THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1909.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

E. J. Hale, Jr., Business Manager. L. B. Hale, City Editor.

PARTY TREACHERY-REPETITION OF THE BOLT OF 1896, WHICH HAS PERPETUATED REPUBLI-CAN CONTROL OF THE GOVERN MENT.

Of the action of the twenty-three bolting Democrats who have prevent ed the defeat of Cannonism, just as the bolters of 1896 caused the election of McKinley, the Houston (Texas) Chronicle says:

"Cannon Saved by Renegade Demo orate."

There were twenty-three of them. They betrayed their party and the hope of liberal citizens in all parties by voting to sustain the Cannon despotism in the national house of represent tives.

The final vote on the adoption of house rules was 211 to 172. Had the twenty-three renegade Democrats kept faith with their party, Cannonism would have been defeated and the house of representatives American would have become once more a delib erative assembly, instead of a herd of op corralled by a clique represent his features.

ing the huge protected interests. Be it said to the honor of Texas that none of the faithless twenty-three was a representative from this state Fifteen of the sixteen Texan represen tatives were in their places, 'ghting and voting for Democratic rules, and the sixteenth, Gordon Russell, being was paired with a member of the

other party. The country wanted an end of Cannonism. It wanted rules in the American house of representatives under which the representative of any dis-trict, in any state, could get the floor to present the desires of his constituents without having to crawl to the speaker humbly craving his permis

The resolution adopted by the ho concedes three alleged reforms, which are in fact frauds, in so far as they pretend to limit the absolute despot ism of the speaker.

The first alleged reform is a pro vision that bills having been on the house calendar three days can be called up by any one and can be consider This unanimous consent." gives any member a chance to demand a hearing on any measure, but not in fact to get it, since a single objection by any member of the speaker's cliq can prevent "consideration." Und Under the old rule the member was not allowed to call his bill up from the calendar until he had privately obtained the speaker's consent to "recognize him' on the floor, at a day and hour ap-pointed for that purpose. The old rule permitted the speaker to smother that bill in the calendar, by declining to recognize the author of the bill The new rule permits the author of the bill to call it up and see it slaughtered by a single objection from any mem-ber of the speaker's clique. If that is not a fraudulent pretense of reform, then we know not the meaning of

English words The second of the hew rules proa bill reported from con mittee with the opportunity for amendment shut off may, by majority vote of the house, be sent back to the com-mittee to consider any amendments that may be offered. Such a bill can be recommitted only one time. The speaker can, through a member of his clique, have any bill to him objectionable recommitted on a trifling non-essential amendment and report ed out a second time, ironclad agains such needful amendments as any mem ber may wish to propose. Further, with the majority already lined up in support of the speaker's absolutism and his power to dispense committee spoils, what chance has any bill proposed by a minority member to get a majority vote in favor of a motion mit? This is another false

will have to be borne by the publi for a year or two to come. Congressman Moon, of this state, refused to enter the Democratic cau-cus, but the other Democratic con-gressmen, after taking part in the cau-cus, west over body and soul to where the offices were the thickest. There is little hope for Democracy when Democrats finch when they are the induced with temporary separation , of this s for a year or two to come. Express charges are mit resumble enough as a substitute for freight, and there is no probability of relief from this source. It seems to us that the there is no probability of relief from this source. It seems to us that the railways have acted unwisely in thus increasing their rates. People cannot help feeling that when an article weighing forty pouchs and shipped as sinth class staff is paid for at the same rate as one hundred pounds ship-ped as first class stuff, the railroads have stooped to petty robbery. And in the long run, when the public feels this way, the railroads usually suffer. Much of the antagonism to railroads is solf-created by the roads themselves ned with tomporary separation of the pie counter. The prese and the pie counter. The present and of Democracy seems to lack ad-sion and conviction, and until the opie elect Democrats who under-

stand the meaning of Democracy and who are brave enough to stand up against demagogues, political fakers and quacks, the Democratic force in Much of the antagonism to railroads is solf-created by the roads themselves through some arbitrary act, which shows small disregard for the individal councils will be a constantly iminshing quantity.

