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It looks as if we are at the begin ning of the end of Protection when the protectionists are quarreling among themselves. We published yesterday the complaint of President Miller, of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association; and now comes to us a marked copy of the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record, a strong protection ist journal, which contains a letter from its editor to the President complaining of his attitude of discrimina tion against the South. The letter concludes with this remarkable sen-

"Justice demands that either a pro tective tariff should protect all, or else that there should be no protective tar-

Now, is not that capital? It give

the whole Republican case away. What the writer meant, of course, was that all of the protected interests should be equally protected. What the Democrats say is that all the people should be equally protected. When all the people are equally protected the doctrine of protection as preached by the Republicans and by Mr. Cleveland-viz; in the Republican platform of 1908, guaranteeing "reasonable profits" to the manufacturers, while leaving the people at large without such of a bond issue for improving the watguarantee; in Mr. Cleveland's message, December 6, 1887, insuring "moderately profitable returns" to "our manufacturing interests," while leaving the people at large without such insurance-when all the people are equally protected the doctrine of protection, as preached by the Republicans and by Mr. Cleveland, is replaced by the time-honored doctrine of the Democratic party: "equal rights to

all, special privileges to none"! The letter of the editor of the Manu facturers' Record follows:

An Appeal to the President for Justice to the South. Baltimore, July 22, 1909. President,

Washington, D. C.: If it be true, as claimed by many papers, that you are seeking to influ-ence tariff legislation in favor of free iron ore, coal, lumber, etc., I beg to suggest the following for your con-

The South, so long handlcapped by the financial difficulties following the War and by adverse legislation, has in recent years, under the existing tariff policy, been making great industrial progress. Its prosperity is now seri-ously threatened by tariff legislation. It asks for no favors not granted to other sections, but it earnestly protests at being sacrificed for the benefit of special interests in other sections. It is a producer of things erroneously called raw materials, such as iron ore coal, lumber, etc. To the miners of ore and coal and timber men their output is as much the product of labor as is the steel rail or the watch spring. The South has aright to ask that what it produces should receive the same measure of protection as given to the ther secti as much reason for making free textile machinery for the benefit of South-ern cotton mills, free steel rails for the benefit of railroads as there is for making free iron ore for the ben efit of the rail mills and the textilemachinery builders. Does not fairnes to all sections and to all people in the United States demand equality in proection, that one section should not be sacrificed to enrich special interests

What vast stores of ore reaching into billions of tons awaiting utilization; with three times as much coal as Great Britain, Germany and France available for development; with nearly one-half of the standing timber in the United States, the South has resources enough for an industrial development greater than that of the whole country today to its own enrichment and to the enrichment of the enire land. But of what avail are these treasures, of what value to the South or to the country at large if unutilized, and if their further development is to be halted by the free importation of such materials mined or manufactured by labor receiving only a pittance compared with the wages paid in this country? If the South is forced by adverse tariff legislation to meet this pauper labor of foreign competition, it can only do so by forcing down the prices of its own labor to the almost tarvation wages of foreign ore and

Under the drawback provision of the tariff such so-called raw materials as enter into the manufacture of goods exported have been admitted virtually free of duty. That drawback has been an injustice to producers of such ma-terial in this country, but that injustice is as nothing compared with the injustice of admitting free of duty these so-called raw materials while maintaining duties upon the products in the manufacture of which they are sed. Justice demands that either protective tariff should protect all, or else that there should be no protect-

RICHARD H. EDMONDS, Editor Manufacturers' Record.
THE COMING CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL RIVERS AND
HARBORS CONGRESS.

