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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1909.

NEW SERIES-VOL. XXV---NO. 2,382

Death at Parkton

Miss Allie Holton Davis, aged 18 years, daughter of Mr. J. E. Davis, of Parkton, died on December 5th. She was a beautiful young lady and her death is mourned by the whole community. Her last words were in praise of Jesus, saying as she expired, "How t love You."

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GOVERNOR FOLK ON THE PRO-TECTIVE TARIFF.

We have often called attention to he fact that, as "Nature abhors a vacuum," so the excess of wealth possessed by the overrich is the measure of the deficit suffered by the masses and therefore the cause of the over strenuousness of the lives of the latter. In a letter to the Atlanta Journal, Ex-Governor Folk, of Missouri, says:

I of course have no authority to say what the Democratic party will declare for, and can only speak for myself. The Democratic party should fight, not wealth, but the wrongs that made poverty. The conditions that produce poverty are the conditions out of which tainted riches grow. The equalization of the distribution of wealth is the most serious problem confronting the American people. The maxim of Jefferson: "Equal

flege in every form can be destroyed, and unto all men can there be restored the equal right that belongs to each, the fair and equal opportunity of each and every man to live and labor and untrammeled the gains of honest toil. The rock in the way of knowledge about it, equal rights is privilege. The battle of true democracy should be to over-come the entrenched privelege har-

The privelege of lawlessness leads few, with wealth and political power enough to secure official favors. This privilege is opposed to democracy, for the only way the people can rule is through the laws their representatives ullified

Then there is privilege conferred by law. The most conspicious privilege of this discription is the protec tive tariff. The Democratic party should make a straight-out fight against the present system of protec tion. There is no principle involved in endeavoring to lower the duties on some articles and to increase them on others. Such a contest could be only sham battle. The issue should not be whether raw materials be placed on the free list and high tariff on finished products, or vice versa, but whether there should be any protection

at all for the sake of protection. I do not think there should be, and hope the Democratic party will declare squarely against this unjust system. It is not fair to tax 80,000,000 people in order to make a few men very rich; it is inequitable to give to class a privilege enabling them to prey upon the rest of the people. Any tariff for purposes other than revenue is wrong, just as a bounty to some of the people would be wrong in that it would be an injustice to the rest of

If it be admitted that the protective system is wrong, but as long as it is allowed, we might as well get a share of the plunder for our own state, the answer is, that sharing in the proceeds by claiming that as men will rob, we might as well profit by this weakness of mankind. The real purpose of protection is to stifle competition and to that extent give monopoly. The time has come to protect the people from monopoly instead of protecting monopoly from the people. It is claimed that under the protective system money is distributed by dripping down to the people from the overflowed pockets of the protective tariff barons; if that were true, the people would simply be getting back a part of that which was taken from them unjustly

Whenever a few men obtain more than they ought to have through privilege, there must be some who will have less than they should have. To say that when everybody pays too much for everything, everybody would be benefited, is to state an absurdity. If the privilege of protection could be accorded to all alike, it would in the nature of things benefit no one. It is ecause it gives to a few a special privilege at the expense of the many hat these few clamor so loudly for t and it is for that reason the many

should not submit to it. The Republican party in the last ampaign promised to revise the tariff lownward, at least the people unquesionably understood. No one can truthfully claim this promise has been kept. The tariff bill enacted by the last concress was just such a bill as might have been expected when the tariff is permitted to be revised by the friends of protection. If the tariff question is ever to be settled right, it must be lone not by those who think the present system is proper, but by who know it is wrong and who hate monopoly

I have been over a large part of the United States the last few months, and I have found a widespread revolt against the Payne-Aldrich tariff law. There is a general feeling particularly in the west that the Democratic party has a good chance to carry the next congress if a vigorous fight is made for the real principles of Democracy.

GOOD ROADS.

Special Training for Highway Engin-

Good Roads Magazine.] The Demand for practical busines sense in both the system of supervision and the work of construction of

road building grows apace.

From the New Orleans Item of re cent date, is this excerpt: "So long as we continue to dissipate our money and time on roads and levees and similar public works, through many channels and thus divide the reponsibility for it, and encourage its dispersion into utterly unfit and inompetent hands on a vicious scheme of political preference, we shall mere continue to pour out our money like water into the great river,

hrough so many pipes."

