Review of Reviews.]

The city of Los Angeles, Cal., is carrying out a combined water supply, irrigation and power project, which the Water Board of that city character. It is so to providing a municipal water supply ever undertaken by a city." It embraces the construction of 240 miles of acqueduct at a cost of \$24,500,000 Mr. Burt A. Heinly contributes to the Engineering Magazine an interesting account of the plan of construction, and purpose of the acqueduct, in a note to which the editors of that publication state that, while it is their "strong belief that it is not one of the functions of government whether State or municipal," to undertake projects of the kind (if private funds are available), the Los Angeles scheme "appears to be acqueded and account of the Los Angeles scheme "appears to be acqueded scheme "appears to b Clark, Dr. Franklin S. 20.00 merce, Chamber of 25.00 Carolina Groc. Co. 5.00 able), the Los Angeles scheme "appears to be an exceptional instance, owing its extraordinary success to an exceptional personality." The editors say further than they believe "that to the man, rather than to the system, the admirable results achieved must be attributed and that they describe the stripings of the striping of the Cook, H. L. 10.00 Cumberland, County of 200.09 attributed, and that they deserve publicity as a model and standard to be striven for elsewhere." The man referred to is Mr. William Mulholland, tteville Ice & Mfg. Co. .. 20.60 Paretteville, City of 200,00

Cooper, Sol. W.

fillneton, J. O.

Polb, Mike

lesen, W. J. ... 10,00

Tale, H. J. 116.00

rin Pine Turpentine Co .. 20.00

made impossible by the tremendous difficulties to be overcome. Today 3,000 men toiling in tae heat of the Mojave Desert, the panting and puffing of a dozen steam shovels and the clank and clug and whirr of tunnel machinery are evidences that the chimera of five years ago it is at the present moment very much of a real-time. Spirits, wises, and mait liquors as whole made their highest record than 19 million in 1998 and 12 14 million in 1998 Distilled spirits have insent moment very much of a real-time.

tance the route lies through an "absolute desert which offers no food for man or beast, and little, if any, water."

For 69 miles the survey runs through a mountainous district, 200 to 1,200 ipos, 121 1-3 million pounds valued at 5 1-2 million deliars; in 1907 86 1-2 million pounds, valued at 5 million and in 10 ipos, 121 1-3 million deliars; in 1907 86 1-2 million pounds valued at 12 million deliars; in 1907 86 1-2 million and in 10 ipos, 121 1-3 million deliars; in 1908. buttes, needle peaks and canyons sear-ed by volcanic fires and carved deeply by storms of sand and rain. For by storms of sand and rain. For five miles the way leads beneath the Coast Range Mountains. Before the city's engineers began their work the stage coach of the days of '49 and the saddle horse formed the only means of conveyance and communication.

To obtain possession of the required water the city purchased 146 square miles of territory in the valley through which the Owens river flows; and the work has now been two years under the city purchased 146 square miles of territory in the valley through which the Owens river flows; and the distilled spirits, 5-14 million dollars, work has now been two years under the city purchased 146 square miles of the bureau of Statistics of the Depart the bureau of Statistics of the Depart of Commerce and Labor, the ment of Commerce and Labor, the ment

work has now been two years under way. Of a projected steam railroad 8 million dollars, or 135 per cent. The average import prices of the miles are in operation; more than 100 miles of well-ballasted road, some of fluctuations during the decade. Of miles of well-ballasted road, some of it blasted out of solid rock, have been built, and 90 miles of pipe lines have been laid to insure an adequate supply of pure water wherever the aqueduct forces are engaged. To save the manufacturer's profits on cement, of coffee has large-sead from 63.9 cents per gallon to 47.6 cents. On the other hand, the import price of coffee has large-sead from 64.6 cents. acturer's profits on cement, of 1,180,000 barrels will be required a city has gone into the cement per pound in 1899 to 7.6 cents in 1909; of distilled spirits, from \$1.37 per municipal cement mill in the municipal cement mill in 1809 to 7.6 cents in 1909; of distilled spirits, from \$1.37 per mill a capacity of 1,000 bar.

