

LEE, THE COMPLETE GENTLEMAN.

Mr. William H. Valentine writes of Lee as follows to the Norfolk Virginian:

Some years ago a notable series of volumes was issued under the general title of "Heroes of the Nations," edited by Evelyn Abbott, A. M., Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, in which appeared biographical sketches of Nelson, Custer, Napoleon, Columbus, Lincoln, Joanne d'Arc, Blismark, Grant, and Robert E. Lee. It was eminently fitting that the name of Lee should be included in this galaxy of famous men.

In indisputable evidence of true greatness his star shined brightly in the firmament of mental and moral excellence. It would be a difficult task to furnish an author or an orator with a theme more pregnant with priceless material or more complete in its scope, than to record him the privileges of portraying the life and recording the deeds of Robert E. Lee. Not alone in his native State, but throughout the nation and beyond the seas, his name is spoken as a synonym of nobility. We can do nothing better than to hold up before the youth of this Commonwealth, with unremitting zeal, his asymmetrical character as a supreme exemplification of ideal manhood.

In his life General Lee personified in the highest degree the genuine elements of a stately character. No selfish consideration or cunning craftiness dwarfed his many personality. His every word and act unconsciously magnified the princely constituents of a christian gentleman and a hero. Handsome, erect and dignified as were his person and his carriage; chaste and elegant as were his language and his gestures; cordial and considerate as were his actions, none of these outward intimations of greatness could compare with the largeness of soul that dwelt within him and which manifested itself in benignant beauty and grandeur in the exalted life he lived.

Any estimate of General Lee would be inaccurate that failed to measure his worth largely from the moral point of view. While he possessed abilities of a higher order, and a commanding general and an educator, his cardinal qualities surpassed either genius or scholarship. He was a true nobleman, filling the lofty yet difficult position in which he was placed with a country with scrupulous fidelity and Spartan courage. His conception of duty and adherence to duty, according to his conscientious convictions, was a striking trait of his imperial nature. With a serene humility he moved in a moral altitude above his fellows while bearing submissively and cheerfully the burdens of large undertakings too weighty for less capable and courageous men. When victorious over his foes, he displayed a modest magnanimity, and in defeat he was the personification of dignity and patient submission to fate. His chivalric soul would permit of no unnecessary humiliation of his enemies, and his undimmed excitement of his own victories.

His majestic nature spurred cast and abhorred hypocrisy. Malice and jealousy had no place in his general temperament. His recognition of the Almighty and his constant reliance on his guidance and protection was strikingly manifest in his words and his deeds. He was a gentleman from in etic; a patriot by nature; a scholar by education and environment; a devout and truthful man without guile; a hero who loved and served his God and his country, without thought of self or sordid gain.

NEW YORK'S GREAT RAILWAY STATIONS.

Now that Fayetteville, in consequence of the adoption by Congress of our Cape Fear River Improvement project, has been brought so prominently forward in the public eye as the future distributing point of North Carolina, and in view of our great aspirations in the matter of a big union depot to accommodate the passenger traffic that will result, the following article from the New York Tribune will be interesting:

Perhaps few things mark progress in civic adornment so strikingly as does the evolution of the railway station from an unattractive structure erected for purely utilitarian purposes into an object of beauty which serves to embellish the city in which it stands. New York will possess more than one such edifice in the Pennsylvania and Grand Central terminals now being built, which, their architects assert, are designed to be the finest railroad stations in the world. The sort of influence which these will exert upon the traveling public can best be imagined after an idea has been gained of what the new stations will be.

In the new Pennsylvania Station, which will be opened and in full operation about July 1, architects aver, has been secured the finest architectural monument. It has been treated in a large architectural way, designed, they say, to convey by its splendid proportions and classic form an impression of beauty and grandeur. The basis of the magnificent Roman baths of Caracalla were the inspiration of this architectural plan, and upon travelers is impressed a lesson of the grace and magnificence to be obtained through the use of the Doric columns and the splendor attained by a vanished empire.

