THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1909.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

LIBERTY POINT AND LAFAYETTE

In Mr. Belden's Reminiscences, from which we make extract below, there is a auggestion of the connection between the spirit which led to the Liberty Point Declaration of Independence an the impulse that led to the changing of the name of the town to Favetteville in order to honor the most pleturesque hero of the war which followed. The idea has evidently impressed the makers of the programme for Mon day's celebration, and it will probably be interesting at this time to illustrate it by quotations from the historical

In Major Juncan G. MacRae's Historical Sketch of Fayetteville (published in the Trade Issue of the Observer of Jane 27, 1889), the following interesting account of the opposing forces which found expression in Cross Creek at the beginning of the Revolution is

The Highland Royalists.
The principal settlers around Cross
Creek were Scotch Highlanders. Many
of them had been in rebellion at home against their reigning sovereign, King George II, who had espoused the cause of Prince Charles Edmunds, the Preender, in the memorable battle of Cul odan in 1746. They had been totally routed and defeated—the hope of the House of Stewart entirely blasted—the Pretender a fugitive and his followers ispersed. Some were taken prisoner and executed, others were pardoned or condition of taking an oath of allegiance and emigrating to America. Many of them came to this part of the country. When the war for Independence began to assume importance, emissaries from the British army at Boston were sent to induce these men to take sides against their own chosen country. Don-ald McDonald and Donald McLeod, both of whom had been soldiers in the British army, and had been in the battle of Culiodan, and had numerous friends and relatives among those peo-ple, were the chosen agents. They were assisted by the far-famed and role Flora McDonald, who was at that time on a visit to Cross Creek She was held in the highest rever ence by her countrymen. She appeared to them to adhere to the solen oath they had taken before leaving Scotland. The appeal thus made by this heroic and chivalrous woman, whose devotion to the cause, enabled to infuse into them a portion of er loval spirit, was sufficie these men antagonistic to the cause of American liberty and Independence. "We wonder, says an apologist for

these men, at the extent of the delu-sion of these Scotch emigrants, but our wonder should be diminished when we remember, what indeed ought when we remember, what indeed ought never to be overlooked, that these men were too recently from the bloody fields of Cullodan to run heedlessly into another war against the King, whose strength they had measured by their own experience, and whose lives and estates had been spared on the condition that they would not do so. They had come to North Carolina to seek undisturbed peace and doubtless would have remained indifferent to the struggle for independence had they been left alone, and not been beguiled been left alone, and not been begulled by the importunities of the clansmen, McDonald, McLeod, and others, sec-onded by the heroic Flora, whom they leoked many as the many they upon as the embodiment of or itself. The sublime idea of American empire was not within the range of their hopes or anticipations so they clung to the government from a double sense of interest and fear.'

The Liberty Point Declaration.

In 1775, on the 20th of June, a month later, the Mecklemburg resolves the

inter, the Mecklenburg resolves—the men of Cumberland, at Liberty Point, near this settlement on Cross Creek, with the distinguished Robert Rowan at their head, formed an association, pledging themselves to the defense of American Liberty—"declaring that the actual commencement of hostilities in the bloody scene on the 19th of April, near Boston, were sufficient cause to drive an oppressed people to the use of arms." The Patriots and Royalists, thus arranyed, often brought on con-flicts, and this section was not without its trials,

Moore's Creek Bridge. 1 1776, on the 1st of February, Don ald McDonald, who had a commission of General in the Royal army, erected the Royal standard at Cross Creek and called "on all loyal and true highland-ers to join him." In a short time Lmen were assembled, well armed equipped with proper military res. They came from all the ad-ting counties, and intended to joining counties, and intended to march to the assistance of Gov. Martin, then on board a vessel below Wilmington. In his march Gen. McDonald was confronted by Gens. Caswell and Lillington at Moore's creek bridge on the 27th of February and was totally defeated. Gen. McDonald and other distinguished officers were taken prisoners, and the power of the Royalists broken up.

The Name "Liberty Point." In Mr. Belden's Reminiscences, (pub ed in the Observer of September

88, 1893) occurs the following: Aberty Point is a locality at the o made by the junction of Bow and on streets. It perhaps may inter-four renders to know what gave to the name, or what event it miended to commemorate. The of Lexington had been fought, blondes were agitating independ-North Carolina was in revolt, osiah Martin, her last provincial nor, awed by the bold spirits of Hanover, under the leadership of Ashe, had taken refuge in a armed cruiser then at anchor or Cape Fear. It was at this y period in the history of the sce, that the Wrigs of Cross and County with Robert Rowan, leader, met to consult for the on weal and form an association canse of their liberties. Articles drawn up and signed by the ment Whigs present protesting at the arbitrary acis of the s, and pledging themselves when a upon by the Privincial or Countil Cungress to go forward, and do is accrifice their lives and one in a struggle for independ-

In Major MacRac's Historical h (quoted from above) the fol

the name of Campbellt ingod to that of Fayetter in compilment to The name was in compliment to that distinguished and patriotic French no bleman, Marquis De Lafa rette, who had so generously sided the colonies in achieving their independence. It was the first town in the United States which had so honored him.

