

**MIDDLE
SAVE
SERIES!**

**Y
DI**

THROUGH FEBRUARY 13, 1985

BACK SPECIALS!
 BAK.....LB. \$1.00
LB. \$1.00
 TICKS.....LB. 39¢

SPECIALS!
 CON.....1-LB. PKG. \$1.49
 LOGNA...1-LB. PKG. \$1.29
12-OZ. PKG. 89¢
16-OZ. PKG. \$1.49
8-OZ. PKG. \$1.89
2-LB. PKG. \$1.59

ERY ITEMS!

.....12-OZ. 2/88¢
11-OZ. PKG. \$1.29
PKG. OF 1 69¢
10-OZ. SIZE 79¢
12-OZ. PKG. 89¢
12-OZ. CANS 99¢

DETERGENTS!

.....BOX \$6.29
4/PACK \$1.89
7½-OZ. 99¢
BOX \$3.49
FAMILY SIZE \$2.29
32-OZ. SIZE \$1.49

OOD VALUES!

.....5-LB. PKG. \$2.19
15-OZ. CANS 2/59¢
80-CT. PKG. 59¢
BAGS.....20-CT. \$1.59
18-OZ. SIZE \$1.29
BAG 39¢

DIXIE CRYSTALS

SUGAR
99¢
 5-LB. BAG
 LIMIT 1 WITH A \$10.00 OR MORE ORDER

SOUTHERN BISCUIT

FLOUR
59¢
 5-LB. BAG
 LIMIT 1 WITH A \$10.00 OR MORE ORDER

OLD SOUTH

ORANGE JUICE
99¢
 ¼-GAL. CARTON
 LIMIT 3 WITH A \$10.00 OR MORE ORDER

LIGHT N' LIVELY

ICE MILK
\$1.69
 ½-GAL. CARTONS

MORTON
POT PIES
79¢
 2 8-OZ. PIES

PURINA
 FIELD MASTER
DOG FOOD
\$3.29
 20-LB. BAGS

KRAFT

MACARONI & CHEESE
88¢
 7½-OZ. PKGS. FOR 2

CHATHAM CHUNX

DOG FOOD
\$6.99
 50-LB. BAGS

KOTEX
MAXI PADS
\$1.49
 12-CT. PKG.

KLEENEX
FACIAL TISSUE
85¢
 175-CT. BOX

DOWNYFLAKE
WAFFLES
79¢
 12-OZ. PKGS.

ALL FLAVORS
 JENO'S
PIZZAS
89¢
 10-OZ. SIZE

SARA LEE
 ALL BUTTER
BROWNIES
\$2.29
 12½-OZ. PKG.

EVEREADY
GENERAL PURPOSE BATTERIES
 C SIZE.....2-PACK 89¢
 D SIZE.....2-PACK 89¢
 AA SIZE.....2-PACK 79¢
 AA SIZE.....4-PACK \$1.39
 9 VOLT.....EACH 95¢
 9 VOLT.....2-PACK \$1.39

DEL MONTE - ALL FLAVORS
PUDDING CUPS.....4/PACK 99¢

GORTON
MINCED CLAMS.....6½-OZ. CAN 79¢

MERICO - BUTTER-ME-NOT
BISCUITS.....9½-OZ. CANS 2/88¢

NISSIN
CUP OF NOODLES 2½-OZ. 2/\$1.00

JFG
PEANUT BUTTER.....2½-LB. \$2.79

JFG
TEA BAGS.....100-CT. \$1.59

PILLSBURY
BISCUITS.....4/PACK 89¢

SEALTEST
DIPS.....12-OZ. 89¢

MEDIUM WHITE

EGGS
49¢
 DOZEN

HEINZ


TOMATO KETCHUP
79¢
 QUART BOTTLES
 LIMIT 1 WITH A \$10.00 OR MORE ORDER

PLANTERS
 COCKTAIL OR DRY ROASTED
NUTS
\$2.49
 24-OZ. SIZE

CHIPS AHOY
 REG. OR CHEWY
COOKIES
\$1.69
 18-OZ. PKGS.

FOLGER'S
 BAG
COFFEE
\$2.19
 1-LB. BAGS

PINE SOL
 LIQUID DETERGENT
99¢
 15-OZ. SIZE

TAB, SUNDROP, DIET COKE OR

COKE
89¢
 2-LITER BOTTLES
 LIMIT 3 WITH A \$10.00 OR MORE ORDER

PUREX
 BLEACH

59¢
 GAL. JUGS
 LIMIT 1 WITH A \$10.00 OR MORE ORDER

THE LUMBEES:

**From Adversity to Progress
by Dr. Adolph L. Dial**

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is part three of the address Dr. Adolph Dial gave recently at Greensboro College where he was given an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters.

According to oral tradition, it is said that Henry Berry Lowrie, the son of Allen, had secluded himself when his father and brother were shot. It is also said that the young lad, only 19 years of age, swore to get revenge on all those who had participated directly or indirectly in the cold-blooded murder of his kinsmen. A Lowrie Band was formed, made up of Henry Berry and his two brothers, Steve and Tom, two brothers-in-law, Andrew and Boss Strong, two cousins, Calvin and Henderson Oxendine, and two other Indians, John Dial and William Chavis. In addition there were two black members, George Applewhite and Shoemaker John, and one white member, Zachariah T. McLaughlin.

