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When you think of Buying Any thing in Fine Gold Jewelry, such as Watches, Gent's or Ladies', Silverware, Clocks, Cut Glass, China, Fancy Toiletware, Eye Glasses, Cases, Etc., think of Buying from the house with the Stock.

Boylin's Jewelry Store.

THE NATIONAL BANK, Fayetteville, N. C.



EVERYBODY REGARDS A DOLLAR
As well worth making. Has it occurred to you that after you have made it, it is foolish not to take care of it in the best possible manner?
Deposited in the National Bank of Fayetteville.
your cash is far safer than if you kept it yourself. Fire cannot destroy our vaults and they offer very little temptation to burglars. The latter gentry know it is much easier and safer to rob a store, office or home where money is known to be kept. Make your cash safe by depositing it with this bank.

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Peters Shells to the Front!

They Have Forged Their Way To The TOP--BY--MERIT.

They Have an Unequaled Record for Accuracy. Try Them and you will be SATISFIED. For Sale by Your Live Merchants.

N. Jacobi Hardware Company,

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The Most Skilful Player

Cannot produce really fine music from a poor Piano. The purchase of such an instrument is a mistake, the selling of one is worse.

When You Select a Piano

Here we are always glad to have you bring an expert player with you. Then the tone and volume of our pianos are brought out in all their beauty. Then the quality of our instruments is proven better than any attempt at description we might make.

Eagle Furniture and Carpet Co.

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A Reliable Bank

Is one which puts the Interests of its Depositors above the Interests of its Officers and Stockholders.

Conservative and Safe Management is more Important than Big Dividends.

It has been the Policy of this Bank to follow these Ideals.

Our President and Cashier borrow no money of the bank.

We require the same security of every one who borrows from us.

Not a Dollar Lost by Bad Loans in Our Existence of Eleven Years.

Is it to Your Interest to Deal With Such a Bank?

Open an Account with us and be Convinced.

The Bank of Lumberton, Lumberton, N. C.

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All other chocolates seem just ordinary after you once try Huyler's. They are just as pure and wholesome as they are delicious. We secured the agency for the Huyler line knowing there is nothing finer, and because we know too that people will unconsciously judge the value of our stock by the individual lines we carry. We will be glad to have you judge this confectionery as soon as convenient. In packages from 5 cents up.

"Act normal," says Roosevelt, "and there will be no hard times." That means, send HER a box of Huyler's.

McLEAN-ROZIER CO

GROVER CLEVELAND.

His Election Marked an Epoch in the Political History of the United States--Will Have a Place in History as one of the Most Determined, Conscientious, Incorruptible Men Who have Ever Served the People in the Office of President.

Baltimore Sun, June 25.
With the death yesterday of Hon. Grover Cleveland, twice President of the United States--1885-89 and 1893-97--a great figure has been removed from the American political stage. Mr. Cleveland's career as an active statesman, in close touch with the affairs of party and government, ended practically on March 4, 1897, on his retirement from the Presidency. An occasional letter and an address at rare intervals after that period were the measure of his public activities. In Princeton he found an environment which was congenial both socially and intellectually. He lectured in the university on political and constitutional topics. In the fall and winter he was an ardent sportsman. He lived out of doors in the hunting season and was equally at home in the fields and woods or in the marshes. He was also a fisherman of renown. He has contributed a charming little essay on fishermen and fishing. Mr. Cleveland's outdoor recreations were those of the man who to the sound mind joined the sound and vigorous body.

The election of Mr. Cleveland to the Presidency, in 1884, marked an epoch in the political history of the United States. For 24 years the Federal Government had been controlled by the Republican party. Republicans seemed to assume then that their party alone was capable of administering the government. They were loth to retire from power; and the small majority of the popular vote which Mr. Cleveland received in New York in 1884 might easily have been made the basis for a contest by the party which deprived Tilden, as many men believe, of the office to which he had been fairly elected. But the American people would not have tolerated in 1884 a compromise like that of 1876. The country demanded a change in men, measures and policies. The country desired the South to resume its proper place in the Government after a long propaganda of sectional hostility directed at the "rebel brigadier." The nation was outgrowing the animosities of war, the bitter sectional passions and prejudices of civil strife. The time was ripe for the return to power of the party pledged to economy in expenditure, to opposition to the "spoils system" and to time-honored principles of constitutional construction.

