

ITEMS FROM HOPE MILLS.

Hope Mills, N. C., Sept. 17.—The autumn days are here, and our sentiment naturally reflects on the saying, "In this a time to be cloudy and sad." True, the leaves speak of decay and the closing of the year reminds us of the fact that "we all do fade as a leaf." And while we have the lonely feeling of solemnity, we should not only think of decay, but remember that after the toil cometh the harvest.

A number of schools have recently opened. The Hope Mills graded and high school opened September 13th with good enrollment. It is hoped it will be one of the best sessions in the history of the school.

The protracted meeting which was to have started September 13th, has been postponed to a later date.

Death in Beaver Dam.
Mrs. Hugh C. Hales died at her home in Beaver Dam township Wednesday, aged 35 years. She was a daughter of the late J. H. Hales, Esq., of Beaver Dam, and is survived by her husband, a well-known farmer.

A Souvenir from Antietam.
Mr. E. L. Remsburg, who recently visited the battlefields of Virginia and Maryland, brought back with him a case, which he cut from a white pine on the battlefield of Antietam, and presented it to our esteemed townsman, Mr. J. W. Atkinson, who was wounded in the great battle there on the 17th day of September, 1862.

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FREE TRADE IN BRITAIN HERETOFORE BUILDING UP PREMACY ALSO.

Last week we quoted Mr. C. H. Tavenner's letter from Liverpool, England, in which he repeated the once familiar statistics of Britain, which the handicap of protection has caused America to yield to that country. As readers of the Observer know, the United States under the rule of Southern statesmen before the war, was "back and neck" with Britain in the carrying trade of the world, and the American flag was seen on every sea and far up many foreign rivers. In a journey, in 1890, of near ten thousand miles from London to Calcutta, this writer saw the American flag but twice—the one he left behind in London, flying over our consulate there, and the one that greeted him in Calcutta, flying over our Consulate in the metropolis of India. Along the miles of wharves on the Hooghly river (upon which Calcutta lies) were the forested masts of the ships of all nations but ours; and yet, said a native gentleman, when his attention was called to it, the American flag before the "American war" (meaning the war of 1861-5) was nearly as often seen there as the British.

"That is the result of replacing the learned patriots of the South with the half-educated representatives of the greedy 'interests.'"

Now, Mr. Tavenner takes up the shipbuilding industry, which once carried many a New England town, but which, under the foolish laws of our post-bellum legislators, has almost ceased to exist there. His interesting letter will be found elsewhere.

UNSAFE LEADERS.

There has recently been much vehement denunciation of our members of Congress for failing to comply with every demand of the Denver platform in voting upon the separate tariff schedules. The declaration has been made that all those who thus fell short should be "repudiated" by the party.

At the same time these advocates of repudiation hedged by declaring that "most of our North Carolina Democratic Congressmen" were free from any blame in this respect. A contemporary, as quoted by us the other day, issued what amounted to a challenge to these hedgers by calling attention to the fact that the line laid down by them in the first instance would require the "repudiation" of all our Democratic Congressmen except Mr. Kitchin—because all the rest voted for a duty on lumber when that schedule was up for consideration. But at once the advocates of "repudiation" became silent. Apparently they dare not name their man, lest the cat jump the wrong way at the nominating convention.

Coming nearer home, we have heard a great cry raised by sundry politicians for a three hundred thousand dollar bond issue by Cumberland county as a unit, for good roads—the sentiment for good roads having been worked up by other influences. But no sooner was the error of this proposition, exposed by applying to it the touchstone of Democracy, local self government, than its advocates disappeared in the woods.

THE TARIFF, BAD PACKING AND BAD MANNERS.

Whether the reputation of the "yankee" trader has since improved in the oriental countries, we do not know, but twenty years ago he was held in loathing and contempt there because of his air of cheap superiority and because the natives believed him to be dishonest. On the contrary, they have unbounded faith in and respect for the high-class merchants of Western Europe, particularly those of England, and find their careful packing of goods and the trust reposed in them by long-time credits agreeable expressions of mercantile civilization.

A Washington associated press telegram now comes to hand telling us that "yankee" methods in the Latin American countries have brought about a somewhat similar state of feeling towards us in those parts. In passing, it may be remarked that the tariff, when it is prohibitive, as much of ours is, is an offense against good manners toward those whom we seek trade from, because international trade (technically known as commerce) is necessarily barter. The tariff, then, bad packing and bad manners are illustrated in the associated press telegram referred to, which is as follows:

Washington, D. C., September 12.—Although the American exporter still has room for improvement in the matter of packing products for export, he has made some progress in this line, reports Special Agent Arthur B. Butman, reporting from Panama. Mr. Butman gives some advice in the matter of packing export goods and the manner of conducting commerce with Latin-American countries.

