E. J. Hale, Jr., Business Manager. L. S. Hale, City Editor.

WIDE SCOPE OF THE WATER-

The National Rivers and Harbors Congress has grown to be such a very rtant body—as we said the other day, the most powerful organization in the United States-and the movement improved waterways which it has otion has become so wide apread, that it will probably interest our readers to see what a broad scope the proceedings of one of its conventions covers. Following is the programme of the convention held last week at Washington:

Programms National Rivers and larbors Congress Sixth Convention. ednesday, Thursday and Friday ember 8th, 9th and 10th 1909. The Willard Hotel Grand Assembly 1 (10th Floor). Take Elevator r End of Building.

Important-To complete the very long programme in the allotted time and give each section of the country proper recognition, it is imperative that speeches be limited. Speaker and delegates will, we trust, apppreci ate the reason of enforcing this.

Committee Rooms on Same Floor of the Hotel as Assembly Hall. All signated by chairman.

The Convention will understand that the Presiding Officer may have to, reserves the right to deviate from the printed programme, and to call on distinguished gentlemen to adas the Convention at any time dur-

Session. 10 O'clock.

Convention called to order by Joers and Harbors Congress. Invocation-Rev. George Alexander LL, D., of New York City.

Address — William Howard Taff resident of the United States. Address—Count J. H. von Bernstorff German Ambassador and Minister ipotentiary.

Report—Jos. E. Ransdell, President National Rivers and Harbors Congress The President will announce the rules which in the absence of objection will govern the proceedings of Appointment of Committee on Cre-dentials, by the President.

Session, 2:30 O'Clock.

Chairman of State Delegations re-cognized by Presiding Officer to name members of Committees. Address—F. W. Crandall, Traveller's Protective Association of the United

berlain, of Oregon.
Address—Albert Bettinger, of Ohio.
Address—Herbert S. Hadley, Gov-

rnor of Missouri. Address—Conde Hamlin, New York -Frank B. Weeks, Gover Address-John Dalzell M. C., Penn aylvania.
Address-George Burgess, M. C.,

Texas.

Brief Addresses by State Represe tatives selected by State Delegat States called by lot:

Thursday, Occamber 9th — Morning Session—10 O'Clock.

Address—Wm. E. Humphrey, M. C., State of Washington.

Address—Judson Harmon, Governor of Ohio.

Address Charles Nagel, Secretary
Commerce and Labor.
Address Senator Theodore E Burton, of Ohlo, Chairman, National Wa-Address — B. Cameron, President, armers National Congress. Address—Wm. A. Rodenberg, M. C.,

Address—Lafayette Young, Editor Des Moins Capital, Iowa. Address—Benton McMillan, Ex-Governor of Tennessee.

dress-Frank Gates Allen, of Illi

Brief Address by State Represe lives nelected by State Delegati intes Called by lot.

Thursday, Desember 9th,—Afternoon Session, 2:30 O'Clock, Address—Danforth E. Alnaworth, State of New York. Address—Wm. C. Fitts, of Alabama, Address—Dr. J. F. Crowell, New York Journal of Commerce. Address—J. Hampton Moore, M. C., Pannaylyania.

annaylvania. Addréss — John Burke, Governor

Address Major Frank Knott, Call-

dress—P. W. Johnson, Commer-Travelers of America. Idrens—John H. Small, M. C., h Carolina

Treasurer, Report-John A. Fox, Spe-

al director.

Annual Report—S. (A. Thompson, eld Secretary.

Report of Committee on Resolutions.

Report of Committee on Nomins-

egates selected to represent States by State Delegations sion and brief addresses by de ments by the President

THE PANAMA CANAL HUMBUG.