In Mr. Cleveland the national Democracy seemed to have in 1884 not only a man whose success in New York politics inspired confidence in his strength with the people, but also a leader of the best type--a man who had been loyal to the traditions and principles of the fathers of Democracy. Mr. Cleveland had established a position as a capable and successful lawyer in Buffalo. He had been elected to the office of Sheriff and subsequently to that of Mayor. Later he was elected Governor of New York by what was then an unprecedented majority. His elevation to the highest State office marked him out as "a man of destiny." That is to say, he had demonstrated to the satisfaction of the public that he possessed incorruptible integrity; that he was a man of fearless courage in discharging his duties and measuring up to his obligations as a public servant and administrator. Thus, by reason of his sterling qualities and by reason of the record which he made in various offices, he became the logical candidate of the Democratic party in 1884, in 1888, and again in 1892.

It was unfortunate for the Democratic party that Mr. Cleveland had enemies in his own party even more rancorous than his Republican opponents. It may have been that he lacked tact at times, but the differences between this sturdy President and certain Senators and others of his own political faith apparently went much deeper than a feeling of mere tactlessness or self-assertiveness. Mr. Cleveland, it was said, could never be moved from any line of action which he

had convinced himself to be right. It was not very surprising, after all, that he should come into conflict with Senators of the "very practical" type who represented New York, Maryland and New Jersey during his administrations. Mr. Cleveland was a politician who believed in organization and all methods to achieve party victory. He never pretended to be a statesman of exalted type that he must hold aloof from the men who organize political victories, who carry on campaigns of education, who get out the vote by legitimate means. In his early days in Buffalo Mr. Cleveland was an energetic and resourceful party man. But he had little in common with the "Senators from Havemeyer," and the "Senators from Rockefeller" who blocked the reforms to which the Democratic party was solemnly pledged. Mr. Cleveland was honest to the core. He believed that a pledge was not to be lightly ignored. His sympathies and his convictions were in accord with those of that able and high-minded Democratic statesman, the late William L. Wilson, of West Virginia. For Mr. Wilson President Cleveland had sincere admiration and respect. The men were of entirely different types, but they were as one in their honesty and their loyalty.

While Mr. Cleveland had nothing in common with Democratic Senators from Havemeyer and Rockefeller, it seems strange that he should not have received the loyal support of most of the Senators from the South. There were Southern Senators, men of strong convictions, men of integrity, who had no tariff axes to grind, who ought to have been staunch allies and unwavering supporters of the first Democratic President since Buchanan. Yet Mr. Cleveland did not get their support in the measure in which he was entitled to it. The late Senator Morgan, of Alabama, who was never an exponent of "peanut politics," who was always guided by a sense of duty and his own conception of what was right, opposed certain of Mr. Cleveland's policies with more bitterness than the President's Republican opponents. Because of differences on the tariff in the Democratic party--the platform declaring for a tariff for revenue, while many men who were expected to put that platform into legislation were opposed to it--promisingly to the principle when it touched their local interests--Mr. Cleveland found himself in an almost impossible position as a stalwart tariff reformer. Later, when the silver question became acute--when financial conditions were so alarming that the repeal of the Silver Purchase act was demanded by the business and financial interests, Mr. Cleveland was compelled to array himself against a large element of his party. Having convinced himself that it was his duty to secure the repeal of the Sherman Silver act, he met his obligation to the country in the spirit of unflinching patriotism. There were honest differences of opinion in regard to the necessity for the repeal of the silver act. Mr. Cleveland was entitled to respect for the courage which he manifested in subordinating party prospects and political opportunism to what he regarded as the urgent public duty. Those who consider the subject dispassionately now, in the light of the country's experience since 1893, will scarcely deny that the nation owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Cleveland for his courageous efforts to avert financial disaster.

