WEDNEHDAY, SEPT. 7, 1910.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

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

A PHENOMENON THAT IS NOT

"STRANGE" The Washington Post writes inter

estingly of the Emperor William's re-"divine right" setback, as fol-The Kalser's Dwindling Power.

Times change, though men some-times do not change with them. After Frederick the Great emerged from the tremendous military contest against most of the continent, and with the succor of England landed Prussia as first of the German states, though in a titular sense Austria still held that rank, he had a long reign of wha was then political tranquility. When old in years, declining in body, but virile in mind, he one day was riding ed to read a manifesto posted on a wa'l that denounced him as all sorts loud at the scurrility, he remarked: good people and I are at a perunderstanding. I allow them to

But the present Emperor of Germany finds things very different. As firmly as his reprobate ancestor, he believes in "divine right" and "anointed of heaven" and "passive obedience," but he finds a greater Ger many that will not allow him to do as pleases, and that even goes so far to discipline him when he ventures

ot the militarism, there is no much radical difference between the German empire and the American re-public. Both astonished the world in their material advancement after political union was had. Both were comparatively inert until the union in their respective hemispheres was ac-

But there is one strange phenon non. Daily the political power of the American president augments, and daily the political authority of the German kalser diminishes Indeed, it is strange.

No, it is not "strange" atall to those who see. None are so blind an those who do not wish to see.

The world is pressing forward on the road to democrac". The Ameri can republic set the pace and pointed the way a century and a third ago. It was the beacon light for all the struggling peoples of the earth, untiits light went out under the triumph of the doctrine of force in 1865. Freed from the handicap of the slavery issue, the Democracy won in 1876 and 1884. Again it won 1892, but this time with a clear-cut chart for the people's redemption from unequal laws in the nmand to its standard bearer to press immediately for a revenue tariff. But its standard bearer betrayed it Again it triumphed in the preliminarfight of 1896; but the fortunes accu mulated and concentrated by reason of its standard-bearer's betrayal o' his trust in 1893 enabled its enemies to buy the poll-holders of the pivota was about to triumph in 1898 and 1900 when the union of all who subscribed to the Democratic platform was prevented and a fusion with the McKinley Democrats substituted.

Again fortune smiles on the democracy and beckons to victory. If we reject the counsel of the bolters of 1896 and 1900, we may win this time. If not, freely as its newest, scrutinizing every if we select our standard bearer and our counsellors from the ranks of those who betrayed us in 1893, 1896, 1898 and 1900, we shall suffer the same fate as in 1893.

The hearts of the great body of the people are just as true today as for morly, but the triumph of the doctrine of force in 1865 has transferred the ineldence of the "checks and balances of the Constitution" from the duty of power of the Federal Centre, aggrandized during that unhappy period, 1861-5, when "the laws were silent."

Our rigid written Constitution, so triamph of the doctrine of force, renders it incomputably difficult now for the American democracy to re-light the lamp of 1776, while the German democracy, under more elastic laws, has so used the inspiration of our better days that it is able to defy its enemy though backed by the weight of centuries of precedent.

THE WHIRLIGIG OF TIME.

The Baltimore Sun, a newspaper which has always supported the Democratic party except in two of the igns when Mr. Bryan was the supporting Roosevelt against Bryan, makes the following quotation from (printed in full in Wednesinv's Observer, the day of its deliv-

Some Roosevelt "Bryanisma."
Those who oppose all reforms will well to remember that rain is instable if our national life brings nothing better than swollen formes for the few and triumph in both littles and business of a sordid and fish materialism.

"Complications in industry are the result of an imperative economic law which cannot be repealed by political legislation. The effort at prohibiting a'l combination has substantially fall-

There is a widespread belief among our people that, under the methods of making tariffs which have hitherto making tariffs which have hitherto obtained, the special interests are too

Other quotations by the Sun from the same speech will be found inter-

Roosevelt's "New Nationalism." Colonel Roosevelt, in his speech at Osawatomie, Kan., declared that "the American people are right in demand-ing that new nationalism without which we cannot hope to deal with new problems." He advocated gov-ernment control over all combinations ealing on an important scale with Other recommendations, put briefly, are as follows:

Laws prohibiting the use of corpo-rate funds directly or indirectly for

political purposes.

