

A pill in time that will save nine's
Rings Little Liver Pills. For bilious-
ness, sick headaches, constipation. They
do not grip. Price 25c. Sold by Mac-
Kethan & Co.

If you need a pill take DeWitt's Lit-
tle Early Risers. Insist on getting
gentle, easy, pleasant, little liver pills,
Sold by Armfield Drug Co.

Hexamethylenetetramine.
The above is the name of a German
chemical, which is one of the many
valuable ingredients of Foley's Kid-
ney Remedy. Hexamethylenetetramine
is recognized by medical text books
and authorities as a uric acid solvent
and antiseptic for the urine. Take
Foley's Kidney Remedy as soon as you
notice any irregularities and avoid
a serious malady. Medicine
Drug Store, (O. O. Sanders, Mgr.)

Pineules for the Kidneys are little
golden globules which act directly on
the kidneys. A trial will convince
you of quick results for Backache,
Rheumatism, Lumbago, and tired
feet. Sold by Armfield Drug Co. 30 Cents
per box. They purify the blood. Sold by Mac-
Kethan & Co.

Pneumonia Follows La Grippe.
Pneumonia often follows la grippe
but never follows the use of Foley's
Kidney Remedy. For la grippe coughs
and deep seated colds. Refuse any
other medicine. The \$1.00 bot-
tle contains 2 1/2 10-cents as much as
the 50c. size. Sold by MacKethan &
Co.

Woods Liver Medicine in liquid
form regulates the liver, relieves sick
headache, constipation, stomach, kid-
ney disorders and acts as a gentle
laxative. For chills, fever, and malar-
ia. Its tonic effects on the system
felt with the first dose. The \$1.00 bot-
tle contains 2 1/2 10-cents as much as
the 50c. size. Sold by MacKethan &
Co.

PINEULES for the Kidneys
NO PAINFUL FOR BLOOD.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

W. W. BAKER,
CIVIL ENGINEER,
Land Surveying and Municipal En-
gineering, over Shuford & Rogers'
Store, Fayetteville, N. C.

Q. K. NIMOCKS,
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,
Rooms 1 and 2 of P. Building,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Phone 229

H. M. Robinson, John G. Shaw,
(Notary Public)
ROBINSON & SHAW,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Offices on second floor National Bank
of Fayetteville.

H. S. AVERITT,
Attorney-at-Law,
(Notary Public) Offices--Thornton
Building Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

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DR. WM. S. JORDAN,
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Hours: 9 to 12 and 3 to 5.

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Practice limited to diseases of the
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Hours 9 to 1 and 2 to 5. Phone No.
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G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.
J. H. Judd, D. D. S.
Drs. Patterson & Judd,
Offices 219 1/2 Hay Street, over Dunn &
Co.'s Store, Phone 55.

E. J. S. SCOFIELD, M. D.,
Offers his professional services to the
citizens of Fayetteville and surround-
ing country. Office with Dr. J. H.
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Residence, St. Luke's Hospital, Phone
124.

Public Accountant.
Auditing of Partnership, Corpora-
tion and Public Accounts a specialty.
Would leave city for a few days at
a time.
Refers to County Authorities, D. H.
Ray, Esq., and Dr. H. W. Lilly.
W. N. TILLINGHAST, SR.
September 19th. Phone 252.

MacKETHAN Real Estate TRUST CO.
Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Real Estate bought and sold.
Loans negotiated and guaranteed.
Rents and interest collected.
Titles examined, conveyances made,
insurance policies taken and loaned here.
N. B. MacKETHAN, Atty.

- \$900. Farm 50 acres, house and
barn.
- \$200. Small farm mile north city.
- \$75. Lot Cool Spring street.
- \$100. Tenement lot Rowan street.
- \$400. House and lot Blue street.
- \$225. Tract 11 acres mile Victory
Mill.
- \$150. Lot Mechanic street.
- \$600. House corner lot Mechanic
street.
- \$600. Lot Manchester street.
- \$200. Each 3 lots Arsenal Hay-
mount.
- \$15 each 10 lots Fayette.
- \$60. Share LaFayette Auditorium.