Says the Raleigh News and Obser

More and more people believe the candonment of the Nicaragua for the anama canal was a big mistake, and more still doubt the wisdom of the lock canal that is being construcated at Panama. Mr. Julio F. Soranzo, a distinguished engineer, who was appointed by the New York Chamber of ierce to investigate into the Pancanal plans, has written an ar-for the Van Norden Magazine that is a sweeping condemnation of the lock canal system. He says the navy, the large carriers of freight, and the army transports will not be able not be sufficient supply of water. Here is the gist of his conclusions:

"First: That after 60 days in dry weather the large vessels now affoat and all men-of-war of the navy drawing more thna 33 feet cannot use the canal on account of lack of depth. Second: After 90 days of dry season the limit of draught will be 28 feet, and after 120 days the limit will be

The isthmian records show many years of more than 150 days of dry

"There is a far more important ele ment under this head. Computations of the actual time needed for each ockage and the available supply of water indicate that the lock canal cannot yield in practice more than eighteen passages a day in both directions, and this only if all conditions are favorable; that is, if there is all the supeservoirs at the height of the rainy

Mr. Soranzo believes that a se level canal can be built quickly. He says that all well-informed engineers admit that the construction of a sea level waterway at Panama, under con ditions existing there now, is the simplest possible proposition of "plain digging" with no constuctive engineering problem of any kind to solve, and adds:

"It is indeed a large undertaking but by no means a difficult or uncer tain one; and it may be said that the rials, soft rocks, etc., encounte.ed there, the enormous capacity of the nodern excavating machinery at our disposal, its efficiency and the adm'r organization of the work under the able management of the men in charge, have combined to increase the facilities of excavation beyond mest sanguine expectations, and w.l. reduce accordingly the cost and time gestions from Delegates, Etc., of excavating work, and this to the exclusive advantage of the sea-lete canal, which consists only of "ex. a

"The opinion of eminent engineers of experience and world-wide repula tion, American engineers who have executed in America by American methods our greatest engineering works, is that, if all above propitions elements of materials ents of materials, lower cost and rapidity of excavation had been ap plied and were now applied to con-tinue the undertaking as a sea-level canal, this could be completed in the same time that it will take to finish the lock canal, and at less cost, if ed and allowed for."

The Trouble With Nicaragua

Says the Raleigh State Democraf; The President of Nicaragua is named Zelaya. Like all presidents of Spansh-American republics he has used his power arbitrarily, and he has suffered the usual fate in having his subjects rebel. For the past six we ke they have been making it very uncom-fortable for the President. They have fortable for the President. They have had the assistance of nearly all foreigners living in Nicaragua. Among these were two Americans, Cannon and Groce; they had become officers in the insurgent force. About three weeks ago they were captured and shot by the order of Zeiaya. Our Goverament immediately ordered its gunboats to Nicaragua, one of them to the west coast which was occupied by the President. It develops that Zelaya has been making overtures to Japan and Germany for cutting a second interoceanic canal through Nicaragua; and some claim that this accounts for the great interest and activity of our Government in the matter. The Unitand some claim that this accounts for the great interest and activity of our Government in the matter. The United States cannot look on idly and see another mation cut a canal to compete with the Panama Canal, much less can another nation be allowed to hold a point of such strategic importance in case of war. So it seems that Zelaya's fate is sealed. Our Government has his coasts blocaded and three thousand bluejackets after him. It is only a question of a few days when the insurgents will drive Zelaya from the country and establish a government friendly to our interest. It is said to be by no means impossible that the United States will finally cut the canal through Nicaragua. The Panama Canal project cannot yet be pronounced a failure, but there is no concealing the fact that is is a great disappointment. The cest was first estimate is more than three hundred and fifty millions of dollars; the fatest estimate is more than three hundred and seventy-five millions. Since this was made there his been a disastrous flood and cavelon near the Gaiun dam which will add manny millions of dollars to the cost. Everybody now sees that it was feeligh not to follow the Nicaraguan route as was recommended by Senator Morgan of Alabama after many vears of study of the question. Instead, the Senate heeded Mark Hannis, who had an eye to his own business rather than to the good of his country, and now we are having to pay for it.