The Visit of Lafayette

The Observer on March 10, 1825. contained the following very full account of the visit of Lafayette, which occurred on March 4th and 5th

Thursday Morning, March 10, 1825. The pride of all hearts and the de-light of all eyes, the illustrious Am-erican General Lafayette, arrived here on Friday evening last. We cannot pretend to give a regular

correct detail of the scenes to which his presence gave rise. The task were far above our ability. Such, however, as is in our power, we must offer our The General entered the town about

Secretary; the Governor of this State;
Gen. Wm. Williams, of Warren, and
Col. J. G. A. Williamson, of Person,
who had been appointed by the Governor to escort him through the State,
and Judge Taylor, of Raleigh, fn behalf of the citizens of that place. He
was escorted from Raleigh by Col.
Polit's fine troop of Cavalry from
Mecklenburg, was met at the house of
Robert Campbell. Ean. 18 miles from accarending, was met at the house of Robert Campbell, Esq., 10 miles from town, by the Fayetteville troop of Fiy-ing Artillery, commanded by Col. Townes, and at Clarendon Bridge by Maj. Strange's Independent Company, Capt. Hawley's Eagle Artillery, and Capt. Birdsall's Light Artillery. The whole cavalcade proceeded thence, amidst the discharge of artillery, to the Town House, where several hundred persons were assembled, numbers of whom, though the rain continued to previous days, with little intermise had patiently awaited the approach of the General, regardless of every consideration of comfort or health. arrived in front of the Town House, where a spacious stage had been erected for the occasion, the troops formed lines on each side of the street, and the carriages containing the Gen-eral and suite, passed between them to the east door of the House. Here, alighting from his carriage, with the gentlemen accompaning him, he was met by Judge Toogmer, who, in behalf of the Committee and citizens of Fay etteville, welcomed him in the follow ing words, pronounced in the er for which the Judge is so re-

markable: General Lafayette: The Congres of the United States, expressing the will of ten millions of people, invited you to our shores, as "the Guest of the Nation." Your arrival was halled as an Nation. Tour arrival was hanted as an era in the annals of our country. Wherever you were seen you were greeted with acclamations. The 15th of August, in each returning year will be celebrated as a day of jublice, by, the sons of freedom. Already has Am erican genius consecrated your fame. History has recorded the incidents of your eventful life; Oratory has portrayed your character; and Poetry has

The Governor of North Carolina, an ticipating the wishes of his constituents, invited you to our State. The invitation was echoed from the moun-

My fellow citizens, the inhabitants of Payetteville, have, also, solicited the honor of a visit. In their behalf, and as their organ, I bid you welcome to our homes. Forty-three years ago, our fathers named this town, to com-We are plain republicans, and cannot greet you with the pomp common on such occasions. Instead of pageantry we offer you cordiality. We have no splendid arches, gilded spires, or gorgeous palaces to present you, but we tender the hospitality of our homes, and the grateful homage of devoted

hearts. Ingratitude is no longer the re-proach of republics. The freemen of America, when asked for their jewels, rejecting classic example, point not to heir sons, but to the surviving heroes of the Revolution.

You, Sir, have been the stendfast friend of liberty, in every period of your life. In youth you fought the bat-lies of freedom; in age you advocated the rights of man. You embarked your life and fortune on the tempestuous sea of American liberty, when clouds and darkness portended the most fa-tal disasters. Neither the admonitions of prudence, the precepts of wisdom nor the frowns of power, could renor the frowns of power, could re-strain you. Our commissioners at the Court of Versaftles frankly represent-ed to you the gloomy aspect of our af-fairs, at that crisis, and advised you not to link your fortune with ours, in the struggle for independence. Your Sovereign, also interdicted your parti-cipation in the contest. Not withstand-

ing all these adverse circumstances, at the age of 19, such was the ardour of your devotion, you left wealth and beauty, family and friends, influence beauty, family and friends, influence and distinction, and all the facinations of the most polished Court, to encount-er the perils of the deep, and to brave the dangers of the tented field. Your embarkation quickly sounded the toc-sin of alarm, and the fleets of France and great Britain were ordered to my and great Britain were ordered to pursue and arrest you; but, protected by the Genius of Liberty, you escaped the eagerness of pursuit. Your ardent de-yotton to this sacred cause, and your youthful enthusiasm, "touched a nerve which ribrated to the centre of En-