The monotone treatment of the Pennsylvania terminal is carried out in the light buff stone color peculiar to "pink granite." The term "pink" belongs to it by reason of the soft warmth of hue in the stone, just as one is conscious of a pink glow in the sun. Those soft shades of color found in Midway offer a pleasing vista of colonnades, arches and arcades, with intervals of paneled and plastered walls and occasional coffered ceilings in the same stone. Even marble floors offer no sharp contrast in the patterns in which they are laid. In the coffered ceilings and upper walls of the great waiting room level effects have been produced by facings of Roman Travertine marble, which comes upon the general scheme and has been quarried from the Roman Campagna, near Tivoli. As the waiting room is 277 feet long and 103 feet in width, a good deal of this Roman marble has been employed in its surface decoration.

Travelers Every Hour. The great concourse faces this month waiting room, which is flanked on each side by smaller rooms for the rest and comfort of travelers. Nature

paints daylight and moonlight effects upon the expanse of plate glass which roofs the concourse, underneath which will roll trains from every part of the country. Above a lower level of engineering works, where is conducted a network of pipes and wires that carry electricity, steam, compressed air, gas and all that modern engineering requires to move 44 trains in an hour and maintain a gigantic railroad station.

This covers some 28 acres, and is supported by 27,500 tons of steel, 650 granite pillars, 24,000 tons of steel, bringing to some 10,000 cubic yards of concrete retaining walls and foundations, to say nothing of tons upon tons of marble and granite required for surface and decorative work. It is the intention of the architects, McKim, Mead & White, to treat this roofed-in area in the simplest and most effective way, without any color effects other than the monotone of pink tinged, buff colored stone. Wooden furniture will be supplied to blend in with the interior color scheme. No decorations of a minor character will appear in this station, unless one might characterize as decorations artistically designed posts, which will sustain groups of electric lights at the three principal entrances and along the curb at intervals of 50 feet, and eight large bronze standards, constructed to illuminate the central vestibule with clusters of electric lights.

The New Grand Central. Together with its train sheds, the new Grand Central Station will cover more space than does the Pennsylvania terminal. It will be set back about 130 feet from Forty-second street, a plaza of some 170 feet being thus formed between it and the Hotel Belmont. Vanderbilt avenue will be widened 135 feet, so that no narrow crowded effect will mar the approach from that direction. The situation is planned, architects explained, somewhat upon the lines of that of the Paris Opera House, and is far more impressive than an ordinary location would be.

The new station's surface level will be 425 feet, and its lower level 725 feet in length. Above its spacious plaza will rise a superstructure of cream colored limestone upon a base of rough finished, pink Stony Creek granite--the pinkest granite known.

Many stones were compared before selections were made of rose color granite and cream in the best granite and limestone that this country could produce. Two standing columns in groups of two will support the front of the building. In Forty-second street, while all the columns will be engaged. Provided that the front decoration has the attic is a 60 foot clock, with a central motive in sculptured marble symbolical of Progress, flanked by figures representing mental and physical force. Upon the sides of each side of the front will be placed sculptured decorations 18 feet in height, illustrating, in idealized form, the arms of the city and of the State of New York. The patriotic emblems are the exception of decorative treatment, which, the architects say, whether the ornaments are painted in frescoes or made of marble, iron or other metals, will be suggestive of the work of a railroad station.

Every article of adornment will symbolize the usages of the place it decorates, from the figure of Progress, designed for the entrance, to the great maps in colors, painted upon canvas to be set as frescoes over the arches in the concourse. These maps have not been treated merely to show how maps can be made to serve highly decorative ends, but principally to inform the observer of the extent of the railroad system depicted upon them.

It is architect's plan to make the expression of this station one of massive simplicity, and the main feature of it a great concourse upon the subway level.

The Brooklyn, the Bronx and Kingsbridge subway trains will empty human freight into this vast concourse, where--so the architects assert--"no body can get lost," because the entire business of travel will be transacted upon that floor, 160 feet wide and 300 feet long.

Concourse is 160 Feet Wide. This concourse will answer the purpose of the average waiting room. Here the spectator will find much to interest him besides the diversion always offered by the human kaleidoscope inseparable to and the small comedies and tragedies enacted in a railroad station.

