THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31, 1910.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

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

COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON THE SIXTH DISTRICT MATTER.

Following is the text of the report of the Special Committee on the Sixth District matter:

Hon. A. H. Eller, Chairman State Executive Committee Democratic Party.

Sir: Your committee, appointed under a resolution passed by the state democratic executive committee, August 1st, 1910, to investigate and report upon the conflict, within the party, in the sixth congressional district, beg leave to submit the follogin, as their report:

The members of the committee, designated as chairman by you, sent out a request to the two gentlemen who claimed to be the nominees, to the chairman of the two conventions, to the secretaries of the two conventions, and to the chairman of the two executive committees appointed by the two conventions, requesting them to meet with your committee at 10 o'clock a. m., Friday, August 12th, 1910. At the same time the acting chairman sent a request to the other members of the committee named by you, to meet at Wrightsville at 8 o'clock p. m., Thursday, August 11th, for organization and consultation. At this hour T. J. Jarvis, C. B. Aycock, A. C. Avery and T. F. Kluttz met. The other member, R A. Doughton, wrote that he was unavoidably kept from attending. The committee organized by continuing T. J. Jarvis as chairman, and appointed T. F. Kluttz as secretary, and then proceeded to consider the scope and manner of the investigation. The committee thought it best to hold their sessions in private and to admit and hear but one person at a time; and this was the method of procedure.

On Friday morning, at the appointed hour, at the Seashore Hotel, the committee began the hearing which was continued till a late hour that night and resumed it Saturday morning and continued till late that afternoon. The persons named in the notice to appear, and such other persons as either contestant desired, were heard, and every phase of the controversy was fully investigated After all persons had been heard, the committee proceeded to consider and determine the several inquiries submitted to them by the state executive committee as follows, to-wit:

First. "Whether the committee has jurisdiction in the matter." The committee answers this inquiry "Yes."

We are of the opinion that the state committee, not only has jurisdiction, but that in the orderly conduct of any campaign, it is bound to determine who are the democratic candidates in each district whose names are entitled to go upon the ticket, and who are entitled to the aid of the state committee and the support of the democratic press and voters of such district. The committee must also determine who constitutes the proper executive committee of the district, with which to communicate and work during the progress of the campaign. So we hold, the state committee cannot avoid the jurisdiction, if it would, without an inexcusable neglect of duty, and without abandoning the party organization in the sixth district.

The second inquiry submitted to this committee, is "whether, either Mr. O. L. Clark or H. L. Godwin was duly and lawfully nominated."

The answer of the committee to this inquiry is that neither Mr. O. L. Clark nor Mr. H. L. Godwin was duly and lawfully nominated.

And just here we make a brief statement of facts found by us during the investigation, and which were in the main, if not entirely, undisputed. In the county of Cumberland the strength of H. L. Godwin was taken in some precincts, in accordance with our plan of organization, and it developed he had large majorities in such precincts. When the county convention met to appoint delegates to the district convention, a resolution was passed authorizing the chairman of the convention to appoint the delegates to the district convention, which he did, but gave the Godwin strength no representation, and when such delegates from Cumberland appeared at the convention at Wrightsville at the day appointed, it was known that Mr. Godwin had no friend upon the delegation, but that the delegates were unanimous for Mr. Cook, a citizen of the county. In New Hanover a similar resolution was passed in the county convention, and the delegates were appointed by the chairman of the convention, and they were known to be solid for Mr. McCammy. While it is an admitted fact that Mr. Godwin had some strength in New Hanover, it did not clearly appear that a demand was made in either the precinct meeting or the county convention, to test that strength. It is true one delegate arose in the county convention and said, "I nominate H. L. Godwin," but no attention was paid to that delegate, but another was recognized who offered a resolution authorizing the chairman of the convention to appoint the delegates to the state, congressional judicial, and senatorial conventions which resolution was passed, and the convention adjourned, having been in session less than five minutes. In the county of Harnett there was some anti-Godwin strength developed in one township, which was not given representation in the county convention, but which did obtain representation to the district convention by the appointment of some anti-Godwin delegates from that county, but a very large majority of the delegates from that county were for Mr. Godwin.

When the delegates from the several counties assembled at Wrightsville Beach on the day appointed, the several counties met and organized by making one of their number chairman and designating their members of the several committees. In the county of Harnett Mr. Young was made chairman of his delegation and the county of Robeson made Mr. McLeod chairman of his delegation.

