

## A New Shipment of Seth Thomas Clocks



Spring is the time to buy Watches and Clocks, and Boylin's Jewelry Store is the Place to Buy Them.

We have in stock Seth Thomas and Gilbert, the two best makes, Show three styles in Seth Thomas. If in need of watch or clock, COME TO

## Boylin's Jewelry Store.

## The K. P. Guano Distributor



Scatters the Guano and Covers it. No waste around stumps and ends. No cogs and chains to clog and break. Nothing about it to break or get out of fix. Large hopper, balanced used, light running, strong, simple, warranted diploimas by North and South Carolina Fairs 1904. Unquestionably the only Entirely satisfactory Distributor before the people.

For Sale by Leading Dealers in Robeson and Adjoining Counties.

## N. JACOBI HARDWARE COMPANY,

Wilmington, N. C.

## Why Pull A Long Face?

Because you need some new Furniture. Surely it isn't the expense that bothers you as you would know if you visited this store. This is the time of year we always make



**Special Prices On Furniture!** Which means that you can supply your needs with High-Class Merchandise at even greater saving than our always Low Prices ordinarily afford. Pay us a visit and we'll change your face into a smiling one with our under-pricing.

## Eagle Furniture and Carpet Co.

Lumberton, N. C.

### Statement of the Condition of

## The Bank of Lumberton,

At the Close of Business, Friday, December 13th, 1907.

### RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts,	\$132,769.05
Furniture and Fixtures,	3,383.27
Real Estate,	510.00
Expense,	164.08
CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS,	109,147.56
	\$245,973.96

### LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock,	\$50,000.00
Undivided Profits,	8,918.30
Re-Discounts,	8,000.00
Accrued Interest due Depositors,	120.74
DEPOSITS,	178,934.83
	\$245,973.96

### COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

December 13th, 1904, Deposits,	\$108,126.94
December 13th, 1905, " "	143,958.99
December 13th, 1907, " "	178,934.83

Cash in all Amounts called for has been Furnished to our Depositors at ALL TIMES.

## THE BANK OF LUMBERTON,

(The Oldest and Largest Bank in Robeson County.)

### OFFICERS:

A. W. McLEAN, President. R. D. CALDWELL, Vice-President.  
A. E. WHITE, Vice-President. C. B. TOWNSEND, Cashier.  
THOS. J. MOORE, Asst. Cashier.

## Save Your Money!

By Depositing it with  
**Robeson County Loan and Trust Co.**

We will pay you Interest, Compounded every three months, and this will cause your Deposits to Continually Grow. A large number of Satisfied Customers is our Strongest Endorsement.

Open an Account with us, Either Large or Small, and Begin the Saving Habit To-day.

## Robeson County Loan and Trust Company

A. W. McLean, President. Stephen McIntyre, Vice-President. C. H. Morrow, Cashier.

## Let Us Do Your Job Printing!

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

## Commercial Work.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

## Freeman Printing Co.

Lumberton, N. C.

READ ROBESONIAN BUSINESS BUILDERS.

## ELECTION OF PRESIDENTS

### No Provision for Direct Vote of the People.

System Has Developed Since 1832 by Which the Delegates to the Electoral College are Chosen by a Vote of the People Instead of by State Legislatures, as Was Originally Intended by Framers of the Constitution.

New York Evening Sun.

Another great national election will be held on Tuesday, November 3rd, of this year, when a President and vice president of the United States will be chosen.

At that election not less than 15,000,000 votes will be cast. Experienced politicians say that not more than one voter in 1,000 really understands how Presidents are elected.

In the constitution of the United States there is no provision for a direct vote of the people for the election of a President. It was the intent of the framers of the constitution that there should not be a direct vote of the people for the election of a Chief Executive of the nation; but in the absence of specific provisions to the contrary a system has been developed since 1832, by methods of practical politics, under which the voters do elect Presidents, not directly but acting under precedents that have become as binding as the fundamental law of the country.

In the original constitution of the United States the provision for the election of a President and a vice-president is as follows:

### "ARTICLE II—SECTION I.

"1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice president chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

"2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

"3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the vote shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if there be more than one which have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President, and if no person have a majority, then, from the highest on the list, the said House shall, in like manner, choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of a President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes the Senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the Vice-President.

"4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States." It was by act of Congress that the Tuesday after the first Monday of November was fixed as the day of national elections. This date was fixed after most of the States had ceased to elect presidential electors—through their Legislatures and provided for direct voting by the people for such electors. Many great lawyers and politicians have held that the language of the second paragraph of Article II of the constitution clearly indicates that the framers of the constitution did not intend that the Presidents of the United States should be elected by popular vote. That section says:

"Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, etc." In the early days of the Republic a majority of the States chose electors through the medium of their Legislatures, and as late as 1824 eight of the twenty-four States followed that custom. South Carolina continued to choose electors through its Legislature as late as 1860.