An impression of space will everywhere be emphasized in this concourse. Three arches, each 160 feet in height, will alternate with lateral walls of two squares at either end, and five arches will face upon Forty-second street. Mural artists are painting decorative figures on canvases which will adorn the corner curves of the ceiling between the arches. Immense windows of clear glass, set in bronze, will provide abundant access to sunlight, and a big decorative clock wrought of iron and glass will have place in the arch that faces the tracks.

Whatever further decorative figures or statuary, if any, may be placed in this station will be of marble. The general aspect of the concourse will be lofty. It is to attain 125 feet in its highest part and to be constructed entirely of cream-colored stone, with marble floors, and ceiling decorations painted on canvases by mural artists.

Perhaps the strangest feature of this great structure in cream color in which it will replace the old familiar building in Forty-second street. Persons hastening through the board-ed tunnels and finished sections of the station in Lexington avenue might never dream that every wall and plank has its place in a work of magic; that all the parts of the main portion of the station are being unaided, chiseled, shaped, painted and assembled, so that in twinkling of an eye of workmen can demolish the station of today and erect the structure of tomorrow. "The work will be done like lightning," say the contractors. "Every thing is in train for the final stroke. A man may set off upon a brief vacation from the Grand Central Station that he knows and, returning, alight from the train to rub his eyes in bewilderment at sight of new and strange scenes of striking beauty and magnificence.

As a matter of economic policy it strikes a part of the body politic by impoverishing the whole. While it is high right here in Omaha than in London? And aren't the steel trust and the oil trust and the sugar trust and the harvest trust and the woolen trust and all the rest of them doing just as the beef trust is doing? Aren't they all gouging the American people, and haven't they been doing it these many years past? And haven't these same American people authorized them to do so, and ratified their doing it, by their votes at the polls every time they had a chance?

A TIMELY EXPOSITION OF THE FALACY OF PROTECTION.

Our ever able contemporary, the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, reviews the history of Protection in America and its inherent viciousness in a timely article, as follows:

Falsely in Principle, Vicious in Practice. There are many fundamental objections to Protection as a permanent policy of government. Political economists are practically unanimous in their eventual result of a tariff high enough to prohibit importations must be to isolate the nation imposing it from other commercial countries and finally to divert manufactures by exhausting the absorbing power of the domestic market. For in the long run trade will follow the line of least resistance and a people will prefer to buy what they lack from those to whom they can sell their own surplus; and this is but another form of saying that commerce is an exchange of commodities and will flourish between two parties only when their dealings can be conducted on an equal terms. The other effect follows as a matter of course: the producer who is placed at a disadvantage in disposing of his surplus output abroad finds his compensation in charging up to the home consumer, in addition to a profit on his goods, the full amount of the duties on which his monopoly rests; and when these artificial prices react disastrously on domestic consumption, he shortens the home supply by shipping his best, all sugar or wheat, to London or Berlin and offering it there, after paying freight over seas and handling charges, at figures reached by subtracting the exact amount of the duty from the New York price. For example, if a ton of refined sugar is worth 20 cents a pound and the Trust sells the identical article in London just two cents a pound cheaper than in New York. The domestic exporter in the foreign market has the same consequences of the inordinate duty of protection afforded by prohibitive duties. The American public is fleeced while the English consumer gets his supply at lower prices. The result is to exhaust the productive capacity of America and then the American manufacturer will be dependent on and at the mercy of the foreign market.

