DBSERVER.

TEVILLE, N. C.

AY, NOV. 16, 1910.

R., Busteens Manager. try Editor.

LUMBED BY THE LE OBREBVER COMPANY :

EW OF MR. DIXON'S ST PLAY.

fore us two comments Dixon's latest play and and which we comly. They are both exgh order of writing, as ria. The Chronicle's the play is "crude and e fit for the edification are of less value than at ascribing to them.

te Observer says npaign of criticism in terday, succeeding its ay, matinee and night heatre. Wherever two cussion. It was talked les, on the streets, in the clubs and in the are and refinement. It it is not hard to under-

lay and his productions on perpetuity. They footlights and are gone They impress, but not is that gets down into or changes the deminy y are a sort of the rereaching. They create oduce immediate re tion, of enthusiastic apn drift into nothingn into worse than that, drama, the more evannes and the more tem-

sence of its tragic utter e need be said of the man that wrote Father." g at all will question that Tom Dixon is reatures of whom mi ted. He is a ten-talent ersona'lty few can com is a fanatic. The still is head and drives it to ind reneats the process. cumulative. One idea but retains something thought. Dixon is unnd all of his works are problem which cannot the tragic lines of the "The Clansman" he

a moment, but is now ards to the stage cemes Deceptive Light. of the Father' is simimaster intellect. It is king in its conception o need for its intended part of the country. narriage is not even re. The ordinary strata h a custom. iven into its lines his n, even touching with d pathos and power at t that is hideous in its shocking in presentare it produced a sensa-l women left the buildtions quivering, some play with the foremost and others according h praise as it is his due nto a delicately treated n cried at its tragedies: ars, too, moved by a nce of pity for us at which they cried It was unbearable all was his talent not the immediate mesbrought. It was im-VIII Soon Cease.

y day from "The Sins one will soon forget personality will not n the minds and hearts , if the man himself the main account. ray feeling as though somebody had told me

nd unheard-of story," nan, "and my emotions to pieces. It was as if pectacle had been laid s in all its awfulness ebody came to wake ill me it wasn't so, it it a dream. The father have killed themselves have killed themselves they started to do. I it better. My idea of tice would have been hed. What's the use in such tragic style and ng story and then close scenes by declaring it resumption?" blic would not have

double destruction of on," said a listener. be no other way to except that used by the dy would have come at all if both had kill-It would have been ragio to cap a tracedy with an open scene of

ly for the Present. as picked to pieces. s long in memory as story itself is not one emembrance, but the style of handling the author displayed will in the memory of many

see it again. The most of those who witnessed it will accede to the opinion claim to greatness as a dramatic proites in its ability to produce profound immediate impression. That may be all that the author expects of "The Clansman" in its balmier days or as "The Sins of the Father" in its But the growing infantile stages. But the growing wonder is that Tom Dixon with all of his originality and uniqueness of style, does not evolve a drama that will actually take a place among the more stupendous productions of the era, get away from his old, worn out, frazzly themes and frame up a play that will be a composite representa tion of the great things he thinks, the powerful emotions which surge through his soul, and the magnetic fire and enthusiasm of his personality.

Says the Charlotte Chronicle:

Mr. Dixon's Play. Reverend Tom Dixon's play having me to Charlotte and Charlotte having thrown the expected fit over it, state its mind, which is to the that the sort of play Mr. Dixon is exploiting belongs to a dead and buried past, if it belongs anywhere. There s no moral to it. The conditions are only suggestive of what might have to be taken as expres- been. They do not exist for the fathers and sons of the present generation. There is no touch of rennement in the whole of it. It is crude and unnaturstable boys than for that of an audience of cultured people. Instead of teaching a lesson to the young men of the present day, it is more likely to give them a suggestion—and the suggestion is not of a wholesome sort albeit an impossible one now. The play serves one purpose, however very well. It advertises the talents and genius of Mr. Dixon-for he is talented and a genius and a pyrotech nical light in the literary and dra matic field. All will agree with us in according this praise to Mr. Dixon, but not all would join us were we to commend the staging of such plays as "The Sins of the Father."