Historians and students of American political history are generally agreed that it was the intent of the framers of constitution that the election of a president should be, so far as possible, removed from popular clamor and prejudice, that electors should be chosen by the States and that they should then meet free of political influence and ballot for the man they deemed best fitted to fill the office of head of the nation. There were no organized political parties in the early days of the Republic and no party national convention was held until 1832. There was no regular form of nominating candidates for the office of President in the early days. State Legislatures recommended candidates by resolutions, but the race for the office was an open one and presidential electors were free to vote as they pleased.

Contrary to popular belief, George Washington was not the unanimous choice of his countrymen for President, either for the first or second term. He was in both cases a plurality success in the Electoral College. Ten States that had ratified the constitution took part in the first national election. Six of those ten States chose their electors through the medium of their Legislatures. The electors in 1789 balloted on Wednesday, January 7th, of that year, and the result was declared by the Congress on the first Wednesday of February. The result of the ballot in the Electoral College was George Washington, 69; John Adams, 34; Samuel Huntington, 2; John Jay, 9; John Hancock, 4; R. H. Harrison, 6; George Clinton, 3; John Rutledge, 6; John Milton, 2; James Armstrong, 1; Edward Telfair, 1, and Benjamin Lincoln, 1. If there was any popular vote for electors in any State no record of such vote was preserved.

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At the second national election, held in 1792, the voters of the country were beginning to divide into so-called political parties, one known as the Federalist party, led by Alexander Hamilton, and the other known as the Democratic-Republican party led by Jefferson and Madison. Both parties supported Washington for re-election as President, but the members of the Electoral College did not follow instructions and scattered their votes. There were fifteen States in the Union at that time and six of them chose electors through their Legislatures. The vote in the Electoral College resulted as follows: George Washington, 132; John Adams, 77; George Clinton, 50; Thomas Jefferson, 4; Aaron Burr, 1.

The first time that the election of a President was thrown into the House of Representatives was in 1800, when Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr each received 73 votes in the Electoral College, with 65 votes for John Adams, 64 for C. C. Pinckney, and 1 for John Jay. The House of Representatives took thirty-six ballots before an election was reached. On the final ballot ten States voted for Jefferson, four voted for Burr and two cast blank ballots. This vote made Jefferson President and Burr Vice-President.

At the time of the re-election of James Monroe, 1820, he was supported by all parties and there was no candidate against him. He would have had the unanimous vote of the electors, but one elector from New Hampshire, in casting his vote, announced that as George Washington had not been unanimously elected President no other man should be, so this elector cast his vote for John Quincy Adams and the electoral vote stood: Monroe, 228; Adams, 1.

The next and last election that was thrown into the House of Representatives was that of 1824, when there were four candidates for President—Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, William H. Crawford and Andrew Jackson. Jackson carried a majority of the States and had a plurality in the small popular vote that was recorded, but the vote in the Electoral College resulted as follows: Jackson, 99; Adams, 84; Crawford, 41; Clay, 37. This resulted in one of the bitterest fights in the history of the country. In the final vote in the House of Representatives thirteen States voted for Adams, seven for Jackson and four for Crawford.

This incident led to the formation of regular political parties in every State of the Union. No conventions were held in 1828, but Jackson, running against Adams in that year, had 178 votes in the Electoral College to 83 for his opponent.

## JEFFERSON'S INAUGURATION

### Refutation of the Yarn That He Rode to the Capitol.

(E. D. Mead, in the Boston Herald.)

Jefferson did not ride on horseback to the Capitol for his inauguration. He was at the time living as Vice-President at a boarding-house within a stone's throw of the Capitol, and he simply walked across the square to the Capitol, escorted by a body of militia and accompanied by the Secretaries of the Navy and Treasury and a number of Congressmen. The simple facts can be learned from the lives of Jefferson or such histories as that of Henry Adams, and the details are given in a letter written by Edward Thornton, then in charge of the British Legation at Washington, to Lord Grenville, the Foreign Secretary in Pitt's administration at the time. The absurd story of Jefferson riding to the Capitol on horseback and hitching his horse to the railings, then going in to take the oath, was started by John Davis, one of the Englishmen who were among the hangers-on of Aaron Burr, in a book of American travels published in London two years afterward. The story was spread by the Federalist newspapers, and its currency still persists. David added to the story, in order to impress his English readers the more that he was himself present at the inauguration. The statement is as false as the story itself. Davis was not then in Washington. The matter is of little moment. Jefferson was afterward, as President, in the habit of going on horseback, rather than in a carriage, where business called him. But the story was circulated for the sake of damaging Jefferson by making it seem that he despised proper form and decorum—and it was untrue; although it certainly was true that in all proper ways he wished to set the country an example of republican simplicity, and that in this he did a service which may well be gratefully remembered and emulated.