At the appointed time and at the designated place, the chairman of the executive committee of the district, Mr. George H. Bellamy, called the convention to order and directed Mr. T. A. Lyon, the clerk of the executive committee, to act as temporary secretary of the convention and to call the roll of the convention. When the county of Cumberland was called an objection was interposed by a delegate from Harnett on the ground that it appeared on the face of the credentials of the delegates from that county that the delegates were appointed by the chairman of the convention, and not elected by the convention itself. After a long and angry discussion the chairman said that he would sustain the objection, and hold that neither Cumberland nor New Hanover was represented in the convention, for the reason that the credentials of the delegates from those counties showed upon their face that those delegates were appointed by the chairmen of the conventions (but by authority of the conventions), and not elected by the conventions themselves. This ruling of the chair brought a long and angry debate, but the chair persistently held to its ruling. An appeal was taken from this ruling, which was never put to the convention. A recess of two hours was taken, and at the end of this recess, Mr. Bellamy again took his seat as presiding officer and rapped for order. But in the meantime, and during the recess, the secretary and the other members of the executive committee got together, Mr. Bellamy being notified by one of the members to attend, but he was not told what for. Mr. Bellamy did not attend, and those present proceeded to depose him as chairman of the executive committee and elect Mr. Springer in his place. When Mr. Bellamy called the convention to order, after the recess, Mr. T. A. Lyon mounted a table in front of Mr. Bellamy and read the proceedings of the executive committee, deposing Mr. Bellamy and electing Mr. Springer as chairman. Thereupon Mr. Springer mounted the table in front of Mr. Bellamy, and claiming to be the rightful chairman by virtue of the action of the members of the executive committee, commanded order, while Mr. Bellamy, who sat just behind him still protesting that he was the rightful chairman, demanded that he be respected and obeyed. The Godwin delegation refused to recognize Mr. Springer as the rightful chairman of the convention and protested against his action. Then a wild scene of confusion ensued. About this time uniformed and armed policemen from the city of Wilmington made their appearance in the hall, and at the command of Mr. Springer, compelled some of the delegates to take their seats. Some order being secured, the anti-Godwin delegates from the different counties proceeded to organize their convention, and in doing so, added some anti-Godwin delegates to the delegation from Harnett and chose Mr. Patterson as permanent chairman, the Godwin delegates remaining in their seats and continuing to protest against the whole proceedings.

The balloting for a candidate for congress began and was continued with varying results, the Godwin delegates protesting against their votes being cast in that convention. To better understand the situation, it may be well to state here that Robeson county was entitled to 60 votes and Harnett county to 31 votes in the convention, and that of those, Godwin, discarding fractions, had 45 votes out of the 60 in the Robeson delegation, and 25 votes out of the 31 in the Harnett delegation; that there were 43 ballots taken in the convention, and that during the balloting the chair held that if the Godwin delegates in those counties where they were in the majority, refused to recognize the convention and participate in its proceedings, that the minority could cast the vote as it saw proper. Under this ruling the anti-Godwin delegates cast the vote of Robeson and Harnett as they saw fit, McLeod and Young, the chairmen respectively of these two delegations, continuing to protest. On the 43rd and last ballot on the roll call, Cumberland gave its solid vote to Mr. Cook, and New Hanover cast its solid vote for Mr. McLammy. On this ballot, the minority of the Robeson and Harnett delegations, under the ruling of the chair, cast the solid votes of Harnett and Robeson, over the protest of Young and McLeod, the respective chairmen of those two delegations, for O. L. Clark, and the solid vote of those two counties added to what he had received from Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus counties, gave him 169 votes, which were more than enough to nominate him, provided the convention was duly organized and the Harnett and Robeson votes were rightfully cast for him. But if the votes of those two counties were not rightfully cast for him, then he was not duly and lawfully nominated, had everything else been regular. New Hanover and Cumberland then voted to make his nomination unanimous. This the convention, then, after appointing an executive committee, adjourned, and the anti-Godwin delegates left the hall, or at least declined to participate further in any proceedings looking to the nomination of any other candidate for congress.

Mr. Bellamy had at this time kept the seat he occupied when he first called the convention to order, and the Godwin delegates had remained in the hall with him. Immediately on the adjournment of the Clark convention and as soon as order could be restored, Mr. Bellamy declared the convention in order and proceeded to business. The usual committees were appointed, additional delegates from Cumberland and New Hanover were seated and Mr. Bellamy made permanent chairman. The convention, as now organized, nominated Mr. Godwin for congress and appointed a new executive committee. These are some of the undisputed facts and we have stated them that the state committee may have a general idea of the situation. We have refrained from reporting and discussing all we heard, because we do not wish to say anything in this report which may be added to the animosities already existing in that district.

