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NEW SERIES-VOL. XXVI---NO. 2,387

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THE PATIENT ASS"-WHY HE IS

The Philadelphia Record contains the following: The Ass that Carries All.

Everything that a railway uses for

urposes of construction, repair or mintenance is made more costly by Everything that the railway employe seeds to keep him alive—food, clothing, shelter, medicines—is made dear-er by tariff charges. The cost of liv-ing eats up money faster than he can

For this reason the railway employes are demanding greater wages.

And because of the greater cost of rails, engines, ties, cars, and other equipment the railway managers de-clare that if they raise wages they must make an equivalent raise of

And the patient ass, the self-ruling public, whose direct representatives make the tariff schedules and thereby compel dear carrying and dear living complacently foots the bills! And this and more, is done in the name of "protection"—heaven help us

Now the above, like so many other articles of similar import penned by able editors, or speeches spoken by eloquent orators, is as true as gospel truth-with one exception: the public is not "self-ruling." That is the reason the ass is "patient." He was impatient enough, in the early days after the war, restive under the burden imposed by the triumph of the doctrine of force. He elected Tilden, but was cleverly manuevered out of the fruits of his victory. Then, with gathered and gathering strength, he elected Cleveland and a Democratic Senate and House, all pledged to lift the tariff burden from him as soon as Congress could be convened. But Cleveland "went back" on him.

Again he was on the point of securing a union of all who oppose special privilege, in 1898-1900. But his trusted agent's went back on him again, and made an unnatural union with the Mc Kinley "Democrats."

Since then, and as a consequence of the events described, the chance for recovery of power by "the public" has slipped away-because money has been concentrated by them a thousand fold, and the number of the "self-ruling" enormously reduced by the grip which concentrated money has fixed upon laborers in every field of endea-

We think we are entirely right when we say that the Record, whose voice is so virtuous, would die before it would admit that Mr. Cleveland was wrong in sacrificing tariff reduction rather than the gold standard; and that the same view applies to those who made Democratic victory impossible in 1898-

that the expression of impatience is always foiled by treachery—treachery just at the crucial point, somewhere in our complex system.

When our representative men de clare that the compromise with Mr Hayes in 1877, the action of Mr. Cleveland in 1893, and the fusion with the McKinley "Democrats" in 1898-1900, were wrong, then, perhaps, the ass will prick up his ears again.

HENRY EVANS.

We and in the excellent Wilmington Star, quoted from the "Autobiography of Bishop Capers," the appended acount of a famous Fayetteville negro preacher of the past. It was in his honor that the large and fine brick edifice, the "Evans Chapel," was built. Perhaps the venerable Mr. Whaley and others of the elder Methodists in Fayetteville can add to the very intereating account which Bishop Capers

Following is the article, as in the

Henry Evans, a Negro Genius—Re-l markable Man of Race, Whose Preaching Wrought Such Change Among Slaves That White Men Heard Him Gladly. (Autobiography of Bishop Capers.) The most remarkable man in Fay-

etteville when I went there, and who dled during my stay, was a negro, by the name of Henry Evans. I say the most remarkable in view of his class; and I call him negro with unfeigued respect. He was a negro. That is, he was of that race, without any admix-ture of another. The name simply designates the race, and it is vulgar to regard it with approbrium. I have known and loved and honored not a few negroes in my life, who were probably as pure of heart as Evans, or anybody else. Such were my old friends Castile Selby and John Boquet, of Charleston; Will Campbell and Harry Myrick, of Wilmington; York Cohen, of Savannah, and others I might name. These I might call remarkable for their goodness. But I use the word in a broader sense for Henry Evans, who was confessedly the father of the Methodist church, white and black, in Fayetteville, and the best preacher of his time in that quarter; and he was so remarkable as to have become the greatest curias to have become the greatest curi-osity of the town; insomuch that dis-tinguished visitors hardly felt that they might pass a Sunday in Fayette-ville without hearing him preach. Ev-ans was from Virginia, a aboe maker by trade, and, I think, was born free. He became a Christian and a Method quite young, and was licensed to ach in Virginia. While yet a young i, he determined to remove to Charleston, S. C., thinking that might succeed there at his trade. having reached Fayetteville on hi way to Charleston, and something de way to Charleston, and something de-taining him for a few days, his spirit was stirred at perceiving that the peo-ple of his race in that town were wholly given to profanity and lawless-ness, never hearing preaching of any denomination, and living emphatically without hope and without God in the world. This determined him to stop in Fayetteville; and he began to world. This determined him to stop in Fayetteville; and he began to preach to the negroes, with great ef-fect. The town council interfered, and nothing in his power could prevail with them to permit him to preach. He then withdrew to the sand-hills,

