THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1910.

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

#### A COMPREHENSIVE STATEMENT OF THE SPECIAL TAX BOND CASE.

Our old friend, Mr. G. W. Lake, ids us the following article from the Wall Street Journal, which seems to express the present Northern view of an infamous episode in North Caro

The recent failure of those, who two or three years past have been seeking to enforce payment of the principal of the \$11,000,000, odd, special tax bonds of the state of North Carolina, to induce the state of Rhode Island to accept a block of the bonds for the purpose of bringing suit on them, serves again to emphasize the fact that the case of these bonds cannot per se be taken as a parallel to the one of the bonds of the same state, secured on the stock of the North Carolina Railroad, on which setnent was made in 1905, following a Supreme Court decision in favor of

Briefly summarized, the South Da-kota case was this: the state brought suit in the Supreme Court to recover on a block of the collateral bonds, a il amount of which had remained outstanding since the readjust-ment of the North Carolina debt in 1879, according to the terms of which new bonds to the amount of 25 per cent, were exchanged for the old bonds which defaulted following the Civil War. South Dakota, on the bonds which had been presented to it was awarded a judgment of some \$27,-000 which was subsequently paid. Following that, a compromise was effected with Schafer Brothers of New York, who received for their holdings of some \$250,000 of the collateral proportion of about \$892 per bond without interest.

In the majority opinion of the court, it was held that there was "no reabonds and mortgages in controversy and one of the determining factors ed to be that the col'ateral on which the bonds were secured had care of practically all of the outstandpears to be clear that a state cannot be forced to appropriate money to meet a judgment, which is not bas-ed upon specific security, and on this question the fate of the special tax bonds, now in controversy, appears

made to get suits started to recover on these special tax bonds have pre-viously failed. A year or more ago, for instance, New York state refused to accept bonds of this issue on which to bring suit. In refusing the bonds. Governor Hughes stated: "Suit can properly be brought by New York the holder of absolute title, compre-hending both legal title and right to dal enjoyment. It does not, however, seem proper that such title could be asserted." Chances of suc-cess for those who seek to prosecute these suits are few.

Apropos of these questions, a citiof the state of North Carolina writes to The Wan Street Journal: "We should like the public to snow that we are right in not paying these bonds." In explanation of his post tion he quotes from an editorial in one of the Wilmington dailies, which inantly asserts that the press of the North "seems unwilling to state the truth about the Reconstruction per-lod." The truth, as this editorial points it out is as follows:

"That , while these bonds were regu-larly issued, the credit of the state was

pledged at a time of crisis by plun-derers who had captured the state government as completely as pirates might have selzed a ship cast upon a reef and forced an assignment of

its cargo.
"It is true that the reconstruction

"It is true that the reconstruction onds are technical obligations of the tate. They were, however, issued, is it were, under duress, a circumstance that in morals, if not always in law, absoyles the principal from the acts, even of his accredited agent. "Under such circumstances the principal is justified in resisting payment, even when his paper has been negotiated; when, as in the case of these bonds, the paper is taken by persons having guilty knowledge of the fraud, the defense is a good one."

The editorial concludes by asking why the truth cannot be plainly stated, "that the bonds in question were bought under circumstances showing their fraudulent character, and that many of the present holders acquired them with notice of their dishonor and at a nominal price."

#### "LAW INSTEAD OF WAR."

Under the above head, the Baltipublishes the following articl ng Mr. Theodore Marburg of that city, a wealthy gentleman, who hed himself some ten years ago by retiring from business satisfied with a few millions, and who has sin tion by philanthropic work of various kinds, including speeches and writing in that beliaif. What he does acquire a local interest to us of Payetteville from the fact that his wife is a nices of the late Judge MacRac and has many relatives here. Bays the Sun:

Law Instead of War. Law Instead of War.

collying the growing weight of meants and the more frequent set and of international disputes by as other than war as the two pring reasons, Mr. Theodore Marburg address before the North Caro modety last night, said that the movement is now a practica and is becoming more so every

"The two chief reasons for its pro The two chief reasons for its practicability, however, are the growing weight of armament and the modern method of settling international disputes by means other than war. Some time ago a book, named 'Sea Power,' written by Captain Mahan ,was sent to Germany, where it was promptly translated. Soon the Germany navy was increased and England, with hereograms of having analy the size. programme of having a navy the size of those of any two powers, was also compelled to build more ships. The

compelled to build more ships. The result was the Hague conference.