And from the Portland, Ore., Orethis paragraph is taken, ildemand, for reustrating a similar form in the road building system of that state: "The principal element that state: in a good road is brains, Sir Joshua teynolds used them to mix his paint the lack of them is the chief fault in our highways. Consider the myriads of idiots who have been tinkmyrians of motor roads for 300 years and then wonder, if you can, that the work has been foolish and the money

work has been foolish and the money wasted."

Why is it that the idea that anyone who could lift one end of a dump board could build a road came to be

so generally accepted in the past, any more than that anyone who could throw a plank across a stream could build a bridge, or that anyone who could carry a hod could build a house is difficult to conceive. It is an idea that has cost the people of this coun-

> Road building is a branch of ineering as much as land surveying r railroad construction, of bridge building, or mining, or any of the other specialties of the profession. It requires training and field experience with a responsible head and efficient subordinates for the department

How little the necessity for speial education for road work is understood even at the present is illustrated in the recent remark of an engineer, who has stood for years in the front rank of highway builders, to the effect that one of his most trying experiences has been to secure field assistants who could comprehend a cross section. It is believed that this rights to all, special privileges to none," expresses every essential element of real democracy. With this ing constructed on an extended scale motto as a guide, the infamies of privileges to its a condition common in all the none," expresses every essential element of real democracy. With this ing constructed on an extended scale motto as a guide, the infamies of privileges to its a condition common in all the none," expresses every essential element of real democracy. With this ing constructed on an extended scale. It is not just, however, to class all sion to accomplish his end. these men as "idols," for they are intelligent enough in outer directions, they have undertaken work for which they have not been trained and they go into it imbued with the old time idea that they do not need any special

Road builders must be educated in the theory and trained in the practice of road building to be successful, and to this end special instruction in highway engineering as a branch by to graft, and to a government by the itself is required, and is already being introduced in some colleges and agricultural schools.

As the demand for highway engineers increases the same question of fitness will intrude itself that is being make, and if those laws are not car- agitated in other branches of the proried out, the will of the people is fession—that of eliminating the thwarted to the extent the laws are quacks through a system of state lifession—that of eliminating censes. As doctors and lawyers are required by statute to satisfy the state of their fitness to practice, it is being demanded of civil engineers be simlarly required to attain a more uniform standard of efficiency than is indicated by a mere degree from some of the technical schools. This eligibility test should be extended to highway engineers.

Road building is public work-there is but one employer in the business. A man in seeking a position in this line has no choice, except as to locality, as to whether he will work for this man or that and no opportunity to change from one business concern to another, such as prevails in other occupations. The people have a monop oly of the highway improvement business. To induce, therefore, intelligent and efficient men to enter this service it is essential not only to make the pay liberal but to offer a reasonable guarantee that the position shall be permanent. The best talent cannot be secured for road engineering so long as a man is likely to lose his position as the result of the next elec-

THE REDEMPTION OF HISTORY.

tion.

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.] Mr. Mumford's admirable book on the relation of Virginia to slavery and secession, of which we gave a very incomplete review some weeks ago, is attracting general notice and favorable opinion from critics throughout the country. The only exceptions that we have observed offer no question of the historical accuracy of the book, but seem rather to resent the author's assumption that a view contrary to his has been fathered by reputable Northern writers or has found acceptance from any intelligent element of the reading public in that section.

It is undoubtedly true that the fore nost of Northern writers. Bancroft Fiske and Redpath among them, have neither suppressed nor consciously per-fected the chronicles of the country to the glorification of the North and detriment of the South. But on the other hand there has been a numerous ribe of partisan scribblers to follow the lead of Horace Greely, the makers of school books, especially, and it is from these echoes of falsehood, kept alive in cheap edditions, that the masses have drawn their conceptions of history. It is a glib political maxim, that error is harmless when truth is et free to combat it, but where error has one hundred tongues and the volces of truth are few, the odds are altogether in favor of the clamorous lie. An example which we have cited be fore abundantly illustrates this fact; the official records published by the United States government, and all the authoritative chronicles of the Confederate struggle, state that the Merrimac-Virginia passed practically unscathed through her combats with the Monitor and was scuttled by her own crew when Norfolk was evacuated because the pilots would not undertake to carry her up James river. Yet three-fourths of the present generation of Northern and Western people believe that she was sunk in battle with the Federal ironclad. This because the fiction was spread in form which reached the masses, while the

truth was buried in the volumes only accessible to the few. There was a need for the vindication so triumphantly furnished by Mr. Mumford's pages to the State which of all others is least open to the charge of having fostered slavery or volun-tarily embraced secession. A glance at the mendacities which Gree jected into the current of so-called history will serve to show how far from wasted is the labor undertaken to re-

fute them.

