NEW SERIES-VOL. XXV---NO. 2,348

People past middle life usually have me kidney or biadder disorder, that ups the vitality, which is naturally wer in old age, Foley's Kidney Rem statistics concerning the Negro in America, the hidneys, and restores strength and vigor, it cures urio acid the last in 1990.

It is pointed out by Director North that settles in the muscles and joints causing rheumatism, McDuffie Drug Stere, (O. O. Seuders, Mgr.)

You should not delay under any circumstances in cases of Kidney and Bladder trouble. You should take something promptly that you know is reliable, something like DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. They are nnequaled for weak back, backache, inflammation of the bladder, rheumatic pains, etc. When you ask for DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, be sure you get them. They are antiseptic. Accept no substitutes: insist upon getting the right kind. Sold by Armfield Drug Store.

Children especially like Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup, as it tastes nearly as good as maple sugar. It not only heals irritation and allays inflammation, thereby stopping the cough, but it also moves the bowels gently and in that way drives the cold from the system. It contains no oplates. Bold by Armfield's Drug Store.

During the spring every one would be benefited by taking Foley's Kidney Remedy. It furnishes a needed tonic to the kidneys after the extra strain of winter, and it purifies the blood by stimulating the kidneys, and causing them to eleminate the impurities from it. Foley's Kidney Remedy imparts new life and vigor. Pleasant to take. McDuffle Drug Store, (O. O. Souders,

Wood's Liver Medicine is a liver regulator which brings quick relief to sick headache, constipation, billous-ness and other symptoms of liver disorders. Particularly recommended for Jaundice, Chills, Fever, Malaria. The as the 50c. size. MacKethan & Co.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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

Q. K. NIMOCKS. Rooms 1 and 8 K. of P. Building. Fayetteville - . . N. C.

'Phone 229. H. McD. 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. Office-Thornton Building Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C

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 Pharmacy. 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, 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 Dun

& 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

Ray, Esq., and Dr. H. W. Lilly. W. N. TILLINGHAST, SR. September 19th. Phone 252

## Mackethan Real Relate TRUST CO.

Market Square, PAYMETRVILLE, N. C.

Runk Estate bought and sold.

come insgolated and guarantee
ate and interest collected.

examined, conveyances made.

E. E. PAGEBYRAN, AUT.

\$300. Farm 50 acres, house and

100. Small farm mile north city. 176. lot Cool Spring street, \$150. Tenement lot Rowan street. 00. House and lot Blue street. 225. Tract \$1 acres mile Victory

150. Lot Mechanic street.

300. Each 2 lots Arsenal Hay

THE NEGRO IN AMERICA.

A Census bulletin gives interesting statistics concerning the Negro in Am-

to immigration, they form only 11.6 per cent of the whole. In 1790, for every 100 white persons, the southern states had 53 slaves. Six years later, 1850, the proportion of blacks to whites had declined to 49 per cent. and in 1900 there had been a still further decrease to 48 per cent.-a decline of one negro per hundred

whites. in the Southern States.

The proportion of blacks to whites in the southern states ranges from twenty-five per hundred in Maryland to 140 per hundred in South Carolina. The slaves in 1790 are estimated to have been worth \$105,000,000, of which the south had \$98,000,000; New Eng-

the south had \$95,000,000; New England, (where it was not profitable to keep them) \$565,000 worth and the middle states, the rest.

How greatly immigration has helped to keep the proportion of negroes in a declining scale may be inferred from the fact that had the ratio of 1790 been maintained to 1900 there would have been but 61,500,000 whites and 15,000,000 negroes in America today. The figures for 1900, however were 66,809,000 whites and 8,833,000

Director North concludes that while there is only 1.5 children in the white family the white people of colonial stock have an average of 1.8 children per family. This, he thinks, indicates that the descendants of recent immigrants are not nearly so prolific as their fathers, nor as prolific as the old stock Americans, such as is found in the southern states, in some parts of which, he says, 1,000 children are shown to 1,100 adults.

The Number of Slaves. The number of slaves in the United States in 1790 was approximately 700.