Considerable loss is incurred annually by the importer through careless packing, and this is detrimental to the development of American trade. The European countries against the faulty packing and short time credits allowed by shippers in the United States. Business communications, says Mr. Butman, should be courteously, not curtly, written.

THE OBSERVER'S TWIN BROTHER.

The Maxton Scottish Chief, one of the best weeklies that come to this office, is without doubt the Observer's long lost twin brother in politics. It appreciates "Bryanism" and "Clevelandism," knowing that "Bryanism" means loyalty to the fundamental principles of Democracy and "Clevelandism" disloyalty to them. Because Democratic leaders of repute have been ever since our fusion with the McKinley "Democrats" in 1896, telling the people in effect that the Democratic national convention was wrong and Mr. Cleveland right, the minds of the younger representatives of the party have become confused, both as to party history and as to the moral obligation of party loyalty. If Mr. Cleveland, the President, was right in telling the voters that he stood on the Democratic platform of 1892, which declared against the principle of protection, and then, after securing office by this promise, using his great power in favor of the principle of protection, how exceedingly blameless was a simple minority member of Congress who merely winked in the direction of incidental protection!

The whole trouble was caused by the skillfully engineered device by which the party was led to disobey Chairman Jones's instructions for the 1898 convention at Raleigh. Everything has gone wrong since; and, in the language of the street, it makes one tired to see those who were responsible for our fusion with the McKinley "Democrats" and Clevelandites in 1896 flying in rage at the peccadillo of the younger men who, looking to them for guidance, have been told that Mr. Cleveland was an exemplar for Democrats.

"We greet our Maxton contemporary as the first member of our anti-Cleveland club. Courage, brother! 'the truth is mighty and must prevail,' and the course of events is forcing the party to take its stand against the principle of protection, or go out of business. After a little, many will gather about our standard, and the hypocrites who strain at a gnat and swallow a camel will be appreciated at their true worth."

MR. BRYAN AND THE TARIFF.

An associated press dispatch from Dallas, Texas, of Tuesday's date says: Denouncing him who would violate a party pledge ratified by the voters of his party as an imbecile of power, William J. Bryan outlined his views as to the tariff before a large audience here today. Mr. Bryan's subject was "Democracy and the Tariff." He emphasized the necessity of Senators and Congressmen being bound by platforms, saying he would later suggest a form for such a plank.

"If all of the Democrats in the Senate and House had voted against every proposed increase in the tariff, and for every proposed decrease, we might have made our next year upon the party's record without making a specific declaration of items of schedules," said Mr. Bryan, "but in view of the fact that the Democrats in both the Senate and House differed as to the interpretation of the Democratic platform and as to the rates that should be imposed under the various schedules, I believe that it is necessary for our platform to be specific and emphatic."

"If we expect to secure control of Congress we must convince the public that we will, if entrusted with the power, favor material reductions. Unless our candidates for Congress can agree before the election they are not likely to agree after the election. If each Democratic candidate will state his position, the voters can select a representative who will give expression to their views, and I am much more anxious that the representative shall reflect the wishes of his constituents than I am that he shall agree with my opinion."

NO DISTURBANCE OF FREE TRADE IN ENGLAND.

For years past the Republicans and the McKinley "Democrats" have been telling us that the Tory movement in England against free trade was on the point of succeeding. Mr. C. H. Tavenner, in his last letter (dated London, Sept. 13) disposes of this story as follows: Not only are the British traders' unions holding out against the suggestion that free trade be laid aside for protection, but the leading bankers, merchants and business men of London are equally antagonistic to a change.

ing the check was a most courteously written letter. This letter, he continues, "when received in New York, was stamped 'Paid' and returned as a receipt to the sender, without further acknowledgment. The New York house in question is quite unlikely to receive further orders from that South American firm."

"If it be urged as an excuse for the curt manners of the 'yankees' that they expedite business the answer (which covers an incontestable and uncontested fact) is that the English and the German traders, though apparently slow, 'get there' ahead of the 'yankees' wherever they compete in the neutral markets."