Captain Ellison, Secretary of the Naional Rivers and Harbors Congress, writes to Director Hale, of the South Atlantic Seaboard Division, that all indications point to an even greater convention of the Congress this December than last. A recent Washington press dispatch in this connection

is interesting. With President Taft the central fig-ure as an enthusiastic advocate of waterway improvements, the meeting-here of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, on December 8, 9 and 10 next, promises to be the most nota-ble gathering in the history of that

Secretary Dickinson is greatly impressed with the necessity of deepening the rivers and harbors. Upon him as Secretary of War would fall the duty of carrying out any concerted plan for waterway improvements. Governor Harmon takes his place with other progressive spirits in favor of the movement. Count von Bernstorff comes from the country that probably knows more of waterway improvements than any other, ber rivers and harbors enjoying a higher grade of development than any in the world. This commerce is developed and controlled Since by the central Government and its en-couragement has proved a great suc-

cents at the head of the list.

In issuing the call for the convention President Ransdell declares that the people have come to know more of the possibilities of waterway improvements in the last 12 months than they ever knew before. The press, he points out, with hardly an exception has taken its place on the side o'fthe improvement of waterways, and the people are clamoring for action on the part of Congress, which, on an unoffi-cial canvass, is said to be in favor of such improvements.

question of devising ways and means, it is set forth, has been debated for a year and opinion seems to be apgroaching agreement upon the matter of issuing bonds. The idea of the or-ganization is that posterity is to reap the benefit and that posterity should accordingly pay for it. Attention is directed to the fact that the Panama Canal is being built on bond issues, as also are great private enterprises, such as railroads, as an argument in favor

MACK PRIDGEON HOME AGAIN.

Mr. Mack Pridgeon, who has wander ed far and wide, is back in Cumberland county, his native heath. Appended is an interview with him pubished in the Cleburne (Texas) Review, in 1907, the year after the great earthquake and fires in San Francisco, California. He was terribly burned in an explosion at the time of the earthquake. His face and hands bear frightful scars. A very singular feature of his case is the fact that, although he lost the power to close his eyelids, he is able to sleep with his eyes open. This is puzzling to scientific men.

Mr. Pridgeon will speak Friday evening at 8 o'clock at the store at Holt-Morgan Mill. He is authorized to solicit subscriptions to the Observer.

King of Travelers-Cleburne Man Travels Seventy-Four Thousand Miles by Ship Route—Fate Leads Him Merry Chase—Mr. Mack Prid-geon Lands in Cleburne As A Safe Refuge After Miles of Travel.

There are people in Cleburne who elieve they are good travelers. The Review man, who recently traveled over 4,000 miles, imagined that he had seen some of the earth, but on Wednesday Mr. H. W. Wiseman located a man that had the Review man skinned by at least 70,000 miles. In fact this man, who is Mr. Mack Pridgeon, has more than passed around the earth's surface three times. Mr. Wiseman brought the man around to the court louse and within a few minutes the Review man had a brief report of the wanderings of this king of travelers. Not only is Mr. Pridgeon the king of travelers but he holds the lacol record for traveling the longest distance without having money with which to pay his fare. After traveling 74,000 miles by water, he boarded a wheat car on the Pacific slope and came to Fort Worth, Texas. When he boarded the wheat car he only had 35 cents in money. When he landed in Fort Worth he had more than he han started with. Thinking that his story would be of interest to Review readers he was asked to relate it briefly He said: My name is Prid-geon—Mack Pridgeon. They call me 'Mack,' and let it go at that. I helped put up the Santa Fe shops in this city in 1898. In the fall I worked for Mr. Kelley, then later I ran the round bale gin in this city; then I went to Shreve-port, La., where I worked for the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Then I went to Coffeyville, Kansas At the latter place I took the agency for eleven daily papers, published in St. Louis and Kansas. I did well at St. Louis and Kansas. I did well at this business. Then I went to Salt Lake, Utah, and then to San Francis-co, and then to Shanghai, China, and Yokohama, Japan, then to Canton, Canton, China. This latter place has a population of 5,000,000 people. I saw a clock there which was said to een 900 years old. About 1,500, 800 of Canton's population live in sam-pans or skiffs along the river. I then went to Hong Kong, China. While at this place I saw Queen Victoria's peak
—a mountain about three-quarters of a mile high. Hong Kong is the headquarters of the English government in the far East. I was at Shanghal when Japan and Russia were fighting. I saw the three, out of ten ships, which es-caped from being sunk by the Japan-ese. The Japa had proved the efficien-cy of their marksmanship, as the Russian ships looked like sifters there be-ing so many projectile holes in them. This fight was in Permochia straights. The Permochia Island is where three-