Having thus given a general outline of the methods used in the organization and proceedings of the two conventions, we submit two observations thereon. We cannot give our assent to the proposition that a presiding officer of a convention can by his arbitrary ruling, determine what counties are represented, and what are not and exclude such delegates as he may think do not present proper credentials from participating in the proceedings. That is primarily the business of the committee on credentials, and ultimately the prerogative of the convention itself, which must be the judge of the qualification of its own members, and not the privilege of the presiding officer. We are therefore emphatic in our disapproval of the arbitrary ruling of Chairman Bellamy in holding that Cumberland and New Hanover were not represented, when delegates with credentials from those counties were present, clamoring for recognition.

We are equally emphatic in our opinion that after a body had been called to order, that no person outside of that body can take the presiding officer out of the chair and put someone else in his place. Whatever decapitating is to be done must be done by the body itself. If the presiding officer becomes contumacious, or for any cause unsatisfactory to the body over which he is presiding it, and it alone, can remove him and put another in his place, but no outside persons or person can do it. Such an attempt is, in our opinion, an unauthorised interference with the prerogatives of the body, and an unlawful usurpation of authority. We therefore cannot approve of the action of the executive committee, an outside body, in its efforts to remove Chairman Bellamy as the presiding officer of the convention, and install Mr. Springer in his place. It is, therefore our opinion that neither convention was "duly and lawfully" organized, and that neither Mr. Clark nor Mr. Godwin was "duly and lawfully" nominated.

It is true there is a contention that if the organizations of these conventions were irregular that these irregularities were cured by subsequent proceedings. We have not thought it necessary to discuss these refinements or to express our opinion upon them. Those who undertake to sustain the nomination of either one of these gentlemen, have to rely on technicalities and theories which are seriously debatable and doubtful, and which, in our opinion, have no place in a democratic campaign. The man who goes before the democratic voters of a district claiming to be the democratic nominee, and on this account claiming the loyal support of all true democrats, ought to go with credentials which are beyond dispute. It cannot be claimed that either one of these gentlemen has, or can, have such credentials As long as there is room for dispute about the regularity and validity of the nominations, there will be room for an excuse to refuse to vote the ticket. Party interest, party loyalty, and party organization, cannot be strengthened when the validity of the nomination of the candidate is one of the subjects of discussion. As much as we would like to do so, we cannot with the facts before us, say that either of these gentlemen was "duly and lawfully" nominated.

The third and last query submitted to us is: "And if neither is found to be nominated, what further action should be taken in order to secure the nomination of a candidate?"

In response to this inquiry, we beg to suggest that the whole proceedings in the sixth district, including holding the primaries, the county conventons, the district conventions, the nominations, and the appointment of committees, be declared and treated as a nullity, and that the democrats of the district be asked to make their own selection of their candidate. And we further suggest that it be done at a voting primary, to be held at such time as the state committee may fix, and in such manner, and under such rules and regulations as said committee may prescribe.

It is due Mr. Clark and Mr. Godwin to say that both of these gentlemen came before the committee and declared their purpose to abide in good faith by the action of this committee and the state executive committee.

We cannot close this report without expressing or high and sincere appreciation of the kind treatment we received from the democrats of all factions and localities, whom we met at Wrightsville. Their greetings were so warm and cordial ,and their assurances of confidence and esteem so sincere that we were greatly helped and strengthened in the performance of the delicacte duties laid upon us. We parted with these co-workers in the settlement of their political troubles (for all seemed willing to help), with a feeling that our intercourse with them, and theirs with each other, tended to harmony and unity. And now we trust these same good friends will pardon the liberty we take in appealing to them to approach this new duty of selecting their candidate for congress in a spirit of absolute fairness. It may be expected that differences of opinion will exist as to the best man to represent the district, and that the friends of the different candidates will be earnest in their efforts to secure the nomination of their favorite but no method should be used or excused which is not worthy of the high calling of the democracy of the sixth district. The men of the Cape Fear have time and again led the way to higher ideals and better methods. They now have an opportunity of mending their own ways and setting an example to their party friends throughout the state which will tend to purify contests in all sections.

THOMAS J. JARVIS,
A. C. AVERY,
C. B. AYCOCK,
Committee.

Mr. Kluttz's Dissent.

Salisbury, N. C., Aug. 22, 1910.

Hon. A. H. Eller, Chairman State Democratic Executive Committee.

Sir: With great diffidence, without argument and impelled only by an irresistible sense of duty, I respectfully dissent from the findings and conclusions of the able majority of the special committee appointed to investigate the controversy in the sixth congressional district upon the second inquiry. In my opinion, Mr. O. L. Clark was "duly and lawfully nominated." I realize, however, that there should be an end to this controversy, and in case the view of the majority prevails, then I join in the recommendations for a voting primary.

Very respectfully,
THEO. F. KLUTTZ.

