THURSDAY, DEC. 16, 1909.

E. J. Hale, Jr., Business Manager.

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### A CLEVELAND "DEMOCRAT."

Under the caption "Will Taft Promote 'Private Car' Lurion?" the Raleigh News and Observer of Sunday stained the appended article. Our dispatches yesterday evening brought the news that Mr. Taft had appointed "Private Car" Lurton-who, by the way, is a perfect example of the kind "Democrat" Mr Cleveland was in the habit of selecting for judicial preferment-in the place of the late Justice Peckham, another appointee of Mr. Cleveland.

Says our Raleigh contemporary: Will Taft Promote "Private Car" Lurton-His Action In Filling Vacancy on Supreme Court Bench Will Re-

veal the True Character of the President; Will Show Whether He is Hand in Glove With the Interests or the People-Record of Tennesses An executive shows the trend of his

mind better in the character and opinions of the men he appoints to the bench than in any other way. Mr. Taft must soon fill a vacancy on the Supreme Court Beach. The public seems to be divided as to whether Mr. Taft is a reactionist, as his sweeping endorsement of Aldrich, made since his election, would indicate, or wheth er he is devoted to "Roosevelt policies" as he was particular to declare the campaign. He is trying to pleas th factions of his party, but so far he has given praise and place to the reactionists and only words and taffy to the progressives.

The people will get the real Taft attitude when he names the Associate Justice of the Supreme ourt. It is now believed that he will name Judge Lurton, of Tennessee, a Democrat who was appointed to the Circuit Court by Cleveland, and a lawyer who, it is alleged, has never doubted the divine right of railroads and trusts to rule country. Recently prominent ceived letters urging them to endors Judge Lurton for the vacancy. Naturally Southern Democrats would like to see a Democrat named if he is a und Democrat and is not a reactionist. Is Judge Lurton's record such as to make his appointment desirable to those who wish to regulate railroads dissolve trusts and put an end to gov-ernment by the dollars? Gilson Gardner, a newspaper correspondent, de siring to learn the views and stand ing of Judge Lurton, recently visited Nashville and here is the result of his investigation as published in the Atlanta Journal

"Nashville, Tenn.-I came here ! e what kind of a reputation his neighbors give to Judge Horace H. Lurton, who has been picked by Preham on the United States Saprem

"The railroads and the corporations of Tennessee will be entirely sat-isfied with Judge Lurton's appointhas served them here in Tennesse long and faithfully, and they will be glad to see him promoted to the lar

"I asked what evidence there waof friendliness between Judge Lurton and the railroads. "The familiar designation, 'Private Car Lurton,' the lawyer answered. 'I suppose you've heard what everybody knows throughout this section of the South about Judge Lurton's habitual use of pri vate cars furnished by the railros Up to the passage of the Hepburn law, Judge Lurton scarcely moved without the private car.'

"True enough, everywhere I went I found tales of Lurton's private cars. Not for business merely did he use them, but he gave private car parties. Once he took a party of young friends, men and women, through the West, including a visit to the Yellow stone. On such occasions the rail-roads furnished not only their cars, but the chef, the provisions and all the little extras that go to make a junket

of this sort complete.
"It should be understood that the expenses of these cars were borne by radiroads which were actual or potential litigants in his court. At one time I am informed, there was a receiver-ship which brought the management of a railway into Judge Larton's court, and the judge simply indicated to the receiver his desire to have a private The receiver naturally obeyed.

Neither Judge Lurton nor his ends ever have denied his frequent habitual use of private cars. Nor have they tried to justify it. I was talking to a grizzled corporation lawyer who was most friendly to the judge.

"I don't think that story should be brought up at this time." said the

lawyer. 'Judge Lurton has reformed and seen the error of his ways. Why not forget the past?"

