THE NATIONAL WATERWAYS

Payetterille extended a hearty welcome to the distinguished gentlemen who compose the visiting committee of the United States National Water ways Commission, who arrived in Fayetteville Tuesday and who are engaged in the impaction of the Upper Caps Fear Hiver and of two engineering features of the State's great canaliza-

The yielt of these gentlemen is not. worthy in severa, respects. In the first place, it is a compliment to Sena tor Simmons, an influential member Senate Committe on Commerce, in the respect that this is the first tour of inspection which the Commission has made on the Atlantic senboard and the only one since its creation, with exception of their tour of the Mississippi before Congress met. The circumstance that this trip is taken in the midst of the rush of a session of Congress, adds to its significance in the next place, it is, we take it, as standing of the vital importance of this great project to the State of North Carolina, and of the fact that our geographical peculiarities and commercial history cause this to differ from all other river propositions offer ed to the government.

Another interesting feature of this occasion is the prominent part which Payetteville has taken in the founding and promotion of the National Rivers Harbors Congress; and, we imagine, it can be properly said that the public sentiment aroused by that body led to the creation of the United States National Waterways Commis sion, which is the highest authority on the great interests entrusted to it. Following are the members of the

nator T. E. Burton, of Ohio; Senator J. H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire; Senator S. P. Piles, of Washington;

lenstor Wm. A. Smith, of Michigan nator F. M. Simmons, of North Carolina:

Senator J. P. Clarke, of Arkansas; Senator William Lorimer, of Illinois: Representative D. S. Alexander, of New York:

Representative F. C. Stevens, of Pennsylvania;

Representative S. M. Sparkman, of Representative John A. Moon, of

Of the above, the following gentlemen composed the committee who were Fayettevile's guests. Senator Piles, Senator Smith, Sena-

tor Simmons, Senator Clarke, Representative Stevens, and Representative

While the National Waterways Commission is the highest authority on the subjects entrusted to its consider ation, the final judgment (in practice) rests with the committees of the two louses having charge of the framing of the bills for rivers and harborsthe Committee on Commerce in the Sonate, and the Rivers and Harbors Committee in the House. The visiting Senators are members of the Committee on Commerce, and the visiting Representatives of the Rivers and Har-

Payetteville has had a notable experience in the number and character of distinguished persons who have been her guests from time to time, and those who honored her with their presence Tuesday make a most gratifying addition to her record in this regard.

SIGGRAPHIES OF OUR VISITORS.

The "Official Directory" of Congress gives the following interesting blo-graphies of our distinguished visitors:

BAMUEL HENRY PILES, Republican, of Sestile, was born on a farm a Livingston County, Ky., December 8, 1858, and was educated at private chools at Smithland, in his native lints. After being admitted to the sar he started for the West, and in Sail located in the Territory of Washington; opened a law office in Snohe wish, Wash., in 1885; in 1885 moved for a short time to Spekane, Wash, and later in the same year to Scattle, shore he has ever since resided and reacticed law; in 1887,1889 was assistant pressecuting attorney for the district componed of King, Kitsap, and suchomish counties; in 1888-59 was live alterney of Scattle. These are see only offices that Mr. Piles ever fixed or accept until his election to he United States Sensie. In 1895 he was appointed general counsel of the Gregan Improvement Company, and when that company was reorganized by the formation of The Pacific Coast Company he was made general counsel of the latter company, holding this section until his election to the Sensie. He has taken an active interest Republican politics in the Territory and State of Washington for the set washy years; was elected Januv Br. 1905, to the United States Hence, to succeed Hon. A. G. Foster, His sem of office will expire March 3, 111.

darch 3, 1913.