which vibrated to the centre of Eu-The Southern States of the Union Sir, have strong claims to your af-fection. North Carolina is the birth-place of American Independence. At Charlotte, in this State, independence was first conceived, and first declared. was first conceived, and first declared. Although History may not have re-corded this fact, yet witnesses still corded this fact, yet witnesses still live to attest it; and we now have be-

fore us, in the patriotic troop of Meck-lenburg Cavairy, the sons of those heroes who made the bold declaration that we were, and should be, free and independent. South Carolina was the place of your first landing in America, Virginia was the theatre of your youthful glory. Forty-eight years routhful glory. Forty-eight years have elapsed since you passed through this State, to join the Army of the Revolution. You disinterestedly lav-

and Hamilton will ever be dear invertean patriotism; and let it be embered, that Washington and tilton fought for country and it. Lafarette for liberty alone

exposed you to the persecution of ty-ranny, and you were cast into the dun-geon of Olmuts; but incarceration could not extinguish the sacred fiame which fired your bosom. An Ameri-can youth, of chivalrous feelings, ald-ed in an attempt to rescue you from imprisonment; the attempt was abor-tive. Oppression riveted her chains, and rendered your confinement more oppressive. Amid all the vicissitudes of your fortune, it is gratifying to us to recollect, that your sufferings al-ways excited the sympainy, and, on this occasion, induced the mediation of your friend and compatriot, the li-lustrious Washington.

of your friend and compatriot, the il-lustrious Washington.

Nature has lavished her choicest gifts on my native state. We have a salubrious climate, fertile soil and nu-merous rivers, susceptible of the high-est improvement. I fear, Sir, your anti-cipations may not have been realised. We have neglected to improve our ad-vantages; we have relied too much on the bounty of the Parent of every good. But the spirit of the internal Improvement is at length awakened: 5 o'clock, accompanied by his son and Secretary; the Governor of this State;

good. But the spirit of the Internal Improvement is at length, awakened: North Carolina may look forward with pride and pleasure to her destiny. We place our confidence in the liberality and exertions of succeeding Legislatures. Colleges will be endowed; the arts and sciences will be patronized; roads will be made; rivers will be opened; our resources will be annually developed; and Fayetteville, at some future day, may be worthy of the distinguished name it bears. You have just left, in the capitol of our state, the statue of Washington, the master-piece of Canova. Would to God that you could have visited the University of North Carolina. These, Sir, are monuments of an enlightened liberality, in which we indulge a generous pride. ons pride.

The darkness of error is vanishing

before the light of truth. The doc trines of divine right and passive obe trines of divine right and passive obe-dience are viewed as relics of ancient barbarism. Our political institutions are founded on the sovereignty of the people, from whom all power is de-rived; and here the jargon of legiti-macy is not understood. We recognize no Holy-Alliance, save that of religion and virtue, liberty and science. The sun of freedom is extending the sphere of his genial influence; South America is "regenerated and disen-thralled;" the thrones of Europe are supported by bayonets, and must tot-ter to their fall; and the genius of our country is "eady to hall the spirit of "universal emancipation." 'universal emancipation.'

Sir, in behalf of my townsmen, relcome you to our homes.

To which the General replied as fol-Sir: At every step of my progres

to enjoy the emotions arising from pa-triotic feelings and endearing recol-ections, from the sight of the improvements I witness, and from the affectionate welcomes I have happiness to receive.—Those sentiments, Sir, are particularly exciting when, upon entering the interesting and prosperous town which has done me the honor to adopt my name, I can at once admire its actual progress and anticipate its future destinies; convinced as I am, hat the generous and enlightened peo-ple of North Carolina will continue all assistance to improve the natural advantages of Payetteville and make it more and more useful to the State. Your kind allusions to past times,

your flattering commendation of my personal services are in our common cause, your remembrance of my pecul-iar state and connexions, and particulary of my obligations to my galiant Carolinian deliverer, call for my most grateful thanks. The spirit of independence early evinced by the fathers of the young friends who so kindly accompany me, is highly honorable to that part of the Union. I cordially join in your wishes for the universal empaneiration of manking and here memorate your achievements, and to express their gratitude. We receive you with joy and exhaltation, at our you with joy and exhaltation, at our your narception.

> At the conclusion of the answer, the multitude assembled expressed their admiration by three hearty cheers. The General was now conducted to the State Banking House, the res dence of Duncan MacRae, Esq., which had been politely tendered by him for the General's upe. Here female taste and ingenuity had exerted themselves to concentrate everything neat and el-egant; everything calculated to delight the eye, and minister to the comfort

> of the distinguished guest. After a few moments spent in the house, the General appeared in the balcony, beneath which the people and military had assembled. He remained a few minutes, and was saluted by the military, who, when he retired, were marched to their respective places of rendezvous and discharged, after an extremely arduous day's duty which they performed so well as to elicit the highest encomiums. They were under highest encomiums. They were under arms nearly the whole day, and though the mud and water were six deep in the streets, no deviation from military order was seen, but all was animation and cheerfulness.