"He went on to say that this pri-vate car affair had already lost the judge a promotion to the Supreme "It was President Roosevelt's pur-se to appoint Judge Lurton to suc-ed Justice Brown, the lawyer said, dige Taft who was then Secretary

of War, was pressing Lurton's name.
But Roosevelt got the story of Judge
Lurton's use of private cars, and
heard about his general railroad leanluga, and he dropped that name from

resident Taft and Judge Lurton on the bench together. At one the court was made up of Taft, on and Lay, the latter being Mr. lee Day, of the United States Surse Court. The district included tigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Tensee. Judge Lurton owed his aptiment to President Cleveland.

ment to President Cleveland.

leading member of the Nashville and himself a corporation lawyer ohn J. Vertrees. What he had you Judge Lurton takes on added decance from the fact that he is smally and professionally the

und lawyers are apt to be under two heads: those who amphasis on property rights who plane the emphasis on rights. To the former class

railway leanings.

"If Judge Lurion has over decided a motion or a case in a way distasteful to the Louisville and Nashville railroad, said a Memphis attorney,
I have never heard of the case, and he added: This may mean that the L. & N. road is always right; but if that is what it means it is singular to say the least.

"Judge Lurton's pro-railroad and pro-corporation record covers a pe-riod of about thirty years. It began when the firm of Lurton & Smith. & N. It is made up on many learned decisions, well written and fully buttressed by hoary precedent, and all tending to the weakening of personal and the strengthening of property rights. They have contributed to the defeat of personal injury claims against railroads and to the breaking lown of federal and State regulation

"And to this end Judge Larton has worked with ability. He is a scholarly man of industrious habits and small vices.

ion,' said one lawyer, 'and make sound like music on the water.' "On one occasion, however, Judge Lurton was eloquently silent. That remembered by lawyers as the time he overruled the United States Su preme Court. The facts were these: One Kelly had sued a railroad for damages to compensate for personal injuries resulting from the failure of the road to furnish safety applian required by the so-called coupler law udge Lurton protected the railroad by reading into the law the necessity for due diligence. Meantime the same sort of case went from Arkansas to the United States Supreme Court and the latter body knocked out the 'due diligence' defense. Kelly applied Lurton for rehearing, 'Denied,' ruled Since then the Supreme Court has in-

rom Lurton's court. "Judge Lurton as a member of the nited States Circuit Court of Appeals, found technical grounds for de-claring the employers' liability act unutional. In the application of K Keen for an injunction against oting certain railway stocks, Judge Lorton found the Sherman anti-trust aw not to be binding upon him or his ailroads, much to the satisfaction of

E. H. Harriman, whose consolidation rogramme was thus made easy. "As far back as ...e early Judge Lurton was known as a part san of the corporations as against the people, defending the claims of turn-pike and early railway companies to the subsidies voted them by the State before the war.

"It is recalled that when he was ember of the Chancellors Court he read a paper before the Bar Associa tion arguing the entire sufficiency of the courts to curb trusts and monopo lies, and depreciating legislation

"Another paper read a few year ago is devoted to an elaborate de ense of corporations generally. Judge Lurton was born in Clarks rille, Ky., but was brought, as a bo see. He graduated from the ebanon School of Law, the oldes nstitution of its sort in Tennesses After about four years as judge of the Chancellors Court he was elected to he State Supreme Court bench, wher. he served ten years. He was appoin'

CONDITIONS IN THE CONGO-CAN IBALS LOOK AFTER THE RE FRACTORY-KILL AND EAT VIC

ed to the Federal Court in 1893. Hi

residence is in Nashville. He has two

children, both grown, and living awa

An Associated Press dispatch ha the following:

"There is no possible doubt that King Leopold is responsible for the errible conditions in the Congo. Hiown commission corroborates the storles of attrocities. The Congo now is all under Leopold, for although divided up and apportioned among different companies, Leopold retains more than 50 per cent, of the stock of each. One of these is an American company." Dr. William H. Leslie, accompanied

by his wife and two-year-old made this statement today on return ing to this country after spending seventeen years in the Congo as a representative of the American Baptist Missionary Society.

