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MANNER BUILDER DRSDRVD

Young People's Boolety of Christian Endeavor State Union of North Car-DEMOCRATIC REPORT ON THE

OLD SERIES .--- VOL LXXIII --- NO 4,115

olles. "One is your Master, even Christ; and all ye are brethren."

The annual convention of the North ina Christian Endeavor Society will be held this year in the First Presbyterian church of Minston-Sa-lem April 22-25. A very interesting and helpful programm is being pro-pared, and every Christian Endeavoi siety in North Carolina is urged to send as large a delegation of members as possible to the convention, and a cordial invitation is extended to pastors of all denominations to be present. Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., President of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, and founder of the society, will be present, and this fact will add much to the interest of the convention. "Christ and I" will be the central theme of the convention, and the importance of this com panionship will be emphasized at every sension. The promise is for a sucssful convention in the interest of Christ and the church.

MAMIE BAYS, Supt. Press Dept. C. E. State Union, Charlotte, March 25.

Kills Would Be Slayer. A merciless murderer is Appendici-lis with many victims. But Dr. King's New Life Pills kill it by prevention. They gently stimulate stomach, liver and howels, preventing that clogging that invites appendicitis, curing Con-stipation, Billionsness, Chills, Malaria, Headache and Indigestion. 35c. at B. 8. Sedberry's Sons.



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V. C. BULLARD. Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, Surveyor, Office K. of P. Building, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. DR. WM. S. JORDAN,

Physician and Surgeon. Office In Palace Pharm Hours: 9 to 12 and 3 to 5. Dr. E. L. HUNTER, Dentist, North-east Corner Market Square. Fayetteville, N. C. Dr. A. S. CROMARTIE, DENTIST, Office in MacKethan Building, 102 1-2 Person street.

PAYNE (REPUBLICAN) TARIFF ay, says that it is greatly regretted mong low tariff Republicans and emocrats in that part of the country The Democratic House leader, Mr. Democrats in that part of the country that so many Southern members of Congress seem to have deserted their party platform on the free lumber proposition. The Denver platform declared absolutely for free lumber, and the Republican State conventions and the Legislatures in several West-ern States have declared for free lumber. This gentleman said that in his opinion these Southern members have been stampeded by the strennous work of the lumber lobby and the lumber interests. He points to the fact that until a few months ago pretty much all of the big lumbermen in the country conceded that lumber would go on the free list in the next tariff revision practically without op-Champ Clark, submitted the report of he minority on the Republican tariff bill, on Monday. Mr. Clark declared that the bill reported by the majority creases the cost of living; that it crude, indefinite, sectional and proibitive; and that it is an open chalsuge to trade war with foreign coun tries. The report is a severe arraignnent of the revision which the Payno bill proposes. The countervailing duty provisions for coffee and petrolem, the maximum and minimum features of the Guban reciprocity clause, would go on the free list in the next tariff revision practically without op-position. But about last September the great Weyerhaeuser interests passed the word along the line to all those associated with their thirty or more companies. North South and West that executing must be done the woolen, glass, agricultural and

ugar schedules are bitterly attacked. The following synopsis of Leader Clark's report is contained in the

by the consumers, and that the only function of a tariff law is to raise revenue to supply the needs of the government, the minority members of the committee insist that instead of an increase of taxes or a new issue of bonds the correct remedy for the growing deficit in the revenues is the utting down of the expenses of running the government. "The bill is in many respects crude, indefinite, sectional and prohibitive. It

seems to us from our examination which was necessarily hasty, that on the whole it increases the cost of livber now, and directly or indirectly the Weyerhaeusers own a great deal ing. For example, it will increase the the W price of hoslery about 3 per cent. and certainly nobody will claim that hosiery is a luxury in this day and A s

generation. In numerous instances the protection exceeds the entire cost of production. Treatment of Farmers Usual G. O. P.

Policy.