314.42 per dozen quarts to \$16.35, and that of tea from 12.5 cents per pound that of tea from 12.5 cents in 1909; of distilled spirits, from \$1.870 per mill of the from 1.8 cents in 1909; of distilled spirits, from \$1.870 per mill of the from 1.8 cents in 1909; of distilled spirits, from \$1.870 per mill of the from 1.8 cents in 1909; of distilled spirits, from \$1.870 per mill of the from 1.8 cents in 1909; of distilled spirits, from \$1.870 per mill of the from 1.8 cents in 1909; of distilled spirits, from \$1.870 per mill of the from 1.8 cents in 1909; of distilled spirits, from \$1.870 per mill of the from 1.8 cents in 1909; of distilled spirits, from \$1.870 per mill of the from 1.8 cents in 1909; of distilled spirits, from \$1.870 per mill of the from 1.8 cents in 1909; of distilled spirits, from \$1.870 per mill of the from 1.8 cents in 1909; of distilled spirits, from \$1.870 per mill of the from 1.8 cents in 1909; of distilled spirits, from \$1.870 per mill of the from 1.8 cents in 1909; of distilled spirits, from \$1.870 per mill of the from 1.8 cents in 1909; of distilled spirits, from \$1.870 per mill of the from 1.8 cents in 1909; of distilled spirits, from \$1.870 per mill of the from 1.8 cents in 1909; of distilled spirits, from \$1.870 per mill of the from 1.8 cents in 1909; of distilled spirits, from \$1.870 per mill of the from 1.8 cents in 1909; of distilled spirits, from \$1.870 per mill of the from 1.8 cents in 1909; of distilled spirits, from \$1.870 per mill of the from 1.8 cents in 1909; of distilled spirits, from \$1.870 per mill of the from 1.8 cents in 1909; of distille ed, the city has gone into the cement "only municipal cement mill in the world," with a capacity of 1,000 barthe various camps with the aqueduct in 1899 to .o.8 cents in 1909. headquarters in Los Angeles. 3,000 to 5,000 men are employed on the housed and and Europe most of the wines and liwell fed and are watched over by a quors imported into the United States corps of physicians." Mr. Heinly gives In 1909 Brazil furnished 81 per cen

the following particulars concerning of the coffee imports; Central America aqueduct system: "Five large reservoirs are to be con. and the East Indies less than 10 per structed, one 35 miles above the in-take to impound flood waters, another 60 miles below the intake for clarifying and storing the seasonal discharge a third at the foot of the Coast Range in the Antelope Valley for regulation when the power plants are in operation, and two in the San Fernando Valey for impounding and distribution purposes. This system of reservoirs will have an aggregate capacity of 376,256,000,000 gallons * * * The first 22 miles is a canal 50 feet wide and 10 feet deep. The size and shape for the remaining distances are determi ed by the natural conditions * * * The average size is 12 feet wide and 10 feet deep, of monolithic concrete con truction, covered for the major disance with slightly curved top of reinforced concrete heavily girded. There ment-lined conduit, 29 miles of tunnels through rock and earth, 14 miles of steel syphons, 8 to 10 feet in diameter and 2 miles of flumes. * * * The elevation at the intake is 3,800 feet at Los Angeles less than 300 feet. Th water may therefore be carried by a gravity flow the entire distance points where it is to be used for irrigation or domestic purposes."