> HOW MR. CLEVELAND WRECKED to the majority of his own party. THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY 'IN 1893, USING PATRONAGE TO PURCHASE THE VOTES OF VEN-AL SENATORS AND REPRESEN-TATIVES.

We have had occasion, once or twice,

to relate an incident in the life of the great Vance, illustrating his almost marvelous political intuition, his allembracing knowledge of public men. and his sturdy adherence to principle. The morning after Mr. Cleveland's inauguration in 1893, Vance was taking "The the writer up to the capitol in his carriage. As the vehicle swung around into the avenue where the State, Army and Navy building faces the Northwest corner of the White House grounds. eneration, possessing a Vance suddenly clutched his companion's knee and, pointing to the White House, said, "That man is going to lost geniuses, he gets break up the Democratic party! "How?" said his guest. "Ah," he r plied, "that is the trouble. If we leaders) only knew, we might take steps to prevent his act; but he is not a Democrat, and is bound to do some thing that will set us an by the ears."

expected extra session was called:

but, instead of being called to carry out the pledge of the Democratic platform to revise the tariff and bring it his who'e soul. It was to a revenue basis, Mr. Cleveland call- the west for the most part supporting ed it to consider the silver question-a firebrand snatched from the embers ard. The great majority of members that had been covered by the compro of congress from all sections of the mise recorded in the platform. He country were unwilling to commit It is nothing but a used without hesitation the power of themselves further than to avow a used without hesitation the power of his great office to buy Senators and trine of bimetallism. Chief among the Representatives who had given their gold standard men were such Demo solemn pledge to their constituents crats as Speaker Crisp and Represen to use their delegated powers in the opposite direction. First one and then another of the venal senators yielded, and Joseph Cannon. until finally be had 20 of the 39 Democrats on his side, Vance leading the unbought 19. When the President attempted, a year afterward, to take up the tariff question (the paramount issue of the platform which had swept the Democrats into control of the Presidency and the Senate and the House), he found only a mob of unto concoct such a line horsed statesmen to deal with-angry or humiliated men who were incapable of any coherent action. The "perfidy and dishonor" Wilson-Gorman bill beept into the debris of came a law, and the Democratic party went to pieces.

For the first time, in all these years, the Democratic party has pulled itself an audience at which together, in the campaign just closed on the tariff issue again. The result has been the Democratic "landslide," recorded in Wednesday's papers-a landslide showing increases in the Democratic majorities, or votes, in many States, of 100, and even a greatsaw it. Many who er per cent; everywhere, in fact, ex-play yesterday gave it cept in those localities where interest-ocks. Not to be won ed parties, sometimes beneficiaries of er per cent; everywhere, in fact, exthat fatal patronage in 1893, have made campaigns out of harmony with the general movement.

> We have been publishing, apropos of the late campaign, a number of highly entertaining and valuable articles on "Congressional campaigns," which Mr. P. J. Haskin has been contributing to the Atlanta Journal; and we append to-day his account of Mr. Cleveland's control but half of his party followfaux pas in 1893, which inspired our reminiscenses in the outset of this article. The history given by Mr. Haskin of the political tragedy of that period is one that should be studied now by all who wish for the good of the Democratic party, and who armed the final vote was taken in the Haskin of the political tragedy of that the Democratic party, and who, armed with the knowledge thus acquired, will be better prepared to select the agents whom they will entrust with their interests in the coming battle of 1912.

Here is Mr. Haskin's article-The Landslide of 1894.

The Landelide of 1894.