When a district proves refractory,

ed, "bands of native soldiers are sent to punish it. These soldier are cannibals and they slay and spare

"As evidence that they have done good work and not wasted their bul-lets, they bring back the right hands come in with huge basketfuls of hands. The bodies of their victims are

## THE WORLD'S BANK NOTES.

Harper's Weekly,1

The only paper money that is accepted practically all over the world is not "money" at all, but the notes of the bank of England. These notes are simply printed in black on Irish linen, water-lined paper, plain white, with ragged edges. The notes of the Sanque de France are made of white water-lined paper printed in black and white, with numerous mythological and allegorical pictures. They are in

somewhat unhandy size—5 by 8 inches. South American currency resembles the bills of the United States, except that cinnamon brown and slate blue are the prevailing colors. uerman cur rency is printed in green and black, the notes being in denominations of from 5 marks to 1,000 marks. The 1,000-mark bills are printed on ailk

distinguish a Chinese bill from a laun-dry ticket if the bill is of low denomination or a firscracker label if for a larger amount, the print being in red on white or yellow on red, with much gilt and gorgeous devices. Italian notes are of all sizes, shapes, and colors. The smaller bills, 5 and 10 lire, are printed on white paper, in pink, bine and carmine laks.

The most striking paper curren in the world is the 100-ruble note

revel in luxury while Lazarus is starr-ing at his door. Inequalities of wealth-there must and ever will be, under any and every social or industrial system, if is a condition necessarily resulting

from the inevitable and unalters mental and physical inequalities mental and physical inequalities of the human ruce; and every scheme that has for its object the reduction of all mankind to the same property level is purely Utopian, and must of necessity fail. All have not the same allotment of brains or brawn, and if all were made equal in point of wealth today, the brains and brawn would be on top again tomorrow. But, while the distribution of wealth will ever remain unequal, and while no man is obliged to yield up what is required for the suitable maintenance of his proper station in life, common sense itself will suggest that no one man, or no body of men, has the right to hoard up extravagantly superfluous treasures to the detriment of the people at large. As there is but a limited supply of the means of subsistence, it stands to reason that if, some have too much others will suffer want. Hence the necessity for an equitable division, if not to even-up things, at least to prevent destitution. There is no social or economic here

sy in this . It is the plain, unvarnish ed social and economic teaching of both the Old and the New Testament. Both are replete with proofs that man is not the absolute or arbitrary master of the superfluous goods in his posion; but rather the steward, or custodian, holding them in trust for the benefit of his fellow-men. The early Christians were certainly not extreme Socialists in the modern sense of the term and yet we know that they went so far as to possess all things in common. St. James, the Apostle makes religion itself synonymous with practical charity: "Religion pure and undefiled with God and the Father is this; to visit (help) the orphans and widows in their distress." St. John ervened and taken the Kelly case dentifies love of God with bene to His creatures: "He who has the sub stance of this world and sees his brother in need, and closes the bowels of mercy, or charity, against him, how And, strongest of all, Christ Himself while insisting on the importance of belief, yet makes beneficence the stan dard by which He shall judge the world. Not every one that saith "Lord, Lord," shal enter into His kingdom but: "I was abungered, and ye gave to eat; thirsty, and ye gave Me to drink; naked, and ye clothed Me,

oney expended on extravagantly lav th enterta'nments is not misspent ince it fads its way into the natural channels of commerce, and thereby iltimately benefits the community at arge. There is some truth in this. ar better thus than to have it lie tle in the coffers of the rich. But low vastly much more good could be complished by devoting these super ous funds to the endowment of hos tals, asylums, educational institu-tions, etc. Besides, not infrequently it s precisely the sight or accounts o nese worse than pagan saturnalia that drive the hungry thousands to the brink of madness, that add fuel to he fire of the would-be levelers, and recipitate disastrious social revolu tions for the purpose of equalizing con Itions. The men and women of wealth ave the remedy, or preventative, in heir own hands. It is in their power a bind the poor to them with hooks ronger than those of steel, or to esrange them beyond repair. History peats itself; and the not very dis t future may show that on their hoice depends their making or unmaking.

#### NO NEGRO RULE IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN COLONIES.

In his speech in the House of Comions on the second reading-unanimously carried-of the bill sanctioning the union of the four British colonies of South Africa on the basis of the compromise constitution framed by the colonists themselves, Colonel Secley, Under Secretary for the Colonies said:

"The bill proposes to set up one Parliament for the whole of South Africa. It proposes to amalgamate South Africa in a union closer than that of Australia, closer even than the un ion of Canada. The fact of these being a vast native population, who have to be governed, to the greatest exthe white races, makes it es sential that one single form of gov rament, with strength, power and empathics, should pursue a common policy with regard to all the native