The General then, with the Govern or, the several committees, and some of the oldest citizens of the town, sat down to dinner.

About 9 o'clock the General made

his appearance in the Ball room of the new LaFayette Hotel, where the rooms were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, to the number, we believe, of between 3 and 400. The display of between 3 and 400. The display of beauty and fashion which the fair sex presented was splendid beyond compare. The rooms, too, were decorated in the most tasteful manner, under the direction of some patriotic young ladies, with evergreens and flowers, gracefully hung in festoons.

The General was here presented to the ladies and geutlemen present and took each affectionately by the hand. He then remained about two hours and conversed with all who approached him, when he retired, after 11 o'clock. The dancing continued till 3, at which

neing continued till 3, at which hour the company generally had re-tired to their homes.

tired to their homes.

On Saturday morning, for the first time in several days, the sun rose in all his brilliancy and continued to beam on us with the warmth of spring, during the whole day.

The General received a visit, this morning, from Mr. Isham Blake, of this town, who was one of his body guard at Yorktown. The scene which took place is said to have been affecting in the extreme, forbidding all attempts at description.

Early in the morning the various uniform companies of the town, and the Mecklenburg troops, were paraded, and at 11 o'clock, were reviewed by Gen. LaFayette, who expressed his

ed, at 12 o'clock, to his lod; where, agreeably to a previous a clation of the Committee of Arr

At 3 o'clock (The General being Strange. On the right of the Presi-ficant sat Gen. Lafrayette, and on the left Governor Burton. We have been enabled to procure a few of the toasis given from the Chair on this occa-aion, which follow: The Memory of Washington.—He was the friend of LaFayette. The Nation's Guest.—The only sur-viving Major General of the Revolu-tion.

aFayette rose and expressed his thanks for the welcome he had met with from the citizens of Fayetteville. He proclaimed the following tonst:
Fayetteville.—May it receive all the
encouragements, and obtain all the
prosperity, which are anticipated by
the fond and grateful wishes of the affectionate and respectful namesake.

The Memory of Hamilton.—He gathered laurels with Lafayette, in the

Gen. Lafayette.—The chieftain figh or the hearths and altars of his cla the patriot for his country's rights-but let us drink to the health of the patianthropic hero, whose devotion is liberty is not confined by climes no

by countries.

The company rose from the table between 4 and 5 o'clock, when the time had arived at which the General proposed to depart for Cheraw, on way to Camden, which place he under an engagement to visit on the 8th inst., for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of a monument to General DeKalb, who fell before that town on the 16th of August, 1780 bravely fighting the battles of his

adopted country.

The General was accompanied fr this place by General Williams and Col. Williamson; Judge Taylor and Major Stanley; a committee from Cheraw, consisting of three gentleman, who met him here; a number of citizens of this town and the Fayetteville troop of Cavalry, which escorted his to the South Carolina line.

He was here and is gone, and though his stay was too short for our wisi es, his visit can never be forgotter es, his visit can never be forgotten. The 24 hours during which he remained, will be remembered by the citi zens of this town, as a season in which the purest incense of the heart was offered at the shrine of virtue and he triotism. It was a period in which none but the nobier feelings of the heart were exhibited. It was a period, the happiness of which may be imagined, not described.

The elegant troop of Cavalry fro Mecklenburg county, commanded by Col. James Polk, which visited this town a few days ago, attracted univer sal attention, and commanded th highest applause for their fine mil tary appearance and good disciplin but above all, for the spirit manifesed in voluntarily leaving their home for the space of about 17 days, to form and escort for Gen. Lafayette through the State. Though residing near 150 miles from the road which the General has travelled, yet, on receipt of infelligence that he was coming, they immediately equipped themselves, left their homes and travelled with great expedition, nearly the whole distance. expedition, nearly the whole distance n the rain, met the General beyo Raleigh and accompanied him, still through the rain, to this place. Here, every attention which their patriotism and gentlemanly deportment merited was paid to them; and we believe the left us, on last Sunday morning, with the friendly regard which a reciprocity of good offices is so well cal

General's particular request, made on leaving this place. Anis is compilmen-tary in the highest degree, not entire-ly to ourself; but to the citizens of Fayetteville, as an evidence of the in terest the General feels in the prosperity of the town which has adopted his

Major MacRae's Account.