"The purpose is to ascertain what reductions, if any, would be required to conform to the freight rate resolution passed by the last Legislature, the resolution reading: 'Whereas, it is the sense of the General Assembly of North Carolina that the cities, towns and industries of this State should have the benefit of the same relative freight rates from our ports as the inland cities, towns and industries of the States of Virginia and South Carolina, and the respective ports; therefore be it Resolved by the General Assembly of North Carolina: That the Corporation Commission be and it is hereby authorized and directed, without unnecessary delay, to investigate fully all matters pertaining to such freight rates, and to put in force in his State the same relative rates for North Carolina cities, towns, and industries from our ports as the cities, towns and industries of the States of Virginia and South Carolina have from their ports; in so far as the same may not be unfair and unjust. He said Corporation Commission is hereby further directed to report to the next General Assembly of North Carolina all the facts and circumstances relative to such investigation."

MR. LEONARD TUFTS HAS A LEVEL HEAD.

Mr. Leonard Tufts, president of the Capital Auto-Highway Association, evidently has a just and discerning disposition as well as a level head. There are newspapers in the land whose espousal of any cause is of no value, because of their opportunist championship of first one side of a question and then the other, or of any wild and unsafe scheme which may advertise the paper by exciting the people. We not infrequently differ with the Raleigh News and Observer on matters of party and public policy, but no one will deny that it has great influence—because of its enterprise and ability as well as because it is the organ of the Democratic party at the capital. If the News and Observer had not earnestly taken up Mr. Tufts' scheme, it might just as well never have been launched. Mr. Tufts, who exhibits himself in an interview, given below, as a liberal-minded man of the world, sets a good example to those provincial persons—and they exist in North Carolina—who seek the aid of influential newspapers for projects which interest them, and without whose aid they could not budge, and then seek to deprive the newspaper of the credit for its determining influence.

EIGHT FEET OF WATER THE YEAR ROUND TO FAYETTEVILLE WILL SOLVE THE FREIGHT RATE DISCRIMINATION QUESTION FOR TWO-THIRDS OF NORTH CAROLINA—FAYETTEVILLE SHOULD BE LOYAL TO ITS OWN PROJECT.

The Raleigh News and Observer of Tuesday contains an article on the freight rate discrimination question which we append. The completion of the Upper Cape Fear Improvement will solve the question for Middle and Western North Carolina and practically for the whole State. That is the first duty of the government and its advocacy the first duty of our members of Congress. The 30 foot project for Wilmington is of very great importance, indeed, and, if possible, should be carried out simultaneously with the canalization of the Upper Cape Fear. But, in the nature of things, that is a work consisting of progressive stages. For example, the governing depth below Wilmington is, we believe, 24 feet. If the aim is to secure 30 feet, there will not be an instantaneous change from 24 to 30 feet—the depth will be gradually increased, inch by inch, by dredging. The eight foot project for Fayetteville, on the contrary, is a scheme for canalization (or slack water), and, while navigation will not be interrupted during the work upon that scheme, the completion of the scheme means an almost instantaneous change from the present governing depth of 21 inches to the contemplated governing depth of 8 feet.

The hostile interests understand all this perfectly, and that is the reason why there have been such herculean efforts to defeat the Upper Cape Fear scheme, while the 30 foot project (highly important and altogether desirable as it is, as an aid to the farmer) has met with no opposition in any quarter! As to ourselves (meaning the Upper Cape Fear Improvement Association, the Upper Cape Fear Improvement committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Observer), we are all for the 30 foot project from Wilmington to the sea, for Fayetteville's and the State's sake as well as for Wilmington's, heart and soul.

For the reasons recited above, we regard it as unfortunate that a recently published letter from Fayetteville failed to take note of the superior claims of the Fayetteville project. We need all the backing which it is possible to get—and this must be FROM FAYETTEVILLE as well as from outsiders, like Chief Justice Clark, and like the North Carolina Press Association and the three Legislatures of the State, which have unambiguously endorsed it as of the first importance to the State—in order to

secure the unanimous and earnest support of our members of Congress in both Houses. Within the past two years, we have had strong opposition IN FAYETTEVILLE, an "Industrial" publication, of October 30, 1907, subscribed to in good faith by some of our public bodies, giving it as black as eyes as possible; and a recent publication jeering at it as an illustration of the thing, that will never be accomplished. Loyalty to Fayetteville (as well as to the State) requires that there should be no insufficient voice from Fayetteville.

The article from the News and Observer, referred to at the outset, is as follows: The North Carolina Corporation Commission will this morning at ten o'clock begin an investigation into the question of just freight rates, and it has summoned before it in the case of the State and various merchants' association, officers of the Southern Railway, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Seaboard Air Line and the Norfolk and Southern.

then you come to places with ruts and holes that spoil all the value of the good roads. In each neighborhood the people should watch these bad conditions and see that they are remedied.