The Atlanta Journal says:

A Probe For the Bolters. A committee of Democrats has been appointed to investigate the conduct of the twenty-three bolters, including NOT SLAVERY, WHICH WAS THE WEDGE THAT SPLIT THE UNION.

six from Georgia, who blasted the hopes of defeating Cannonism in the As, higher education has become nore prevalent at the North, influen tial men and writers there are ap proaching nearer and nearer to the truth of American history. The mistake

T WAS NEW ENGLAND'S GREED

which a chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy made in inviting prize essay from a college where negroes and whites sit together in eqnality, has stimulated the study of the events which led to the war of 1861-65. We have given our readers recent ly the benefit of this movement in number of notable articles; but the best one on the subject which we have seen since Rev. Dr. (now Bishop) Mc-Kim's, is the following by ex-Congress man Grady, which we find in the last issue of the Clinton Democrat: manner of reforms is as familiar as

The Fitzgerald amendments were Projan horse, the deception of which was known in advance, and now that the full meaning of those amendments is made clear we find that the rules are more arbitrary and drastic than ev er. The power of the speaker has been increased rather than diminished. The men who had committed themselves, in the caucus of their party, to his overthrow have placed additional weapons in his hands, and this country. Many things which have or two years more the Democratic : minority in the house is bound hand and

The effect of this defection from the aucus agreement has been comment ed upon in no uncertain terms through-out the country. Nowhere in any remsible quarter have the expl tions given out by the bolters met with ce. The Philadelphia North American, for instance says.

"The more the deal by which Democratic treachery and Republican subission to boss control effected the e-establishment of Cannonism as the ominating system in legislation is investigated and analyzed, the more it assumes the proportions of a great ational scands

"Regarding every Democrat who went to Cannon's assistance Champ Clark and the other Democratic lead ers had advance information of just what pressure was being brought to bear; what they would get and what would be the effect of their treachery. "Clark hesitated to believe the state ents made to him regarding his colleagues, and in view of their assur-ances that they would stand by the party pledges, he felt that Cann was to be overthrown and the hou placed in a position where it could control itself.

"It is now seen that all Clark's advance information was absolutely cor-rect, and that the Democratic treachrect, and that the Democratic treach-ery had all been planned and agreed in the Democrat, and to which this These and charges even stronger that are being bandled about the country without hesitation or qualification. The mildest view that is taken of the matter is that the bolting Democrats have deliberately thrown away the op-portunity of years for curbing the ar-bitrary power of the speaker—that the before the eyes of our people so long Grandpa" of the house simply Foxy and so consistently that all over played on them like they were a hand South to-day men and women can be rgan

pile led to much opposi-tion of the Federal Cu to the adoption a totion in 1788-9. ng in view perhaps the imp

ers, and provorbially, the hardest mas-ters of slaves." 25. Up to 1560 the North's share of appropriations for public buildings and internal improvements were soveral times as large as the South's. 25. Up to 1860, according to the re-port of "The Public Land Commission" of 1883 millions of acres of the pub-"expanding" the North, a trade made by which this body sold nber of Northern gentlemen (ding Dr. Manasseh Cutler, Gon.) port of "The Public Land Commission" of 1883, millions of screes of the pub-lic's lands-about seventeen twonti-eths of all appropriations-had been given to territories, corporations and individuals in the Trans-Mississippi section for the purpose of building up States over there which could be re-lied on to vote with the North against the South. toring Or, manusen (utier, tea, the fus Putman, Gen. S. H. Parsons and Col. William Duer) 5,000,000 acres of land in Ohio, and accepted for pay-ment \$3,500,000 of "Continental

money," which at that time was worth only one-sighth of the face walks. In other words, these Northern gentle-men purchased a tract of land Oge-fifth as large as North Carolina, and wild less than allow and and and men 27. Up to 1838 the Revolu

ernment, was that by 1860, counting Delaware as a Southern State, the South had thirty-two and the North forts were made by the Northeast delegates to have this proviso rej

ed so that a bare majority of a quor in each house could enact a navigatio act. At last a "bargain" was planne by which they got it stricken out. 8. Patrick Henry's vigorous oppos tion to the adoption of the Constitu-tion (1788) was founded mainly on the "character and disposition" of the peo-ple of some of the States with which

