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FAYBURD OBSERVE

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1910.

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The Raleigh News and Observer ntained the following editorial shortly after the meeting of the State Excutive Committee on August 1st:

Eight years ago the editor of the News and Observer suggested a plank in the Democratic platform favoring a legalized primary in North Carolins, which was adopted. In the legislature that followed, Senator Cameron Morrison introduced a bill providing for a legalized primary, and the News and Observer stood with Mr. Morrison in behalf of that reform measure, but many of the leaders of both parties opposed it, and others doubted its wis-Eight years ago the editor of the posed it, and others doubted its wis-dom for the whole State. It was dedom for the whole State. It was defeated. Since then Mecklenburg, under the leadership of Heriot Clarkson,
passed a legalized primary act with
what result? Its Democratic majority
has grown until it is the banner Democratic county in North Carolina. The
legalized primary did not give this
majority, but it proves that such method of ascertaining the will of the
voters tends to strengthen ratner than
to weaken the party. Durham, Guilford, Wake and half a dozen other
counties have adopted the legalized
primary and no bad results have followed. There are objections to the lowed. There are objections to the primary, undoubtedly but there are primary, undoubtedly but there are more objections to the mass meeting and the county and precinct conven-tions. In the older times, when pre-cincts were wont to send their best men uninstructed to the county convention, that was the best system ver devised. But times have changed ever devised. But times have changed and the voters generally instruct their delegates, and we have very few of those old time deliberate conventions. The nominating conventions of the old tyle must pass as did the electoral college, and we must come to the pri-mary—and that means a legalized primary for all parties to be held on the same day regulated by the State au-

At the last meeting of the State Democratic Executive Committee Mr. A. J. Field introduced a resolution calling upon the general assembly to enact a state legalized primary law. There was opposition to it, and upon the motion of the editor of this paper who stated that the time had come when the state should have a legalized primary, the resolution was not acted upon, but it will come up for consideration at the next meeting of the committee. Since then beaufort, Wilson and other counties have passed resolutions in favor of a legalized primary, and the long drawn out con ventions have emphasized the danger of continuing a system having the seeds of producing such friction and

There is but one legalized primary law to be considered—it is the one in operation in Wisconsin, Nebraska Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, Iowa and nearly all the southern states—a law requiring primaries to be held or the same day by all parties, the cost of the same to be paid by the state just as the cost of holding a regular election. The laws in these states are not exactly alike, but the principle is the same, and the legislators should study them all and give North Caro-

Since then, there have appeared nu merous articles on the subject in the Democratic press, of waich are following are examples:

The Direct Primary

The Robesonian.] A gentleman remarked to The Robesonian the other day that the time has passed when the people would sit indifferently by and allow party bos es to take the nomination of candidates out of their hands. They are taking more interest in the selection of men to represent them and are determined to have men of their choice In the following The Baltimore Sur shows that the people may assert their supremacy at the polls if they are deermined to do so

"The victory of the progressive Re blicans in California in the primaries on Tuesday and the intense in terest manifested by the voters of both parties in the primary contests in Nebraska on the same day demonstrate the efficacy and the value of the system which, properly used, enables the people to assert their supremacy in the nomination of candidates for

"In California, where the Republi can machine seemed to be firmly in trenched in power, the progressive Republican voters beat the candidates for the machine for state offices, and in two congressional districts defeated the candidates of the stand-patters for instion for the House of Represen "This shows what the voters of a

party can do, wherever the primary system prevails, if they will make conscientious and effective use of the sys-tem. The voters have the power in primaries to select the candidates of their respective parties for public of-fice—to make the will of the majority aupreme, to smash party machines and besses who attempt to override the will of the people. But to accomplish the results which the primary was deied to effect the voters must take part in the primaries."

Democratic Primaries.

Whiteville News.1 There is no use in disguising the fact that since the disfranchisement of the negro in a number of Southern States, the Republican party is making States, the Republican party is making strong inroads, and we can no longer confidently count on the "Solid South." Once it was we could raily a practically solid white vote by the cry of "nigger," but that day has passed. President Taft sees this change, and he is now looking to the South to supply the votes that the "insurgent" movement will cost his party in the west.