"The American Conflict" was eived, so the preface sets forth, with the ambitious purpose of "giving i full and fair view of all that impelled to our desperate struggle," and the author claims for his work that it "goes further back and devotes more cupful of sugar, one of boiling waattention to the more remote, more recondite causes of our civil strife is thickened with a heaping spoonful than any rival." Hence we find the opening chapters dealing with the genesis of slavery in the British colonies of America; and the animus with which the subject is to be treated finds betrayal in almost the opening sentence, "when the Pilgrim fathers landed on Plymouth rock, Virginia had already received and distributed her first cargo of slaves." And Greeley's comment on his misleading statement is even more eloquent of the malice that guided his pen, for says he, "That such a olony, in such an age, should have existed thirteen years prior to the intro-duction of slavery, indicates rather its weakness and poverty than its virtue." And again, "The early colonists

That all this is directly in the fac-

welcomed African slavery as soon as they enslaved (as the Virginians never which should cling to her name through coming years and he scrupted at nothing of invention or suppres-

So, too, of Secession. He can see nothing in Virginia's hesitation but cowardice, nothing in her final determination but the fear of being cut off from the Southern market for her

should read the book and be strengthhim,-the faith that from the beginning his Mother has met every crisis with a spirit challenging the respect of the world.

THE ART OF BOILING.

Old Print 1 How rare it is to find this simple operation well done, and how often to we hear the expression of boiled ham and beef; "Fine flavor, but so tough!" 'Few housekeepers know that the fault generally lies in the boiling. Slow and lengthly boiling in plenty of water is what ten-ders meat. A fair-sized ham, if placed in the kettle at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and kept slowly boiling or simmering on the back of the stove or range, has abundant time to be done by 5 o'clock in the afteroon. It is a good plan to remove the kettle. The same rule applies to salted beef. Corned beef is generally a hard, dry fare, but if properly cooked in plenty of water it should

However, what applies to meat loes not apply to vegetables. For them, with few exceptions, quick boiling is necessary. Cut a head of cabbage in quarters, place in a ket-tle of boiling water and boil until tender and no longer, as this vegetable loses its flavor and color if overbolled, and becomes rank, yellow and wilted. Green peas should be placed in boiling water to cover them, to which may be added a spoonful of sugar, and when nearly done a very little salt, a generous piece of good outter and, just before dishing them, a half cupful of sweet cream. As asparagus is an early vegetable and often takes the place of green peas, it may be cut into inch lengths and boiled half an hour, but seasoned nore sparingly than green peas.

The irish potato, so generally used in most families, can be greatly improved after paring by standing in cold water an hour before cooking This common and nutritious vegetable should be placed in boiling water and kept rapidly boiling until it can be easily pierced with a fork, after which the water should be turned off at once. Place the kettle on the back of the stove, put on the cover and let them steam until served, and the family will be rewarded by a prime, dry, mealy potato instead of a soggy,

nsipid, water-logged specimen. In by-gone days the capacious pudding bag, made from strong linen was considered a household cloth. necessity, as boiled puddings of some description often graced the family dinner table, especially among the farming class, with large fam and good healthy appetites. They were often made from scalded cornmeal, stirred to the right consistency, intersperced with dried berries or cherries; the life of the pudding was in the manner in which it was boiled. After being put in the pudding bag it was placed in a kettle of boiling water; not for one moment must it cease boiling for the space of three hours, and the bag was occasionally turned over, lest it adhere to the bottom of the kettle. A side or sauce of sweet cream, thickened with maple sugar, usually accompanied this pudding.