000. Slaves were owned in each state
and territory of the Union, except
Vermont, Massachusetts and the district of Maine. About one-fourteenth of all the slaves were owned outside of the southern states. As a slave state, Virginia ranked first, reporting

The report reflects Interestingly the changes which occurred from 1790 to 1860 in the proportion of slaves in var-ious parts of the south. The propor-tion of all slaves reported in the added area steadily increased as the proportion reported by the original area de-creased, so that in 1860 the number of slaves in each of the two sections of the country tended to become equal. The number of slave holding families in the United States in 1790 was approximately 92,000. In 1850, more

than half a century later, the number had increased to 348,000. Director North declares that it has peen possible to determine the number of slave holding families in Virginia and other facts connected therewith, for the first time. The average number of slaves per slave holding family was 7.6 in 1790, and 9.2 in 1850. Only three persons in northern states owned over 20 slaves each in 1790. They were Elijah Mason, of Le

banon, Conn., 28; Robert Livingston, of Livingstontown, N. Y., 44; Marga-ret Hutton, of Washington, Pa., 24. The total number of persons directly or indirectly interested, because o family relationship, in slave holding was 533,000 in 1790 and 2,000,000 in

ively, of the total free population. The JUDICIAL OFFICE DRAGGED IN THE MIRE.

1850 or 16.5 and 9.9 per cent., respec

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Times-Dispatch makes fun of the President, his attorney general, and the North Carolina seekers Mr. Ed. Utley, of this place. for the vacancy in the District Court judgeship created by the death of, Judge Purnell. It all seems very funthose who have been taught to respect the judicial office.

Says the correspondent: The North Carolina judgeship contest has degenerated into a first-class vaudeville performance, in which there of the candidates, the jackies, and the applicants the horses.

Within the last week the following named gentlemen have been here to show themselves, be examined and passed upon: T. T. Hicks, of Hender-son; E. W. Timberlake, of Wake Forest; E. F. Seawell, of Carthage; Frank L. Fuller, of Durham, and E. W. Clark, of Newbern. There is some specula-tion as to whether or not Judges H. G. Connor and George H. Brown have been invited to come and be tried.

The regular order of procedure, candidate arrives here, is for him to go to his hotel, wash his face right clean, brush his hair (if he be ssed with any), put on his now-a thens, strike the right poise, and then call to see Attorney-General Wickersham, who looks at his teeth, tries his eyes and tests his wind. Having passed through this ordeal satisfactorily the Tarheel is escorted to the White House, where President Taft con-cludes the examination.

"This is Bill" declares Wickersham, presenting one of the candidates "and I find him worthy of your

"Well," says the President, "are his teeth all right?" "Yes, they are a little smooth, but not from age, He is threatened with the big law, but that is an insignificant

"You certain he is not moon-eyed?"
"His eyes are good. They do not slicker when you wave your hand in

ront of them." "Has he a stout tall-hard to lift," "There lies his one weakness; it worried me a little," declargs Wicker-

"That would never do," replied the "That would never do, resident, "a candidate with a weak ppendage would not have sufficient ourage to hold his position."
"I fear Bill has that blemish."
"Is his wind all right? Is their any

sign of trouble?"
"Nope, his wind seems to be all right. I trotted him around a block, and could not detect any sign of believes or heaves. The only detect I discovered was in the tall, and that,

ave considered."
hat will do, Wickersham, take him

"Let him in!" demands the Presi ient, as he throws one leg over the orner of the table. "This is Ed," declares the Attorney.

"How is ne, George?"
"He's all right, with the exception of a knot on each hind leg."
"Not spavin, I reckon?"
"No, I think not, Mr. President, but it is from hard pulling. He seems to have been a very good worker."
"That'll do. Fetch another."