But the Democratic party always

will cost his party in the west.

But the Democratic party always has and ever will be the party of the masses, and the only bulwark that stands between the robbery and oppression of our Southland by the plutocratic and protected North.

Now, in order to hold together the white majority and insure and perpetuate Democratic rule, we must convince the people that our party really and truly represents them and their interests, and every voter, it matters not how lowly he may be, has an equal and fair showing in naming those who are to rule over him. This can never be done with our present convention a stem in nominating candidates. The average countryman knows no more about parliamentary rulings than he does about Egyptian heiroglyphics, and it is an easy matter for experienced and trained men to entangle and confuse him when he meats in a convention, and they often commit him to some measure or candidate that he does not emisure.

What we pred in North Carolina.

What we need in North Carolina,

THE LEGALIZED PRIMARY.

and must have, to retain the Demo- profess to teach you anything; our craffic party in power, is direct pricraffic party in power, is direct primary elections, where every white voter can go to the polis and express at the ballot-box his wishes, and have his vote fairly counted. And then to insure an honest election, let the legislature legalize this primary, and throw the same restrictions and penalties there around as at a regular. alties there around as at a regular State election. And in order to have the verdict of the majority recorded, when it becomes necessary, we can have a second primary between the candidates polling the highest number of votes.

Politicians cannot manipulate direct primaries, for every man's vote is re corded and counted, and the poorest and most illiterate person has the same voice in naming public officers as the richest and most highly educat-ed citizen. This would be pure, una-dulterated Democracy, and with a pri-mary system in practice in our State, it would mean a perpetuation of the Democratic party in power, and grad-ually absorb into our ranks the he-

we ask Hon. J. A. Brown, who will be our new State Senator, to introduce this primary election bill, and he will, by doing so, still more strong ly anchor himself in the hearts and confidence of his people, and at the same time save the Democratic party.

The Legalized Primary. Parkton Journal.]

Sentiment over the entire State is growing in the establishment of a le-galized primary. Many of our best statesmen are in favor of it. Other States are trying it and the time is not far off when North Carolina will have this improved method of select-ing candidates for office. All will ad-mit that our present method of choos-ing candidates is imperfect. Why not adopt something better right now?

"Some Kind of Legalized Primary."
Scotland Neck Commonwealth.]

If all the people who read this cou'd have witnessed the confusion, disorder and dissatisfaction that prevailed in every convention that has been held in this county this year they would agree with the News and Observer, the Roanoke-Chowan Times, and a number of other papers throughout the state that there is need of an immediate change from the present nethod of nominating officers to some kind of legalized primary. There are n several counties in this state legal zed primaries, but it is a very noticeable fact that hardly any two of these lans are alike, which no doubt is an ndication that no one of these plans is perfect, but something must be done and it is high time our legislators set themselves to the task of solv ing the problem.

AN EDUCATION RENASCENCE.

Below we copy an editorial from the Washington Post, which describes the new light which is shining on the modern American educator. We say "modthe University of North Carolina, in America, whose system was based on that of English Oxford and Cambridge, rather than on that of the utilitarian institutions of Continental Europe, after which Mr. Jefferson patterned the University of Virginia-because the old curriculum colleges of America owed their ability to continue to exist upon precisely the training which the special preparatory schools, referred to by the Post as a new creation, are now being organized to supply.

Says the Post:: Preparatory School Education. The erection of a special class of school to prepare young men and wo men for college matriculation is strong vidence that in the minds of our ed cators there is firm conviction that the needs of this class of students are radically different from those of the oung man and woman destined to ace the world some tour years earlier

There are a few axiomatic truths known to good teachers and to some parents. Fundamental among these are that the mind develops by exer-cise, that the aim of all education is to produce a well-developed and well-trained mind, and that the subjects in school curriculum should be those of most use in after life, and which will best train and develop the mind in the required directions.

than a college-trained man.

Education will be carried on with greater conformity to these truths than is now done. The day when the change will be made is not very re-mote, judging by the educational trend of the times. An examination in any subject, history for illustration, will be held with the principal idea of finding out the state of development of the mental faculties which history is designed to develop, rather than to see how much history the pupil knows, and whether he has yet caught up in amount rather than quality with the class requirements. While history possesses a high memory value, it is to be remembered that its cultural value is not second to that. History is not the best subject that could be chosen from the school course to illus-trate the point; but history is, as all educators well know, the subject that s taught with least success in American schools.