The report maintains that the tariff arrangement with the Phillippines should be considered in a separate bill and not in the general tariff bill. The claim that the bill is a secional one made by the Democratic members of the committee, is based largely on the cotion schedule. The report contends that the bill does not ift any burdens from the shoulders of the Southern farmer, although the manufacturer of cotton goods is pro-

ected by heavy tax, it claims. "The treatment of the farmer by this bill, is along the same lines as have characterized Republican methods in the past," says the report, "he gets practically no relief and the laborer

practically no rener and the incorer and producer have greater burdens im-posed upon them. Every article of food the laborer must have to live comfortably is heavily taxed; even the sait on his table is not exempt. This schedule (agricultural products) was evidently prepared by the same mind which has dominated the bill—a mind certainly not unfair to the great trusts."

South Unfairly Treated. jority of the committee to lift any burden whatever from the shoulders of the Southern farmer. The grower of cotton must sell his preduct in the open markets of the world. In order however, to benefit the manufacturer are recommended of cotton the Republican party makes

manufacturers.

erican industry. Lower duties Democrats are inclined to American industry. Lower duties would encourage importations and so increase the receipts of the public treasury from this source, and at the same time lighten the burden upon do-mestic consumers and contribute to the public health by enabling hun-dreds of thousands of peor people and people of moderate means, who now have to wear shoddy, to protect their persons against the cold by woolen olothing. pport the present rate of duty. The est is for free lumber. A North-sterner who was in Washington to There is no one schedule in the Payne

Bill which more clearly evidences the nuwillingness of the Ways and Means Committee to revise the tariff in the interest of the consumer than that re lating to wool. WHAT WE ARE GETTING FOR DE-

FEATING THE DEMOCRATS. Let the Housewives of America Rice in

Arms Against Republicans and Alao Against the Taft "Democrats" Who Would Surrender the South to the Greedy Protectionists.

There are many changes, for the most part, minor changes, some up and some down. Most of the changes in a downward direction are reduc-tions more apparent than real, the Payne rates being as prohibitive in their results in many cases as the Dingley rates." In the tax raid ests of this country are exhaust-ed at fancy profits to them behind the tariff wall. In the meantime they will get control of all the choice timtable in the land will hereafter pay tribute to the greed of the licentious and the ber in Canada, and will then be in a

ber in Canada, and will then be in a position to work the consuming pub-lic again. It is significant that Ed-ward Hines, of Chicago, one of the great captains of the Weyerhaeuser aggregation, is the brains and energy of the lumber lobby that has be-seiged Congress for these several months. Mr. Hipes himself or his months. Mr. Hines himself, or his company, owns between 500,000,000 and 1,000,000,000 feet of Canada timof Speaker Cannon has been denied us by the act of the ta suty-three Democratic bolters, just as, in 1896, the

door was opened for the trust era by the bolters of that year. One Strange Feature. Says the correspondent: A strange thing about the whole affair is that while the high tariff Analysis of the Payne Tariff bill

in comparison with the present Ding-ley law in the light of Chairman umbermen repeatedly assured the ways and means committee that they Payne's own figures respecting the es-timated revenues calculated to be pro-duced by his own bill does not present hid not fear Canadian competition in high-grade lumber, the chief reduc-tion made by the committee is in

any pleasing showing for the "ultirough only, the tariff left on unfinished mate consumer." umber being practically prohibitive. Nowadays most lumber is planed or finished at the mill where it is sawed, This is certainly not the case so far as one of the most important porms of the bill is concerned. That and 90 per cent. of the lumber pur-chased by the ordinary consumer is in some degree finished. It results portion is Schedule G., which com-prises the general field of agricultural oducts and provisions, and includes that the Payne bill in no way benefits nany of the articles classed as necthe individual lumber consumer, the farmer, for instance, though it may sait's of the poor man's table. Spices tes and cocos, nutmegs, and the pep-It seems as if the Observer's doc -black, white and red-are con trine, which the able lunatics afore-

prised within this schedule, and it was right in this schedule that the Resaid regarded as somewhat fanciful, is gaining recognition. The able Noriblican Congressmen who framed the Tariff bill have found the bulk of their folk Virginian says on this subject: acreased revenue. Nothing for the Wool Consumer. The net increase in revenue under