"The first conference failed because practical men saw that you couldn't ask a nation to disarm as long as it was open to attack. But arbitration finally became the means of lessening war, and from 1890 to 1909 there were \$1 international disputes secued by that means and 95 treaties negotiated between 36 coun-

tions to agree on the presonnel, he said, and the cost involved is con siderable, one case costing from \$50,

Mr. Marburg, said the settlement of disputes by trial by combat has been superseded by law courts for many centuries, and he asked: "Why should not nations gradually

disputes to a court of justice?"

Saying that the United States

spends every year 72 per cent. of its "Here is a country that is peac oving that is removed from formid able foes and had the most intellige people on earth. Why the necessity of this? Think of the \$1,000,000,000 000 that France turned over to Ger many, and how England pited up her debt in the South African War. But think, above all, of the sum of human suffering that results. Consider Na poleon marching 600,000 men into Russia and bringing back 20,000—sac rificing the finest physiques in the

#### A CONFEDERATE MONUMENT AT **ELIZABETHTOWN**

The Bladen Journal (of Claraton advocating the erection of a monu ment at Elizabethtown to the Confederate soldiers of Bladen. That is a worthy cause. No county in the South furnished better soldiers to the Confederacy than Bladen, mother of Cumberland. Among them were some very distinguished officers. Says the Journal-

A Confederate Monument at Elizaory of a cause dear to the hearts of the people is worthy of the considera tion of every man.

A monument erected to the memor

the Confederate soldier appeal to the noblest and best in man. State, his love for the correct principles of government all may be em

All that is good, all that is true all mat is just is embodied in

ment on the historic soil of our cap the best men that ever lived in our Let the U. D. C. make a beginning. There should be many more chapters organized at once.

Let the young men, sons of veterissioners may be asked to help The Journal will publish communica-tions and do all it can to raise a fund necessary.

#### THE TAFT-SHAW MATTER-SENA TOR OVERMAN'S EXCELLENT STATEMENT.

The Washington correspondent of the Raleigh News and Observer says (March 3):

Senator Overman had the following to say today concerning the visit of himself, Senator Simmons and Repre-sentative Page to the White House in behalf of Clifford Shaw, who is a North Carolinian and who was re-

"Senator Simmons, Page and myself went first to see Sec retary Ballinger, when Shaw made it plain to us he was being deprived of fession. The secretary gave us no satisfaction, but replied that the President had the matter up and that the decision in the premises would be given by him.

"We then called on the President.

We presented to him the situation as it appealed to us. Straight Talk to the President.
"We told him that neither the Secretary of the Interior nor the President himself had any right to disbar Shaw. He has a constitutional right to practice his profession, having obtained his license from the District and United States Supreme courts. No executive official has the authority to say to a man; "We don't like you, therefore you carret efore you cannot pursue your pro-

"A man's license is his property, and this fact has been established by the United States Supreme Court it-self in the case of Garland, of Arthe United States supreme Court itself in the case of Garland, of Arkansas. It was held in that decision
that no man could deprive a holder
of a license- of his right to practice
under it unless charges were made
against him, and sustained. We presented these facts to the President
but he did not take our view of it.
"We have not taken any further
steps in the matter, hoping that the exscuttve department would reconsider.
This does not mean, however, that we
ahalf not take some action. Senator
Simmons and myself have not anticipated what course we shall take before
the Senate, I understand, however,
that Mr. Page is determined to lay
the question before the House unless
Shaw is re-instated in his rights, as
Mr. Page sees them."

At the White House no statement
concerning the incident could be obtained.