Educators, then, will apply an examination in much the same way as physician diagnoses a case. It will be more generally recognized by teachers and educators that it is quite as easy to ascertain by skillfully applied pment is, both actual and relative, as t now is for a physical instructor to ascertain by gymnastic and other tests the muscular development of the body. And, again, just as the physical instructor limits the gymnasium exer-cise of the boy or girl to such exercis-es as are needed to develop the mus-cles that are weak, the educator will choose the subjects from the school ree that the pupil needs to round out his mental development. The election of subjects will be made not by the pupil himself that he may get, through along lines of least resistance to his diploma, but they will be prescribed for him according to his actual needs.

As far back as 1858, "Old Bull" (Dr. James Phillips, who, Charles Davies, Professor of Mathematics at West Point, said, was the ablest mathematiclan in America)—as far back as 1858, Old Bull said to a student at the University of North Carolina, whose pa-

SUMMER MAKES THE FOOLS GET

There are no more summer fools than winter fools, only more of them are outdoors where they can be seen.

REGULATIONS FOR THE SIXTH DISTRICT PRIMARY.

Mesars, J. R. Young, J. Bryan Grimes and H. A. Foushee, the committee appointed for the purpose, by Chairman Eller, under the resolution of the State Executive Committee, have issued the following plan and regulations for holding the Congressional primary on September 15:

The committee appointed by the chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, under authority of said State Executive Committee given at its meeting in the city of Raleigh Wednesday, August 24, 1910, do pre-scribe the following rules and regulations for holding a voting primary in the Sixth Congressional District:

(1) Every person who desires to secome a candidate for the Democratic congressional nomination in said trict shall notify the chairman of this committee in writing on or before September 1, 1910, and at the same time make such deposit as the committee may determine to be his probable pro rata part of the cost of printing and distributing proper ballots, poll books and other necessary expense, and ev-ery candidate shall also subscribe to a pledge in the form prescribed by the committee that he will abide by the rules and regulations as published by this committee and by the result of the primary election, and support the candidate so chosen.

(2) In every precinct in each county usual voting place on 'naursday, September 15, 1910, at which time the Democratic electors in that precinct may cast their ballots for a candidate for the Democratic nomination for a

mittee of each county in said congressional district to meet at the courthouse of their county on Monday, Sep-tember 5th, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of appointing, and they shall appoint at such time and place, three well known Democratic electors of intelligence and a reputation for honto act as the registrar and poll-holders, and to be known as the Precinct Prientitled to vote in this primary. When mary Board. It shall be the privilege a voter is challenged the Primary Premary Board. It shall be the privilege of each congressional candidate or ern American educator," because the old curriculum colleges—like that of the Bully and County Democratic Executive to the following pledge: Committee the name of at least one State of North Carolina, Democratic elector in each precinct, and in the event that there are two candidates for Congress it shall be the duty of said committee to appoint one poliholder from each list filed, and in the event that there are three or more candidates it shall be the duty of the said committee to appoint the registrars and pon-holders from said lists filed with them by the candidates, taking not more than one name from any

> shall conduct said primary election, declare the result, and make a written pointed to hold a primary election shall decline to serve or shall become incapacitated, or is not present at the hour fixed for opening the polls, the chairman of the Precinct Committee shall have the power to designate some qualified Democrat to fill said vacancy, appointing a friend of the candidate who was represented by the absent poliholder or registrar, if one be present, and if the chairman of the committee shall not be present then the said duty shall be exercised by the remaining member or members of the Precinct Primary Board, and if none are present then the Democratic electors may elect a registrar and two poliholders, and such substituted registrar or poliholder shall have the same right and authority as if he or

they had been originally appointed. (5) The said registrar shall provide a box for the reception of ballots, and such box shall be open and exhibited to any voters present before the balloting commences, and shall then be securely fastened and kept fastened until the counting of the balтагу.