**CYRUS B. WATSON AND "THE
TOBACCO INTEREST"---WHAT
WAS THAT ISSUE?**

Webster's Weekly says:
We believe it was a Scotch paper
which after suspending publication for
several years, resumed with this state-
ment: "Nothing of importance has
transpired since our last issue." It
covers the ground so far as legislation
at Raleigh is concerned. A number
of local bills have been acted on, such
as forbidding the dumping of sawdust
in Shallow creek, and the like, but
no general law of importance has been
enacted. More than half the session
is gone, and it is presumed the Legisla-
ture will do but little outside of pass-
ing the usual appropriations. The
present Legislature will be notable
more for what it didn't do than for
what it did. It will not re-open the
railroad rate question. It will not
pass "Sub-section A." It will not do
anything to prevent the full recovery
of normal business conditions through-
out the State.
These things were settled during the
campaign and nobody knows the facts
better than the members of the Legisla-
ture. Speaking of "Buncombe" on impos-
sible measures. No trust bill with teeth
has ever stood any chance of passing
the Legislature since the tobacco in-
terest failed to come up to the help
of Cyrus B. Watson in 1893. Since then
the Trust has absorbed fully 80 per
cent of the business and holds the
power of life and death over the re-
maining and no single State, acting
by itself, can cope with this monster.

**What is the Difference Between the
Lockhart Bill and the Manning Sub-
stitute?**

In this connection, the appended
telegram from Raleigh to the Char-
lotte Observer dated February 5, is
interesting. We confess our ignorance
of the subject, and are impressed with
the feeling that there are some facts
back of this contention which are not
public property but should be.

Sub-section "A," the proposed Lock-
hart amendment to the anti-trust act,
giving it "teeth" was further consid-
ered this afternoon by the Senate Ju-
diciary committee. Mr. Justice, in
Greenboro, speaker of the 1907 House
of Representatives, being heard in ad-
vantage of the bill, and Senator Man-
ning, chairman of the committee, op-
posing at the close of Mr. Justice's
speech a substitute that proposes
repeal of the present law, section
1, Chapter 213, Public Laws of 1907,
by adding as sub-section "F" the fol-
lowing:

"For any person, firm or corpora-
tion or association to conspire with
any other person, firm or corporation
or association to put down the price
of any article produced in this State
by the labor of the hands of man, or
to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of
the article at a price lower than the
price at which such person, firm, or cor-
poration or association intends to buy,"

In his long argument for sub-sec-
tion "A," Mr. Justice had insisted that
the party platform specifically re-
quested the bill and that the other
hand Senator Manning, in present-
ing the substitute, declared that
the Lockhart bill did not. The com-
mittee took the bill and carried it
further executive consideration.

Sub-section "A" advocated so zeal-
ously by ex-Speaker Justice, provides
that it shall be unlawful "for any
person, firm, corporation or associa-
tion to make any contract, agreement,
or understanding, to sell, lease or pre-
vent the increase in price of any ar-
ticle or thing of value, which such
person, firm, corporation or associa-
tion may desire to purchase within the
State of North Carolina."

Believes the Bill Right.
In his argument, demanding the en-
actment of the Lockhart bill, Mr.
Justice reviewed the "rise and fall"
of the section in the 1907 Legislature,
its passage in the House with only
four votes recorded against it and its
death in the Senate, 19 to 29, which,
he said, was the result of Senator
Burton changing his vote. Then he
gave what he said was "inside his-
tory" of the Charlotte convention
showing that the party is clearly
committed to enact the Lockhart bill.
He was right with regard to expedi-
ency. He believed it expedient, he
said, and the party is pledged to its
enactment and it would in no way
hamper the legitimate cotton, furni-
ture and other manufacturers of the
State. He declared that opposition to
the platform pledge as to sub-section
"A" "vanished from the Charlotte
convention as a mist before the rising sun."