P. M. SIMMONS, Democrat of Treation (R. P. D.), Jones County, was born ion (R. P. D.), Jones County, was been January 26, 1854, in the county of Jones, N. C., graduated at Triusty College, that State, with the degree of A. B., in June, 1873; was admitted to the bar in 1875, and has practiced he profession of law since them; in 1896 was elected a member of the Pittieth Congress from the Secund Congressional District of North Carolina, in 1805. Congressional District of North Caro-has; in 1882 was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Fourth col-section district of North Carolina, and served in that office during the term of Mr. Cleveland; in the campaigns of 1892, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, and 1900 was chairman of the Democratic exe-cutive committee of the State; recutive committee of the State; selved the degree of LL. D. from Tri ty College, North Carolina, June, 1981; was elected to the United States Sen ste to succeed Hon. Marion Butler 4, 1991, and reelected in 1997. His term of service will expire March 2,

Senator Clarke.

JAMES P. CLARKE Democrat. little Rock, was born in Yapoo City er and Ellen (White) Clarke; was ed scated in the common schools of his native town, in several academies in 1878; began the practice of his pro-ession at Helena Ark, in 1879. He entered the political field in 1886, he ag elected to the house of represen tatives of the Arkansas legislature; in 1888 was elected to the State senate isutenant-governor; was elected at orney-general of Arkansas in 1892, but declined a renour.ration, and was of his service as governor he moved to Little Rock and resumed the practitle of law. He was elected to the United States Senate to resceed Hon James K. Jones, and took his neat March 9, 1993; reelected in 1999. His lerm of service will expire March 2, 1915.

Representative Steven

PREDERICK CLEMENT STEVENS topublican, of nt. Paul, was born in Souton, Mass., January 1, 1861; attended the common schools of Rockland, Me.; graduated from Bowdoin College in 1881; from law school of the State University of lows in 1884; was admitted to the par in 1884, as commenced practice in St. Pasi: wg. slected to the legislature of Minnesota n 1888 and 1899, and to the Fifty-fifth. Pifty-sixth, Pifty-seventh, Pifty-eigth Pifty-ninth, and Sixtleth Congresser gress, receiving 21,818 votes to 12, 395 for David F. Peebles, Democrat and 1,784 for Ernest W.

Representative Wanger.

IRVING PRICE WANGER, Repub lean, of Norristown, was born in North Coventry, Chester County, Pa., March 5, 1852; commenced the study of law at Norrietown in 1872, and was ad at Norristown in 1872, and was ad mitted to the bar December 18, 1875; was elected burgess of Norristown in 1878; was a delegate to the Republi-can National Convention in 1880; and elected district atterney of Montgom-ery Co. in 1880, and again in 1886; was thereted to the Witershite. ery Co. in 1880, and again in 1886; was elected to the Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifty-fitty-fifty-fi

ALL NOW RECOGNIZE THE MIS-TAKE

Nearly a Hundred Million Dollars Lost by the People of North Carolina in Freight Charges Since 1902, Which the Immediate Construction of the Upper Cape Fear Improvement Would Have Saved.

It is believed that every informed

person now recognizes the mistake which was made in 1902 when a sum sufficient only to buy the lock sites for the canalization of the Cape Fear was appropriated, instead of the auount necessary to provide for its im mediate and complete construction. It is no longer sufficient to say that this is a great country with vast interests each clamoring for recognition That must always be true. The ques tion to be decided before allotmen of the government's favor to the limit

of the particular number of million which the government can afford to appropriate at any one time, must turn upon the survival of the fittest Enough of the legislators in 1902 com prehended the peculiar case of the Upper Cape Pear to secure the adopt ion of the scheme, as Chairman Burton of the House Committee declared in Congress the passage of the act of June 18, 1902, to be; but not enough to agree to the necessity of its imme That was a grave mistake. But

a still greater mistake, considering the more mature knowledge of the subject, was the throwing out of this item from the lavish bill of 1997, on the ground that the comparatively trifling sum of the difference between the cost of the plan of 1902 (\$1,350,000) and that of the revised plan of 1910 (8615,000), or \$735,000, could be gaved by the re-examination reported in 1908. In order that the government might save this sum, the people have been forced to pay \$10,800,000 of freight charges if we apply the saving in charges by the river, as reported to ing in Payotteville January 24, 1997, to the tomage which the North Carolina Corporation Commission declares would be diverted to Payetteville as a distributing point, on the completion of this project, on the Atlantic

EARLY PAYETTEVILLE AND CUMBERLAND.