out of town, and held meetings in the woods, changing his appointments from place to place. No law was vio-lated, while the council was effectually eluded; and so the opposition pass-ed into the hands of the mob. These ed Injo the hands of the mob. These he worried out by changing his appointments, so that when they went to work their will upon him he was preaching somewhere else. Meanwhile, whatever the most honest purpose of heart could do, to reconcile his enemies was employed by him for that end. He cluded no one in private, but sought opportunities to ex-plain himself; avowed the purity of his intentions; and even begged to be subjected to the scrutiny, of any sur-veilance that might be thought proper to prove his inoffensiveness; anything, so that he might but be allowed to preach. Happily for him and the cause of religion his honest countenance and earnest pleadings were soon powerfully seconded by the fruits of his labors. One after another beto suspect their servants of attending his preaching, not because they were made worse, but wonder-

be seen, particularly as regarded the lt was not long before the mob was called off by a change in the current of opinion, and Evans was allowed to preach in town. At that time there was not a single church edifice in town, and but one congregation (Presbyterian), who worshiped in what was called the State House, under which was the market; and it was plainly Evans or nobody to preach to the negroes. Now, too, of the mistresses there were not a few, and some masters, who were brought to think that the preaching which had proved so eneficial to their servants might be good for them also; and the famous negro preacher had some whites as blacks to hear him. From these the gracious influence spread to others, and a meeting-house was built, It was frame of wood, weather-boarded only on the outside, without plastering, about fifty feet long by

fully better. The effect on the public morals of the negroes, too, began to

thirty feet wide. Seats, distinctly separated, were first appropriated to the whites, near the pulpit. But Evans had already ecome famous and these seats were insufficient. Indeed, the negroes seemed likely to lose their preacher, negro though he was, while the whites crowded out of their appropriated seats, took possession of those in the rear. Meanwhile Evans had represented to the preacher of Bladen Circuit how things were going, and induced him to take his meeting-house into the circuit, and constitute a church there. And now there was no longer room for the negroes in the house when Evans preached; and for the accommodation of both classes the weatherboards were knocked off and sheds were added to the house on either side; the whites occupying the whole of the original building, and the negroes those sheds as a part of

the same house.

Evans' dwelling was a shed at the pulpit end of the church. And that was the identical state of the case when I was pastor. Often was I in that shed, and much to my edification. I have known not many preachers who appeared more conversant with Scripture than Evans, or whose The ass is patient because he finds conversation was more instructive as 1795-8; Davie for William R. Davie, to the things of God. He seemed always deeply impressed with the reof his position; and not even our old friend Castile was more remarkable for his humble and deferential deportment towards the whites than Evans was. Nor would he allow any partiality of his friends to induce him to vary in the least degree the line of conduct or the bearing which he had prescribed to himself in this respect; never speaking to a white man but with his hat under his arm: never allowing himself to be seated in their houses; and even confining himself to the kind and manner of dress proper for negroes in general, except his plain black coat for the pulpit. The whites are kind to me, and come o hear me preach," he would say; but I belong to my own sort, and must not spoil them." And yet Henry Evans was a Boanerges, and in his duty feared not the face of man.

I have said that he died during my stay in Fayetteville this year, (1810). The death of such a man could not he but triumphant, and his was distinguishingly so. I did not witness it, but was with him just before he died; and as he appeared to me, triumph should express but partially the character of his feelings, as the word imports exultation at a victory, or at most the victory and exultation to gether. It seems to me as if the vicory he had won was no longer an object, but rather as if his spirit, past the contemplation of triumph on earth, were already in communion with heaven. Yet his last breath was drawn in the act of pronouncing 1 Corinthians XV:57: "Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ." It was my practice to hold a meeting with the blacks in the church directly after morning preaching every Sunday. And on the Sunday before his death, during this meeting, the little door between his humble shed and the chancel where stood was opened and the dying man entered for a last farewell to his peo-ple. He was almost too feeble to stand at all, but supporting himself by the railing of the chancel, he said: "I have come to say my last word to you. It is this: None but Christ Three times I have had my life in jeopardy for preaching the gospel to you. Three times I have broken the ice on the edge of the water and swam across the Cape Fear to preach the gospel to you. And now, if my last hour I could trust to that or to any-thing else but Christ crucified, for my salvation, all should be lost and my soul perish forever." A noble testi-mony! Worthy not of Evans only, but St. Paul. His funeral at the church was attended by a greater concourse of persons than had been seen on any funeral occasion before. The whol community appeared to mourn his death, and the universal feeling seemed to be that in honoring the mem

