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THE STATES AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT."

That was a very interesting discu ion of the relation of State to Federal authority which we reproduce yesterday from President Woodrow Wilson's article on the subject. It s also a correct statement, with two

President Wilson says:

"The old measures of the Constitution are every day to be filled with
new grain as the varying crop of circumstances comes to maturity. It is
clear enough that the general commercial, financial, economic interests,
of the country were meant to be
brought under the regulation of the
Federal Government, which acts for
all; and it is equally clear that what
are the general commercial, financial. are the general commercial, financial, economic interests of the country is a question of fact, to be determined by stances which change under our ary eyes, and that, case by case, we e inevitably drawn on to include oder the established definition of e law matters, new and un-rseen which seem in their agnitude to give to the powers of longress a sweep and vigor certainly ver conceived possible by earlier terations of statesmen sometimes t revolutionary even in our own The subject matter of this lesome definition is the living ody of affairs."

We have underscored the word "financial" in the above quotation. The Federal Government is given by the Constitution no control over the finanoial interests of the country beyond the power to "coin money." It was given no power to determine what money was. That was settled already by facts existing at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, and these facts were embodied in the limitations placed upon the powers of the States, which were forbidden to make money of anything but "gold and silver." Our Homer seems to have nodded here, allowing the very partisan blas which he warns us against to influence his able, lucid and generally correct statements. We believe it is a fact that he took sides with Mr. Cleveland in advocating that violation of the Constitution which was embodied in the establishment of the gold standard instead of the silver and gold standard prescribed by it.

Again: President Wilson says: "The opponents of the tariff of 1824 objected to the tariff system which Congress was so rapidly building up that it went much beyond the simple and legitimate object of providing the Federal Government with revenues in such a way as to stimulate without too much disturbing the natural de-velopment of the country and was un-mistakably intended to guide and de-tarmine the whole trend of the nation's economic evolution, preferring the industries of one section of the country to those of another in its be-stowal of protection and encouragement and so depriving the States as self-governing comunities of all tree nic choice in the development

We have underscored, in the above quotation, the words "stimulate with out too much disturbing" (the natural development of the country). If President Wilson approves, as he apparent ly does, the position ascribed by him to the opponents of the tariff of 1824. he has gone too far; for the Constitution confers upon the Federal government nothing more, in the matter of the tariff, than the power to raise revenue. It has no right to "stimulate" or to "disturb" "too much" (or too little) "the natural development of the country." To "stimulate" or to "disturb" such development consclously, is a power which, if granted (and it was not), would involve the power to levy a "protective" tariff. Again, our Homer nods, for we infer that he is an anti-protectionist for Constitutional (if for no other) rea-

With the exceptions noted, the ar ticle now criticised by us is worthy of the author of "Congressional Government," the book which first gave fame to the then young professor rt Johns Hopkins.

ROOSEVELT'S ATTEMPT TO RE-VIVE THE REPEALED "ALIEN AND SEDITION" LAWS.

Senator Rayner, ever true, has tal en the proper steps to bring up Roosevelt and his small-brained attorney general with a sharp turn in their lawless career. Yesterday's dispatches contained the following one from Washington:

A resolution was introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Rayner, of Maryland, calling on the Attorney General for information concerning the bringing of a suit for libel against cer tain newspapers. Mr. Raynor asked for immediate consideration, saying the only purpose was to get informa-tion whether the suit had been order ed, whether it was brought at the in-stance of the President, under what statute it has been ordered and by what authority the courts are being used to forward this aut.

The aut which President Roosevelt

is believed to have ordered brought pany, of New York, on account of charges in the New York World that certain well known persons, includ-ing Douglas Robinson, the brother-in-law of the President, and C. P. Taft, the brother of the President-elect, were interested in the purchase

elect, were interested in the purchase of the Panama property, inspired the Raynor resolution.

Addressing the Senate in support of the resolution, Mr. Raynor said there was no law which warrants a suit for libel of the government.

"This," declared Mr. Raynor, "is an attempted revival of the sedifor laws that have hippily gone out of existence long ago. There were half a dozen parties convicted under the old sedition laws when a member of Congress was fined and imprisoned. But that law is out of existence, and there is no sedition law upon the atture books of the United States."

Quoting from the Atturney-General to the effect that the oyster "does as not thinking and no talking," Mr. Raynor added that the cyster "does as much thinking as some other people.

The resolution went over until to-

o immediate adoption made by Benator Lodge.

