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A uniform system is recommended, applicable to all waterways, under which statistics may be collected, showing the volume and different kinds of traffic carried on the trees and inland channels. This country is declared to be far behind several formation of the several formation in the accuracy. Some negotiated and guaranteed fients and interest collected. es examined, conveyances made.

E. R. MacKETHAN, Att'y.

1800. Small uncleared farm Raleigh

60 acre farm near Wade Sta

House and Lot Person House and Lot New

THE WATERWAYS COMMISSION'S PRELIMINARY REPORT.

The associated press gave the follow

for maintaining existing works, other-

In the general policy of improving treams in waterway systems, the ommission advises that the main

stream be improved first and raised to an adequate stage of efficiency before its tributaries; that preference be giv-

en the lower portions of a stream, and that improvement proceed as a rule from the mouth up.

The most striking instance cited of decrease water borne traffic is that of the Erie canal, though the commission

regards as "quite as striking" the de-crease in traffic on the Mississippi

"In 1880 this canal (Erie) carried between Buffalo and New York," the

report says, "4,608,651 tons or 18 per cent of the total traffic, which in 1906

(the latest year for which statistics are available) the canal carried only 2,

385,491 tons, or 3 per cent of the total

traffic, as against 78,793,315 tons, transported by the New York Central and Eric railways. Not only has the actual traffic on the canal de-

reased nearly 50 per cent since 1880,

but the relative amount carried by the

roads, has fallen off from 18 to 3 per

cent. Likewise, on as important river the Hudson, the local river commerce,

exclusive of what comes through the

Erie canal, has shown a considerable

"On a number of Southern rivers

lakes

that the traffic on the great

has increased enormously. Among what are called the artificial or tem

water-borne traffic, refusal to pro

rate with water lines and better

"Construction of artificial

reight handling facilities.

canal as compared with the two

river and its tributaries.

ng dispatch to yesterday's papers: Almost every section of the country will find subjects of local as well as general interest in the preliminary report of the National Waterways Commission, submitted to Congress today. The report is based upon a com prehensive investigation in this coun try and abroad, and will be followed subsequent report with further mendations. This preliminary report recommends, among other things, a general plan of conservation of water power, with the shaping of projects in the light of future needs of jects in the light of future needs of streams; resort to Federal and State legislation rather than to unnecessary channel improvement merely to en-force reduction of railroad freight

rates, with inhibition on the other hand of manipulation of such rates to freeze out water competition; a uniform system of distribution of cost of waterway improvement between Federal, State and local governments; avoidance of multiplication of ports; restriction of dam construction per ilts; inaugriation of such waterway projects only as can be completed within a reasonable time; a Federal tax on power furnished to consumers; reservation by the government of pow or to alter or repeal power rights.

The commission holds that the Federal government has no proprietary rights or interest in navigable waters.

which would authorize the collection f tolls. It believes that each consen construct a dam should provide that the grantee, whenever to sub-serve navigation interests, must construct and furnish power for a lock raffic development. Such requirements are claimed to be free from egal objections, which might be maintained against a system of tolls.

Power developed at government iams for navigation or irrigation purposes, should be utilized. uately charged for. The commis ion recommends that before the ranting of rights to construct dame any navigable stream, the whole tream, or at least such part as will be affected by the proposed construcion, should be carefully surveyed hat if constitutional authority there or exists, these grants should au

thorize the Secretary of War or other official to regulate the charge for the rapids or comparatively narrow strips of land, as in the cases of the Saulte Ste Marie, Welland and Lachine furnished consumers and should expressly reserve to Congress the right to alter, amend or repeal, canals; or, second, where compara-tively short canals would save a very While not denying the tendency iver improvements to lower railroad ates, the Commission holds it undegreat sailing distance, as in the case the Suez, Panama and Kaiser irable to expend money upon river thannels solely for the effect upon uch rates. The fundamental criterion, if says, should be whether a Wilhelm canals; or, third, where canals from the sea would extend to large cities near the coast, where large communities have become great railway or a waterway, when con tructed or improved, will be a profi reight consumers, as in the cases of the Manchester canal and the Belable investment. Pointing out that gium system. The commission cites many obvious disadvantages of these allways have temporarily reduce canals, says it is conceivable the disadvantages might be lessened some what, but makes no recommendation ower basis until competing nes have been driven out of busi-Improvements not essential to nav-gation should not be undertaken by when a rate is once thus refuced by a railroad it should not be he Federal government, the com DR. E. J. CARSON, permitted to raise it again unless, after hearing by the interestate mission thinks and improvements in rivers and harbors should not be dission or other cometent body, it should be found the such proposed increase rests upon changed conditions other than the