"Before this I have talked of the value of the King Road Drag and the use of this will prove of value in Wake and along all the route. This is so valuable and yet so inexpensive a road machine that I do not see why every farmer does not own one and then when in his section or neighborhood the road begins to deteriorate he could repair it in a few hours in place of seeing it get worse and worse and waiting for the road hands to appear on the scene, perhaps a month later. The King Road Drag can be made at home for some three or four dollars, and plans for the making may be had by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, or to Dr. Joel Hyde Pratt, State Geologist, at Chapel Hill. Money put in this drag, one of the best pieces of road machinery of which I know will be money wisely invested."

"The officers and directors of the Capital Highway Association will meet in Columbia, S. C., at noon on Thursday of this week, September sixteenth. At the meeting we will discuss the conditions of the roads and the route of the Capital Highway. It will be an important meeting and from it there should go out a spirit of help every farmer does not own one and then when in his section or neighborhood the road begins to deteriorate he could repair it in a few hours in place of seeing it get worse and worse and waiting for the road hands to appear on the scene, perhaps a month later. The King Road Drag can be made at home for some three or four dollars, and plans for the making may be had by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, or to Dr. Joel Hyde Pratt, State Geologist, at Chapel Hill. Money put in this drag, one of the best pieces of road machinery of which I know will be money wisely invested."

"I have found many whose interest in the route has aided in the work, but I desire to say that no one agency has been of any greater value than The News and Observer, which by publicity and keeping the value of the route before the people has brought aid to the association which as its president I have found to be of an estimable value. It is in the work and I commend its efforts in the strongest terms."

CHIEF POINTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Mr. Bryan, in his letter to the Raleigh Conference, specified the two leading principles for a sound Democratic platform, under present conditions, viz: (1) endorsement of an income tax; and (2) free raw materials coupled with reduction of the tariff on manufactured articles.

His letter was as follows: 'I trust the conference will strengthen the party by straightforward declarations in favor of principles and policies acceptable to the rank and file of the party throughout the land. I am hoping for strong endorsement of the income tax, for specific demand for free raw material and substantial reductions of tariff on manufactured articles.'

Our BARBARIC "LEGAL" PRACTICES.
In an article elsewhere concerning our inferior methods for dealing with vice in American cities, Miss Lucy A. Hall, Commissioner to London of the Woman's National American Vigilance Association, says: "They tell wild tales of the exploiters resorted to by women with nursing babes to gain admission to the bars, where they stand and drink side by side with the men. Practically, any device, any shamming will be brought into play that will beguile a policeman into holding the child while the mother will make a break for the paradise of drink just beyond. No policeman dare follow them then, for the London police, alert and vigilant, would not break the law any more than permit a citizen to do it."

"The law which the policeman would violate if he followed the woman into the bar is the law which protects every Englishman from invasion in 'his castle,' that is, his own premises. Imagine a New York or Chicago policeman balked by such a little thing as that!

"The violation of the sanctity of the citizen's premises by officers of the law without due authority therefore, is one of the crutches of our slap-dash post-bellum 'civilization,' but it constitutes a trifling offense in comparison with the practice of the 'third degree,' a practice never heard of in this country ('land of the free and home of the brave') before the triumph of the doctrine of force in 1865. The following article concerning this infamous practice, taken from the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, will be interesting in this connection:

Outlawing "Third Degree."
The Colorado Bar Association, at its recent meeting at Colorado Springs, discussed at some length what is commonly known as the "Third Degree"—a method favored and practiced by the police of many cities in extorting confessions from persons accused of crime. In Colorado this practice has already been made a felony, and the Colorado lawyers express the hope that every State in the Union, which has not done so, would soon pass a law along the lines of the statute in force in that Commonwealth. It is to be hoped that hope will be realized.

The "Third Degree" is a relic of barbarism, unworthy of modern civilization and directly antagonistic to that fundamental principle of law, which holds that every person is presumably innocent until he or she has been proven guilty. Moreover, the practice, aside from its inherent cruelty and atrociousness, operates as frequently to defeat the ends of justice as it does to subvert them. Numerous cases have been cited in the public prints within a comparatively recent period where prisoners arrested on suspicion have confessed, under the tortures of this police inquisition of the fear of them, crimes they never committed nor had even the remotest connection with. Fortunately, in the vast majority, if not in all of these cases the mistake was discovered in time to prevent the infliction of legal punishment upon innocent persons. But who shall say how frequently such has not been the outcome, how many accused persons, innocent of any wrongdoing, have been condemned to death, or made to serve terms

in the penitentiary, on no other or more conclusive evidence than false confessions of guilt wrung from them by the thumb-screw or other instrument of torture ruthlessly applied by a fund-headed police official? It is high time that a practice which smacks more of the barbarism of the Middle Ages than of the boasted civilization of the enlightened Twentieth Century were placed under ban of the law everywhere. The police official of this day and generation is supposed to rely upon his brains in ferreting out criminals, not upon the tools of the Inquisitor. If he hasn't any of the former, he has no business on the force or in the department.