nounce the United States. A press telegram from the City of lexico, dated December 14, was as fel-

Resolutions ratified last night at a mass meeting of the central American people in Maxico City denounce the action of the United States in reference to Nicaragua and Zelaya were united today to President Tatt and Secretary Kaon. They are as follows:

That the government of the United States has no right to Interfere in the sterior affairs of Central America, the the reasons stated by you, and as affern that the purpose of your government is to consummate an offense sected Nicaragua through the arous

That Nicaragua has grounds to con-ider that the political revolution has seen primoted by the government of the United States, and has the perfect ight to claim from that government in indemnitization sufficient to pay or the loss of life and interests which our government has caused with its regular proceedings.

"That if the government of the Uni-ed States had sought in good faith

That if the government of the United States had sought in good faith an equitable and impartial solution of the conflict, it would have adopted at once the mediation offered by the government of Mexico to solve the question peacefully—a mediation which was offered according to the declaration of the Mexican government to the

We declare that your note is opposed to the governignty and dignity of our common country, but principally to the republic of Nicaragua; that we consider the note is not inspired by a government friendly to our people, and in consequence we protest against the aggression which your government is practically against Nicaragua and we cticing against Nicaragua, and we call upon all our countrymen in Cenalert with respect to the dominating and absorbing tendencies of the Amer the occasion present itself they may act as the patriotism and importance

THE LATE MRS. WALTER CLARK

In the course of its notice of the death of Mrs. Walter Clark, the Raleich News and Observer says: Mrs. Clark was born March 9th 1851, in Washington City, when her lather, Hon. William A. Graham, the nost distinguished North Carolinian of his day was secretary of the navy Fillmore. She was educated at the amous girls' school of Misses and Kolloch, at Hillsboro, and after wards at Madame Rostan's School in New York City. In both these sch Mrs. Clark was distinguished for scholarship and her personal beauty and high-bred charm of manner drew to her many personal friends. Her girlhood was spent in Hills

where she was married Janu ary 24, 1874. She made Raleigh her ome for her entire married life. Mrs. Clark was the only daughte of Governor and Mrs. Wm. A. Graam and the youngest of the children survive. Her family is as follows Mrs. J. Ernest Erwin, of Morganton aptain David Clark of Charlotte; W Graham Clark, Special Agent of the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States government and who is now in Brazil; Walter Clark Ir., city attorney of Raleigh; John W Tark of Concord; Thomas M. Clark of Halifax county, and Eugenia G. ark. Her surviving brothers are Maj ohn W. Graham, of Hillsboro; Mr or William A. Graham, Commiss'on of Agriculture, Raleigh; Dr. George W. Graham, of Oxford, ex-Speake f the House of Representatives of he General Assembly. All Mrs. lark's sons and daughters are here xcept W. A. Graham Clark, who is

Mrs. Clark joined the Baptist urch in 1872 at Hillsboro, and upon owing to this city brought her letter o the First Baptist church of Ralgh. No life could better Hlustrate ie value of a Christian ideal than ers. She was a devoted and conserated church member, loving to as-ist in all religious, charitable and of the filanthropic work. She shirked from a service however hard or disa-treeable if that service tended to the atterment of her race. In her the

ections found a friend and helper For several years as secretary of the Rescue Circle of this city, Mrs. Clark's weet character and generous nature hristian work.

forting friend; the lonely who crossed her path feit the touch of her tender mpathy as she sought to make them know that they were not forgotten; he sinful, the despised, the arrive rere pointed to the Saviour. Her glorous confession of a few days since as voiced by no uncertain sound, as e read. "I know whom I have be-

weakness doubtless she can now chant with angels and archangels in the faller life beyond: "Bless the Lord, o's my soul and all that is within me,

leas His holy name."