It is, of course, not expected that the Payne Tariff Bill will become a law in the shape of which it has been intro-duced. If it manages to get through the Hoase in anything like the original the transfer of six articles alone from form, it is a safe prediction that the the free list to the dutiable class Senate will so amend and change the and their classification under Schedmeasure as to make it almost unrecule G as agricultural products and pro

ognizable. It is in that body that the visions will, according to the same privileged classes are most strongly principle—upon which Mr. Payne privileged classes are most strongly entrenched and it is there that the bases his net increase of \$11,000,000 "That the bill is a sectional one is fight for retention of existing privi- from customs-net the Treasury a to-shown because the failure of the ma-leges in all their fullness will be chief- tal of more than \$12,700.000. Of ly and most stubbornly waged. But course, there are reductions in various the trades, dickers, swaps and log-parts of the bill which are expected rollings will be all in the direction of to hold the net increase down to \$11. parts of the bill which are expected essening or preventing the proposed 000,000, but it does not take muc reductions in rates and none towards scannling of Mr. Payne's own table decreasing duties in which no changes of estimated revenues to discover that The recommended. But for the transfer of these six ar-ticles the free list to the dutiable the hope that the measure, as it will list his whole estimate of a net in-be evenually passed, will effect any crease of \$11,000,000 would be wiped more reduction in the wool schedule out; and, eliminating the inheritance than is provided for in the bill as in- tax and the additional tax on cigar-

Dingley law. Under the Payne bill it would pay 4 cents a pound, which would be equivalent to an ad valorem duty of nearly 37 cents. In 1906 80, 071,360 pounds of it, valued at \$5,685. 119, entered the United States, and at 119, entered the United States, and at And this same schedule G the tar-iff makers strike at Cuban pineapples. They now pay a duty of 7 cents per cubic foot, but are allowed 20 per cent reduction under the reciprocity. The Payne bill proposes to raise this tax to \$3 a thousand, so that when the 20 but count is a strike at cuban pineapples. They now pay a duty of 7 cents per cubic foot, but are allowed 20 per cent reduction under the reciprocity. The Payne bill proposes to raise this tax to \$3 a thousand, so that when the 20 but count cubic control of the this provision of the bill, he had to know to what countries the maximum to the reciprocity. The payne bill proposes to raise this tax to the reciprocity of the this provision of the bill, he had to the second the did not therefore, give even a guess as to would be affected thereby, nor could 4 cents a pound on similar importa-tion the duty in 1910 would be \$3, 202,854.40. In 1907 91,836,846 pounds 202,354,40. In 1907 91,835,846 pounds of crude cocon and shells were import-ed, of which 23,144,000 pounds came from the British West Indies. 19,945, 000 from Brazil, 10,533,000 from Por-tugal, 9,902,000 from Santo Domingo and 8,280,950 from Ecuador. The great cocca-producing countries of the world, in order of precedence, are Ec-uador, Brazil, Trinidad, Venezuela and Santo Domingo. Chocolate as made were admitted in 1906, and the estimated revenue from them in 1910 is giv en as \$221,010, against \$128,922 in 1906

Santo Domingo. Chocolate as made from cocoa and its consumption in the United States, which leads all other BRIGHT OBSERVATIONS ON THE nations in amount used, is about 12 ounces yearly for each person. BOLTERS AND THE NEW TAR-IFF. \$828,217.50 From Peppers.

Unground black and white peppe The following from the Norfolk Viron the free list now, but the Payne bill seeks to impose a duty of 30 per cent. upon them. Treasury figures show that 25,589,960 pounds of ginian will prove interesting as the country faces the situation created by

black and white pepper, unground, worth \$2,760,725, was imported in 1906, and Mr. Payne estimates that under

Bushwhackers And Guerillas. his bul a 30 per cent. duty will yield \$828,217.50 in customs dues in 1910. The kickers in the Democratic Conressional camp are just numerous nough to keep alive the party's copyon the Donkey's emble ight With all his faults Ben Butler was the author of some sayings which the lovers of capsulic truth will not wil-lingly let die. Among them was that which predicted two Democratic blunlers for every Democratic opportunity. Never by any chance is Republican di vision responded to by Democratic