Heard "Impudent Talk."
He declared that the "most impu-
dent talk" he ever heard was by a
1907 crowd of lobbyists. He charged
that there was a secret meeting in
Raleigh at which it was determined
to damn every man that did not get
the praise of those in the meeting.
They raised the cry of the "wolf,"
the mill man came down and found
the effect of swamp drainage on
this same speech but when they found
it necessary to deliver it. He hoped
this Legislature was ready to do the
party bidding.

Following this speech, Mr. Manning
offered his substitute and the whole
matter went over for further con-
sideration.
**CONGRESSMAN GODWIN AND THE
DRAINAGE PROJECTS.**
A Washington letter to the Obser-
ver says:
Congressman Godwin is delighted
at the success he has achieved with
the drainage projects for his district.
The drainage of swamp lands is a ques-
tion in which many of his constituents
are vitally interested, and it will be
remembered on the entering congress two
years ago he commenced to work seri-
ously for swamp drainage. He intro-
duced a bill last year in the House
of Representatives providing for ex-
aminations and surveys of the swamp
lands of his district and the report
of the effect of swamp drainage on
agriculture and health. He also made
a speech in congress on the reclama-
tion of swamp lands, which was con-
sidered strong and convincing, and

was heartily endorsed by all who are
interested in this subject. He has se-
cured an appropriation of \$600.00 for
an object lesson project in his dis-
trict and the drainage office of the
Agricultural Department here has
started the work at Chadbourn, Colum-
bus County North Carolina. The re-
port of C. G. Elliott, Chief of Drainage
Investigations, upon this subject is
as follows:
"Mr. S. H. McCrory, Drainage Engin-
eer, assisted by Mr. J. V. Phillips, as
level man, in assisting the project,
it is estimated that the field work will
require three weeks time under favor-
able weather conditions. The project
will be known as the Chadbourn
project, Columbus County, N. C., and
will be entered upon about the first
of August. A sum of \$600.00 is appro-
priated for the survey and completed re-
port."

During the year 1908 letters were
received from numerous constituents
of Congressman Godwin, of the Sixth
District of North Carolina, asking that
the office give attention to needed
drainage investigations at the several
places named by the correspondents.
After considering the conditions de-
scribed in the several letters, it was
decided that the first examination
should be made at Chadbourn, Colum-
bus County, N. C. It was reported by
Congressman Godwin and particular-
ly by J. A. Brown of Chadbourn, N. C.,
that the land at this point was main-
ly occupied by people from the west
and northwest who had been at-
tracted by the representations of the
Sunny South Colony, which purchas-
ed a tract of land and in 1897 survey-
ed, plotted, and placed it upon the
market. This land proved to be ex-
cellent for the production of straw-
berries, and Chadbourn has since that
time become one of the largest straw-
berry shipping points in the State.

General Conditions.
An examination of this tract shows
that such portions of the land as are
sufficiently drained are fertile and pro-
ductive, that the people occupying
these lands are principally from north-
ern States and have introduced vari-
ous innovations in the culture of the
land, but that some part of almost
every strawberry farm is subject to
injury from lack of drainage, and that
though they have constructed ditches,
and, in a measure, greatly improved
portions of the land, they are not able
to carry this work upon the level of
system of improved outlets has been
constructed. The town is located upon
a table land at the head of small
streams, a part of which flow easterly
into the Waccamaw River, and a part
westwardly into the Lumber River.
The branches are very locally called
are quite thickly covered with small
timber and apparently have fairly
good soil, but owing to lack of
channel and obstructions in the natu-
ral depression which carry the water
they are inadequate drainage
channels.

Strawberry growing has been quite
profitable from the first, though dur-
ing the last three years the crops of
many of the farmers have been de-
stroyed by reason of the wet seasons,
which cause the crop from a portion
of their lands to be small or entirely
destroyed. Under ordinary conditions
of season and market the lands net
to the growers about \$200.00 to \$300.
000, whereas it had been estimated
that a sea-level canal could have been
built for \$247,000.00.