(Concluded from Yesterday.)

[Fellowing is the test of the lecture delivered by Major E. J. Hale-in open mg the course of lectures instituted by the Woman's Civic Association, February 26, last. It is republished now for the ination of our distinguished risitors of the Waterways Commun. The authorities relief on are; Files of the Otperver; Major D. G. MacRae's Shetches of Payetterille; Mr. Belden's Remin cenors; Wheeler; Hawke's Encyclopedia of Hisgraphy; London Pield Book of the Revolution; Mrs. Eller's Wesses of the tion; McRee's Life of Iredell; Gales's Debates, 1822.]

Cumberland county, as blattey tells us, was for in the upper part of Maden, and was named in honor of the fee of Cumberland. Cumberland is the name of an English Dukedots, reserved for the younger members of the royal family. The most noted of this title is William Augustus, non of George II, relebrated as the victorious commander of the royal forces at the battle of Culloden, (16 April 1766), and it was for him that this county was named. It is an interesting coincidence that Flora Me-Bounid, whose impulsive humanity had caused her to save the fugitive prince, Charles Edward Stuart, Pretender to the throne, who was defented at Culloden by this same Duke of Cumberland. should have come to the county in the new world which had been ned in his honor. But her family were royalists, and she also was a productant; and, when reproached by the King for succoring his enemy, she replied, "I only did what I would do for your majes ty in the same condition,—relieved distress."

The beginning of this city of Payetteville was a settlem shipload of Highland Scotch near the mouth of Cross Creek in 1736. Cross Creek was so named because it was the resultant of the two crocks which meet in the valley between the western and eastern part of Grove street, and which formerly paried almost at right angles, though coming together again a short distance below. In my boyhood, the statement was commonly made by those who had seen it, that a chip thrown into one of the streams above the junction would often appear below it in the projection of the stream into which it had been thrown. So far as I know, there is no other "cross creek" in existence, but there is no resson, spart from th testimony of trustworthy witnesses, to doubt that these creeks did cross. It was a freak of nature on land similar to that of the meeting of the polar and the gulf streams in the ocean, so graphic ally described by Maury, where the polar waters "dive under" the bed of the mighty guif stream. In our case, the larger affinent, to which the name of Cross Creek has also been given, bore the same relation to the smaller, especially in a freshet, as the Gulf Stream to the polar current. This "wonderbul phenome the late Major Duncan G. MacRae called it, was destroyed, in the early part of the last century, by a Frenchman named DeGross, who built a dam just below the crossing on one stream and turned the other into a mili race for a mili which he built where Benbow's factory was up to Sherman's coming in 1865, namely, just north of

in 1747, Neal McNeal, from the West of Scotland, bought lands near Cross Creek, and, in 1749, settled a colony thereon of some five

in 1762, the Colonial Legislature passed an act establishing. on the lands of John and William Russell, the town of Campbell ton, named in honor of Farquhard Campbell, who has been described as the principal personage in the settlement. This act of the legislature was the outcome of the repeated efforts of "the Governor, in Council" at Wilmington, who had appointed committees charged with the duty of fixing upon a point, at or near the head of naviga Lon on the Cape Fear river, which should be the receiving and distributing point for the trade of the "back Provinces," it is worth noting in this connection, that the existing project for the canalizing of the Cape Pear is based upon the same reasoning, applied to modern conditions, which governed the decision of "the Gover nor, in Council" one hundred and fifty years ago. As most of my hearers know, the existing project is designed to restore the continuity of navigation which the river supplied before deforestation at its headwaters had diminished the flow of water in the dry season, though increasing it in the wet season.

in 1765, Robert Cochran, of Pennsylvania, erected a mill where Captain McNeill's mill is now. I believe the existing stone foundstion of the mill, and the picturesque stone bridge which spans the tail-race, are the same which Mr. Cochran built. A mill in a new country is an important thing, and soon quite a settlement, to which was given the n ame of Cross Creek, surrounded it.