ess of the ownership of these facili-

The commission cannot see its way

clear to recommend a general power

to fix minimum rates, but a majority

of the commission would recommend empowering the Interstate Commerce

allroad rates whenever in its opinion

rates is to destroy waterway com

petition. The general tendency, the ommission points out, has been to

ward lower rates and any general

regulation which would directly or in-directly interfere with this tendency

would probably be injurious rather than otherwise. The subject of the

driving out of water competition ap

Referring to criticisms upon the delay of Congress in the development of water routes the commission points to the fact that the use of the

improved channels in many in-tances has not been commensurate with the expense incurred, and to a lack of progressiveness in providing uitable freight carrying facilities and

failure to provide modern terminal julpment. No Federal improvement ill suffice, the commission insists,

without co-operation of communities and business interests and between

European countries in the accuracy of inland navigation statistics, and the

of inland navigation statistics, and the commission wants to see more extensive information regarding high and low water and average discharge of the streams in order to frame and execute plans for improvement.

The commission is unwilling to recommend such a change as the creation of a board to decide upon the feasibility and desirability of propo-

a for expenditures on rivers and res and pays high tribute to the of the army engineer corps. I es that "without a careful and

se that "without a careful and an amination of proposed imments of the nature now relieve that he added to the complete that he adopted by Congress," and recombe adopted of providing for the completion of any and all prowhich are undertaken, and that such number of projects should unmenced as will be appropriated and completed within a reasonable

rail and water routes.

pears to be the only question which the commission divided.

to be the only question upon

than otherwise.

to prescribe minimum

etition.

ulrements

given that proper wharves, terminals, etc., shall be furnished, on reasonsble charges, by municipal or private limination or decrease of water comnterprise. The most essential s for the rehabilitation The avoiding undue multiplication of vater traffic is asserted to be the esablishment of harmonious relations etween railway and water lines. In useful to the largest number a proper practically every case of water routes the boats are operated, the report Federal and under city and private ppropriations, and measures for the tays, in connection, and in harmony greatest possible protection of propwith railway lines. The commission believes transportation facilities will erty abuting on navigable and he still further promoted by compell-ing joint rates and pro-rating agreenavigable streams with due regard to land benefited. The commission is ents, through bills of lading and unwilling to recommend the conphysical connection between rail and struction of wharves and docks by water agencies, separate warehouses and terminal systems for railroads and waterways being often a waste of capital. Terminal and wharfage charges should be reasonable regard-

the government. The tendency today in Europe, lays, seems to be toward retaining the masonary lock type, unless the conditions of dam location and of poat traffic are exceptional. "While he growth of traffic may eventually demand, with propriety, the thorough regularization or canalization of all vigable waterways," the commis sion holds, "there are always in every country, and especially in the United States, many streams whose water-slopes, water-flow, character o and bed, etc., will render nnks thorough improvement by either

commission

Making harbor improvements

probable quantity and value of

line between work under

nethod too expensive." Summarizing conditions abroad, the ommission says that the average Euopean freight rates on railways paralleling water routes, especially for short distances, are higher than n the United States, 'the European rates for water-borne carriage are as or higher than on railway the United States, where the traffic is likewise large. The gen eral policy of most European countries is tawards waterways improve The population density and railroad mileage per 1,000 population shows the United States is much more adequately furnished with means for Engineer transportation. rallway ng difficulties are, as a rule, less seri ous in Europe, where also sedulous care is taken to protect water-borne traffic from railroad competition.