## SENATOR OVERMAN AND NORTH CAROLINA'S RECORD.

Then the Senator and Mrs. J. Griffe Edwards sang "The Old North State," for Overman is a singer as well as an orstor, and gave the bazzar first-class

Says the Elizabethtown News: The editor of the News is writi a history of Bladen County in colon-ial days, gathering data from the pub-ished "Colonial Records of North Carolina". We are using every means possible for research and trying to make this history both authentic and interesting. It requires a lot of la-bor and a great deal of reading to get up anything worthy, and it may be three weeks before we begin pub-lication in the columns of the News. It is intended to run one or two col-umns a week, making a continued sto-ry of the same. If this announcement meets the eyes of any not now regularly subscribing to this paper, you had better prepare to get this histor-

THE DONALDSON MILITARY SCHOOL-THE MORAL OBLIGA-TION OF COMMUNITIES

Donaldson Military School on a sound basis is assured, it is important to consider the moral obligation which the community has assumed to make it an enduring one.

Without doubt a high grade military school is of very great advantage to Fayetteville. We have made a number of experiments in this direction extending over a period of nearly tweny years, each time without success At last, the gentlemen who renewed the experiment a year ago, having demonstrated their ability to supply the desideratum, have received the approval of the community and are about to be launched on their career. We have no doubt it will be a successful one. But what a gross violation of good faith it would be if we should allow them to reach the point of making a living out of their venture and then of doing something more than that so that they might begin to pay off the debt they are incurring-what a gross violation of good faith it would be if we should then establish another military school to divide the patronage and deprive Messrs. Reed and McFall of the just fruits of their venture.

An illustration of the obligation of communities in this respect was give en in a notable way at Wilson a cou ple of years ago. The Mesurs, Gol. had built up by faithful service a we. stablished and influential week irwspaper. But, like so many small mmunities with a newspaper appe Lie beyond their means, the people o. Wilson wanted a daily. So Messra Gold yielded to the demand, and, by hifting the earnings from their weekto the daily so as to offset the loss incurred by the daily, they succeed ed at last in establishing a daily thatpaid for the cost of running it-to the recalculable benefit of the community. to sooner was their success apparent ban some other parties set up an oposition paper, a paper that did much beasting and claimed to be up-to-date. Without thinking how very differen from an ordinary business given wholly to money making, a semi-pubic institution like a newspaper (or a military school) was, the merchants of Wilson thought it the proper thing to divide their advertising patronage with the new comer, on the ground that new industries should be encouraged, that competition is the lii of "trade", etc. But the expenses of the Times, so painfully and toilsome. build up at the community's beheat remained the same, while the division of the community's advertising patron age took away all profit and reduced the income below the proprietors' re quirements for a bare living. Messrs Gold thereupon called the attention of the Wilson business community to the wrong which they had thoughtless ly committed, stating that the commun Ity must choose between them and the newcomer. The result was that the Times was soon left alone to recour Its losses as far as it could, by the patronage of the united community and to go on blessing the little city with

a daily exponent of its life There is an obvious moral in al this, and, now that we are launching the new school, we should start out with the intention to keep faith with Messra Reed and McFall. When the have demonstrated their success, a ing the support of the community This is a free country, and there is no law against any one's starting s new business anywhere. But when

its worthy proprietors have paid off tue debt incurred in the undertaking and reached the point of making

a liar.

There are so many unstable methods to get a circulation that it is hard to give its correct value. A circulation gotten by prizes, trips and other like methods cannot iruthfully be said to be a bona fide circulation: for the reason that at least 75 per cent. of subscribers drop out at the expiration of their first and only subscription

equal to the number of copies run of from the press. But instead of this being true, it is known that millions of these papers are never sold, nor sent to subscribers, but are burned in furnaces or thrown into the Hud-

#### THE LAST OF COL. NEWCOMB.

Time and broader education have aught the Northern people how wrong they were to be swept into was anatics and the cunning of politician of the Seward type. It is not long since "plantation manners" was used senators and congressmen of a cou-ple of decades ago. The travels of Charles Francis Adams in Africa and of many hundreds of educated Northern people in the South have changed that, and plantation manners is now the name for the best expression of breeding which America has known.

But it seems like an act of benign Providence to lift the curtain of the past for a moment that the money changers of our modern Senate left the stage, the manly form of a Southern planter and hear his honest words. That was the experience of Depew, Guggenheim and the rest when Col. Gordon, the two months' term senator from Mississippi delivered his salutatory and valedictory the other day and waked their hardened old hearts to sentiments long lost if ever possessed by them before.