The Democratic party assumed complete power in every branch of the federal government on March 4, 1893, for the first time since the disruption of the mion by sectional war. For practically 20 years neither party had been in complete control with the exbeen in complete control, with the ex-ception of the first two years of the Harrison administration, and then that control was so used or abused as to provoke a untional revolt which turn-

cans out and the De rats in. The campaign of 1892 had een fought on the tariff issue, and the admitted that they came into office ledged to effect sweeping in the prevailing rates of duties im-posed by the McKinley act. There was, as there always has been and robably always will be, a protection at element in the Democratic party which had resolved not to permit any too radical r vision of the protection ist system. But, as yet, this elemen

When Mr. Cleveland took the oad of office for the second time he found the country in a most serious condi tion. There was an unprece stringency of the currency, gold was going out of the country rapidly, and the gold reserve of the treasury was threatened by the daily drain caused by the necessity of maintaining the gal requirement for the immediate re ssue of redeemed greenbacks. outgoing administration had feared that it would be necessary to issu bonds to recoup the gold reserve o the treasury. Preparations had pro The Chronicle might be privileged to ceeded so far that plates for printing the bonds were made. The Harrison administration managed by one way nd another to postpone the evil day. The Cleveland administration had to face the situation. Bonds were issued. maintained. Men differed then, and they do now, as to the wisdom of Mr. Cleveland's methods of seiling thes onds, but everybody admits the neces sity for their issuance.

> Mr. Cleveland was elected as a lov tariff Democrat. He knew his party was divided in sentiment on the money question. His party knew that he was an advocate of the gold standlieved that he wound be bound by the compact of the party platform, that he would make the revision of the tar iff the chief work of his administra tion, that he would permit the compromise on the money question to be extended for another four years, and deliberately embroil the country and the party by taking a positive position on the money question in opposition is probable that if the condition of th country had not been so serious Mr Cleveland would not have taken such summary action. But when the time came and he was convinced that ac tion was necessary, he was faithful to his own convictions and he utterly dis regarded every consideration of party unity and interest.

He called an extraordinary sessio of congress for the specific purpose of repealing the purchasing clause o Sherman silver compromise, last effort made to patch up the differ ences between the silver and gold ad cocates. The great panic of 1893 had burst upon the country, banks were reaking, factories were closing, mort gages were being foreclosed, men were at of work, women and children were tarving, and all the people demanded hat something must be done. Every ody agreed that the financial system eeded revision. Approximately half f the people said "coin more silver." r half were equally certain hat the thing to do was to stop coinng even the silver that was being o'ned. Mr. Cleveland, who came into flice in March, was very very slow adeed in the business of "turning the ascals out." The Democratic "pawere hungry for ple, but the is greatest power until he had achiev the work he had in mind. The pecial session of congress met on

Both parties were divided on the ectional rather than partisan lines the free silver propaganda, and the tative Wilson, of West Virginia, while prominent among the silverites and bimetallists were William McKinley

The president's message was received ed by congress with mixed feelings The Democrats, even the gold Demo rats, were resentful of this act which threatened irreparable party disruption. As soon as the clerk of the san ate completed reading the special message, Senator Hale, the Republican eader, supported by Senator Lodge, rushed to the front as advocates of the president's policy. Senator Gor-man, the Democratic and administra-tion leader, chided them for their zeal, but it was apparent from the first that the great victory which the Demo-crats had gained in 1890 and in 1892 was but dead sea fruit. Mr. Cleveland's special message of August, 1893, cut the Dembocratic party in twain and it has not since been reunited.

The bill for the repeal of the pur-chasing clause of the Sherman act was passed by the house by a vote of 240 to 110. The Democrats gave 139 and the Republicans 101 of the affirmative votes. In the negative there were 76 Democrats, 23 Republicans and 11 Populists. The majority of the Dem ocrats who voted for the repeal did it against their will. They were under the compulsion of the "big stick" in the White House and in the speaker's chair at Washington, and the demand of the pie-hungry constituents at home. Cleveland and Crisp let it be known that patronage and committee appointments would go only to those who supported the administration Otherwise the repeal never would have passed in that congress.

ing. The repeal bill passed the senate by a vote of 43 to 32. Of the 43 affirmative votes, 23 were cast by Republicans and 20 Democrats, while there house on concurrence in the slight amendment made by the senate, an at-tempt was made to hibuster against the bill. This filibuster was led by William Jennings Bryan, who had the support of 75 Democrats and 5 Repub-licans, one of them being Joseph G.

