92.00 per Annum, in Advance.

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NEW SERIES-VOL, XXV1---NO. 2.

OLD SERIES ... VOL LXXIV ... NO. 4.197

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1910.

elon, with all power concentrated into the hands of a few men. Taking their one from Alexander Hamilton, who

in the Democratic Party, whose purpose is to keep the road to opportunity open. The Republican Party, standing for trusts, monopolies, and narrowing opportunity, is not the natural home of the vigorous, manly young men who ask only a free hand and a few control of the property of the control of the property of the pr

fair chance. Turn the country over the unchecked wishes of the Repub

can Party and the average young man can only hope to be a clerk in the ranks of monopolies, and if he be a exceptionally able man, he may hope to rise to be head clerk. But that is

all. Corporate organization and wealth are clutching into their deadly

grip the opportunities of a once free

queath a heritage of freedom and of opportunity to their sons, they must fight NOW. The Democratic Party

stands for the open road. It believes

that the people can and should govern

themselves. It believes that America needs only a fair field and an even

chance; and for that it will die in the

last ditch. It is the standard for the

young men to enlist under, and it de-

pends upon them to take their places

The Trumpet-Call to Duty.

The great State of North Carolina is throbbing with possibilities. We

of building a great modern State. Old

things are passing away, and the illus-

trious heroes of the past have be

the future. It makes equal laws and

once needed; it has given a marvelous

and justice reign, where men prefer

light to darkness, where every man,

woman and child has the opportunity

This work the party calls on the

TO HIGH DUTY, and it is a call to

honor, fame, and usefulness. The great men of the world have been

lieve that power and wealth and op-

The country is embracing the prin-

gration is enwrapping the country

found to mean a privilege, and privi-

looking to our party to lighten the load

that Republicanism has placed upon them. The Republican party can be

It brings to North Carolina as leaders

and apostles men discredited and de

feated at their homes. It belongs to reaction and Cannonism. It is in

North Carolina a party of negation and subterfuge. Where Democracy is giv-

with stones; where the brain and brawn and business of the State are

found in the Democratic party, the Re-publican party is a pie brigade and a stamp licker. Where Democracy is a

crystal stream, Republicanism is a

Be A Leaden

The young men must be prepared.

They must take part in public life.

Practical politics is government in ac

tion. Government is the vital thing in

country of freedom. Ine public but

ipess is your business and mine. Will

you shirk? No worthy young man should. Take part in your locality.

ter; get others to. Vote; get other

to do the same. Speak. Prepare your self. The young men of today will

be the campaigners and the governor

The Republican party asks you to be an office-seeker, the Democratic party

eays make yourself worthy to hold of-fice and the people will bestow it upon you. They have done so in the past.

Ex-Governor Glenn was asked, "How

can our young men join the Republican party of North Carolina?"

Answer: They cannot; and what i

The Duty to Vote With Consciention

Discrimination.
Mr. Gilbert T. Stephenson, of North-mpton, who graduated at Harvard

last year, and recently published a strong book on "Race Discriminations

more, they will not!

See that your friend takes part.

stagnant pool.

ing bread, it tries to entice the per

the Democracy, and the people

who bestowed something on

oung men to carry on. It is A CALL

to make the best of himself.

impetus to agriculture and enlarged

eathed us a marvelous heritage. The

TEN TONS OF SEED FOR RE-STOCKING NATIONAL FORESTS. The Forestry Service sends us the

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is using this year on the NationalForests over ten tons of tree seed.
Most of this seed has already been
planted or sown. The rest will be
utilized later in the season, as favorable conditions are presented.
It takes a great many tree seeds to
make ten tons. Jack pine, the most

make ten tons. Jack pine, the most important tree for planting in the Ne-brasks sand hills by the Forest Serbrasks and fills by the Forest Service, will average something like 125, 600 to the pound. Of Western yellow pine, the tree most extensively planted throughout the National Service as a whole, 10,000 seed will make a pound. Although the ten tons of seed to be used this year represent perhaps 300 million single seeds.

If every seed could be depended on to produce a young tree suitable for

If every seed could be depended on produce a young tree suitable for isnting, the result would be a supply in nursery stock sufficient to pantarea hundred thousand acres of and, but no such result can be looked or because many seeds do not germinate. Most of the seed will be sown, then hereaftest or in seed spots or ither broadcast or in seed spots, or lanted with a corn-planter, directly

stand.