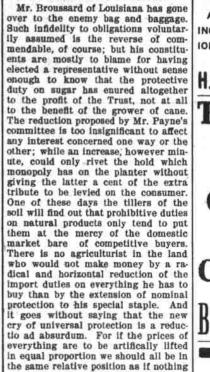
solidity. Never does a Democratic in sue gain such lodgment in the public nind as to force the Republicans to make concession to it but that straightway enough disloyal and feeble-minded Democrats spring up to make good the gaps in the ranks of the enemy. At the very moment when the Republicans were abandoning their ntrenched position on the tariff the Democratic line goes to pieces. It may well be asked what sort of re-It form would have followed had the country trusted to the promises of the Denver platform and turned over control of the Government to the Demo There is small encouragement rats. to the people to entrust their affairs o a party which either lacks convic tions or the courage and honesty to stand by them. We differ in toto from those Republicans who believe in he doctrine of protection and favor the sort of revision which will pre serve it, but respect is due their fidelty and consistency. They are true to heir colors, to their salt, and to the etter of the promise given by their national convention. They bear com-missions which justify their course, and in pursuing it can say to their colleagues and their constituents alike,

We have fought the good fight; we have kept the faith."

Not so the stragglers from the Democratic column. They have falsiled their own records, repudiated the traditional and the latest promulgated creed of their party, on a pretext no more substantial or respectable than that they hanker after the fleshpots of Egypt, or to be more specific, after a share of the plunder that pro-ceeds to a favored few from the perversion to legalized robbery of the power of taxation lodged in the Federal Government. This may be Orthodox Mammanism; it is not Democracy and it is diametrically opposed to the programme of policies by which these

to as a thousand, so that when the 20 would be affected thereby, nor could per cent. reduction granted by the re-clprocity treaty is deducted, the net the possible tariff wars in which we increase will be equivalent to an in-frease from a per cent. equivalent at val-valorem of 16 per cent to an ad val-orem of 27 per cent. Over 2,000,000 cubic feet of these Cuban pineappies had made no efforts to inform them-First-class Call at my yard or write for prices Respectfully, E. L. REMSBURG, Fropristor, Favetteville, N. C selves on these points. In such circumstances where was the ground or occasion for the indignation displayed 111 Maxton street. at the question propounded? Congress and the country are entitled to know, WOOD'S approximately at least, what sort of a tariff law they are being offered, and the committee charged with its draft-ing ought to be able to furpish some definite explanation of and some ap-proximately accurate information as to the provisions of the bill recom-mended. Mr. Payne, by his own adthe continuance of Republican control mission, does not himself understand of the government: the most important feature of the bill which he is fathering and urging Congress to pass and the country to accept. His indignation is due probably to the smart caused by the enforced confession of his own ignorance.

The Reductio ad Absurdum.



was protected. It is a matter in which principle and policy coincide. There is neither righteousness nor wisdom in taxing the whole people for the enrichment of a class or classes. The greatest good of the greatest number the only legitimate object of a gen-

uine Democracy. There will be no Democratic party worthy of the name until the organization shall nail to the masthead the ancient flag with the one inscription: "Equal rights for all; special privileges to none.'

ITEMS FROM STEDMAN.

Mrs H S Averitt and sister Miss Amie Culbreth; were visitors at Mrs. Jonathan Averitt's one day last week Mr. Lore Autry was a visitor at Mr.

HIGH-GRADE GARDEN SEEDS. WE INTRODUCED THESE SOME YEARS AGO, AND THEY HAVE PROVEN ENTIRELY SATISFAC TORY. A FULL ASSORTMENT ON HAND, INCLUDING SEED POTATOES, ON-ION SETS. &c. H. R. HORNE & SONS

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'Phone 331. DRUGGISTS. AGENTS FOR CUT-FLOWERS "ON THE SQUARE."

In 1907 the quantity imported was 24, 322,640 pounds and of this the straits settlements furnished 16,152,622 pounds, the Netherlands 3,174,670 and Dutch East Indies 2,507,679 \$120,894 From Brazil Nuts. So are Brazil nuts free of duty un der the Dingley law, but the duty plac ed upon them by the Payne bill is a cent a pound: In 1906 there was 241, 789 bushels of them imported and the

estimated weight per bushel is 50 pounds, so that the estimated duty under the Payne bill would be \$120, 894.50 in 1910 at the same rate of importation.

