

Advertising Rates
On Application.

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THE ROBESONIAN

One Dollar and
Fifty cents the Year.

Country, God and Truth.

Single Copies Five Cents.

LUMBERTON, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1909

WHOLE NO. 2467

GOLD AND SILVER HANDLE UMBRELLAS.

Detachable Handles.

Made for the Jewelry Trade. Fit in All Trunks and Make Desirable Gifts. Let Us Show You.



Boylin's Jewelry Store.

Saw Mill Machinery.

Ginning Machinery, Shingle Mills Boilers, Engines, Hoe Circular Saws, Disston Circular Saws, Etc., Can be had of us for Cash or on Time.

For Anything in the Hardware Line.

Call or Write us for Prices.

McAllister Hardware Company,
Lumberton, N. C.



Off with the Old - on with the NEW

Amelite ROOFING

Better Than Shingles

THOUSANDS of people buy shingles for their roofs rather than the prospect of painting a ready roofing every year or two.

Shingles are expensive, but they are actually cheaper during ten years than a ready roofing which needs frequent painting to keep it free from leaks.

Amelite roofing costs less than half as much as shingles and does not need painting either. It is easier to lay and will give years of long hard service without any care.

Amelite has a real mineral surface. That's why it needs no painting. Once laid on your roof

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Amelite is up to date. Send for a Sample and look it over. You'll never buy any other.

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Stockholders' Liability : : : 50,000.00

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Making a Total of : \$111,000.00

Which stands, not as the total security, but as the Margin of Security Protecting our Depositors.

At least four Sworn Reports are made each year to the North Carolina Corporation Commission and the Bank is Examined Periodically by the North Carolina Authorities.

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All of these things, coupled with Careful, Conservative Management, assure the Patrons of that Supreme Safety which is the Prime Essential of a Good Bank.

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W. J. Reaves Machine Co.,

Wilmington, N. C.

General Machine Shops and Foundries

You can get your work done promptly and at reasonable prices if you send to us.

We Guarantee Satisfaction.

1-14-thurs

PROTECTION'S FAVORS TO FOREIGNERS.

Tariff Duties Unnecessarily High, Even From a Protectionist's Point of View.

The Outlook.

For a long time it has been believed that "protected" American manufacturers have been selling their products at lower prices to foreigners than to their fellow-citizens. Until recently, however, it has not been known that this had become a recognized practice. The latest testimony to that effect is in a pamphlet prepared by Mr. James G. Parsons, Secretary of the Tariff Reform Committee, and entitled "Protection's Favors to Foreigners." In this pamphlet is set forth the practice of manufacturers who sell for export at one set of prices, necessarily low enough to get the trade in foreign markets, and in the home market at another set of prices, kept as high as the tariff, with the combinations and agreements fostered by the tariff. According to the testimony collected in this pamphlet, leather, for instance, is sold at five to ten per cent below domestic prices; lead, at little more than half the home price; and steel rails at ten dollars a ton less than the price in this country—\$28 to \$32. Regarding the last-named commodity, the tariff hearings last December afforded a mass of information. The testimony of Mr. Schwab, President of the Bethlehem Steel Company, deserves citation, especially the following passage between him and the Hon. Champ Clark, the Democratic leader of the Committee on Ways and Means:

Mr. Clark: Do you know of your own knowledge what is the greatest discrepancy there ever was between the home price of steel rails and the foreign price?

Mr. Schwab: The greatest discrepancy?

Mr. Clark: Yes.

Mr. Schwab: You mean how high in this country and how low in Europe?

Mr. Clark: How much lower did American manufactured steel rails sell for abroad as compared with what they sold for at home?

Mr. Schwab: I should say probably \$10; I am not sure of that, however; that is merely a guess.

Mr. Clark: It is a habitual process to sell them cheaper abroad, is it not?

Mr. Schwab: Yes, sir; and a very wise process.

Mr. Cockran: Could you explain the wisdom of it to the victims of it as well as to the beneficiaries of it? From the point of view of the American consumer, where does the wisdom of it come in?

Mr. Clark: I am not thinking of the consumer. I am thinking of the manufacturer. (Laughter.) I presume there is no argument there.

Mr. Cockran: There is no argument there. The more you get the merrier.