This was kept up until Herbert, Fomtit, Frank and one or two others

have accepted all sorts of rumors, AN OLD CHATHAM MAN WHO HAS

Sanford Express:

ley Coal Company, of Marietta, Ohio. He was also at the head of a company that built a railroad of some length in that built a railroad of some length in Ohio. A town which he helped to build in Athens county, Ohio, was named Utley. Mr. Utley was also president of the New Birmingham Land and Iron Company, of Texas. He has accumulated much of his wealth from the smelting business in the iron mines of the West. Since 1901 his pustions has made it processory for business has made it necessary for

New York.
Mr. Utley was married to Miss Mary Gary, of Garysburg, this State in 1856. To this union was born seven children. one of whom survives, Mrs. R. M Dix, of New York City. Mrs. Dix first met her husband in Wilmington, and after they were married they went to New York to live. Mr. Utley died

York. Mr. Utley has a number of relatives in this section. His father and Mrs. Scott's mother were brother and sister. Mrs. Scott's father was a Mc-Lean. She was also born and reared near Haywood. Mr. Utley is a brother of Mrs. J. M. Gunter, who lives near Jonesboro. He is also related to the families of Mr. John D. Gunter and

were there in his young days. While in that city he was the guest of Mr.

early history of the State his grand-mether often visited her people in Wake county. She was a visitor at the

Peace Farm when the engineers and surveyors went there to survey the

to come and mingle with her people. Mrs. Dix, who spent the season in Asheville, left for her home in New

York the first of the week.

Mr. Utley left for Wilmington Monday afternoon. After spending a few days there he will sail on the 10th of April for New York.

STATE RIGHTS AGAIN SUSTAIN-

It is often said in England that the

Tories advoitly take advantage of a popular measure, to which they are opposed, but which, pressed by their pponents to the verge of winning, they hasten to enact into law. It looks as if the Federal courts are folwing this example, for since Bryan's campaign, they have reversed the anti-State Rights decisions of courts be

low in the "white slave" cases in Chicago, the Railroad case in Alabama, and the Dispensary Case in South Carolina. Of this latter the Atlanta Journ al interestingly says: State Rights Again Sustained. The supreme court of the United tates in an opinion handed down on esterday in the case of certain liquor

\$28,101,644 had been paid to the states. The repealing act provided that the money, already deposited should remain with the states until

otherwise directed by congress.

Mr. Murdock says the bill proposes simply to have congress "otherwise direct" and order the money refunded to the treasury. The various are still carried on the books of the treasruy department as "unavailable

Some of the states have kept thesfunds segregated, among them New York, which has four million dollars, which is loaned and produces a good rate the lorest. New Jersey and Delaware meaned to still have their Delaware are add to still have their share intact, but North Carolina and others have not thus kept their funds, and the passage of the Mur-dock bill would cause them a lot of

MR. DAVIS'S NAME RESTORED.

We have never been able to nderstand the operations of the mind which can justify to itself a denial of the facts of history. War, with its anger and hatred (chiefly, by the way, indulged by non-combatants) destroys nany landmarks, but it is only the act of a falsifier which obliterates a part of a record and leaves the rest. That is what was done in the case of Mr. Davis, whose name as secretary of war was chiselled off from the tablet on Cabin John Bridge near Washington. It is to be restored, by Mr Roosevelt's direction.

A Washington telegram says: To-day proposals were opened at the Mice of the engineer in charge of the Vashington Aqueduct for restoring the name of Jefferson Davis to the stone tablet on Cabin John Bridge, six miles west of the city from which it was expunged during President Lin cola's administration.

The name is to be restored in ac-cordance with orders given by Presi-dent Roosevelt on Washington's Birthday, less than two weeks before he eft the office of Chief Executive. Although the amount of work to be done is comparatively small and the cost very little, yet it took considerable time to get the orders through the arious channels to the officer directly in charge of the work who at once went about completing the necessar

details The bridge is a high structure and onsiderable scaffolding has had to be erected where the mechanics wil their work. The restoration of Mr. Davis' name to the tablet will mark the culmination of many efforts with that object in view which, how ever, will finally be accomplished with out the immediate appeal of any or-ganization or individual, but by the direct orders of Mr. Roosevelt him self. An allotment of \$250 was made for the work by the Engineer's office.
The specifications asking bids for the restoration of the name read as fol-

"Restoring the name of Jefferson Davis on the granite tablet on the west abutment of Cabin John's Bridge by removing the entire face of the tone shout five feet by eleven feet to a depth approximately one inch or sufficient to form a new, clean, smooth bushed surface and recutting the legend now upon the tablet with the addition of the name Jefferson Davis as shown upon the rubbing with "V" cut letters. The present ogee marginal border around the tablet is bushed to a clean bevel cut 1 1-2 in-

Two stone tablets are built in the bridge, one on either abutment (south face). One bears the inscription: "Union arch"

ches wide."