The Raleigh Times's report of the debate that ensued is as follows:

Mr. John D. Bellamy asked, by way of suggestion, if the committee should go into executive session during the reading of the report, but was informed by Mr. Aycock that there was nothing in the report to hurt the party. The committee's report (which is given below) was read, and was listened to with the closest attention. When the reading of the report was concluded and Governor Aycock began to read the dissenting opinion of Hon. Theo. F. Kluttz, a dead silence reigned in the hall, many fearing that this would precipitate a long and hard-fought discussion.

Hon. Francis D. Winston moved that the majority report be adopted by the committee.

Mr. C. O. McMichael asked Governor Aycock if there was a committee on credentials at Wrightsville, and was informed that both conventions had credentials committees.

Mr. McMichael then wanted to know how Mr. Bellamy became chairman. Governor Aycock told him that he was chairman because he was chairman of the executive committee of that district., but when he took charge of the convention he was then at the disposal of the convention, and the executive committee, an outside body, had no authority to remove him.

Mr. McMichael argued for the minority report, saying he believed Mr. Clark was the regular nominee.

Mr. John D. Bellamy took issue with Governor Aycock as to the power of the executive committee in deposing the chairman, claiming that that body had control until the convention had perfected an organization. He stated that five out of the seven counties participated in the Clark convention, and when these two refused to take part the minority had a right to cast their vote, and in his opinion Mr. Kluttz is right, and that Mr. Clark is the legal nominee.

Mr. McMichael disagreed with the whole report of the committee, arguing that the question was not one for the committee. This committee has no right to order a primary for that district, and if it is done it will open a Pandora's box.

Governor Winston asked if there had ever been any question raised as to the committee's jurisdiction, and Governor Aycock replied there had not. Continuing, Mr. Winston said that this was an extraordinary occasion and demanded extraordinary remedies. One democratic candidate for the same office is enough for any place. This is not the first time that several claimed to be regular and when investigated turned out that all were irregular. He said he agreed with the main conclusion of the majority report, and believes it will be for the best interest of the party, and concluded by saying a few words complimentary to George Bellamy.

Mr. A. D. Watts raised the question that the committee could not say how the people should act in this matter, but was informed that the original plans were made by this committee and it could amend in any way it wanted to.

Mr. L. L. Smith, of Gates, moved to strike out that portion of the Winston resolution relating to the appointment of committees to look after the voting primary, and simply endorse the report. The report is wise, just and democratic, declared Mr. Smith, but thought the people should decide themselves how they would select their candidate.

Mr. C. A. Webb said the report should be adopted, and the only thing to provide was the machinery for carrying out this report.

Then followed a general discussion in which Messrs. Webb, Watts, Gattis and Patterson participated.

Mr. Patterson, who presided a part of the time at the Wrightsville convention, thought that this committee should decide either in favor of Godwin or Clark, and believed that another primary at this time would injure the party. He told of the convention, and concluded by saying that Mr. Clark was legally, fairly, and squarely nominated, and this committee should say so.

Mr. Walter Murphy said whatever action was taken by this committee would go with him. The success of the party is of more importance than any one man.

Gov. Aycock's Statement.

Hon. C. B. Aycock then, for the benefit of the committee, briefly related what transpired in the special committee meetings. He said 20 or 25 witnesses were examined and some of the best lawyers in the state gave their opinion. A minority can never be bound by an act of usurpation. As to dealing in technicalities, it would be easier to prove, technically, that Godwin was the regular nominee than to prove that Mr. Clark was.

The majority report was adopted by a big majority.

"CHEEK" OF THE FIRST WATER.

Bearing in mind the circumstance that the Baltimore Sun bolted from the Democratic party in 1896 and 1908 and used all its powerful influence against the Democratic presidential nominee in those years, and that Mr. Cleveland not only bolted in 1896 but in 1893 went back on his party's command to make the tariff the paramount issue, we think the following from the Sun is a sample of "cheek" that may be held to "take the cake":

Mr. Bryan Can do His Party a Great Service.

For the first time in a good many years the Nebraska Democrats seem to have a chance to elect a United States Senator. Under the new primary law, based on the Oregon system, the candidate who receives a majority of the popular vote must be elected Senator by the legislature, no matter to what party he belongs. The Republicans have nominated Senator Burkett for re-election. In the Democratic primaries Representative Gilbert M. Hitchcock received a large majority of the votes, and therefore is the Democratic nominee. Burkett is a regular, a supporter of Aldrich and of the high tariff, and possesses few elements of popularity. In Nebraska, as in Kansas and Iowa, there is a strong protest against the old-line candidates and policies. There must be a large insurgent vote antagonistic to Burkett.