The Payne tariff makers also took nutmegs off the free list and proposed to subject them to a duty of 30 pe cent.; 2,269,000 pounds of them, valu ed at \$342,378, were imported in 1906. The estimated duty from this article

estimated at \$102,713.40 for 1910. In 1907 the quantity of nutmegs im-ported was 2,375,822 pounds, of which 1,042,244 came from the straits settle ments and 535,000 from the Dutch East Indies

While these six products are alone ufficient to make up the net increase of customs revenue under the Payne act, they are by no means all that have had their rates of duty increased in schedule G, or that have been shifted from the free list to this favorite sec

tion of the Payne tariff makers, be cause the net gain under this one section alone is \$14,010,392.33 in 1910 over 1906, and these six articles rep-resent only \$12,361,454.90 of that net gain.

Down the List of Spices.

What are these other articles? Look at spices. Capsicum, or red or cayenne pepper, is raised from the present rate of 2 1-2 cents a pound to 30 per cent., ad valorem, the unground, and 2 1-2 cents a pound plus 30 per cent for the ground red pepper, or an equi-valent of 62.75 per cent. ad valorem under the Payne bill, as against an equivalent ad valorem of 32.75 per cent

inder the present law. Over 4,063, 000 pounds came n during 1906. It comes from India, Africa, Algeria and South America. Cinnamon, now free, is to be taxed 30 per cent. by the Payne bill; estimated revenue \$23,-

Phone 338. Fayetteville, N. C. 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 surrounding country. Office with Dr. J. H. Marsh, 249 Hay Street, 'Phone 77; Residence, St. Luke's Hospital, ,Phone

Public Accountant.

Auditing of Partnership, Corpora tion and Public Accounts a specialty. Would leave city for a few days at

Refers to County Authorities, D. H. Ray, Esq., and Dr. H. W. Lilly. W. N. TILLINGHAST, SR. September 19th. Phone 252. ROBERT EISENSCHMIDT, Architect and Superintendent COLERIDER BUILDING, 130 PERSON STREET, UP STAIRS. P. O. BOX No. 205.

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\$150. Lot Mechanic street. 800. House corder lot Mechanic

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\$15 each 10 lots Fayhope. \$85. Shaye LaParette Anditor

him pay a heavy tax on every pound of it that is exported and comes back into the United States in the shape of manufactured goods. Thus he sells in free trade markets and buys in a pro-tected market. Not only have these burdens not been lifted, but additional

ones have been placed upon him. By a lately discovered process, a fabric known as "mercerized fabrics" is now

being made. This is a very fine arti-cle of cotton goods, looking very much lifke silk and is largely worn. In or-der to further enrich the manufacturer and further tax the masses of the people a tax has been laid on these goods.

"Cotton hose has fallen under their greedy gaze and the tax on it, already too high, has been greatly increased Dotton goods are more generally used list or not. than any other class of goods by the masses of the American people and every cent of duty laid on such fabrics is an additional tax on the

people least able to pay it.

Standard Oll Protected. "The Standard Oll Company is as nandsomely cared for in the Payne bill as in the Dingley bill," the report continues, "and by reason of the proresponsibility for catarrh and convision in paragraph 637 popularly known as the 'Joker,' continues to be sumption, ailments so prevalent at the North. The high duties on wool and protected by a tariff duty of 99 per cent., which enables it to dominate woolen clothing double the price of and exploit the American market and to levy tribute upon the public, there-by piling up millions of dollars of illwarm underclothing-hence the neogotten gains" The report further contends that a similar "Joker" in the paragraph pro-viding for the free entry of coffee places a duty on coffee equal to the export duty imposed by the country from which it is imported, and that selves with.

from which it is imported, and that from which it is imported, and that the consumer must pay both the ex-port duty of the other country and the import duty of the United States. The tax on tes is also attacked, the claim being made that the \$7,000,000 that is increased to raise by im-wools, which are not produced in this

which it is proposed to raise by im-posing a duty on tes, represent the amount by which the cost of living will be increased by the statistics.

Critcisim is made of the metal ichedule, and it is contended that, hides having been placed on the free int, the duty on leather goods, har-ness and other leather manufactures uld also be removed.