When the extra session adjourned when the extra seasion adjourned the Democratic party was no longer a compact organization. There were two Democratic parties, one Cleveland, the other anti-Cleveland. And, as yet, nothing had been done toward redeeming the promises made in the campaign with respect to the revision of the tariff.

his bill on January 8, 1894, severa which the Wilson bill freq asunder by the silver question and there was small disposition to get toon the tariff. As the ed the house on February 1, it pro duties, and included an income eature. It went to the senate, and edent, and so changed that it bo In spite of the radical amendments by the senate, however, it represented a considerable red from the schedules of the McKinley The great fight came over the the end the house had to surrender to the senate. Senator Gorman had much to do with the course of the bill in he senate, and as finally passed on August 13, the measure was known as the Wilson-Gorman bill.

amittee of the bo

Four years before the McKinley bill was passed only a month before the election. The Wilson bill was passed ess than two months before the election. The McKinley bill was repudiat at the polls before the country had an opportunity to test it. The Wilson Gorman bill met a similar fate. Th November elections in 1894 resulted which wiped out the Democratic ma jority in both senate and house and gave the Republicans control of both odies. In the new house there were 248 Republicans, 104 Democrats and

Yet the tariff question entered but little into the campaign of 1894. The Wilson-Gorman bill was not a fair re demption of the party platform promses and Mr. Cleveland refused to sign it, permitting it to become a law with out his signature, characterizing the action of prominent Democratic sens tors as "party perfidy and dishonor." But the country was no longer inter ested in the tariff question. The money problem was the chief issue. Throughout the south and west the mass of the Democrats were silve men, they were opposed to the policy of the administration, and they were particularly wrathful against those representatives and senators who had bowed to the administration will in the hope of reward at the ple counter These Democrats for the most part did not go so far as to vote against their party candidates, but they retired many old members in the nominating conventions and primaries, and on the lection day hundreds of thousands of Democrats "went a-fishing." The Democratic defeat was absolute, and since March 3, 1895, the Democratic party never has had control of any branch of the federal government.

IGNORANCE OF THE TARIFF.

Very few persons have had the tim or occasion to look beneath the surface of the tariff question. An esteemed contemporary says:

"Believing in a tariff for revenu only, the democrats could not do nuch in the way of reforming the tariff if they should come into power until they had brought about reform the expenditures of the departments if the government."

The writer evidently believes tha owering the tariff rates would de crease the revenue. Lowering the tariff rates, up to the point of equilibrium. larger importations. Beyond the point of equilibrium, reduction of the rates would reduce the revenue. There are nundreds of specialists in the customs service who can figure out, before you can wink, the maximum revenue proconey question. The division was on ducing rate on any article of importation; or mark the ascending scale of duties until the vanishing point of revenue is reached, viz: in complete protection of the American product and consequent exclusion of the foreign product.

IGNORANCE OF HISTORY.

The ignorance of history by perons who ought to know is appalling. Says the Columbia State:

"Charleston was the mother of Democracy," says the Charleston News and Courier, probably not meaning the statement seriously. The historical truth is that Charleston was anything else. For about one hundred years Charleston has staunchly Democratic but in the birth years of American Democracy Chareston was intensely Federalistic in sentiment—that is to say, most of its leading citizens were Federalists and in intimate alliance with the Federalists of New England. The Charleston "Courier," the elder half of The News and Courier, was founded as a Federalist organ to oppose the growing political doctrines of Jefferson Charleston is one of the finest cities on earth-but to say that Charleston "is the mother of Democracy" ever in jest is to taunt the statesmanship Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Thomas Pinckney and most of the eminent Charlestonians of the first 15 years of American national life.

The Lancashire English used to say that the Southern Democracy, led by the Charlestonians, had made a bargain with Boston and New England to the effect that New England should have protection in return for the perpetuation of slavery in the South. That was before Lancashire had realized, as now, that her exclusion from the American market was more than compensated for by the surrender to her of the markets of the rest of the world which protection in America had caused. But the existence of the old time Federalism which controlled Charleston, as described by our Columbia contemperary, fits in with the Lancashire toeory.