> NAMES OF NORTH CAROLINA COUNTIES.

ory of Henry Evans we were paying a tribute to virtue and religion. He was buried under the chancel of the church of which he had been in so remarkable a manner the founder.

Greensboro Patriot.]
The Patriot believes its readers will be interested in the following concerning the origin of the names of the counties of the State:

them, we would be glad if some sul scriber in each of the countles mor tloned would enlighten us as to the ation of his county's name. English counties—Five of our or

ort, Northampton and Surry. hese except Durham and Surry too heir names from noblemen who bor those titles. Surry in England, I spelt Surrey.

English towns—Nine countles be the names of English towns, thou they are names not directly in hon of these towns, but from nob. who bore those titles. The counties are Camden. Chatham, Craven, Carteret, Edgecombe, (in England Mount Edgecombe), Guilford, Halifax, Richmond and Rockingham. French towns-Beaufort, Granville

and Orange, though these names are taken more directly from the wearers of these territorial titles. German—Brunswick, Mecklenbur and New Hanover, though name really for the wearers of these titles For Royalty-Brunswick, Mecklen

For English Noblemen Fourteen counties, to-wit: Beaufort, Came a hatham, Craven, Carteret, Cumber land, Edgecombe, Granville, Guilford Hallfax, Hertford, Northampton, Rich mond and Rockingham. As above stated, three of these titles were were aken from English counties, from English towns and two French towns.

ourg, New Hanover and Orange.

For other Englishmen-Nine coun ties: Anson for Admiral Anson, Ber tie and Tyrrell for two of the pro rietors, Bladen for Martin Blader one of the commissioners of the cold ny, Onslow for the celebrate 'Speaker Onslow," and Wilkes 'Speaker Onslow, but the notorious John Wilkes, of the "Innius" letters. Hyde, Johnston and Martin for three of the Royalis covernors.

For our Presidents-Four counties Washington, Madison, Jackson and For other distinguished men, no

North Carolinians—Three counties: Clay, Franklin and Randolph. For Generals of the Revolution-Pen countles: Davidson for Gen Wm. Lee Davidson, who fell at Cow an's Ford, Gates for General Heratic Sates, of Saratoga and Camden fame Greene for Gen Nathaniel Greene Lincoln for Gen Benjamin Lincoln Montgomery for the gailant young general who fell at Quebec. Nash fo den, Francis Nash, who fell at Ger mantown, Ruthford for General Griffith Rutherford, Wayne for the nero of Stony Point, Warren for General Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill, and Washington, which

al" countles. For Governors of North Carolina leven countles are named, three for royalist governors: Hyde for Edward Hyde, governor in 1712; Johnston for Gabriel Johnston, who was governo for eighteen years, 1734 to 1752; and Martin for Joshia Martin, the royalist governor 1771 to 1775; and eight counties for governors unde the constitution, towit: Caswell for Richard Caswell, our first Republican Ashe for Samuel

also figures as one of the "president

governor 1771-76 and 1784-87, Burke for Thomas Burke, governor 1781-2; Ashe, governor governor 1798: Alexander for Na thaniel Alexander, Governor 1805-6; Swain for David L. Swain, governo 1832-5; Durham for William A. Dur ham, governor 1845-9, and Vance for Z. B. Vance, governor 1862-5, and again 1876-8.