The settlers of Cross Creek were chiefly Scotch Highlanders, as were the settlers of Campbellton. In 1775, Flora McDonald came here with her husband, Allan McDonald. It was one of her companions, by the way, in the rescue of the Prince, Neal McDonald, Napoleon's Marshals and was created Duke of Tarentum. Wheeler, in 1851, said, "The ruins of her home are yet to be seen, as you pass from the market house to the court house on your right hand just before you cross the creek, not far from the law office of John D. Eccles, Esq." The court house referred to was, of course, the one which stood where the Confederate monument now is. Mr. Eccles's law office stood over the creek and was connected with the land on either side by bridges. "Atter a short stay," says Wheeler, "they removed to Cameron Hill, about twenty miles from Fayetteville. The old persons about this place well recollect seeing her, a dignified, handsome woman, to whom all paid great respect." Foote said: "Massachusets has had her Lady Arabella, Virginia her Pocahontas, and North Carolina her Flora McDonald."

The Liberty Point Declaration.

On June 20th, 1775, the Whigs of Cumberland, with Robert Rowan at their head, adopted the resolutions of independence at

There is an impresssion in some quarters that these resolutions were the text of a form sent out to sundry counties or precincts for adoption, by the "Committee," or "Council," "of Safety" of the Province. But I find nothing in written or printed history to sustain this view. Wheeler's History, which is a sort of dictionary of events, and one of extreme usefulness, whatever else may be said of it, gives the text of the Liberty Point resolutions, and (outside of Mecklenburg) it gives no account of the adoption of similar resolutions near that time in any other county. I accept, therefore, as a fact of history, in its entirety, the account given in Wheeler under the head of Cumberland County, with exception of the date of Mr. T. J. Robinson's letter to General Thomas G. Polk. Wheeler gives this date as December, 1830. Mr. Robinson was born in 1827. The date is probably 1850, the year before the publication of Wheeler, and the year after Mr. Robinson's graduation at Chapel Hill.

Wheeler says (Vol. 11, Page 125):

"In June, 1775, an Association was formed in Cumberland. "I copy from the original paper now in the Executive office, in Raleigh, and communicated by a letter from Thomas J. Robinson, of Cumberland County, in December, 1830, to General Thomas G.

"The Association, June 20, 1775.

"The actual commencement of hostilities against the Continent, by the British troops, in the bloody scene on the 19th of April last, near Boston, the increase of arbitrary impositions from a wicked and despotic ministry, and the dread of instigated insurrections in the colonies, are causes sufficient to drive an oppres people to the use of arms. We, therefore, the subscribers; of Cumperland county, holding ourselves bound by the most sacred of all obligations, the duty of good citizens towards an injured country, and thoroughly convinced, that, under our distressed circumst we shall be justified in resisting force by force, do unite ourselves under every tie of religion and honor, and associate as a hand in her defence against every foe, hereby solemnly engaging, that when-ever our Continental or Provincial Coucile shall decree it necessary, we will go forth and be ready to sacrifice our lives and fortunes to secure her freedom and safety. This obligation to continue in full force until a reconcillation shall take place between Great Britain and America, upon constitutional principles, an event we most ardently desire; and we will hold all those persons inimical to the liberty of the colonies, who shall refuse to subscribe to this Association; and we will in all things follow the advice of our General peace and good order, and the safety of individual and private Committee respecting the purposes aforesaid, the preservation of