The Permochia Island is where three-fourths of the Chinese tea is raised. After this little fight, the Japanese got it in for the United States because the latter ordered her not to fire on a particular Russian ship, which would have become parametrical measure. involve some international question The Japs did not fire, but they wished to very much. They then thought (and do yet) that the United States had no business putting into their lit-tile game of scrap. I then went to Guam Island. The people of this is-land never fuss about the styles in clothing. They go naked. These peo-ple are a cross breed between whites and Indians. After leaving this place and Indians. After leaving this place I sailed back to San Francisco. I was and Indians. After leaving this place I salled back to San Francisco. I was with an English opera company. This company had a ship chartered and I traveled easily. I landed in San Francisco on July 13th, 1905. On July 13 14th I went to work for the Golder Gate Metal Polish Co. I was working for this company at the outbreak of the earthquake. This took place on

fairs and I had the treatment of a baby. I mean by that that I was treat-ed nicely. I have one of the relief cards used to draw rations, which is now an interesting souvenir.

"Immediately after getting out of the hospital, I left for Fort Worth. Tex., and later came to Cleburne. I started with 35 cents in my pocket. I had practically no money and no cloth-es. I landed in Fort Worth in a car es. I landed in Fort Worth in a car
of wheat, and my thirty-five cents had
grown to sixty cents. Both of my
hands were tied up. It wa son Aug. 3,
1907, that I landed in Fort Worth.
Since landing in Cleburne I have secured employment with Mr. W. T.
Howell and am getting along allright."
The face of Mr. Pridgeon is hadly
scarred up as a result of the explo-

scarred up as a result of the explo-sion. His ears were badly burned. He does not now look like the same, but he is not cast down. He has had a rich experience and one that will est him until his dying day, yet there was much pleasure mixed up with his wanderings and these will be cheer ished as long as the thread of life shall hold him on this sphere of trouble and tribulations.

MAJOR STEDMAN.

Charleston News and Courier.]
Governor Kitchin, of North Carolina, has appointed Major Charles M. Stedman, of Greensboro, to be president of the North Carolina Railroad Company and we are glad of it. No. Company, and we are glad of it. No man in the State of North Carolina has deserved more from the people of that Commonwealth, and received less, than this most distinguished and

WISE WORDS AND SOUND DEMO-

No apology is due Col. Bryan for opposing free barley. He was not com-manded to favor it. His "glass house" walls are thick enough to permit him to indulge in rock-throwing at those who side-stepped the party pledges.

Yes there were a few Democrats in Congress who failed to keep the party pledges. But what of the Republicans? It requires a knowledge of higher mathematics to rightly find the proportion. Nearly the whole Re-publican lump is leavened with broken promises.

Republicans are placing in their scrap books the votes of Democratic Senators and Congressmen in behalf of the "interests" of their states, as "things to be remembered." The trouble is that so far as these men are concerned they can never give a satisfactory answer on the stump to the charge of being near-Republicans when casting those votes.

Judge Pritchard enjoined the Com

ssioner of Agriculture from inspect ing oil until the matter is adjusted The agents are in the field however to see that the tax of half a cent per ga lon is paid. This gives the oil com panies a chance to work off the near oll they have been supplying the trade with in this state and others so unwise as to have deferred passing an inspection law, until eyes without number have been made defective or

Those editors who get on the fenc and crow "free barley" in justifica tion of Senator Simmons have found out that it is a constituent of beernot "near beer," however.

"interests" are said to crowd

the Congressional lobbies now like birds surround carrion scavenger The battle is on but the result can but be disastrous to the consumer. Should Go.

