication of the intention of a majority of the party leaders to steer clear of that Eastern influence which has injured the party so often in the past.

Mr. Lloyd was nominated by Representative Champ Clark, and the nomination was seconded by our own Mr. Kitchin, who is always on the right side in the factional contests within the party.

Mr. John Sharp Williams nominated Mr. Ryan, who was defeated by a vote of 23 to 14.

VITAL IMPORTANCE OF BRYANS ELECTION,

The importance of the election of Bryan as the next President is vital. We mean that it is vital to the existence of the Republic that a Democrat be elected next time. We say Bryan because he will be the Democratic

Everything indicates that the monrchical forces will put forth superuman efforts to stay the Progress of

tion which was begun at Chicago in delight not unmingled with con-1896 against the despotic form of government inaugurated by the Triumph

of the Doctrine of Force in 1865. We subjoin e press dispatch from Washington which calls attention to the circumstance that the next President will have the appointment of almost half of that body. As the Supreme Court has become, by virtue of the employment of a "Code of Precedents" contrary to Reason and to our Written Constitution, the American sovereign, the circumstance mentioned is of vital consequence. The perpetuity of our institutions no doubt depends upon the character of the four judges to be selected. One readily sees ahead the battle royal between Plutocracy and Democracy. The effort to prevent Bryan's nomination by the Democratic party having failed, attention will now be turned by the agents of Plutocracy to his defeat. Opportunity, by the way, will soon be offered to judge of the sincerity of those newspapers and politicians who have been fighting the nomination of Bryan. Every Democrat, of course, is entitled to the privilege of doing all in his power to secure the nomination of his favorite or to defeat the nomination of one considered by him unfit. A certain

under suspicion because of their having supported the Republican ticket in 1896 after having participated in dent of the United States has also the Democratic conventions of that with the best intentions, unconsciwhen these same bolters come forward now with quotations from the Republican Washington Post and the nate their candidate of 1896. The the papers call themselves Democratic, unturally conclude that the Post and the Sun are Democratic. Regular Democrats, therefore, have the right to question the sincerity of these

publicans. One would imagine that papers and politicians wearing the garb of respectability and enjoying the association of gentlemen would not stoop to such dissimulation; but the stake is colossal-it is the subjugation of this vast empire, on the one hand, and the restoration of our government all our forms of money against the to the Constitutional condition which the Triumph of the Doctrine of Force disturbed, on the other.

Here is the dispatch alluded to:

The fact that the successor of Presdent Roosevelt will in all probability appoint four justices of the supreme court is attracting the attention of politicians here who see in it an additional complicating feature for a campaign already complicated more the republicans in the last twenty-five The four vacancies will be years. Chief Justice Fuller, who will be seventy-six years old on Tuesday; Justice Harlan, who will be seventy-six on June 1; Justice Brewer, now seventy-one, and fustice Peckham, now seventy. None is in robust health.

Three members of the court were appointed by President Rooseveltfustices Day, Holmes and Moody. The appointment of four other justices by a man in thorough accord with the president's policies would mean that a substantial majority of the court would probably be sympathetic with the Roosevelt views of what is constitutional legislation. There is the best authority for saying this situation has caused no little concern among the present members of the court.

It is known that there has been a free exchange of ideas among the jus-tices with the result that there is substantial accord. The court is almost unanimous against Roosevelt methds and against many of the results of these methods. In an after-dinner speech Saturday night one of the most widely known members of the court expressed the opinion that the court had no sympathy with "government by the mob" and would stand like a rock against it.

All this is of special concern to the labor leaders. It is significant that recently there has been a warming toward Roosevelt by those men.

The decision of the supreme court declaring unconstitutional laws in which they were vitally interested and knocking out the boycott have incensed the labor leaders here. They are beginning to see the significance of the situation in the court.