To meet the cost, the city of Los

elf at \$88 per capita. The city was called upon to defend in the courts its right to do its own work. As the daily capacity of the conduit s to be 280,000,000 gallons, and the domestic consumption of the city is only 35,000,000 a large quantity will he available for irrigation purposes and for the supply of cities in the immediate vicinity of Los Ange late set for the completion of the aqu

SENATOR OVERMAN'S POOR MAN'S BILL

Senator Overman's bill allowing a poor man to prosecute write of error and appeals from the circuit and district courts of the United States to the court of appeals without giving date bond and being required to advance fees or pay cost passed the Senate today. This bill was debated at some length last week, there being some opposition to it, but it passed this afternoon without serious opposition. Heretofore plaintiffs by making the der every assistance possible in the se-lection of additional areas for field

proper affidavits were allo trial courts of the United States, but were not allowed to prose cute writs of error and appeals. This bill, it is said, will pass the House and become a law,

IMPORTS OF COFFEE, TEA AND OTHER BEVERAGES INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Tes, coffee and cacao imports int the United States in 1909 amounted to 117 million dollars, against 73 mil to 117 million dollars, against 73 million dollars in 1899. Tea imports in 1999 amounted to 16
1-2 million dollars, against 11 million in 1899; coffee imports 86
1-2 million, against 56 million in 1899; and cacao imports, 14 million, against 6 million dollars in 1899. The quantities imported in 1899 were tea 164 titles imported in 1900 were: tea, 104 1-2 million pounds, against 87 1-2 mil lion in 1899; coffee, 1,140 million, ag-ainst 878 million in 1899, and cocca, crude 121 1-3 million pounds, against 28 3-8 million in 1899. This figure of 14 million dollars of cacao imports in-cludes all material brought in under the general tariff classification of "colarge proportion of the tes, coffee and cacao and its products imported into the country is for use in the preparation of beverages and to these may be added other imports or beverages in 1909; wines, 14 24 million dollars, against 7 million in 1899 spirits, 8 34 million, against 2 1-2 million in 1899; malt fluors, 3 1-3 million, against 1 1-2 million against 1 1-2 millio

mait inquers, 3 1-3 million, against 1 12 million, against 1 12 million in 1899; ginger ale \$383,358, against \$208,957 in 1899 and mineral waters, 1 1-8 million, against 1 million dollars in 1899, making a grand total for tea, coffee, cacao and is products, wines, apirits, mait liquors, mineral waters, and ginger ale, of 145 million dollars, against 86 million in 1899.

ser ale, of 145 million dollars, against S6 million in 1899. Coffee showed in 1909 an importation of 1,140 million pounds, against 1,113 million in 1904, 1,072 million in 1901 and 878 million in 1899. Its value S6 1-2 million dollars is alightly less than that for 1904, 87 1-2 million. Spiritz, wises, and mait liquous as

ion in 1899. Distilled spirits have in-reased from 2 1-2 million dollars in 1899 to 8 3-4 million in 1999; wines.

If there be a natural earthly paradice in the western homisphere it is Nicaragua, the turbulent Ceutral American regua, the turbulent Ceutral American republic, which is now the center of widespread public interest owing to her troubles with the United States. Nicaragus is a tand which needs only a stable and just government to make it a mest desirable place of residence. It is a land of purple bills and fertile valleys. Over all is spread a mantle of perpetual green. Cold and hunger are unknown there. Even the dread fevers that inrik in the missmas of the tropical jungles by before the

ng if he does not wish to. For six oug months each year the land is athed in sunshine. During the other six months the mornings are clear, but about midday the clouds gather and he rain roars down. But the next day always dawns bright and smiling.

Cursed by Despotic Rule. Nicaragua was long ago named "Ma-somet's Paradise." By nature it de-serves its name, but one political despot after another, careless of hu-man life, has kept the country em-broiled almost continually in civil war ever since the days when the people revolted against the Spanish viceroys, sent them back across the water and declared their "republic." The Span-iard enslaved them, but it is a ques-tion whether the common people fared any worse in those days than they ended to be of their own choosing. So

been a paradise accursed.