**THE TARIFF ON LUMBER--EF-
FECT OF THE TESTUDO.**
A Washington correspondent of the
Charlotte Observer writes to that
paper as follows:
Southern Congressmen are being
urged to stand for the tariff on steel
nails. The members of the North Car-
olina delegation are hearing from their
constituents. Senator Simmons is
answering these requests by ex-
plaining his position, and the follow-
ing letter to Mr. A. A. Taylor, presi-
dent of the Wilmington Chamber of
Commerce, will prove interesting read-
ing to Tar Heels:

"I have the honor to acknowledge
receipt of your esteemed favor of the
4th instant, containing copy of resolu-
tions adopted by the Chamber of
Commerce of the City of Wilmington
in opposition to the removal of the
duty upon lumber, and giving the re-
asons therefor.
"During the last two or three weeks
I have received a large number of
communications from various manu-
facturers of lumber in and outside of
North Carolina, all opposing the re-
moval of the present duty on lumber.
I have answered these promptly and
frankly.
"Replying to your letter and these
resolutions, I repeat with some addi-
tional substance of my answer to the
correspondents above referred to
as defining my position with respect
to this question. The duty on steel
nails, cement and most other struc-
tural and building materials that come
in competition with lumber, some of
which in the form of machinery enter
largely into the cost of its manufac-
ture, range under the present law
from 25 to 50 per cent ad valorem,
while the duty on lumber is only
about 12 per cent. There is as much,
yes, more reason in my judgment why
there should be a duty upon lumber
as upon the articles with which it
necessarily competes and which enter
so largely as an element in the cost
of its manufacture.
"The present duty upon lumber is
upon a revenue basis--that is to say,
that notwithstanding that duty lum-
ber is imported into this country and
the government derives considerable
revenue therefrom, while the duty up-
on iron, steel, etc., is protective al-
most to the point of prohibition--that
is to say, under that duty practically
no iron or steel is imported into this
country and the government realizes
no revenue from it. Doubtless there
will be some slight reductions at the
extra session of Congress of these
highly protective or prohibitive du-
ties, but even so, the reduction is large,
and there is not much probability that
it will be, and it will still be highly
protective and largely in excess of
that now upon lumber, the present
duty upon lumber being only about
one-fourth of the average rate of duty
imposed by the Dingley act."

**THE OLD CAPE FEAR AND
YADKIN VALLEY.**
What a struggle it was to build the
Western Railroad, and then the Cape
Fear and Yadkin Valley, whose name
more definitely represented the route
of the former! And what a sad day
for North Carolina when that whippy
Intra-State road was dismembered, and
the daily line of boats on the Cape
Fear disappeared! The eight foot
channel from Wilmington to Fayette-
ville, rendering Fayetteville a "basin
point for freight rates" and Wilming-
ton a "gateway," will neutralize the
effect of the dismemberment, and
freight discrimination in favor of Vir-
ginia will cease.

We are reminded of these things by
the following reference to the old road
in the Greensboro Record:
"Where a community has only one
railroad there is dissatisfaction and
grumbling all the time. Other places
where there are two or more roads
are pointed to with envy. This is
reasonable and to be expected, but
we have been keeping tabs and find
it seems to us that other towns,
when it comes to cheaper freight
rates, are no better off than Greens-
boro is with one road; at least the
amount of kicking is about the same.
This is not reasonable on its face,
for where there is competition there
should be a better and cheaper ser-
vice; it looks like a guarantee
against gouging, but as stated it does
not seem to work. The only explana-
tion is that there is a trust or agree-
ment between the competing lines so
that the rate remains about the same.
One thing is sure, however, where
there are competing lines freight is
handled with more celerity. When
the Cape Fear road ran into
Greensboro, freight from Richmond,
for illustration, arrived in ten hours
after shipment. Ever since that
Southern thought it takes from
three days to a week. The Southern
used to claim that the road from
Richmond to Greensboro would be
of great benefit to the people, but
for the past year the road has been
mouthing about no work, yet the de-
lay is about the same. Freight rates
are bad enough, but procrastination
is worse."