Some of our Southern papers ough to be possessed of the fear that if the South cannot get an equal show ing by Democratic insistence under the circumstances it might be tempted to go into the Republican party as protest against folly,-Wilmington Star. That is it Bud. That is where all

who believe in Republican policies should go. It will be clear sailing for the Democratic party when all who favor Republican policies are within the Republican fold. It is the enemy in camp that has made the Democrat ic party the party of defeat rather than that of victory for so many decades

The Law of Compensation. Congressman Cowles, who owes his position as a member of Congress from the 8th District of North Carolina to the "Commercial spirit," which caused Democratic papers and Congressmen to fall, has introduced a "little bill" to re-enact a part of the reconstruction acts, with the hope of thus gaining control of the State for the Republicans. Thus it is that the law of compensation comes in to more than counter-act the mistakes of Dem ocratic Congressmen from this State.
Principles to the Tall Timber.

The Washington Star says: "They are quoting Thomas Jefferson, An-Grover Cleveland on "Democratic Prin-

The [Charlotte] Observer thinks that a large majority of the papers and a majority of the people approve of the action of the seven Congressm and Senator Simmons in breaking the platform piedge. Of course the Ob-server's desire is father to the thought yet if it were true, it would not justify the act.

The Republican conferees on the Tariff bill have been quarreling or pretending to quarrel over that pretty kettle of fish and President Taft is looked to as umpire. Whatever the end, the special interests will be safe and the "dear people" will foot the bills that make them prosperous. The whole matter proved a monstrous farce and business outrage. Remem-ber too that both parties are pledged to a downward revision of the tariff, and the people chose the Republicans because they thought they could give them relief—misplaced confidence so often given and as often violated.

When will the people rule? If the consequences of Dem were not no so serious, it would be amusing in the extreme to note the ble gathering in the history of that organization.

In addition to President Taft, who has accepted an invitation to address the gathering, such distinguished exponents of Increased waterway facilities as Secretary of War Dickinson, Gov. Judson Harmon, of Ohio, and Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, have indicated a desire to participate in the convention.

President Taft has appeared at previous meetings of the congress and has pledged himself to the movement. He has but recently taken occasion to express himself upon the general policy of conservation of the nation's natural resources, placing waterway imment and the city took charge of after the outbreak of the serthquake. This took place on april 19 at 6:15 p. m. The saccident happened to me while I was secident happened to me while I was assisting in blowing up buildings in the extreme to note the attempt of the near Republican papers, and those Democratic Journals that have learned to sheep a sensible readers believe that the Democratic platform meant that if a majority of the spread of the fire by blowing down the buildings.

"I was opening a 25-pound package of white amokeleas powder when a spark fell in it. I was attempting to stop down when the explosion occurred. I must have been blown over, or red. I must have been blown over, or learned to the buildings.

It was opening a 25-pound package of the votes were cast for Bryan and Kern, against Taft and Sherman, it for this contained Democratic sentiments; but if Bryan was defeated by Taft, then in that event its pledges should seek the tail timber and Aldrich should be the logic of their contention, supplemented by the cry—"You are intolerant, you are a bigot if you censure these men for not keeping a defeated party's pledges."

FLORA MacDONALD.

The revival of the story of Flora MacDonald and of Liberty Point in the Civic Association lectures, followed by the Liberty Point Celebration, the other day, has caused renewed inerest to be taken in these historic possessions of Fayetteville; and many are the articles in the press which have been evoked by it. The latest is the following very interesting story which we find in the Whiteville News-Reporter of which Mr. T. L. Gantt, (a kinsman, by the way, we believe, of Chief Justice Gantt, of Missouri) is the editor:

Story of Flora MacDonald—A Breif History of the Scottish Highlanders Who Settled in this Section. We are indebted to Mr. C. K. Coun cil, of Wananish, for a very interest-ing account of Flora MacDonald, the Scottish heroine, who saved Charles Edward, designated in England as the Young Pretender, after the defeat at

Culloden, and when he was so hotly persued by the troops of George II. And this narrative will be of especial interest to the people of our sec-tion, as Flora MacDonald afterwards married and emigrated to America and settled where the town of Fayetteville now stands. She afterwards mo ved to another part of Cumberland county, and we understand that the house in which she lived is yet standing, or was a few years ago.