MAJOR "HOOTEN."

One of the bravest and most efficient officers of Lee's army was Major T. J. Wooten, of the 18th North Carolina Regiment, who commanded the Sharpshooters of Lane's Brigade. The Sharpshooters, who called him "Major Hooten," had a great admiration for him as a man as well as a wholesome respect for his prowess. He resides now at Maxton, and the Scottish Chief gives this account of a recent experience of the sturdy old soldier:

"Major T. J. Wooten attended the reunion of veterans at Charlotte last week. He was compelled while there to have an operation for an abscess, which necessitated the removal of a part of the upper jaw. This kind of gentleman gave an exhibition of nerve which made him a reputation during the civil war. Without the aid of an anesthetic he endured the operation, which included the scraping of the jaw bone, without a murmur."

WHAT IS A "COLONEL?"

Raleigh News and Observer.] The genial and popular Dr. Blacknall, who for many years was proprietor of the Yarrowborough House in Raleigh, made more colonels in his day than President Jefferson Davis commissioned during the four years of the War between the States. That fine old judge of human nature understood that many men like a title and a distinction, and he gave them titles that stuck. It contributed to the importance and the respectability of his guests and he was ever fond of making his guests happy and contented. The Houston Post evidently has even a more general idea of the bait of "colonel" than Dr. Blacknall had, for, in answer to a statement in the Dallas News that a colonel is "an officer who has command of a regiment," the Texas paper says that definition may pass in technical circles, but the real true definition is "a citizen of Texas or Kentucky." He should have added "or any guest in the old Yarrowborough House in Raleigh or the Central Hotel in Charlotte. The Fayetteville Observer, referring to these definitions, says:

"That grim old soldier, General D. H. Hill, when editing a paper at Charlotte after the war, was struck with the number of 'colonels' whom his reporters announced as having arrived in the city, stopping at the Central or other of its hotels. He broke up the practice there (during his lifetime) by directing his reporters there after to make the announcement of the arrival of any one of these distinguished gentlemen in this way: 'Colonel Smith (regiment not known) is stopping at the Central Hotel.'"

In Raleigh the newspaper men were always so completely hypnotized by Dr. Blacknall that they followed his example of "coloneling" most every lawyer, captain of industry, legislator and politician, not exempting the hotel proprietors. That explains why there are more colonels in the Raleigh section than in the Charlotte section of the State.

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TESTIFIES AFTER FOUR YEARS. Carlisle Center, N. Y., G. B. Burkhans writes: "About four years ago I wrote you that I had been entirely cured of kidney trouble by taking two bottles of Foley's Kidney Remedy, and after four years I am pleased to state that I have never had any return of those symptoms, and I am evidently cured to stay cured." Foley's Kidney Remedy will do the same for you. Souder's Pharmacy (McDuffie's Drug Store).

Take care of your stomach. Let Kodol digest all the food you eat for that is what Kodol does. Every table-spoonful of Kodol digests 2 1/2 pounds of food. Try it today. It is guaranteed to relieve you or your money back. Sold by Armfield & Co.

WARNING Do not be persuaded into taking anything but Foley's Honey and Tar for chronic coughs, bronchitis, hay fever, asthma, and lung trouble, as it stops the cough and heals the lungs. Souder's Pharmacy (McDuffie's Drug Store).

A clever, popular Candy Cold Cure Tablet—called Preventives—is being dispensed by druggists everywhere. In a few hours, Preventives are said to break any cold—completely. And Preventives, being so safe and toothsome, are very fine for children. No quinine, no laxative, nothing harsh or sickening. Box of 45—25c. Sold by B. E. Sedberry's Son.

In any emergency where saline is required, use Pinesilver Carbulsized—there is nothing better for cuts, burns and bruises. Sold by Mackethan & Co.

Pink Pain Tablets—Dr. Spross's—stop Headache, womanly pains, any pain, anywhere, in 20 minutes sure. Formula on the 25c. box. Ask your druggist or doctor about this formula—it's fine. B. E. Sedberry's Son.

Many people delude themselves by saying "it will wear away," when they notice symptoms of kidney and bladder trouble. This is a mistake. Take Foley's Kidney Remedy, and stop the drain on the vitality. It cures backache, rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble, and makes every trace of pain, weakness, and urinary trouble disappear. Souder's Pharmacy (McDuffie's Drug Store).

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