The earlier advocates of a protective tariff appreciated these truths. Mr. Clay never contemplated the perpetuation of his American system beyond the time when the infant industries of this country should become self-supporting. In 1848 the statement of all parties was that the manufacturing interests had reached a condition justifying reduction of the aid hitherto extended them and the leaders of all the political parties in Congress united on the Walker tariff. It was the duty of the manufacturer to bring to a basis of protective revenue and only incidentally protective; and the ten years between 1850 and 1860 were those in which the United States enjoyed unexampled prosperity and progress in wealth and population. Paralleled by any similar period before or since. The production of the country grew by leaps and bounds; its commerce multiplied in volume, in exports as well as imports; and the tariff to every quarter of the globe; the mills and factories kept in full blast with rich profit to their owners. When the Civil war came on the necessities of the treasury drove the Republican Democrats to liquidation of imports as a supposed means of swelling the revenues, though successive advances developed the fact, how well understood, that the higher the duty the smaller the returns. But on the return of peace the tariff classes had learned the possibilities of monopoly founded on tariff protection, and the argument was shifted to the plea that American labor must be safeguarded against invasion by the cheap operatives from Europe. This sufficed to bring into line the army of native workmen, and then followed the alliance between capital and the Republican leadership which has since been the basis of the evils of protection until the Dingley law brought the issue between the classes and the masses to a climax and the Republican party was driven to make the campaign of 1890 a pledge to abolish the tariff of the latter by lessening the privileges accorded the former by an extraordinary measure of tariff protection. In the meantime McKinley and Blaine had learned the disastrous results of the maintenance of prohibitive schedules was tending, and they sounded a note of warning exactly in accord with the reflections with which this article begins. Reciprocity was the remedy they suggested to lighten the growing pressure of the American consumer and simultaneously to encourage free commercial relations with the rest of mankind. They influenced their party to a declaration of policy to the effect that the Republicans in Congress refused to make good the platform, and the Dingley bill enunciated reciprocity in about the same degree that the Aldrich law slaughtered reciprocity. And now the people are face to face with conditions which contradict every theory on which the advocates of protection have heretofore relied, and it is obvious and manifest that the tariff system benefits no one but the class in favor of which it discriminates, that it does not protect the consumers, who form the body of American citizenship, from plunder by the monopolists, that it does not give labor the benefit of the increased profits, that it increases the cost without supplying the means of living to the door to those fields of supply and demand which under the operation of natural laws would permit the American people to sell and buy their surplus and their lack to the best advantage.

THE WILSON TIMES.

Owing to the absence of the editor of the Observer on business connected with the Upper Cape Fear Improvement, no notice was taken at the time of the severe loss suffered by our good neighbor, the Wilson Times, in the fire which destroyed his large and expensive plant. We believe the net loss, above insurance, was some \$15,000. Notwithstanding this, the paper, by extraordinary exertions, has continued its publication without interruption, first by a little sheet and then by a larger one each day, until it is almost quite itself again.

HOW TO GAIN TIME.

Only Way to Be Sure of Leisure is to Procrastinate. New York Evening Sun.]

The only way in which one can be sure of gaining time is to procrastinate. It is only the few hours immediately in front of you, gained by putting off his proper place employment, which will be the point of ingulfing your leisure, that you can be really sure of having to do with as you wish. There seems no other way of taking time by the forelock. If one does stand for leisure, but what better thing could any one stand for, leisure being not idleness, but breathing space in which to recover from one's panting run, to reckon the distance one has come, and to weigh the value of the things which are to be done. If we are unable to face up and leisure, then the race should be called off, for it has reduced us to hurried scurriers, busy without rhyme or reason, procrastination an unavoidable duty, lying directly before us. Naturally, one must procrastinate with taste and discretion. To postpone everything is an unintelligent as to do everything. It is looking work in the eye only to drop it. One should do it in a dropping of one's eyes out of respect merely because it is work, and stupidly taking it on because it says it is a duty. Perhaps it is nothing of the kind. Any cavalier waving his hand to the work he is to do, if it is made of, not to mention its seeing that you are not a person to be bullied. If it still hangs about you can tell it to come back tomorrow; you may find a moment to give it. If it is made of, not to mention its seeing that you are not a person to be bullied. If it still hangs about you can tell it to come back tomorrow; you may find a moment to give it. If it is made of, not to mention its seeing that you are not a person to be bullied. If it still hangs about you can tell it to come back tomorrow; you may find a moment to give it.

AUTHORIZED TO PLUNDER?

Omaha World-Herald.] The Illinois American press, turning its attention to the meat boycott and the situation that gives rise to it, has unearthed some interesting facts. The New York Sun finds that the price of American beef is much less in London than in New York. Loins sell in London for 15 to 19 cents, in New York for 23 to 28 cents, round steak in London costs 15 to 20 cents, chuck bricks 12 to 16 cents in London, and 14 to 18 cents in New York.

