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When you think of Buying Any thing in Fine Gold Jewelry, such as Watches, Gent's or Ladies', Silver-ware, Clocks, Cut Glass, China, Fancy Toiletware, Eye Glasses, Cases, Etc., think of Buying from the house with the Stock.

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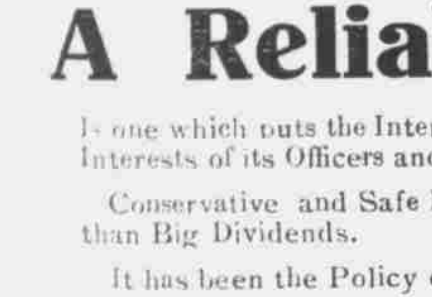
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They Have Forged Their Way To The TOP--BY--MERIT. They Have an Unequaled Record for Accuracy. Try Them and you will be SATISFIED. For Sale by Your Live Merchants.

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Cannot produce really fine music from a poor Piano. The purchase of such an instrument is a mistake, the selling of one is worse.

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Is one which puts the interests of its Depositors above the interests of its Officers and Stockholders. Conservative and Safe Management is more important than Big Dividends.

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## THE CROATAN INDIANS.

Descendants of the Lost Colony— Raleigh's First Expedition— Other Expeditions— The Lost Colonists.

Justice is but too often spoken of as tardy, and surely the case of the Croatan Indians of North Carolina is one which proves the accuracy of this general statement. It required three hundred years for them to come to their own again, as the descendants of the "Lost Colony of Roanoke, and of these Indians on the North Carolina coast who were described by the historians of the 1587 expedition by the English to these shores as a very noble, well-favored and splendidly formed people, as indeed is shown by the watercolor drawing made by John White, the artist of this noted expedition sent out by that prince of exploiters, Sir Walter Raleigh, which landed at Roanoke Island. It is strange, but true, that the writer made the first printed suggestion that the Croatan Indians of to-day are the descendants of Governor White's "Lost Colony," this suggestion having been made July 31st, 1885, though the idea had been advanced by J. R. Hamilton, a Millan, of Robeson county, North Carolina, who has spent much of his life in the study of the Croatan and who knows more of their history and tradition than any other living man. It was in 1887, while a member of the North Carolina Legislature, that Mr. McMillan advanced the idea and it was through his personal influence with that body that this tribe was given recognition. In 1888 he embodied his opinions in a brochure which advanced internal evidence and tradition with historical evidence in favor of the survival of the Croatans of this day.

It is known that North Carolina shores were for the first time seen by Sebastian Cabot during his voyage in 1498, when touching New Foundland, he skirted the coast southward down to the latitude of Gibraltar, which is that of Roanoke Island, in this State. The next year he renewed his explorations over the same course and went south until he reached a point where the Spanish were colonized. It is claimed that Giovanni Verrazano, an Italian, landed on the shore of this State, at two points, and that near Roanoke Island presents were given by him to the natives who then for the first time saw white men. Verrazano was in the service of the then King of France and that country claimed the New World, and nearly forty years later sent a colony which spent a year on the coast of what is now South Carolina, in 1564 a second colony coming over and settling in what is now Florida, but these colonies being massacred by the Spaniards because they were not Catholics.

King Charles I, of England, granted all the Atlantic coast to Sir Robert Heath in 1629, but the French still laid claim to the territory as far north as Wilmington, N. C. When the first English colonists came over in 1584 they were told by the Indians that on several other occasions white men had been on the coast and their historian guessed that these were Spaniards who came to trade for the "white pearl," and Barlowe, one of the ship captains, saw children among the natives, who had very fine auburn and chestnut-colored hair. The patent to Sir Walter Raleigh to colonize this country was granted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1584, and it gave the settlers every privilege which any free citizen of England had, as if they were born in the mother country. In the coming centuries, when the colonists were to rise against that mother, who was then depriving them of these English liberties, this golden promise of the long gone years was brought to mind, but to no purpose.

**RALEIGH'S FIRST EXPEDITION.** There was in 1584 the first expedition, under Raleigh's auspices, which landed on the North Carolina coast, passed through an inlet and found the island of Roanoke, the largest in North Carolina, with a fortified village, the people being declared by these first explorers to be "gentle, loving and faithful, void of all guile and treason and such as live after the manner of the golden age."

