

Sole Agencies---Exclusive Control!

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS

For some of the Most Desirable Articles of Merchandise. We sell HAMILTON-BROWN SHOE COMPANY'S FACTORY-MADE SHOES. We sell Thousands of Pairs of these Shoes annually. THEY GIVE SATISFACTION---EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED. For Boys and Girls buy SECURITY SCHOOL SHOES, they wear a long time, you receive value for every penny. For Ladies wear buy "AMERICAN LADY," "PICNIC," and "WATCH US." For men buy the "LION" at \$2.00, or "AMERICAN GENTLEMAN" at \$3.50. The CELEBRATED DOUGLAS SHOES FOR MEN---you get more correct style and good wear for the price than any other make of shoes. THEY ARE GUARANTEED and OUR TRADE INCREASES ANNUALLY on THEM. We have customers that have kept shod with Douglas Shoes for the last 15 years and they are our strongest Friends as shoe customers. See them at \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00.

Clothing for Men, Boys and Children.

We sell the great SNELLINGBERG CLOTHING COMPANY'S NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA LINE of GOODS. They make great Claims for their make of Clothing and their claims well founded. You will find correct styles as to Cut, Trimmings, and general appearances. We sell CHILDREN'S SUITS \$1.00 to \$6.00. BOYS' SUITS \$4.00 to \$12.00. MEN'S SUITS \$4.00 to \$20.00.

Visit Our Furniture Department,

ON THE SECOND FLOOR. Pretty line, Reasonable Prices. Bed Room Sets, Lounges, Couches, Iron Bedsteads, Baby Carriages, Baby Cradles, Gunn Sectional Book Cases. FELT MATTRESSES \$5.00 to \$15.00. CARPETS at 25 cents to \$1.00 PER YARD. ART SQUARES \$5.00 to \$25.00 EACH. PICTURES for PARLOES, SITTING ROOMS, ETC.

In Our Dry Goods Department,

You can find the proper DRESSGOODS, SILKS, VELVETS, LACES, TRIMMINGS, LADIES UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, ETC. We show ENGLISH JACKETS at \$9.88. LONG MANISH COATS at \$3.89. LADIES' RAIN COATS \$2.50 and \$5.00. Many of the latest styles of Coats and Cloaks.

The Millinery Department.

IS REALLY CROWDED WITH BEAUTIFUL FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY. Come to see it. We offer Style and Quality at Reasonable Prices.

Stoves and Heaters.

We are sole Agents for RICHMOND STORE COMPANY'S COOK STOVES and HEATING STOVES. We will receive another Full Carload of these goods on October 16th. We have an assortment now in Stock, but will have, after that date, a Stock unequalled and unsurpassed. SEE OUR COOK STOVES at \$8.00, 10.00, 12.00, 15.00 and 20.00. See Our AIRTIGHT HEATERS at \$1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 4.00, 5.00 and 7.50.

Crockery, Glassware, Etc.

Don't forget that we carry a great line of CROCKERY-WARE, GLASSWARE, etc. and that we sell a CHINA SET of 100 PIECES for \$10.00. 46 PIECES for \$5.00. 10 PIECE CHAMBER SETS \$2.50.

Our Grocery Department.

Remember that we sell the real good Wheat Flour---perfectly satisfactory goods---"ROB ROY"---Finest Michigan Patent. "OBELISK," the famous Kentucky Flour. Our Grocery Department will not disappoint you.

Wagons, Builders Supplies, Etc.

Farmers, get your next Wagon from us, we sell "THE GREGORY" two-horse wagons and "OUR KING" one-horse wagon, both made by the Chase City Manufacturing Co. EVERY PIECE OF EVERY WAGON GUARANTEED. Don't forget our ANCHOR BRAND LIME---said to be the best made, and OUR PORTLAND CEMENT.

We can only call attention at random, to a few of the Splendid Articles of Our Stock, but as we have said before, we rarely fail to Please a Customer.