Among various other kinds, a veritable English plum pudding occa-sionally appeared, which was com-pounded in the following manner: Raisins well stoned, currants well washed, one pound each; suet finely chopped, one pound; add bread, fine ly pulverized, one-half pound three ounces of sugar, one ounce of grated lemon peel; mace, half a grated nutmeg; three teaspoonsful of ginger, seven eggs well beaten; half a cupful of sweet milk: the same of flour. This compound was worked by the hand until well mixed together, after which it was placed in the pudding bag, leaving space, however, the pudding to swell; after which it was dropped in a large kettle of boiling water and boiled without a

moment's intermission for the space of two and a half hours. Sauce, ter, one ounce of butter; this say stances, the pudding bag has become obsolete: wisely superseded by the kitchen steamer, from whose depths quite a large pudding may be steamed with less anxiety and care. But the same principle applies to steam ing as to boiling. Placed over a ket tle of boiling water, the ebulition must not for a moment cease. Some kinds of vegetables, such as pota toes, Hubbard squash, and pumpkins improved by steaming rather

CLOTHES HAVE HAD REMARK-ABLE CHANGES SINCE THE DAYS OF THE FIG LEAF.

Baltimore American.] The study of the evolution of dress

obedience to the urgent persuasion of above all Greek dress, might paralyze the genius of a Darwin. Just when a man thinks that he is, at last, of the open and established record has not be level of scientific opinion he not prevented the spread of the virus on the level of scientific opinion he hold them for contempt of a contempor its survival. Of course, Greeley tern of it, or far away to the left or knew that in 1620 human slavery was already an institution a century old cause, naturally, we have no ancient These emisaries of evil would in the Spanish and Portuguese pos-sessions in America and nearly as old while the early artists who depict them in the West Indian islands under British rule. He knew that the Virginia They have a strong tendency, from the authorities protested time and again dateless period of the artists contemagainst the bringing of human chattels porary with the mammoth and the the engineer and an organization to their midst, and that their pro-reindeer in France to the bushmen in tests were unheeded by the crown South Africa, to draw men with wasps because of the profit which the King waists, and to represent people as na-took from each cargo of slaves. He ked who were certainly clothed. Noknew that the character of the pion-eers who built up the Jamestown set mate that suited the mammoth and ement could not have been such as reindeer, especially if he was well suphe painted and achieved the work they plied with bone needles to sew his did. He knew that the Pilgrim fathers raiment, as he certainly was. Yet palaeolitic man usually drew his speoffered them and that in the interval cies without a stitch or a clout. But yesterday were his paintings on rocks did) the native Indians. But his aim walls discovered, in which his women was to affix a stigma on Virginia wear skirts with a half moon cut out at the lower end to give play to the

It is difficult to say whether, in warm climates, dress was invented for the sake of decorum or of decoration. If we take the case of Egypt the old Egyptian paintings show that for men the rdinary loin cloth was usually sufficlent. If we pass from Egypt to Crete surplus negroes. And such is the as- the art of the mysterious white men pect in which he has presented to nu- who founded and achieved (about merous copyists an example of her- 2500-1200 B. C.) its civilization shows olc sacrifice which Lucifer himself in early periods men in loin cloths might have deemed too holy to tra- perhaps first worn by them in Northern Africa. The women were origin-But Mr. Mumford has restored the ally no better clad. But on one side fair story of the Old Dominion in all the ladies developed the loin cloth into its perfect proportions, and his labor a "belted pannier or polonaise," with of love was also one of duty fulfilling out any skirt or bodice (as also did the a valuable purpose. Every Virginian men) and then the women went on lengthening the pannier by overlapping ened in reasons for the faith within additions till they had a "compound skirt," like a flounced skirt in ward appeparance, and finally fashion reveled in skirts with regular flounce and low bodices above.

Having, perhaps, 2,000 years to de vote to costume and fashion, these la dies of Crete evolved almost every sort of dress known to us in Western Europe, from the Elizabethan ruff and puffed sleeve to the dress of England at the end of the eighteenth century to early Victorian, to gaudily colored and trimmed "zouave jackets," with light flounced skirts, and even to the tam-o'-shanter cap, tailor-made coat, fitting tightly to the figure and tweed skirt. There is a bronze statuette of a Cretan lady thus attired photographed in Dr. Mos so's account of his Cretan tour.