Mr. Cleveland will have a place in history as one of the most determined, conscientious, incorruptible men who have served the people in the office of President. The people of the South ought certainly to cherish his memory. He brought to his Cabinet men of distinction from the South, and he seemed to delight in honoring them. He sent Southern men to represent this nation abroad in diplomatic positions. It had been more than 25 years since a President of the United States had recognized that the South was entitled to a voice in the government. It has been said that Mr. Cleveland was not a brilliant man; certainly he was not a showy one. But he had the ability to grasp public questions and discuss them soberly and forcefully. He was never spectacular. It is impossible to recall any instance in which Mr. Cleveland deliberately sought the center of the stage and posed in limelight. It has been suggested that his message to Congress on the Venezuelan boundary controversy between Great Britain and Venezuela was spectacular. But those who enjoyed Mr. Cleveland's confidence were convinced

A Revelation.
It is a revelation to people, the seven cases of lung trouble that have been cured by Foley's Honey and Tar. It not only stops the cough but heals and strengthens the lungs. L. M. Ruggles, Reasnor, Iowa, writes: "The doctor said I had consumption, and I got no better until I took Foley's Honey and Tar. It stopped the hemorrhages and pain in my lungs and they are now as sound as a bullet." Sold by all druggists.

that his message, which was plain-spoken and direct and created dangerous tension between Great Britain and the United States, was not deliberately intended to provoke a breach between Washington and London. Mr. Cleveland was charged by some of his critics with deliberately attempting to bring about a war in which the Democratic party would have the opportunity to make political capital. But Mr. Cleveland was a statesman and Executive who weighed his responsibilities very seriously and carefully. He was never a jingo. If he had been one, he would have had abundant opportunities in Cuba and in Central and South America to start a political war.

It was during the Cleveland administration that the "new navy" originated, under the sponsorship of Secretary Whitney, who laid the foundation of the armament which makes this country one of the great naval powers of the world. The only Democratic President since Buchanan measured up to the high standard and the lofty ideals of the Democratic Presidents before Buchanan. He was a representative of that sturdy Americanism upon which the greatness of this nation is founded. He never made a reputation for omniscience. He never settled all the problems of his time. But when he spoke he was weighty, forceful, sensible. He will have an honored place among the Chief Magistrates of this nation who have served the American people wisely, patriotically and faithfully.

Mr. Cleveland's uncompromising adherence to his convictions aroused antagonisms among certain elements of the Democracy and alienated from him the support and good will of some of the party leaders. But the same rigid loyalty to principle which offended and repelled some Democrats drew to the President other elements of the Democracy, who came to be known, in time as "Cleveland Democrats." We doubt whether any President has ever had a more loyal following or a following with greater confidence in their leader or more sincere admiration for him as a man and a statesman. Eleven years after his retirement from the Chief Magistracy the "Cleveland Democrat" survives as a type of the virile aggressive Democracy with twice elected President Cleveland to the Presidency. Mr. Cleveland's tenacity of purpose and his unflinching courage in asserting his convictions are reflected today in the devotion of the "Cleveland Democrats" to the political principles with which he was associated. And it may be that the time will come when the spirit of the "Cleveland Democracy" will be a necessary and even a regenerating force in the Democratic party.

FAIRMONT NEWS LETTER.

Baptist Meeting Closed--Movements of the People.

Correspondence of The Robesonian.

Mrs. J. D. Purvis visited her husband in Fayetteville last Wednesday. We are glad to know he is fast getting well.

Messrs. O. I. and E. W. Floyd expect to build residences for their own use at once.

The Misses Cateley, of Rowland, who had been visiting Miss Tiny Chappell, returned home last Tuesday accompanied by Mrs. A. E. Chappell, who will visit relatives near Rowland.

Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Thompson spent last Friday in Lumberton.

Miss Viola Byrd, a daughter of the late Monroe Byrd, is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Byrd. Her home is in Savannah, Ga.

Mrs. A. E. Floyd and daughter, Miss Crissie, are visiting relatives at Parkton.

Mr. S. F. Thompson spent Thursday at Chadbourne.

Rev. C. A. Jenkins returned to his home in Statesville last Wednesday, the meeting at the Baptist church having closed. Our people were very much pleased with Mr. Jenkins and hope he may return at some future date.