OUR OPPORTUNIST SUPREME

of power from the States to the Federal government, which has been taking place for some years. We have declared the legal tender laws unconstitutional, and then, under pressure, reversed itself on this very subject. Yesterday's telegrams contained the

following from Washington. States to-day affirmed the decree of the State courts of Texas imposing a fine of \$1,525,000 on the Waters-Pierce Oil Co. of St. Louis, and ousting it from the State on the charge ofviolat-

rom the State on the charge ofviolating the Texas anti-trust laws.

The court also sustained the action of the Texas State courts in the appointment of Robert J. Echardt as receiver, and thus again decided against the company which sought to have sustained the action of the Federal action. eral court in appointing C. B. Dor-chester at the instance of the com-

The decision in the cases were

One of the receivership cases came to the court on a writ of error from the Supreme Judicial District Court of Texas and the other from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the fifth circuit in both of which courts the decisions were favorable to the State. Robert J. Eckhardt was apointed receiver by the Travis county State court on the theory that such pointment was necessary to preserve the property of the company until the penalty imposed could be collected.

Justice Day, in the decision, discussed the contention that the fines imposed were excessive, saying that the business done in Texas by the company was very extensive and highprofitable, the property amounting more than \$40,000,000 and its dividends as high as 700 per cent per

"Assuming," he said, "that the defendant was guilty of a violation of laws over a period of years and in transacting business upon so large a scale we are not prepared to say that there was want of due processes of law in the penalties imposed."

The action was begun in the State courts under the State anti-trust aws. The bill charged that the comlaws. pany had violated the State's laws every day, through a conspiracy with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey to control the oil business in Texas, but the company denied the charge, and in addition contended that even if it had violated the law it was not amenable, because the business transacted was of an interstate char-

"Assuming," he said, "that the de-

\$50 per day from that time on. PRESIDENT WOODROW . WILSON ON THE EXAMPLE OF LEE.

acter, and therefore, subject only to control by the United States authori-

ies. The penalty was at the rate of

Refere a brilliant andlence at the University, on Lee's Birthday, Doctor Woodrow Wilson, President of Princeton University, spoke in substance as follows:

Many gratifying changes have taken place since the great struggle between the States, in which General Lee play ed so conspicuous and distinguished a part; and one of the happiest thoughts of a celebration like this is that General Lee long ago ceased to be regarded as a sectional character. that he has been accepted the country through as a great American, de-voted in the time of his chief distinction to a particular cause. It is interesting to note that the Century Cyclopaedia of Names describes him very briefly and simply as "a cele-brated American general in the Con-federate service," and that is now the view of all men who study and appreciate his genius.

The South does not grudge him to

the nation as one of its great figures. but it cherishes as a section a par-ticular and ardent affection for the gracious gentleman who led its armies in the great contest which was fought regarding some of the essential ques-tions of our constitutional life. It loves to remember all the qualities of greatness that were in him, how gentle and magnanimous a spirit dwelt in the great soldier, and how great a soldier it was who led her rmles; a man trained in the school of soldiers, bred from the first to arms. continuing into a new century the traditions of service handed on to him by his gallant father and yet not by training, still exhibiting a free and native genfus for command, and commanding not only by reason of his special knowledge and prepa-ration, but also by reason of his ex-traordinary qualities of character, his to command at once by authority and by affection, to conceive as a soldier and yet also as a gen-

Les Needs No Eulogy. It would be a delightful thing to dwell merely upon the spotiess per-sonal history of the man and upon all sonal history of the man and upon all the things that commend him to our admiration and lift him to a unique place in our memory as a model of what we should wish the men of our race and nation to be. But it is not now necessary to speak his eulogy or to commend him to the admiration of the world. We do not come together upon his birthday to praise him or to seek to augment his fame. It is not now necessary to assess and value him. It is rather our privilege and duty to speak of what he means to us in a new generation, to assess his value as an example of the principles by which we should wish to

perhaps the most dramatic circumstance of the whole tragedy is that at the centre of that crimson field stood the quiet figure of this man whom we regard as above all gentle, COURT.