The Lowrie Band brought ten years of fear to the white citizens of Robeson County. From 1864 to 1874 it terrorized Robeson by robbing homes, stores, and even the Robeson County Court House. Tragically, since it was an impassioned period, there was also considerable bloodshed. By 1874 most of the Lowrie Band was dead. Henry Berry Lowrie, the leader and a kind of Robin Hood to the Indian people, was never taken, dead or alive, and the twelve thousand dollar reward on his head went unclaimed. Until this day the "King of Scuffletown" is the number one hero in the history of the Lumbee people. In Robeson County questions arise daily as to the fate of Henry Berry. Some say he went away, while others say he was killed in an accident and buried in the Lumbee River or in Back Swamp. The disappearance of Henry Berry Lowrie is just one more mystery associated with the Lumbee people. W. McKee Evans who made an extensive study of the Lowrie Band summarized its significance in his book *To Die Game* with the following statement:

"The Lowries clearly made an impact...on the home territory of the Lumber River Indians. They appeared on the scene at a particularly difficult period in the history of the Indians. At this time the armed resistance of the plains Indians was being smashed, their numbers decimated, while the Indians of the eastern seaboard had known little but defeat and increasing humiliation for a hundred years. With the triumph of a frankly racist party during Reconstruction, it appeared that nothing could stop the winners from putting the Lumbee River Indians into the same half-free 'place' in which they generally succeeded in putting the blacks. But this effort failed. It appears to have failed, furthermore, to a great extent because of the bold deeds of the Lowries, which filled the Lumber River Indians with a new pride of race, and a new confidence that despite generations of defeat, revitalized their will to survive as a people. Evans went on to note that the Lowries "left a mark that the years have not erased." Following the Lowrie war, the Indians of Robeson County were courted by the Republican Party and almost all Lumbees registered Republican. There was no real political power base, but the Indians did have cooperation and sympathy from the radicals who found themselves busy in Robeson County with minority problems. During Reconstruction the Lowrie War ended but the fight for recognition as true American Indians continued. For all practical purposes, the Fourteenth Amendment of 1868 did little, if anything, for the Lumbee Indians.

Hamilton McMillan, a white Robesonian and a friend to the Indians of the county, was a representative in the state legislature in 1885. Throughout his life, this politician-historian researched the possible origin of the Robeson County Indians. His investigations led him to the conclusion that the Indians of Robeson County were descendants of the "Lost Colony" and a tribe of coastal Indians he labeled the "Croatan." (Actually the Indians to which he had reference were the Hatteras Indians, but some lived on an island called Croatan). McMillan was successful in 1885 in getting the North Carolina General Assembly to enact legislation that gave the Indians an opportunity for an education and designated them as Croatan Indians. The two significant provisions of the law were Section 1--"That the said Indians and their descendants shall hereafter be designated and known as Croatan Indians;" and Section 2--"That said Indians and their descendants shall have separate schools for their children, school committees of their own race and color and shall be allowed to select teachers of their own choice..."

While the Indians appreciated this legislation in their behalf, there is no evidence that any public schools were immediately established for their benefit. This was due in part to the limited funds provided for that purpose; but primarily due to the paucity of qualified teachers. Since there had been no schools opened to Indians since 1835, the illiteracy rate was extremely high and few possessed enough education to teach others. At any rate, the idea grew among leaders of the Indian community that what they really needed to make educational progress was a centralized institution offering work from the elementary to the normal (teacher-training) level. At the urging of his Indian constituents, McMillan sponsored legislation that provided for a normal school for the Indians of Robeson County. This initial act created, in effect, a corporation under the control of seven trustees, all Indians, who were charged with the responsibility of "Maintaining a school of high grade for teachers of the Croatan race in North Carolina." In fact the law specifically said that "all those who shall enjoy the privileges of said school as students shall previously obligate to teach the youth of the Croatan race for a stated period." Finally, the legislature appropriated five hundred dollars for "the payment of services rendered for teaching and for no other purpose." The responsibility of getting a structure was left to the trustees.

When W. L. Moore, a prominent Indian minister and leader, called a meeting to implement the law, very few Indian citizens attended. Only with great difficulty was he able to raise funds for the acquisition of land and the construction of a building. Moore gave two hundred dollars of his own money for the school and full-time of his energies so the school could open and serve the people. The Croatan Normal School began operation in 1887 with fifteen students enrolled. From this modest beginning as an Indian institution has emerged Pembroke State University. W. L. Moore, who served as the first head of the all-Indian school, wrote the office of Indian Affairs in Washington in 1890 seeking financial assistance. The reply that Moore received from T. J. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was discouraging. Morgan said "While I regret exceedingly that the provisions made by the state of North Carolina seem to be entirely inadequate, I find it quite impracticable to render any assistance at this time." Morgan continued, "The Government is responsible for the education of something like 36,000 Indian children and has provisions for less than half this number. So long as the immediate wards of the Government are so insufficiently provided for, I do not see how I can consistently render any assistance to the Croatans of any other civilized tribes."

Continued next week.