### THE TANGLED WEB OF OUR DISHON EST FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

We have had a good deal to say lately about the dishonesty at the bottom of our financial system. No one can deny that the foundation of it was laid in dishonesty, viz: the making "money" of worthless paper, and the crooked device of taxing the State banks of issue out of existence in the face of the Constitutional provision against abolishing them directly. No superstructure upon this rotten foundation can endure. The trouble with our so-called statesmen is that they are too ignorant of the nature of our institutions to perceive this, or too

knife to the sore. aimlessly, while the Wall Street ben-

timid or too corrupt to apply the

Here is an illustration in yester day's press dispatches, which report a colloquy in the Senate, in which our otherwise brilliant Democratic Senator Rayner, while uttering many truths, falls into the error of declaring four justices of the Supreme Court, that the financial question should not be a party issue :

"The truth about the situation, said Mr. Rayner, "is that the money in this country is not equitably and fairly distributed and that it is concentrated at points that dominate the banking interests of the land, and the people who need the money and the agricultural sections of the country, are all unable to procure it when the necessity arises for its use Mr. Rayner went on record as

against the credit currency, an assecurrency, and a central bank of issue The great trouble with the pending bill is with the reserves, he said, and ne declared that the law regulating them is "simply an undisguised and stupendous deception and fraud. He said that the reserve scheme, now operated, works dishonestly and disstrously upon the rights of the Americau people. It the country and city banks have

on hand only six per cent. and 11/4 per cent. respectively of the reserve deposits Mr. Rayner wanted to know who does have the money.
"So, gentlemen of the South and

West, when you want to move your crops, do not apply to the banks, be cause they have no money, but apply class, however, of those now calling to the New York Stock Exchange themselves Democrats were naturally for permission to do so."

"And now I say, with great defer-ence and respect, both for the office and for its occupant, that the Presiyear. That was almost forgotten ously contributed to the misfortunes that have overtaken us.

"Malefactors should receive pena punishment, and a whole generation of innocent people ought not to suffer Black Republican New York Sun ad- for the sins of their oppressors. One vising the Democrats not to re-nomi- day of imprisonment would do the work better than all the heaviest fines that can be levied upon the readers of those papers, seeing that institutions they represent. I differ with the President in his remedies because he has suggested one after another utterly impossible of accomplishment by the Federal government.

"The President in his last messag says that before an investment i papers and politiciaus who advise made the purchaser should inquire Democrats to follow the advice of Reinto the management of the road. What a reverie and a dream this is How is it possible to conduct an investigation into the management of the great trunk line system of the United States?

"From the violent fervor of the President's utterances, there is an idea running through the public mind that he has come to the conclusion that every man engaged in a large business enterprise is a mal-efactor, and that every good citizen ought to spend at least one term in the penitentiary." Mr. Rayner closed with a declara-

tion that the financial question should not be regarded as a party

ALDRICH AND OTHERS.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Rayner's speech, Mr. Aldrich recalled or the practice under it was responsible in any sense for the crisis created by the probable retirement of through which the country has recently passed. He said that on December 3 the country banks had in their vaults as a reserve \$248,000,000, and if they had held the amount Senator Rayner argued they should have, the amount would have been \$246,000,000 in gold and legal tender notes. That was in their vaults without regard to what they had in reserve cities or the bank currency

they held. Mr. Bailey suggested that that was not a fair statement because for two months prior to December 3 the country banks, being unable to get money from the reserve banks, had been hoarding their money.

Admitting the truth of this statement, Mr. Aldrich said he believed the same reserve was in their vaults in the precéding August. Mr. Culberson explained that his

b'll, now before the Finance Committee, to prevent banks from keeping their reserves in other banks, was for the purpose of keeping the money in the vaults of the country banks, where it could be used for loans and for moving crops. A controversy arose as to whether

such a reserve could be used for any rurpose even if kept in the vaults of the banks, Mr. Aldrich maintaining that it could be used in an emergency. Senator Taliaferro, of Fiorida, taking offense at what he regarded as a reflection upon him by Mr. Rayner, declared that his purpose in oppos ing the reserve provision of the Aldrich bill was in the interest of the people of his State, and not because of any favoritism toward the national banks.

### CURRENT COMMENT.

The Charleston News and Courier calls attention to the circumstance that it is an ex-Confederate naval officer, Capt. E. F. Greene, who was assigned by the Government to the duty of piloting Admiral Evans's fleet through the Straits of Magellan.