THE PANAMA CANAL HUMBUG.
The unfolding of the plot that
roaring Croc called "The Panama Can-
al" goes on merely. The government
undertook to construct a lock canal
for \$129,000,000 (in addition to the
\$40,000,000 paid to Cromwell's syndi-
cate). The government's engineers,
who made the definite estimate of
\$129,000,000, now say that the cost
will be \$400,000,000! As the American
people, who are taxed, to pay these
huge sums, have no control of the
government, they have to content
themselves with laughings--which, by
the way, is the proper thing for the
audience to do.
A Washington telegram of Tuesday's
date says:
The entire question of the type of
canal that should be adopted in the
construction of the Panama Canal, was
before the Senate to-day, Senator
Kittredge, chairman of the committee
on Internal Commerce, Senator For-
gan and Senator Teller, all declaring
that they believed a grave mistake had
been made in adopting the lock pro-
ject.
The discussion grew out of a report
by Mr. Kittredge on the bill increasing
the Panama canal, Senator Forgan
and Senator Teller, all declaring
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The writer had never been in Green-
ville until he went there on the oc-
casion of the inspection of the nearly
completed Eastern Training School,
the other day, at the invitation of his
old friend, Governor Jarvis. To say
that he was astonished by what he
saw is a mild statement of his im-
pressions. A bustling town, with over
a mile of perfectly paved streets in
the business quarter; with water-
works, sewerage, and electric lights;
and with many beautiful residences,
on lovely streets that run up and
down hill in a most attractive way--
to say nothing of the finely appointed
and hospitable "Carolina Club," and
a quaint old hotel that looks as if bor-
rowed from rural Britain.

GREENVILLE.
The Eastern Training School--The
Greenville Reflector and Reflec-
tions Thereon.
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The Governor's message on
Trusts.
Following is the text of the mes-
sage by the Governor to the General
Assembly on Wednesday, on the sub-
ject of private industrial monopolies:
February 10, 1909.
To the Honorable, the General As-
sembly of North Carolina.
It is needless to repeat at this time
facts or arguments showing the evil
of private industrial monopolies com-
monly called trusts. Few advocates
of these trusts, however, perhaps, think them
right. Probably the greatest legisla-
tive and legal problem of this gen-
eration is how to repress them. There
is ground for hope that with our pre-
sent anti-trust law properly amended,
and an effective machinery provided for
its enforcement, we can protect our-
selves partially from trust evils, and
perhaps so far as a State can protect
her people from them. An opinion
has been placed before the people of
North Carolina that the present law cannot
be enforced, though nothing was sug-
gested to strengthen or render the law
enforceable. I conceive that whatever
difficulty exists, is largely in the ma-
chinery for its enforcement.
The opportunity has come to make
such trusts and conspiracies criminal
and to prescribe punishment for such
conspirators. You are face to face with
the duty of obeying the mandate of
the Democratic convention. Two al-
ready have done so, and the platform
carried the State, securing a majority
in both Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives:
"Private monopolies should be de-
stroyed. Conspiracies by prospectors,
merchants to put down or keep down
the prices of articles produced by the
labor of others, should be made crim-
inal, and all persons or corporations
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**The Greensboro Reflector, and Reflec-
tions Suggested By Its Career.**
We had occasion, some time ago, to
cite Greensboro as an example of pro-
gress. At that time we knew nothing
of it except that it seemed to be as
it shone through that remarkable
paper, the Greensboro Daily Reflector.
We call the Reflector a remarkable
paper because, about 1893 or 1894, at a
time when Greensboro was but a vil-
lage of some 1,500 inhabitants, it
started a little daily edition, and, by
good management, backed by a pa-
triotic community, it has "made good"
for itself and for the community.
About the time that the Reflector
was making its hazardous venture,
there were manifestations of restlessness
in many of the towns of the