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The first national convention was held by the Democratic party in Baltimore on May 11th, 1832. It was in that convention that the famous two-thirds rule of the party was adopted, a rule which has been enforced in every convention held since that time.

With the adoption of the system of national conventions and the formal nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President by all political parties the intent of the constitution in respect to the election of the chief officers of the country has been nullified. While there is absolutely nothing in the constitution of the United States or the laws of the States requiring presidential electors to vote for the nominee of their parties, political customs and precedents are now so binding that for any elector to break away and vote according to his personal convictions would be unpardonable.

The voters, without knowing the details of the cumbersome mechanism of our political system, vote the ticket of presidential electors in perfect confidence that they are voting directly for the election of a President.

### "World's Tribute to Shakespeare."

London Dispatch, 7th.

The committee which has in charge the movement for the "world's tribute to Shakespeare," and of which Princess Louise is the head, has decided upon the erection of an architectural monument and statue, to be completed on the 300th anniversary of his death, in 1916. It is estimated that the memorial will cost about \$1,000,000, competition for which will be open to all English-speaking peoples.

Mr. Reid, the American ambassador, has been invited to nominate sculptors on the committee of selection, which will include Sir Edward J. Poynter, president of the Royal Academy, and the most prominent sculptor in this country.

### The Lucky Quarter

Is the one you pay out for a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. They bring you the health that is more precious than jewels. Try them for headache, biliousness, constipation and malaria. If they disappoint you the price will be cheerfully refunded at any drug store.

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that can be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circular free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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Chas. M. Stieff

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The Happiness of Housekeepers Depends largely on the character of the eating. Let us supply the groceries and they will go a long way toward insuring good eating at your house. MAKE UP A GROCERY ORDER Of the things you know best as a test, or our quality. That will show how much better our groceries are in comparison with the ordinary kinds. When you serve them on your table there will be no complaint, only praise. No left overs, but all empty dishes.

Dr. R. T. ALLEN, Dentist, Lumberton, N. C. Office over Dr. McMillan's Drug Store.

Dr. J. D. McMillan & Son, DRUGGISTS, Lumberton, N. C. June 18th

Only A Few Left! Genuine Fire-Proof White Brick. Call Early. WHITFIELD & FRENCH

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Notice! LUMBERTON NOVELTY WORKS For Mantels, Columns, Brackets, Balusters, Palisades, Church Pews and all kinds of odd jobs. Mail orders solicited. Terms reasonable. R. B. Humphrey, Proprietor and Manager.

Dr. R. F. GRAHAM, DENTIST, Lumberton, N. C. Office over Bank of Lumberton. Rooms No. 7 and 8, 1-20-08

Dr. J. C. McKENZIE, Physician and Surgeon, ORRUM, N. C. 3-9-14

Jewelry, Watches, Diamonds, Silverware, Cut Glass, Clocks. Our line of goods more reliable is carried by jewelers anywhere. Whatever is worth having in a jewelry store is to be found here. Our Repair Department is complete in every detail. SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MAIL ORDERS. GEO. W. HUGGINS, 105 Market Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Dr. N. A. Thompson, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Lumberton, N. C. Office at Hospital. Phone No. 41. Down town office over Dr. McMillan's Drug Store. Calls promptly answered night or day, in town or in the country.

Dr. E. G. SIPHER, ELECTRICIAN, Lumberton, N. C. Office in Shaw Building, Phone 118 1-6

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Stephen McIntyre, R. C. Lawrence, James D. Proctor. McIntyre, Lawrence & Proctor, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, LUMBERTON, N. C. Practice in State and Federal Courts. Prompt attention given to all business.

LEON T. COOK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, LUMBERTON, N. C. Office in First National Bank Building.

T. A. McNEILL, Attorney at Law, LUMBERTON, N. C. Will practice in all the Courts. Business attended to promptly.

WADE WISHART, ATTORNEY AT LAW, LUMBERTON, N. C. Prompt attention given to all business. Office over Bank of Lumberton. 8-1

D. P. SHAW, Attorney at Law, LUMBERTON, N. C. All business entrusted to him promptly attended to. Office in Shaw Building.

A. McLean, A. W. McLean, McLEAN & McLEAN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, LUMBERTON, N. C. Offices on 2nd floor of Bank of Lumberton Building, Rooms 1, 2, 3, & 4. Prompt attention given to all business.

CHAS. B. SKIPPER, Attorney at Law, LUMBERTON, N. C. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt and careful attention. Office in First National Bank Building over Post Office.

E. M. BRITT, Attorney at Law, LUMBERTON, N. C. Office upstairs in Argus Building. All business promptly attended to.

E. J. BRITT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lumberton, N. C. Office over Pope's Drug Store.

STOCK REMEDIES. Every bottle of Dr. Edmund's Colic and Long Fever Cure is Guaranteed for colic, gravel, pneumonia, stomachic and lung disorders. Also a blood purifier. Dr. W. O. EDMUND, Lumberton, N. C. 3-21

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