Even when nursery stock is raised a liberal allowance must be made for loss. In the first place, a considerable percentage of the seeds will be found to be infertile. Of those which germinate, many will die before they leave the nursery beds, and many more will be lost in transplanting. If from a pound of Western yellow pine seed that contains 10,000 individual aceds, 4,000 three-year-old transplants are available for field planting, the Department of Agriculture has obtain-

Forest nurseries with an annual pro-ductive capacity of over 8 million seedlings. But there are many mil-lions of old burns on the National Forests which are waiting to be restocked, and some quicker and cheap-er method than the actual planting of nursery-grown trees is urgently needed. Therefore the foresters are making experiments on a large scale with ifferent methods of direct sowing and clanting, and most of the seed gather d last year was obtained for this use.

Broadcasting has already been found to give good results in some regions. It was first tried in the Black Hills of South Dakota, with an encouraging outcome. To broadcast an acre of land with yellow pine seed about 8 pounds of seed is used. One of the most formidable drawbacks to this method is the extent to which the seed may be consumed by birds and rodents. If the season happens to be one in which food for these animals is scarce, the loss is very heavy. The problem of control of animal pests, such as field mice, ground squirrels, and gophers, which eat the tree seeds, and gophers, which eat the tree seeds, and also the further problem of pre-venting the depredations of rabbits, which are altogether too fond of the little trees themselves, whether nursery splants or field-grown seedlings, seelving the attention of the Blocal Survey experts of the Depart-

has had to purchase seed, but most of many rich families. The taxes on suthat used is gathered by Forest gar and tobacco bear harder relative-Service men themselves. The cost of ly on the poor man than on the rich Service men themselves. The cost of ly on the poor man than on the rich sathering has varied for the different man. They increased the tax on tolar a pound. As a rule the seed is the same. Note how differently the collected in the tall months, when ost conifers ripen their seed. Parof three or four men ordinarily together. Where lumbering is progress the collectors follow the 10 per cent; when uncut, they pay no ers and take the cones directly from the felled trees. In standing er, the task is much more ardu-The men must often climb tall nes and pull the cones from the these are on the extremeties and be-youd the reach of the hand, pruning shears are used. The cones are droped to the ground and then gathered to bunches and transferred to sacks, in which they are carried to a central

t for further treatment The extraction of the seeds is tedithan difficult. In some the cones are spread out upon sheets in the sun, when, after a time, they open and the seed drop out; in other cases it is necessary to resort to artificial heat. This is applied by placing the cones upon trays with screen bottoms and raising the temperature of the room to the proper de tree. The cones open, the winged eeds fall out and the seed is separated finally from wings and dirt by a fan-ning mill. A good many seeds have been removed from the cone by hand, but this is a sore trial to the fingers of the pickers and an exceedingly slow

PRESS THE TARIFF QUESTION.

We reproduce below a sensible article from the Baltimore Sun, calling extention to the effort of the Republito minimize the importance of the tariff issue so that they may have excuse for continuing the postponement of reform of the tariff schedules. Our campaigners should press this issue in every district in North Carolina, for the people are aroused on the subject and are open to conviction. Properly presented, the tariff lasue will give the Democrats a solid egation in the next Congress.

Bays our Baltimore contemporary:

The Republicans Anxious to Avoid the Tariff issue.

An appeal for funds sent out by the Republican committee of New York county contains a significant sentence regarding the tariff. A Democratic House of Representatives, says this appeal, means the reopening of the entire tariff controversy, with no possibility of reaching a definite result. This statement will deceive no one. The favored, protected interests would be very well satisfied with a Democratic House if they were assured that there would be no possibility of reaching results—that is, of making any reduction in tariff rates. What they are affold of is that in response to

country. The people cried out for re-lief and the answer to that cry was

the Payne-Aldrich law, which was still higher and more burdensome than the

Dingley law. The burden of the heavy

yoke of Dingley was added to. The people who had been chastised with whips were now chastised with scor-pions. The free silver threat for years

made the Republicans so safe in power that they could work their will with

impunity. But that time has passed, and they are now pleading for delay—to "lay aside the troublesome question." But the people understand now that as long as the Republican party

has control of Congress there can be no relief, because the Republican party

is in partnership with the great cor-

porations which have grown rich upon special privileges granted by the tar

GOTTON MILL OPERATIVES AS AFFECTED BY THE PROTECT-IVE TARIFF.