The Scotch who settled on the Cape

Fear river, and whose descendants now reside in this part of our State, were loyal to the Stuarts, and had to CRACY FROM THE MAXTON fiee their native land to escape the scottish Chief. he Dutch House of Hanover. The ne here imbued with the theory of the divine right of Kings; and while Flora MacDonald had loaned her aid to the Stuarts against George II, when he was succeeded by George III, and who forced the colonists into rebellion, Flora was still loyal to royality, and assisted what was then known as the Tories; but when the struggling colonists got in the ascendancy, they made it so hot for Flora and other Tory leaders that she again fled across the Atlantic and spent her remaining days on one of those little islands off the west coast of Scotland. But nearnot all the Scotch who settled on the Cape Fear belonged to the same clan, and were related. The McLeods and MacDonalds were closely related. Cumberland county was named for the Duke of Cumberland, son of George ll, who lead the victorious English roops at Culloden, and because of his

> ers of the vanquished prince, was known as "The Butcher." It does seem the irony of fate that the children of those loyal and brave Highlanders should reside in a county bearing the odious name of the oppressor of their forefathers, and that some of them should afterwards expouse the cause and do battle for the brother of "The Butcher" and victor

The Scotch that settled in this sec

blood-thirsty brutality to the follow-

Western Isles, a cold and bleak country, wrapped in snow or mist. A braver or hardier race of people never ived, and from them sprang the Mc-Gregor, the Gentle Lochiel, the greatest and wisest soldier and statesman of his day, the McDonald, so treacherously assassinated at Glencoe, with of his family and that ur name, Douglas. The Caledonian High landers stopped the march of the Ro-man legions; they defied the power of England; and barefooted and with their claymores, vanguished McKay (himself a brave Highlander) and his veteran troops at Killiekrankie. It was not until the reign of Queen Ann when England and Scotland became one country, by treaty, that the brave Highlanders succumbed; and it was then with the pick-axe of the road builder and not by arms or conquest And it was as much against annexa tion with England, as lovalty to the

in the army of the Pretender. But when the government of Great Britain was once settled, England had not more loyal or braver subjects than these same Highlanders, and they be came leaders in every movement where courage, endurance, perservaance and mental ability were needed. It was a Highland regiment whose bagpipes heralded relief to the besieged garrison of Lucknow; Mungo Park and Bruce, the one to penetrate furthest into Darkest Africa, and the other to first discover the source of the White Nile, as likewise our own Paul Jones, were born beneath the shadow of those hills of Scotland and

House of Stuart, that they enlisted

its purple heather. The Scotch who settled on the Cape Fear had been for generations at deadly feud with the Campbells, known as Argyle. "Fair and faise as a Camp-bell," was their slogan. These Highlanders had plundered, and burned Inverness, the ancestral home of the irew Jackson, Samuel J. Tilden and Argyles, and had executed two heads of the family and driven another into The principles are all right exile. With the revolution that made but when we "face a condition and not outcasts of the Stuart and placed the a theory" the Democrats of This Day Prince of Orange, William I, upon the and Time have to act accordingly. gyles to power, and who in turn gan to wreak vengeance against his Highland neighbors, the Mac's.

So when Prince Charles Edward, grandson of James II, landed on the west coast of Scotland with a few followers, to recover a crown worn by 300 Kings of his blood, and the Duke of Argyle represented the reigning dy-nasty, those Highlanders sent the flery cross through their mountains and flocked by thousands to the Stuart standard.