Mr. Schwab: I have said it was a wise provision for the manufacturer. You cannot let a steel plant stand idle. The fires in your furnaces and the heat costs go on whether you are making steel or not.

Mr. Cockran: You said as a matter of fact that there are different rates charged for your products abroad, and you charge less abroad than you charge at home?

Mr. Schwab: We usually charge abroad what we can get.

Mr. Cockran: You do that at home, do you not?

Mr. Schwab: Yes, of course.

Mr. Cockran: You cannot, of course, put a pistol to a man's head and take all he has.

Mr. Schwab: You can in some instances; yes.

In so essential a commodity as sugar, Mr. Parsons declares that refined sugar has been exported to Great Britain at 2.6 cents a pound when the wholesale price in this country was 4.55 cents, the difference in favor of the foreign consumer being 1.95 cents, the exact amount of the duty on refined sugar! The protection given to the Sugar Trust is equivalent to 78.7 per cent ad valorem. Mr. Parsons further informs us that

Something like six billion pounds of refined sugar are consumed annually in this country, of which the Sugar Trust refines about four billion five hundred million pounds, or seventy-five per cent. Yet this giant industry, noted for its enormous profits and great accumulated wealth, not content with its extreme protection (the net protection on refined sugar is from sixteen to twenty cents per hundred pounds, while the total labor cost of refining does not exceed ten cents) has deliberately cheated

MCNAIR-LEWIS.

A Pretty Home Wedding—Marriage of a Popular Young Couple.

Reported For The Robesonian.

On last Thursday evening, despite the inclemency of the weather, quite a large crowd of friends and relatives gathered at the home of Mrs. Elizabeth McNair, near Rennett, to witness the beautiful marriage of her daughter, Miss Bertha, to Mr. William Claude Lewis. The home had been most artistically decorated for the occasion by loving hands, the color scheme being green and white. Large wreaths of green foliage and white flowers were fastened at each corner of the room and caught up in the center, under which was erected a most beautiful arch, decorated with the same colors, and from that was suspended a large bell covered entirely with green leaves and lined with white petals.

Promptly at eight-thirty to the grand old Mendelssohn Wedding March, sweetly rendered by Miss Mamie McNair, of McColl, S. C., the attendants proceeded their march. Leading the procession was the youngest sister of the bride, Miss Clyde McNair, and her cousin, Miss Blanche Ausley, of Ocala, Florida, who entered from the side doors, and marched together through the arch and took their stand just beyond. Following them came Miss Lizzie Bethae, of Sellers, S. C., and Miss Mary McGoogan. They were all dressed in most becoming white dresses and carried bouquets of pink roses. Then through the side door entered the maid of honor, Miss Leitha Lancaster, the pretty niece of the bride, wearing an elaborate dress of white embroidery and carrying white roses. At the same time from the opposite door came the handsome groom with his best man, Mr. Lonnie Brown, of Rowland, and through the middle door entered the sweet little flower girl, Misses Margeline Polak and Sarah Mae Walker, strewn roses for the bride, who entered on the arm of her brother, Mr. Evander McNair. She looked unusually sweet and girlish in a white mullina satin dress made empire and carrying a shower bouquet of white carnations and sweet peas. She met the groom just inside the door and marched under the arch, where Rev. S. L. Morgan, of Red Springs, with a most impressive ceremony made them husband and wife. They then passed into the adjoining room, where congratulations followed, and the guests were kept busy for some time inspecting the many pretty and useful presents.

The happy couple left on the nine-thirty train for Raleigh, Asheville, and other points of interest.

The bride is the second youngest child of Mrs. McNair, and is a very popular and lovable girl. The groom is the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Lewis and is widely known, having taught school in the county for a number of years.

After their return Mr. and Mrs. Lewis will be at home at Rennett for some time, then will go to Red Springs, where Mr. Lewis will teach the coming term.

May their journey through life be always strewn with roses and the thorns be few. * Visitor.

OUT RAEFORD WAY.

Death of Mr. Randal Currie—Rains Cause Dam to Break.

Correspondence of The Robesonian.

We had fine rains last week, and our crops are looking better.

Mr. Arthur Harris, of the Galatia neighborhood, was a visitor in this community Sunday.