AMERICAN PROGRESS DUE TO IN-TERSTATE FREE TRADE.

We have often called attention to the circumstance that Southern manufacturing has increased by leaps and bounds, until in some departments England, our nearest competitor. Free trade between the States has trade with all the world would be mitted such a blessing.

and immemorial Democratic view. He is reported by a correspondent of the Baltimore Sun as saving:

"I think this great Democratic vic tory has unusual significance. It means, first and chiefly, tariff reform The tariff has been the great question with us, and the people are just awakening to its importance in the daily life of every family.

"The Republicans heretofore have been able to cheat a majority of the people of this country into the be lief that we are more prosperous than any other people because of our tar-iff that restricts trade. The real reason why we are economically in forefront of nations is that we have had free trade among all our people and have been able to utilize among urselves our unparalleled resources When we had only 13 States it was vast area, as nations then stood with in which we had this free trade. That has extended south and west until we occupy the better portion of the North American Continent.

Free Trade Over Immense Area. "We have more national wealth in ur agricultural lands, mines, forests waterfalls, great rivers and extended acoasts, facilitating trade than any other nation. The most enterprising and ambitious of all the peoples of Europe have come to us. These, with our original population of British ock, under our free institutions, and utilizing an our natural resources, are the most enterprising in the world.

"Such people , with such resources, free to trade with each other and en joy the fruits of their own industry are naturally the most prosperous in the world, and fortunately no tax can be laid on our exports.

THE INTERESTS OF THE BOSS NOT THOSE OF THE PEOPLE, ARE SERVED BY "MUD-SLING-ING" CAMPAIGNS.

When a Political Boss has a vulner able record, his only recourse is to muddy the waters and thereby divert attention from his own shortcomings. In this connection the Charlotte Chronicle says: "The Chronicle's rejoinder to The

High Point Enterprise prophecy as to he coming of the clean campaign has stirred up quite a discussion. the campaign as conducted by Dr Woodrow Wilson, The Enterprise, re turning to the subject, thinks it sees therein "a revival of the old-time restle of the free mind which was wont to stir the intellectual passions of the multitudes." "With the great body of American speakers," says The Enterprise, "there has been a sad, decadence of logical joint debates since the days of Douglas and Lincoln This has been largely due to the rapid rise and growth of machine politics and the use of money in campaigns The great era in American politics breathless crowds of eager lis teners hung upon the words of these wo men in joint debate, is fast be coming but a shadow and a historical memory. Let the time be revived when we will no longer continue to perpetuate a government by political sas and machine politics. Then we will see less of the denunciatory

methods in campaigns." The Statesville Landmark discusses the proposition from the standpoint of the newspaper. It presumes rightthat The Chronicle will agree with it in this: That the newspapers, with very few notable exceptions, have ceased to make fools of themselves would increase the revenue by inviting in campaign years. "They are parti-larger importations. Beyond the point and enough," says The Landmark, but they are, speaking nore candid, more fair and less given to reckless statement; more earnest n the effort to give the news without partisan bias. In short, they try to be newspapers during a campaign as well as other times. Any other course newspaper is unworthy the school of journalism, but there are yet some of prominence in this State, of both parties, that seem to exist for campaign purposes only." That is the case fairly stated. The Landmark gets the right view on the future when it says: "The public is fast learning and fast appreciating the newspapers that are newspapers, and by and by these will so educate the people that the cam-paign orator will have to change his We are only afraid that this

A FIT MAN FOR PRESIDENT.

time is not so close at hand as the

brethren hope for.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger speaks of Woodrow Wilson and his wonderful victory in New Jersey as follows:

"Woodrow Wilson appears to have ilscovered, and applied to his uses in the New Jersey campaign, a new and improved method of campaigning. If it were generally established the tone of public life would be improved, and both candidates and electorate would