An exchange has this interesting thing to say concerning the uses of electricity for heating purposes. "A larger utilization of electricity for domestic heating and cooking is among the new features of progress of which the old-fogy must take note. For messages and lighting electricity is in common use, but the average citizen does not yet employ it to fry his fish, cook his beefsteak or heat his coffee. The idea of excessive expense has been, perhaps, an obstacle. It is no For this reason they all flounder doubt impracticable at present to use electricity in small houses for comeficiaries of the system look on with plete cooking kitchen outfits, however its "marvel" in journalism, because,

etc. But there is a field for its use for simple purposes, as, for example, in heating a sadiron, heating a chafing dish, making a pot of coffee or broiling a steak. When one wishes to cook something in his own room, electricity appeals to him by reason of its convenience and cleanliness. Laundries using electric irons are said to be able to do 20 per cent, more work than with any other heater. One of the drawbacks presents itself when it is desired to heat a large quantity of water for washing or for the bathtub. For heating a quart or two of water electricity is fairly economical. but when it comes to 10 or 20 gallons the expense of current is prohibitive. Electric heating, in fact, does not yet cover the whole field of domestic uses.

No wonder the country at large suffers from ignorance when one of the heads of the educational systems of the States, a famous university, is represented by an official periodical which prints editorially such a solecism as this: "This matter assumes great proportions to we who are af-

convenience are incontestable."

#### WHERE "IGNORANCE IS A CRIME."

A venerable clergyman, yet living in North Carolina, once preached a sermon in the course of which he said that "ignorance is a crime." Of course he meant ignorance by those who ought to know.

We have a notable example of that kind of ignorance in Secretary Taft, who said in his speech at Grand Rapids, Michigan, on Wednesday:

"Mr. Lincoln relied greatly in his discussions on the slavery question upon the terms of the Declaration of Independence. He dwelt upon the postulate set forth in that instrument that all men are created free and equal, and he insisted that, in so far as the legislation recognizing slavery and in so far as slavery was an institution of our government, it was a departure from the Declaration of Independence. He maintained that the words 'all men are created free and equal' included the colored as well as the white man, but affirmed with great emphasis that he did not mean that the men who were thus declared equal were necessarily fitted at once to be voters or to take part in the government. What he contended was that they were at once entitled to the bread they earned, and should be given the right of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness.

Now, think of that: a man who has been a circuit judge of the United States, is now Secretary of War of this great country, and is the probable nominee of the Republican party for the presidency, so densely ignorant of our political history that that he had stated that he was in he solemnly repeats the stale phrase Representatives are up in arms favor of a revision of the banking of the gutter abolitionist of the fifties against the proposed scheme of the reserve law, but explained that he that the Declaration of Independence republican majority to railroad contained

qual"! In the face of such amazing igorance by one so high placed, who can wonder at the stupidity of the verage ilaw-maker in this country ince 1865, who believes in the doctrine of "rag money;" who continues the policy which has destroyed our merchant marine, up to 1861 nip and tuck with that of the British empire; and who "stands pat" on a tariff system that is the laughing stock of the world.

### GOOD WORDS FOR THE OBSERVER.

Among the many kind expressions that have come from abroad concernng the Observer's recent fire, none have been more appreciated than the following words which the venerable Dr. Kingsbury, head of the newspaper rofession in our State, sent to last Sunday's Raleigh News and Observer: 'A MARVEL IN NEWSPAPER PRINT-ING AND IOURNALISM."

"I am indeed very regretful that

the ably edited and very instructive Daily Observer of Fayetteville has met with such a disastious fire. The afternoon of the day of its destructive visitation it actually issued a paper in all particulars equal in its mechanical appearance with its issue of the day before the unfortunate conflagration, by which two stories of its well equipped office was destroyed. It was quite unexpected to me, and a marvel n newspaper printing and journalism. That paper has a long and most useful record, and a life of more than seventy years I think. Its three edifather and two sons, were all ably, excellently equipped, and did a superb work for their native North Carolina. One of the most enjoyable, instructive State newspapers I have handled is the present Observer. Its editorials are always well written, forceful, clear, accurate, and instructive. I sincerely hope that the loss will not be finally serious in any particular. The Observer under Major E. J. Hale's management has been sound, safe, progressive, true to North Carolina, the South, the people, and without political vagaries and inconsistences and compromises, Long may it live."