Chief Engineer, Capt. Montgomery. C. Meigs, U. S. Corps of Engineers Esto Perpetua. The other:
"Washington Aqueduct.

legun A. D. 1853, President of the U 5. Franklin Pierce, Secretary of War. -Building, A. D. 1861. Pres. of the U. S. Abraham Lincoln. Secretary of War, Simon Cameron The blank space in the above de scription indicates the place formerly filled by Mr. Davis' name. Its ab sence from the tablet all these years has always stimulated curiosity on the part of sightseers who made inquiries as to why the space was blank and whose name if any had filled it. The presence of the name there, as an army officer pointed out to-day, will put Mr. Davis' name in the same category as the others now on the table

which, because of its comparatively inconspicuous position will not attrac the attention that it heretofore has and will relieve the ubiquitous guide of one of his subjects for comment and an object of interest to be pointed out to tourists. It will probably take a workman two weeks to do the work required by the specifications. The use of the 'V" shaped letters to be chiselled in the tablet is less expensive and less laborious than the square cut letters

isually adopted, but at the same time they are now conspicuous.

Nine bids in all were submitted for estoring the name of Mr. Davis to the tablet. They ranged from \$147.75 o \$1,250. An award will be made in a few days.

THE HAND-BAGGAGE NUISANCE. The Raleigh News and Observer

You've boarded a train and sought to get a seat, but found that you nust move on helplessly because every seat was covered with baggage. The man who put his baggage on the seat had "reserved" it even though he pent most of the time in the smoking car and you had to stand up. You hought this putting the baggage on the seat "reserved" the seat, and so did the man who put his baggage there. Both were mistaken. A case was carried to the Supreme Court of New York which decides that seats are for passengers, not for baggage and that no one is bound by the res

Necessity will soon compel the rail ways to adopt the English system which provides a compartment in each carriage (car) for baggage larger than that which may be placed in the

Sick headache, constipation and bil-liousness are relieved by Rings Little Liver Pills. They cleanse the system. Do not gripe. Price 25c. MacKethan

GOOD ROADS.

The report of the Country Life Com-mission, appointed by the President of the United States to consider the con-dition of the farmers and recommend remedies for existing deficiencies in country life, was submitted to Con-gress on Feb. 9, 1909, together with a message from the President. While the Commission purposely avoided en-dorsing any particular bill now before Congress, it does make certain specific nmendations. On the subject of highway improvement the Commission makes the following statement and

good roads are the two needs most requently mentioned in the hearings Highways that are usable at all times of the year are now imperative, no only for the marketing of produce, but for me elevation of the social and in tellectual status of the open country and the improvement of health by in-suring better medical and surgical at-

"The advantages are so well under stood that arguments for better roads are not necessary here. Our respond-ents are now concerned largely with the methods of organizing and financ ing the work. With only unimportant exceptions, the farmers who have expressed them selves to us on this ques-tion consider the Federal Government is fairly under obligation to aid in the

fully serviceable highway system is matter of national concern, co-ordibe co-operative between should

cal highway systems." The report and recommendation o the Commission are highly valuable as its careful investigation, including personal visits to all sections of the ountry, and correspondence 550,000 residents of the country dis tricts as to the most pressing needs of the farmers for the improvement of their condition, shows that public sentiment is unanimous in favor of

In his message to Congress accon eanying the Commission's report the President summarizes the conclusion: rrived at by the Commission, and states that as the result of the investigations the following three great eneral and immediate needs of coun-First, effective co-operation amon

armers, to put them on a level with the organized interests with which they do business. "Second, a new kind of schools in the country, which shall teach the chil-dren as much outdoors as indoors and perhaps more, so that they will pre pare for country life, and not as at