Hitchcock is a "progressive," a fine campaigner, and promises to arouse the State. The one danger in his own party is the opposition of the Bryan element. Mr. Bryan opposed Hitchcock in the primaries and urged the nomination of his employe and editor, Richard Metcalfe. Metcalfe was defeated by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Bryan has always advocated majority rule, and one of his great grievances against the Cleveland Democrats is that many of them failed to support him when he was his party's nominee for president. Up to the recent contest Mr. Hitchcock has been the warm personal and political friend of Mr. Bryan. He has backed him in every campaign for the Presidency, and Bryan owes as much to him as he does to any living man. Can Mr. Bryan in the contest for the Senatorship refuse Mr. Hitchcock his cordial support?

Mr. Bryan's aid is needed by his party in the nation, as well as in his own State. The division in the Republican ranks, the general revolt against the extreme protective policy, gives the Democrats the best opportunity they have had since 1892. If the various elements of the party can only be brought together, if the Democracy can present a united front, the Democratic party can probably go into the campaign of 1912 stronger than at any time for twenty years.

Mr. Bryan has it in his power to do his party a great service. If he will exercise his influence in the interest of harmony, it will go a long way in healing the breach that has existed since 1896. Col. Henry Watterson's advice to Mr. Bryan to forgive his former enemies, forget the past and co-operate with the leaders of his party is the voice of wisdom. Mr. Bryan can strengthen himself with his party and the country by showing that he puts his party and its principles above every other political consideration. His great ability and influence create an obligation and responsibility which we believe he will realize and recognize.

STORY OF THE FIRST TRIAL OF THE READING OF TELEGRAPH MESSAGES BY SOUND.

Boston Globe.]

Ezra Cornell is known in history as the father of Cornel university, as one of the men who helped to build the first telegraph line and as an ardent organizer of telegraph systems in the early days, being instrumental in the formation of the now famous Western Union Telegraph company. His son, Aonzo B. Cornell, became ultimately vice president of the Western Union and governor of New York State—high commercial and political honors.

Yet he once confessed to me that he felt he should be credited with the additional honor of having made the discovery that telegraph messages could be read by ear, and he seemed to take more pride in his part in bringing this about than he did in any of his other achievements.

"I was trained as a telegraph operator," said Mr. Cornell in telling me the story. "I suppose I took to telegraphy naturally because of my father's deep and large interests in the then new mode of communication. Anyway, I learned the Morse key easily, and I was, in fact, very fond of telegraphing from both the practical and the scientific standpoints.

"One afternoon, sometime in the early fifties, when I was stationed at Albany, N. Y., there was an unusual inrush of newspaper dispatches—I was in charge of the press key—and in the midst of the task of receiving them I found to my consternation that I was out of tape. Before taking my seat before the key I had neglected to replenish the tape reel.

"There was a bountiful supply of tape in the cellar of the building, but it was a long trip there—there were no elevators in those days—and I knew that to go there I would waste precious time. And there were those anxious newspaper men hanging over my shoulder.

"Suddenly, as I fished about mentally for the quickest way out of my dilemma, this thought popped into my head: 'You don't need any tape. Half the time you don't look at it when the dispatches are coming in before you write them out. You trust to your ears to tell what the instrument says. Why not do so now?' Instantly I determined to see whether or not I could take the dispatches by sound alone.

"I put my fingers on the key and broke in on New York, whence the dispatches were coming. 'Send rather slowly and very distinctly,' I asked the man at the other end of the wire. He at once began to do so—not without some curiosity as to my reason, I found out later.

"But I didn't think of that at the time, for I was glowing all over with the knowledge that I could write out the dispatches and write them correctly, for they made sense—by simply listening to the sounds that the key made.

"Thus I continued taking the dispatches to the very end. Then the New York operator called me. 'What are you do up there?' he asked. 'Why did you want me to send slowly and distinctly?'

"I answered that I had said goodby to the telegraph tape forever and told him of the discovery I had made. He was immediately interested. 'Send me slowly and very distinctly fifteen or twenty words, and I'll see whether or not I can do the same thing,' he requested.

"I did so, full of confidence, and a little later there came to me this message: 'I've done it too. Some of the other boys say they can. I predict that within a month there won't be an inch of tape used in the New York office.'

"Years later," added Mr. Cornell, "I was told that about the time that I discovered for myself a new and revolutionary method of receiving telegraph messages the same method was also discovered by an operator in the main office in Pittsburg. I have no doubt that this is true. Sooner or later the discovery was bound to be made not only in one, but several offices. But I have always felt that I was the first to make the discovery and shuld be credited with it in telegraphic history."

OTERO'S SECRET OF YOUTH.

Twenty years ago or thereabouts she was "the beautiful Otero" of New York; today she is "la belle Otero" of Paris—this dazzling Spanish dancer who seems to take her beauty bath in the fountain of eternal youth.

Her simple life means going to her chateau in Touraine and entering upon a regime of youth-making or youth-preserving that might disconcert the average person who thinks of the simple life as a matter of lying about in hammocks or on the grass and listening to the birds and bees.