[The OBSERVER was able to accomplish its "marvel," so far as the printing was concerned, because it had a new and complete outfit for hand type-setting IN ADDITION to the latest pattern of the Mergenthaler Linotype machine, EACH capable of turning out an 8 column daily; and

economical it might be in large es above all, it enjoyed the loyalty; the leaders in the House hit upon the tablishments, or in hotels, hospitals, pluck and indefatigable labors of a plan of withdrawing the bill from furstaff and force who have worked ther consideration there until the Sen under apparently unsurmountable ate bill should come over. Then they difficulties for the three weeks that have elapsed since the fire, much of the time in water two inches deep and under ceilings pouring streams during the recent heavy rains, wetting the paper, rusting the machinery, and sending two, and part of the time three, of its force to sick beds. 1

> THE OBSERVER HAS MADE WONDER-FUL PROGRESS."

In its issue just before the OBSER-VER's fire, "The Southern Publisher," organ of the Publishing business in the South, said :

"The Fayetteville Daily Observer as recently entered a new volumeas does gas or coal, but is confined its thirteenth. During the last few within certain narrow limits. Within years the Observer has made wonderthose limits, however, its merit and ful progress, and now stands very high among the State's progressive dailies, being carefully and ably edited as well as having a complete news service. We can only hope that no clouds will obscure the Observer's horizon.

#### WASHINGTON NEWS.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 14.-The

commercial growth of the South is graphically illustrated in a compilation of statistics just made by the Department of Commerce and Labor. It is shown that in the past ten years the value of the exports through the Gulf ports increased 140 per cent from \$181,000,000 in 1897 to \$433,000. 000 in 1907. Lmports increased in value in the same period from \$18,-000,000 to \$62,000,000. Galveston, now the second largest exporting city in the country, shows an increase in exports from \$61,000,000 to \$197,000,000 in the ten year period, and in imports from \$644,000 to \$7,669,000. The trade of New Orleans has increased in about the same proportion. Savannah increased in exports from \$26,-000,000 to \$65,000,000, and in imports from one million to two million.

The statement is made that the Gulf and border States have shown greater advances than the Atlantic and Pacific States, the former increasing their share of the total exports of the country, from 30 to 40 per

That China is greatly interested in the modern methods of rice cultiva tion which have been adopted with marked success in various portions of the South, and is considering the ad visability of introducing American farming methods and machinery, is attested by the presence here of Tong Yanhang, who describes himself as a "Chinese Government Student."

Yanhang is making a close study of the rice situation, with the assistance of Dr. S. A. Knapp, expert of the United States Department of Agriculture in this line of work.

Southern members of the House of through that body the bill for the codification of the penal code of the United States. This will prevent consideration of

the amendment to the code that the committee ingrafted into the bill, and thing ir to introduce testimony, but which results in the possibility of intoxicating liquors being sent through the mails. Heretofore, liquids in glass bottles were unmailable, but should the codification bill go through and become the law of the land the Postmaster General will be required to promulgate regulations under which such shall be received into the mails. This would enable persons in prohibition states to get all the liquor they desire, delivered right at their doors by Uncle Sam, so Southern

Congressmen claim. The railroading of the bill would also prevent the attempt to amend it so as to prohibit the use of the mails to promote dealing in "futures." Such a provision is designed by Southern representatives to protect the cotton grower and the producer of other agricultural crops. Other amendments would be offered if opportunity were presented, but the plans of the ma-

jority now are to shut these off. Three or four weeks were given in the liouse to consideration of the codification bill. Only about one-third of it was covered in that period. The Senate made better progress, and the measure is said to be almost ready for passage in the upper house. So

### Rank Foolishness.

"When attacked by a cough or 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, "I have used New Discovery sev en years and I know it is the bes remedy on earth for coughs and colds' croup, and all throat and lung troubles. My children are subject to croup, but New Discovery quickly cures 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. You can avoid pneumonia and other

serious results from a cold by taking Foley's Honey and Tar. It stops the cough, heals the lungs, and expels the celd from the system. Refuse any but the genuine in the yellow package. McDuffie Drug Store (O. O. Souders,

Take DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. They promptly relieve backache and weak back. Sold by Armfield &