"Third, better means of commucation, including good roads and a parcels post, which the country people are everywhere, and rightly, unani mous in demanding." The satisfaction of the first two of

hese needs will be greatly facilitated by the adoption of a system of improved roads extending through all the farming sections of the country. Bad roads are the chief obstacle to co-operation among the farmers, and possible. The need for a new kind of as our dirt roads, which at certain seasons are almost impassable, prevent the attendance of the farmer's child ren at centralized schools where they could have all the advantages of a graded school in connection with the kind are now being established in some sections of the country, where good roads permit of the pupils of an entire township being transported them daily from their homes, with the extension of improved roads this cently desirable, road improvement i he most important, as it would aid

n making the others practicable. That highway improvement is the nost important economic reform has ong been urged by the farmers, who, hrough their principal organization he National Grange, have been persistently agitating for the adoption of a policy of Federal aid for good road nstruction and maintenance. The declaration by the Country Life Commision that the establishment of a fully serviceable highway system is a matter of national concern, absolu tely essential to our internal development, should serve to hasten the en actment of legislation providing for the creation of a National Highways Commission, and making liberal appropriations for carrying on its work.

Good Roads And Farm Values.

nent of public highways.

ountry.

the roads improved. A comparison of the percentage of the improved roads of the various States shows that the average percentage of the improved roads in all States where farm land is worth less than \$20.00 per acre is only 1.8 per cent; whereas in the States where the acreage value is more than \$20,000, improved roads constitute an average of per cent of the total mileage. While there may be minor causes of

lands have been known to advance in value from 50 to 500 per cent on ac-count of the improvement of the roads connecting them with market towns. When the facts secured by the De partment of Agriculture become and they realize that the establish ment of a complete system of prop-erly constructed public roads will have the direct effect of greatly in-creasing the value of their farms ,they will be the foremost advocates of a broad, comprehensive policy of public road improvement by the Nation States, Counties and Townships.

ANT STRIDES."

Raleigh News and Observer.] Observer says "onward is the battle

There is a string of newspapers unning from New York outwards which call themselves Democratic and reach excellent Democratic doctrine on the tariff for the first three years after a new Republican president has been inaugurated, but invariably support the Republican ticket in the campaign. The New York Times is the leader of them. Here is its latest article on the subject. Its objection to the Payne tariff bill on the ground that "It lets off the rich comparatively easy, and puts a heavier burden on the weary backs of the poor" would do credit to what its traitorous kind calls a "Bryan Populist." Bear in mind that the Times applauded Mr. Cleveland for suppressing tariff reduction in 1893 by paramounting the silver question, and then read its editorial on the Payne bill, as follows:

Reaction Triumphs. It is evident that the leaders of the

The discussion of the bill in the ress has been exceedingly vigorous sainstaking and conclusive. han in any other struggle for reform of the tariff, the facts have been care fully analyzed, the tricky complexitie of the text of the bill have been dissected and their mischievous intent and defects have been laid bare. the debate in the House during the absurdly short time allowed has been onfused, scrappy, and without definite alm, that in the press has made up for

What has been the effect on the acion of the minority in the House of Representatives? Nothing. There has and, practically, the members of the ent. Even the opposition party has he Republican organization or to What "concessions" have been made by the leaders to secure the swift passage of the tariff bill have been in the interest of reactionists, to make the burden of taxation heavier rather burden of the profits of protected in dustries also heavier. It is impossible to deny that, so far, the pledge of the Republican party has been cynically broken. The revision, at the present stage, has been up and not down. And this has been accomplished by trick ery that would shame a shyster lawyer Duties have been raised by provision scattered in different parts of the bill

assessment, as in the cotton good schedule. And back of all these complex and ngenious tricks and devices is stretched the vast dragnet of the maximum duties to catch substantially all the goods that may have escaped the rest

of the bill. The most regrettable and most abomniable feature of the bill, as it now stands on the eve of its passage by the House of Representatives, that it lets off the rich comparatively easy, and puts a heavier burden or the weary backs of the poor. Why Because greed, like any other force

can be persuaded into taking anything but Foley's Honey and Tar for coughs, colds and lung troubles. Do not be fooled into accepting "own make" or other substitutes. The genuine contains no harmful drugs and is in a yellow package. McDuffie Drug Store, (O. O. Souders, Mgr.)

for the book and free test samp Send no money. Just join with Dr Shoop and give some sufferer a pleas ant surprise. B. E. Sedberry's Son.