Not so Otero's version of it. She goes out of Touraine and every day she goes through a succession of calesthenic "stunts" that would incline most people to call her life 'strenuous' rather than simple. This business of youth-making is a hard one.

To begin with, she gets up early. The dawn belongs to youth, says Otero, and as the sun is rising she walks barefooted through the cold dew. Then she plunges into the brook and takes a swim, after having stood nude in the sun and air and gone through a series of breathing exercises that would make a Hindu yogi hesitate.

Then she goes back to her bedroom and has a glass of sour milk and cream and goes off to sleep like a lamb or a kitten. She wakes up again about the time that other people are stirring and starts in on a day of rowing and bicycle riding and walking. At noon she is as hungry as a bear and has a dejeuner of boiled meat or fish, raw vegetables grated or chopped, unleavened bread, more sour milk and a lot of fresh fruit.

In the afternoon she lies out in the sun with scarcely anything on and bakes vitality into her body. She says the sun is a rejuvenator. She shades her head and neck with a small parasol. Then she sleeps, still out of doors, and unless it rains right out in the sun on the grass.

THE LORD'S DAY.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

If common forgery is a detestable crime, then how much more detestable is that kind of forgery that claims Christ as its author? What greater indignity can any one offer to his Maker than to forge lies in his name? Yet there is a letter being published which purports to be from our Savior. The first copy of it that I ever saw was in tract form about the year 1857. Since then I have seen it both in tract form and in the columns of a newspaper. That letter is undoubtedly of the same origin with the one which Eustace, Abbot of Flay, on his return to England in the year 1201, declared had come down from heaven, and was found upon the altar of St. Simeon in Golgotha, and which required the keeping of the Sunday holy and to abstain from any except good works from the ninth hour of Saturday until sunrise on Monday. In the closing paragraph are these words: "I gave unto you a law in Mount Sinai, which you have not kept; I gave you a law with mine own hands which you have not observed. For you I was born into the world, and my festive day ye know not. Being wicked men, ye have not kept the Lord's day of my resurrection. By my right hand I swear unto you, that if you do not observe the Lord's day, and the festivals of my saints, I will send unto you the Pagan nations that they may slay you."—Roger de Houden's Annals.

It is easy to see how persons taught from infancy to accept tradition instead of the inspired word of God for their guide will adhere to the keeping of Sunday; but for any one professing to reject all human traditions and commandments of men to practice and teach the keeping of Sunday for the Sabbath, when there is absolutely no Scripture to justify it but much to condemn it, is a mystery to me. Yet there are those who teach that the Savior was crucified on Friday, lay in the grave on Saturday and arose before day break on Sunday morning and that by so doing he abrogated the seventh-day-Sabbath law, and left in its stead a something requiring the keeping of Sunday holy. They dare not call it a commandment, for there are no words expressing such a commandment to be found in all the recorded words of our Savior. So they base their doctrine on the supposed time of the Savior's resurrection and the supposed time of the Pentecost on which "there appeared cloven tongues, like as of fire." But St. Matthew plainly states that it was "in the end of the Sabbath" when the two Marys went to see the sepulchre an "angel answered and said unto the women, Fear not ye: for I know that ye seek Jesus, which was crucified. He is not here; for he is risen, as he said, Come, see the place where the Lord lay." Matt. 28:1-6. In Ex. 20:10, it is plainly stated that "the seventh is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God." St. Paul says, that unto the Jews "men committed the oracles of God." Rom. 3:2. And the Jews tell us that Saturday is the seventh day of the week. The title which Pilate wrote and put on the cross of Christ, "was written in Hebrew and Greek and Latin." John 19:20. By the relation of that transaction in the Scriptures, the Holy Spirit identified the three languages, and these three languages agree upon Saturday as the seventh day of the week.

When the prophet Daniel, who prophesied that a change in times and laws would be made by a wicked ruler, and St. Matthew who plainly stated the hour of the angel's declaration concerning the risen Christ, "shall stand in their lots in the end of days," Dan. 12:13, what will they have to say to those people who profess to take nothing for their guide in religion but the "pure and unadulterated word of God?" And St. Luke who wrote to the excellent Theophilus: "And when the day of Pentecost was fully come, they were all with one accord in one place," etc., may have something to say also, for he belongs now to that "great cloud of witnesses" who shall confront us on the last day with those divine messages which they so faithfully delivered for our benefit.