Government supervision of the cap interstate business.
Strong centralized regulation of rail-

ways based on information which shall nclude physical valuation. Similar control over all combina-

or deal in them on an important scale. officers and directors of corporations for violation of the law. Early revision of the tariff one

schedule at a time, as fast as the tar-iff commission can make recommenda-A graduated income tax on big for-

A graduated inheritance tax on big fortunes, increasing rapidly in amount with the size of the estate. Investigation of our financial system and revision for safeguard against

Such conservation of natural resources as tends to wise develops Comprehensive workmen's compensation acts State and national laws

Direct primaries, associated with a corrupt practices act and publicity of election expenses.

An easy way to remove unfaithful

or incompetent public servants.

Forbidding of the receipt by any naany compensation, directly or indirecetly, from interstate corporations.

The value of Mr. Roosevelt's fulminations, however, is another matter. Of this phase of the subject the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot well says:

"I will make the corporations com-to time," declared Colonel Roosevelt

at Cleveland on Thursday.

He had seven years' trial at it but so far as the records show, the only occasion during all that period on which the great and strenuous l time" was in 1904, when he employed sandbag corporate wealth into puttin up the money necessary to place New York State in the Roosevelt column What a self-inflated Egoist and fraud

WOODROW WILSON'S WARNING TO LAWYERS.

Wednesday, on "The Lawyer and the Community," President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton, spoke in part as follows:

"I wish to say a good deal about our present struggle for law. Society is looking itself over, in our day, from critical analysis of its very elements. s questioning its oldest practices as arrangement and motive of its life, and stands ready to attempt nothing less than a radical reconstruction, which only frank and honest counsels and the forces of generous co opera-tion can hold back from becoming a

"You cannot but have marked the recent changes in the relation of law-yers to affairs in this country; and if you fee! as I do about the great pro-fession to which we belong you cannot but have been made uneasy by the protecting the rights of the States to the office of defending the mighty nower of the Federal Centre, aggranour national development presided over all the larger processes of poli-tics. The statesman and the lawyer mit before its perversion by the stantly refreshed and strengthened. These are great influences. But they

are gone.
"The nation has grown keen after willingly brook the impediments set up by constitutions. The life of the nation does not center now upon questions of governmental structure or of the distribution of governmental pow-ers. It centers upon economic ques-tions, questions of the very structure and operation of society itself, of which government is only the incident. "Constitutional lawyers have failen without asking ourselves where we are to find them when vacancies occur igns when Mr. Bryan was the in that great tribunal. A new type of ate, in one of those campaigns lawyers has been created; and that inwyers has been created; and that new type has come to be the prevailing type. Lawyers have been sucked into the maelstrom of the new business system of the country. That system is highly technical and highly specialized. Lawyers therefore, everywhere that business has thickened and had a large development, have become experts in some special technical field. They do not practice law. They do not handle the general, miscellaneous interests of society. The general, broad, universal field of law grows dim and yet more dim to their apprehension as they spend year after year in minute examination and analysis of a particular part of it.

"In gaining new functions, in becoming identified with particular interest, the inwyer has lost his old functions."

st, the lawyer has lost his old func-st, the lawyer has lost his old func-st, is looked askanced at in politics, at disavow special engagements if would have his counsel heeded in iters of common concern. Society suffered a corresponding loss—at

them without the advice of learned and experienced lawyers! The specialisation of business and the extraordinary development of corporate organization and administration have led to consequences well worth the lawyer's consideration. We have witnessed in modern business the submergence of the individual within the organization, and yet the increase to an extraordinary degree of the power of the individual—of the individual who happens to control the organization. Most men are individuals no longer so far as their business, its activities or its moralities, is concerned. longer so far as their business, its activities or its moralities, is concerned.
They must do what they are told to
do, or lose ther connection with mod
ern affairs. They are not at liberty
to ask whether what they are told to
do is right or wrong. And yet there
are men here and there with whom
the whole choice lies. There is more
individual power than ever but those individual power than ever, but who exercise it are few and formidapawns in the game.
"Corporations do not do wrong.