For other North Carolinians-Twenty-six countles, of which three (as above) were for revolutionary generals, Davidson, Nash and Ruth erford: six for revolutionary colonels Buncombe for Col. Edward But combe: Lenoir for Col. William Le noir: Sampson for John Sampson Stokes for Col. J. Stokes, (after revolution he was United States district judge for North Carolina) Cleveland for Col. Benjamin Cleve land, who fought at King's Mountain and McDowell for Col. Joseph Mc Dowell. Two for j_iges of the United Supreme court, Moore for States Judge Alfred Moore and Iredell for James Iredell. Two countles for state Supreme court judges, Gaston for Judge William Gaston, and Hen-derson for Chief Justice Leonard Henderson. Three counties for prominent North Carolina civilians in the revolutionary period: Harnett for Cornelius Harnett, Person for Thomas Person, and Jones for Willie Jones One county, Macon, for a States senator, Nathaniel Macon, who was also speaker of the United States house of representatives for six years, 1891 to 1896, and the only North Carolinian who has ever filled that post. Two countles were named for speakers of the state house of representative; Stanley for Jahn Stany, of New Berne, and Cabarrus for Stephen Cabarrus, of Edenton. Yancey, is named for peaker of the state senate. Bartlett Yancey. One county, Caldwell, is University, Joseph Caldwell, and an other, Swain, for a governor, who was also president of the University; and

for a president of the State still another, Mitchell, is named a professor, Elisha Mitchell, in the same institution; one county, Foris named for a soldier of the syth. war of 1812, Col. Benjamin Forsyth, killed in Canada; one county, son, for a soldler of the war of 1846, Col. Louis D. Wilson, who died in Mexico; one county, Pender, for a soldier of the war of 1861, General William D. Pender, killed in Virginia; and one county, Haywood, for John Haywood, who was state treasurer for forty years, 1787 to 1827.

So, altogether, counting the post-revolution governors, 34 counties out nent North Carolinians. The discov erer of the western world is remem hered in Columbus county. Only two unis, Union and Transylvania, the later meaning "beyond the woods." Duplin and Rowan are of doubtful nd disputed origin.

Three counties are named ladies: Dare for Virginia Dare, the first white child born in the state: Mecklenburg for Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg, Queen of George III, and Wake for Esther Wake, sister to Governor Tryon's wife.

Two counties are named for one

nan, William Pit, earl of Chatham.

Two others for father and son, Sir John Carterat and his son, who was created earl Granville. Extinct—Geven county names are extinct. Albemarle, Bain and Clar-endon abolished in subdividing; Bute:

of ladies, Wake and Mecklenburg, and nah Ga., with the rank of a captain they were honest enough after naming of Cavalry, and he remained in that a county Glasgow for a patriot to city until it was captured by Sherman. change it for Green when Glasgow defaulted in a public trust.

Polk county was once repealed, but was subsequently re-established. And so ends our list of counties England has the same area as North Carolina with twenty times our population, and has but forty countles New York has about our area and three and a half times our popula-tion and sixty countles. We have subdivided until we have ninety-eight counties, and as our constitution re ulres every county, however small, to have at least one member lower house of legislation, It is said by those who have made the calculation that 500,000 people now send sixty members to the lower house, and 900,000 send the other sixty. Subdivision can hardly go any farther and as the supply of prominent North Carolinians gives no sign of abating we shall have to take to perpetuating their names and fame lownships towns and railroad sta

THE HOUSE OF GOVERNORS.

Norfolk Virginian 1 The Convention of Governors which

s to assemble in Washington this week may doubtless accomplish some results of a beneficial nature by a free interchange of opinion concerning the con trariety of the laws on kindred sub jects in the several states. Great confusion and some absolute harm arises rom_this conflict of statutory prorisions and it ought to be possible for he Governors to aggree on recommen dations to their several legislatures which would bring about a practical degree of uniformity in the enactments elating to quarantine, to divorce, to the regulation of food products and the ike matters where local conditions are not essentially contrary. Efforts in prevention of the adulteration of articles of food were undertaken by the States much in advance of similar steps by the Federal government, but no two codes are alike and most of hem fall short of accord, while some actually conflict with the laws laid down by Congress. One State prohibits what another permits, or allows that which is forbidden under Federal law and so there is disturbance every where in attempts at enforcement while the business public is put at a dis advantage by uncertainty. It has been pointed out that the "dealer or manu acturer who resides in a State where he law is lax obviously possesses an unfair advantage over a competitor who is compelled to conform his pro cesses to a less indulgent rule, and he man who wants to do the right hing may be embarrassed to know pro cisely what is required of him. This is a regrettable state of affairs, and It constitutes a serious obstruction to ommercial progress, as the manufacturer who distributes his product all over the country finds himself con-