Mrs. Clark's influence was State Mrs. Clark's influence was Statew'de. Every sphere in which she entered was strengthened by her gifted
intellect and beautified by her loveliness of spirit, her simplicity and lack
of estentation. She was a woman of
broad culture of unusual literary attainments, of such wide qualifications
to master sawthing the undertook that she was prized in the church, in social realms, in patriotic organizations, in literary circles and in all associations of which she became a member. The beauty of her character and the simplicity of her Christian womanhood gave her such an infigence over her friends as few women passes, and this was exerted to a casked degree throughout North Carolina. Her scholarship was second to that of no woman in the State. She was a remarkable linguist, being a brilliant Prench scholar, and she inherited from her father a gift that made her extraordinarily proficient in Latin studies.

Carolina in this generation has caused more universal sorrow than that if Mrs. Clark. Tender thoughts will always clieg to her name and sweet memories of her life will cluster about thousands of hearts in all parts of the

THE PROPOSED TAXATION OF LAND VALUES IN ENG-

the appended letter to the Norfolk Virginian. The essential element in land values produced by the increase of population and the advance of civdization, without effort on the part of the owner of the land, is what Henry George called "the uncarned incre-ment;" and the idea which the latter suggested led to his theory of the suf-dency of the "single tax."

There is every probability that the King will retuse such a wholesale creation of peers, unless there is a veritable handelide in the radical direction. In that case, Mr. Balfour would come in, and there would be another general election hard on the heels of the first, in which the Conservatives would appeal to the constituencies to resist radical attempts to diotate to our gracious sovereign lord, the Kins. in the dark as to the fundamental cause of the Lords' hostility to the Budget. I learn from other sources that the particular clause in the Budget which aroused the opposition of the Peers and led them to throw out.

ise his ancient traditional preto the House of Lords good moning to the House of Lords good men and true who will be simply Lords for the duration of this Parlia-

is done in the United States without stirring the people from one end of the country to the other as it has done in England. Land value taxes are larger here than in England, but they are not based upon the principle that land values are communal in character; the theory here is that all property, land included, ought to be taxed. Not see with Lloyd George, and this is what makes his land reform movement significant. His struggle for the taxation of land values is based upon the sound economic principle that land values are communal in character and therefore essential a common fund; and to Other Details of the Struggle. Mr. Stead had previously written as ollows of the general features of the great question which is shaking the English constitution: Now that the decks are cleared for s general election, the time has com for presenting the American reader with a brief survey of the field of ac-

the whole bill, was the one which provides for the taxation of land values. But why should this proposition have incurred the hostility of the Lords? It

simply proposes to tax some land val-ues in some degree, which of itself is of little moment, little significance. It is done in the United States without

edly advanced that land differs fro

all other property in its essential char

result of social growth; it accompanies

automatically reflects the advantages

munity value. It is created by the community and not by the individual.

and the community is taking only its

own when it takes this value for the

BLADEN COUNTY.

Bladen county was formed in 1734, and extended from New Hanover to

and extended from New Hanover to the limits of North Carolina westward.

It was named in honor of Martin Bla

len, one of the Lord Commissioner

of Trades and Plantations. The cli-

has always been noted for its health-

fulness. One historian gives the name

were Thomas Owens, Thomas Robe-

son, Jr., and Nathaniel Richardson. The delegates in 1776 to Hill boro were Thos. Robeson, Thos. Owen, Thos. Annis and James Council.

Elizabethtown is 99 miles from Rai eigh, near the center of the county. It is especially noted for the battle that was fought there in 1781.

There is a prospect of this town's having a railroad in the near future. We are of the opinion that the county ought to adopt a county policy as to improvements; all roads leading towards Etown should be built

leading towards Etown should be built first. It is well that each township should issue bonds for the improvement of the public roads but we should never lose sight of the fact that all the people have interests at the court house, and are required by law to attend to public duties there. With good roads and the swamps properly drained we would have the land of plenty and prosperity.

ner and journa'ist, rab'es to the

ond Times-Dispatch the follow-

ing interesting statement of the Eng-

The interest in the general election becomes more and more absorbing and the probability is increasing that the King will be the pivot of the whole

At present the radicals are mor

At present the radicals are more royalists than the King. It is possible that in Februarary they may revert to the attitude of their ancestors of the Cromwellian age. But for bunning or for blessing, Edward VII. is emerging as the "man on horseback," upon whose decision the solution of the crisis depends.