THE LORDS AND THE COMMONS.

es of letters to his ayadicate of papers on "The English Elections," Mr. F. J. Haskins gives the appended account of the Lords and the Commons:

The Lords. "Down with the lords!" cried the Liberals and Laborites during the par-liamentary campaign. "Down with Socialism!" was the retort of the Conservatives and Unionists. The Lib-erals tried to keep the political battle entered upon this one issue—the Condevoted their energies to cting the public interest to other

ssue in the campaign, however, and is probable that its fate is scaled One of the poculiar features of this peculiar campaign has been that each of the results now. The Liberal cam-balm against the house of lords will end, eventually, in the abolition or reform of that chamber; and the Con-pervative advocacy of tariff reform cannot fail, eventually, to have its effect upon the British fiscal system.

peer than of all the people in Scot-

In 1671, in the reign of Charles II, and immediately after the house of lords and the king had been restored, the commons passed a resolution claiming absolute control over the finances of the nation. This exclu-sive right was never afterwards se-riously disputed until the rejection of the Lloyd-George budget. But until 1832, under the corrupt elections and rotten borough system, the peers ac-tually controlled the house of com-Since the enactment of the eform bill, which was passed against the ferrific opposition of the lords, the two houses have been growing further and further apart. But always until now, the lords have admitted that the commons had the exclusive control over the finances—the sole power of the purse strings. The crown has ad. mitted this, the speech from the throne always addressing the commons sep

ios Stamp Act, said: "The taxes are a vol

theory that the lords had no right o of the peers and the crown to tax is only necessary to clothe it the writ. form of a law. The gift and grant is of the commons alone." In fact, this principle of the constitution ment and a general election. Although the lords made much of this referendum and pleaded its popular been questioned from the ime of Oliver Cromwell until it was found necessary to do something to peal in reply to all charges of un-nstitutional action, they and their pporting party tried to make the prevent the principle of taxation of land values from becoming a part of

lection turn on other issues.
"Down with the lords!" was shouted .In 1893, under the leadreship of Mr. from every atump, was blazoned on every wall was preached from many Gladstone, the commons passed a home rule bill for Ireland. The lords pulpits was reiterated in every Lib-eral newspaper. But it is still true that an Englishman dearly loves a lord, and the campaign did not create one-tenth the excitement along this line that might be expected by a re-

The house of lords is an institution is the last legislative chamber in which membership is held by right of heredity. Every other monarchy on earth has abolished the principle, for although in several European and Asiatic states there is an upper house sposed exclusively of nobles, ye the voting members must be select ted with a view to their personal fit ness for the business of legislation.

The house of lords has, under the decline. The commercial statistics of the army engineers for the section of British form of government, three dis-tinct theoretical functions. The peers river between Coxsacle and the State are, first, a council of advice to dam at Troy show a falling of from 4,045,895 tons in 1898 to 2,945,921 in second, the supreme court of appeal in all legal matters; and third, a branch of the legislature. Their function as a council of advice also, such as the Altamaha, Tombig-bee and Pearl, there has been a marked decline in river traffic." o the crown is mere fiction, that ofhaving been usurped centuries ago by the privy council, which in The report says on the other hand turn lost its power, by gradual stages during the 17th and 18th centuries, to Among the cabinet or ministry, which still retains all the power to advise and porary advantages of the railroads control the sovereign.

interfere in fluancial legislationeted the Lloyd-George budget

ovember by attaching an an

publican American.

over the waterways are those which come from power to acquire steam As the supreme court of appeal, the coat lines or to agree for stifling 622 peers of the house of lords have lelegated their power to four lav ords, and, curiously enough, four are not properly peers at all. The 622 lords not having the necessary legal knowledge, industry or patience adapted to the passage of sea-going ships, according to the commission would be profitable only where, first to attend to this business, it has become customary to appoint great law they would connect navigable waters yers as life peers, their titles not deear each other between which large cending. These law lords sit as the traffic would naturally exist, but for supreme court of the United Kingdom, and have the same relation to the jurisprudence of England that the supreme court of the United States bears to that of America.