Democratic State Headquarters

The Republicans promised the mill

peratives prosperity if they voted the

Republican ticket, and thus many were

Where is the prosperity? The mills have been closed and the operatives have been at times without employ-

ment. Many are today without employ-

The Republicans have, however, re-vised the tariff. Of the 4,000 articles

taxed in the tariff, they altered the

tax on some 837 articles; and of these 837, they increased the tariff about

one-half, and slightly reduced it on the

other half. They left the tariff sub-stantially as it had been for ten years.

They did nothing for the consumer. They did nothing for the mill opera-

Every family uses sugar, and they kept a heavy tax on that necessity

Every family, therefore, pays a part of this tax, just as many poor families

pay more of the tobacco tax than many rich families. The taxes on su-

poor and the rich are treated:
Raw sugar is taxed 65 per cent; tobacco, 105 per cent.

Diamonds, when cut, pay a tax of

Blankets, dress goods and wearing

Flannels are taxed 143 per cent;

pagne, 63 per cent.

glass windows, 45 per cent.

tariff has been revised.

cent and razors 94 per cent; oynx-a rare stone-only 7 per cent.

We have had several years of hard times; the cost of living is increased

Woolen blankets71 to 165

Children's dress goods70 to 155

Knit goods 95 to 141

okets ... in the part of

Inters....

by taxes such as the following:

Dolmans

Braids 40-cent cloth

0-cent cloth ...

These are the lines on which the

per cent.

induced to vote with that party.

sends us the following:

men by separate schedules."

This frank admission tests the whole story. The Republican party is aware of the popular demand for a downof the world as usual. While protection closes the door to foreign goods, it leaves it open for the story. The Republican party is aware of the popular demand for a downward revision of the tariff. Its leaders know that the people are overburdened with the high cost of living and are crying for relief. They promised relief in the national platform upon which Mr. Taft and the present Congress were elected, and they violated the promise. Now they are asking the people to trust them again, even while avowing their intention "to lay aside this troublesome question." Their object in providing for the tariff commission is to fool the people, to lay aside shut down.

sion is to fool the people, to lay aside the troublesome question until after the next presidential election, and then, if they win it, to violate any promise of relief they may have made shut their goods out. Commerce is as they violated the promise they made two years ago. The promise to lay aside this troublesome question The manufacturer of cetten goods

is a plain bid for campaign contribu-tions from trusts, highly protected in-find a market—no orders, no sales. No terests and standpatters.

The Republican party has had ablican party promised full time and full solute control of the Federal Government for more than thirteen years. In pay. sales means a shut-down. The Repub-lican party promised full time and full

that time it has enacted two tariff laws. The Dingley tariff, enacted in 1897, was the highest tariff up to that time that had ever been put upon the country. The acceleration of the country of the cou ever before known. If the mills get orders, they will buy cotton and re-sume work. Where is the profit to the mill owner in an idle mill? An idle mill is dead capital; an idle mill doesn't feed and clothe employees, especially when under a Republican tar-iff every article that is necessary for decent living has advanced in price. The wages of mill labor have not ad-The promises of the Republican Party are as the apples of So-dom-beautiful to see, but nothing but and do their duty.

> The mill operatives have to est and what they buy are made high by prowhat they buy are made high by pro-tection, but their wages are not in-men. We are setting about the task creased; some of them are not em-ployed, and in the country at large they have to compete with the foreign

> immigrant. Protection is for the benefit of the. Democratic Party has accepted the remill owners; but under the high pro-tection of the Aldrich-Payne tariff law acts in the present, and it safeguards the operatives of many mills have holi-

> y. it guarantees an equal chance. It Many cotton mills have been paying buids achoolhouses where jails were their hands 10 per cent of their wages while the mills were idle for the last several months. The mill owners find commerce, its hand maid. It has given that the loss in running the mill is good government and not bad. It has greater than paying 10 per cent of the made a Commonwealth where peace wages to the hands, so they are letting and justice reign, where men prefet the milis stand.