The radicals are all swearing by the patriot King. The Tories are swearing at him for expressing regret in the speech from the throne that the supplies voted by his faithful Commons were rendered unavalling by the rejection of the budget.

But if, after the election, the King refuses to make every Liberal agent,

But if, after the section, the King refuses to make every Liberal agent, to the time of 500, a peer of the realm for the purpose of overawing the House of Lords, then the boot will be on the other leg, and as Torias will bless and the radicals curse their soverign lord, the King.

For the moment the radicals are all rebels. I have just sent to press a pamphiet setting forth the five several accounts upon which lise thirty-five peers who rejected the budget ought to be regarded as rebels and traitors to the crown. To refuse supplies is the last step but one before armed rebellion.

Committed Treason.

The peers usurped the authority of

and of plenty and prosperity.

mate is salubrious, and healthful.

The Bladen Journal.]

therefore belongs to the comn

essential a common fund; and to make their recognition as such com-plete he establishes an Imperial syswhich shall in future govern em of land valuation and revalua at this time of day, nearly a century and a half since the Declaration of In-It reverses all precedents. It upsets all the traditions of society. It as dependence, that any hereditary aris-tocracy should attempt to challenge serts a principle so different from any which has ever before been recognized in practical statesmanship that it may onclusions with triumphant demo well excite in the aristocracy of Great Britain the profoundest alarm. For in this Budget the claim is unreserv-

But of late years the peers have stealthly, step by step, encroached upon the authority of the House of Jommons, and they have at last pera bold usurpation of the financial differs in its very nature from all oth-er values. All other property is created or produced by labor and it belongs to the producer. Land is not produced by labor and the value attaching to privilege of the lower house to estab or in the Constitution.

The Commmons are fighting on the efensive. Until the night of November 30, if a dissolution had taken lace, the burden of the attack would have been placed upon the Liberals. The rejection of the budget changed everything. The democracy has now to repel a direct frontal attack, directed against their hitherto impregable citadel-their exclusive right to control finances.

Under False Colors. peers, of course, are fighting false colors, professing a mon-

strous desire to prevent any legisla-tion upon which there has been no direct appeal to the country for a mandate. This deceives none. Their victory, if they achieve it, will be ac-cepted on both sides as a popular vote in favor of enthroning the House of ords upon the dust of the House of A victory for the peers would af-

firm their right to control finance, to turn out ministries and to dissolve Parliament. As five peers out of of one Wm. Pridgen, who was 122 ears old when he died. The lands for generations have been held by the are always Tory, this would mean the perpetual exclusion of the Liberal party from office. If the constituencies same kind of people. You may trace the history of many families beginn-ag with the names, Robeson, Salter, Gibson, Richardson, Brown, Owen, Council and others. And in later days returned a liberal majority under such a regime the Lords could force to appeal for re-election by rejecting their first budget. we have White, Robinson, Clark, Cromartie, McDowell and many others whose names are inseparably associat-

The great object of the peers in the pending election is to obscure this fact by making a great parade of their deference to the people's will and making pretense that the introduction cure work for all. Unemployment with tariff reform as a panacea for lack of work, is the chief theme of the party of the peers, and as they are also demanding taxes on bread and meat, the electors are being cajoled by fantastic visions of peasant propri-ctors to be established as a practor-an guard to defend a high import duty on American foodstuffs. It is all "fee,

faw, fum!" faw, fum!"

A Common Foe,

The Liberals, the Labor party and the home rulers are acting as a unit in the campaign against the peers. Painful experience sharpens the natural instinct by which they recognize in the House of Lords their common foe. If the peers triumph, farewell to all hope of carrying out any of the reforms to which all are more or less piedged.