Miss Lovine McKay, of Clarkton, visited Misses Jane and Bonnie McBryde last week.

Mrs. Mary Gibson, of Scotland county, is visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. McG. Jones.

Mr. Luther Clark, who has been very sick with typhoid pneumonia, is getting better, and we are glad to say.

The big rains we had last week caused the dam to break over at Mr. J. A. McQueen's mill. It is now impassable but they expect to have it repaired at once.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Wm. Wright has typhoid fever. We wish for him a speedy recovery.

Mr. Randal Currie died at his home near Bethel church Thursday morning, the 3d. Mr. Currie was about sixty years old. He was a man who was highly respected by all who knew him. He leaves to mourn him one brother and four sisters, besides a host of other relatives and friends. We deeply sympathize with the family, and commend them to Him who heals the broken-hearted.

Raefton, N. C., R. F. D. No. 1, June 7, 1909.

ABOUT ROADS.

Some Suggestions as to Building Roads—Should Keep on Improving the Law.

To the Editor of The Robesonian:

I have seen several pieces in the recent past on the road question, etc. I have some views on the subject.

To begin with, there has been a great deal said, but not more than should have been said. If you will travel over Robeson county you will find that there has been more permanent work done than gossip gives credit for. For instance, most of our roads across water courses have been dammed, which is permanent, and means a vast deal to the R. F. D. routes and to the traveling public. We are inclined to find fault, which is easier than performing the task.

The things that I shall suggest are only my views on the subject. In the first place, with the limited amount of capital that we have for road building we should use all economy possible. In some instances, as I see it, we have failed to do this; for instance, in grading a road, instead of taking nature's top soil and hauling it for some distance to fill in with, I would suggest a better plan would be to take this top earth that is necessary to make a finish on the clay after the top has been removed, instead of transferring that top soil to fill in with in making these dams, to take, say, a space fourteen feet broad in the middle of the road and pile it out on either side the depth of the soil or sand, and then remove the remainder of the excavation to build these dams with. As soon as you get the grade deep enough, transfer your sand or top soil back on this fourteen-foot space, then finish your grading to correspond with your other grading. I presume that we would not need sand on a space broader than fourteen feet. Then another thing would be economy, as I see it: When we have raised these dams above high water, grade off the hills with a grade of the soil or sand we get on the hill, where the road bed is absolutely solid, grade and drain that without removing nature's top soil, down into the clay, which makes it so much more difficult to get a permanent road bed on clay or in other woods makes too expensive; it would take too long to get around. We think the R. F. D. routes need recognition. A large part of them have had but very little. We want to learn how to economize in every possible way. Get a road law that will tend to that end, that can be executed economically. It's easier to make debts than it is to pay them. So let's move cautiously and get everything thoroughly systematized before the bond issue. The present law, as I see it, is not just what we want; it needs some amendments; so let's keep on trying to improve till we get the best law that wisdom and experience can frame. We have been trying different laws and yet there is room for improvement. In the first place, as I see it we want four days for labor. If you will stop and see who is benefited by good roads and find out who is bearing the burdens this will answer the above question. It would be democracy to place the revenue derived from corporations to be distributed per capita as to miles of roads in the several townships, etc. All of which is easily explained.

W. P. Barker.
Lumberton, N. C.

THOUGHTS FROM SNYDER.

More About Education The Sort of Agricultural College We Have and the Sort Needed.

To the Editor of The Robesonian:

I didn't mean all I said about our future graduates in my last article, nor did I say all I meant to say. Education is a very serious matter, especially to parents, and I suppose it is impossible for the average student to realize its preeminent importance until too late to recoup themselves for past idleness and indifference. Now I don't want my readers to suppose for one instance that I am about to write a composition on education. I wrote one once when I was in school and thought it was a masterpiece of composition, because two Chapel Hill graduates who acted as judges, gave me the premium; but it was stolen from an old reader published in Scotland in 1772. But what hurt me most was the fact of getting a Bible, when the whole thing was a fraud. I have long since forgiven the graduates, but the number of essays and speeches that I have heard upon the subject would far excel the tariff schedule now being considered in the Senate.