LaFayette, "the Nation's Guest." visited Fayetteville. He was escorted into town by Col. Thomas G. Polk, and his beautiful cavalry from Mecklen-burg, who met the General at the Virginia line, and continued his escort nutil he reached this place. The Fay-etteville Independent Company and the corps of artillery met the cavalcade at Clarendon bridge, and through mud and water, half-leg deep, marches to the Town Hall, where a speech of welcome was made by Judge Toomer A military hall was given in the "new LaFayette Hotel." Though the building was not quite completed. A military review was held the next day on Rowan street, and an entertainment at Phoenix Lodge, by his brethren of the Masonic order. The old Independent was his body guard, and he was escorted to Cheraw by the Cavalry under command of Capt James Townes. While in Fayetteville, General LaFayette was introduced to several old veterans among others to eral old veterans, among others to Isham Blake, Sr., Samuel Pearce and Capt. William Lord, each of whom had been under his command in the Revo-lutionary war at different points. It was an affecting scene to witness the reunion of these veteran patriots.

Mr. Belden's Account. In Mr. Belden's Reminiscences (quoted from above), the following is his

account of The great event of 1825 was the visit of Gen. Lafayette. Preparations sultable to the occasion were made, a stand was erected at the east end of the town hall, and the Hon. John D. Toomer, grand father of Mrs. E. J. Hale and Mrs. H. R. Horne, was selected by the authorities to make the address of welcome. He was then in the autumn of life but still sustained the reputation he has always had of being the most eloquent orator Fayetteville has ever ind. On the morning of his arrival the Independent and Artillery Companies with a large concourse from town and county were on waiting at the Clarendon Bridge. The Cumberland "Light Horse," James The great event of 1825 was the visit

the Colonies were weak and well night spent, but that on his return after the lapse of many years he had found them a united and prosperous nation, and predicted a bright future in store for the Reauthly. and predicted a bright future in stor-for the Republic:

The reception over, he was escorted to his headquarters by the Independent Company in a suite of rooms above the State Bank on Gillespie street where he received an address of well come by Duncan K. McRae, a lad of the state Bank on Gillespie street where he received an address of well come by Duncan K. McRae, a lad of the state Bank on Gillespie street where he received an address of well come by Duncan K. McRae, a lad of the state of t come by Duncan K. McRae, a lad of six summers. A sumptuous dinner awaited the General and party prepar-ed under the supervision of Mrs. Wins-low and Mrs. Cochran. These sister ladies, noted housewives, and adepts in the culinary department, at the re-quest of the authorities presided over the household and larder. In the back yard at headquarters, the Independent Company had exercised

In the back yard at headquarters, the Independent Company had erected tents and during the General's visit held encampment there. At night the complimentary ball was given in the Donaldson hotel, the General and suite present. There were no formal introductions but as persons presented themselves (the writer included) he extended his hand and gave a cordial grasp; the ladies, young and old he extended his hand and gave a cordial grasp; the ladies, young and old he extended his hand and gave a cordial grasp; the ladies, young and old he extended his hand and gave a cordial grasp; the ladies, young and old he extended his hand and gave a cordial grasp; the ladies, young and old he extended his hand and gave a cordial grasp; the ladies, young and old he extended his hand and gave a cordial grasp; the ladies, young and old he gorge Washington, was a fine specimen of a man, well proportioned, graceful in carriage, and of easy manners. For a part of a second day he held receptions at his headquarters, and during the time a touching incident occurred. He was told that an old comrade, a fifer in the Continental army, was present. The old hero, his eyes heaming with tor houseless. was present. The old hero, his eyes beaming with joy, begged to see him. Soon a tall and venerable man approached. Without an introduction they embraced, for awhile they wept, then fought over the battles of Brandy-with. wine and Yorktown. The old fife was Isbam Blake the great grandfath er of your rising townsman, H. L. Cook. On the morning of the third day the General left for Cheraw under he escort of the Cumberland Light Horse. Gen. Polk, who accompanied him thus far in his tour disbanded his empany, and left for Mecklenburg.

THE RALEIGH NEWS AND OBSER VER'S STRONG HELP.

In the editorial introducing its adnirable Liberty Point edition, issued yesterday, the Raleigh News and Obsever has these gracious words to say of Fayetteville and its Liberty Point celebration:

Monday at Fayetteville.

Next Monday is to be a red-letter day at Fayetteville. Upon that day the corner-stone of the monument to be erected to the signers of the Lib-erty Point resolutions will be laid and an historical address will be deliv-ared by Chief Justice Walter Clark. Those resolutions will be found today on page twelve of the "Fayetteville Commencerative" section. Commemorative" section of the News and Observer. On June 20th, 1775, just thirty days after the Mecklenburg Resolutions were adopted, thirty-nine patriotic sons of Cumberland county strand their pames to a paper delegation The Editor of the Observer will have arbitrary impositions from a wicked to General Lafayette, agreebaly to the the continental or provincial councils shall decree it necessary declared they would "go forth and be ready to sacrifice our lives and fortunes to secure her freedom and safety." There is the spirit of patriotism and devotion to liberty in every line of the res-olutions that stirs the blood to this day. It is fitting that a monument should be erected to commemorate this historic event.