Yet there is not a case which comes o this highest court in which any or all of the 622 peers might not sit they were so disposed. All that prevents their packing the suprem court in this manner is precedent and a custom, but it is not so old, nor is it considered so sacred, as that other convention and custom which was disregarded when the lords rejected the

The house of lords consists of three princes of the blood royal, two archbishops, 22 dukes, 23 marquises, 124 earls, 40 viscounts, 24 bishops, 336 barons, all of England. In addition Scotel peers chosen by the whole body of Scottish peers; 28 representative Irish peers chosen in the same manner, and he four legal life peers. a grand total of 622. Of this number not more than 100, at the outside have anything to do with the business of the house on ordinary occasions. The majority of the peers never visit the house at all, unless summoned for some unusual occasion like the coronation of a new sovereign or the rejection of a bill sent up from a Liberal house of commons. When the Conservative party is in power the lords do nothing. The bills from the house pass without question. When the Liberals come into power, the ords awaken to activity and they have managed, in one way and another, to block or mutilate a goodly portion of all Liberal legislation proposed since the reform bill of 1832.

Only three peers may constitute a quorum of the house of lords, and less than 20 have more than once negatived the work of the commons with out consideration or argument. In one instance the representatives both parties from Scotland were supporting a bill which applied only to Scotland. It passed the house of commons unanimously and was unaninously rejected by the house of lords, 17 peers being present, because, as one of the leaders said we had rather have the word of one Scotch

arately when disc ussing revenue and lisbursements of funds.

That the sudden use of this moribund power was revolutionary is proved by the fact that it was generally considered an impossibility. Less than 18 months ago, in the commons, Mr. Balfour, who led the campaign for the lords, said: "We all know that the pow-er of the house of lords is limited by the fact that it cannot touch these money bills which, if it could deal with, no doubt, it could bring the whole executive machinery of the country to a pre-eminent Conservative leader said in 1894: "The house of lords takes and in 1894: The noise of total cases on the most important part of the annual constant business of every legislative body—viz., the provision of funds by which the public service is to be carried on, and the determination of the manner in which these services are nner in which these services are

the British system of taxation.

sent out a wild alarm and many peers who never before had seen the inside of the chamber attended to vote against the bill, which was rejected by a vote of 419 to 41. Since that time the lords have rejected and amended many bills sent up from Liberal commons never those from the Conservative

Then came this much discussed Lloyd-George budget. Another alarm was sounded, and the "wild peers," as they are called, trooped in. Many of these backwoodsmen peers, who hold the right to vote in a legislative assembly by virtue of birth, had never pefore taken their seats, and dozens of them did not know how the division, process of voting, was conducted the budget was rejected by a vote of 350 to 75. Even then there were 197 lords not present or not voting. When the Conservative party at

empted to place the emphasis upon other questions, it did not shrink from of defending the lords, des its task pite the old speeches of Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain and other leaders which were so widely quoted by the Liberals. One of the leaflets circulated by the National Union of Con servative associations said: "Why not abolish the house of commons be cause it often vetoes the legislation of the house of lords? The house of lords has the older standing, the great er intellect, and, above all, the free dom to consider questions on their own merits alone, which the house of commons, subject as it is to electoral caprice, can never have." That hundreds of thousands of copies of this leaflet were distributed broadcas throughout the kingdom is proof suficient that the Englishman still deary loves a lord. Nevertheless, a great nany Englishmen are thoroughly in earnest when they cry: "Down with

The Commons.

the lords!

It is peculiarly an English anomaly that the British parliament should consist of one chamber which is the last on earth to recognize a hereditary right to legislate, and another champer which is the most truly responable to public opinion of all the leg islatures in the world. The house of commons is not an ideally democratic nstitution, but it is most sensitive to he public will and it is chosen under conditions of poltical purity not approached in any other country.

The suffrage in England is not what Americans would consider democratic since a complicated system of property qualifications, varying in different sections, is imposed; and since land holders may vote in every constituency where they own The limited suffrage which shuts out the very poor and the plural suffrage which gives the rich many votes, as well as the fact that the constituencies are arranged without due regard to population, constitute the chief faults of the British parliamentary electoral system.