> A private letter from the secretary and treasurer of two cotton mills says that the cotton mill bands voted the Republican ticket two years ago with the promise that the Republicans would bring prosperity. He says that now they are having the hardest times of their life, and every day that mills have run this year they ran either at mankind. In this great, new, formative period the young men must take mills have been running when they did their places and control the forces. in order to give the hands work, and | that are shaping the future. Will they not for the benefit of the mill owners. control or be controlled? Will they He declares that he does not see how keep the reigns of power in their own many of the families are going to live hands or turn them over to centraliza through the winter, that some of them tion, under the plausible sophistry of are almost at the point of starvation a "New Nationalism," to men who be-

> Mr. W. A. Erwin, of Durham, is the portunity should be limited to the few president of more cotton mills than The Country Coming to Democratic any other man in the South. He is not Principles. a politician, though he is a public-spir-

> ago Mr. Érwin said: gration is enwrapping the country.
>
> "They talk about Cleveland panics, The vestal flame has been kindled free soup and other things. I want anew in the land. The farmers of the somebody to name this one. I do not great West are adding fuel see how it could possiby be worse, and it, and even the East and New I see no prospect of an early change." England are not lagging behind. the a poor rule that won't work The South is coming into its ways; a high protective tariff own because it has been true to prin-It's a poor rule that won't work The

wail which shuts others out also shuts ciple and itself. Protection has Mill Owners Falsely Slandered by Re- lege has no place in America.

apparel, which the people must have, pay taxes running from 80 to 140 per publican Politicians. Republican politicians, in or-Automobiles pay a tax of 45 per cent. Salt is taxed 78 per cent; chamder to break the force of the argument that naturally comes from the general known, allege that the mill owners have suspended in order to force down it is disintegrating from within and still wine in casks, 78 per cent. Women's dress goods are taxed 105 per cent; wines in pint bottles, 55 per Cotton stockings valued at 8 cents a misstatement of fact, but it is a a pair, 87 per cent; jewelry, 60 per gross injustice to the mill owners. No mill owner suspends without suffering a loss—a loss from letting his mill Corduroys and dress facings as high class as 67 per cent; gold lenf at 37 stand idle. But as heavy as is the loss of the mill owner, the suspension Iron chains pay 67 per cent; stainedof a mill bears ten times harder on the of wages and all means of procuring daily food. help, who suffer loss of work and loss

It is a slander to impute to the mill owners that they throw such suffering on their help willingly and unnecessarily. And it is folly to allege that they do so merely with the view of beating down the price of cotton. The mills have been suspended because of trade necessities. And these trade necessities are due to the operation and effect of the protective tariff. We can sell only here at home. We might sell to nations abroad if they could sell us some of their products in exchange. tariff excludes their goods, which find a market in Great Britain, whose trade with them is not prevented by a high tariff. This is

at we had lower duties and a freer of tomorrow. Stand for something exchange of commodities, this trouble and know what that something is.

The Republican posts and the governors

YOUNG DEMOCRACY IN ACTION.

The State Calls the Young Voters to Service and Leadership—October 29 Young Men's Day—It is the Privilege and the Duty of the Young Men to Stand with the Party that Guaran-tees Equality of Opportunity.

Young Men's Day, October 29, 1910.
Actuated by the great letter of former Governor Thomas J. Jarvis published in the papers some days ago. and reproduced in this pamphlet, the young men of the State have aroused themselves as paver before themselves as never before to political activity. In view of the great interest ahown, Mr. Eller has appointed October 29th as "Young Man's Day" all over the State. On that day the Democratic appealance will talk appealable. ceratic speakers will talk especially to the young men, and the young men will themselves effect such organiza-tions and set on foot such campaign work as may be best suited to their work as may be best suited to their respective localities. Young men have been selected in the counties to lead the movement and to appoint subleaders in every township and precinct. The Natural Field of the Young Man. The fathers of this country poured out their bleed and treasure to free the new land from the tyranny of monarchy and aristocrasy. They succeeded, but today a new and deadlier form

ty during its ten years of undisputed control of public affairs is above re-proach, both in constructive legisla-tion and economic administration, while the record of the Republican

party every time it has been in power has been one that later had to be suppressed or explained away.

4. The platform of the Democratic party is a candid statement of fundamental doctrines, while that of the Republican party is one partly, if not altogether, of equivocal statements capable of interpretation to fit the occapitor.

cue from Alexander Hamilton, who believed that the people were not fit to rule themselves, Republican leaders are teday virtually denying the fundamental truths of equality upon which this Government was founded. Under their rule a few men are acquiring all power and the masses are being reduced to a condition that abolishes the equality of opportunity. Unless the present movement is checked, the upward road that has always been open to our young men will be blocked, both in business and politics.