With them it is a buttle for life and death. To lose this election would put the knife to their throats. Ireland Wales, Scotland and the north of England will probably vote in 1910 as they voted in 1905. London and the southern counties are those where the landlords of the saleon expect to score

landlords of the acres and the landlords of the saloon expect to score
their heaviest successes.

If the Liberals obtain a majority,
their first task will be to reform the
House of Lords. The means for this
lie ready to their hand. Even the
Tories admit that there are many
peers who ought not sit in a second
chamber. The King has only to refuse to issue a writ of summons to
any peer who has not made at least
ten attendances per session in the previous Parliament, and the House
would be at once reduced from 600 to
200 members.

If then an equal number of pears were created by the royal prerogative, a tolerable second chamber might be got together which might be safely intrusted with the duties of revision. Both these measures lie well within the prerogatives of the King. By this means a way of escape from the present topeless impasse is possible without any smashing of constitutional crockery. But in order to accure this end, it is necessary for the fectors to vote renolutely against the encroachments of the peers. A much angules Liberal majority than that of 1906 would suffice to give a strong prime minister a free hand with the House of Lords.

What the King Said.

As our readers may have forgotten just what the King said—or rather, what he falled to say in prorogular Parliament, we reproduce the cable gram from London of December 3, an nouncing that event, as follows:

nouncing that event, as follows:

On the order of King Edward, Parliament was proregued this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The proregation, which is a necessary preliminary to the coming general relection, was conducted with the usual formalities. The Commons and Lords met separately, the Commons and Lords met separately, the Commons and term to hear the reading of the royal edict by the Lord Chancellor, who presides over the House of Lords.

While formal in character, today's proregation was accompanied by scenes of the most intune interest, due to the momentous conflict that the prerogation and coming election will precipitate. The peers usurped the authority of a the Commons in order to refuse the aling the supplies which he needs for the government and defense of his realm. They encronched upon the coyal prerignative of discoving Parillament; they evposed to the world the impotence of the crown; they broke adown the balance wheel of the Countilation, and generally committed en-

monors preserved a grim silence that showed they realised the seriousness of the altustics.

The Cabinet will continue until its successors qualify under the next Parliament.

RAFFORD NEWS.

Correspondence of the Observer.] Raeford, N. C., Dec. 17.-Raeford is growing. During the past year, six brick stores have been built by Dr. Geo. Graham and Mr. J. W. Upchurch. Several residences have been added; others have been remodeled and en larged. Mr. James Blue is having an attractive cottage erected on his corner lot, to be occupied by Mr. W. L Freeman. Mrs. Flora Hains is add ing to the value of her fine farm in the town limits, by painting and remodeling her house, and using improved machinery and modern methods of cultivation on her broad acres.

On Friday evening, Dec. 17th, Miss Irene Whisnaut, of the Music Depart nent of Raeford Institute, and Miss Beatrice Raynor, of the Primary Department, entertained the public with a music recital and a Liliputian Wedding. Continued and continual applause attested the appreciation of the audience. Little Misses Mary Poole and Theo Wooten delighted everyone

with vocal solos. The Xmas holidays will begin on Wednesday, Dec. 22, and continue two

raw has returned to his home, after a few days here with his brother, ex-Senator J. W. McLauchlin Miss Katie McPherson, and Mr

James McPherson, from Fayetteville,

visited Mrs. A. W. McIntyre, on their

way to Laurinburg. Mr. John A. McKay, of Wagram, was in town with his new automobile Mr. Lawrence Ivy and T. B. Wat on, motored over from Cheraw or

business trip. Mr. and Mrs. J. P. McIntyre, and li le daughter, of Clio, S. C., have bee visiting at Mr. A. W. McIntyre's. Misses Florrie Uuchurch and Alice Johnson, are at home from Peace In-

stitute for the holidays. Everything is astir with prospect of electric lights in Raeford by January 15, 1910.