"(Bigned:) Robert Rowan, Lewis Barge, Maurice Nowlan, Lewis Powell, Martin Leonard, Geo. Fletcher, Walter Murray, David Evans, John Eiwell, Benjamin Elwell, Joseph Green, Robert Green. Rvans, John Elwell, Benjamin Elwell, Joseph Green, Robert Green, Robert Carver, Theophilus Evans, Thomas Moody, Jos. De Lespine, Arthur Council, John Oliver, Charles Elevens, William Herring, Robert Verner, David Dunn, Simon Banday, John Jones, Robert Council, Samuel Carver, David Shepherd, Micajah Farrell, John Wilson, James Emmet, Aaron Vardey, John Parker, Philip Herrin, James Ges, Wm. White, Joshua Hadley, William Blocker, Samuel ingsworth, Wm. Carver."
"This paper, considering the time (June, 1975), and the senti-

to expressed, is but little bekind the famed Mecklerburg Ro-

"This important paper is deposited in the Governor's office, at righ, where it can be examined; but I have given above a true

filties tells up that these resolutions were adopted at or near the place known now, and ever since I can recollect, as Liberty Point. The present building at Liberty point was creeted not long after the Revolution, and there was no "Point" in 1775 made by Pern street and How street as now, for Person street was not laid out fill the laying out of Payetterille in 1782. But there was a lane, road, or street, which as the Eastward continuation of what is now Franklis street, man back of what was later the Bank of Cape Faar (Rankin's store, now) and connected with the present Cool Spring Lame. As Bow street was the Cross Creek end of the read that connected Cross Crock and Campbellton, it will be seen that the Franklin street-Cool Spring road and the Bow street-Campbellion Road must have intersected a little to the East of the present building.

Judge James C. MacRae tells me that Bow street was not named from its shape, taken in connection with Old street, as comm supposed, but because there were many residences there with "how" windows. One of these how-window residences was the early home of his father, the late Col. John MacRae.

On the first of February, 1776, the chief of the Clan MacDonald said MacDonaid, who had received a commission as General in Royal Army, raised the royal standard at Cross Creek, calling on "all loyal and true Highlanders to join him." at the head of fifteen hundred men, he set out for Wilmington to join General Clinton and the royal Governor, Martin. He was intercepted by the Whigs under Caswell and Lillington and defeated at Moore's Creek bridge on the 27th of Pebruary. Those who were not killed were taken prisoners, including General MacDonald and Flora's husband, Mac-Donald of Kingsburg. After the latter's release from Halifax prison, their property and lands confiscated, he and Plora returned to Scotere she died March 4, 1790. Her shroud was made of the ets in which the Pretender had slept at her house after Culloden. Boswell's life of Johnson tells us that Doctor Johnson lay upon the same bed, in the same room, when he visited Kingsburg in 1772.

In 1778, Campbellton and Cross Creek, by act of the Legisla ture, were united under the name of "Cpper and Lower Campbellton." The act recited as a reason among others for this union, that it was done in order to promote an "easy and beneficial intercourse with the back settlements of the state." As a result, the town continued to fourish and the trade from the "back settlements" to increase, to such an extent that the business men of Campbellion moved to the upper town in order to intercept the trade, and soon all of the business of Campbellion was centered around Cochran's Mill. In 1783, the name "Upper and Lower Campbellton" was changed to Fayetteville, in honor of General LaFayette, and a comprehensive Charter given to the town. The commissioners were directed, among other things, to lay off four great streets, 100 feet wide, from the foot of Hay Mount to the River, to be named Mumford, Hay, Rowan and Moore. Mumford was a wealthy land owner and leading citizen, whose daughters married Colonel Peter Mallett. Colonel Richmond Pearson (father of the late Chief Justice Richmond Mumford Pearson), and General James Owen, of Bladen.