Virginia would be leagued. 9. Speaking of what he had experi The inference is unavoidable, then enced in the first session of the first Congress, Maclay said: "We Penn-sylvanians act as if we believed that God made of one blood all families of the earth; but the Eastern people seem to think that rie made none but New England folks;" and in another one section to "prosper" at the expense of the other many be regarded e he says: "For my knowledge of the Eastern character warrants me in drawing this conclusion, that they will cabal against and endeavor to subvert

any government which they have not the management of." way of a Territory to prevent the in ress of Southerners 10. In the first Congress of the B. F. GRADY. "more perfect Union," in spite of vig-orous protests from Southerners, as Hugh Williamson and William B. Glies, laws were passed to give New England shippers a monopoly of our coast trade and a partial monopoly of

sue of the Democratic party was Imperialism. By clever manipulation the Republicans and McKinley "Demo crats" kept the anti-Imperialists apart. What the intervening years have at that point, but was informed that rought to us is thus described by the no funds were available at that time New York World: In the debate on the naval appro priation bill Senator Hale based an mpressive if futile warning on the rapid increase in the military expenlitures of the government at a time when its revenues are steadily falling

alone, congress appropriated \$122,000, 000, an increase of \$24,000,000 in one ear. This year when the deficit prom ses to reach \$135,000,000 congr about to appropriate for the navy \$137,-000,000, an increase of \$15,000,000. Next year Senator Hale predicts navy will cost \$160,000,000, and in 1911 probably \$200,000,000. "This eans," he concludes, "that it will soon

heedless extravagance the chain nan of the senate committee on nava

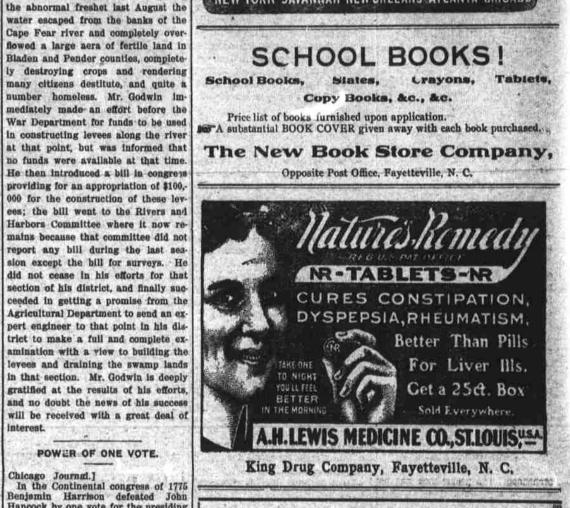
POWER OF ONE VOTE.

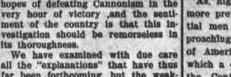
against the real advocates of the na-Did he not admit that it was



Nature made it, and made it right, -the just-right cooking-fat for all purposes,-the economical substitute for butter. There's no indigestible hog-fat in it. It's the pride of the South - her leading agricultural contribution to international food-purity.

THE SOUTHERN COTTON OIL CO NEW YORK SAVANNAH NEW ORLEANS ATLANTA CHIGAGO





far been forthcoming, but the weak-ness ofthem all consists in the fact that they do not explain. The one fact remains that the insurgent Reoublicans, whose natural alignment is with the Democrats on leading qu ions, stood to their guns, and that the lefection of the twenty-three Demo crats, reputed to be under the siniste influence of Tammany hall and even nore plainly subservient to the appointive power of Cannon, destroyed the opposition to Cannon and Cannon-ism and placed the house once more under the arbitrary dictatorship of a par liamentary czar, whose hostility to all

The Wedge Which Split the Union. Mr. Editor:-If you will study the ecords of the many contests which have saddened the human race in dif erent countries and different ages, I loubt whether you will come upon one which has been so thoroughly misrep resented as the sectional struggle in the United States, or one in regard to which the defeated side has so readily accepted the misrepresentations of their conquerors as the struggle in

happened during the last few years and the expressed opinions of many of our readers of thought have brough this situation to my attent none more forcibly than Col. Henry

Watterson's culogy on the late Presi-dent Lincoln in the March number of the Cosmopolitan Magazine. As a literary production it is of a high order; as a picture of Mr. Lincoln, taken by Northern photographer, it is per haps faultless; but as a presentation

of historic truth, it is worse than a failure, just as might have been expected by any person who read Col. Watterson's view as given in the news papers during the Bryan-Taft cam

