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A LITTLE MOTOR JOURNEY

Concerning -"The Ideal City"



AS DESTINATION points for motorists, Fayetteville and Cheraw enjoy great popularity. Below is "condensed history" concerning the former city, prepared under the joint direction of the Chamber of Com-

merce and the Women's Civic Association. ¶ Similar information concerning Cheraw will be printed in the near future and we are also arranging for other similar stories.

FAYETTEVILLE - THE IDEAL CITY

In 1736 a large number of Highland Scotch made a settlement at the head of navigation on Cape Fear river near the mouth of Cross Creek. After the battle of Culloden they continued to come and so the town of Campbellton became of some importance. In the old Scotch grave-yard may be found tombs dating back to 1757.

Cross Creek was so called from the actual crossing of Cross Creek and Blount's Creek. It was a freak of nature and was destroyed by a Frenchman named DeGross, who built a dam just below the crossing on one stream and turned the other into a mill race.

In 1765 Robert Cochrane, a Quaker of Pennsylvania, erected a mill where J. D. McNeill's mill is now, on Old street, and the foundations of the old mill are still there.

Flora McDonald came to Fayetteville with her husband in 1775. The ruins of her home are yet to be seen as you pass from the Old Market House to the Confederate Monument. It is on your right just before crossing Eccles bridge. The large oak still stands in Col. Thomas H. Sutton's yard under which she stood and viewed the Tory troops that were enlisted in the service of the King.

The Old Market House, in the center of the town, stands on the site of the old State House when Fayetteville was temporarily the capital of the state. It was built after the model of the Market House in LaFayette's native town, and combines the Moorish, Greek and Gothic architecture. It was there the constitution of the United States was ratified, and there, too, in 1789 the charter was granted by the legislature authorizing the founding of our State University.

Old Cross Creek cemetery is a beautiful and interesting spot. It lies between Cool Spring street and the Creek. The old tombs and their quaint inscriptions, the avenue of cedars and the old stone steps leading down to the water were placed there by our forefathers in the long ago. The south wall of the cemetery that can be seen from Cool Spring bridge is built like a fortification, and looks as if it would endure. It was constructed under the direction of Capt. Bradford, commandant at that line of the United States arsenal.

There are good drives around Fayette-

Eccles bridge, we find the Confederate Monument erected by the women of Cumberland county and located in the square which was once the site of the old court house about which many amusing anecdotes have been given us by tradition, one of which is related here, namely: "When the county court (as the old county government was called) decided to build a court house, the matter was placed in the hands of a committee composed of three leading citizens. Two of these were named McNeill and McMillan; the third was an eccentric man by the name of Crusoe. The committee met for conference and the laying out of plans and details. McNeill, who worked a saw mill, with his lumber interests in view, stood out for building the court house of wood; McMillan, who owned a brick yard, with an eye to the sale of his brick, insisted on that material being used. Crusoe sat silent, listening to the wrangle with a grim, amusing smile on his face. Finally he broke in on the dispute in fine irony, and with a brogue as broad as a highway, "Beeld it harf of wood (the 'wood' sounded as if it had 20 o's), harf of brick, and roof it with layther." Crusoe was a tanner.

Continuing north over Harrington Hill is Myrtle Hill, formerly the winter home of Mrs. William Cochran of New York. In this enclosure are twenty-six miles of beautiful driveways. Adjoining this estate is Pine Park and Tokay, the latter the home of the late Col. Wharton J. Green, congressman. This is the largest vineyard in this country.

Farther on is Carver's Falls, a lovely spot, where the water falls about 35 feet over the face of the clift. Immense horse power could be generated here at small cost.

To the south is the Wilmington road. Also the Lumberton road, crossing Big and Little Rockfish, and the long bridge that is over both streams is intersected by another bridge that goes at right angles, the latter leading to Hope Mills, a factory village.

Going west from the town through Seventy-first where the Highland Scotch owned immense tracts of land, there are old churches and grave-yards where some of the original Scotch settlers are buried; notably-the one at Long Street.

Going east from the Old Market House we pass Liberty point on the left. It was here that the Whigs of Cumberland, with Robert Rowan at their head, adopted the resolution of independence on June 30th, 1775. It lies at the conjunction of Bow and Person streets.

The building to the right on Person street (going east), now the Algodon Knitting Mill, was the old Flour Warehouse, and the lower floor was used for flour inspectors. The floor above was a large hall and was called Farmer's Hall. It had a stage at one end and was used as a theatre. It was in this hall that the nomination of Seymour and Blair was ratified. The hall was decorated with ville. To the north of us, after crossing evergreen wreaths and the American