State which had not daily papers but
thought they ought to have. Fayette-
ville was one of those towns, which,
in the language of the sporting men,
had "a champagne appetite and a white
income," and we believe it is true
that, except for the example of the
Reflector, we could never have screw-
ed up courage to start the Daily
Observer in Fayetteville, in 1896. Evi-
dently the Reflector, like the Observer,
staked its all on the venture, trusting
that its enterprise would advertise
the town and force it to a growth
where income and appetite would
meet. Most of the similar ventures in
the smaller towns of the State, have,
we are sorry to say, been failures; but
the calculation among newspaper men
is that dailies cannot be made to pay
in towns of less than 10,000 inhabi-
tants. By "pay" we mean pay the own-
er, for almost any sort of daily paper
immensely pays the community. That
this newspaper men's calculation is
correct, and that, in the case of Fay-
etteville at least, it is true also of
other towns, is illustrated by the re-
markable experience of Fayetteville.
From 1890 to 1901, after which we
ceased to keep files of Fayetteville
papers other than the Observer, there
had been established in Fayetteville
13 papers, 3 of them daily. All have
gone out of existence, after a longer
or shorter life, and for the reason that
they did not pay. Since 1901 there
have probably been quite as many
more newspapers started, and all suf-
fering the same fate. Indeed, a pa-
per was moved into Fayetteville from
the country lately, published here five
times and moved back again, before
the editor of the Observer, who had
just discovered it in his mail accumu-
lations and written an editorial greet-
ing for it, was aware of its having
come at all. And the Observer would
have gone the way of the rest of them
except for inherited sources of
strength, which, in the nature of
things, none of them could enjoy.

The Observer is happy to record
its thanks to its Greenville contem-
porary for blazing the way for dailies
in small towns--namely, by starting
with a little sheet and feeling its way
step by step. The fate of the Greens-
boro Industrial News, to say nothing
of the scores of less pretentious ven-
tures in other towns of the State in
the past ten years, illustrates the
folly of any other course.
I wish to say in conclusion that the
resolutions you have sent me both in
their general statements with refer-
ence to the principles which should
control in the construction of tariff
laws and in the analysis of that ques-
tion as it affects lumber are exceed-
ingly forceful and lucid and in the
main coincide with my views.

**THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE ON
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the prices of articles produced by the
labor of others, should be made crim-
inal, and all persons or corporations
entering into such conspiracies should
be punished."

The Intelligence of the country
await the answer patiently. Will it
be that the mighty Eagle told the
king-fisher, viz:
"Thou must fall; I am great,
and thou art small."
If so, then justice has gone glimmer-
ing. Roosevelt's justice to muzzle the
World carries us back to ancient days.
I had an uncle who was known in
the country of Missouri as Uncle
Nell Cameron, though not because
he governed anything outside of his
own household. He took his dram,
and invariably attended all county
courts.
Only once did stern old Justice Cald-
well attempt to muzzle the speech of
Gov. Nell in the court room. Late
one evening the Judge ordered the
Sheriff to take the Gov. to the lock-
up. "One question, your honor, I
would ask," said Uncle Nell, and, by
permission, he said, "Judge, is it
wrong to think 'I presume as air-
'" "Then," said Uncle Nell, "I think you
are a fool." Then he proceeded to
the jail. Uncle Nell insisted on the
jailer's entering the dark corridor
first, as he was superstitious in the
dark. The jailer complied, and when
he passed the portal, Uncle Nell closed
and locked the door, and told him
where he could find the Sheriff in case
of further disturbance in court. The
Court and the Bar were always in
the audience of Uncle Nell. He did
not talk, and they listened and
heard words of deep meaning, as they
fell from the lips of Uncle Nell Cam-
eron. The suppression of free speech
was very unpopular in those days.
Sam Gompers would not be sent to
jail in those days.
The source of our disquietude is the
apprehension that the rising genera-
tion of plain people are selling them-
selves into slavery. Already they are
on the brink of Peonage. Young men
and women we charge, you, not to for-
get the price that was paid by the
sires that intended you should be for-
ever free from political bosses. Re-
ligious fanatics or captains of world-
ly industries, Reverence God. Treat
all men as your equals, who are worthy
of such consideration. Be the slave
of none.
SALMAGUNDI.