Mrs. Mattie Brown returned to her Raleigh home last Monday, much to the regret of her relatives and numerous friends here.

Rev. T. J. Daily returned last week much improved by his three weeks' stay at Palm Springs, Va.

Mrs. G. W. Thompson has gone to Chase City, Va., for a visit to her mother, Mrs. Taylor.

Misses Lorena Lewis and Maggie Floyd went to Lumberton last Wednesday on business.

PROHIBITION TICKET.

Both Candidates for Governor in Their Own States--The Platform.

Columbus, O., Dispatch, 16th.

For President, Eugene W. Chafin, of Chicago; for Vice President, Aaron S. Watkins, of Ada, O.

This ticket was nominated today by the Prohibitionist national convention and both nominations were made unanimous. The full endorsement of the convention was not, however, given to Mr. Chafin until after three ballots had been taken.

Both the presidential and vice presidential nominees are candidates for Governor in their respective States on the Prohibition tickets.

Eugene W. Chafin, who leads the Prohibition party this year, is an attorney. He is a native of Waukesha, county, Wis., and for several years practiced law there. He was at one time candidate for Governor of Wisconsin on the Prohibition ticket and was this year placed in the running for the same position in Illinois by the prohibitionists of that State.

The forenoon session of the convention was devoted to the discussion and adoption of a platform which is probably the shortest on record, containing not more than 330 words. It is as follows:

"The Prohibition party of the United States assembled in convention at Columbus, O., July 15th-16, 1908, expressing gratitude to Almighty God for the victories of our principles in the past, for encouragement at present and for confidence of early and triumphant success in the future, make the following declaration of principles and pledge their enactment into law when placed in power:

"1--The submission by Congress to the several States of an amendment to the Federal constitution prohibition the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation or transportation of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes.

"2--The immediate prohibition of the liquor traffic for beverage purposes in the District of Columbia, in the territories and all places over which the national government has jurisdiction, the repeal of the internal revenue tax on alcoholic liquors and the prohibition of the inter-State traffic therein.

"3--The election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

"4--Equitable graduated income and inheritance taxes.

"5--The establishment of postal savings banks and the guaranty of deposits in banks.

"6--The regulation of all corporations doing an inter-State commerce business.

"7--The creation of a permanent tariff commission.

"8--The strict enforcement of law instead of official tolerance and practical license of the social evil which prevails in our cities, with its unspeakable traffic in girls.

"9--Uniform marriage and divorce laws.

"10--An equitable and constitutional employer's liability act.

"11--Court review of Postoffice Department decisions.

"12--The prohibition of child labor in mines, workshops and factories.

"13--Legislation basing suffrage only upon intelligence and ability to read and write the English language.

"14--The preservation of the mineral and forest resources of the country, and the improvement of the highways and waterways.

"Believing in the righteousness of our cause and in the final triumph of our principles and convinced of the unwillingness of the Republican and Democratic parties to deal with these issues we invite to full party fellowship all citizens who are with us agreed.

With a marriage license in a pocket of his coat indicating that he intended to wed a 13-year-old girl, William Williams, 63 years old, a farmer of Maryland, Md., was found hanging from a tree near his home last Tuesday. He had been murdered and the body suspended from a tree to make it appear that suicide had been committed.

The Atlantic battleship fleet arrived at Honolulu at noon Thursday and by universal consent the day was made a complete holiday, all business being suspended, and thousands of people from different islands of the territory assembled to view the approach of the fleet.

It Can't Be Beat.

The best of all teachers is experience. C. M. Harden, of Silver City, North Carolina, says: "I find Electric Bitters does all that's claimed for it. For Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles it can't be beat. I have tried it and find it a most excellent medicine." Mr. Harden is right; it's the best of all medicines also for weakness, lame back, and all run down conditions. Best too for chills and malaria. Sold under guarantee at all drug stores, 50c.

COTTON PRODUCTION FOR 1907.

North Carolina Ranks Ninth in Production--Robeson Produced More Than any Other County in State and Ranks 18th in United States.