If you have backache and urinar;

FAYETTEVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS Strictly First-class

Call at my yard or write for prices
Respectfully,
E. L. REMSBURG, Proprietor,
Favetteville, N. O

Easter Novelties

FROM

HUYLER'S. EGG-DYES

MAKING STEADY AND IMPORT IN SOLID COLORS AND PASTEL

H. R. HORNE & SONS.

Post

Egg-Dye

"ON THE SQUARE."

EASTER POST

AT

Fayetteville, N. C. 'Phone 331

DRUGGISTS.

Don't Worry

DRUG STORE ORDERS

PHONE US

and our blevele service A. J. COOK & CO.,

SOUDERS'

STORE. Soles Agents for Nunnallys

> Allanta Fine Candles

The Cough Syrup that rids the system of a cold by acting as a cathartic on the

BEES LAXATIVE

coralis no opiates, gently moves the lowels, carrying the cold off through the latural channels, Gnaranteed is give attraction or money retunded.

Rodol For Indigestion.

Refers to County Authorities, D. H.

600. House corner lot Mechanic

says the fat, sleek colored doorkesper, "here's Cap'n George Wickersham with another of them Nort Carelini-

Must See Him. David Harum never manifested more interest in any of the beasts that he traded for than has the President of the United States in the candidates for the judgeship; he and Mr. Wickersham have said to all-comers. "Trot out your nag and let us see him! That's what we are here for." And incidentally, they have had lots of fun at the expense of the scribes, who eager and anxious to get at the truth

PROSPERED.

Many of our older readers will read with pleasure the following from the

Mr. William R. Utley, of New York, who was noted in these columns last week as being a Lee county visitor spent a few days in Sanford the latter part of last and the first of this week as the guest of his cousin, Mrs. Kate Scott. A reporter of this paper called on Mr. Utley Monday and learned something of his long and active life. In giving a brief story of his life, he started out by stating that he was born n Chatham county, three miles from Haywood in the year 1828, and that he was the son of Archibald Utley. Before Mr. Utley had reached his ma-jority he decided to engage in busi-ness, and in 1847 he went to Wilmington where he organized and becamea member of Hathaway and Company. This company handled sugar and mo-lasses from Cuba and Porto Rico. Mr. Steam Ship Line, the first steam ship company that ever operated out of Wilmington. Mesars. Utley and Hath-away went to New York in 1865, where they opened business similar to that engaged in at Wilmington. At the nd of three years the firm dissolved and Mr. Utley entered the banking business on Wall Street. After he became a prosperous and successful banker he decided to invest capital n a number of other enterprises. He ecame president of the Federal Val-

Mr. Utley retired from active business

Sept. 1st, 1906, and was buried in New

This is Mr. Utley's second visit to North Carolina since he went to New York. He visited Wimington in 18-69 This time he found only four men ny; but the occasion for it disgusts in that city as old as himself, who

When the reporter called at Mrs. Scott's he found Mr. Utley in a remin iscent mood. His memory is clear and strong and without hesitating he related incidents connected with appear ring-masters, horse traders he related incidents connected with and ponies. Messrs, Wickersham and his life when a small boy. He carries Taft being the showmen, the friends in his memory the "family tree" and can live dates connected with it up to the time he left the State. In the

> ite in which Raleigh now stands Peace Institute got its name from this Mr. Utley sees a great future for the South, especially North Carolina, with her splendid climate and great undeveloped resources. Although he has spent the most of his life in the North ne is still loyal to the South and loves

esterday in the case of certain inco-calers against the dispensary co-nission of South Carolina and the ated case of the dispensary comm-ion against the state, has once me upheld the principle of state righ-italized the eleventh amendment An hour later, "Marse William," Pritchard, of the circuit court