for him to comply, as one State may rohibit what another State enjoins o be done. The Philadelphia Inquirer holds that there is but one remedy for this manifest evil and that it is to be sought in State of the Federal Statute covering the subject. But this assumes that in all cases where the laws are in conflict those promulgated from Washing ton are perfect and equally applicable to the various localities to be dealt with. The better way we think would be to have a deputation from Congress sit in council with the Governors to ointly investigate the whole field and determine what changes are desirable n both the National and State pre scriptions. In some States it might be necessary to give the law'a scope and direction not needed in others, and here might be instances where the national requirements did not compre end the remedy for special local con ditions. It must be confessed that oint jurisdiction is productive of con fusion and friction, but we are not pre pared to abandon the whole field of police regulations within the States to he central agency which is overburdened now with duties and responsi-

onted with a diversity of regulation

with which it is simply impracticable

CAPT. A. B. McEACHIN-A DISTIN GUISHED NATIVE OF ROBESON PASSES AWAY AT HIS HOME IN TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

Captain Archibald Bruce McEachin, native of Robeson county, died at is home in Tuscaloosa, Ala., on the 26th ult. He had been in feeble health or several years. The deceased was related to a large number of people n this county, among his relatives in Aumberton being Col. N. A. McLean and Messrs. A. W. and A. T. McLean. The Tuscaloosa Times-Gazette of the 28ult. gives a two column sketch of this distinguished son of Robeson county, from which sketch the following s taken:

"Archibald Bruce McEachin was one of the most brilliant men Alabama has thown. He was a native of North Carolina, a fact of which he was al ways proud, counting that next to his distinguished Scottish lineage. came of the best blood that flowed in Scotland, his ancestors having all come from the Highlands. On the pater nal side he was descended from the McEachins and Grahams and on the maternal side he traced his relation ship through the McQueens and Mc Raes. He came in a direct line from Flora McDonald and Robert Bruce, and a worthy son was he of noble for-

"He was born seventy-one years ago He graduated from the law school of Chief Justice Pearson in North Carolina, after two years of study and comced the practice of law in his native State in 1857. He located in Alabama, at Marion, in 1859 and edited the Marion American during the Bell and Everett campaigns, being at that time an old Whig. He always displayed a great facility in writing and was contributor to different newspapers, having been while but a boy an associate editor of the North Caro-

lina Argus. He raised a company of sharpshooters in January of 1862 enlisting 60 men from Perry, Bibb and Dallas counties, some of them coming from Tuscaloosa. The Secretary of War declined nission the men as sharp shooters and later the company was united with Capt. Hood of Troy and Capt. Mc-Eachin was elected first lieutenant, the company being mustered in Company D(6th Alabama Cavalry, Clanton's Indians—Eleven counties bear Indian names, to wit: Alamance, Alleghany, Catawba, Cherokee, Chowan, Currituck, Palmico, Pasquotank, Yadkin and Watauga. The meaning of some of these words is very beautiful, but as we are not certain of ful, but as we are not certain of the State:

Extinct—Seven county ames are extinct—seven county names are company being musered in Cours's Clanton's gates \$19,800 annually and for 130 children \$28,600 annually. What a saving to the State this would be served on Court Martial and then seven of County are inspector of Quartermaster's accounts. In 1863 he was assigned to duty as Post Quartermaster at Savangular to assign the seven of the seven o

He was promoted to the rank of Major a short time before the fall of Rich-mond but never received his commis-

"He married on January 2nd, 1860 Miss Dora Somerville, a cultured and beautiful representative of a family distinguished in Alabama, and claiming a direct descent from the Wallaces and other noted names in Scottish history. Had he lived just one week longer he and this devoted wife would have celebrated their Golden Anniversary. There survive of this union the following children: Judge James Somerville McEachin, of Hous ton, Tex.; Mrs. Edward St. Balley of Chicago (Miss Helen McEachin); Mrs L. M. Otts of Greensboro, (Miss Dora McEachin); Mrs. Syd Leach of Tuscaloosa (Miss Naneita McEachin), and Archibald Bruce McEachin, also of Tuscaloosa. One other daughter, Mrs. Bernard A. Wood, died several years go. She as Miss Maebelle McEachir was noted all over the State as a ceauty and a woman of great sweetness and nobility of character. The McEachin home in Tuscaloosa has been noted for years as one of the most hospitable and elegant in this sec-

tion of the State, a place where the best social life is centered "Capt. A. B. McEachin is also survived by two sisters, one living at West Point, Miss., and the other in Washington, D. C.