(6) The polls shall be open for the reception of bailots at 12 o clock m. on Thursday, eptember 15, 1910, and shall said day, at which hour said polls shall be closed; and it shall be the duty of the registrar and pollholders, in the presence of said candidates or their representatives, and any other Democrats who may wish to attend, to proceed at once without adjournment to count the ballots and make a list or all persons voted for and the number of votes received by each. They shall sign said list in triplicate and immedistely post one copy of same in a conspicuous place at the voting preict, send one copy to the chairman of the County Democratic Executive Committee, and the third copy shall be delivered to one of their number, to be chosen by them, who shall be a cross mark opposite the name of the member of the County Canvassing Board. It shall be the duty of the said board to certify to the canvassing Board of the county, in the certificate above referred to, the total number of ballots found in the ballot box and the total number of names of electors written on the poll books. Any person who either is voted for in the said primary may attend in person or by representative, and shall have the right to be present during the primary and while the vote

(7) It shall be the duty of the chairman of the County Executive Committee to attend the meeting of the county Canvassing Board, and to file with the said board the returns received by him from each precinct, but said chairman shall not be a member said chairman shall not be a member of or entitled to vote in said board

(8) All Democrats who are or will be



Lawrence Orr Dreyfus, of Flatbush, New York, whose parents say that he Dreyfus, his mother, makes this aga voting primary shall be held at the and not little Millicent Gowen of Everett, Mass., is the "Prettiest child in every "the dearest and cutest little is the handsomest child."

little Gowen child may be the handsomest girl in America, but I certainly America." Lawrence is 5 years old, and positively and surely have the and according to neighborhood and re- handsomest and dearest little boy in member of Congress from the Sixth mote vicinity talk, he has a valid America. He not only is pretty of face claim to the handsomest child prize. by is as nearly physically perfect as (3) It shall be the cuty of the mem- He has been photographed extensively he can be. I defy any one to compare ers of the Democratic Executive Com- and is considered by admiring men the children and say that the little and women who visit or pass him Gowen girl, or any other girl or boy,

chap in the whole world." Mrs. Louise

gressive statement regarding him. The

nominated in this primary, are invited present shall choose one of their num and urged to participate in this primary. It shall be the duty of any and another member who shall act as secevery Democrat to challenge any per- retary. esty and fair dealing for each precinct son attempting to vote in any precinct (13) Said Board of County Canvass or other voting district in the county | primary when such Democrat has rea- ers at their said meeting, in the presson to believe that such person is not

..... County,

..... Precinct. I, the undersigned, do hereby solemnly affirm that I am a Democrat; that I paid my State and county poil tax for 1909 (if I was liable therefor on or before the 1st day of May, 1910; that I will vote for and support in the November, 1910, election the candidate nominated by the Democratic State. County and Judicial Convend the candidate for Congress The registrar shall record the nominated by this primary; that I names of all Democrats voting in a am, or will be, duly qualified under the poll book, and with the pollholders election laws of North Carolina to vote in the said election in this precinct, and that I am duly registered statement thereof. If any person ap- in this precinct (or will be registered for the November, 1910, election).

Subscribed to before me, this the 15th day of September, 1910.

Registrar or Pollholder. If a person so challenged decline and subscribe to the above pledge he shall not be permitted to If a person so challenged takes and signs the said pledge then he shall be permitted to vote: Provided ever, that after such pledge shall have been signed the registrar and poll holders, or a majority of them, may, nevertheless, refuse to permit such person to vote un'ess they shall be satisfied that such person so challenged will be duly qualified to vote in the November, 1910, election, and that he is a Democrat. The registrar shall keep on the pol-

books a correct list of the challenged voters, whether allowed or disallowed whether such challenged voter voted, and for whom such challenged elector voted or offered to vote when challeng lots is begun at the close of the pri- ed. They shall preserve a list of the voters on the poll book, which shall be carried by their member, designated as a member of the county Board of Canvassers, to the meeting of the Board of County Canvassers to be held September 17, 1910, at the county

(9) This committee will have printed and forward to the chairman of the County Democratic Executive Committee of each county a ballot containing the names of all candidates to be votin said primary, and no other ballot than those distributed by this committee shall be voted or counted in said primary. It shall be the duty of the said chairman of each County Executive Committee to receive all ballots from this committee and dis tribute them to the several precincts.