dividuals do wrong, the individuals who direct and use them for selfish the necesaries of life, and asserted and illegitimate purposes, to the in-the right of the government "to regu-late the terms and conditions of la-tallment of private rights. You cannot punish corporations. Fines fall complete publicity of corporate af-airs.

upon the wrong persons—upon the stockholders and the customers rather than upon the men who direct the po'icy of the business. If you dis-solve the offending corporation, you throw great undertakings out of gear. "I regard the corporations as indisitalization of public service corpora-pensable to modern business enter-tions and of all corporations doing an prise. I am not jealous of its size or might, if you will but abandon at the right points the fatuous antiquated and quite unnecessary fiction which treats it as a legal person. Such fic-

tions and analogies were innocent and convenient enough so long as corpora-

only one of many quite as important instrumentalities used in business, only a minor item in the economic order of society. But it is another matter "Many modern corporations wield revenues and command resources which no ancient state possessed and which some modern bodies politic show no approach to in their budgets. And these huge industrial organiza-And these nuge industrial organizations we continue to treat as legal persons, as individuals, which we must not think of as consisting of persons, within which we despair of enables of the persons of ling to pick out anybody in particular mand upon. It is childish, it is futile, it is ridiculous? Society cannot afit is ridiculous! Society cannot af-ford to have individuals wield the power of thousands without personal re-

strongest men be the only men who

are inaccessible to the law. We can have corporations, can retain them in unimpaired efficiency, without depriv-ing law of its ancient searching effi cacy, its inexorable mandate that men respect of the responsibility which the law imposes in order to protect society itself, in order to pro-tect men and communities against wrongs which are not breaches of contract but offenses against the public interest, the common welfare, it is im-perative that we should regard corporations as merely groups of individu-a's, from which it may, perhaps, be for punishment than it is to pick them out of the general body of unassociatthe ess, possible to pick them out-possible not only but absolutely necesary if business is ever again to be moralized. The officer, the committee, the board which orders an act or ori-

society: the man or men who, origi-nate any such act or policy should be punished and they alone
"I know that the matter is not as ed from the outside, not from the in-side. But are they really beyond discovery? Would it take extra

ginates a policy contrary to the law of

contravene it is an insurgent against

acumen and intelligence to devise laws which would reach them a so? "You will say that in many instan ishment the particular officer who or dered a thing done, because he really had no freedom in the matter; tha he is himself under orders, is a dummy manipulated from without. I reply that society should permit no man to carry out orders which are against inw and public policy, and that, if you will but put one or two conspicuous dummies in the penitentiary, there will be no more dummies for hire You can stop traffic in dummies and then, when the idea has taken root in be confiscated, pardon the one or two

"I have used the corporation merely change. Lawyers constructed the fab- as an illustration. It stands in the foreground of all modern economic questions, so far as the United States is concerned. But I have used it only as an illustration of a great theme, a community he professes to serve. Whatever may be the cause it is evidenced that he now regards himself as the counsel of individuals exclu-sively and not of communities. There never was a time, in fact when his vice, was more needed than it is now in the exigent processes of reform, in the busy processes of legislation through which we are passing, with so singular a mixture of hope and appreciation. We have settled nothing in our recent reform legislation. That is the reason it is so unsatisfactory and why some prudent and thoughtful men grow tired of it. But that is only another reason for seeking out and inding what will be the happy and successful way of setting our economic interests in order. Lawyers may come into the settlement for settlement there must be. For one, I hope that they will not stay out. I fear that it would be disastrous for them to do so—disastrous to them and to society."