Please come to see us, or rather to see and inspect our Goods. Our goods cover the most of requirements of human needs. We begin with Baby Cradles and end with Burial Caskets. Again we say COME. With thanks for present liberal patronage, we remain,

Caldwell & Carlyle,

L U M B E R T O N ,

N. C A R O L I N A .

DANGER TO RURAL SERVICE.

Neglect of Keeping Roads in Good Condition Jeopardizes Service.

Correspondence of The Robesonian.

We give a clipping from the weekly News Scimitar of Memphis, Tenn., in reference to rural free delivery of mail and good roads. This applies to the public roads and shows the indifference of the officials in the matter as well as the determination of the Postoffice Department to enforce its condition of good roads or no rural free delivery service.

It also shows how that by the indifference of a few many may be compelled to suffer; not only the patrons of the rural routes will suffer but the carriers will lose their stock and vehicles. This is hard on the carriers.

There is just one other thought. There are portions of many rural routes that are not on public roads and if those parts of the routes are not kept in order by the patrons who are served by them and all the other patrons of such routes and the carriers of same will suffer through such neglect. Another class that may suffer to some extent by the discontinuance of the rural service are the publishers of our many newspapers.

The clipping above referred to follows:

"Unless the County Court takes immediate steps toward improving, repairing and maintaining in splendid condition all the roads and bridges in Shelby county, the postoffice department threatens to abolish the entire system of about thirty rural free delivery routes and return to the inconvenient star route service.

This ultimatum was delivered to James H. Barret, chairman of the County Court, late Thursday, by Sol Seches, assistant postmaster, who exhibited to the

chairman an official letter from P. B. DeGraw, fourth assistant postmaster general, who demands a definite reply not later than December 5.

The County Court has been warned upon several previous occasions that in order to retain the excellent free rural delivery system which covers Shelby county in a network of routes that the roads and bridges must be kept in good repair and maintained in a perfect condition of safety throughout all seasons of the year.

"If the condition of the roads and bridges are not such as to permit the rural carriers to traverse with facility and safety, the department will, in the absence of any definite promise of the county authorities, seriously consider the withdrawal or rearrangement of the service," the letter from Washington states.

This action of the department is said to be the direct result of the failure of the members of the County Court to take steps toward improving the roads, followed by a batch of complaints forwarded to Washington by a score of rural carriers.

During the recent rainy season the rural free delivery carriers were seriously handicapped, and in many instances service was suspended for a period of ten days. The Memphis postoffice exerted every effort to prevent inconvenience to the patrons by a rearrangement of the service.

The department in Washington was advised that the county authorities had not promised any relief, and this has caused Mr. DeGraw to resort to drastic action.

Postmaster Lee W. Dutro was instructed to take up the matter with the members of the County Court for the last time. Mr. DeGraw names December 5 as

the final date for a reply. If at that time the County Court has nothing definite to promise, it is likely that by January 1 thirty rural route carriers will be without jobs and several thousands of patrons will be compelled to hie away to the country postoffices to get their daily, and in some instances tri-weekly, mail."

Some of the bridges on the roads in Lumber Bridge township are getting in dangerous condition. We would be glad if the officials whose duty it is to keep them in condition would perform that duty very soon. There are holes in some of them that have been there for some time to the annoyance of the travelling public.

Mrs. Cobb continues to improve but not as rapidly as we would like to see.

Mr. S. E. Hughes is receiving the congratulations---it is a girl. Miss Pauline Stamp and Miss Cobb are visiting Miss Ella Belle Smith this week.

We are so much interested in the improvement of our high ways that we will refer to our present road law again. So far there has not been as much improvement to the road as we would like to see. There is one thing in which the old system surpassed the new. In the case of a storm or a bad bridge or washed hill or almost any slight obstruction or damage to the road was more promptly repaired. We are of the opinion if there was a fine imposed on the supervisor or superintendent for such obstructions that perhaps there might be less cause for complaint. We are in favor of letting as much of work on roads to contract to the lowest bidder with proper safe guard as can be done. If we are mistaken there is a provision in the present road law for letting to contract, and a

also in working roads in case of storms. Let these parts of the law, be more used and we believe there will be less room for complaint.

