Continued from page 4)
the capture of Fort Smith where he was to make the principal address. He had me dictate the inscriptions on the monument so that he might copy and use in his speech, saying that he had never heard of quite so fine a thing and one that so perfectly fit in with his speech prepared for that day, and he would use it as the climax of his address. The inscription that most impressed him is on the south face, and I will incorporate it here so that those who may have not read it, or have forgotten it, will have it fore them:

"In recognition of his exalted character
In appreciation of his ennobling infuence on youth
Erected by a people grateful for his love and service."

After Professor Quakenbush, as most can well remember, Prof. F. P. Sides the descent the barrooms July 1, 1889, by reducing license. The sentiment of the community was not strong behind this enactment and for some years it was not well enforced, the majority of the board of commissioners were "dry" and elected M. L. John the first "dry" mayor. The "wets" tried by legislative amendment and otherwise to get something done that would allow whiskey to be sold according to law, and petitioned under a law (which the supreme court in a case involving another town later declared to be inoperative) for an election to be held on the subject, saying that if the majority of the votes should be caut against the enforcement of the law. The "dry." accepted the challenge, withdrew opposition to holding the election, and the county commissioners of Richmond county ordered a special election. It was fought hard by hoth

In appreciation of his ennobling influence on youth
Erected by a people grateful for his love and service."

After Professor Quakenbush, as most can well remember, Prof. F. P. Wyche successfully taught; but seeing that the graded school was coming and must come, and after seeing the town vote it down, he went to Charlotte graded school work and rented the property to some ladies who taught there until the graded school was opened in 1909.

In passing it may be of interest to note that two of the men most preminent in establishing the first high school here, Dr. R. D. Dickson and Dr. John Malloy were childless, so that their motives were absolutely altrustic.

Coming to the legal and political side of the town, we know that an act of incorporation was passed by the general assembly ratified the 12th day of February, 1877 ,incorporating the town. There is a tradition that it was incorporated earlier, but I have found no record thereof, and as this act provides for the justices of the peace in the township to call and conduct the first election for the town, it is a fair inference that there were no town officials that could do this, or the duty would have been placed on them. The boundaries were so vaguely set down that they were in dispute some time after the town government was inaugurated. The boundary is as follows in the eriginal act: "Beginning at the center of the Carolina Central Railway, on Front street, and running from said point five-eights of a mile north, south, east and west, so as to form of the Carolina Central Railway, on Front street and running from said point five-eights of a mile north, south, east and west, so as to form a square, with beginning point as a center." The legal construction, with the square including the smallest amount of land that these points would permit, was inevitable, but the incorporators had not so intended, and there was some confusion at the time over the boundaries, which were laid off both ways, finally being settled for the smaller area.

Later this boundary was "squared" out by ensetment making the sides run due north and south, cutting the points named in the original charter. Later this was revised and again the

points named in the original charter. Later this was revised and again the sides are at an angle of 45 degrees from north and south, but the boundaries now extend much farther beyond the second outline.

In passing it may be of interest to note that "Main street" was called "Front street" in the original act of incorporation, following Wilmington in calling its principal street "Front street," but in no other documents do we find "Front street."

we find "Front street."

Whiskey was sold here almost as freely as water until legislative en-

## Z. ANTHONY

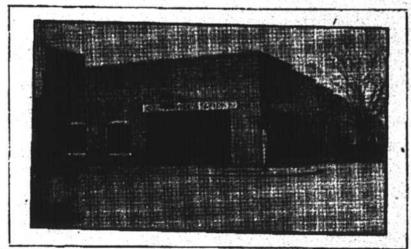
Starting business in a small way in Laurinburg some thirteen years ago, Z. Anthony, formarly of Wheeling, W. Va., quickly laid the foundations for the large business which he now conducts in this city in the way of dry goods, ciothing, shoes, ladies' ready-to-wear, and notions. The chief part of that foundation, perhaps, was to be found in the quality of goods handled by the store, and the guarantee that was put behind every article sold. Mr. Anthony realized that it is not possible to carry on a business long in a comparatively small city without getting and retaining the confidence of the people of the comunity. They are largely the same topie from year to year, and the erchant who gains their confidence id sells them quality goods at fair does is the merchant who is going get their trade this year, and next are and every other year as long , and every other year as los a retains their confidence as

## City Service Station

L. S. EVERETT

Storage

Auto Laundry



Kelly-Springfield and Fisk Tires

OILS - GREASES - ACCESSORIES GAS -

100 per cent Service

TELEPHONE 124

LAURINBURG, N. C.

## Belk-Stowe Company DEPARTMENT STORE

DRY GOODS

NOTIONS

TOILET ARTICLES

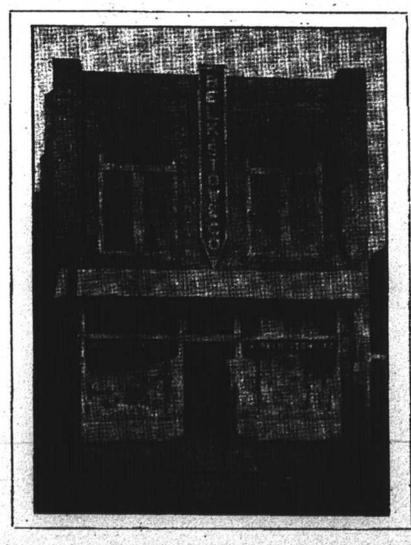
PICTORIAL REVIEW

**PATTERNS** 

HOSIERY

LACES

STYLEPLUS CLOTHES



MEN'S AND BOYS'

HATS, SHOES

CLOTHING

**FURNISHINGS** 

LADIES', CHILDREN'S

HATS, SHOES

READY-TO-WEAR

WARNER'S CORSETS

Everything That Can be Desired from a Modern Department Store

The Purchasing Power Of Our 35 Stores Enables Us to Give "Belter Merchandise for Less Money"

Belk-Stowe Company

MAIN STREET.

**PHONE 176** 

LAURINBURG, N. C.