In the law of Moses it was required that the passover lamb be selected on the tenth day of the month and be kept up until the fourteenth and then to be slain in the beginning of the fourteenth, "at even, at the going down of the sun, at the season that that there comest forth out of Egypt." Deut. 16:6, and eaten about midnight in memory of the time when the destroying angel passed through Egypt. The sacrificial blood of Christ began to flow in the garden of Gethsemane, but as any remainder of the lamb that remained until the morning had to be burnt, so the spotless Lamb of God had to endure the fire of the wrath of God in the morning of the fourteenth. As the month commenced with the new moon so the fourteenth would come before the day of the full moon or passover Sabbath that "high day" which followed the day of the crucifixion astronomers tell us that the moon filled on Thursday in ——— of that year. That Saturday evening would complete the "three days and three nights in the heart of the earth." The next day after the passover Sabbath the priest should "wave the sheaf before the Lord: And he shall wave the sheaf before the Lord to be accepted for you: on the morow after the Sabbath the priest shall wave it." "And you shall count unto you from the morrow after the Sabbath, from the day that ye brought the sheaf of the wave offering; seven Sabbaths shall be complete: even unto the morrow after the seventh Sabbath shall ye number fifty days; and ye shall offer a new meat offering unto the Lord." Lev. 23:11-16. If Thursday was the passover Sabbath then Friday would be the morrow after the Sabbath. If the morrow after the Sabbath was the first of the fifty days then the fiftieth would be on Friday also; but if it preceded the first of the fifty days then the fiftieth would be on Saturday. In either case Pentecost was fully come before Sunday, if the moon filled on Thursday in the month of Abile that year.

The almanacs of this year place the full moon on the 24th of April, which is Sunday. 5910 years divided by 19 years the moon's cycle leaves a remainder of 1 or Sunday, the first day of the week. By the same rule 4034 has the full moon in April three days earlier in the week, or on Thursday, 14 days earlier in the month.

MRS. MARY E. WILLYAW.

COTTON ITEMS.

Messrs. E. W. Snead, Charlie Riddle, W. W. Cain, Ottis Simmons and Bennie Simmons took in the excursion last week to Norfolk, Va.

Messrs. Joe Hulon and Paul Braxton leaves to day for Buie's Creek to take a course in that well known institution.

We learn that the members of the Baptist church here elected Rev. P. T. Britt to serve them another year but will not accept. He will leave here soon.

We learn that two boys, Luther Cameron and Murphy Pernell, left here one night last week against the consent of their parents. They are about 16 years old.

CUMBERLAND NEWS.

Cumberland, Aug. 29.—Mr. J. Frederick Houston returned to Philadelphia on Friday night after spending several weeks at Cumberland, looking after his mill.

Mr. Robert F. Byrd was a welcome visitor to our Sunday school on last Sunday. Mr. Byrd has many friends here who are always glad to see him. He informed the writer that he was going to teach again this winter. We wish him much success.

Miss Ethel Strickland, of Dunn, N. C., is visiting at Mr. W. J. Robinson's.

Mr. W. C. Barbee, of Charlotte, N. C., is visiting his brother, Mr. W. A. Barbee, near Cumberland.

Rev. John Watson Autry preached an excellent sermon at the Methodist church on Sunday night on the subject of faith. He will also preach tonight and on till Wednesday night.

Rev. Paul Britt filled his regular appointment at the Baptist church on Sunday afternoon. After the service the church held a conference and Mr. Britt was called to serve this church for the coming year, which will make his third year.

Mr. A. M. Vestal, who has been teaching music on the east side of the Cape Fear river for five weeks, returned to Cumberland on Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. B. R. Huske and children have returned from a stay at Saluda.

FAYETTEVILLE R. NO. 8 ITEMS.

Aug. 26.

The protracted meeting at the Cape Fear Baptist church commenced on Monday evening with Rev. Mr. Gibbs, of Hope Mills, the pastor, and Prof. Williams, the former King Hiram school teacher assisting.

Miss Lina Marsh has returned home from Black Mountain, where she went with her aunt, Romella Butler, for a pleasure trip in that popular summer resort, reporting an enjoyable trip with value received.

Fodder pulling is on in full blast here now and the weather wise is on hand also. "If it don't rain today it will tomorrow."

Mrs. Archie McQueen, from Canada, is visiting her nephew, Mr. A. A. McQueen, at this place.

Mrs. T. M. Ferrell, of Clinton, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. L. McQueen, of this place.

There has been quite a change in the weather, supposed to be on account of the ice cream supper given at Marvin on last Saturday evening. The ladies sold cake and cream to raise money to paint the church and got a considerable amount. The ice, however, has all melted and the temperature is rising again.

The cider is all gone and I will close. Would like to hear from some bigger apple orchard.

STEDMAN NEWS.

Stedman, N. C., Aug. 25.—Miss Clyde Sessoms returned home Monday afternoon after spending a few days with Mrs. R. S. Autry.

Mrs. W. F. Alexander spent Monday with Mrs. J. D. Sessoms.