In Major Duncan G. MacRae's Historical Sketches (quoted from above) the following is the account of Lafay-ette's visit:

On the 4th of March, 1825, General LaFayette, "the Nation's Guest," visit of LaFayetted from above the following is the account of Lafay-ette, said the historic visit of LaFayette and the Liberty Point resolutions, and the historic visit of LaFayetted from the days of Flora Mc-Donald and the Liberty Point resolutions, and the historic visit of LaFayetted from the days of Flora Mc-Donald and the Liberty Point resolutions and the historic visit of LaFayette, "the Nation's Guest," visit of Payette-ville and the adjacent country is ting-ed with romance and consecrated by valor. From the days of Flora Mc-Donald and the Liberty Point resolutions and the later and the adjacent country is ting-ed with romance and consecrated by valor. From the days of Flora Mc-Donald and the Liberty Point resolutions and the Liberty Point resolutions. Principle. In every war its men have been first among the foremost and its people have led in the gentler practices of courtesy and hospitality as well as upon the field of battle. They have preserved the traditions and sworn the years. and sworn the young upon the altars of State pride and love of country. Nowhere is there a more beautiful devotion to the men who gave their lives as the heroes of the Confederacy than is kept alive in Fayetteville and Cumberland county. The stately monument to the Confederate dead was reared by the devotion and sacrifice of reared by the devotion and sacrifice of those who gave of their hest to the cause they loved. The Fayetteville Light Infantry, the oldest military company in North Carolina, preserves the ancient traditions, and the sons of noble sires keep alive the patriotic readiness to serve their country. Memories of oner days and devotion of old time principles have not been of old time principles have not been crowded out and no commercializing progress has driven out the spirit of faith, of patriotism, of hospitality and devotion to ancient traditions and high ideals.

and high ideals.

The Fayetteville of oid was not only a place where the people cherished high ideals and practiced a gracious hospitality, it was also the chief business and distributing town in North Carolina. Plank roads ran in all directions and people from the mountains, as well as twenty near-by counties, carried their produce to Fayetteville and carried back the things they could not grow at home. Fayetteville thus became a rich town, its people prospered and through Edward J. Hale's paper, the Fayetteville Observer, the sontiment of that prosperous and cultured community touched and shaped nearly half the State. When the War Between the States came on Fayetteville had entered upon its most prosperous era and in a few years would have grown into a splendid city. It felt the grievous hand of war's devastation. Its prosperity was turned into poverty: its accumulations were swept away; its homes were in ruins; its people impoverished and scattered. They had lost everything but their tand and their courses and their honor. The rebuilding was slower than in most towns because its losses were greater. Reconstruction touched its nearly. But its people never alshes The Fayetteville of old was not only owed the knee or gave up. The tide its affairs was slow in turning, but fiteen years ago Fayetteville "came

of industrial leadersheen wrought in this we ouliding is a story of inspiration and a but an carnest of the great things hat will be seen within the next few

afford an opportunity to those who have not visited Fayetteville in the past few years to see the wonderful trides the old town has made, and to oin a patriotic people on a pa tote day, and take part with ther elebration that will be an deli as it wil be historic.

On to Fayetteville Next Monday Let everybody, with his sisters and his cousins and his aunts, visit the old town on Monday and share the feast of pleasures provided. There will be welcome for all.

AN ENORMOUS CROWD CELE-BRATE FAYETTEVILLE'S DECLARATION OF IN-DEPENDENCE.

areat Address by Judge Clark—Supert Parade—Amusing Water Contests— Interesting Game of Ball—Beautifu Fireworks-Mrs. Ayer and Capt. Mc Neill Praised on all Sides.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The celebration yesterday of the 134th anniversary of the signing of the Liberty Point Declaration of Independence, was one of the great events in Fayetteville's history. The weather was perfect and the crowd was imnense. The numerous events on the programme were carried out in splendid style and were witnessed by fully fifteen thousand people. The city nev er presented a better appearance than it did when the sun arose in the morning disclosing the four principal streets with their clean bitulthic paying, enclosed in vistas of flags, bunting and other decorations, all artistically draped. The inhabitants were aroused early

by the music of a large fife and drum corps and from then on event succeeded event, all culminating in the Elks reception and the colonial ball, which lasted late into the night. At 10 o'clock, the Fayetteville fire

department gave an exhibition which was both interesting and spectacular. Then the great parade was formed and as it moved down Hay Street, pre sented a splendid spectacle. The procession was headed by a ga

lant array of mounted marshals in white, all on handsome horses, followed by the Fayetteville Independ ent Light Infantry, and Company, F. Second Regiment, North Carolina Na tional Guard. The first carriage con tained Chief Justice Walter Clark, Ma jor E. J. Hale, Rev. I. W. Hughes, the chaplain, and Master James MacRae, the latter a son of Mrs. S. H. MacRae,