He accepts as true two of the un founded charges against the South which can be found in the writings of nearly all the authors of the books in which the war between the North and the South is discussed, as John Fiske A. T. Rice (once editor of the North American Review), R. L. Ashley (au thor of the "Federal State"), James G Blaine (author of "Twenty Years in Congress), John W. Burgess (author of "The Civil War and the Constitution"), H. W. Elson (author of a five volume "History of the United States"), the contributors to "The Encylopaedia Britannica," and the con tributors to "The New International Encylopaedia," etc

The first of these charges which I

fifth as large as North Carolina, and paid less than nine cents per acre. 7. In Charles Pinckney's proposed Constitution, which presented the gen-eral form and many of the provi-sions finally adopted, it was denied to Congress that it could pass a naviga-tion act unless it was supported by a two-thirds vote in each house, the ag-ricultural states being afraid of the commercial States. The subject was debated for months, and fruitiess of forts were made by the Northesster pensioners of the North had drawn out of the Federal treasury more than two and a haif times as much, per capita, as those of the South. 28. The result of the long quarrel about which section should have un-disputed control of the Federal gov-

in Tennessee, to establish and test the meridian line. Mr. Godwin is also thirty-four Senators, and that some of the Territories were then about ready making arrangements with the Geological Survey to establish a permanto come in as States and add to the strength of the North. ent bench mark at Fayetteville to de-29. By no Northern statesman termine the height above the sea level author has it ever been charged that any Southern statesman, from July 4, 1776, to March 4, 1861, attempted to have a law passed to enable any at that place.

Southern man, corporation or State to "prosper" at the expense of other State

Mr. Editor, that sectional unfriend iness made its appearance long be fore there was any movement in any of the colonies to abolish slavery; that was due in part to the assum of superiority in one section and dis-trust in the other; that the right of

sa the determining cause; and that the "slave" was simply a club in the hands of those who stood i nthe door-

THE COST OF IMPERIALISM.

Eight years ago the "paramount" is

Last year, when there was a treasury deficit of \$60,000,000, for the navy

be the unscapable duty of -congress either to borrow money or greatly to crease the taxes." Of course, the jingoes will resen nator Hale's carping economy. For, pointing out the plain consequ interest.

fairs was doing what Mr. Rooseve

has described as "hampering us in the upbuilding of the navy and acting Chicago Journad.] In the Continental congress of 1775 Benjamin Harrison defeated John 'mighty hard work" last year to pre-Hancock by one vote for the presiding

admitted to the Union after

terests tinged with southern ideas the

election of Lincoln could never have taken place, and the whole history of

May 26, 1868, the senate of the Unit-

ed States declared against the im-peachment of Andrew Johnson by one

vote, 35 to 19, when two-thirds were necessary to decide.

the country would have been diffe

A Serious Accident.

From Saturday's Dally.

TO TEST MERIDIAN LINE AT FAY-

ETTEVILLE-ALSO TO DE-

FERMINE SEA LEVEL

AT THIS PLACE.

For Construction of Lovees on Cape

Fear.

Washington, March 23 .- Represent

tive Godwin has secured an or

der from the Coast and Geodetic Sur-

vey of the Department of Commerce

and Labor providing for the testing of

the meridian line at Fayetteville, N

C. The testing line will be establish

ed by the erection of two stones a

the north and south end of the meri-

dian line. The Department has prom-

ised to send a magnetic observer to

Fayetteville, who is now on field work

Another very important matter of

lecting the sixth district is the re-

cent success Mr. Godwin has achieved

in securing the promise by the Agri-

cultural Department to undertake the

examination and surveys looking to

the construction of the dams or levees

on the Cape Fear river at Kelly's Cove

in Bladen county to prevent the escape

of water from the river during fresh-

ets which flood French's Creek town

ship damaging some of the most fer

It will be remembered that during

tile lands in the district.

Special to the Observer.

pretense of reform. The third great "concession" to the opponents of Cannonism is the clause providing that "calendar Wednesday" the day fixed on which any membe can call up any bill from the calendar and can obtain consideration for it by "unanimous consent"-can not be dis placed except by a two-thirds vote adjourn on Tuesday until Thursday and the history of Cannonism affords no reason to doubt that the partisan and spoils bought majority of ring Republicans and renegade Democratic would hesitate so to adjourn if the speaker deemed it necessary in order tory. prevent the calling up of a mean e distasteful to vested interests.