But the corruption and indecent politics which disgraces the elections in many other countries, and in many parts of the United States, is almost entirely unknown here. This purity of elections is secured by what is known as the corrupt practices act, an outgrowth of the reform bill of 1832, which was placed on the statute books in 1883 and which has been made even more strigent by subsequent amend-ments. The machinery by which the British house of commons is elected differs altogether from the political and electoral machinery of the United States, but the means taken to prevent corruption might be employed even in America

The 670 members of the house of commons are elected from constituencies of various populations counties, boroughs, cities and universities When a parliament dissolves by lim itation at the expiration of seven ears, or when a dissolution is brough about by the death of the sovereign some extraordinary politica crisis in which an "appeal to the coun try" forces an election, the queer mix ture of ancient usage and modern methods composing the British elec ion system is set to work.

The king issues a proclamation on the day the ministry tells him to do so; ordering writs for the election a new parliament and fixing a day for the meeting of the new legislature. All the essentials are attended to by the ministry, but the proclamation declares solemnly that the king has decided he needs a new parliament, that he has managed the whole business on his own volition. When this proc amation is signed, writs are immedi ately dispatched to the sheriffs, mayors and returning officers who are to hold the elections in the various Candidates have been actively en gaged in the campaign for several

weeks, usually , when the writs are issued, but they are technically known only as "prospective candidates." A member of parliament does not have to live in the constituency epresents, and, indeed, the majority of the members "sit" for some district where they do not reside. Neverthe less, there is more and more talk about "carpetbaggers" in England all the time, that phrase having been bor-rowed from America. The political party organization in the United States, by which precinct committees build up to the all-powerful state and national committee, is wholly un-known here. English politicians have nothing but scorn for the American system, which, they say, binds the local committee as a slave to the nation al organizations. Yet in England the local committees ask the national committee to select a candidate for them! Imagine the Democratic congressiona

is what the English politicians call lo-cal freedom of party action. When the writs are issued each sheriff of a county, mayor of a borough or returning officer of a division, appoints a day for nominations and another day for polling. This may be

20 days from the time of the writ. Each candidate and eight assentors, all ten of whor must be registered voters in the constituency. On the day of the nomina tions, a meeting is held, attended by the candidates. The sheriff or return-ing officer asks for nominations. If only one name is presented, and the nomination is in proper form, sheriff declares that nominee to the duly elected a member of parliament. In this fashion Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, being unopposed, was elected the first member of the new parliament

which will sit on February 15. But if there is more than one can-idate the sheriff asks for a show of hands, and then the candidates mand a poll. The poll is ordered for the day previously agreed upon nounced. Within one hour after the announced. posit with the sheriff a sum, varying rom \$500 to \$5,000, according to the size of the constituency, to secure the payment of the expenses of holding the All the expenses must be ection. paid by the candidates on a bill pre sented by the sheriff or other returnng officer. On the day these nomina tions are made the political party com mittees suspend activities and by for mal resolution declare themselves non existant. After the election they are reorganized.

But the successful candidate's seat s not assured. He is elected and may take his seat, but if every provision of the corrupt practices act has not een met, then a petilon may be sart ed wherein a number of electors may allege violations of the act. If the ellegations are substantiated, rember is unseated and is rendered neapable of holding any office for the term of seven years, and he may

be further fined or punished. The corrupt practice act limits the amount of money a candidate may spend in his campaign, limits specifically the things for which this mone may be spent, and makes the candidate responsible not only for his own acts, but for those of his agents and supporters. Each candidate under the aw is required to appoint an election agent, and all campaign expenses must be paid through this agency. Expenses may range from \$1,750 to \$9,000 according to the population and area of the constituency.