This decision comes as an addition a cumulative series of recent decisions by the court of last rescin which the rights and powers of t state are protected from the encross ments of the lower federal cour. It is one of the most important opions in the recent history of Americ jurisprudence, for if the position take by Judge Pritchard had been uphe the eleventh amendment to the extintion which had been establish stitution which had been establ

when its rights were invaded, would have been stripped of all force and ef-fect. The federal courts, under the ruling of Judge Pritchard, would have been given jurisdiction over the states even in matters which were entirely A wave of indignant protest wen a wave of indignant protest went up all over the country, particularly in the south, when Judge Pritchard's revolutionary decision was handed down, and while impartial students of the law have not doubted that his decision would be reversed, it is gratifying to find that the principle of state rights, established when the state of fleoring defield the presence of the Georgia defied the processes of the United States courts under Chief Jus-Lice Marshall and maintained its

in principle three generations ago the firmness of the state of Geor

right to regulate its own internal af-fairs, has been sustained. The dispensary commission was ar pointed and empowered by the legislature of the state of South Carolina to liquidate the affairs of the South Carolina dispensary in 1907, when the state decided to go out of the liquor business. Eight hundred thousand dollars was collected, and a hundred housand dollars was still due. Bills for six hundred thousand dol

lars for liquors purchased were pre-sented by various liquor concerns, and as the commission held some of these claims to be unfair and excessive, it insisted upon making a careful examin-ation of these bills. These alleged creditors grew impat-ient and brought suit for the amounts claimed to be due. In their petition in the circuit court they alleged that the members of the commission had

funds for their own selfish purposes while on the other hand the commis sion alleged a coalition among the creditors to collect excessive sums. The commission resisted the suits on the ground that the proceedings was against the state itself; commission is a court and therefore not subject to federal injunction. The circuit court overruled these pleas, placed the dispensary funds in

he hands of a receiver, and enjoined

the commission from disposing of its

entered into a conspiracy to hold them

This opinion was affirmed by the circuit court of appeals and it is this radical decision which the United States supreme court has reversed. The latter court has also sustained the state court in the case of the dis pensary against the state. The attorney general had demanded of the com mission-that it set aside a certain sum—fifteen thousand dollars—for the resecution of violators of the dispensary laws. The commission resisted on the ground that the federal courts had enjoined the commission from paying out dispensary funds. The state court held that the federal court was without jurisdiction in matters entirely within the state. The commission

brought the case to the supreme court the state court is affirmed by the supreme court of the United States.

Justice White said the real question was whether, in substance, the suits were against the state, and therefore beyond the jurisdiction of the circuit court, in accordance with the eleventh amendment to the coastitution, which

provides that:
"The judicial power of the United

shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state," etc. The suits instituted by the creditors of the dispensary so clearly came with n the terms of this constitutional pro-

biblition that it is difficult to conceive how the circuit court of appeals could have taken any other view of the mat-At all events, the opinion handed down on yesterday by the supreme court of the United States is cut and conclusive. If the circuit

court of appeals had been sustained

it would have been a severe blow to state rights. As it stands, however, it is in conformity with numerous recent decis ions in support of the principle of state rights. Such was the decision in the Waters-Pierce Oil company case in Texas and in Missourl, upholding the right of the state to regulate its own affairs, even to the extent of ousting an offending corpora state. While it is in accordance with the principle of those decisions, a contrary ruling would have been even more important in the datter case than in the former, for in the oil company cases the question of interstate traffic was linvolved, while in the dispensary case there was no such question. It was purely a domestic matter, and it would have been far-reaching in the extreme if the federal courts had been upheld in their

jurisdiction over matters which were wholly within the province of the state and the state courts.

The confirmed tendency on the part of Judge Jeter R. Pritchard to uphold ments upon the rights of the states makes the present decision doubly gratifying, though even on its merits the decision is of supreme im-

AN OLD DEBT THAT NEVER WAS

INTENDED TO BE A DEBT.

The Raleigh News and Observer's Washington correspondent writes that paper as follows: North Carolina will have to pay the national government the sum of \$1,443,757.39, if a bill introduced by Representative Murdock, of Kansas, becomes a law, and he declares that it will unquestionably be passed at the next regular session of Congress.

His prediction is somewhat problematical, but the very fact that his measure will apply to only a comparatively few states lends strength to his assertion about its enactment.

The Murdock measure is entitled to the state of t

"A bill to secure the repayment of all money owing to the United States

lovernment, repayment of which has seen pledged." The bill was introduced several days ago, but it was not until to-day that its real nature became known.