Very smart gown worn at Deauville the fashionable French seaside resort many objects that invite one's atten-It consists of smoke colored chiffe ver a rose pink liberty satin slip The tunic is plain at the sides, show ing the shimmer of the satin under neath the chiffon. A very elaborat designs of large butterflies is worked in cut steel, with harmonizing shades beads. The employment of beads one of the latest forms of trimming Between the butterflies, which serv to hold the tunic in place are bunche of pink roses. The chiffon lightly veils the satin of the bodice, which is trimmed wth bands of cut steel and variegated co'ored beads embroiders A large pink straw hat, covered with smoke colored chiffon, and encircled with an immense feather shading from gray to pink, complete the costume (Creation of Boue Soeurs. Manue

er rests between campaigns," and e

"It would be more gratifying to th shole country if Mr. Bryan would couple the announcement of his temporary retirement from the role of ance that he will give loyal and vi-orous support to the Democrati ticket that year. There is promise o sound leadership for the Democratic party in 1912. A number of good car lidates for the prezidency are alread their claims felt before the nominal ing convention meets. If Mr. Bryay ork of the convention should be easy But will Mr. Bryan promise to supthere were need of assurance

port the candidate it names?" from Mr Bryan that he will suppor the nominee of the party in 1912, the call upon him could be made with good grace only by one who supported the non-inee of the party in 1908, 1904 and 1900. The Times does not think a great deal of Mr. Taft's administra or of Mr. Roosevelts achieve ments while in the President's office out by giving aid and comfort to the Republican party when Mr. Bryan was the chosen leader it contributed to lepublican success and excesses. The Times unjustly says that Bryan

"rested in the campaign of 1904-rested with a vengeance." In that campaign Mr Bryan was regular, be supported the ticket but did not con fuct a "whiriwind campaign" in be for his course may be found much nearer the office of The Times than than of The Commoner The facts are that Mr. Bryan stood aside in 1994 and let that wing of the party which had charged him with being a stumbling block to success and which had deserted him in every pinch, climb into the saddle. Par ker was the choice and he was permitted by the convention to censor the platform. Bryan there yielded; for the sake of harmony he subordin-

Enthusiasm by Mr. Bryan for ticket and platform, in the circumstances, would have been either an evidence of weakness or of insincerity. And he is neither weak no insincere. But he would doubtless have done more active field work had not those East.

one. The life of the center now upon gues mantal structure or of the busy processes of legislation of the control of the contr

sees evidence of the honiage still pant to the memory of the man who by his genius set France for a brief moment chief among the nations. We believe France would hall his rising from the dead, and would respond with the enthusiasm of other days to the cal' of his bugles to battle. But France is What we have said about France worshipping a dead divinity. Her military glory is a thing of the past Some while ago we heard Miss D'Aubigne, laughter of the great historian, say is justly famed for the magnificence is justly famed for the magnificence. sated God and the church, and would uffer no text-book to be used in the d God. It will belie all past history t a nation can long flourish without eligion. Spain crushed the reforma-ion that had begun to take root in ler political decline dates from that

pon herse f the same irreparable inury; and while her decline has not een steady and rapid, she has gradu-ily 'ost ground. Unless God graiou: interposes, and kindles again he dying embers of her religious aith and devotion, we believe that "rance in the not distant future will oin the ranks of the decadent na-We spent only three days in Paris.

We stood in front of the Palace street at St. Germain l'Auxerrois, the ed out the signal for the massacre of it, Bartholomew in the early morning hour of August 24, 1572. What cenes of horror was inaugurated by was filled with the screams of women and children, the rattle of musketry, the clang of awords, as the brutal so-dery overwhelmed an ages and sexes in one common orgy of blood and leath. Not far from where we stood, on that fatal morning stood Charles he IX, who ordered the signal to be rung. Two years later he lay on his lina, and we are sorry to report has rival in London from Canada. The clent evidence to hold them. naunted by the faces of the slaughtered Huguenots, while his nurse, her-elf a Huguenot, tried in vain to impart some comfort to the king's af-

righted soul.
It is easy in Paris to find places to which a melancholy interest attaches lecause of their association with his-loric tragedies. One of the most beautiful squares is the Place de la Conorde, and this name which it wears as a most pleasing sound to the ear. But in the middle of this square where he Obelisk of Luxor now stands, once stood the guillotine. To one who has read the story of the French Revolubrings to mind a long train of judicial murders of the most atrocious vind that were ever perpetrated. In he course of seven years three thousthat cruel knife, among them the head f the king, and the head of his beau-iful wife, Marie Antoinette, both of while not altogether withou plame, were more sinned against than sinning. Perhaps the most beautiful flower that perished there was Charlette Corday, whose life went for that of Marat. It was not personal malice that nerved her hand to wield the as sassin's knife, and if ever any one was justified in avenging public wrongs by private means, Charlotte Corday was. France would do well to place her statue by the side of Joan