The natural place for young men is in the Democratic Party, whose pursion.

We cannot do our full duty to either home or church without first fulfilling the obligations of a citizen, the chief-

est of which is to vote with conscientious discrimination.
GILBERT T. STEPHENSON.

Will Cast His First Vote for Party of

Clean Record.

I shall cast my first vote for the nominees of the Democratic party, because I observe that under that party the State has been given a clean, honest, progressive and economical administration of its affairs—the maximum. mum of good government at the mini-mum cost. Under its management the education of the people has been greatly advanced; and agriculture, manufacturing, banking, and all branches of industry have progressed with rapid

I am a National Democrat, because I am utterly opposed to a protective tariff, the cardinal principle of the Re-publican party. It is wrong in prin-ciple and netarious in practice. The extravagance in the administration of the National Government by the Republican party has become alarming. I shall vote, therefore, the

Very truly yours, JOHN HALL MANNING. Durham, N. C.

Nails His Colors to the Mast of the

Those of us who are, as yet, young, restless, buoyant and ambitious are too apt to be attracted by the shouts of the enemy in other sections of the country and thus forget the traditions of our own-too apt to forget the virind the tried, and in our eagerness and inexperience seize the fallacies of the new-mistaking policy for principle and enthusiasm for conviction. Twice has the Democratic party in North Carolina been dethroned, only to be recalled each time by the intelligence and manhood of the State to take up the work where it left off and again deliver the government back into the ands of the people.

No political party can fall to com-mand the intelligence and support of the people so long as it responds to popular will. For this reason the future of the party is greater than ever before, because of our enlarged and expanded life. It has the opportunity to respond to any demands that the fu ture may make upon it. It will respond And herein lies the door of opportu nity. Believing in its honesty, integ rity and principles, I count myself as of those of the younger set who one of those of the younger set who

Raleigh, N. C. W. R. EDMONDS.

Young Men Take Deep and Active Interest. The most convincing and inspiring evidence of the perpetuity and immortality of the Democratic party is manifested by the deep and active interest the young men of North Carolina are taking in politics this year. If a centutions of learning in North Carolina relative to the political affiliations of the student bodies, at least 80 per cent of the young men and 99 per cent of the young ladies would declare them selves Democrats. Two years ago, as State organizer of Democratic clubs ascertained the significant fact that the future leaders in thought and action in North Carolina were Democrats. At one college we organized great truth has been held sacred by

a Democratic'club of 325 from a student body of less than 400 young men. in a few years these young men will be the leaders in North Carolina-lead ers in church, finance, business, politics and every occupation O. MAX. GARDNER. Shelby. Party of Progress Against Party of Plunder.

It is imperative that the future of this State shall be as worthy as its gain ground."

"The natural progress of things is for liberty to yield and government to gain ground."

past, that its ideals shall be as lofty. that its honor shall be as untarnished that its material progress shall be more marked; that white supremacy shall not be compromised, that the people shall rule, that equal rights to all and special privileges to none be fact and not a fiction, that the great achievements and the blood shed by our forefathers shall not have been in vain, that educational advancement shall be guaranteed and justice main tained; and these things can only be accomplished through the Democratic

WALTER CLARK, Jr.

For the Good of the State and Himself. What man has the Republican party produced in this State that a man could desire to emulate? I have yet to hear of him.

I take it, therefore, that for the good of the State and for himself each young man should assume the harness in the ranks of Democracy and strive to the utmost of his ability for the continued success of that party with record so spotless and of which it is justly so proud.

Can't Convince the Peop

Salisbury Post.]
The Wilmington Star most correctly

JEFFERSON ON ROTATION IN

PROPESSIONAL CARDS

Q. K. NIMOCKS, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law. OFFICE M K. of P. BUTLDING. Fayotteville, N. C.

many principles which he wished im-bedded in the Constitution, there were few upon which he was more insistent than this principle of rotation in of-fice, which he thus defined: "By the V. C. BULLARD, Altorney and Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, Surveyor,