"His method is one of unfailing courtesy and immovable good humor. It was wholly devoid of irascibility and egotism. It was based on his general proposition laid down at the beginning of the canvass, that he would avoid senseless abuse of men or institutions, but rather seek the evils where they existed and find the emedy that might most efficaciously be applied, "Throughout the campaign he

natural, direct, and convincing, be-cause he was evidently sincere. He never stooped to base insinuations, and he never attacked his opponents in an unworthy manner. At the of the campaign he could, without shame, look any man of the opposition in the eye and shake him by the hand. "Having maintained these manly decent personal relations with all men, he could give his attention to the issues at stake. This he did with so sues at stake. This he did with so much success that the people of New Jersey have thought more of important things than they have done since the civil war, and they also know more about them.

"From these premises it is perhaps safe to draw the conclusion that the

way to lift up politics is to secure the services of the men who are capable of giving a lift."

No doubt we shall see the ringsters and bosses lined up against this "scholar in politics;" but decent people everywhere would be glad to see such a man at the head of affairs its output almost equals New Eng. a man of ability sufficient to win the land's, nothwithstanding there has masses by argument devoted to the been no "protection" against New great issues of the day, and of character sufficient to restrain him from seeking a dogfall by "slinging" the been beneficial therefore, and free first "mud" at his adversary. The results of the late elec-

beneficial if our revenue needs per- tion indicate the feeling of the people in respect to such matters. Where Col. Hillary A. Herbert, formerly grave lesues have been discussed by

which, indeed, is simply the regular of abusive epithets and course language for argument addressed to the issues which are to be subjects of legisiation-a practice which has prevailed to such an extent in certain parts of our country. We should despair of tue republic if we thought otherwise.

THE CORRECT VIEW.

For some reason, not quite apparent yet, there is a disposition among a portion of the Democratic press to ascribe the Democratic "landslide" to a revolt against Rooseveit. Very likely the idea is inspired by protection "Democrata" who seek to minimize the effect of the Republican tariff as the issue in the election. The Columbia State properly covers the case in the following article:

Taft More Than Roosevelt.

The chief cause of the overthrow of the Republican party was Roose-veit." If that opinion of the Richmond Times-Dispatch is rooted in wisdom, then the disaffected Republicans, having, with the aid of the Democrats disposed of Mr. Rooseveit, will return to their party and little or nothing is elections to base a hope of Democratic victory upon in 1912. Is the infatuation of The Times-Dis

patch such that it can not discern that Mr. Tait had something to do with the Republican disaster? Mr. Tait fav-ored "revision downward;" Mr. Taft vas displeased with the Aldrich-Payne bill while it was under discussion; Mr. Taft signed the bid; Mr. Taft later praised it when it had become a law and viriually set the seal of his an probation on the work of Aldrich and Cannon. To ignore the agency of Mr. Taft in bringing about last Tuesday's results is to deny that the tariff was an issue in the campaign and to say that the prevailing restiveness among the people of modern means about the increased cost of living was not a contributing cause.

Had the Republican Congress re formed the tariff laws, without evasion and with sincerity, it is not at all probable that the party would have suffered so terribly last Tuesday. Had Mr. Taft, consistently with his anteelection pledges, denounced the Aldrich-Payne law, his defeat (for his defeat it was) in Ohio would have not have been so overwhelming. Times-Dispatch will observe that the Democratic majority is far greater in the rock-ribbed and steel-plated Republican State of Ohio than in the of ten Democratic State of New York where Mr. Roosevelt dwells-greater actually and far greater in proportion to voting strength.

The people of the United States are not likely to be profoundly stirred to defeat any individual. It is more than we care to concede the Colonel to say that this Republic had been thrown into a condition of hysteria by his per formances. The Colonel's antics dis gusted many and incensed some in New York and they injured Republican chances elsewhere, but the great cause of Republican defeat lay deep er-it lay deep in the minds of the Maine men and it moved men in all the States.