We haven't got half enough of graduates, but they should be graduates from different kinds of colleges than those we are having. The State tried to establish an agricultural college, but notice that not one-fourth of the graduates are in the agricultural department—civil engineering, electrical and mechanical departments seem to be the favorites. The curriculum seems to be about the same as at the University in its literary department, as also in civil engineering. What we want is a practical agricultural college to teach nothing but farming, and let it be so cheap that the poorest boy in Robeson can go, and go in his shirt sleeves, if necessary. There is too much expense about the one in Raleigh. At every Legislature demands are made for appropriations to put up expensive new buildings. Houses that most of us would consider comfortable enough to live in are considered too shabby even for cow stalls. Get a catalogue from its president, Dr. Hill, and see for yourselves. I suppose one must keep up with the procession of the age, but I remember the time when a frame school house was a curiosity. All school houses were log houses, and in them were some good teachers, and some hard studying was done; also some good old-fashioned thrashing.

On every side of us we see the world progressing as never before. If our farmers were as progressive as they are in the North-Western States we'd have such a county as would be the pride of the State. Our soil, our drainage facilities—if utilized—our people, the real old Anglo-Saxon stock in its purity—everything in our favor, if our sturdy young men had the proper agricultural knowledge of the soil's possibilities. A short trip in the country some time ago showed me farmers pursuing the same old foggy policy that will keep them down as long as they pursue it, such as throwing two furrows together, then split out the bone, and then apply some 8.22 fertilizers in the furrows.

I would like to see the State establish a real college for farmers, and not in Raleigh, either. Let it be purely for agricultural purposes and none other. The farmers own the State, and why can't they do it?

W. P. SNYDER.
Red Springs, N. C.

WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES—A Personal Experience.

Mark Sullivan in Collier's.

A Second Lieutenant in the army is a good type of the Ultimate Consumer. (Thank Congressman Henry S. Boutell of Illinois for that phrase.) He gets a fixed salary of \$1,700 yearly, roughly the same income that is received by some millions of average Americans. This personal experience of one young lieutenant, who writes from the Philippine Islands, is therefore illuminating:

"When a cadet graduates from the Military Academy he will buy at least five hundred dollars' worth of equipment before entering the army as a second lieutenant. Four hundred dollars of this amount will be spent for clothing that he must have, and this clothing is made from the best English manufactured broadcloths and olive drab goods. I don't know exactly the duty on these goods, but I believe it is about forty or fifty per cent. [The writer of this letter understates the facts; the duty is roughly about ninety-six per cent.] Although protected by this tariff, no American manufacturer can produce goods of the quality suitable for officers' uniforms, and we poor devils are forced to pay almost double the price for our clothes. . . . A graduate of '08 class went to London and bought his first outfit of clothing in that city. He saved enough by buying his outfit in London to pay his way to Europe and back again. He got a complete outfit and a trip to Europe for less than I paid for the same goods in New York. He wrote our class, '08, advising us all to go to London to get our uniforms, assuring us we could save money and have the trip, too. The tariff hurt me for two hundred dollars this year, and will keep on hurting me for about the same amount each year until it is changed."

This young officer is taxed something over ten per cent on his income. Hundreds of thousands of salaried men, cashiers, expert mechanics, doctors, and small shopkeepers, who have about the same income, if they analyzed their expenditures, and compiled the tariff-tax in them, as this lieutenant has done, would find that they pay an income tax of something more than ten per cent. Is this more fair, or less, than to make men with an income of \$10,000 a year or more pay a direct income tax of three per cent?

THE MORAL ASPECT OF PROTECTION.

Mark Sullivan in Collier's.

The amount of revenue raised for the Government by the present tariff is about three hundred millions; the amount which that tariff makes the public pay for what they buy, more than they would pay under a tariff for revenue only, is about two billions. The difference is one of those forms of acquisition which can go by no other name than graft. It is money taken from the pockets of some and put in the pockets of others, without compensation. The tariff is a moral question. Some day we shall vote on it with public attention focused on this point of view.

Trouble Makers Ousted.

When a sufferer from stomach trouble takes Dr. King's New Life Pills he's mighty glad to see his Dyspepsia, Indigestion fly, but more he's tickled over his new, fine appetite, strong nerves, healthy vigor, all because stomach, liver and kidneys now work right 25c at all druggists.