Congratulations to Fayetteville, and the enterprising business men who have put her on the "Capital to Cap ital Highway." and successfully pre sented her demands to the Rivers and Harbors Congress.

NEWS FROM HOPE MILLS.

Correspondence of the Observer.] Hope Mills, N. C., Dec. 21.-Miss Sal

It is with regret that we note the illness of Mr. John C. Culbreth, Deputy Sheriff of Cumberland. We wish Year. for him a speed recovery.

Mesars. Sam and Blackman Fort, of

Bules Creek Academy and Business College came to Hope Mills Friday to spend the holidays with relatives and Rev. A. E. Sample, of Charlotte, N. C., preached an able sermon in the Presbylerian church Wednesday night, to a large and attentive congreg

Mr. Robert Thomas, whose wife died ecently, left Monday for Rosebgro, N. J., where he will commit his two me-The Young Men's Christian Union

for comment.

The schedule of the V. & C. S. passenger train which has been due to leave Hope Mills for Lumberton at 7.50 a.m., has been changed to leave

Miss Onedia Byrne, of the firm of Misses S. & O. Byrne, who has been visiting her uncle in Valdosta, Ga., returned Saturday to visit friends and relatives in this vicinity.

relatives in this vicinity.

Mr. Charlie Brown, of Rockingham,
N. C. has moved with his family to
Hope Mills. Mr. Brown was former
by of this place, and we extend to this
excellent gentleman and his family a
most hearty welcome to our town.

Mr. Edd. Brady, of Bules Creek Academy and Business College, passed
through Hope Mills Saturday, on his
way to Tarheel, N. C., where he will
visit relatives during the holidays.
Bules Creek is well represented in this
locality, and the writer, being a former student of this excellent institution, thinks a better school could hardly be found.

dents for a merry Christmas.

Mrs. T. B. Williams, of Rockingham,
N. C., is spending the holidays here
visiting relatives and triends.

Mrs. T. R. Williams, of Rockingham,
Mrs. T. R. Williams, of Rockingham,
C., is visiting her parents, Mrs.
Mary Philips this week.

Messrs. H. L. and W. W. Cook, Be
jamin Huske, Stiles Dixon, and Ba
versity to spend the holidays.

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.



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MULES

AND HORSES

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 NIC 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.

Buggles, Wagons, Harness, Robes, Etc.

AND THE WELLKNOWN 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., WE KEEP ALL SIZES OF WAGONS -- BOTH ONE AND TWO HORSE-ON HAND, AND CAN FURNISH YOU WITH ANY KIND YOU

We Pay The Highest Market Prices For Cotton.
IF YOU NEED ANYTHING IN OUR LINE CALL AND SEE US. BEVILL & VANSTORY, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Start The New Year Right.

We will help you do it: Pay Cash for Your Groceries and Save Money

Ray visited Fayetteville Monday. Thanking all for the liberal support you have given C. Ray, visited Fayetteville Saturday.

The Hope Mills Mfg. Co. will shut down the mills here Thursday for the Christmas holidays.

We wish all a Merry Christmas and prosperous New we wish all a Merry Christmas and prosperous New

H A. STEWART & CO.,

107 Hay Street,

'Phone 422.

Spe dal Holiday Rates. AMERICAN SHORTHAND AND BUSINESS COLLEGE

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This coupon when signed and handed or malled to us will be accepted for its FACE VALUE in part payment for TUITION on any unlimited scholarship purchased of us on or before Jan. 15, 1910. Only one coupon accepted from each person. cepted from each person.

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For terms, etc. addr ss, CAROLINA BUSINESS SCHOOL. OWEN C. ROGERS, Principal Bank Building, Hope Mills, N. C.

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DON'T BUY A PRESENT FOR ANYBODY UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN OUR STOCK. The Nicest Line of

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