"The Parliament is to be compose of the king, the Senate and the House of Assembly. The Senate and the House of Assembly. The Senate har 40 representatives, of whom eight are nated by the Governor General in Council and eight are elected from each province. Of the eight nominated Senators, four are to be chosen for special knowledge of native affairs and of the wishes of the colo The Senate can amend all bills and rights except money bills. Money bills it can reject but not amend. The two houses sit and vote together—in the case of money bills at once; in the case of other bills only after a-measure has been passed by the Assembly a second time. As the Assembly numbers 121 members and the ate only 40, the power of the former is greater than in England. The 121 members are selected broadly speaking, on the basis of the European male adult population in cach pro-vince. Natal and Orange Free State, as small states have rather more mem bers than they are entitled to; the Transvaal and Cape Colony less. The 121 members are distributed as fol-lows: Cape of Good Hope, 51 members; Transvaal, 36; Natal and Orange Free State, each 17. The qualifica Free State, each 17. The qualification of a sitting member is that he shall be of European descent, shall have qualified as a voter in his province and be a British subject of five years' residence. There is to be 'one vote, one yalue,' with the same number of voters in each constituency, though there may be a 15 per cent, variation in accordance with density or sparsity of population, nature of district, etc. There is to be an automatic redistribution of seats.

"There are to be four provincial Councils with a franchise, the same as for the Assembly. No man who now has a vote will lose it under the bill and no one now without it will

The most striking paper currency in the world is the 160-ruble note of Russia which is barred from top to bottom with all the colors of the rainbow blended as when a sun ray passes through a prism.

The American practice of scattering strands of silk through the paper hour as a protection against counterfeiting is unique.

DIVES AND LAZARUS.

The point touched upon two weaks also, concerning the relations of rich and poor is not a mere matter of choice or counsel, but a positive duty.

That those who have more than their share of the world seattering as a precept of divine law, and the immate of the world seattering share to a restricted extent the right to vote and will rotain it; in the other of the colonies they have no vote and will not get it.)

"In official documents in the courts and in Parliament the English and Dutch languages are to have equal rights. The new South African Government assumes the debts of the former colonies and takes care of the railwolf and poor is not a mere matter of choice or counsel, but a positive duty.

That those who have more than their share of the world swalth are bound the immate of the world swalth are bound the immater and the civil service. A judiciary is set up for the part which is the civil and no one now without it will now have no the principle of the same to a restricted extent the right to vote and will rotain it; in the other than to the right to vote and will not gain it. (In Cape Colony the natives and in Parliament the English and Dutch languages are to have equal the p

We regret that these words are in the bill, but we know they form an essential compromise. When this House granted self government to the Transvasi and Orange river colony it granted a franchise which excluded natives ments. The Cape for 55 years has had a restricted franchise, which some of the native enjoy—we have therefore divirgent systems to both of which this House has formally assented. In the West Indies we treat the native as an equal, provided he comes up to a certain, not so much intellectual as monetary standard. According to the older system the native is treated with every consideration, but as a minor with regard to political rights. This has been pointed out as a falling away. from a principle, but the House as a whole has assented to it. That being the state of affairs, we have ourselves established these two systems in South Africa. The compromise is that while every native in Cape Colony retains his right to vote—and the chance of his being deprived of it is made more remote—he is debarred from sitting in the Union Parliament because he was debarred from sitting in two of the Par aments (Transvanl and Orange River Colony) by our action here. If these points were struck out( by the Commons) the Union would smashed, with results most evil for the natives.

"The Government of this country has assented to similar words in a very recent act. In our own official donuments here we not only have words s stringent, but more stringent, limiting the highest posts in this country to persons of purely European descent. I ask the House in all seriousness: Can we now break up this great men-sure of reconciliation (in South Africa), causing possible infinite damage to the very people we seek to protect for the sake of a principle to which we ourselves have not been faithful? believe we can do no such thing. do not think it would be fair.