Ladies even forsook sandles

in the ancient cretan icvures, are known as "les Parisiennes," ver9 gay little persons of about 1600 B. C. The men, on the other hand, clung to their loin cloths, or to baggy short skirts like loose knickerbockers, or wore e as tender and juicy as roast beef. ight, brief bathing drawers embroidered or embossed, and only wore long robes on Sunday, or at least, when pre sent at religious functions. The one fashion that the ancient Cretan wonen never adopted was the familiar Greek peplos, so graceful in its drapery, which has no "body" or bodice, no separate skirt, "but is, in fact, no more than a square woolen blanket folded" (in a way which I do not understand "and taken up round the waist by a girdle." It was pinned up by safety pins to fibulae over each shoulder, and as much of it was pulled up through the girdle, to fall over it in graceful folds, as the wearer pleased. The dress depended for its effect and indeed for its permanence above the shoulders, on these safety pins. If one of these ceased to be "safe" down came the dress. When "The Tale of Troy" was acted many years ago by the ladies whom Sir Frederick Leighton directed, the pins caused great searching of hearts. How-

ever, they never failed to do their duty. This fashion alone the Cretan ladie of 2500-1400 B. C. never evolved, and no safety pins are found in the older sites of Cretan civilization. They come in at the end of that period. they are also found far away in the north in Bosnia and Austria and all across Eastern Central Europe, it is probable that they were brought south from these quarters by the prehistoric ancestors of the Greeks, the Achaeans Dorlans and so forth. The women would wear the peplos, the men a belted smock or chiton, with a cloak over it also fastened with a safety

oin, in cold weather. We have in Homer a full descript ion of the smock, cloak and elaborate gold safety pin of Odysseus, and his swineherd belts his smock before he goes on a journey. This is the dress that Homer describes. In a war man put his corselet on over his chiton, of which the tails must have hung down below it. Obviously the dress is that of a climate too cold to be con tent with the southern loin cloth; ir fact, it is very like the smock and brooched and belted plaid of the Highlanders before the philabeg or separ ate skirt came into use, with the coal over which the plaid is now worn.

STEDMAN ITEMS.

Correspondence of the Observer. Stedman, N. C., Dec. 10 Messrs, Edward Sessoms and W. G. Maxwell have returned from a visit to Point Caswell where they enjoyed

Quarterly meeting will be held a Bethany church tomorrow 11th and Sunday 12th by Revs. Gibbs and Mc-Donald Miss Carrie Maxwell recently vis

ited Mrs. H. S. Averitt near Fayette-Miss Bettie Holmes is visiting Mrs

N. M. McDonald. Miss Annie Autry will return from Dunn next Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. John Holmes will visit

n Flea Hill next Sunday. Mrs. Wright and sister, Miss Bar low, of Robeson, recently visited rela tives here.

SALMAGUNDI'S COMMENTS.

Correspondence of the Observer.] Dear Old Observer:

The gag law coming simultaneously Lords oppose taxation of unearned in-crement. The landed aristocracy of Britain and the money kings of the new world are allied forces to sup-press all clamor for fair play. They

spend their money with the Buck the rights granted amidst thunders, to men Sina's

their money with whom

Taft's order that only certain persons (perhaps drilled to order in secret conclave) shall ask questions about natters of public concern. How familiar with deprayed human nature George Washington must have been, when on going away from the structure he helped to build, he warned his heirs that eternal vigilance was

the salt that preserved liberty.

to whom Noah preached. They could see no sign of rain until the windows of heaven were opened. Then, ah then! It was too late to escape the mights lood that submurged the highest mountain tops. Justice is higher than any self-constitutioned Lord of any land. There will be a copius showe in that empire upon which the sun does not go down, and the cry is going up in this fair land. Uncle Joe Cannon, Aldrich, Payne & co., are trying, by disgraceful methods to prevent and pervert the petition from reaching the throne of grace and mercy. But the cry of the blocd of righteous Abel, pierced the heavens, and was heard by the same God, who tells us that the sparrow's fall is noted; where

errors are not made. This one man rule is causing a wave of unpleasantness along the line beween Moore, Cumberland and Har nett counties on the stock law ques-tion. The southeastern section of Moore voted that new fad down short time ago by about 800 majority, under local option act, but the representative from Moore in the last legislature, applied the gag, and run the hog over the protest of the people They further assert that Moore County will not fence the line, thereby involving Cumberland and Harnett in the gag law, which is farther from common sense than heaven is from the capital of his satanic majesty, who is a fallen angel, who will not desist rom evil until he is chained down in the everlasting lockup.

It behooves the people to call halt. We can hear the rumble of the chariot wheels of political revolution crushing the corrupt bones of the Court House rings, who have been speeding the machine over the protest of the people. How clearly Mr. wore bottines; in fact, some of them Bryan was seeing when asking the question, "Do the people rule." s a right and a wrong side to every proposition. Reader, which side yours? Put your ear to the ground and listen.

SALMAGUNDI

SALMAGUNDI'S COMMENTS.