which produces more than its people
consume, must suffer the oppression
that comes from any artificial depres-
sion of the price of its products. A
community that consumes cotton,
wheat, or any other article,
is unjustly deprived
of material wealth, hindered in its
industrial development, weakened in its
resources, injured in its educational
progress, and deprived of all its
opportunities, by any conspiracy of men
or corporations, which put down the
price of such article. The universally
acknowledged principle of self-
defense, applicable to State as to in-
dividuals, would destroy a conspiracy so
damaging in its effect and so general
in its blight. The duty of repressing
wrong and protecting those who can
not protect themselves, requires the
law makers to put the whole power of
the State against such conspiracies, I
therefore, recommend that the
General Assembly comply with that de-
claration, because it is right and ought
to be the law, and because the dominant
party is pledged to its enactment,
and I also recommend that the putting
down or keeping down of prices of arti-
cles of the labor of others, in pursuance
of such conspiracy, be made criminal.
Fear of the wrath of those who vio-
late the most sacred principle, and who
threaten, if the Legislature of the
State of North Carolina complies with
the wish of her majority, to punish
the communities which obey the laws,
should not effect the judgment or paralyze
the efforts, as it cannot nullify
the duty of those who are called upon
to do their will. Assuming, as I do
assume, that the General Assembly will
amend the law in accordance with
the specific platform of the Attorney
General, be given the power, and
charged with the duty to institute ac-
tion, civil or criminal, in the Superior
Courts of this State in Wake county,
or in any other county of his selectin,
in any and all cases of violation of
any of our anti-trust laws, or any
amendments to them. Where such
laws are violated most it may be diffi-
cult to have successful prosecutions,
on account of the fear and favor which
the wrong-doers inspire, and exert in
the community. Local prosecuting
officers are under great disadvantages,
not only from local prejudice and fa-
vor, but from lack of facilities and
time for needful preparation. If the
enforcement of this law is unfortunately
left solely to solicitors, and they re-
main the unfortunate for basis, then
the fee for conviction ought to be
made large enough to partially com-
pensate solicitors for the great work
necessary in such cases. A district
prosecutor naturally shrinks from so
small a task, and it is immediately most
difficult one of enforcing a State anti-
trust law, and especially of enforcing
it under local conditions most unfavor-
able to enforcement. Under such con-
ditions each hopes another will first
test the law against the powerful vio-
lator. Nearly two years have elapsed
since the enactment of our last anti-
trust law, and yet, so far as I can
learn, no action has been instituted
under it.
I am, therefore, of the opinion that
after perfecting as far as possible, our
anti-trust laws, declaring the offenses
and prescribing the penalties, it is im-
portant and even essential, to confer
upon the Attorney General the duty
of undertaking its enforcement, and
of selecting the venue of witnesses
under the power of the court to remove in
his discretion, for proper cause, and
of giving him every proper authority of
securing evidence, including the com-
pulsory production of books and pa-
pers, the examination of witnesses
prior to trial, and all other powers
appropriate to the full discharge of
duty in the faithful execution of the
law.
Respectfully submitted,
W. W. KITCHIN,
Governor.

Notice of Removal
I have moved my marble and granite
works in the Ledbetter Block, No. 111
Maxwell street, opposite the F. I. L.
Army, where I am prepared to
execute the same high-class of work
as in the past.
Respectfully,
E. L. Remsburg.
WOOD'S
HIGH-GRADE
GARDEN SEEDS.
WE INTRODUCED THESE SOME
YEARS AGO, AND THEY HAVE
PROVEN ENTIRELY SATISFAC-
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A FULL ASSORTMENT, ON HAND,
INCLUDING SEED POTATOES, ON-
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