"The Constitution of South Africa provides that a two-thirds majority of the Union Parliament may disfranchise the native in Cape Colony. It is argued by the Under Secretary that other hand, he and other speakers ex-pressed a hope that the Union Parlianent would ultimately see its way to giving the native throughout South Africa some sort of right of representation in the Government of his own

Charles Dilke contended that the bill gives 'six and one-fourth mil-lions of people to be governed by an a million people," and 'forces the best of the colored people down to the ranks of the native races, instead of raising them up to the ranks of the whites.' Mr. Balfour, Conservative; Mr. John O'Connor, Nationalist, others spoke in approval of the bill. Mr. Balfour spoke of the failure of the effort to make a voter of the negro in the United States: 'It is painfully true that the relation between the races of European descent and the dark races of Africa, whether in their original home or in the Southern States America, present a problem of extra ordinary difficulty and complexity entirely novel in history, and without parallel in the memory and experience of mankind.' \* \* \* As soon as the United States got rid of slavery they were face to face with a Constitution which in true eighteenth century language laid down the principle that all men are equal. I do not believe any man can approach this question wisely who really thinks all men are equal. To suppose that the races of Africa are in any sense the equals of men of

European descent, so far as government, society or the higher interests of civilization are concerned, is an absurdity. \* \* \* The only glimmer of cope of dealing successfully with the not to attempt to meddle with it our selves, but to trust to the Union Parliament to rise to the occasion and meet the problem with all possible courage, humanity and sympathy."

## COTTON ITEMS

Correspondence of the Observer.1 Cotton, N. C., Dec. 13.-This morning, Dec. 13th is quite showery. Not so 47 years ago at Fredericksburg, Va. On the night of Dec. 12 1862, couriers were dispatched to each of the Confederate commanders, that Gen. Burnsides had been heavily reinforced and that a battle pext day Dec. 13th, was imminent, and that if it was found that Gen. Burnsides' army were crossing the river that night, that cannon would be fired early next morning. Sure enough that cannon was fired about day. Gen. Lee's army, with less than 60,000 men were aroused to arms to confront Gen. Burnsides' army of 130,000 men. The battle raged furiously all day long. Fearful was the carnage. Gen. Burnsides with his defeated army was forced to recross the river. We were there in this bat-

Cotton, N. C., Dec. 13,-We see that the County Commissioners have grant-ed an order to allow the voters of Rockfish an opportunity January 15th 1910, to vote on the stock law question. Should a majority of the voters vote n favor of the stock law, it will work ight hard on a good number of the ceople here and at Hope Mills No. 2. The citizens here own about 25 cows and nearly 50 hogs. If the stock law passes those people will be compelled to sell their stock at a sacrifice. Be sides, the agitation of this question we fear, will engender some ill will imong our citizens.

## ITEMS FROM HOPE MILLS.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

Hope Mills, N. C., Dec. 14.
Bunnell, both of Parkion, were marred here Sunday by Hon. W. C. Perks.
The Young Men's Christian Union will meet in the Presbyterian church next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock and the life of Elisha will be the subject for discussion.

Ject for discussion.

At last rain has come. For quite a long while the weather in this section has been exceedingly dry, the streets have been very dusty and a good many people predict that we will have a hard winter, and in that event, only a large angula of facel will be

have a hard winter, and in that event, quite a large supply of fuel will be required to meet the demands.

Dr. J. C. Gilbert has purchased the Gilbert-Ray estate adjoining his property, the Hamilton place, on the edge of town. The Gilbert-Ray tract contains about 200 acres, in excellent condition, and the two places combined make this a desirable piece of property, consisting in all of between 100 and 500 acres.

Mrs. Marthy Belland, died Sunder

Williamson attended a box supper at Vernon school house last Friday night aumber of years Mrs. Ballard has been a faithful member of the Methodist Church, and is survived by one son, W. H. Bullard, and three daughters, Miss Dora Bullard, Mrs. Heman Deaver and Mrs. E. D. Kelty, all of this place. A good woman has passed ways. and report a fine time.