We will only briefly touch upon the history of that period, in order to lead Flora MacDonald. The unorganized and crudely armed troops of the Pretender met their, startling success With their inherent courage and dash the Highlanders won victory after vic tory over the English troops, until the British flag floated over but two or three places north of the Clyde. It was then decided to invade England and without opposition this Highland army had advanced within a day's march of London. The Pretender confidently expected to gather strong re-inforcements from the friends of his family in England, but he was grievously disappointed. In the meantime three overpowering armies were sur-rounding him, when a retreat back nto Scotland was decided on. The Highlanders succeeded in esca the enemy, but were overtaken at Cul-loden, not far from Edinburgh, by the Duke of Cumberland with a superior force, well armed and provisioned. Besides being outnumbered, the Prince's troops were worn out with their long march, were poorly armed and with-out food. The Scottish officers counselled a retreat into the Highlands, where the war might be prolonged until spring and a fresh army raised. But the Pretender refused to heed this

bly miscarried, and after straggling around all night the Prince marched his wearied soldiers back to Cullo-don, where they were attacked by the Duke and his fresh troops while the Pretender's army was forming in line of battle. There could be but one ter-mination to such an unequal contest

Those Highlanders fought like heroes, but were crushingly defeated. Then followed such a scene of carnage as will ever remain a blot upon civilized The Duke of was a brave soldier, but his thirst for blood was insatiate. His troops re-fused quarter to the vanquished, and eing Highlanders were followed up and shot down and hacked to ple ces. And the slaughter did not stop here, but the prisons were packed and the air poisoned with the decaying carcasses of the dundreds executed and left hanging on the gallows and limbs of trees. The followers of the Preten der were pursued into their mountain

fastnesses with fire and sword, and trailed by bloodhounds to the caverns in which many had sought conceal-ment. Thousands of these fugitives escaped in friendly ships to the colo nies, and among them some of those Scotchmen who settled on the Cape Fear river, and whose descendants are today among our best and most progressive and honored citizens. When ou find a man with a Mac to nis name you can set it down as an assured fact that his ancestor came rom the Scottish Highlands, that he ought under Charles Edward at Cull-

oden, and fled to America to escape the vengeance of the House of Hanover. These Highlanders, bred in a barren mountain country, have ever been noted for their thrift. You never knew one to be a beggar, and they need only half a chance to prosper Before their bleak mountains were developed and transformed into one of the most prosperous portions of the British Isles, these Highlanders lived on oat meal, and cakes of dried blood drawn from their little black cattle. When starting on a foray or to meet the Roman legions or invading army of King Edward, all the Highlanders did was to throw on the plaid of their clan, take up their short sword (the claymore), fill their sack at their waist with raw oat meal, and which they moistened with water and ate while on the march, and became in an hour

at once dispersed to carry the plunder to their mountain fastnesses; if de feated, to instantly rally and attack the enemy as vigorously in the next nountain pass.

And yet with their extreme poverty Louis XIV was never prouder or more haughty than a Highland chieftian in his hut, with a spread of oat meal, a home-brewed drink, and perabps a scant supply of beef driven from some owland pasture. These Scottish Highanders were born soldiers and leaders of men and gentlemen by nature.

an invincible army composed of the

finest and bravest irregular troops the

world knew. If victorious, these clans

When Lochiel visited France, he was pronounced by that discriminating nation the most chivalrous and polished gentleman of the age. But not so with the ungrateful Stuarts, for when Lochiel raid his court to James tion were from the Highlands or the II, the King exclaimed, "Keep your hands on your pocket-books, gentle-men, for here comes the King of thieves!" A Highlander considered it beneath his dignity to labor, but it was thought highly commendable to organize a foray into the lowlands or cross the English border against which people they had been at war or centuries, and burn and plunder their homes and drive off their flocks. No quarter was asked or shown in

these raids. The Scottish Highlanders were an entirely different race and people from the Lowlanders. Robert Burns be-longed to a Highland family, but Sir Walter Scott, whose gifted pen has done so much to immortalize his country, was of Lowland descent and his ancestors had always been at deadly strife with the Highland clans.