Hay was (as the late Major Duncan G. MacRae called him), "a respectable gentleman of the bar," who resided on the lot now occupied by the Donaldson Academy. He must also have been a very interesting host, judging from Governor Johnston's letter to Iredell in 1789, and others. His daughter married Judge Gaston, the author of the famous State hymn, "The Old North State."

Rowan, I presume, was the same who gave the name to Rowan county; but Wheeler, who gives the origin of the names of all the other counties in North Carolina, omits that useful practice in this case. We find him heading the Liberty Point movement, as recorded above, and Major MacRae, in his sketches, calls him "the distinguished Robert Rowan." He and Peter Mallett were the first members of the House of Commons from Cumberland, 1778. Beyond these items, I do not find mention of him in the histories at

Moore, was Judge Alfred Moore, of the United States Supreme Court, for whom Moore county was named a year later, (1784).

Topographical conditions made it necessary to run these streets at other than right angles or parallel lines to the existing streets. Bow street, for example, which follows the line of the old road from Campbellion to Cochran's mill; and Old street, which follows the line of approach from the hill country. Hence the scute angles at Liberty Point and in front of the Methodist Church; the crooks in the lots, as they run back from Hay and Person streets, in the attempt to present a right angle face to Old and Bow streets; and that wonderful emplacement of this Old Market made to appear four square to everything, until the recent paying has brought its lines into sharp relief. It has always seemed to me that the engineer who contrived this optical illusion was a genius of the first water.

The leading merchants in the closing days of Cross Creek and the early days of Payetteville," says Mr. Belden in his reminiscenses, "were Robert Adam, Donaldson and McMillan, Duncan Mc-Laurin, John Winslow, Robert Halliday, Peter Perry, John Eccles and John Kelly, all of whom, with the exception of John Winslow, were of foreign birth. They were heavy exporters, and from England imported all their merchandise except West India products," Mr. Beldon uses the word "merchant" in the sense in which it was used in the early days of the Republic and in which it is universally used outside of the United States, namely, as the designation of those who conduct trade with foreign countries, exporting and importing goods through custom houses. Jaffray and Crane, importers of silks and faces, were, I believe, the last of the "merchants," and they followed the Donaldsons to New York after the fire of 1831, I think.

"Some ides," continued Mr. Belden, "may be formed of Fayetteville's beavy trade at that time when the fact is borne in mind that a large part of East Tennessee, Southwestern Virginia, all of the intermediate country and tiers of counties on the Nerth, South and East of Cumberland, looked to Fayettaville for supplies of salt, iron and general merchandise. The volume of trade was then at its apex, and Payetteville had reached the highest point of prosperity in her commercial history. The annual receipts of tobacco ranged from eight to ten thousand hogsheads; wheat in great supply for shipment and grinding, cotton, flax seed and other commodities."

The first bank of Fayetteville was established in 1807. It was s branch of the bank of Cape Pear. John Hogg was President and John Winslow, and then John W. Wright, Cashier, It will surprise you, no doubt, to learn that at that time, this bank was situated Bow street and that that atreet and the others radiating from Cochran's Mill were closely built upwith business houses. So, the old court house (now the Monument Square), and the Theatre (at Masonic Lodge) were on the edge of the business centre.

Afterwards, the business centre moved southward, and business houses filled Hay, Person and Gillespie atreets for some distant from the town hall (Market Square). South of Mumford street was a swamp, leading nearly to Mallett's pond. This was drained by the great sewer, constructed about 1850 that still runs under Donaldson and Anderson streets and enters into the Creak through

From the close of the Revolution and up to the building of the Wilmington and Raleigh (Welden) railroad and the Raleigh and Gaston railroad (about 1838), the great mail stage lines from the North to the South passed through Fayetteville. There were four daily lines of four horse post and passenger coaches, to Raleigh, Norfolk, Charleston and Columbia; in addition to two tri-weekly lines to Newbern and Salisbury. The principal hotel, where the stage offices were kept, fronted on Green street, and was alto where the Episcopal Rectory is now. A fashionable boarding school occupied what is now the site of Mrs. Jeane Kyle's house. Afterwards the hotel was moved to about where the Graded School