The Philadelphia North American adduces figures to show that the beef trust's stock explanation of high prices--a diminishing supply--is not true. It shows that from 1899 to 1909 beef cattle in this country increased, in round numbers, from 28 million to 49 million, or 79 per cent; sheep increased from 39 million to 66 million, or 69 per cent; swine increased from 88 million to 1 million, or 69 per cent. During the same period population has increased not to exceed 20 per cent. Meat products, therefore, have increased from two to three times as much as population. The Senator Bristow, of Kansas, aids the press in its researches as to fact by coming forward with the aspert suggestion that the price of meat ought to be less than it was twenty-five years ago, if for no other reason than that waste has been eliminated. "When I was a boy," he says, "25 per cent of the carcass went to waste. Now nothing is wasted, not even the blood."

All these facts, notwithstanding, the price keeps on rising, and the price of American products is greater to Americans at home, than it is to Londoners across seas. The beef trust is getting enormously rich by robbing the American people. Americans declare 35 per cent dividend for the last fiscal year. And in ten years they have created a surplus of earnings in addition to dividends, of 70 millions of dollars in

a 20 million capitalization. Other great pecking concerns are doing about the same thing. Why, if prices are high? Is it strange that there are higher right here in Omaha than in London? And aren't the steel trust and the oil trust and the sugar trust and the harvest trust and the woolen trust and all the rest of them doing just as the beef trust is doing? Aren't they all gouging the American people, and haven't they been doing it these many years past? And haven't these same American people authorized them to do so, and ratified their doing it, by their votes at the polls every time they had a chance?

VANCE'S LETTERS.

To the People of North Carolina. The North Carolina Historical Commission is making a collection of the letters and papers of Gov. Z. B. Vance, with a view to their preservation and publication. Through the co-operation of Mrs. Vance several thousands of documents have been secured, making one of the most important manuscript collections ever made by the State. The publication of these papers will do more to establish the State's Confederate history beyond dispute than any other collection in existence.

But, unfortunately, this collection contains but few of Governor Vance's own letters, most of those in the collection being letters received by him. It is important that the publication should contain as many of his own letters as possible. The Historical Commission, therefore, takes this means of requesting those who possess letters of Governor Vance to turn them over to the Commission, either for permanent preservation or for copying. No letter or paper is so unimportant or trivial but that it may have its place in such a collection. We think the personnel of the Historical Commission is sufficient guarantee that no improper use will be made of any letter or paper. The publication has the sanction of Mrs. Vance.

Not in the publication of a private enterprise undertaken for the purpose of making money. It will be issued by the State as other State printing, and its purpose is to perpetuate the fame of North Carolina's best loved son, and to make available to the historian the material for studying her history during its greatest epoch. Any person, therefore, who possesses letters or other documents of Governor Vance will render a service to his memory and to the good name of the State by co-operating with the Historical Commission in this work. Due credit will be given to all who help to forward this work. All communications should be directed to the Secretary at Raleigh. J. BRYAN GRIMES, Chairman. R. D. W. O'CONNOR, Secretary.

BETTER FOLLOW THE ENGLISH PLAN.

It has always been a surprise to us that every lawyer of integrity and honor, or becoming a member of Congress, or of his State Legislature, cannot see the distinction between the relation of lawyer and client and legislator and person interested in special legislation. We cannot understand how any such man can find the two relationships. Still, we believe there are at times men who do so with clear conscience and would be really surprised were their conduct criticized for other than beyond suspicion. Unbiased judges of his conduct never for a moment thought he had intended to act corruptly or that he was conscious at the time of doing a wrong.

THREE PROMINENT CITIZENS SHOT DOWN AT SCOTLAND NECK.

Including Messrs. E. E. Travis and A. P. Kitchin. Friday afternoon about 3 o'clock Mr. E. E. Powell, Sr., a well-known citizen of Scotland Neck, near J. E. Woodard's stables on Main street, shot down in quick succession, State Senator E. L. Travis of Halifax, State Representative A. P. Kitchin and Deputy Sheriff C. W. Dunn, of Scotland Neck. According to the best information gathered, Mr. Powell asked Senator Travis something about not replying to his letter. Mr. Kitchin, thinking Mr. Powell a little out of humor, placed his hand on his shoulder gently to remonstrate with him, when Powell instantly shot him down and in quick succession, shot down Senator Travis and Mr. Dunn.