The episode is refreshingly conmented on by the Norfolk Virginian. which says:

Gordon of Gordonsville.

If Col. Gordon's brief experience in the upper chamber of Congress had antedated the staging of "The Senator from Mississippi," the world and his Aunt would have acceed that his was the character por ayed in the play. The Colonel entered on the stage with all the unsophisticated pleasure which marked the advent of his fictional prototype, ready to ac-cept at par value everybody and everything with whom and which he came into contact, and not at all conscious that his standards and manners were those of a vanished era. Doubtless a longer term of service would have opened his eyes and brought out the character underlying his archale sentiment and quaint-implicity, and we should have had a denouement such as gave climax to the drama; but, as it was, the uriain fell before one of his fillusions and been dissipated, and he passed

delightfully redolent of old times to charm the jaded ears of his colleagues. "Fine old fellow" was the verdict as he made his last bow before the footlights, and he left behind him the impression which Oliver Horn's father did on his son's artistic revel which Higginson has imned so tenderly in his best nov

And now the dear old fe ow giv s omb might have done, his estimate of the Senate and of the Senators. Everybody was good to him and he aw everything through speciacles ouleur de rose. "A gathering of patriotic and conscientious gentlemen" is his description of the American House of Lords, and he finds a good word to say for each of the coleagues with whom he had casual contact. His Confederate chive recontact. proclivities of Heyburn, and thinks "If he would visit me on my plantation he would return to Washington a very different man." Chauncey De pew had a seat near to con don's and was disposed to lavish on a new acquaintance the blandtahments which have staled on his former as that smooth trickster sociates, and so that smooth trickster struck our guileless Southerner as "A man of broad views, with nothing mall about him." So, too, Aldrich and his like are bathed in the milk tle of silent charity is thrown over Penroses, Guggenheims and

rom Mississippi that we abstain rom exposing the absolute want of ikeness in his portraits; and it is well for his peace of mind that his hour upon the stage ended before he had learned to know better the frail-ties and faults of his colleagues. As it is the memories he will carry some of the crowning opisode of a diameless life will be altogether pleas ont. Meantime he has given the Senate and the country a fleeting vision of the virtues once practiced n Arcady,—virtues which are con-picuous now because of their rarity.

#### GARLAND ITEMS

orrespondence of the Observer.] Gariand, N. C., March, 5.—The rain est season we have had in a long time we have had this past week. rained incessantly for days. South River rose several feet, but we learn Several weeks ago Mr. E. C. Her Several weeks ago Mr. E. C. Her-ring moved his store from its old stand further down the street, on his line corner lot he is erecting a fine building. The first story will be used for his store. The second, as a hall to be used by the Woodmen of the World.

Mrs. Angus Cromartie and child-ren, left tonight for Ivanhoe for a visit

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Herring recently had a fine trip to Plorida, visiting re-atives at Fort Londudale, Miami and

Jacksonville.

Miss Flora Cromartie, who is teaching at White Oak, recently made a short visit home.

Mr. Mason Devane, left last week for Tomahawk, where he will engage in business as a merchant. For several years past he has been the popular clerk of Mr. William Sloan, and we regret to lose him.

Mrs. Boylson, of Oakland, Mr. in Mrs. Boylson, of Oakland, Md., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. O. W

#### CONCERNING CREEDS.

ey are only the innoced different kinds and diedge, or else the defo uld find that It is a go ng down through the ages.

nt Roman said "Credo": I
and as word credo, in its i

of man written by men. It is a reviation of the Most High. The Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia says "In the Protestant system the creed is not co-ordinate with, but always subordinate to the Bible."