whom we regard as above all gentle, removed from passion and of the very flavor of quiet sincerity. There was no touch of the histrionic about General Lee. His modest demeanor upon every field of action seems almost an attempt to withdraw himself from sight and to move the forces of the day without thought of the general and with thought only for the business in hand. And yet he is eral government, which has been takount. He was, in fact, like every the right to ascribe this unjudicial attitude to our highest tribunal, because it was the Supreme Court which the man than that which moved Lee the large tender laws unconto his daily achievements. Every one who approached General Washington was aware that he was in the presence of a man of powerful passions, though only one or two men could ever say that they had seen him yield The Supreme Court of the United to the impulsive forces that simmber-States to-day affirmed the decree of ed in him. He had himself perfectly in hand. In General Lee, on the other hand, the fire came to the surface and declared itself to the ob-servation of those who stood about him only at some crisis of the action on the battlefield, when with a sort of imperious energy he roused himself to stir those whom he commanded to the thing that was to be done and to check any attempts to question or alter his directions. And so he stands for us as a consumate illus-tration of the real man of power. Fire under control is the very blem of force; uncontroled it is the emblem of destruction, and this man's tually direct and control.

perfectly schooled and disciplined power is the model of what men who and should be. The Force in the Man. But fire under control is a perfect emblem of force only when it is not only controlled, but directed to the accomplishment of definite ends And the force that was in General ends ee was expressive, not of self-will not of mere aggressive, commanding power, however disciplined and restrained, but of something which can be described only as a principle alive and in action. He used his force as a man does who is serving, not himself, but some idea which rules and inspires him. His quietness and nodesty when out of action were as rue an indication of the real charac ter of the man as the fire and energy that flamed in him when battles were afoot. For it was not himself he was gratifying; it was a duty he was serving and a definite conception and He was purpose he was pursuing. self-subordinated to principle alike in choice and in action, looking not to his interest or his own glory, but to his duty. It is this which makes him a supreme example for men who seek to serve. With force enough, initiative enough, organizing

commanding power enough to gain any object he chose for himself, he thought never of himself but only of the thing he was set to do, and this self-subordination to principle and to duty, shining so conspicuously in him, as it did in Washington, is what puts him alongside of Washington among the great characters of our country, for it is a singular and significant thing that men's characters grow in proportion as they become indifferent to themselves and own interests. They are lifted, not by schemes of self-aggrandizement, but by wishing only to guide the tide of purpose arising in a nation, and they are themselves no higher than the tide by which they are lifted and which they know how to govern. There is a sense in which it may be said that it is not character merely

that does this, for the quality of this kind of accomplishment does not seem wholly personal. It is rather the expression, the embodiment in i person's choice of a force greater than the individual, the force of purity and progress that is in a free people and without which no people can be either free or great. And so the life of General Le

means for us, first, that a vision of per sonal force, expressed not in terms of self-interest, but in terms of service; and, second, service rendered in the spirit of the soldier not only, but in he spirit of the soldier who is also a thoughtful citizen, a statesman in the field, mindful of his neighbors and of a sort of passion of accomplishment whose object is to represent a general purpose and not his own.

Present-Day Motives Unlike Lee's. The service of such an example to us at the present time cannot be over estimated. It must be admitted with a deep contrition that the motives and forces of our time do not seem to illustrate the spirit of such men as Lee, but a very different spirit indeed. We are trying to form a national policy concerning many difficult matters amidst elaborate calculations of interest and seem to conceive a compounding of interests to be the only feasible way to an agree-ment and an ultimate achievement. Each political party seems to ask what programmes will be most ac-ceptable, when the only question worth asking is what will be best for worth asking is what will be convinced of by many years of de-voted advocacy and patient leader-ship, with a view that stretches be-yond the next election to the slow processes which involve many elec-tions and the unfolding of the affairs of a great and complex nation. It is a hard question for parties to ask which are eager for immediate success, but it is the only kind of ques-tion which makes great parties or permanent parties and which can preserve programmes from the in-calcuable accidents of sudden shifts

and whims of opinion. Some things are sufficiently plain It is plain that principle is best for the country rather than mere exedlency; that the mere makeshift of he moment or the measure which has no principle at its foundation will not in the long run either com-mand votes or cement parties. We know the principles of righteous government; we know the principles which have made us a free country and which have stimulated us to the great development we have already had. The difficulty is not to find rinciples, but to express them in seasures to give them a modern ren-ering, to abandon the futility of trying to return to the antiquated pro-grammes and to measures which were suitable only for past generations. and go

Principle of individual Opportunity.