Continuing in the track of the tragedies of the ever-memorable revolution, we went from the Place de la Conwe went from the Place de la Con-corde to the Concergerie, the state prison, where most of the victims were confined before passing to the guillo-tine. On the way we noted the Place of the Bastile, the site of the prison of odious memory. On the 14th of July, 1789, the prison was assaulted tably in the revolution of 1830, and in the troublous times of 1848 and 1871. A lofty column has been grected here, surmounted by a bronze Genius of Liberty, holding in one hand the

The center of interest in the Concergerie is the little room about eight by ten feet, bounded by thick stone walls, with one small window opening on a closed court, in which the unhappy Marie Antoinette spent the few agon-

a previous judgment. France worhips military glory. Her great hero
is still Napoleon Bonaparte. His statue surmounts a column in the Piace
Vendome, the Arc of Triumph commemorates his victories. On its sides
are groups representing his campaigns, and names of nearly one hunlived and fifty battles on its vault. His
tomb is in the crypt, and under toe
dome of the Hotel dea luvalides. It
is by far the most magnificent mannoWilliam III. Prince of Orange and is by far the most magnificent mauso-eum that we have ever seen. Ad-joining this crypt is a chapel in which are the tombs of all his leading gener-ils. Both in the crypt, surrounding has so often moved our pity. We looklis. Both in the cript, surrounding has so often moved our pity. We look who make had come to know but the fields where Napoleon won his lame. The most coveted honor in those whom we had come to know but whose faces we could never see. We ame. The most coveted honor in the fields where Napoleon won his lame. The most coveted honor in the fields where shadows of those whom we had come to know but whose faces we could never see. We are the fields where had come to know but the literature of the work of the moved our pity. We look has so often moved our pity. We look has so often moved our pity. We look has so often moved our pity. We look with much interest on these pictures, because they were shadows of those whom we had come to know but whose faces we could never see. We are the fields where the fields where the fields who we had come to know but whose faces we could never see. We are the fields where the fields where the fields whose faces we could never see. We are the fields where the fields whose faces we could never see. We are the fields where the fields whose faces we could never see. We are the fields where the fields Napoleon's tomb, and the tombs of his great marshalls. Everywhere one sees evidence of the homage still pass to the memory of the man who by his

What we have said about France laughter of the great historian, say is justly famed for the magnificence hat 36,000,000 of France's population of its buildings, the breadth and attractiveness of its main thoroughfares the number and charm of its parks, its schools that had in it the name many interesting and costly monu-d. It will belie all past history ments, its spiendid palaces and gardens, its fine stores and elegant show-windows, its Eiffel Tower and its cheap gloves. These last are not among the cast attractions that make Paris dear to the female heart. One France came near inflicting thing more needs to be said—the series I the same irreparable inliteness, and our expecience leads us to believe that the proverb is not mis-placed. As a rule they could not understand our English any better than we could understand their French but they never grew impatient trying to interpret our sign trying to interpret our sign language, and when once they a manifest pleasure in rendering us service. Politeness may be one of the minor virtues, but it fits into ...e social machinery just at the point where it is needed, to prevent friction and to make the gearing work smoothly.

> CUMBERLAND NEWS. Cumberland, N. C., Sept. 5.-Mis Mary Philips has returned home after spending a few weeks visiting in Charlotte and Davidson, N. C.

Mr. W. C. Barbee has returned to Charlotte after spending a week with his brother, Mr. W. A. Barbee. Mr. W. J. Robinson, came home last week from his saw mill in South Caro

been under the care of the doctor ever since. We trust that he will soon be able to be out. Mr. A. M. Vestal goes to Wade today to open a 10 days' school in vocal

Mrs. Albert Wade and children left on Saturday for a two weeks' visit to her mother near Siler City.

Mr. Smith, of Parkton, filled Rev. I. D. Pegram's appointment at Sandy Grove in the morning and at Cumberland at night on last Sunday.

Hope Mills, N. C., Sept 5.—Misses Ethel and Pearl Bynum visited Lumberton last week.

berton last week.