The Legislature sat in Payetteville in 1788, 1789, 1790 and 1793. At the Convention at Hillsborough in 1785, called to deliberate on the acceptance or rejection of the United States Constitution, Payette-ville falled to secure the location of the permanent capital here by one vote, that of Timothy Bloodworth, of New Hanover, who subsequently was elected United States Senator. The ordinance adopted fixed the location of the Capital on Joel Lane's plantation in Wake, (now Raleigh) on the ground that this point was nearer the centre of the state than Payetteville. Upon assurances that what afterwards became the first ten amendments, more completely assuring the rights of the States, would be incorporated in the Constitution, it was adopted at the reconvening of the Hillsborough stitution, it was adopted at the re-convening of the Hillsborough convention at Payetteville, in November 1789, by about as large a majority (118) as that by which it had been rejected at Hillsborough At the session of the Legislature (1789) held in Payetteville at

(Continued on Third Page,)

Marie Marie Park

HOPE MILLS ITEME

was a visitor at the bosse of Mr. as Mrs. J. J. Stone last week.

Mrs. J. J. Stone last week.

There will be preaching services in the Baptist church next Senday at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m., by the paster, Rev. P. T. Britt.

Preaching services will be conducted in the Episcopal church at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., next Senday by the pastor, Rev. N. C. Duncan.

Our honorable postmaster, Mr. H. M. Pate, last week affled two fine-pigs, both of which weighed 550 pounds at the age of thirteeen months. Can anybody do better than that?

On account of lineas in his family, Rev. J. M. Harrin, of Harrisburg, N. C., could not fill his appointment in tac Presbyterian church Sunday last as

was previously announced. It is ed Mr. Harris can be at Hope Mi

an early date.
Owing to the fact that the Rural Owing to the fact that the Rural Pree Delivery Carriers are very tre quently delayed on the account of loose coins being placed in the boxes, the Post Onice Department has or-dered that after February 15th, all patrons will be required to place in each box a receptical in which coins must be placed. A small paste board box would serve this purpose well. it would be better still for patrons to keen themselves appoiled with nost.

age.
The Annual sermon of the Wood men of the World was preached in the Graded School Building Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock by Rev. D. w. Arnold of Creswell, N. C., which was very fine, and beautifully rendered and highly enjoyed by the large at and highly enjoyed by the large at text used. ar. Arnoid also preached a very fine sermon in the Methodist church Sunday night to a large and attentive congregation. Every one will be glad to see Mr. Arnold come

this way again.

Mrs. Virginia Culbreth, aged forty nine years, daughter of Mr. D. J. Cul breth, died at her home in Seventy Pirst, Tuesday January 11th, and was buried in the family cemetery on Wed-nesday at 12 o'clock M. The deceased daughter, Maggie Culbreth.

Thou shalt sleep a peaceful slun Til the resurrection morn.

Then beyond this vale of sorrow, We'll awake from every care, oining with the holy angels, In that happy land so fair. -Her Child

CEDAR CREEK NEWS.

ace of the Observer.1 Cedar Creek, N. C., Jan. 31.—Mrs. O. H. Wheeler recently visited at Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Downing of Payetteville recently visited friends

Miss Lena Harris and master Br Haris of Payetteville attended Sunday School at Cedar Creek church Sunday Miss Esther P. Faircloth of S. Luke

Hospital is home.

Messrs. Jordan Johnson and Dennis
Downing attended the Union Meeting
at Bladen Union Saturday and Sun-Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Wise of Fayette

ville spent Sunday at Mr. Joe West's. Mr. Clarence Wheeler is visiting elatives at Elkton, N. C. Mrs. Horne, mother of Mrs. Joe tate to present the same to the un-West of this place died at her home dersigned, duly verified, before the at Vander, N. C., January 28th. The 20th day of January, 1911, or this noat 3 o'clock, conducted by Rev. W.