All claims for election expenses mu e submitted to the candidate within 14 days after the election, all such claims as allowed by a court must be paid within 28 days, and full and comolete public returns must be made within 35 days. The failure to meet any of these requirements makes the lection void. The candidate is respon sible for his duly appointed agent and for all other supporters who may be working in his behalf as bona fide agents, whether with or without the

mowledge of the candidate. Any bribery by any agent, voids the election, and bribery is defined as the giving, or promising to give, whether the promise is kept or broken, any money, or any thing worth money, or any treat of food or drink, or any employment or promise of employment or any pay for loss of time while voting. Thus a supporter of a candidate may, without the candidate's knowledge and against his express orders, reat another man to in exchange for a yote. This act would vold the election and unseat the member. Employers are prohibited under neavy penalties, from influencing the votes of their employes, and the beneficiary of such undue influence loses his seat.

This law, of course, is not obeyed in the letter, but it is a constant reminder to candidates and their agents to be very, very careful. The law prohibits the hiring of bands of music, and therefore English political speakings are without the inspiration of brass music. The law prohibits the purchase or giving away of badges of distinction. An enthusiastic party man at a recent election printed, at his own expense, some cards to be worn in hats, bearing the name of the party candidate for Parliament. The expense altogether was \$10 and the candidate knew nothing about it. But the law had been broken in his behalf, and he lost his seat in Parliament.

Election expenses incurred by the party for party purposes and not in the interest of any particular candidate do not come under the law. A great deal of money is spent in this way, and there is some corruption. A district may be flooded with free beer and free coal, as is often done in London, by "charitable organizations" with political intent. The result of all this machinery is

that the house of commons is elected by a system so nearly free from corruption that no taint lies on the title of the house to represent the will of the electors. Cumbersome as it is, it is a far better election system than any other that has been devised for the maintenance of the purity and dignity of the ballot. The house of commons comes to London as the voice of the people

Foley's Kidney Remedy will cure any case of kidney or bladder trouble that is not beyond the reach of medicine. It invigorates the entire system and strengthens the kidneys so they eliminate the impurities from the plood. Backache, rheumatism, kidney and bladder troubles are all cured by this great medicine. Commence taking at once and avoid Bright's Disease and Diabetes. Souders' Pharmacy.

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SALMAGUNDI'S COMMENTS. Cameron, N. C., Jan. 17, 1910,

Dear Old Observer:
"Don't Weep at the Ice House," by
C. W. Post, and published in many papers is good reading, for all concern-ed excepting it stops short of the mark, and commences, not at the beginning. In the beginning God created the Heavens and the Earth, and all that is in them. In ignorance of the beginning corner the surveyor is a lost mariner, with all his instruments. Solomon and Hiram were capitalists, organized a secret order to carry on some business unbeknown to the common people. That order is said to be in operation today, expanding, endeavoring to compass the earth, and is now making signals to Mars. It is probably responsible for more human suffering and bloodshed than all other human agencies combined, all subse quent secret orders were framed for the purpose of combatting the influence of former organizations Each and every one of them in contempt of the Gelden Rule. Notwithstanding this lamentable fact, many of our modern oliticians and so-called ministers of the gospel are honored members of

> so-called business men; captains of in 25 and 50c. Bottles. dustry in watered stocks rated at 2 to 10 hundred millions, but on tax lists show only 1 to 5 millions. Oh consistency, thou art a jewel, But little worn. The god of the grafter littles up when it comes to lending to the Lord; PHONE 1

many of these secret orders, and also

namely: providing for the poor. The Devil wanted an appropriation for ar mies and navies in Heaven, for which he was pitched headlong down and out In these lower regions his trade is more lucrative and he is still striving for kingdoms to bestow upon those who worship at his shrine. The doctrine of force is the only law he recognizes. Peace on earth, good will to mankind would mean banishment to him on earth. It did in Heaven in tribulation he awaits the inexorable law of nature, (the rewards of the deeds he has committed). Justice is the same, yesterday, today and forever. He believes and trembles as time flies. In ancient Cain he groaned, my punishment is greater than I can bear; hence he was marked lest justice should be cut short, and on the brink of despair he is a hero. Monuments are being reared to commemor ate deeds of bloodshed. His pathway was strewed with the wrecks of nations. The wall of widows and orphans made the night hideous, and the days miserable. But he was a hero. Hurrah for Hanibal, Alexander, Ceaser, Bonaparte, and Rome-once Misress of the world. Capt. General Weyler, has just completed 4 volumes in vindication of his course. Read 'em. As ever.