Three hundred confederate vaterans, as gallant a line as ever formed were a feature of the parade, preced

ing 150 members of the Junion Order. Then followed carriages containing other notables, including Mrs. S. G. Ayer, H. McD. Robinson, Euq., H. L. Cook, Esq., and Congressman Godwin. Messrs. Robinson, Cook and George W. Lawrence, the latter two descend ants of James Gee, one of the signer of Liberty Point declaration, rode i the same carriage in which LaFayette rode when he entered Fayetteville.

Then came a long line of superbly decorated floats, presenting one of the prettiest sights ever seen in eastern Carolina.

The first was the Liberty Point float, with the following beautifully attired young ladies: Margaret Ayer, as the Goddess of Liberty; Henrietta Evans, Alice Ledbetter, Isabelle Grinnon, Fannie Sedberry, Mary Sheetz, Roxie Dodd, Ray Tillinghast, Hattle Owens, Jennie McLaughlin, Sudie Mc-Caskill, De Lessele Gainey and Annie

Sedberry. The firemen's float was second, dazzling creation, followed by the Elks, a gorgeously decorated automobile, driven by its owner, Mr. Jno. C. Gorham, in which were Misses Mary Fuller Robeson, Alice Haigh, Grace McMillan, Jessie Croswell, Mary Mc-Neill, all dressed in purple, gold and white, with hats, parasols and fans in

colors. The State Normal and Industrial College float contained Mrs. F. R. Hobbs, Mallie Evans, Jessie McMillan, Eleanor Huske, Louise Monaghan, Louise Huske, Bessie Lilly and Emmie Black. It was decorated with large yellow chrysanthemums.

A very unique and beautiful float was that of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, in which the thirteen original States and the Confederacy were represented as follows: Virginia, Kate Sinclair; North Carollna, Mary Langdon Ayer; South Carolina, Alma Nolley; Tennessee, Marion MacRae; Kentucky, Annie Roomey Pemberton; Georgia, Alice Matthews; Mississippi, Nellie Davis; Louisiana, May Williams; Florida, Sadie Smith; Texas, Nora Beasley; Arkansas, Bessie Smith; Maryland, Alice Jessup; Confederacy, Sarah Brown. This float was designed by Mrs. J. H. Anderson, president of the J. E. B. Stuart Chapter U. D. C. (

The float representing the municipal utilities was followed by those of the Misses Sedberry, Miss Holt, Miss Mc-Diarmid and Mrs. J. F. L. Armfield, Miss Josephine Smith; the "Highlanders," the Misses Maloney in an Irish float; Misses Jean Pemberton and Lina Haigh in a butterfly float, and the "Red Birds."

The prizes were awarded as follows: First prize, Misses Pemberton and Haigh; second, the Blks; third, Miss Anna Maloney. The corner-stone-laying exercise

were held at Liberty Point, Capt. J. D. McNelll was master of cor by Mayor Bullard, after which H. L. Cook, Esq., read the resolutions adop ed on the 20th of June, 1775.

Manter James MacHae, the eightyear-old grand nephew of Duncan &

MacRae, who, as a lad of aix years made a speech of welcome of La Fayette here in 1825, was presented by H. McD. Robinson, Esq., in a brief Master MacRae Introduced the orr

for of the day, Chief Justice Walte

Clark, in a speech well cor tracefully spoken and which was highly praised by Judge Clark when he crose to speak.

Dinner was served to the veterans in the city hall by the ladies.

The speeches of Judge Clark, Mr tobinson and Master MacRae will be ound elsewhere.

After the baseball game, the always musing water melon contests and water fights by the fire department took

At 9 o'clock the fireworks illuminat ed the city, and a more magnificent display has never been seen in this part of the country.

The festivities closed with a delight ful reception by the Elks in their splendid new building, and the colonial ball, a brilliant dance, and at which one of the prettiest and most charm ing girls in North Carolina, Miss An nie Theresa McMillan, was crowned queen of the ball, having been voted so by the people of Fayetteville. Fayetteville never presented a more

beautiful or animated appearance than it did last night. Besides the decorations of flags, bunting, etc. there were several fine electrical displays. The old city hall was brilliantly illuminated with myriads of incandescent lamps from base to dome and four great arch lights.