Office K. of P. Building,

obligation on the houser of that office

Always the champion of popular liberty, Mr. Jefferson realized that

the long continuation in office of an

officer entrusted with power affecting

the world have done, he nevertheless

In these days, when the danger

seems less apparent, the cry is: "Why put a good man out of office? Why

not let him serve as long as we wish

him to?" Such a plea, on first thought

seems sound; yet it is not. Mr. Jef-

ferson realized the danger that lies in

such a condition. He believed that in

some limit to popular action based on

contingencies they must be so guarded

the principle of rotation in office. In

a letter to Colonel Carrington, writ-

ten on May 27, 1788, he said: "The

death are few; by resignation, none."

through the formality of putting a

man out of office and letting the people

hold the office, and in due time, like

his ability and experience would have

been of great service to the nation in

office and in the prevention of one

The question before the people

Virginian today is the same as that

which was before the nation in the day

of Mr. Jefferson; the difference is that it is a question of lesser scale. The

ever was. No matter how far we may

be removed from the shadow of the

scepter, there is always danger in a

Democratic country and state that the

office-holder may obtain undue power

endency is toward the centralization

of power; in other words in govern

ment as opposed to the individual,

Though generations have journeyed to

death since he said it, the words of

the "liberty" of the individual. What

would Jefferson have thought of an

office-holders' trust? Does any one

deny for a moment that against it he

would have thundered his most deter-

mined invective and vent every energy

plan of no filtration would not work in

Charlotte, for its one little old por could not hold enough in storage for

the sunlight and aeration process of purification. - But the New York wa

ter is well safeguarded. A body of

nine uniformed patrolmen enforce

laws against water pollution on the

watershed and scientific men are al

ways watching the conditions of the

This is quoted from a letter of M. Stockwell, Hannibal, Mc. "I recently used Foley's Honey and Tar for the first time. To say I am pleased does

ble today as they were in 1788:

by undue continuation in office. The

is just as applicable as it

wise, give way to another.

man power.

principle

all repose

tain undue power and influence.

to go out at a certain period.'

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. H. McD. Robinson, 'Notary Public) Terry Lyon, ROBINSON & LYON.

the liberty of the people tended to the re-establishment of despotic and un-democratic power in the guise of dem-ATTORNEYS AT-LAW. mees: National Bank Building, Fay etteville, N. C.

ocratic government. In letter after letter he stressed this fear, for with him this fear was ever present. Trust-ing the people and defending their rights as few men in the history of Special attention given to corpora tion matters, collecting and conveyance ing. Do a general practice. Prompt and exact. knew that there was a danger that through the instrumentalities of gov-ernment which the people had them-selves created, office-holders might ob-

SPRUNT NEWTON. R: W. HERRING NEWTON & HERRING, Attorneys-at-Law, INO. A. OATES, Business Associate. Rooms 2, 3 and 8, K. of P. Bldg.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. Practice in all Courts. Special attention given to Collec Estates and Conveyancing

cases of this nature there should be James C. MacRae, Fayetteville, N. C. popular confidence. With all his trust in the people, he knew that in certain Cameron F. MacRae, Wilmington, N. C. MacRAE & MacRAE, as not to injure themselves by too

liberal grant of power to a single offi-ATTORNEYS AT-LAW, cer. Mr. Jefferson lived in the days when great, indeed, was the menace of Offices Hinsdale Building, Fayetteville N. C. narchical system, but with that ecialties: Corporation, Real Estate prophetic foresight that always charand Commercial Law. scterized his thought, he realized that General Practice in All Courts. Offices Fayetteville, N. C., and Wil-mington, N. C. there might come a day when there would seem to be no difficulties and no dangers to justify the continuation of

W. W. BAKER,

CIVIL ENGINEER.

natural progress of things is for lib-erty to yield and government to gain Land Surveying and Municipal Engineering, over Shuford, & Rogers Our jealousy is only put to sleep by the unlimited confidence we Store, Fayetteville, N. C.

Limited tenure of office was one of DR. E. J. CARSON, the strong principles for which Jef-ferson stood. In a letter written in OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. 1801, he said: "If a due participation Office in residence 342 Gillespie Street of office is a matter of right, how are 'Phone 160. racancies to be obtained? Those by

Member North Carolina Board Osteo-He did not believe in simply going nothic Examination and Registration. DR. IRENE THORNTON, e-elect him forthwith; he believed

that some other man had the right to Office 109 Green Street. Hours: 9 A. M. to 11 A. M., 2 P. M. The principle of rotation in office is to 4 P. M., 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. as sound today as it was when Mr Jefferson fought for it. Urged by a Office 'Phone 175; Res.dence 102 Rowan Street, 'Phone 357-L. popular demand to enter upon a third term of the presidency, at a time when

Dr. A. S. CROMARTIE, another term, he was emphatic in his declination, repeating therein his adherence to his belief in rotation in DENTIST, Office in MacKethan Building, 102 1-2

Person Street. Fayetteville, N. C.