The American voter is after the Republican policies now operative, They are what he hates because they are bodies them and stands for them and boasts of them. He likes Mr. Taft personality but he for his genial knows that Mr. Taft, being the Republican President, is the man who puts the woolen blanket beyond his reach-and the American voter's "intoroid. The Colonel might have re mained in East Africa to chase hartjebeests, and yet the resolution of the American voter to check the tariff

teal would have mad That the Colonel made a show of himself at a time when it was convenient for the American voter to kick him downstairs is true enough-but the American voter expects to elect a Democrat President in 1912 regardless of the ups and downs of the blus-terer of Oyster Bay. The Times-Dispatch's opinion leans to an implication that the people will re elect Mr. Taft in 1912, the disturber having been re-

PREMIUMS AWARDED AT

Best Bared Plymouth Rocks, Mrs. C. D. Averett \$1.00 Second best Minorcas, Mrs. R. E. Anderson 1.00 Best pone corn bread, Mrs. S. Best white fruit cake, Mrs. S. Mrs. S. G. Ayer 1.00 Best cocoanut cake, Mrs. S. G. Ayer 1.00 Best Molasses cake, Mrs. S. G. Ayer 1.00 Best ginger cake, Mrs. S. G. Ayer ... 1.00 Best Jersey Bull, T. R. Bul-Best O. I. C. sow and pigs, R .H. Bennett Fourth best seed corn, R. H. Burkman ... 2.50 Best-sweet potatoes, F. Burkman 1.00 Best colored embroidery, Mrs. W. E. Brothers 1.00 Best center piece, Mrs. W. E.

Best artichokes, W. C. Fields Best squash, W. C. Fields . . . Best pumpkin, W. C. Fields Second best display peas, W. . Fields, ... Best peanuts, W. C. Fields

Best lima beans, W. C. Fields Best War Horse Game chick-Best Pekin ducks, W. C. Fields ...

Fields ... Best 3 bared Plymouth Rocks, T. M. Green... Best display roses, Mrs. W. M. Glover Best map of U. S., Gus McLau-Best map of North Carelina, Miss Helen Morgan ...

Best goard, G. B. Honeycutt.... Best unknown peas, G. B. Honeycutt Best seed corn, G. B. Honey-

Best Belgian hares, W. J. Her-Best hams, Mrs. E. J. Holmes Best calico quilt, Mrs. F. H. Best vell case Miss Nellia

Best specimen writing, Miss Nellie Hollingsworth ... Best bureau scarf, Miss Bell Jennings ... Best Roman embroidery, Miss Best ladies' kimona, Miss Marguerite Jackson

kins... Second best seed corn, G. H. J. Lilly... ... Y Lamb Best display palms, J. M. Lamb. . 2.50 Best display potted plants, J. M. Lamb Best loaf bread, Mrs. G. W. Best jelly cake, Mrs. J. W.

Best blackberry wine, Mrs. G. W. Lawrence Best grape wine, Mrs. G. W. Lawrence... Best collection of herbs, Mrs. G. W. Lawrence ... Best peach pie, Mrs. G. W. Lawrence Best vinegar, Mrs. G. W. Lawrence... Third best seed corn, Mr. G. W. Lawrence ... Best bead work, Mrs. R. W.

Best blue Andelusian chica-

Best handkerchief, Miss Alma

Third best agricultural exhib-

Best display ferns, Mrs. W. H.

Second best roses, Mrs. W. H.

Powell

it, all the products of one

Lightfoot Best baby dress, Mrs. R. W. Lightfoot... Best center piece, Mrs. R. W. Lightfoot Best afgan, Mrs. R. W. Light-Best crayon work, Mrs. R. W. Lightfoot... Best grade bull, Mr. W. H. Maples... Best Berkshire sow, Mr. D. L. McLaurin ... Best watermelon, G. A. Mc-

ens, A. C. Monroe...... 1.00 Best Golden Spangled Hamburg, A. C. Monroe... 1.00 lest white Leghorns, W. T. fruit in tin cans, J. A. Nich-Best lye hominy, Mrs. M. Maxwell ... Best 3 bottles fruit soid, Mrs.