Louisiana, Tennessee and Florida are southern states misrepresented in the list of twenty-three traitors to dem-ocracy and to good government. Citizens honorably disagree upon ec-momic policies—dividing into groups known as Republican, Democratic, So-cialist, etc. But the sentiment of de-cent citizens of all parties toward Con-

as of all parties toward Canism in the American house of rep-matives is one of profound disap

President Taft lost a great opport President Taft lost a great oppor-tunity to serve the whole people, and to strengthen himself in their trust, when he refused to stand up and he counted with the advocates of real re-form. His attitude was technically correct—but when the plain people are fighting for decent government they are far more concerned with results than with correct technique. Through Cannonism the big rich that, thrive on special governmental favors

Through Cannonism the big rich that hrive on special governmental favors have obtained absolute control of the popular branch of the mational con-gress, and have reduced the represen-tuitives of the vast majority of the Am-erican people to political shavery. It is a shameful and intelerant condition, and the most shameful feature of it all is the betrayal by twenty-three Demo-gratic members of their party and the manone

The momphis Commorcial-Appeal

Tranchery Among Democrata. was the old story of Democrati-camization that caused the suc-of the Cannon programme Mor

h mon were seduced by ap to their greedy appetito for gain not only to defeat the its, but to make them ridical he Democratic had they remained arr by were joined by ev and to have carried then could have an of th

found who agree with Col. Watterson There will have to be a reckoning that it is one of the settled facts of The matter has now attained to pro history. portions where it cannot be allowed to go by default. The Philadelphia To remove, then, the stain of a dis putable ancestry from the North American is very nearly if not outh," to clear away the clouds which entirely correct in saying that it has become "a great national scandal." bscure the noble records of our past; and to vindicate the claims of ou To take the most temperate view of the case, the binding force of the party thers to the respect of the just and the generous, I go among the forgot-ten records of the past and bring forth testimony which should be treatcaucus cannot be trifled with, and in a case of such importance as that in question, when the one supreme op-portunity had come to crush Cannoned as ancient history, and which noth ing but the necessities of the situa sm and was deliberately thrown away tion could justify me in presenting to by Democratic disloyalty, the investi our readers. ion should be made so the In doing this, I desire to give much that in itself it will be disciplinary. in a small space; hence I will omit reference to anthorities, except to inform the reader that I am indebted It was General Grant who said that "you could always count on the Dem-ocratic party to make a fool of itself

mostly to Marshall's Life of Washing in the hour of victory." Some of its professed friends can at least make the Democatic party look extremely foolish in the hour of victon, the Journal of William Maclay (one of Pennsylvania's first senators). Bancroft's History of the United States, Carey's Olive Branch, Kettell's Southern Wealth and Northern Profits Gales and Seaton's Annals of Con-gress, Rice's Reminiscences of Abra-ham Lincoln, Richardson's Messages and Papers of the Presidents, Benton's

SPEED THE UPPER CAPE FEAR IMPROVEMENT. Thirty Years' View, and Davis' Rise and Fall of the Confederate Govern

The following editorial taken from the Winston Journal supplies another From these writers I gather the fol reason why all of North Carolina's lowing: strength in Congress should be devot-1. Just after the adoption of the Dec I. Just after the adoption of the Dec-iaration of Independence, a movement was made for adjusting the terms of a formal Union of the States, and one of the proposed powers to be exercis-ed by the Congress was objected to by Edward Rutledge, of South Caro-lina, because "he dreaded the low cun-ming of the people of the Eastern States" ed to hastening the improvement of the Upper Cape Fear, so that Middle and Western North Carolina can be reached by a freight line entirely within North Carolina and under the control of our State Corporation Com mission. Every day's developm reveals, more and more, the reason why so many devices have been re

sorted to to "sidetrack" this great North Carolina project.