At the same time it is important to recall the principles and to assure ourselves that we still love and mean Constitution. They are more creature of the events preceding the Republication.

to follow them. Unless I am greatly es of Congress, who can be absolute mistaken, the only permanent principle of political liberty, the only permanent principle of political liberty, the only permanent means of stimulation which will quicken nations to their best achievements is the principle of individual responsibility and of indiv of our mational life has changed. In
the economic field the old order of
work and enterprise has passed utterity away. We must make use of combinations and of organization upon a
great scale such as a past generation
had not dreamed of, and because the
new organization is vast and complinew organization is vast and compli-cated we can neither express it nor control it by means of the isolated individual endeavor which used to be sufficient for carrying our material enterprises forward. There must be governmental control, but that con-trol must not go the length of actual management of our industrial affairs through governmental agencies, must not go the length of absorption by governmental commissions of the functions of command and adjust-ment which can be fruitfully exer-cised only by resourceful men whose own fortunes and reputations are at stake. It must take the form, rather, of a clearing, ordering and policing of the field of industry, whose object shall be the restoration of equality of opportunity, the removal, so far as possible, of the opportunity for monopoly, and above all a return to the principle of strict individual rebility, so that when we apply our penalties we shall not apply them to organizations, which are not pun ishable and in punishing which we leave the offending individual free to repeat his offense, but shall apply them to those individuals who ac-

This is no slight or easy matter, bu it is to this that we should direct all our thought and adapt all our measures. It will be possible, so soon as we have thoroughly studied the situation, to put law again upon its ancient and only valid basis, the basis of individual responsibility in person and fortune. An organization has no conscience, and its conscience cannot be quickened. If your law does not reach the directing will, it falls futile and ineffective, disorgan izing industry and not permanently correcting abuses.

heed the example of such men as General Lee, we shall sub-ordinate our wills to a definite principle, serve not a purpose of destruction, not a purpose of vengeance, not a purpose of reprisal, but a purpose of conservation, shall serve principles and seek to translate them into action, shall put private interest on one side and seek without rancor or prejudice to push forward and lift to supremacy the interest of the community and the country at large. Only by the conscious pursuit of such ideals and the conscious compulsion of such standards shall we restore an age of liberty, self-respect and hope.

IMPERIALISM. The Democratic issue in 1900 was 'Imperialism." The subsidized press and speakers made great fun of that, declaring that no one would know the goblin if he should meet it in the its discretion in such matters." road. The Democrats contended that he violation in the Philippines of the fundamental doctrine upon which our liberties rest-viz: the consent of the governed-was bound to react upon ourselves disastrously. Possession of those distant islands entailed our becoming "a world power." As world power we should require a vastly larger army and navy. With a vastly larger army and navy, the nower of the executive head (the president) would be commensurately increased; for the president is commander-in-chief of the army and navy Above all, the danger-indeed, the certainty-was that we should become so accustomed to the contempiation of subject peoples, held by ourselves, that we should lose that fine sense of individual independence which

characterized Americans.

It is all here. Go to Washington, and see those who once rejoiced in of an interest vastly greater than his the pround title of American citizens, own and unmindful of himself, full cringe before the power of the executive. See a great newspaper, the Washington Post (to say nothing of its imitators in the "provinces"), lending itself to the vile purpose of making a denial (which the president dared not to sign) that the president had violently run down and almost unhorsed a bevy of schoolgirls, by cause they had passed him on the road! See the abject Congress, which has not dared to avail itself of the hundred reasons which the president has flung into its face for impeaching him! See the swelling millions upon millions voted for our doubled army and huge navy, the passage of the bill to double the president's salary, and such wasteful extravagance, the country, whether acceptable to it that the Treasury is bankrupt and now or only such matter as it can be there is not a cent for the improvethere is not a cent for the improvement of our waterways, though the whole nation is demanding that indispensable work! See the triumph of rottenness everywhere see the speak er of the House re-elected in his Illinois district by a far greater relative majority than that which defeated Bryan in the nation-that Speaker of the House who is commonly described as a "foul-mouthed old blackguard," and against whose re-election one of our greatest Christian denominations is said to have prayed! See hundreds of thousands of votes controlled, in the late election, by a distant power in return for acts done in the Philippines by our imperialist president and

president-elect! Does any one now question the liter al correctness of the prediction of Bryan and the Democrats who supported him on the platform of Im perialism in 1900?

We are reminded of these things les only for past generations, go forward to the efficiency lies in new renderings and new ations and new visions of means seems to have been forgotten that the cabinet officers are not what are known as Constitutional officers, that

taken up again. We venture the prediction that the Senate will "lay down" before the "imperial head," daring not to stand upon its never-before questioned rights in this respect.