The ball took effect in Mr. Kitchin's face, below the eye, glanced down toward the ear and was later taken out by physicians. Mr. Travis was struck in the mouth, having two or three teeth knocked out, the ball splitting, one part being extracted later and the other part not yet located. The ball also made a cut in Mr. Travis' tongue. The ball which struck Deputy Sheriff Dunn entered a little below the shoulder blade and ranged upward, but has not yet been located.

CONSTIPATION.

Can be cured, absolutely, by TISIT which is sold with a money-back guarantee by all druggists or Bemis Co., Washington, D. C. TISIT is absolutely harmless, even to young babies and invalids. A full size package can be had for a short time for 10c. Try it today, talk about it tomorrow. Eat 'Em Like Candy.

W.L. DOUGLAS \$3-\$3.50 & 4. SHOES BOYS' SHOES \$2.00 \$2.50

TO THE VOTERS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY. Fayetteville, N. C., February 26. I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds subject to the Democratic primaries and convention. My experience in every department of the office duties for the past two years under Mr. Walker has qualified me to give the people the very best service.

Very Respectfully, FULTON R. HALL.

ANNOUNCEMENT. To the Voters of Cumberland County: I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds subject to the action of the Democratic primaries and convention, and will greatly appreciate the efforts of my friends in my behalf.

Respectfully, W. W. HUSKER.

ANNOUNCEMENT. I am a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County. I entrust my aspiration to the will of a majority vote at the Democratic Primaries or in Convention of 1910.

MOST COMPLETE MOONSHINING OUTFIT YET FOUND IN THIS SECTION.

Discovered Near Spout Springs Yesterday. Revenue officers, Downing, Pool, Holland and Sloan, accompanied by Sheriff Watson Friday invaded the famous moonshining district near Spout Springs, and found just across the Harnett line, near the old McDiarmid mill site, the most remarkable and complete blockading establishment yet uncovered in this section.

It was situated on a clear sparkling stream, at the bottom of a ravine, a little over a mile from the Yadkin branch of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad. When the posse of officers descended the ravine, three negroes were busily at work engaged in making whisky, one was firing the furnace, while the other two were what is termed "breaking up the mash." The man at the furnace spied the officers first, and despite the Winchester leveled on him, took to the bushes. The other two men held up their hands, at the command to do so, and surrendered. They gave their names as Grant Pearson and Mose, or Bob Davis. They are now in jail here awaiting a preliminary hearing before the United States Commissioner.

The officers, who returned to Fayetteville last night, after destroying the still and burning up the plant with all its fixings, say it was the most complete moonshining outfit captured in the State in years. The still was a splendid copper one of 80 gallons capacity. There were twenty up-to-date fermenters, containing 2,000 gallons of mash, ready for distillation, and 1,000 gallons of beer. Only fifteen gallons of the finished product, corn whisky, could be found. There were also quantities of meal and two sacks of malt. The whole paraphernalia was covered by a great sheet, and it was evident that the moonshiners made it their home also, as clothing, shoes, hats and provisions of all sorts, and cooking and eating utensils were found in profusion. It was in this neighborhood that Revenue officer Reese was shot two years ago.

The moonshiners had evidently been doing business at this place for several years. The officers, who returned to Fayetteville last night, after destroying the still and burning up the plant with all its fixings, say it was the most complete moonshining outfit captured in the State in years. The still was a splendid copper one of 80 gallons capacity. There were twenty up-to-date fermenters, containing 2,000 gallons of mash, ready for distillation, and 1,000 gallons of beer. Only fifteen gallons of the finished product, corn whisky, could be found. There were also quantities of meal and two sacks of malt. The whole paraphernalia was covered by a great sheet, and it was evident that the moonshiners made it their home also, as clothing, shoes, hats and provisions of all sorts, and cooking and eating utensils were found in profusion. It was in this neighborhood that Revenue officer Reese was shot two years ago.

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