As nearly as can be guessed, the oppulation of this Central American State is less than 600,000. If it were not nen who aspire to the control of the tentedly dream the years away. The mass of people have no traditions of the past and no ambitions for the future. A hammock in ...e shade when the sun shines, a thached roof when it rains, food that may be had for the gathering, and clothing avenue. pathering and clothing enough to make only a consession to the claims of decency, is all that they want. Yet aya's "election" in 1893 there was ar asurrection or revolution every 12 weeks on the average. In each one of these there was some fighting. Often only a few natives would be killed; oc asionally there would be many. oldiers were all conscripts and had to fight whether they wanted to or not.
If they did not show the proper spirit
their officers shot them down. If they
were taken prisoners by the other side hey were drafted into that army so is was a fatal business for them no natter who won.

America supplies the bulk of the

coffee and cacao, Asia most of the tea.

cent. Of the cacao imports of, 1909

the British West Indies supplied 20 per cent; other West Indies, 14 1-2 per

cent; Brazil, 14 per cent; other South

America, 20 1-2 per cent; Portugal, 13 per cent; and the East Indies direct,

l per cent. Japan furnished 42 per cent of the year's imports of tea, China

11 3-4. Of the imports of distilled

spirits, 34 per cent came from the United Kingdom, and 29 per cent from France, and 9 per cent from Canada.

Nearly all the imported champagne (96 per cent) came from France and

but 4 per cent from other European

countries. Of the still wines imported

into the United States, Germany is credited with 25 per cent, France 24

per cent, Itally 23 3-4 per cent, other

Surope 21 per cent and Japan 5 per

Of coffee, the United States is the

world's largest consumer, Germany, Netherlands, France, Belgium, and

Austria-Hungary being next in the order named. Of tea, the United King-

dom is the world's largest consumer.

Russia being second in rank, the Uni

ted States third, and Australia and Ca-

The per capita consumption of coffee

n the United States is steadily in

reasing, while that of tea remains al-

nost stationary. In 1889 the consump-

ion of cuffee was 9.16 pounds

apita, and in 1969, 11.74 pounds.

ame as that of twenty years ago.

S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICUL

TURE, BUREAU OF SOILS.

Washington, D. C. Feb. 14.-A con-

niture, and Mr. W. E. Hearn, of the

Agriculture, who has charge of the co-

operative soil survey work in the State of North Carolina. Mr. Hearn will proceed to Raleigh at an early

gore the location of additional field

the soll survey to exist in the differ-ent portions of Norta Carolina. The

soil conditions in various countles will

be discussed and Mr. Hearn will ren-

experiments with different classes of

fertilizers in the production of the most important staple crops produced

in the different sections of the State Soon after the first of March the

soil survey work will be resumed in Meckklenburg and Granville counties,

North Carolina, and it is anticipated that the field work of the soil surveys

of these two areas will be completed

about July 1st.
Arrangements have been made

whereby it is anticipated that an additional party will be placed in North

Carolna after the 1st of July, and through this arrangement two or three additional counties can be begun about

that date. It is probable that one of the parties will be assigned to Cab-

arras county and that one of the other parties will be located in the

eastern central portion of the State.
With the additional facilities it is

probable that about 3,000 square miles

can be covered by the zoil survey work during 1910.

EVERGREEN NOTES

The public school at Evergreen, which is being taught by Miss Mary

Page, will close February 25th. The Sunday School which was or-

ganized in December, is flourishing and the interest in the work has not died during the cold winter days.

The Ladies' Missionary Society of the Ladies' Missionary Society of the Ladies' Missionary Books and Workships and Wor

and expects to give an entertainment at the church on Saturday night Feb

a nice little pounding at Mr. D. R. Grahams' the fourth Saturday night

Mr. D. R. Graham went out hunti

for a short time one afternoon re-cently and brought in two mice wild

Miss Mary Page went to Stedman Saturday and spent the night with her sleter, Mrs. W. H. Ringgold. Mrs. Hosea Graham and Miss Mary

Page expect to visit Mrs. C. B. Pate of Salemburg Saturday and Sunday.

SOMETHING ABOUT NICARAGUA.