Said the dispatches of January 13th Senator Bacon, of Georgia, to-day atroduced a resolution declaring that "any and every public document, paper, or record, or copy thereof, on the files of any department of the government relating to any subject whatever over which Congress has any grant of power, jurisdiction or control under the constitution and any information relative thereto within the possession of the officers of the department, is subject to the call or inspection of the Senate for its use in the exercise of its constitutional powers and jurisdic-

Mr. Bacon said it was of especial importance because of the recent mesof the President in which he stated he had directed the Attorney General not to give information as to what he had done in the bringing of a suit against the United States Steel Corporation for its absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

Complaining that the language of the President in his steel corporatio message had not been "distinguished by its extreme courtesy," Mr. Bacon roceeded: "This is the first time that the denial of the right of the Senat has ever been made in such unlimited and emphatic language as that now employed by the President."

Has the Right to Demand Papers. Senator Hale expressed the opinion that the President had not taken a square ground upon the right of Con-gress to direct the transmission of papers by the heads of departments. Mr. Bacon said the President did

not stop at questioning the Senate's reasons for its inquiries but that he had said the heads of the executive departments were subject to the constitution, to the laws passed by Con-gress and to the direction of the President of the United States "and to no other direction whatever." "That," said Mr. Bacon, "is as broad as human language can make it.' Senator Hopkins challenged Mr Bacon's contention on the ground that not Congress but the Senate alone recently asked for the information regarding the action of the Attorney General, and Mr. Lodge asked wheth er Congress in the judgment of the Senator from Georgia, had a right from the State to demand papers

Department. "As an absolute right," Mr. Bacon replied, "yes. But, of course, while Congress has the right it exercises Mr. Bacon said the President had but one royal power and that was the power of pardon All other powers, he said, he exercised in con-

unction with Congress. Tabled for Discussion. Senator Fulton declared that while Congress has the right to command heads of departments, it has no He nower to enforce its commands. said, "we should provide a way to en-

force our power to command." Mr. Bacon did not agree with the Senator from Oregon that there was no way to enforce this power. He suggested that the power of Congress o withhold salaries was one way to accomplish this end, but said because the power to enforce may be difficult it does not affect the power.

Senator Teller asked that Mr. Bacon's resolution be allowed to lie on he table so that it might be discussed later. He referred to a statement by Mr. Hale that Cabinet officers are not mere clerks and said that depends upon who is at the head of the gov-"It also depends upon the kind of

nen the President has under him," said Senator Tillman. "I do not think any self-respecting Secretary would take orders from the President," said Mr. Teller. The resolution was laid aside for the

The current newspaper summary of the above, at the time, was as follows:

The authority of Congress to direct heads of executive departments to send to the Senate or House infor mation in their possession was the subject of an extended speech in the Senate yesterday by Senator Bacon, of Georgia. Mr. Bacon took the broad view that Congress has absolute pow er to demand from heads of depart ments any information within their possession and even to require them to give orders for their action or non action on any matter coming before

Senator Lodge questioned the powe of Congress to demand papers on file in diplomatic matters and insisted upon the right of the President to exercise discretion in such matters. Senator Hale declared that he did not believe that the President intended to state in his message to Congress that he would not furnish documents and information but merely that he declined to permit a Cabinet officer to furnish reasons for the action he had taken. He stated that he would regret seeing Congress and the President lock horns on the question of the power of Congress to procure infor mation in possession of the Executive Departments.

Senators Fulton, Teller, Clapp, Mon ey and others, joined in the debate, all of them upholding the power of the Senate in the matter under considers

WILL THE PRESIDENT EVER EX-PLAIN IT?