Mints, N. C., where he is engaged in he lumber business.
Mr. and Mrs. Gardner of 71st are visiting at Mr. W. B. Coats'. Best wishes to the Observer.

deedy branch, in the line of a 50 acre urvey granted to John T. Hourine in he year 1854, and running themes with be year 1854, and running themee with aid line S. 57 W. 16 chains to a stake; hence N. 20. W. 16 chains 50 links to a stake; thence N. 57 W. 16 chains 50 links to a stake; thence N. 57 W. 16 chains 50 links to a stake; thence V. 19 chains 75 links to the run of he branch; thence E. 16 chains 50 he branch; thence E. 16 chains 50 hence S. 60 E. 23 chains to the beginning containing 37 neres, more or ess, being the same tract described in a deed from John T. Hourtne and wife to William J. Hourtne running and wife to William J. Hourtne running the same tract described in a feed from John T. Hourtne and wife to William J. Hourtne running and stake to the property of the same tract described in a feed from John T. Hourtne and wife to William J. Hourtne running the same tract described to the same tract descri aid line S. 57 W. 16 chair a Book "O" No 3, page 218. 11 ffice of Register of Lucus for Can

Beginning at a rock in Miss Mary McLaurin's line and running N. 60 2.35 chains to a stake, Hour ne's co-er; thence 8.30 E. 8 chains 75 links o a stake, Godwin's corner; thence i 53 W. 14 chains 50 links to a stake;

sence S. 60 W. 11 chains 17 links to stake; thence S. 60 W. 5 chains 50 nks to a stake; thence S. 71 W. 12 hains 50 links to a stake; thence cres, more or less, being the same and described in a deed from Joshua 5. Hall to William J. Hourne, dated October 11, 1880. Third Tract.

Beginning at the run of Suggs' reek in Honrine's line, and runn ag with his line S. 2 W. 20 chains 50 links to Honrine's corner; thence with another of Honrine's lines S. 85 E. 6 chains 40 links to a stake by a black stump; thence N. 62 E. 12 chains 25 links to a corner near Honrine's field; thence S. 28 E 9 chains 5 links, to a stake in a pond; thence S. 62 W. 25 chains to a stake and poin-S. 62 W. 25 chains to a stake and pointers; thence N. 28 W. 26 chains to the run of the creek; thence up the run of the creek to the beginning containing 45 acres, more or less, tag the same land described in a deed from R. W. Hardie, Sheriff to William J. Honrine, recorded in Book "D" No. 4, page 261 in the Office of "D" No. 4, page 201, in the Office of Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, being lot No. 1 in the divis-ion of the lands of Agnes McLaurin. The above lands will be offered for sale in separate tracts and then as a whole, the better price under such sales to prevail. Ten per cent. of the purchase money is to be paid on day of sale. Sale subject to confirmation by the Court.

This 29th day of December, 1909 H. S. AVERITT, Commissioner. EXECUTRIX NOTICE

Having this day qualified as Executrix upon the estate of Mrs. M. M. Harriss, deceased, late of Cumberland county, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Mr. O. H. Wheeler left Saturday for will please make prompt settlement. Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 20, 1910. MRS. J. W. MacKETHAN.

Executrix of Mrs. M. M. Harriss E.R. MacKethan, Attorney.

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198,276.83		Yearly P. O. Receipts.
214,690.10	1901	7,824.47
295,759.03	1902	9,490.19
356.521.56	1903 1904	10,671,70
318,780.09	1905	11,746.10
389,807.00	1906	13,550.80
484,711.17	1907	15,870.28
597,409.47	1908	17,767,12
697,454.74	1909	21,784.76
897,503,09	1910	22,446.66 33,865.85

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