A description of Nicaragus, its pe-

by one of the syndicate writers, will

be interesting now:

xperiments upon the most important

oll types which have been shown by

in order to discuss with Dr. Kil-

From John R. Bowie.

ada also important consumers

per cent, and the United Kingd

How Zelaya Reached power President Zelaya, "election" in 1893 me about in this way: He was com ander-in-chief of the army and had een sent out to subdue the quarterly attempt at revolution. Returning vic torious he appeared before the President and his cabinet ministers to re ceive their thanks. He strode in, with sword in hand and dressed in his full regimentals. The President beg formally express his gratitude ntals. The President began to elaya interrupted him.

"What I have done was for Nicaragua and not for you," said Zelaya.
"The army desires it and upon your nmediate resignation, Mr. President new election will be held." A new election was celd: Zelaya was lected and the curse of his rule hangs

Whoever is in power rules by fea across the border in some neighboring State, because the government has-atelegraphs, telephones, postal service 1889 the per capita consumption of tea in the United States was 1.29 and the newspapers absolutely under control. If any conspirator is caught the most diabolical ingenuity is somepounds, and in 1909, 1.29 pounds, the times brought to bear in torturing him to death. News of this rarely reaches the outside world unless the man is a foreigner, which is not often. The story of how So-and-So was done death is whispered among his friends. Sometimes a living pris has been torn asunder by galloping horses harnessed to his limbs. Someference has been arranged between Dr. B. W. Kilgore, Chemist of the times he has been bound in green hide North Carolina Department of Agrihides shrink quickly, dry and slowly Bureau of Solis, U. S. Department of

rush him to death. Its Chief Cities. cities of Nicaragua are inconse qential. The principal seaport on the eastern side of Nicaragua is Greytown. whose harbor, once ample and safe, is now filled with mud until it is only a shallow lagoon. The few thousand per ple who dwell in it are chiefly native Nicaraguans and Mosquito Indians, with a few foreign merchants.

Half way between Greytown and Lake Nicaragua is Castillo, on the continental divide. Incre is an old Spanish fort from which the place is named. Its one street runs along the river bank. All the houses drain into the stream and the result is a slimy offensive thoroughfare encumbered with pigs, chickens and naked child-

Lake Nicaragua is connected with Lake Managua by the river Tipitapa. At the western end of the lake is the On the southern shore of the lake of the same name is Managua, the capital

of Nicaragua. It has a population of about 10,000 and is substantially built for that part of the world. It is the terminus of the railroad that runs thence to Granada, at the western end of Lake Nicaragua. There is also a street car line. The equipment consists street car line. The equipment consists of one prehistoiric car, one horse and one driver. It runs every little while. A favorite amusement of the disgusted and drunken Angio-Saxon is to charter this car for an entire day ,lock himself in it, and ride about, making stops occasionally to sleep or to have fresh drinks brought from convenient vantinas along the two-mile line. Corinto, the harbor on the west coast is built on a sandy island and is squalid and straggling. Granada, on the westand straggling. Granada, on the west-ern abore of Lake Nicaragua is a town of one-storied adobe houses.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12.—There has been a luil all the week in the Ballinger investigation, but the investigation will be resumed in a few days with vigor and matter of importance and it is said, of a sensational character will be spread before the people. There is no doubt but there was a deep laid plot to secure mineral and coal lands of aimost inestimable value by the Guggenheims, one of whom, as it is well known, is in the Senate of the United States from Colorado. That mere wealth without education, learning, statesmanship, reputation or public service can secure a place in the highest legislative body in this hemisphere, has made many doubt the efficiency or permanency of popular government, and it is perhaps not without reason that some people are turning toward socialism and others harking back to mousrehy in their disgust and desperation.

termination to investigate the conduct of all trusts and that rumors of financial crises in Wall Street will in an wise deter him.