The credit for the success of this day, one of the greatest celebrations ever held in North Carolina, is due to Mrs. S. G. Ayer, chairman of the Liberty Point Monument branch of the Woman's Civic Association, who conceived the celebration, and Capt. Jas. D. McNelll, who assisted her in planning it, and under whose direction the entire programme was so superbly carried out.

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Good Middling cotton, 10 5-8.

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Flour-1st pat. sack:\$3.25@3.50 Family Flour-straight\$3.00@3.25 Meal-bolted-45 lbs, per bu. 90@1 90 Meal—unbolted—48 lbs. per bu. 70@75 Bacon-hog round per Ib10@11 Bacon—shoulders121/2@13 Lard-N. C. 11@13 Corn-56 lbs. per bushel90@95 Oats-32 lbs. per bushel65@70 Potatoes-Irish, per bushel ...75@80 Potatoes—Irish, new\$1.00 Honey—strained, per lb. 708 Country Butter 25 Ducks, 50 Broiler 20@25 Julneas30 Feathers—new 35@40 Wool-washed 15@20 Hides—dry, per lb. 12@18 Tallow paying and profitable investment. Shucks 45@50

NAVAL STORES.

Wilmington Market. STAR OFFICE, June 21. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market, steady, 39 1-4 cents. ROSIN-Market steady, \$2.40 per barrel of 280 pounds.

TAR-Market, firm, \$1.60. CRUDE TURPENTINE-Firm, \$1.75 per barrel for hard; 2.75 for dip, and \$3.50 for virgin.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership for the practice of law heretofore existing between the undersigned has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. H. McD. ROBINSON.

June 18th, 1909.

JOHN G. SHAW.

2 H. P. \$55. 4 H. P. 890. Cash with order. FIVE-YEAR GUARANTEE. WATERLOO GASOLINE ENGINE CO SOUTHERN BRANCH, . Greensboro, N. C.

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ManZan Pile Romedy RELIEVES WHEN OTHERS FAIL

NOTICE.

North Carolina Cumberland County-In the Superior Court. F. H. Townsend vs. Akers Lambo

The defendant above named will take notice that a summons in the above entitled action was issued against said defendant on the twelfth day of May, 1909, by the clerk of the superior court of Cumberland county, North Carolina, for the sum of five thousand eight hundred three and 19-100 dollars (\$5,803.19) and nine hundred twenty-nine and 71-100 (\$929.71) due said plaintiff by account for timber manufactured into lumber under contract, and under contract for hauling lumber, which summons, is returnable to the August term of the suparior court of said county, commencing on the first Monday before the first Monday in September, 1909.

The defendant will also take notice that a warrant of attachment was issued by said clerk of the superior court against the property of the defendant. Warrant is returnable to the said August term of the superior court, when and where the defendant is required to appear and answer or demur to the complaint, or the relief dmand ed therein will be granted. (Signed) A. A. McKETHAN,

Clerk Superior Court. This 27th day of May, 1909.

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We offer for sale the entire equip-

ment and business of The McNeill Bakery Company. A personal investigation will show this to be a most desirable opportunity to secure a wellestablished, paying business at a fair price. Only Bakery supplying the wants of 15,000 to 20,000 people. Up-to-date in every particular. Cumberland Cafe and Ice-Cream Parlor included. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Every opportunity given any prospective purchaser to see every detail of the business and its value as a

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act gently, yet thoroughly upon the bowels, liver, stomach and digestive organs. The pilis, in old and chronic cases of constipation and indigestion, act at ouce, without griping, nor do they lave any appleasant after-effects, and form to constant holds of purging, produced by other cabarrie ramediae.

Bloodine Liver Pilis"

restore the deranged and torpid liver to its normal restore the derunged and torpid liver to its no condition and healthful action. Remove and went constitution by securing a natural and regu-lar operation of the lowels, and releve those un-pleasant symptoms which attend a diseased or morbid condition of the liver, stomach and bowels. To assist in attaining this end, the following sug-gestions are offered.

gentious are offered.

REMARKS. Everyone who uses pills for their action on the liver, should know that large dones rarely prope as satisfactory as small ones. Large dones mustly penge and pass out of the system, usually caving the bowels constipated, and seldom removing the cause of the trouble, or improve the green't health. On the other hand, small dones develop the alterative effect of the medicine, do not triviate or constipate the bowels, but gently attimulate the liver and prevent the accumulation of bits by directing its flow into the proper changes. Therefore it is advisable to commence by taking not over one or two pills at bedinne and increase done as necessary.

Powtrany, Mis.

time and increase done as necessity.

Convert — I find your "Bloodine Liver Pills' the most effective pill I ever used. They cause no griping or constitutive after effect as most live pills to.

Noura truly,

MRE, AMADA RICHARDSON,

Bloodine

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