moved. FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE CUMBERLAND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Largest hog, John L. Dunn..... 4.50 Best baby sack, Miss Florence Duncan ... Best baby shawl, Miss Flor-Best darned stocking, Mrs. A. E. Dixon Best lace baby cap, Mrs. Wade

and

Best red pepper, W. C. Fields Best display of agricultural from one farm, W. C. Fields. . 15.00 Best Toulous geese, W. C. Fields Third best seed corn, W. C. Best crab grass hay, G. B. Honeycutt

Second most attractive discutt 20.00 lest S. C. Black minorcas, Best risen biscuit, Mrs. D. K. ring.... Best Silver Seabright, Archie Best black fruit cake, Mrs. D Best display fruits in glass, L. Haywood ... 1.00 Best honey in comb, Mrs. D. K. Best honey, strained, Mrs. D. Best 5 pounds lard, Mrs. D. Hollingsworth Best speckled peas, D. F. Tally.. 16 Best display peas, D. F. Tally .. 2.0 Second best seed corn, D. F. Bell Jennings... 1.00

Second best display chrysan. themums, Mrs. J. W. Tom-Best yearling colt, D. K. Taylor .. 2.5 est seed corn, Edwin Owen ..19.00 Best bale cotton, D. K. Taylor. . 10.0 Best goats, Guy Kefauver ... 2.00 Best tray cover, Miss Edner Best specimen writing, Miss Thompson 1.5 Best baby cap, Mrs. F. E. Smith 1.5 Best carpenter work, Paul El-Best handkerchief, Mrs. E. A. Saunders..... Best Columbian Wyandottes, J. C. Vann...

Best 12 chrysanthemums, Mrs. J. C. Vann... Best baby dress, Mrs. Vardell . Best baby dress, Mrs. Vardell, 1 Best table mats, Mrs. Charles Rankin... Best embroidery, Mrs. W. M. Best sofa pillows, Mrs. H. G. Ritner ... Best bed room slippers, Mrs.

Hest patch on clothing, Mrs. J. ... 1.00

McQueen 1.50 Best water color, still, Miss

Best crayon, Miss Kate Mc-

Best embroidery, Mrs. E. R. ... 1.06

Smith... 5.00 Best beaten biscuit, Miss Kate

Best tatting, Mrs. Jane Sholar. 1.00

E. Turner. 1.00 Fourth premium seed corn,

W. E. Turner... 2.50 Third premium seed corn, W.

E. Turner... 5.0 Best black-eyed peas, Mrs. D.

Best pin cushion, Miss Ida

Best purple top tournip, W.

Sutton. . .

Sutton ...

E. Turner ...

K. Taylor ...

K. Taylor ...

Taylor

K. Taylor

Mrs. D. K. Taylor

water color, Miss Kate 1.00

Matha Saleeby Best 3 brooms, Miss Carrie Tillinghast Best sun flower, F. C. Yarboro. Best soy beans, F. C. Yarboro. . . Best millet, F. C. Yarboro, Best seed corn, F. C. Yarboro Best painting, Mrs. A. L. Or-

Best pen and ink drawing, Alfred Myrover Best loaf bread, Miss Leslie Jackson ... Best biscuit, Miss Leslie Jack-Best sewing, Miss Annie E. Townsend.... Best crochet work, Miss Annie E. Townsend

Best dressed doll, Miss Annie E. Townsend Best knitting, Miss Annie E. Townsend... Best sewing (machine), Miss 5.00 Second best bale cotton, Jim Gillis Third premium on seed corn,

Henry Owen ... Third premium on seed corn, James Owen Second premium on seed corn, David Owen.... Second premium on seed corn. J. W. Tomlinson ... Second premium on seed corn,

J. D. Warren... 5. Third premium on seed corn, E. K. Warren 5.
Third premium on seed corn, M. Maxwell 1.00 C. N. Honeycutt 9.
Third premium on seed corn, Nolley 1.00 Best stalk cotton, W. H. Owen .. 1.00

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