Referring to the reduction of 5-100 of a cent in the duty on refined sugar provided by the Payne bill, the report lares:

ratically the trust receives between the eyes.' In reality infinitesimal reduction of the Dingley rate will not reduce the price of refined sugar-a prime necessity of of refined sugar-a prime necessity of life-to the consumer in any degree whatsoever. Certainly that reduction may be properly denominated a sham."

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE LUMBER DUTY.

Mr. H. E. C. Bryant, the Washington correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, writes to his paper as follows oncerning the lumber duty:

It is evident from present signs that the fight-on the lumber schedule of the Payne tariff bill will be hard

is of the 1906 importations, afford no The way this Northwestern man increase of revenue at all. These Lead On List.

looks at it, the Southern lumber man-ufacturers and their business connections, suffering from the present de-pression in the lumber industry, have These six articles, all transferred rom the free to the dutiable list, are tes, coccoa, pepper, cassia, brazil nuta and nutmegs, and these six are not all, because there have been other asily allowed themselves to be made cat'spaws to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the Weyerhaeuser and transfers from the free list to Schedother combinations whose interests are chiefly in the far West. In his ule G, and the only reason why these six are now singled out is the fact that they stand at the head of the pinion, the Southern manufactures would never know by his own busilist so far as estimated revenue to be ess whether lumber was on the free

timated revenue from these six arti-cles during the fiscal year 1910, accord-ing to Mr. Payne's own figures, this THE WOOL DUTY RETAINED. revenue being estimated by applying the proposed Payne rates of duty to the quantities which were brought in We have once or twice told in the

help large consumers, such as box ettes, the Payne bill would, on the bas-

during the normal year of 1906, is as Observer the atory of the writer's llows: twitting the able lunatics of the New Tea.....\$7,953,668.70 York Reform Club with the tariff's Cocoa 3,222,854.40

Pepper.... 828,217.50 Cassia...... 153,206.40 Brazil nuts 120,894.50 Nutmegs 102,713.40

easity for the excessive heating of the per is for black and white pepper. It s estimated that the bill will bring in ouses of the middle classes, which would be unnecessary if these small-194,613.21 for capsum of red pepper, but red pepper is not now on the free list; its duty is merely increased. Casalaried persons could afford to buy the same grade of underwear which ssia may be an unfamiliar term to many readers, but it only a trade name their British congeners clothe themfor cinnamon of Chinese origin, which is not quite as high-priced as genuine

innamon, but most of the so-called innamon used in this country is noth ing but cassis, so that the extra tax on cassia is really a tax on the cinnarools, which are not produced in non which goes into almost every country in any appreciable quantities, household. But the duties on the better grades Tea V

Tea Valued at \$14,583,400.

that enter into the manufacture of clothing, blankets and such like arti-Under the present Dingley law tes comes in free of duty. Under the Payne bill it will have to pay a duty cles of necessity to millions upon mil-lions of domestic consumers, are not of 8 cents a pound when imported di-rect from the country of growth and production and 9 cents a pound when not coming direct. The importation of tea in 1906 aggregated 99,429,858.75 pounds, valued at \$14,583,400.57 at the owered one cent. Why this should be so is explicable Why this should be so is explicable only on the assumption that the com-mittee allowed the influence of a spe-cial interest to outweigh consideration for the public walfare. To argue that existing duties are promotive of the sharp-raising industry is to ignore all the official figures and authoritative facts in the case. The axisting duties have been in full force and effect for eleven years, and yet the sheepraising industry is less extensive and less prosperous in the United States to-day than when the Dingley bill first became a law. In the territory East of the Mississippi It has declined almost to the point of extinction, and even in the West it is not now what it was ten years ago. The sole effect of the wool duties, after eleven years of opestom houses, but no duty was im-sed. Estimating that not less than ant of tea will enter the coun at amount of tea will entor the coun-ty in 1910, Mr. Payne figures upon as collection of more than \$7,000,000 com tea. He really believes it will be enter \$8,000,000. Some tea, principal-r from China, Japan and India, is be-ag produced experimentally in South arolina. Tea importations have fal-arolina. Tea importations have fal-Carolina. Tea importations have fal-len off in recent years. In 1903 we imported 118,778,184 pounds, in 1904. 113,863,792 pounds; in 1906, 103,773,-844 pounds; in 1906 99,420,858 pounds, and in 1907, 88,405,028 pounds. Of that which came in in 1907 Japan fur-nished 37,411,653 pounds, China, 31,-231,259 pounds; the United Kingdom, 8,065,762 pounds; British India, 1,751,-006 pounds, and other British Sources, 4,515,126 pounds. ten years ago. The sole enect of ope-wool duties, after eleven years of ope-ration, is to enhance the price of an article of necessity to millions of do-article of necessity to curtail imnestic consumers and to curtain in portations, without promoting one iots the domestic industry which they are estansible designed to protect and fos-ter. They are a failure alike as a row-ter and as a protection to the same also enter free und mers and to curtail