Information comes from the high-est place in the State Department that Secretary Knox is not pleased with the merely ornamental characteristics of a large number of our diplomatic es-tablishments abroad. He wants those debonair young fellows and old fel-lows to be doing something useful or to have them come home in order that to have them come home in order that he may appoint practical and progresdiplomat scorns commercialism and he shall do something for the promo-motion of American commerce and ty to his aesthetic disposition. Of course, our American consuls are not liplomatists in the old Matternich or Tallerand sense. in fact, no such diptricity have put the old style diplomacy out of business. There are other means communication nowadays than by couriers on horseback. But there are out Europe, Asia, Afria and South America, where the consuls have quasidiplomatic functions, although, their usefullness is largely as commercial agents. However, as man is a social animal, social functions and tunities at these consular posts have an effect to seduce the ordinary young fellow sent abroad to avbaritish habits They are disposed to spend but few nours at office and to give the day and night to pleasure. The United States is a great corporation with hundreds of thousands of servants, in fact a far greater number than it can adequately watch and then every four years or so a new boss is elected and ed with the shop, his term of service is up. Of course, it is very important that our consuls shall keep our nanulacturers advised with reference o trade opportunities. Our foreign ommence has greatly increased and we are selling a tremendous amount of stuff abroad for a less price than we ell to our own people at home. Sew ng machines, typewriters, shoes and even food stuffs exported from America are sold in England, France and Germany for less than they can be bought in the United States.

The Department of Commerce and abor is the agency which determines and reports upon the work that a consul has undertaken to do. These reports go to the State Department, where is kept a rating of the consuls' work. Those that are found deficient in activity are marked or demerited very much as a boy at school. Those that are not up to the standar are politely reprimanded and those consuls who spend their time playing bridge and poker and in other less venial dissipations are likely to hear from the Department in Washington in a way to cause them to quake, if not to pack and come home.

PARKTON ITEMS.

Correspondence of the Observer.] Parkton, N. C., Feb. 14.-Preaching at the Baptist church here Sunday by Rev. I. P. Hedgepeth, and at the Presbyterian church by Rev. Mr. Harris. valentine party given this afternoon by little Miss Beatrice Monroe and Annie Williamson, given at the latter's home, in honor of the sixth grade, which numbered 20, their teachers,

Miss Mary Stuart, and Miss Iris Cashwell, primary teacher, and Miss Annie McMillan, music teacher. Cake and confections were served. In a like manner tonight-St. Valentine night—a grand party at Mrs.

Louis Lancaster's. A good many of the town folks have gone over to enjoy themselves. A good time is in store for them. Prof. D. Waurburton, of Rockingham came up today and will start instruct-

ed up and the prospects are good for an excellent concert band.

The wedding bells will soon be ringing. We acknowledge an invitation to the following marriage, which reads as follows.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Marion Worner

Capt. John Bethune Malloy Wednesday morning, February the twenty-third nineteen hundred and ten

at half past eight o'clock, at their Troy, North Carolina. Mr. H. B. Underwood and Miss Corelia Jones were married last Tues-

day the 8th. Congratulations to this happy young couple. Mr. L. L. Greenwood was a pleasant caller with our merchants today.

The sore eyes have caused several f the school children to drop out of Postmaster, Mr. A. Parham went up

to Payetteville today. Miss Rachel Culbreth, is visiting riends at Manchester. The farmers Union had a large meeting here Saturday morning. Much business was transacted and several new members

ITEMS FROM HOPE MILLS.

Sharon next Sunday at 11 a. m., and Hope Mills at 7:30 p. m. On next Sunday Rev. J. D. Pegram will preach in Hope Mills at 11 a. m., Cumberland at 2:30 p. m., and Cot-ton at 7:30 p. m.

comberland at 3:30 p. m., and conton at 7:30 p. m.

Marley B. Sessoms, of Hope Mills, and Miss Pannie West, of Holt Morgan, were happily united in the holy bonds of matrinosy last Sunday afternoon at Roslin, N. C., John Smith, Esq.,

Haris preached an excellent sermon in the Presbyterian church to a large and attentive congregation. Everybody was delighted with the visit of

which resulted in breaking his arm and several ribs. Mr. Tyson was brought home yesterday morning and we are glad to report that he is improv-

Mr. John G. Ray, a prominent young man living near Hope Mills, happened to a ser.ous accident Saturday. While riding on mule-back, his mule became frightened and ran away which result ed in breaking Mr. Ray's arm and several ribs. It is hoped he will have

a safe and speedy recovery.