In the second syllable of credo, we see the present indication of the

juiring both a direct and an ir object to complete the sense. For the word credo, the direct of do is ex pressed by the English, mind, limited by the personal pronoun, my, and the indirect object is the statement of some one who is considered trust-worthy. Credo: I cause my mind to be given to the influence of another's personality, because I consider him rustworthy. Reid says "Bellef admits of all degrees, from the slightest su p.cion to the fullest assurance." All creeds that point directly to Jesus as the Son of Gon and the Saviour of men, lead onward and upward to that fullness of light which will scatter away all the darkness that causes errors in belief and mistakes

ciences lead downward to the realm darkness Astrology appears to be the parent of more forms of supersti tion than any other counterfelt of Bi-ble truth It leads to Necromancy, which pretends to reveal future events by a pretended communication with and had devil can personate

ently to decreve any one whose "heart is not right with God." Wha are now called mediums were ancient called witches, and the express command is, "Thou shalt not suffer witch to live." The witch of Endo hough she saw Samuel, so complete y did Satan disguise h mself. That vas not the true prophet of the Lord is confirmed by the words of the Lord Jesus Christ, when he said, "There in my name, that can lightly speal evil of me." The witch of Endor whose life was given to the works o iniquity, had therefore no power to disquiet the blessed sleep of the holy Samuel. The Lord could as easily compel Satan to prophesy truly t Saul as he could compel Balaam t prophesy truly concerning the futur of the children of Israel. Saul, from whom the Lord had departed, would o necessity go to the devil, whose fina abcde is in a lake of fire; in antici pation of which, the soul of Saul war in horrors the day before the battle anowledge of Bible truths is in

re sed the errors in our creeds will vanish before the light of the sun, that know edge is accompanied by that a person may know and yet be s fool in the end, for knowledge alone serves no purpose but to fill an other to the saving by faith in God to be o any use to anyone in the saving o he ave no pleasure in him.

i we to the saving of the soul" Heb know edge by Itself is a et in hands of wisdom it es a mighty power for good Behold, I have taught you statutes and judgments, even as the Lord my it he land whither ye go to estit. Keep therefore and do sem; for this is your wisdom and our understanding in the right of the

autions, which shall hear all these statutes, and say, "Surely this great tation is a wise and understanding people." Deut 4:5, 6. And no less could it be our wisdom and understanding to keep all the statutes and the judgments of the Lord as he has commanded us.

Mas. Mary E. Fill. YAW.

FROM CHAPEL HILL

ondence of the Observer. Chapel Hill, N. C., March 7 .- The reliminary contest for places on the eam to represent Carolina in debate with Washington and Lee was held ast week. The contestants were H. R. Stacy, W. R. Edmonds and E. W. Pharr. Stacy was a member of the Carolina team that defeated Tulane in debate last spring in New Orleans. Edmonds won the Bingham medal in commencement debate between he Di and Ph Societies last June. Pharr is a graduate of Erskine Colege, where he won the oratorical edal. The judges of the contest, Dr. C. L. Raper, Prof. P. H. Winston and Prof. B. K. Graham, decided in favor of Stacy and Edmonds. The debate By telegraph to Observer with Washington and Lee will be held New York, March, 8.—During the April 8th in Greensboro. The same week the Columbia university players light a debate with Georgia will be will be seen at the Hotel Astor in perheld in Chapel Hill. The preliminary formances, under fashionable patronntest for the Georgia debate will age in "The King of Hilaria."

be held this week. Those who have ntered for the contest are A. M. Volle, C. E. McIntosh, Ney McNeely, John H. Boushall and F. H. Cox Wolfe is president of the senior class and a speaker of ability. McIntosh is an experienced debator who has successfully represented the Li So ciety against the Phi. Boushall and Cox have both done good work in their ocieties. McNeely has been trained not only in the Hall of the Di Society but also in the Assembly Hall of the North Carolina Legislature, in which

he represented Union county. The annual Soph-Junior debate was held Friday night between the Di and Phi Societies. The question was woman's suffrage, and the cause of the suffragette won. W. F. Hendricks and L C. Moser, of the Di, opposed and L. N. Johnson and J. A. McGoogar of the Phi championed the cause of woman. The debate was close and spirited from start to finish.