(10) All ballots voted shall be placed in one box and shall be enecked by a candidate for whom the voter wishes to cast his ballot, or the name of of the candidate for whom he does not wish to vote shall be marked out. If more than one candi-date shall be voted for on one ballot said ballot shall not be counted for

(11) The registrar and pollholders in each precinct shall appoint one of their number to attend the meeting of the Board of County Canvassers as a the member who shall have been so appointed the original signed returns of the results of the primary in said precinct and the poll books of said primary. The numbers of the several precinct boards of election who shall have been so appointed shall consti-tute the Board of County Canvassers for such county, and the majority shall constitute a quorum

clan in America)—as far back as 1858, Qualified voters at the November, 1910, election, and who agree to vote for and versity of North Carolina, whose parents complained that he did not "Tearn" anything there, "We do not candidate for Congress as shall be members of said board who shall be package. Souders' Pharmacy.

ber who shall act as chairman, and

ence of such Democrats as choose to attend, shall canvass the returns of each precinct, and shall make and cign a certificate stating the number of legal ballots cast in each precinct the name of each person voted for, the number of votes given to such person, and shall sign same in triplicate

They shall post one copy at the court house door, mail one copy to the chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, and send one to Hon James R. Young, Chairman, Raleigh, N. C., by registered mail. (14) At a meeting neld in the city

of Raleigh, August 27, 1910, all announced candidates for Congress were invited to be present and after a consultation with those present and their friends this committee, at their request, agreed to meet, receive the vote from each county and to determine and declare the result of said primary. In accordance therewith this committee will meet in the city of Raleigh September 20, 1910, at 1 o'clock p. m., at the office of the chairman, at which time and place the returns from the several counties will be received and the results of said primary declared.

primary declared.
(15) The candidate recalling the majority of votes cast in said primary in the entire district will be declared the Democratic candidate for Congress. In the event that no candidate shall receive a majority of the votes cast then a second primary will be held October 1, 1910, under the above rules, with such amendments and ad ditions as the committee may deem proper, at which second primary only two candidates receiving the highest number of votes in the first pri JAMES R. YOUNG

J. BRYAN GRIMES HOWARD A. FOUSHEE, Committee.

THE TARIFF A MORAL ISSUE.

Kansas City Star.] Strange y enough, this little group

of men-very small in number-has arrogated to itself the leadership of the progressive, and its members prate about the treatment of the tariff as a moral question.—Senator Aldrich. Yet the formal statement made by Senator Aldrich in answer to Senator Brislow, and in which this sneer at the insurgents is found, acknowledged by his own act in making this statement, that the tariff is a moral issue. For the Bristow assault on Aldrich was on moral grounds—on the spec-tacle of a beneficiary of the tariff, surrounded by other beneficiaries and influenced by them, deliberately manip-

ulating the schedules for the enrich ment of himself, his son, and his financial associates. There was a time when that spectacle would not not have outraged the public sense of decency; for protection has been developed from a revenue and industrial device to a grafting system by this very means of manipulating by the direct beneficiaries. But the country is wiser now, and

its conscience is more sensitive. The awakening is due fundamentally to the loosevelt doctrine of the square deal. That doctrine can not be lived up to by a people or a government that permits a few favored interests to prey on the masses through the med-ium of protective duties named by the beneficiaries the aselves. The country now demands that the tariff, whether protective or for revenue only, shall be determined by disinterested ex-

perts, not by interested trusts. The tariff is an economic issue, but its importance as a moral issue is still more fundamental, more essential to the spirit of a republic. SAFE MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN

SLAVERY IN THE BIBLE.

Presbyterian Standard.]
A suggestive offline of the chapter carrying the exposition of the status

Woman ? of Slavery is illustrative of the origi-nality, scholarship, and loyalty to the Word, by Rev. Dr. J. B. Shearer, in his latest book, Hebrew Institutions, Sociel and Civil Social and Civil.

The word "slave" appears twice in the Scriptures. Bondmen, bondwo-men, man-servants, maidservants, and other such terms appear again and again. The word "servant" is used many times for slave as opposed to hire ing. And servant is also used in a modified way, notably as a term of courteous humility.