Miss Josie Alexander is spending a few days in Stedman.

Mrs. Street Brewer spent last night with Mr. L. D. Williams, returning home this morning.

Miss Jenks Tolar, from near Tampa, Fla., is visiting Miss Lela McMillan and other relatives here.

Miss Maria Sessoms spent the first of this week at the beach and will be away a few days visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Geddie are spending a while at Wrightsville Beach.

Miss Minnie Bryant returned home Saturday, 21st., after visiting a few weeks near Jackson Springs.

Miss Jennette Holmes is spending this week at Mr. John Holmes'.

Mr. Robt. Strange and his brother were visitors in Stedman yesterday.

Mr. W. D. Bullard is a visitor in Stedman this morning.

Several of the young folks went up to Falcon Sunday to the camp meeting.

Mrs. T. H. Ringgold and children have returned from a visit to relatives below Cedar Creek.

Mr. Winfield A. Worth, formerly of Fayetteville, now a leading lawyer of Elizabeth City, is here on a visit to his aunt, Mrs. N. A. Sinclair.

Business Locals.

WANTED—Several copies of the Weekly edition of the Observer of August 11th. Address E. J. Hale, Jr., Mgr., Observer, Fayetteville.

FOR SALE—Seventy-five bushels of the Fulch seed wheat, smooth head, altogether best wheat every grown in this county, $1.25 per bushel. Fifty bushels of Appleton seed oats $1. per bushel. Call on or address David Jones, No. 167 Lamon street, Fayetteville, N. C.

WANTED—A sawyer (white), a man experienced with circular saw. Apply to the Observer office at once.

ALL MAGISTRATES' BLANKS and Chattle Mortgages for sale by J. E. Garrett, 'Phone 225, Maxwell street.

FOR SALE—My new house and lot on Person street near Halfway bridge. Place is well located within 10 minutes walk of Old Market House, on paved street and sidewalk and handy to one of the best wells of water in town. Reason for selling is to educate my children. Apply to C. E. Bullard, 422 Person street.

A Fayetteville Lady Left Handsome Legacy

A Millionairess Wills Mrs. Fannie Morrow $15,000

Special to the Observer.

New York, Aug. 26.—According to her will, just probated here, leaving over a million dollars estate, Harriet Coles, who died at Glen Cove, Long Island, Aug. 6, widow of the late John B. Coles, leaves as a token of her affection and regard, to her friend, Mrs. Fanny Morrow, of Fayetteville, N. C., the income from fifteen thousand dollars, a trust fund for life. After her death, Nena Morrow, her daughter, is to have the income of the fund for her life, and after her death the entire principal is bequeathed to the latter's issue, if any, otherwise it becomes part of the residuar. The rest of the million is bequeathed in legacies to friends and relatives, church, charitable and educational societies.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF

Fourth National Bank,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., COMPTROLLER'S CALL JUNE 30th, 1910.

RESOURCES:			LIABILITIES:	
Loans and bonds		$ 858,488.94	Capital	$ 100,000.00
Building, furniture and fixtures		26,000.00	Circulation	100,000.00
Other real estate owned		5,500.00	Surplus and profits	69,828.54
Demand loans	$134,770.49		DEPOSITS	783,979.90
Cash and due from banks	190,887.63	325,658.11	Due banks	106,838.61
			U. S. Bond account	55,000.00
		$1,215,647.05		$1,215,647.05

Since above date we have increased our capital to $200,000 which gives us more capital than all other banks in Cumberland county combined.

We Invite Your Business.

H. W. LILLY, President. JNO. O. ELLINGTON, V.-P. & Cashier.
J. H. HIGHTOWER, Asst. Cashier.

Mill Supplies!

Experience. Facilities. Results.

Experience:

In Our many years of business in Fayetteville, we have been constantly adding New Departments, in order to successfully maintain our steadily growing business.

Facilities:

In the way of in-coming mail and out-bound freights, we are unexcelled by any other City in the State.

Results:

Our MILL SUPPLY DEPARTMENT is now practically complete, and we are in as good shape to supply your wants in this line as any house in this territory.

You may mail us an order in the morning with the assurance that it will have prompt attention, shipped the same day as received, and billed at the lowest possible price.

We carry ONLY STANDARD GOODS—Hoe Saws and Bits, Jenkins Valves, Disston's Cross-Cut Saws and Files, American Steel Split Pulleys, Etc.

Our stock of Post and Drop Hangers, Boxes, Shafting, Couplings, Pipe and Fittings, is complete.

WE APPRECIATE YOUR INQUIRIES AND ORDERS.

Huske Hardware House.

SCHOOL BOOKS! AND ALL SCHOOL SUPPLIES AT

The New Book Store Company,

Opposite Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.