Specifically, the bill relates to moneys advanced to several states of the union in 1836, under an act of congress. It appears that the treasury surplus at this time, chiefly from the sale of public lands, had become quite large, and the states were tampted become their strencts.

sequently a law was passed directing the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit the surplus with the various states, deposits to be made in four instalments and a reserve of five millions to be kept in the treasury.

When three instalments had been paid, congress repealed the act, in 1839. In the meantime the sum of \$28,101,644 had been paid to the

"The demand for good highways is general among the farmers of the en-tire United States. Education and

work.

nate with the development of waterways and the conservation of our na tive resources. It is absolutely easen tial to our internal development. The first thing necessary is to provide expert supervision and direction and to develop a national plan. All the work Federal Government and the States The question of Federal appropriation for highway work in the States may well be held in abeyance until a national service is provided and tested. We suggest that the United States Government establish a highway engineering service, or equivalent organ zation, to be at the call of the State working out effective and economi-

better roads as a practical means of supplying existing deficiencies in coun-

resent, mainly for life in town.

mproved roads will make co-operation ountry schools cannot be met so long igh school. Central schools of this chool system would become general. t can thus be seen that of the three eforms which in the opinion of the President have been shown to be ur-

The direct connection between good roads and the value of farm lands is shown in a striking manner in Bul letin No. 28 of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. This bulletin give the results of an investigation by the Office of Public Roads of that Depart ment relating to public road mileage revenues, improved roads, and expend ditures in the United States in the year 1904, and the information con ained therein is of great importance connection with the movement on sehalf of the systematic improve The returns from various States show that in nearly every case the States having the highest percentage

of improved roads have the largest population per mile of road, thus showing that better roads are a powerful factor in encouraging the set-tlement of unused lands, especially in populated sections of the Good roads are also an important influence in retaining in the farming districts desirable elements who might otherwise drift into the owns and cities. As the price of farm lands depends on their productivity, accessibility to markets, and population engaged, or desiring to engage, in agricultural pursuits, it follows that road improvement, by attracting additional settlers, and giving them better facilities for reaching their markets. directly tends to increase the values velop. McDuffle of all farm lands within the radius of Souders, Mgr.)

variations in the value of farm lands it is an undoubted fact that as a gen-eral rule the higher values of certain States are largely due to their super-lor roads. Records on file in the Of-fice of Public Roads show that farm

The Fayetteville Observer looks to see Fayetteville, Wilmington, Char-lotte and Greensboro large cities but that Fayetteville is destined to be the largest. It is making steady and important strides these days, and the

THE SAME OLD GAME.

House of Representatives now have the power to put through the tariff bill with no changes of any importance, and that the changes that will be made will be toward higher duties. So far, the progress of the bill, from the moment the Ways and Means Committee took it in hand to the present, has been a triumph of reaction. We hate to say it, but it is also a triumph of

t. The public interest has been keen and eager.

been similar awakening of sentiment in different sections of the country everywhere east of the Rocky Mountains. The managers in the House, House have been apparently indifferbeen unable to show a united front to agree on any distract improvement is the utterly bad provisions of the bill. than lighter, and to make the further

where only their beneficiaries could find them. Duties have been raised by intricate changes in the basis o

acts along the line of least resistance. We often wonder how any person

Rheumatic poisons are quickly and surely driven out of the blood with Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy—liq-uid or tablet form. Dr. Shoop's booklet on Rheumatism plainly and in-terestingly tells just how this is done Tell some sufferer of this book, or bet ter still, write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis.

troubles you should take Foley's Kid-ney Remedy to strengthen and build up the kidneys so they will act proper-ly, as a serious kidney trouble may de-velop. McDuffle Drug Store, (O. O.

Work.

III Maxton street.

TRANSFERS JUST RECEIVED.

Easter

Cards

Sedberry's.

CARDS

McKETHAN & COMPANY.

AGENTS FOR CUT-FLOWERS

about your

simply

Druggists And Pharmacists. Next P. O. 'Phone 141.

PHARMACY RESCRIPTION

**'PHONE 120.** 

FOR SALE BY MCKETHAN & CO.