Says our Winston contemporary;

States." 2. On November 11, 1775, a Boston privateer, the Eagle, belonging to Ell-jah Freeman Paine, captured the brig-antine Joseph, which belonged to Hewes and Smith, merchants, of Eden-ton, N. C., as she was returning home with a valuable cargo, including 3,000 bushels of sait, for which outrage the Provincial Congress of North Carolina demanded of Massachusetts the pun-ishiment of "those atrocious violaters The increase in Rates. From an interview with President Vernay of the hoard of trade it will be seen that the reliroads, by a re-cent change of their rules, have largely increased freight charges on small shipments coming into and going out of this state. The railroads nt of "those atrocions the put of all law and justice," and a "full rep-aration and indemnification" to Measrs. Howes & Smith.-N. C. Colonial Records, X, 997. 3. In December, 1775, John Adams opposed the appointment to a captain cy in the maxy of John Paul Jones whose election Joseph Hewes was ad

cy in the may of John Paul Jones, whose election Joseph Hewes was ad-woating, and afterwards Hewes wrote: "The attitude of Mr. Adams was in keeping with the always emper-fous and often arrogant ione of the Massachusetis people at that time," 4. Speaking of military movements in 1776, Bancroft says that while John Adams "cultivated confidential rein-tions with Charles Lee and Katen, he never extended the same cordial frankness to Washington." 5. In 1786 the Congress of the Con-federation, dominated by the commer-tial states, instructed John Jay, Secre-tary of Foreign Affairs, to surrender

amal shipments coming into and going out of this state. The railroads cannot do this on shipments moving between points entirely within North Carolina, because such shipments are under the jurisdiction of the corpora-tion commission, which limits the charge to a reasonable sum. Interstate shipments, however, are by law under the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission and while this tribunal is thorough in its investigations, and no doubt fair in its conclusions, it is awanped with complaints from all parts of the coun-ity, and it is far behind with its work. For instance, a decision has not yet been announced in the coul rate case of Winston-Salem against the Norfolk & Western Railway, testimony in which was taken here a year ago. The complaint, which was shown to be meritorions, was filed with the inter-state commission as far back as Sep-ismber, 1907. The last congress did not give the commission authority to suppend an strance in rates, pending an investigation, so that unless the roluntarily, it is probable that these altrances disarges on small packages cial states, instructed John Jay, Secre-tary of Foreign Affairs, to surrender to Spain the exclusive right to navi-gate the Minutastppi below the mouth of the Yazon, in exchange for a com-mercial treaty which granted winhuble privileges to New England shippers. Thus the western parts of North Car-olinn (Tennessee) and Virginis (Ren-tucky) were deprived of an outlet to foreign possibility, and the indignation

April and soon agreed on the import ant features of the bill, it was kept in the pockets of some of the committee sunication will be confined, is "alavery" alone was the wedge mtil July, thus giving merchant vessels time to bring their cargoes be-fore it became a law. Maclay says: which split the Union, the assumption lurking in most of the books that "The merchants have undoubtedly regsome competent power had subjected ulated the prices of their goods agree the Southern people to the guardian ship of the people of the Northern able to the proposed duties, so that the consumers of dutied articles really pay the whole of the impost." 16. In 1786 the Herimost." States. This charge has been kept

our foreign commerce.

11. In that same Congress a plan was inaugurated which gave to New England cod fishermen bounties

12. In that same Congress sixty-four millions of dollars of new Federa

tors in exchange for nominally th

same amount of Continental and State Revolutionary War bonds for which

those speculators had paid eight rell lions of dollars. In other words, a free gift of fifty-six millions of dollars

in bonds, was made to those specul

tors, a sum equal to nearly twenty

13. At the same time a law wa

a monopoly of our ship market, and to

deny to a Southerner the right to pu

chase a foreign ship, if the price was half of the New England price.

14. While these measures were

ing perfected (for granting unjust priv

liges to commercial New England Fisher Ames said that "some fore

was necessary" to compel Southerne

to employ New England ships, an

that he was in favor of applying it-what he called "the common good

being his professed object. 15. The committee appointed in th

first Congress to draft a tariff bill was dominated by Northern merchants

and although they were appointed in

passed to give Northern shipbuilde

dollars per capita of the total popul tion at that time.