SALMAGUNDI. CUMBERLAND'S CANDIDATE FOR

Fayetteville, Jan. 26th.

CONGRESS

That Mr. Cook is worthy and com

petent no one can doubt; that he has

rendered service of great value to

the party in the county, district and

State, all admit. As Presidential elec-

tor in 1908, he canvassed the district

Democrats in every county who know

hood, kindly of heart, fearless and de-

termined, when he thinks the occa

slon demands it, popular with the peo-

ple, he will make an ideal candidate

The farmers would have a good

friend in him, as he fully realizes that

successful agriculture is the basis of

all enduring prosperity, and he is

broad enough in views and informa

tion to faithfully and honestly repre

sent all the people, and we think has

the tact and experience which will en-

able him to accomplish much for the

Let's give him a solid and enthu-

iastic support, fellow Democrats, and

let's stand by him until he is nominat-

If your stomach, Heart or Kidneys

re weak, try at least, a few doses only

of Dr. Shoop's Restorative. In five or

ten days only, the result will surprise

you. A few cents will cover the cost.

And here is why help comes so quick-

ly. Dr. Shoop's Restorative goes di-

rectly to the weak and failing nerves.

Each organ has its own controlling

depending organs must of necessity

falter. This plain, yet vital truth,

clearly tells why Dr. Shoop's Restora-

ive is so universally successfu'. Its

uccess is leading druggists every

where to give it universal preference

it is the natural remedy for indiges

tion, dyspepsia, heartburn, bad breath, sick headache, torpid liver, biliousness

and habitual constipation. Foley's

Orino Laxitive sweetens the stomach

and breath, and tones up the entire

The tender leaves of a harmless

lung-healing mountainous shrub, give to Dr. Shoop's Cough Remedy, its mar-

velous curative properties. Tight, tickling, or distressing coughs, quickly yield to the healing, soothing action

Tight.

system. Souders' Pharmacy.

No! Be your own judge!

When these nerves fail, the

W.

people whom he would represent.

for the party.

nerve.

dedberry's Son.

ored.

Will Cure A Cold Mr. Editor: It is generally understood that our in ONE NIGHT. good countyman, Hon. H. L. Cook will be in the race for the Congressional nomination in the sixth district, and I want to suggest to the Democrats

A. J. COOK & CO. the county to line un for him, and I believe that with a pull together, he will be nominated and our county hon-

Druggists And Pharmacists Next P. O. 'Phone 141.

he Drug Store on the Square

at his own expense and time, and many A. D. S. of his good work believe that he is entitled to the nomination. It seems Cold AND Grippe to be a precedent to promote the elector by nomination for Congress-it is a very good precedent, and especially Tablets where the candidate is able and worthy. In the flush of a vigorous man-

Relieves a cold in a single day. PRICE 25 CENTS.

MacKethan & Co

126 Years

continued success

Agents for Cut Flowers.

in the seed business Landreth's Pedigree

Seeds complete, fresh stock just received by

SOUDERS' PHARMACY

PERRY

test will surely tell. Sold by B. E. IF YOU WANT PURE DRUGS. For indigestion and all stomach troubles take Foley's Orino Laxative

skillfully compounded, and at the same time save money. Experience in buying has taught us how to pro tect our customers. We carry ever thing carried by first-class druggis

GIVE US A CHANCE TO PROV THIS TO YOU.

Perry's Drug Stor P. S .- OUR ELECTRIC PAIN KIL yield to the healing, soothing action of this splendid prescription—Dr. Shoop's Cough Remedy. And it is so safe and good for children, as well. Containing no opium, chloroform, or other harmful drugs, mothers should in safety always demand Dr. Shoop's. If other remedies are offered, tell them No! He your own judge! Sold by B. EN is a sure shot to all pains, es ially Rheumatic pains.

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