E. W. Turlington and W. F. Taylor have been chosen to represent the Phi Society and C. L. Williams and G. Thompson the Di Society in the annual intersociety debate commence

The Dialectic and Philanthropic

Societies are training camps for future debaters and statesmen. The training that James K. Polk got as President of the Dialectic Society stood him in good stead as speaker of the House of Representatives ance said that he has been a memper of every deliberative body from he town council to the United States Senate and that he had never parti c pated in the proceedings of a mordignized body than the Dialectic Soclety. Albert Boushail Hart, head o. the Department of History at Har varo, said that the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies of the University of North Carolina took rank along

with those of Yale and Harvard and the old Whag and Clio Societies of Princeton. The Di and Phi Societies have had part in training a president and in-president of the United States. ten cabinet officers, ten ministers to foreign countries, eighteen United Senators, five Confederate Senators, ninety-two Congressmen, twenty-nine Governors, thirty-five Justices of the Supreme Court, and nine hundred and fifty members of the legislatures of various States. 1 ae Di and Phi Societies have trained debaters who have won for Carolina 19 out of 27 intercollegiate debates with Georgia, Vanderbilt, Virginia, Tulane, George Washington, John Hopkins and Penn-

#### CEDAR CREEK LETTER.

Correspondence of the Observer 1 Cedar Creek, March 7, 1910 .- We have been having lots of rain. The larmers are still busy getting ready for planting.

Miss Lillie McCall, from Stedman visited friends here last week. Miss Callie Autry and Mr. Rufus Faircloth, from Stedman, attended church at Cedar Creek Sunday.

Miss Esther Faircioth made a busi ness trip to Fayetteville Saturday. Miss Mayis West returned hom last Saturday from the nighsmith Hos

There has been lots of sickness in Master Earradine Faircloth is visit

ing his aunt, Mrs. M. H. McCall, near We regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Jonathan Averitt, mother of our

physician, Dr. K. G. Averitt, which occurred Friday last. Miss Beulah Averitt, from Roseboro N. C., attended the funeral of he grand-mother, Mrs. Jonathan Averitt

Miss Esther P. Faircloth left Mon day for Lumberton, where she will finish her course as nurse. With best wishes to the Observer

Five Killed in Race War.

By telegraph to Observer. Tampa, Fla., March, 8.—The resulof a race war at Palmetto Sunday

men and three negroes are dead and one white mortally wounded. All is quiet today, but the negroes are leaving the country which is a trucking centre, and their absence will crip ple that industry.

#### Columbia Actors Meet

## 3 Bales of Cotton Per Acre

Mr. John B. Broadwell averaged three bales of cotton per acre on his entire crop by using fertilizers at the rate of 1,000 pounds per acre. You should be able to do as well as Mr. Broadwell

### By Using Virginia-Carolina **Fertilizers**

Get a copy of our 1910 Farmers' Year Book or Almanac from your fertilizer dealer, or write us for a free copy. Mr. Broadwell tells in this book his own story of how he got this big yield.

MR. JOHN A. GREEN.

Over the River.

Mr. John A. Green, ex-sheriff of farnett county, who had many friends nown, died at his home in Lillington unday afternoon at 2 o'clock, after week's illness with pasumonia, aged years. He leaves a widow and ve children. Also four brothers and wo sisters, as follows: Messrs, Wiliam and Thomas Green, of Lillingon; Robert Green, of Raleigh, and d. McL. Green, of Wilmington; Mrs. Gregory, of Barclaysville, and Mrs. Jutts, of Durham.

Mr. Green was honored by his coun . serving several terms as sheriff. and represented them both in the House and Senate. He was a brave soldler in the war between the States. He was a member of Capt. Starr's ompany of this city. The deceased was a consistent member of the Methdist church.

The funeral took place Monday af ernoon, and was largely attended he interment was in the family grave-yard near Duke. His friends will learn with sorrow of his death.