Miss Willie Hodges has accepted a
position with Cobb Bros. store during

Mrs. Louvenia Cameron died in her home at Cotton Saturday morning at 4 o'clock in her sixty-ninth year. The funeral services were conducted in Christ's Episcopal church Sunday af-Christ's Episcopal church Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock by the pastor, Rev. N. C. Duncan. The deceased was the wife of the late George Cameron, and is survived by one son, James Cameron, of this place, and one daughter, Jannie McNeill, wife of Dr. John McNeill, of Whiteville, N. C. Mrs. Cameron, was for want to the control of the cont eron was for many years a faithful member of the Episcopal church, and her life was an exemplary one, full of many loving deeds in the Master's

Rev. J. D. Pegram, the Methodist minister, who succeeds Rev. T. H. Sutton here, will preach in Hope Mills on the third Sunday of this month. Mr. Pegram's regular appointments will be as follows: Third Sunday: Hope Mills, 11 a. m.; Cumberland 3:30 p. m.; Cotton 7 p. m. Fourth Sunday: Parkton, 3 p. m. First Sunday Sandy Grove 11 a. m.; Cumberland, 7 p. m. Second Sunday: Marvin, 11 a. m.; Hope Mills

### PARKTON ITEMS.

Correspondence of the Observer. 1 Parkton, N. C., Dec. 13. On last Thursday the remains of Mr. W. P. Burns of Hazelhurst, Ga., was brought to Parkton on train No 0, accompanied by his son-in-law Mr A. J. Brannon and was taken to St. Pauls, where the funeral was held at o'clock, and was laid to rest in the family grave yard, amidst a large concourse of sorrowing friends and tives. Mr. Burns had lived in Georgia only a few years. He was well known in this County and was a promnent citizen before he left here.

There was a tennant house burne here on last Friday night on the Mal comb Johnson place, which was loca-ted near Mr. J. G. Hughes stables and residence. No other damage was done The house was unoccupied and it was discovered on fire about 10 o'clock at night. It is thought that the fire was

Rev. John M. Gibbs preached at the Baptist church here Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and at night, preaching wo very interesting sermons, as h usually does. It is to be regreted that he cannot accept a regular call as pastor here, but we learn his time is all full

There will be a grand concert by the school at the Academy on Thursday night before Christmas, which promis es to be of great interest. Music by the Parkton band. Capt. J. B. Malloy, went over

Laurinburg Saturday evening, and re turned this morning, on professional

Mesars. C. S. McArthur and E. B. ple Daniel spent Sunday with Mr. Mc-Arthur's sister, Mrs. R. E. Louis near fingers are healing quickly.

Mr. J. C. Atkins of Bunslevel is in town lonight.

Measrs. W. E. McMillan and Worth

tmaster Mr. A. Parham went

up to Fayetteville today. Dr. H. W. McNatt seems to have war with his stumps, or at least the sound resembles war. Every farmer that has stumps to contend with should do as the Doctor—blow them out with dynamite

### CUMBERLAND ITEMS.

Cumberland, N. C., Dec. 13. Mr. John Brewer returned Sunday White Oak Mills near Greensboro, Her band, Charley Calhound, formerly of this place, died there suddenly last week, leaving a wife and six children the youngest aged 9, and one is mar

Mr. Bob Thomas of Hope Mills at ended the Oyster supper at the Academy Saturday night.
The Methodist Sunday School raised about \$15 last Sunday for the Christmas tree. Wright Pattishall, a

clever man, gave \$5.00 of it.

The Box Party, Apron Party and Oyster Supper was well attended Saturday night and a pleasant time pre-vailed. \$17.61 for the Christmas tree at the Methodist Sunday School was received. Seven young ladies had aprons to hem, and men contested for first honor, but James Nordan, a fine young man of the Bluff, won first honors, and Mr. J. L. Smith got the consolation prize. Two cakes sold at 75c each and one at \$2.00. Miss Mary Philip's box was bid off by Mr. Luther Smith at 75 cents, Miss Cogdell's by James Nordan, and Miss Grace Robin son's at \$1.10 by Mr. Bob Thomas. Mrs. Woodall and others who helpe prepare the oysters; Mr. L. M. Culbreth the manager, and the waiters: Misses Beulah Phillips, Alma Biggs, Alice Woodall, Miss Nordan and others deserve praise for their excellent service. Mr. Albert Wade, secretary and treasurer is working faithfully to raise the needed funds, and the training committee is busy.