541. Cloves, unground, now free, is to be taxed 30 per cent. by the Payne entlemen pro bill: estimated revenue \$86,105. Ginger root not preserved or candied, now free, is to be taxed 30 per cent.; esti-mated revenue \$72,103.35. Mace, unground, now free, is to be taxed 30 per cent.; estimated revenue \$31,678. Mustard, unground, now free, is to be taxed 30 per cent -- estimated revenue \$58,582-while ground or prepared mustard, now paying 10 cents a pound, is to be taxed 10 cents a pound plus 30 per cent. by the Payne bill, bringing in an estimated revenue of \$214,308 in 1910, against \$119,856 in 1906. Plmento, allspice, or Jamaica pepper rendered. which is now free, is also to be assess

Something Gained.

further revise the revision and

culate it of even the measure of relief

the House shall spare; but an enter

ing wedge will have been driven, the

pathway to better things will have been blazed, and with the discovery

that the preserves of the monopolie

ring political death or exile the people

ed 30 per cent., under the Payne bill; estimated revenue \$45,020.40. And Down The List of Foods-

Split peas, which are also in schedule G, now pay 40 cents a bushel. The Payne bill increases this to 45 cents a bushel, estimated revenue 1910, \$26,362, against \$23,432 in 1906. Cherries, same schedule, now paying 50 cents a thousand and 15 per cent. produced is concerned. The total es are taxed \$1 a thousand by Mr. Payne: estimated revenue 1910, \$23,095, a-gainst \$17,004 in 1906. Yams, now free, are to be taxed 25 per cent. but this would net only an estimated income of \$727, so does not amount to much, and there is a minor increase in caviare, but when they came to cit- out the commission of either sacrilige

ron and found it free of duty the Payne tariff makers thought an importation of 3,307,338 pounds in 1906 ought to be a revenue producer, so they slapped on a duty of 2 cents a pound, which they figure will not an estimated revenue of \$66,146 in 1910, against nohing now. They did exactly the same thing with all other fruit in brine, shunting it from the free list to a du ty of 2 cents a pound: estimated rev enne \$17,595. Jellies are raised from 35 per cent., to a cent a pound plus 35 per cent., and this will net only several thousand dollars, but when they came to figures which are now paying a duty of 2 cents a pound and found that 16,907,000 pounds of them may be poached upon without incur-imported in 1906 they raised the duty ring political death or exile the people no the Payne bill to 2 1-2 cents a may take heart to send representatives pound, calculating that this will give to Washington next time who can ue of \$422,687 in 1910, against \$338,150 in 1906. Dates also impressed

neither be coddled nor coerced into stopping short of thorough reform of the committee. They came just be low figures are now paying a half a cent a pound. But the American masses have so long been shackled to a cent a pound. But the American people imported 22,374,000 pounds of the service of a handful of taskmakers them in 1906, paying a duty of \$111,is no stronger than its weakest link. 873. So the committee just doubled the duty to 1 cent a pound, figuring Both comfort and promise abide in that thought. Some of the joints have that this would double the cus revenue to \$223,746. already been hammered to attenuation by argument and experience. . One or