Correspondence of the Observer.] Cameron, N. C., Dec. 7, 1909. Dear Old Observer: Recent references to "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and its influence

world, calls forth our comments. Admitting its power to be all that is claimed for it, it reveals the fact that its readers were very stupid, poor students of human nature. The love of money or the greed for gain may have a deeper hold on the average man now, than when "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was the chief sensation of the day. But it was a dunce indeed, who could not understand that the negro slave was a chattel, the prime basis of the credit system of those days in the States south of the Mason and Dixon line. Dull indeed must have been the mind that could swallow the unreasonable assertion that the Simon Legrees were daily brutally and inhumanly destroying and injuring the money crops o their employers. The negro slaves represented a money value in 1860 of probably a billion and a half in dollars, and all this was the property of one-twenty-fourth of the white population That is one man in twenty four owned negro slaves. Every effort was being made to increase the number. The doctor, as a rule, was sooner at the bedside of a sick negro, than at that of a poor white man, the object was to keen the negro alive, and well as long as possible, and besides that, there was a humane sympathy for the negro, and reciprocal good feeling towards old "Marster" and "Missus", and the "chillun" on the part of the negro slaves. Sometimes a bad one developed, as they do still among black and white ones. But there were great evils connected with the system of African slavery. The slave rarely suffered capital punishment; his money value was a temptation to spirit the murderer away to some other sec tion of the country, on the presump tion that a half loaf is better than no bread, and other evils were the result of the slave system. But why the

stir the world the wrong way so suc cessfully, is evidence of very dull rea-But there is very little change in the desire of the average person to learn the truth of the things about which they should be earnestly inter-It is passing strange that a ested. seeker after truth was so blinded by

writer of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" could

The theory of the so called protect tive tariff is just as far from the truth as the sensational book of Harriet Beecher Stowe, yet a majority of those who vote seem to be caught in the mailstrom of a fatal error. The the ory is false. The object is dishonest lould we see ourselves as truth reveals us, the world would soon be for it is the suppression of truth that keeps the world in dark

a story, so absurd as "Uncle Tom's

SALMAGUNDI. P. S. Aldrich finished the tariff. Now he is shaping the financial question. Taft poured oil on the Insurgent sore, but it is not cured. Let us see about this money question. 150 billions of value assessed on taxable property, 2 billions in circulation, so you see the money in circulation represents just two cents on the dollar of assessed value. School Cameron, N. C., Dec. 6, 1909. and Church property is exempt, but much money is used in running these institutions. Is it any wonder in Britain and this country, is signi-ficant of a fight to the finish between of those two cents? And when we rethe Lords and the Commons. The member that "John D." controls about CUMBERLAND ITEMS

Correspondence of the Observer.1 Messers. Alfred and Willie Butle vere in Payetteville Saturday.

Miss Janie Bule, primary teacher in the Cumberland Graded School, attended the County Teacher's Association Saturday. D. R. McIver, princiand for what they pleased, and pal, addressed the Association or "How Best to Secure Attendance in Schools." They enjoyed the exercises and meeting co-workers in the great educational work of the county.

Rev. L. B. Pattishall of Grifton, N ., is visiting his mother, brother Waren, and other relatives here where he formerly lived, and is a very wel-Doubtless the majority of those Engcome visitor. lish Lords were like the great majority

Mr. Edgar H. Woodall is advocat ng stock law in this territory and a petition has been granted for an election January 15th. Nearly all like it in various places where I have lived in other counties and States, as it seems to be cheaper to fence the stock than the farms.

There is much evidence of blokadng not far from here.

We regret to learn of the death of Charlie Calhoun in Greensboro Tues day. His brother-in-law, John Brew er, left Wednesday for Greensboro to visit his bereaved sister, Mary John Calhoun. These good people former y lived here.

Mrs. Dumas Brewer has been suf fering much recently with catarrah. She is a good, cultured, popular lady, probably over eighty years of age. She oves to talk of Sunday School days about Manchester, with the Murchi ons, McDiarmids, Fairleys, etc.

Mr. Chap. Harris, of Seventy-First ownship has bought the place owned ov Messrs Sam and Mc Jones, between ere and Hope Mills.

Mr. Spears is building beyond Mr lesse Smith's.