DeWitt's carbolized Witch Hazel Salve is especially recommended for piles. Sold by Armfield & Greenwood.

intend to bring in a rule, to agree to the Senate measure with a few min utes debate. As Southern memperg have not been able to get desired legislation through Congress, under the present rules, they are leath to give up the hope of tacking the legislation on to the codification bill

Are the "one night stands" of the

South doomed? According to a ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commis sion. railroads are not permitted under the new rate law to make special rates to threatical companies. Both the railroads and the amusement mana gers are besieging the Commission to reverse itself. Among the petitions is one from the Southern Association of Theatre Managers, representing 400 places of amusement. They say that if the special rates are not granted many of the "opry houses" of the South will have to present inferior productions or ring down their curtains permanently. The railroads are perfectly willing, even anxious to grant the special rates.

#### The Episcopal Convocation.

The Pender Chronicle of Thursday

"The Wilmington Convocation convened in the Presbyterian church here the first of the week, and continued its sessions till vesterday.

"The services were opened by Rev. Mr. Noe, who preached Sunday morning, followed by Rev. Mr. Cox Sunday night. Monday morning Rev. Mr. Cox preached again, and at o'clock a children's meeting was held at which short and interesting addresses were delivered by Revs Noe and Cox.

"On Monday night the services were conducted by Bishop Strange, who delivered, as he always does, a very interesting, instructive and eloquent sermon "On Tuesday morning religious services were conducted by Rev. Mr

Cox, and at the afternoon session business matters were attended to. At night the Rev. Dr. Hogue preach ed an able sermon. "On Wednesdey morning Rev. Mr. Noe preached, and at 3 P. M. another children's meeting was held, which was addressed by Rev. Mr. Hughes.

the ministers present took part; it was a very interesting occasion. Several of the ministers who were to be here and take part were kept away by sickness.

At night the services were brought to

a close by a discussion, in which all

A Cumberland Man in Trouble. We find the following in the Twin Oldest House, County Echo of Rocky Mount of Thursday "A preliminary hearing before Mayor Thorp was had on Wednesday of

Wm. D. Shaw, charged with shooting his wife last Thursday night. Mrs. Shaw claims that while she was asleep her husband shot her twice in the head, neither of the wounds, however, b-ing very dangerous. The husband denies that he shot his wife, but says the wound was inflicted by herly good defense and will show it when the proper times comes. His attor ney, T. T. Thorne, Esq., at the hearing Wednesday declined to admit any waived an examination. The only witness was Dr. J. P. Whitehead, who shid the wounded woman was getting along well and would recever if no unusual complications occurred. The Mayor required Shaw to give bond of \$750 for his appearance at the next term of Nash court. We understand the bond will be given through some friends or relatives of Shaw who live in Fayetteville."

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 sericus results need be feared. The genuine Foley's Honey and Tar contains no harmful drugs and is in a yellow package. Refuse substitutes. McDuffie Drug Store (@. O. Souders, Prop.)

Trial Catarrh treatments are being mailed out free, on request, by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. proving to the people-without a penny's cost-the great value of scientific prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. Sold by B. E. Sedber ry's Son.

No other organs of the body are so essential to good health as the kid-neys. Foley's Kidney Remedy makes the kidneys healthy so that they will strain out the impurities from the blood which is constantly passing them. Commence taking Foley's Kidney Remedy at the first sign of danger. McDuffle Drug Store (O. O. Souders, Prop.)

Kennedy Laxative Cough Syrup acts apon the bowels and thereby drives the cold out of the system. It con tains no oplates-it is pleasant to take and is highly recommended for chil-dren. Sold by Armfield & Greenwood.

#### Of Vital Importance. When the Stomach, Heart, or Kid-

aey nerves get weak, then these or-gans always fall. Don't drug the stomach, nor stimulate the Heart or Kidneys. That is simply a makeshift. Get a prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. The Restorative is prepared ex-pressly for these weak inside nerves, pressly for these weak inside nerves, Strengthen these nerves, build them up with Dr. Shoop's Restorative—tablets or liquid—and see how quickly help will come. Free sample test sent on request by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Your health is surely worth this simple test. B. E. Sedberry's Son.

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