Olives To Cost More. But this was not all. Just below

But this was not all. Just below dates in schedule G appear olives, grapes, in barrels and kemons. Oli-ves in bottles remain the same, 25 cents a gallon, but as only 62,401 gal-lons were entered in 1906, the duty only aggregated \$15,600. But olives in other coverings were imported to the certest of \$27,000 enters in 1908 sufficient to break the spell of sanctity. The eventual doom of a vested wrong has been ensured when once the continuity of its armor has been broken, and the markesmen fire more rapidly and with straighter aim when they have found out that the target the extent of 2.817,000 gallons in 1908. and the Payne bill raises the pres-ent duty of 15 cents a gallon to 20 is no longer invulnerable. The Disingenuous Republican Leader. It is not at all clear in view of the ents on them, figuring on an increas

facts in the case, why Representative n revenue from \$422,605 in 1906 to 5565,474 in 1910. Over a million cubic facts in the case, why Representative Payne should have been so indignant Tuesday at being asked if, taken as a whole, the tariff bill reported by his Committee on Ways and Means was not "revision upward." Whether the average of duties would be lowered or raised under this bill depends upon feet of grapes in barrels were imported in 1906, producing a duty of \$210.976 at 20 cents a cubic foot, so the commit-tee maised this to 25 cents a cubic foot. ons also attracted the attent or raised under this bill depends upon the operation of the maximum and minthe committee while working at this me schedule B, because 138,689,148 and the duty is a cent a pound. So and the duty is a cent a pound. So the committee increased this rate to the 1 14 cents a pound, figuring that the cross-fire of questions put to him from imum feature of the measure. On this

ted to be bound whe lavid Sessoms's last Sunday suing for Democratic nomination last year. It is the right often the duty of the private citizen to change his nolitical affiliations to meet a modificafor a few weeks will return to her tion of his views on public questions, home in Ouslow county to-day. but the officeholder who cannot adhere to the principles and policies of the lent here during the damp, windy party which elected him ought to reweather, especially among the childsign. The vote and influence conferred on him for the furtherance of ren. certain specified objects cannot be employed legitimately to accomplish purposes directly contrary. The terms of the contract should be fulfilled or the Holmes boy is better. onor and emoluments should be sur-

a position as clerk at Mr. J. D. Sessoms's store.

One thing at least will be estab-lished on the side of clear gain, whether the balance of revision goes to the reduction or the increase of the duties on imports. The notion that the Dingley act partook of the charmed with him. ermanent sancity of the laws of the Medes and Persians, and was as sacred against amendment as the Mosaic tablets, has been smashed into smith ereens. The immediate result will most probably fall far short of the entertainment. adjustment which would place the rights of the many above the greed of the few, but when it has once been confessed that the hand of alteration

Mrs. Jennie Vaughan's near Fayette ville. may be laid upon the schedules with-Miss Blanche Sessoms will go to or treason, that fact alone will render the city of Fayetteville to-day, shopcomparatively easy future and further

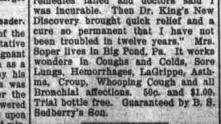
ping. progress towards an equitable distri-Mrs. Summersill, Mrs. J. D. Sesbution of the burdens and privileges oms and Alice T., Miss Maria Sesof indirect taxation. The stalwart Re-publicans aided by the spineless Demooms, and her father all went to Fay etteville Monday.

crats in the House may increase the protective deformities of the project submitted by the Committee on Ways Miss Lillian Sessoms went up to the millinery opening in Fayetteville and Means, and the Senate may still vesterday. emas-

> The best known pills and the best pills made are DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They are small, easy to take gentle and certain, and are sold by Armfield Drug Store.

The Lurid Glow Of Doom was seen in the red face, hands and body of the little son of H. M. Adams, of Henrietta, Pa. His awful plight from eczema had, for five years, defied all remedies and baffled the best doc tors, who said the poisoned blood had affected his lungs and nothing could save him. "But," writes his mother 'seven bottles of Electric Bitters com pletely cured him." For Eruptions

Electric Bitters is supreme. Only 50c two will yield this time to the blows Guaranteed by B. E. Sedberry's Sons struck under political exigency by Republican hammers. That will be Near Death In Big Pond. It was a thrilling experiesce to Mrs Ida Soper to face death, "For years a severe lung trouble gave me intense suffering," she writes, "and several times nearly caused my death. All remedies failed and doctors said I



Rodol For Indigestion tion of the heart. Discon what