Shannan, N. C., Nov. 20th.

The Sending Away of Immigrants.

Charlotte Chronicle.

Mr. Robert Watchorn, Commissioner of Immigration, made an address to the Federation of Jewish Organizations, in New York recently in which he took the ground that "the immigrants who have made their homes in the United States have done just as much for the country as the country has for them; that the rules governing the acceptance by the steamship companies of objectionable aliens, who are pretty certain to be ordered deported on their arrival here should be made a great deal more rigid, and that it is the immigrant who has landed years before, and who fails to live up to his duty of lending a helping hand to the friend or relative that follows him to this country, who are responsible for many deportations." Yesterday three of the young English women who recently arrived in Charlotte were deported, much against their will. One of them had a good home and pleasant, intelligent surroundings in Charlotte, and the others could have had the same, but being under deportation orders, saw the futility of it. Our own people regretted to see these young women ordered out of the country as keenly as did the victims of the order themselves. Deportation is a serious thing, when one comes to consider it seriously. Mr. Watchorn has the proper feeling in the matter when he says:

"When deportations take place I am pained, not because the poor unfortunate is a Jew, or an

Italian, but because he is a man just like myself. I never saw a man, or a woman, or a child placed on a steamship to be sent back to Europe that I did not fully share his sorrow, and I sincerely hope that in the future laws will be framed, based on experience, that will still greater reduce deportation from this country."

It appears from the statement of the Commissioner that during the past thirty days there were deported more than 100 men and women to whom the benefit of every doubt had been given; who had been permitted to land, but who within a year after that landing had been sent back to the immigration bureau by charitable organizations as having become charges on the community. "I tell you," said the Commissioner, "that the man or woman, be he Jew or Gentile, that comes to Ellis Island and gets an alien landed and then turns him adrift is unworthy of the name of the race to which he belongs, and it is that man that furnishes the greatest argument to those who would restrict immigration most." Mr. Watchorn evidently knows what he is speaking about and the character of individual he describes cannot be too severely denounced. Discussing in a general way, things that should be done, the Commissioner says that when Congress passes some drastic measure ruling out many of those who would land, it will not be the fault of the immigrant but of those who have failed to stand by him after he has gotten it. He favors, and always has favored, a careful selection, so as to keep out such people as are obviously unfitted to take care of themselves. In other words the law should be based on individual grounds. The man who would close the

door against all immigrants has not given any thought whatever to the subject.

In the Charlotte deportations, there was none of the abandonment features which the Commissioner speaks of. On the contrary, the women deported were intelligent, and had a trade which made them independent and entirely able to care for themselves. Their deportation was an outrage against the boasted freedom and liberty to this country, but was in compliance with a labor law the effect of which upon the commercial, manufacturing and farming interests of the country was perhaps not realized by the Congressmen when they passed it.

Lower Court Reversed in Anson Case.

Raleigh Times, 2nd.

As briefly announced in The Evening Times yesterday, the supreme court of North Carolina reversed the lower court in State vs. Lewis, from Union county, so that it will be necessary now for Zeke Lewis to stand trial in Union county for participation in the lynching of J. V. Johnson at Wadesboro, Anson county, May 28.

In the trial below the judge allowed a motion by defendants counsel to quash the indictment on the ground that as the lynching was in Anson the indictment could not be brought in Union, and also that no associates in conspiracy were mentioned, even as "unknown to the jury." This loop hole was thought to be made through the cutting up of the original act against lynching. Laws of 1893, into sections scattered through the 1905 revision.

The supreme court holds that the force and effect of the chapter is not impaired by being split up in sections under appropriate headings in the revision; that authority to try the case in Union is ample and it was error to quash the bill at the former trial in either court.