But this sketch is growing too long and we must return to Charles Edward and Flora MacDonald. But it may be instructive to the school children of this section to know the story of the Scottish families who are now living among us; and the descendants of these old Highland exiles have just cause to be proud of the courage and self-sacrificing loyalty of their ancesry, who helped to carve our great

nation from a wilderness. It was natural that a Scottish Highlander should be loyal to the House of Stuart, as ungrateful as that family proved itself to be, for as already staed it had furnished Scotland with an unbroken reign of 300 Kings, among the number the heroic Robert Bruce who, with William Wallace, drove proud Edward across the Border and was to Scotland what Washington was to our own republic. But the race had deteriorated through intermarriage and became egotistical, tyrannical and

cowardly. Volumes of romance have been wo ven around "Bonnie Prince Charley." but history shows him to have been a fop, and utterly lacking in either per-severance, judgment or courage. At Culloden, when hundreds of brave Highlandere were dying for his cause, Lord Elko, a brave Highland chieftain dashed up to the Prince and pointing to his clan, urged him to lead those brave Highlanders to either victory or a soldier's death. But instead of sharing the fate of his heroic followers, the Pretender put spurs to his horse and disgracefully fled the field, followed by the execrations of Lord Elko, and who cursed him as an Italian coward; and while Lord Elko escaped to France he would never again speak to Prince Charles Edward. The English government, after the

defeat at Culloden, guarded every port and offered a reward of 30,000 pounds (\$150,000) for the apprehension of the Pretender and made it high treason to harbor or aid him to escape For nearly six months the fugitive wandered around, often starving and in rags, sometimes hid in mountain caverns and again in wretched hovels; and while that reward would have enriched an entire clan, and to aid the Prince meant ruin and death, not a Highlander could be found to betray their dangerous guest. The Pretender finally made his way to those is-lands off the west coast of Scotland, with the hope of finding a French vessel. Here lived the MacDonalds, Mo-Leods and other names so familiar in our section. We will now let Mr. Council recount the romantic story Flora MacDonald:

This Scottish heroine signed her name "Flory," instead of the more classical orthography, says Sir Walter Scott. "Her marriage contract, which is in my possession, bears the name spelled Flory."
She was born in Millbury, Isle of

Skye, one of the Hebrides, a group of islands on the west coast of Scotland, selled a retreat into the Highlands, islands on the west coast of Scotland, where the war might be prolonged until spring and a fresh army raised. But the Pretender refused to heed this wise advice, and it was decided to

hopes to ascend the English throne were destroyed on the field of Cull-oden (16th April, 1746,) has furnished a favorite theme for Scottish song and story. The Pretender had sought concealment in the Highlands of Scot-land. A price of 30,000 pounds, about \$150,000, had been set upon his head, and he was hunted from mountain to dell, and from crag to cavern. Escape

seemed impossible. Flora was on a visit to this part of Scotland from Millbury, on her return from Edinburgh, and it was suggested that the Prince be arrayed in woman's clothes and return with Flora as waiting maid. But the step seeme dangerous, as every pass was guarded by the English troops. Capt. Hugh MacDonald, Flora's future father in law, was one of the officers engaged in the search, and it was from him she obtained passports for herself and a boy companion, Neill MacDonald, and for "Betty Burke," a stout Irish woman, and three others. They embarked on June 28th, 1749, from Uist for the Isle of Skye, and landed in Kilbride in the parish of Kilmuir, and stopped at the house of Sir Alexander MacDonald, the Laird of Sleite. The Laird was absent, and there were some English officers in the house, who were in search of the Royal fugitive. Lady MacDonald advised that Flora and her suite continue their journey forthwith to Kingsbury. .
They reached their destination with-

ut incident. Next morning Flora par ted with the Prince at Partaree. "Gentle maiden, faithful and true, hope we will meet again in the Palac Royal," were the Prince's farewell words. He finally escaped with Neill MacDonald to France.