Mrs. Tom Adkinson, of Fayetteville, visited relatives here last week.

Mrs. John Fowler, of Wilmington, N. C., is visiting relatives here this

The Hope Mills graded school and high schoo's will open on next Monday morning, and it is hoped a large numper will be present. Rev. K. A. McLeod will preach in the Presbyterian church on next Sun

day at 7:30 p. m. The regular morning and evening services will be conducted in Christ church on next Sunday by the pastor, Rev. N. C. Duncan.

Rev. J. D. Pegram will preach on next Sunday at Marvin, 11 a. m., Cotton 3:30 p. m. and Hope Mills 7.30

Mrs. Belle Carter and her daughter, Miss Maggie, who have been visiting relatives in Wilmington, returned home last week.

Mr. Piat Deaver, of Chester, S. C., has moved with his family to Hope Mills, his former home. We welcome

and destroyed by a mob, and the governor, with his little nandful of soldiers, was massacred. This spot has been the scene of other tragedies, now the scene of other tragedies, now the scene. He has been selling this excellent family to our midst. them at \$1 per bushel. On last week while the family of Mr. Welling lodge, of Cotton, was on a visit in Greensbore, their little in-

of Liberty, holding in one hand the torch of civilization and in the other the broken chains of slavery. Surely whatever of civilization and liberty prance enjoys have come to her through such spasms of anarchy and through such spasms of anarchy and through such spasms of anarchy and content of the country has witness to the fant oaugus. Such a fant oaugus. Such a fant oaugus. Such and before the family could return home, the little child died. The remains were brought home Saturday and interment was made in Big Rockfish cemetery Sunday.

A pretty marriage took place in Rossian Thursday evening when Mr. Jessian Country and Country of the family could return home, the little child died. The remains were brought of the family could return home, the little child died. The remains were brought of the family could return home, the little child died. The remains were brought of the family could return home, the little child died. The remains were brought of the family could return home, the little child died. The remains were brought of the family could return home, the little child died. The remains were brought of the family could return home, the little child died. The remains were brought of the family could return home, the little child died. The remains were brought of the family could return home, the little child died. The supplier of the family could return home, the little child died. The supplier of the family could return home, the little child died. The supplier of the family could return home, the little child died. The supplier of the family could return home, the little child died. The supplier of the family could return home, the little child died. The supplier of the family could return home, the little child died. The supplier of the family could return home, the little child died.

lin Thursday evening when Mr. Jessie Thames, a well known and popular clerk of the Hope Mills Mercantile Co., was married to Miss Bertha Brown, the charming daughter of Mr. C. W. Brown, of this place. John R. Smith performed the ceremony in the presence of a few class is supplyed to the control of th



London, in whose court Dr. H. H. Crippen, accused of murdering his wife Belle Elmore, and his former typist, Ethel Clare Leneve, accused of being an accessory, were arraigned re-

Magistrate Sir Albert De Rutzen, of magistrate has the reputation of be very just man, and it is anticipated that short work will be made of the case before him-the accused either being pressed hard to a conviction or cently immediately following their ar- promptly cleared if there is insuf

STATEMENT OF CONDITION.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

AT THE CLOSE OF BU SINESS, SEPT. 1, 1910.

	The same of the sa
Resources.	Liabilities
oans and bonds\$ 878,037.0	6 Capital (paid in)\$ -200,000.00
fullding and fixtures 26,000.0	0 Surplus and profits 33,574.49
ther real estate 5,500.0	0 Circulation, 100,000.00
emand loans. \$129,901.71	Deposits, 701,332.27
ash and due	Due banks 91,691.73
from banks 182,159.72 312,061.4	1
	Bills payable, 40,000.00
\$1,221,598.4	\$1,221,598.45
Deposits September 1, 1910 .	\$701,832.27
HA COLUMN TO THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE P	
	502,424.96
Gain	
JNO. O. ELLINGTON.	Vice-President and Cashier

Mill Supplies!

Experience. Facilities. 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.

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ROBES	109 and 111 Gillespie St., FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.	WHIPS
WAGONS	Call, examine and get prices or write me your	CARTS