The following cotton statistics for the year 1907 have been compiled for The Robesonian by Mr. R. E. L. Correll, superintendent of the Lumberton Cotton Oil & Ginning Co.:

The total cotton crop of the United States for 1907, including linters and counting round bales as half bales, 11,425,156; total crop of North Carolina, 652,930 running bales, counting round bales as half bales and including linters, North Carolina's percentage of the total crop ginned is 5.5, and this State ranks ninth in production.

Cotton ginned in North Carolina up to September 1, 1907, 43 bales; up to same date in 1906, 32 bales; in 1905, 30, 28.

The total crop of the State for 1907, counting round bales as half bales and excluding linters, 637,981; average weight of square bales, 474.4; average price of upland middling cotton for 1907, 11.46 cents; number ginneries reported, 3,039; active ginneries, 2,754; idle, 285; average number of bales per active ginery, 232.

Of the ginneries reported 2,422 use steam power, 237 use water power, 49 use animal power, 76 use gasoline and 8 use electric power.

Total acreage planted in United States for 1907, 31,311,000; in North Carolina, 1,408,000 acres, with production of 637,981.

Robeson has produced more cotton than any other county in the State and ranks 18th in the United States, only 17 counties in the country growing more cotton than this county. Ellis county, Texas, stands at the head of the list with 76,835 bales. Robeson's total crop for the year 1907 was 47,104 bales, for 1906, 38,476, the 1907 crop being greater by 8,628 bales than the 1906 crop.

The world's total production for the year 1907 was 16,512,185 bales of 500 pounds net. The following table shows the per cent. of the total crop raised by each of the cotton producing countries:

| | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| United States | 65.9 per cent. |
| British India | 14.8 " |
| Egypt | 7.8 " |
| Russia | 3.8 " |
| China | 2.6 " |
| Brazil | 2.2 " |
| All other countries | 2.9 " |

In 1907 North Carolina produced 268,004 tons of cotton seed and sold to the oil mills 136,811 tons; per cent. crushed to quantity produced, 51. The average crush of each mill in the State is 3,736 tons of seed. In 1897 there were 4 oil mills in the State; today there are 786 mills in actual operation.

A Sample of Roosevelt Spelling--Who Can Beat This.

The Robesonian's Fairmont correspondent sends the following:

"Many years ago my father and myself were driving along a country road in Ireddell county and as we were to turn into a new road we noticed a barrier of boughs across and a signboard above. My father got out to see the cause and here was the sign: 'Thar is a ded muel in this rode--goe around' We went around."

Judge Walter Neal, of Laurinburg, peremptorily dismissed a jury in Wake Superior Court the other day because it returned a verdict of not guilty instead of guilty in the case of Joe Bailey, a young farmer of New Light township, in Wake county, charged with making a disturbance at the Primitive Baptist meeting in that neighborhood. The judge held that under the evidence the jury should by no means have rendered a verdict other than guilty. Judge Neal takes the ground that juries are more and more prone to render verdicts contrary to the evidence and he wants to suppress this tendency as far as possible in his court.

At a meeting last week of the trustees of the Methodist Orphanage to be established at Winston-Salem by the Western North Carolina Conference, Rev. Dr. T. F. Marr, presiding elder of the Winston-Salem district, was elected superintendent. Dr. Marr has asked for 30 days in which to decide whether he will accept or not. The buildings and grounds of this orphanage will cost \$50,000.

The Remedy That Does

"Dr. King's New Discovery is the remedy that does the healing others promise but fail to perform," says Mrs. E. B. Pierson, of Auburn Centre, Pa. "It is curing me of throat and lung trouble of long standing, that other treatments relieved only temporarily. New Discovery is doing me so much good that I feel confident its continued use for a reasonable length of time will restore me to perfect health." This renowned cough and cold remedy and throat and lung healer is sold at all drug stores. 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

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

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

N. 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, and 4.
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Office upstairs in Argus Building. All business promptly transacted.

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Every bottle of Dr. Edmund's Colic and Lung Fever Cure is Guaranteed for colic, gravel, pneumonia, stomach and lung disorders. Also a blood purifier.
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Office phone 126. 7-9

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Physician and Surgeon,
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Office over McMillan's Drug Store.
Calls answered promptly day or night.
Home at residence of Prof. J. R. Poole
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LUMBERTON, N. C.
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