The Late John C. Gorham The Lake Charles, La., Daily Amer an Press, of February 28th, has the olowing account of the sudden death Mr. Gorham there:

"The gloomy weather and rain of esterday did not dampen the spirit f John Gorham, visitor to the home f Mr. and Mrs. John Long, in Central lace yesterday. Mr. Gorham was oted among his friends as having a low of good spirits 'hat nothing could subdue. Yesterday he was apparently in the best of health; he accompaned Mr. White down town in the eveing and returning they ransacked he larder for a late lunch, and sat, lown and chatted a while before Mr. Gorham retired at eleven o'clock. This orning, at eleven o'clock, when the amily, finally alarmed by his failure o appear, sent to his room to arouse aim, they found that he had passed away in his sleep. His features were peaceful and composed and only his hand clutching his heart told of the sudden, sharp attack that robbed him

"A phylician who was hastily summoned stated that Mr. Gorham had probably died about midnight. A telegram was sent to his brother at Payetteville, N. C., apprising him of the sad event, who will break the news to his wife, now under treatment at a sanitarium there. "Mr Gorham was connected with

Mr. Long in the naval stores nees, and came here from his hos Another Confederate Veteran Passes, at Payetteville about a week ago to about 30 years old, and apparently for perfect health and had a cheery riendly manner that made a friend of every one he met. His sudden death was a painful shock to Mr and Mrs

> Mr. Jeff D. Sessoms, who has been ill with the grippe at his home in Stedman, is rapidly recovering, we are



For sore throat, sharp pain in lungs, tightness across the chest, hoarseness or cough, lave the parts with Sloan's Liniment. You don't need to rub, just lay it on lightly. It etrates instantly to the seat of the trouble, relieves conges-tion and stops the pain.

Here's the Proof. Mr. A. W. Price, Fredonia, Kans. ys: "We have used Sloan's Lini-ent for a year, and find it an excellent thing for sore throat, chest pains, colds, and hay fever attacks. A few drops taken on sugar stops cough-ing and sneezing instantly."

# Sloan's

is easier to use than porous plasters, acts quicker and does not clog up the pores of the skin. It is an excellent an-tiseptic remedy for asthma, bronchitis, and all inflammatory diseases of the throat and chest; will break up the deadly membrane in

deadly membrane in an attack of croup, and will kill any kind All druggists keep Sloan's Liniment, Prices Zic., 50c., & \$1.00.

Dr. Earl S. Sloan,

#### STATEMENT CONDITION FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

OF FAYETTE VILLE, N. C., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JANUARY 31st, 1910.

RESOURCES: LOANS AND BONDS..... \$ 854,596.56 ERDRAFTS . BUILDING AND FIXTURES ...... DEMAND LOANS .....\$ 98,077.00 CASH AND DITE FROM BANKS ...... 239,817.33 332,894.33

\$1,220.614.11 LIBIL ITIES: CAPITAL STOCK ...... \$ 100,000.00 SURPLUS AND PROFITS ...... 64,359.82 DEPOSITS .. .... 3 BOND ACCOUNT ..... 55,000.00

\$1,220,614.11 W. LILLY, President; JON. O. ELLINGTON, V.-Pres. and Cashier;

J H HIG !TOWER, Assistant Cashier WE INVITE YOUR BUSINESS.

Sunnyside Floral Nursery JAMES M. LAMB & SONS. Phone 49. Fayetteville, N.

#### Hedge Plants.

For Hedges we have a fine stock of AMOOR RIVER PRIVETS and CALIFORNIA PRIVETS AMERICAN ARBOURVITEAS 18 inches to 6 feet.

Cut-Flowers. ood For Thought.

ROSES, MAGNOLIAS, PINES,

SPRUCES.

hat President Taft Said to the Presi dents Association in Washington.

"You represent possibly the greatest, certainly one of the most important instrumentalities, for the promotion of the saving of capital in the world.

"You represent possibly the most important trustees in the world; those who take care of others' money in a fiduciary capacity.

fuciary capacity.
"No one who is at all familiar with the business of this country, can be brind to the tremendous importance of the life insurance business IT COMES HOME TO EVERY ONE."

Statistics Prove For every 180 Pire Policies issued there is 1 Pire.
For every 11 Accident Policies issued there is 1 Accident.
For every 6 Health Policies issued there is 1 alex Claim.
But for every 1 Porpetual Life Insurance Policy there is 1 Death.

## Old Mutual Benefi IS "THE DIVIDEND PAYING

COMPANY." 1 1 1 1 1 "IT doesn't MEET competition, but it BEATS It. "MGRE INSURANCE FOR THE SAME MONEY, C'! THE SAME INSURANCE FOR ILESS MONEY."

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