The Springfield Republican is newspaper that even Mr. Roosevelt cannot charge with having the slight est sympathy with "malefactors" of by the recent incident in connection any stripe. It is utterly untainted with with the call of the Senate upon the plutocratic influences; it stood stoutly by the President for information concerning by the President for information concerning by the religendariate matter, and other in the railroad-rate matter, and other seems to have been forgotten that the hostlity of great financial interests. cabinet officers are not what are Moreover, it did not in the slightest

Baltimore Sun

lican Presidential nomination of last year . Furthermore, the Springfield Republican deservedly enjoys a repument on the merits of the case, that judgment is sure to carry great weight with the public generally, and further more, for the reasons mentioned, is subject to no discount whatever at the hands of the President himself or his most ardent followers. "It is our judg ment," says the Republican, "formed after studying the recent debates in the House in connection with the Ex-ecutive messages, that Congress has been grossly slandered." This conclusion is not the result of a mere impression, still less of a prepossession in favor of Congress or hostile to Mr Roosevelt. It is based upon the fact of the case-facts of such a charact er as almost to prove too much, fo they leave it a mystery how the Presi dent ever came to make an assault

apparently so utterly devoid of sub

stantial backing. Let us see what

ome of these facts are. The main point about the factspoint has, of course, been brought out in the dispatches at one time and another, but which has probably not been sufficiently impressed on the public mind-is that the Secret Service of the Treasury Department, which is the only one that the President based his ensational charges upon, is only one of a large number of similar services at the disposal of the various departments, and that the money appropriat ed for this Secret Service is only an insignificant fraction of the total a-mount made available to the Administration for the hunting down of criminals. The aggregate of the appropriations made at the last session of Congress for the present fiscal year, "to be used in whole or in part to prevent frauds in and depredations upon the several branches of the public service, to protect public lands from fraudulent entry and to apprehend and punish other violators of the law, was \$23.588.170-a sum not only en ormous in itself, but greater by \$2,831,-660 han the appropriation made for the same purposes in the preceding fiscal year-and of this vast total \$7,214,593 was expressly for secret service and similar services, being an increase of

\$792.755 over the preceding year. At the same time the appropriation what is generally known as "the Secret Service-i. e., the Secret Service division of the Treasury Department -was cut down from \$125,000 to \$115. 000, in accordance with that limitation of the activities of this service on b Congress which was the cause of Mr. Roosevelt's wrath and of his insult to Congress; but it is evident that this trifling reduction cannot, unless for peculiar reasons which the President may hold locked in his breast, but which have certainly not made their way to public knowledge, have crippl ed the Government in hunting down violators of law, so long as appropria tions for that purpose have been made in the lavish scale which the foregoing figures show. Chairman Tawney, of the House Ap

last Friday went into details that confirm the conclusion which would naturally be drawn from these general The figures above given are taken from that speech, and in his survey of the various departments, Mr Tawney indicates that the increas es were made all along the line, and especially in "those departments of the Government which have occasion to use and which have used detectives or Secret Service employes more than any other department." But perhaps the most interesting specific state ment made in Tawney's speech was that relating to the use of the Treasury Secret Service men in land fraud cases, one of the subjects nearest the President's heart. The appropriation for the detection and punishment of these frauds, made directly to the Inerior Department, was doubled by Congress at its last session, and Mr Tawney gives the following facts as to the attitude of the Secretary of the interior himself on the subject:

propriations Committee, in his speech

At the same time Mr. Garfield made a further statement concerning the employment of Secret Service men in the investigation of land matters, al though that statement does not ap-pear in the record of the hearings, for the reason that when the head of a department, before a committee of the House, has anything to say concern ing another department he invariably asks that the statement be not taken down. The substance of Mr. Garfield's further statement was that he had entirely abandoned the use of the Secret Service men in the investigation of land frauds, for the reason that their want of knowledge concerning land matters, land laws and land titles was such as to render their investigations and reports practically worth less, and cited the dismissal of some thirty odd cases a short time befor which were brought in the United States Court in Colorado for the reason that upon investigation it was found that there was not sufficient estimony to justify their prosecution. Has the President any reply to make to such a case as these facts and figures make out against him? Is he prepared to explain the "true inwardness" of his amazing talk to Congress about the Secret Service? In his annual message he devoted but a brief passage to it, the meaning of which, however, seemed plain enough and when Congress took him to have meant what he said and asked for proofs he declared that he had been plaunderstood, but gave neither an explanation that explained nor an apology that apologized. Did he really use the insulting language of his mes sage without having in mind either any clear purpose to be attained in the future or any substantial foundation for his allegations as to the past Was his irrelevant attack upon Senator Tillman really the only recourse at his disposal? Is he utterly without means of meeting the issue, so that nothing remains but to divert attention by any device, however undigni-fied and however unjustifiable. Is there no one who has the President's ear with enough influence over him to make him understand that the time

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has come when a plain, straightfor

ward tale, without epithets or innuen-

do, is the only thing that can possibly

get him out of the slough into which he has brought himself?

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