Commercial Wireless Stations in North Carolina.

Wilmington Star.

A commercial wireless telegraph station for Wilmington is included in the plans of the United Wireless Telegraph Company for the present year, and an office of the company has just been opened in this city.

The eastern operating department of that company, which has its headquarters in New York, has announced the placing of an order for 250 complete sets of wireless instruments, all of which it is said will be installed at stations to be established during 1909 in cities east of the Mississippi river, requiring an expenditure of not less than \$500,000.

Beside the station at Wilmington, others are to be established in North Carolina at Newbern, Raleigh, Charlotte, Greensboro, Asheville, Henderson and Winston-Salem. The company's stations at Cape Hatteras, and the United States government operates a wireless station at Beaufort.

Dark Flour Now.

Durham Herald.

The flour to be purchased after June 1 must be unbleached and already house-wives are protesting.

The pure food acts of recent Congresses make it unlawful to use in the flour now manufactured what has been known as the bleaching process. It was never regarded as a dangerous concoction but the law that put it out of business went into effect earlier in the month. By extending the limit in North Carolina the product on hand was sold.

The roller flour henceforward will be of far less beauty than the article that has been on the market before. But the ban is on it and any firm that puts up the bleached product will have his goods confiscated and other trouble will probably be given him.

At Durham Saturday Judge J. Crawford Biggs administered to Judge J. S. Manning the oath of office that made him a Supreme Court justice.

Children Who Are Sickly

Mothers who value their own comfort and the welfare of their children should never be without a box of Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, for use throughout the season. They treat up colds, cure feverishness, constipation, teething disorders, headache and stomach troubles. These powders never fail. Sold by all drug stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. A trial package will be sent free to any mother who will address Allen Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

5 or 6 doses "606" will cure any case of Chills and Fever. Price 25c. 18-25

THE GOVERNMENT BY FALSE WEIGHTS

over two million dollars during the past ten years.

The following further instances are taken from Mr. Parsons's tables of differences between export and home prices:

Articles and Description.	Export Price.	Home Price.	Per Cent Difference.
Watches, Elgin movement 20-year gold-filled case, each.	\$7.98	\$10.23	28
Watches, Elgin movement, silver-plated case.	3.04	4.47	47
Shot Guns, Stevens' No. 105 each	2.80	4.25	52
Screws, round head, size 1/4 in., No. 1, per gross.	.034	.087	156
Screws, flat head, size 1/4 in., Nos. 1 to 4, per gross.	.034	.073	115
Saws, Disston's, framed wood, No. 60 per doz.	6.00	9.00	50
Saws, Disston's, 2-in., 18-gauge, per foot	.157	.26	65
Lamp Chimneys, Macbeth's, No. 502, per doz.	.40	.68	70

The above figures indicate, of course, that our tariff duties are unnecessarily high, even from a protectionist's point of view. Any industry which regularly sells its product abroad at lower than domestic prices shows that it no longer needs protection.

Could Not Be Better.

No one has ever made a salve, ointment, lotion or balm to compare with Bruin's Arnica Salve. It's the one perfect healer of Cuts, Corns, Burns, Bruises, sores, scalds, Boils, Ulcers, Eczema, Salt Rheum, for sore Eyes, cold sores, chapped hands it's supreme. Infallible for Piles. Only 25c at all druggists.

5 or 6 doses "606" will cure any case of Chills and Fever. Price 25c. 18-25

Women Who Are Envious.

Those attractive women who are lovely in face, form and temper are the envy of many, who might be like them. A weak, sickly woman will be nervous and irritable. Constipation or Kidney troubles show in pimples, blotches, skin eruptions, a wreathed complexion. For all such, Electric Bitters work wonders. They regulate the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, purify the blood; give strong nerves, bright eyes, pure breath, smooth, velvety skin, lovely complexion. Many charming women owe their health and beauty to them. 50c at all druggists.

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All business given prompt and careful attention. Office upstairs over Robeson County Loan & Trust Co. 10-8 Telephone No. 37.

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Will practice in all the Courts. Business attended to promptly.

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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. DR. W. O. EDMUND, Lumberton, N. C.

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