"Capt. McEachin was a man of re narkable intellect. He seemed a born lawyer and it was a pleasure to hear nim conduct a case in the court room He was witty and he was quick in every branch of the law and before jury he was well nigh unsurpassed. "He enjoyed a practice that extend-ed far and yet he had time for some iterary pursuits and he wrote with a happiness of style and a wealth of hu nor and a fund of information that could not be excelled. He established

ous ability until 1888, at which time ie sold it. "He was a member of the Presby erian church and from this sacred house he will be buried this morning the funeral taking place at ten o'

published and edited with conspicu

HEADING OFF BLINDNESS

State Board Seeking to Prevent Infection at Birth.

"A special committee of the New fork Association for the Blind which was appointed to investigate the causes of preventable blindness and to co pperate with physicians in seeking neasures of prevention, has reported hat the State Board of Health has aken steps to insure against the wide spread cause of blindness through inection at birth.

The committee has found that about one-half of all blindness is due to pre ventable causes, and that about onehird of the cases of blindness in children is caused by ophthalmia neonatorum, a preventable infectious disdropped into the eyes of a child at birth is a sufficient preventive of his infection. The use of this antientic has been recommended by the American Medical Association, the committee of the New York Association for the Blind has united with the State Commissioner of Health in enforcing the general use of this pre The State Commissioner of Health will endeavor to provide this solution through local health officers o any physician and midwife apply ing for it.

Birth certificates issued by the State Department now bear the query: "What preventive for ophthalmis neoatorum did you use?" If none If none, state the reason therefor." been enacted that these notifications of birth be returned in thirty-six hours nstead of ten days, as heretofore. It s believed that if a physician or mid vife has failed to use such a prevenlve the reminder on the birth certilcate will in most instances prove ef ective. The above is a clipping taken from

recent issue of the New York Sun. It tells its own story. It shows that the authorities of at least one State are alive to the appalling condition which confronts the commonwealth Nor is New York the only State in which active efforts are being put forth to "head off" one of the most dis tressing calamities which can befall a man being. And to realize that much of this distress can be prevented is loud call to every citizen in the na-There are enrolled the present ses

sion in the North Carolina State school for the Blind and Deaf 268 blind children (besides 100 deaf children). At least one-fourth of these need never have been blind, and would not have been, if proper preventive reme dies had been employed within twenty four hours after the birth of the child Gentle reader, do you realize that there are from sixty-five to ninety children in this school doomed to a life of darkness and a handicap in the race for bread-winning all their dayssome of them to lead the lives of helpless dependents, if not abject paupers? And there are still at least 128 more blind children in the State who have not been enrolled in our school at all. This will make the figures the more appalling-one hunred and thirty blind children North Carolina whose sight might have been preserved with a little care exercised, and almost without expense!

Is it not high time that the legal and medical authorities of our State were taking steps to prevent this conwill not the parents of all infants see to it that immediately after birth the eyes shall be thoroughly washed and then have one drop of the solution of no greater strength than one per cent. of silver nitrate put in each eye not later than twenty-four hours birth? This is a precaution and preventive which, if properly applied, harmless and may prevent your child from becoming blind.

And let every physician and midwife in North Carolina supply himor herself with this preparation and attend to its proper administration in every case. Care should be taken that the solution shall not be stronger than one per cent. There is yet one other phase of this nually to properly teach a blind child and not less than \$20 to clothe him. For ninety blind children this aggregates \$19,800 annually and for 130

There is yet another phase of prenot write fully now. It is in conn tion with hereditary blindness. I had not laid much stress upon this until I read a very learned treatise recently written by Clarence Loeb, A. M., M. D of St. Louis, Mo. He has examine thoroughly and minutely into the his-tory of 1,204 families in all parts of the United States in which one or both parents were blind from one of twelve diseases of the eye. The percentage of blindness in the 4,155 children born in these families varies from 54.8 to 66.4. And to my surprise the percen-tage of blindness in the collateral heredity is greatest, viz., 66.4! Dr. Loeb concludes from the results of his investigations that persons born blind congenital) ought never to marry. He also concludes that persons should not marry into any branch of any family in which there is congental blindness, however remote, since there is more liability to blindness arising from marrying the cousins, uncles, or aunts of congenitally blind persons than from marrying sons or daughters.