Mr. Will Culbreth, built a nice residence on his new place two or three miles north of here, and it is now oc cupied by his brother-in-law, Mr. Allen Barber, recently of The Bluff. Mr. L. M. Culbreth, of the Bluff, has

position in the Company Store at Hope Mills. We hope a large liberal crowd will attend the Box Party, Apron Party, etc at the Cumberland Academy Saturday night and help a good cause and have good time, as they desire to raise

Methodist Sunday School. The Baptist Sunday School appointed John Brewer, Chas Deane and others to raise funds and help prepare for a Christmas treat or tree. Help

money for a Christmas tree at the

good cause Mrs. Perdue's bed caught fire re cently near the fireplace from coal popped on it.

John Purcell's two fingers back to the middle joint, which were recently cut off with an axe, and he is doing well We regret to say that Mr. Clem Pow ell will probably have to have one of his fingers cut off, which was recent y bruised in cotton mill machinery. Mrs. Sodom, Mrs. J. L. Smith and Mrs. Jessie Smith visited Miss Hesper

Dr. Gilbert cut off the stubbs of

Ann Pattishall this week. We are glad to see Mr. Ben Autry home from a long visit to his broth er, Rev. John Autry, Bethel N. C. He

reports a delightful time. Preaching by Rev. J. D. Pegram, the ew Methodist pastor, is expected the third Sunday.

One hundred and twenty-two a the Methodist Sunday School Dec. 5 The training committee are teaching them songs, recitations, etc, and hope for a good concert and fine time gen erally.

COTTON ITEMS.

Correspondence of the Observer.] Cotton, N. C., Dec. Business continues dull here. We do not expect business to revive until the Hope Mills Manufacturing put in more machinery in the room space once occupied by looms. Peo le continue to leave here and go to other mills. It seems that a majority f them leave their ration bill unpaid, which we would be glad to have. Mr. and Mrs. James Driver with Rev. Mr. John Gibbs is off to the State Bantist convention at Wadesboro this

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Godwin are spending a few days with their daugher, Mrs. S. J. Harrington. Mr. W. W. Cain and Miss Minnie ong took a trip to South Carolina last Saturday and came back late Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Cain. The Calathurmpian band gave them quite a noisy serenade Monday night.

The members of the Methodist and Baptist Sunday Schools are making arrangements for their Christmas ex-We learn that Mr. David Murphy rom Texas has purchased the old Murphy homestead near here. We are dad to have Mr. Murphy with us. Miss Minnie Godfrey of Jonesboro

The mill here was idle three or four days last week. The flume gave way and it took several days to repair it.

s here visiting her aunt, Mrs. W. W.

Served as coffee, the new coffee substitute known to grocers everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Health Coffee, will trick even a coffee expert. Not a healthful toasted grains, malt, nuts, etc. have been so cleverly blended as to give a wonderfully satisfying coffee taste and fiavor. And it is "made in minutes boiling. L. C. Wooten.

The next time one of the children catch cold, give it something that will promptly and freely but gently move the bowels. In that way the cold will at once be driven out of the system. Kennedy's Laxative Cough moves the bowels promptly and free ly, yet gently and at the same time heals irritation and stops the cough. Sold by Armfield Drug Co.

Fayetteville First of All.

The tide is turning Tar-heel-ward. The Fayetteville Observer notes that William Murphy, who went to Texas and has prospered, has bought his old home in Rockfish and will return to Cumberland. No place like North Carolina.-Raleigh News and Observer. [And Fayetteville first of all.]

Marriage Licenses.

The Register of Deeds has granted the following marriage licenses in the past few days: Mr. Archie Tyner and Miss Bertie Bunnell, of Parkton, Mr. . Miller Jackson and Miss Minnie Mc-Phail of Dunn, Mr. J. Herbert Royal. and Miss Ella E. Tew Godwin.

A Policeman's Testimony. J. N. Patterson, Night policeman of Nashua, Iowa, writes: "Last winter I had a bad cold on my lungs and tried at least half a dozen advertized cough medicines and had treatment wo physicians without getting any enefit. A friend recomme Honey and Tar and two-thirds of a oottle cured me. I consider it the greatest cough and lung medicine in the world." Souders' Pharmacy.

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ROYAL ROBE, 50c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$2.00 and \$4.50 a box.

Christmas Presents

For Your Friends.

Waterman Fountain Pen, \$2.50 to \$10.00.

Gillette Safty Razors \$5.00 to \$7.50

MacKethan & Co.

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Engraved Cards. LET ME HAVE YOUR

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