The attendance at the Methodist inday School Sunday was 134. Rev. P. T. Britt preached Sunday night in the Baptist church on the folwing subject: "Christ the true vine, and Christians as the Branches." He administered the Sacrament of the

Lord's Supper.
Miss Eugenia Cogdell, of the faculty f Hope Mills Graded Schools was a elcome visitor here Saturday and Sunday. She taught here last two

Miss Janle Bule has invitations to reddings at Clinton and Wadesboro Wednesday evening-Mr. Love Mc-Queen's and Supt. B. T. McBryde's D. R. McIver has an invitation to the latter. The teachers all wish for our worthy Superintendent and his bride sch joy, peace and prosperity. The welco elps the cotton mill industry and peo

John Chester Powell's two stubs

That Christmas Present BUY IT NOW AND HAVE IT ENGRAVED BEFORE THE CHRISTMAS RUSH OUR SELECT STOCK OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER NOVELTIES, &c., &c., ARRIVING DAILY AND IS READY FOR YOUR INSPECTION.

# How About That Cake For Christmas?

WE HAVE THEM IN ALL SIZES AND GRADES. FRUIT CAKE AT

20, 25 and 30c. per pound.

GAKE ..... 25c per pound

Ladylingers, Maccaroons, Etc., Always on Hand

The McNeill Bakery Company

111 GREEN STREET.

Toys Dolls. Etc.

Now Open. Come See.

PRESENTS OF ALL KINDS.

> **Open Every** Night till 8:30.

Hollingsworth & Co.

errespondence of the Observer.] Edonia, N. C. Dec. 13.—Mr. O.

The singing at Mr. C. S. Council's Sunday night was quite a success.

There will be a Christmas tree at Bladen Union Church Christmas eve night. Come one and all and lets have

We are now having some rain which is very much needed in this section. Mr. T. J. Underwood is now having a new two story dwelling erected which adds much to the beauty of his

the box supper at Vernon school use Priday night was a decided suc-

Everybody in this section seems to be getting ready for Christmas, ex-pecting to meet all their old friends and relatives and have a general re-

Miss Daisy Tyson spent Saturday night with her sister, Mrs. J. B. Rid-

## Be Independent

Only FIVE men out of every one hundred who reach the age of 60 have a regular income. The other 95 are dependent upon either daily wage or their children for support.

Why not start an account with us now and prepare for Old Age-it knocks at every door?

One dollar or more will get you started at this bank---add to it as you can.

## Fourth National Bank

CAPITAL \$100,000. SURPLUS 60,000.



4 Carloads---107 Head

MULES HORSES

OUR MR. BEVILL HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE WESTERN MARKETS, WHERE HE BOUGHT 107 HEAD OF MULES AND HORSES WE HAVE ANY KIND OF A HORSE YOU MAY WANT-HIGH-CLASS PACERS AND TROTTERS AND GOOD BUSINESS, FARM AND FAMILY HORSES, SINGLE OR DOUBLE, AS WELL AS SEVERAL EXTRA NICE SADDLE HORSES AND PAIRS OF HARNESS. WE ALSO HAVE ANY SIZE MULE, FROM THE HEAVY LOG MULE TO THE SMALLER COT. TON AND FARM MULES. EACH AND EVERY ONE GUARANTEED TO BE EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED BY US.

### Buggies, Wagons. Harness, Robes, Etc.

AND THE WELL-KNOWN BABCOCK BUGGIES AND HACKNEY BUG-GIES, AND ALSO HAVE ON HAND AT ALL TIMES A COMPLETE LINE OF THE MEDIUM AND CHEAPER GRADES; HARNESS, ROBES, ETC., O GO WITH THEM. WE KEEP ALL SIZES OF WAGONS -- BOTH ONE AND TWO HORSE-ON HAND, AND CAN FURNISH YOU WITH ANY KIND YOU

WANT, OUT OF STOCK. We Pay The Highest Market Prices For Cotton.
IF YOU NEED ANYTHING IN OUR LINE CALL AND SEE US.

Special Holiday Rates. AMERICAN SHORTHAND AND BUSINESS COLLEGE

DURHAM, N. C.

Good for \$35,00

BEVILL & VANSTORY, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

on a complete combined course or \$20,00 on any complete

single course.

The ONLY Business College in the Carolinas presided over by an incorporated Accountant and Auditor—a sufficient guarantee of its superiority. This coupon when signed and handed or mailed to us will be accepted for its FACE VALUE in part payment for TUITION on any unlimited schol-arship purchased of us on or before

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