The proposition is laid down and argued that slavery was a social rather than a civil institution. The slave was a member of the family of his master. The ownership by the master entitled him to the labor of the slave and such control of his power and movements as was needed to secure his labor. In return for the labor of the slave, food, raiment and support for his family young, old, or infirm, was rendered. And the master was bound also for the same righteous gov-ernment of all his housenold, slave or

There are two anti-slavery views. One based on economic grounds which are both against it and for it, but neitheir involved any criticism of Mosaic institutions nor raised any moral issues. The other is called abolitionism and declares slavery to be sinful in itself. It makes no distinction between a sinful relation and sinfulness in a relation. And insists that the institution must be wiped out at all Slavery has existed in all time and

everywhere in varied forms and degrees from personal ownership to c ientage, serfdom, a permanent peasantry, and permanent dependants in aristocratic establishments. National and civil stability have been based in large measure through the past upon these. The question arises, notably when racial problems arise, can all such things be abolished permanently in the dominance of more perfect democracy. Look at the real status of slavery in the Scriptures in brief.

Hebrew slavery antedates the theocracy and Mosaic institutions as far back even as Abraham. See Genesis fourteenth cnapter. Trained servants of Abraham meant-slaves, for we read 'He that is born in the house or ought with money." Eliezer was from Damascus and Hagar was an Egyp-

Slaveholding was recognized in the Abrahamic Covenant and sanctified by the sign and seal of circumcision. Abraham was circumcised when ninety-nine years old, and with him all of his house inclusive of those "bought with money of the stranger." This covenant and its seal were not civil but religious. The fourth chapter of Romans attests this unmistakably And this covenant was not temporary as proved in the fourth chapter of Galatians.

The master's authority and respon sibility are recognized and emphasized in the fourth commandment for the slave exactly as for other members of the family. And his property rights in his manservant and maldservant are protected amply in the tenth commandment Reject the righteous own ership of slaves and one must by the same juggling reject all rights of property. The Decalogue is a covenant not temporal but permanent and universal.

The Mosaic law discouraged the per- Store, Fayetteville, N. C. man might be sold for debt, or to make restitution, or to pay fines in civil cases, and his family might be sold with him, but they all went out free when the seventh year came. There are modifications and several phases of this truth we need not tarry to unfold.

Moses' law recognized, defined, lim ited, and defended the rights and duties of both masters and slaves with great minuteness. Punishment was admissable, but abuse forbidden and life and limb amply protected.

Slavery was in its origin a merciful Captives, divided as spoil in war were spared from slaughter and lodged in families where they were protected from national antagonisms both by the master's interest and af-Abolitionism, which holds that slav

ery is a sin in itself, admits the facts but says Moses did the best ae could under the circumtances. But it is a sufficient reply to this argufying to say that God is no compromising gov-ernment official or politician. His institutions and codes are absolutely and eternally right. Strike down the Ten Words and the facts cited and where and how shall we steer our bark?

The New Testament recognizes, en joins and enforces the rights and duties of masters and slaves as distinctly as the Old Testament. There is no new legislation and no hint that the relation of master, and slave is any more sinful than the relation of husband and wife, parent and child, ruler and people. All duties are to be performed alike for Christ's sake. The reciprocal duties in all these varied relations are grouped for us in Colos-sians, Ephesians, Titus, and First Peter. And the slavery question is discussed separately in I Timothy 6:1-6 as if there were some great abolition eresy to be combatted in Paul's day. These teachings cannot be explained

away. Read the words of Paul and "Servants obey in all things Peter: our masters according to the flesh; not with eye service as men-pleasers but in singleness of heart, fearing God, etc." "Servants, be obedient * *
as unto Christ." "Exhort servants to be obedient, etc." "Servants, be subject to your masters with all fear,

Paul lived according to his teachings at the sacrifice of his comfort and financial interests. Onesimus, a slave had run away from his master Philemon, and gone to a city, probably Rome. There he met Paul, embraced the gospel and devoted himself to Paul as to another master and Paul would have been glad to retain him to minster unto him. But he sent him back to Philemon as a matter or right and ent the letter to his master by him,

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