B. Patterson, D. D. S. J. H. Judd, D. D. & Drs. Patterson & Judd, Offices 219 1-2 Hay Street, over Dunr

& Co.'s Store, 'Phone 55. DR. W. A. RAY.

DENTIST. Tighsmith Building, 113 Green Street, 'Phone 405.

Ohas formerly occupied by Dr. John R. Highsmith. MacKethan Loan and Trust Co. These proposed amendments giving unlimited tenure of office to treasurers

and commissioners of the revenue are Market Square, FAYETTEVILLE, : : : N. C

in direct violation of the principle of rotation in office ; they are undemocratic; they place "government" above

> Real Estate bought and sold. Loans negotiated and guaranteed. Rente and interest collocted. Titles examined, conveyances made e premiums taken and loan-

E. R. MacKETHAN, Att'y.

\$300. Small uncleared farm Raleigi 50 acre improved farm \$1500. \$3000. 103 acre farm with improve ments.

141 acre farm, mill and dwelling \$1500. \$1200.

House and Lot Person street House and Lot New Whar House and Lot Broad street. Lot West Rowan street.

Lot South Cool Spring street \$125. 35 acres Pearce's Mill. 10 acres Lumberton Road. \$75. \$50 to \$150. Suburban Lots, Fairground Park, River View, Normal Annex, Normal Heights, Holt's Hill, Northwest Fayetteville, _ ayhops.

Fayetteville, N. C. CARNATIONS.

Our new Carnation house is now filled and from now on we will be able to fill all orders for Carnations. HYACINTHS, TULIPS,

Paper White Narcissus, Freeslas, Roman Hyacinths, Chinese Sacred Lillies for early forcing; only one quality-THE BEST.

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Qualification for compounding prescriptions comes by experience, careful training and the means for selecting drugs of the

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ARE ON HAND. We are better prepared NOW than

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IT IS A SURE SHOT FOR PAINS.

Perry's Drug Store

114 Gillespie Street.

to be worthy of the pull confidence of the people, and the present candidates appear to be men of the same sort, while some, though not all, of the isad-ers of the Republican party in this State have proved themselves un-worthy of public trust.

3. The record of the Democratic par-

in Law," writes as follows:

1 The rank and file of the Demo-oratic party is composed of the most thoughtful and intelligent men in the State, which cannot be said of the Re-publican party, and I had rather en-trust the management of public affairs to the former than to the latter.

2 The officials elected by the Demo-ments with in the next have proved cratic vote in the past have proved to be worthy of the full confidence of

not half express my feelings. It beats all the remedies I ever used. I con-tracted a bad cold and was threatened with pneumonia. The first doses gave

These are not the days of Jefferson; but the principles for which he battied are as vital today as they were then. Are they to be forgotten now FACTS ABOUT WATER. Charlotte Chronicle.]

to its destruction?

Baltimore is agitating the water supply question and The Sun is inrestigating the water supplies of various cities. Some interesting facts are being brought out. For instance, New York has no filtration system. It has 17 lakes on its Croton watershed reservoirs, but settling basins as well, Respectfully, and the water, both by running in them W. M. BOND, Jr. and by running in tributary streams to Croton Lake, receive in addition se aeration and purification by sun light. It is a queer thing about drinking water that if you have filtration you

water.

I am persuaded that, in this hour of their undoing, the hired hands of trusts and monopolies and the walking delegates of the Carpet-Bag Bond
Collection Agency will find it hard to
make the people believe that laws
made by the Republican party, at the
raw or natural water, the way to purisuggestion and in the interest of ty it is to let the air get to it, let the trusts, are really for the best interests of the people whom they plunder. It and then you must keep it on storage E. D. BROADHURST. for a time like wine. The New York

RETIRE THE POLITICAL FAKIRS.

and wisely observes that "about the best thing this country could do at this time is to overwhelmingly retire all olitical radicals and extremists. The ms which we already have to ttle are enough to employ all the out springing new political discoveries that add to the confusion already exist-

great relief and one bottle completely cured me." Contains no opiates. Souders' Pharmacy.