"Bonnie Prince Charlie" never ce turned. He died in France in 1788, a physical and moral wreck. It is stated that he was very ungrateful to the girl who risked so much to shield him.
A son of Neill MacDonald was a
distinguished officer in the French
Revolution—was a Marshal under the great Napoleon, and for gallantry was created the Duke of Tarantum. The English government was greatly incensed that Charles should escape

-due not to arms or intrigue, but to woman's tact and woman's tenderness Flora was arrested with Malcom Mc eod, whose pack the Prince had carried, and McKinnon, of Straith, who nad received him from McLeod and

MacDonald, of Kingsbury. Flora was kept a prisoner on vari ous naval vessels for more than a year, until July 1747, when she was transferred to the Tower of London and held to be tried for high treason. But the chivalrous daring of the adventure created a strong feeling in her favor. She had never been an advocate of the Pretender's claim to the crown, nor were she of his religious faith. When asked by the King, George II, "How dare you succor the enemy of my crown and kingdom," she

Majesty in the same condition-relieve distress." The impulsive humanity of woman for distress was her only crime. No evidence was produced against her. She was set at liberty and sent back home by Lady Primrose with Malcom McLeod the Jacobite ladies (friends of the Stuart family) of London pre-

"I only did what I would do for your

pounds. Flora MacDonald is described by Baswell as "a little woman of genteel appearance and uncommonly mild and well bred." Four years after her "e-Donald.

senting her with a purse of 5,000

in 1747, Neill MacDonald, from the West of Scotland, purchased lands near Cross Creek, North Carolina, and settled there with about 600 Highlanders: and to this flourishing colony Flor and her husband emigrated in 1774 and settled in the town of Cross Creel on the right hand going from the old market house to the court house, just as you cross the creek. The first name of the settlement was Campbellton, then Cross Creek, and in 1784 was changed to Fayetteville, in honor

of Marques de LaFayette.
The MacDonald's did not stay long in Fayetteville. They moved to Cameron, about 20 miles away. les of the Revolution had just begun. The people found no trouble with the law, but the manner in which the law was administered. The descendants of the sturdy pioneers, who had cast their lot in wilderness when Crom well's government was overthrown century before, had stood all the op-pression they intended to.

The military organization of the

tate had been effected by the friends of Liberty. The Chief of the Clan Mac-Donald had accepted a commission rs leneral from the Royal Governor Martin, in the service of his Majesty George III. The wild notes of the Scottish pib-

roch united with the English bugle on Feb. 1st, 1776. Gen. MacDonald issued his proclamation to all true and loyal Highlanders to join his standard at Cross Creek to march to unite with en Clinton and Gov. Martin. On their way down they were met near the outh of Moore's creek by the forces of Caswell and Lillingston, and after desperate engagement, a second Culloden awarded the misguided ighlanders. General MacDonald was taken prisoner, as also Allen, the husband of Flora, who was a Captain Capt. McLeod and Capt. Campbell were killed and the rest taken pris-One authority says Capt. McLeod

left his bride, a daughter of Flora, at

the altar, to fight for his King. Allen MacDonald was confined risoner in Halifax jall. After his reease, broken down in hopes, their plundered, their lands con-he and Flora returned to iscated. Scotland. On their passage home they encountered a French man-of-war England and France were at war at the time), and an action ensued. The heroic woman remained on deck du-ring the fight and encouraged the men. The enemy were beaten off, but in the bustle of battle. Flora was thrown down and sustained a broken arm With the shrewdness of her country, she is said to have remarked;

and I do not see that I am a great gainer of elther." She died 4th of March, 1790. Her shroud was made of sheets in which Charles Edward, the Pretender, had slept at Kingsbury, which, with woman's romantic temper, she had pre-served in all her wanderings for this

have hazarded my life for the House

of Stuart and the House of Hanover,

express purpose. I am indebted to Rev. A. McFadyen, the venerable and venerated Presbyte-rian Divine of Bladen county, for much of the above data. Also see "Defence of North Carolina" by J. Seawell Jones: "Women of the Revolution," by Mrs. Elliot: "Baswell's Life of Dr.

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