JOHN E. RAY. Principal State School for the Blind and Deaf. Raleigh, N. C., January 3, 1910.

CUMBERLAND ITEMS.

Correspondence of the Observer.] Miss Lucila Monroe of Bladen has been visiting several days at Mr. W. H. Butler's.

Miss Dora Bullard of Hope Mills was visiting Mrs. John L. Smith last week and attended Sunday School Jan. 9th.

Mrs. Hollingsworth was visiting friends here last Sunday. Mr. Alex Prevatt attended Union

Springs Baptist Sunday School last Sunday Mr. Al. Barber moved to Mr. Will the Southern Law Journal which he Culbreth's new residence and farm about two miles north of here, and

> at the Bluff vacated by Mr. Barber. Mr. McJones has moved to Hope Mills Mr Clem Powell moved to Hope Mills No. 4 recently. His fingers were nashed in the mill here several weeks

Mr. Sam Jones moved into the house

ago, and we regret to say he has not been able to work since. It is quite amusing to the younger set to see some of the old widowers 'out sporting" occasionally.

Water in the wells and pumps is still very scarce bere, but several good rains have fallen recently.

Miss Mary West returned Saturday from visiting relatives at Holt-Morgan's. The new officers of Union Springs

Bantist Sunday School were elected last Sunday and are as follows: Superintendent and assistant, Mr. Willis Deane and Mr. W. H. Butler; Secrecase occurring at birth. A drop of tary and treasurer, Mr. Louis Batten; a 1 per cent solution of silver nitrate Organist. Miss Mary West. Mr. Butler has been superintending the schools but recomended Mr. Deane as

> Rev. Paul T. Britt preached a good ermon Sunday night from the subject, "Unconscious Influence." John hesitated to enter the tomb of the risen Saviour till Peter entered, and perhaps might never have entered, had he not been influenced by the bold, impulsive Peter. He explained conscious influence as when a lawyer sways a judge and jury or when influence is intentional. He then explained how people unconsciously do good or harm by their influence. He urged all to have a good influence this new year-to read the Bible through this year, to leave off bad habits, and make it the happiest, best and most useful

The new song book, Windows of Heaven, No. 6, were used for the first time in this service. Mr. W. J. Robinson was in Favette

ville Saturday. The Graded School Teachers attend-

ed the County Teachers' Association in the Court House Saturday, and enjoyed it. Miss Allen of the Godwin School read a fine paper on School Discipline. Mrs. L. McDonald of Hope Mills Graded Schools, explained her methods of teaching reading in the primary grade, and we hope it will prove helpful to young teachers, especially, and to all. She has been highly successful and her work is alghly endorsed.

Mrs. John Strickland of Dunn, was burried here Jan. 11. Rev. J. D. Pegram conducted the funeral at the Methodist church. This excellent family formerly lived here, at the Ab. Harrington place, Mrs. Strickland was a daughter of Mr. A. Brewer, deceased, of this community. Mrs. Strickland selected the text for her funeral and the funeral songs.

Her family who attended the funeral were: her husband, Miss Ethel and sons Willie, Roland, John, Percy and Preston. Mr. Strickland was a former school committeeman and good friend of the school, and the school here marched in a body to the church to attend the funeral. I'thel and Preston staid at W. J. Robinson's Tuesday night. This excellent family has numerous friends and relatives

Mr. Albert Wade, the efficient secre tary of the cotton mills, is taking a business course in LaFayette Business College, and goes to Fayetteville daily. Mrs. Albert Wade has been on a vis-

at Siler City, and is expected home today, and will receive a hearty welcome from numerous friends. Mr. John Davis returned from Ral eigh recently, is living at the Bluff

it of about two weeks to her mother

and working at Hope Mills. Mr. E. H. Woodall is a strong advocate of stock law, so is Mr. W. J. Robinson, who says it would benefit him about \$150. Some others oppose it. Others say "I would prefer it, but

wishes," so it is uncertain, it see ow the majority will vote.

DAILY EDITION.

The graded school already has five nore enrolled than it had all of 1908-9, but it ought to be still better. Success to the Daily and Weekly Ob

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