There will be a public debate in the Graded School Building on the evening of the 25ta inst. The following subject will be discussed: "Resolv ed, that North Carolina should have a Compulsory System of Education. The following young men from St. Paul's High School will represent the affirmative side of this question: Messrs. D. M. Johnson, J. M. Hester and Ervin Howard. The negative side will be represented by Mesars. Ken-neth and Graham McDonald and Pritchard Fisher, of the Hope Mills Graded

as and cultured women, a love: Payetteville, its beauty, and all it contains, sends us the following:

The attention of the town authoritos is called to the ruthless destruction of the birds, which is daily going

on in our midst. The shooting of fire-arms is prohibit ed within the city limits, yet boys and young men, armed with guns, rifles and juvembers shoot openly in the shade trees on our streets and also in

the private grounds of citizens Not only is this reckless shooting menace to the safety of children and others, but one of the chief charms of Fayetteville-her wealth of song birds-is being destroyed.

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 15 .- The State Supreme Court today handed down a decission in the Tillman habeas corpus case, taking from Senator Tillman the custody of his grand children, and awarding them to their mother, the wife of B. R. Tillman, Jr.

100 Bushels Corn Per Acre

You can build up your farm to produce 100 bushels of corn per acre, and even a bigger yield by systematic rotation, careful seed selection and good plowing with good implements, proper cultivation, and

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liberally. Accept no substitute. If your dealer is out of these fertilizers, write us and we will tell you where to get them. Write for a free copy of our 1910 Farmers' Year Book or Almanac. It will tell you how to get a big yield of corn.

SALES OFFICES

Mail us this Coupon IRGINIA CAROLINA CREMICAL Columbus, Ga.

Columbia, S. C. Durham, N. C. Winston-Salem, N. C. Charleston, S. C.

STATEMENT CONDITION

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JANUARY 31st, 1910.

LOANS AND BONDS..... \$ 854,696.56 BUILDING AND FIXTURES DEMAND LOANS \$ 93,077.00 CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS 239,817.38 332,894.38 \$1,320,614.11 LIABIL ITIES: CAPITAL STOCK 100,000.00 CIRCULATION 100,000.00 SURPLUS AND PROFITS DEPOSITS U. S. BOND ACCOUNT

\$1,320,614,11 H. W. LILLY, President; JON O. ELLINGTON, V.-Pres. and Cashier; J. H. HIGHTOWER, Assistant Cashier,

WE INVITE YOUR BUSINESS.

ing the members of the band tomorrow. The band seems to be progress. OLDEST FURNITURE SUPPLY HOUSE

in the same place Under the same management Without an Intercent

We Are The Oldest Supply House in the Cape Pear Section, and Are

requests the pleasure of your company OFFERING SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS Our LINE is COMPLETE

from KITCHEN to PARLOR Be Sure and See Us Before Placing Your Order, We

-Will Save You Money .-S. SHEETZ & SONS, 189 HAY

> CORTRIGHT SHINGLES

FAYETTEVILLE N.C.

We are agents for the Celebrated Cortright Shingles, and would like to figure with any one who wishes a good roof, one that will be as good twenty-years after it is put on as it is the day it is put on. The price will be very reasonable. LIME, CEMENT,

Phone No. 20 SEWER PIPE, FIRE BRICK AND

WOOD FIBER AND CEMENT FIRE CLAY, AND BRICK, BRICK AND MORE BRICK.

CAROLINA MACHINE CO ...

C. S. BUSSEL, Prop'r, Payetteville, N. C.

MANUFACTURE TRUCK WHEELS with Axles and Boxes for

SAW WILLS, PLANING MILLS, DRY-KILNS AND TRAM ROADS

FULL STOCK OF PIPE AND FITTINGS