bonds were given to Northern spi

ounting in all to \$13,000,000 by

In 1796 the Hartford Courant spoke of the "general opposition of sentiment which distinguishes the two great districts of territory." "Sentiof the jingoes and the enemies of na ment" about what? Most people now a-days would say it was about slavery but at that time, according to the Duke de Rochefoucauld-Liancourt's "New dans les Etats Unis, "nearly twenty vessels from the harbors of the Northern States" were employed in the importation of negroes "i Georgia and the West India Isles." 17. Referring to the years follow ing the Louislana purchase, Bancrof says; "An ineradicable dread of the ming power of the Southwest lurked

in New England, especially Massachusetts." 18. In Henry Cabot Lodge's Life of leorge Cabot, who was one of the senators of Massachusetts for severa erms, it is stated that after the acquiation of Louisiana, Mr. Cabot, as well as many New England statesmen, ex-pressed great dissatisfaction because of the danger of a diminution of "the nfluence' 'of the Eastern' States 1 nthe Federal councils.

19. One of the demands of the fa ous Harford Convention was that e Constitution be amended so that "no State be admitted to the Union ex-cept by a two-thirds vote of both es of Congress."

20. Up to 1814, according to Carey the New England States had "derived all the benefits from the Southern States that they would from so many wealthy colonies;" and up to 1860, ac-cording to Gen. Down Platt, Southern slavery "had been more valuable to the North than to the South."

21. According to Carey, "the dema sources of the East" who were making princely fortunes" by their control of the Bouth's commerce, "invariably treated Southerners with outrage, inalt and injury."

22. Soon after manufacturing spring up in New England, laws were passed to compel Southerners to pay for their goods from 25 to 109 per cent, more than fair prices, the result being as early as 1828 a bitter sectional wran-efe

23. After the Louisiana purchase gave promise of more States which would likely strengthen the South and covert "the wealthy colonies" into independent States, New England became alarmed and raised a bitter cry against the "expansion of slavery," this opposition being represented by a perior humanity, "awakening composition and other New England cities and towns; nineteen rears afterwards whitter faced an enraged mob in philadelphia that destroyed the prints of one where his abolition is were here where his abolition is were here being ostracized in Boston and rotten egad in Cincinnati." 23. After the Louisiana purcha

24. When, in 1852, Mrs. Blowe wi 24. When, in 1852, Mrs. Stowe was searching for a most revolting brute to ornament her "Uncle Tom's Cabin." she selected "Lagrac," a New Eng-innder, who had moved to Louisiana and become a siaveholder; and then she lectured the women of her section as follows: "If the mothers of the free States had feit as they should, in time past the sons of the free States would not have been the hold-

ew battleships, a cause to which Mr new ballot and by his own vote chose Roosevelt devoted pages of burning rhetoric in a special message to con-Hancock. In 1784 the filness of one delegate gress full of mysterious hints of for from New Jersey kept slavery out of states eign complications? Indeed, has not the senate itself 1800 and thus confined the civil war in-loading the bill yesterday with an ontestants to the south Atlantic amendment advising the equal divi-sion of the fleet between the Atlantic states. July 25, 1788, one vote ratified the and the Pacific, played into the hands constitution after the famous debate between Madison and Henry at Rich-

val economy? mond. The next day the debate be-tween Hamilton and Clinton ended The eight years of President Roose elt have witnessed a series of moun vit hNew York following suit. In 1790 ing expenditures for the navy. For that period the appropriations will Rhode Island came in with an equally small margin. amount to \$859,000,000, as compared with \$401,000,000 for the preceding eight years, including the extraordi to Thomas Jefferson in the electoral college of 1800, thus breaking a deadnary expenses of the war with Spain. The year Mr. Roosevelt became presilock after thirty-six ballots and de eating Aaron Burr. This really befent the navy cost \$69,000,000 the gan the feud which cost Hamilton his ear he leaves office the cost has riser fe on the Palisades at Weehawken. e \$137,000,000, practically double. With the continuous agitation at vote went to congress from the Inthe white house for more and bigger battleships the country has suffered from a succession of violent attacks diana district. He succeeded in moving the northern boundry of Illinois of jingoism, accompanined by cuunin outlet. Had Illinois been uni fomented war rumors, and the in percially with the south and her in-

ASTHMA VANISHES.

So. Does Catarrh, Croup, Hay Fever And Bronchitis.

heritance left to it is a top-heavy navy and a depleted treasury.

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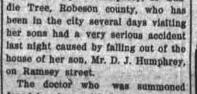
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