These first English explorers, since they could not be called colonists, remained here only two months, had friendly relations with the Indians and spent all their time making explorations, but made no effort to effect a settlement, returning to England and carrying with them two natives, both chiefs, Manteo and Wanchese, who received great attention in England and who were brought back by the next expedition. Manteo remaining to the last the good friend of the white men while Wanchese became their unrelenting enemy. The accounts the Englishmen took back of this new world, which Raleigh named "Virginia," in honor of the so-called Virgin Queen Elizabeth, set England in a flame, and bold adventurers rallied for a new journey, the expedition sailing early in 1585, Sir Richard Grenville, Raleigh's cousin, commanding. Virginia was the general name given all the territory which the English claimed on the basis of all discoveries, but it seems there were two provinces, one called Carolina and the other Carolina, these adjoining, but Carolina soon went out of existence, if indeed it ever really existed, and the name Carolina covered all the territory within the charter of 1663, this being presently divided so that in 1719 the governments of North Carolina and South Carolina were made entirely distinct. In the second expedition which Raleigh overtook were some of the greatest minds of that great age, including Thomas Cavendish, Thomas Hariot, John White, Philip Amadas, who had been on the former expedition, and Ralph Lane. Grenville, high-tempered always, though brave as a lion, burned a town of the Indians and destroyed their corn crop because one of them had stolen a silver cup. This act was to bear fruit which soon brought war to the white men. Grenville set a colony on Roanoke Island with Lane as Governor and in the late summer returned to England. He and Lane had had hot disputes on the outward voyage and Lane seems to have been aware that no good was intended. This colony spent much time in exploration, and it is remarkable how much of the territory of the new world it visited. It went up into what is now Virginia, near what is now Norfolk, explored the Roanoke river, which the natives called Moratoka, this indeed being the English name for many years. This time the natives were unfriendly and there was fighting during several of the expeditions. The white men had depended upon the natives for food, this being usually hominy, made from Indian corn; potatoes and various other roots, fish and game. Hunger pressed so close that this colony had a council on one of its expeditions, but the explorers showed their bravery by deciding to persevere as long as half a pint of corn was left to the man.

They lived on any sort of food, even on the meat of dogs, and almost starved, as they had no seed corn, the Indians refusing to furnish it, and also planning to starve the English to death by going away and leaving all their planting grounds on the island of Roanoke unworked. The English had no skill in catching fish with weirs, which the Indians used to a great extent. The Indians formed a league against the whites who were on short commons and who had to watch day and night to guard against massacre. Governor Lane held as a hostage, one of the princes, Sky-co by name, and treated him most kindly, and this kindness bore fruit, for he betrayed the Indian plot to massacre every settler, the English acting instantly, notifying their would-be murderers that they desired a grand council on the mainland, going there well armed and putting the then king and the chief conspirators to death. The colonists then seized a good supply of corn and planted enough to last them two years, but suddenly Sir Francis Drake appeared with a great fleet of 23 vessels, offering to give the Englishmen food, ammunition, clothing and boats, and men for the latter. This generous offer was accepted but a great storm scattered the fleet and everything became gloomy in the extreme. Sir Richard Grenville had promised to come over but there was no sign of him and so the colonists, in the lowest spirits, decided to go home with Drake. There had been 108 of them but over a dozen had been killed or died. This was the sad end of the first actual English settlement in what is now the territory of the United States. Directly after Lane had left Roanoke a ship which Raleigh had fitted out and provided with all necessities arrived there and looked for the colonists but found them not and two weeks later Grenville came with three ships and also explored the country fruitlessly. He was so anxious to retain possession of it for England that he made the bold venture of leaving

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**\$100 Reward.** The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing her work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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## METHODS MUST BE CHANGED.

The Enormous Expenditure of Money in Pre-Convention Fights Must Be Stopped.

Whatever may be the result of the Democratic State convention (this is written in advance of its action) it is greatly to be hoped that the State will never again witness a similar pre-convention canvass. For a year at least the campaign has been in active progress. Not only has the canvass aroused much bitterness but the cost in money to the candidates and their friends has been enormous. If the average citizen had any conception of the amount of money it takes to run a campaign in these modern days he would be startled. A paid organization must be maintained in almost all of the 97 counties of the State, and this in addition to State headquarters, sub-headquarters and workers, going to and fro in the State and up and down in it, means an enormous cost to the candidate himself. Much, it might be said nearly all, of this expense is legitimate in a way. Men are paid for their time and the expense incurred in working for the candidate. Little if any money is expended to buy anybody direct. But one of the worst features of this system of campaign is that a great army of deadbeats attach themselves to every candidate and work for him for money on the plea that they can do great things for him, when as a matter of fact they can do nothing and probably intend to do nothing. It is an opportunity to hold up a man who is afraid to protest, that the political grafter will not let pass. Gov. Glenn has suggested that a State primary law be passed, all the primaries in the various counties be held on the same day and that the State bear the expense. The holding of primaries in the different counties over periods of several months, as is done in this State, protract the campaign and makes it more expensive to the candidate, but a State primary system with the expenses paid by the State will not stop the trouble if a canvass is made prior to the holding of the primaries. The everlasting agitation which the canvass stirs up is almost if not entirely as bad as the enormous expenditure involved. In these latter days we regulate everything by law and if the pre-convention canvass can't be stopped any other way THE LANDMARK hopes a law will be passed to prohibit it. With this and another law (such as Oregon has and as was published in a recent issue of THE LANDMARK), prohibiting the expenditure of not exceeding \$500 or \$1,000 in the campaign, it would make little difference whether we had a State primary or not.

At all events, a law, public sentiment or something must stop the enormous expenditure of money in pre-convention fights which has become a custom in this State. The expenses not only bankrupt the candidate and places him in all sorts of embarrassing positions, but it will soon corrupt the electorate as it has already corrupted the dead-beats and grafters who attach themselves to the candidates; and worse, if possible, it will make it impossible for a poor man or a man of moderate means to aspire to any office.

**RALEIGH'S TROUBLES.** He sailed nine days after his baby granddaughter had been baptized and his eyes were the last which saw the ill-fated colonists. England was then in a stir. The great fight against Roman Catholic Spain was on and the country needed every man to do his duty. With wonderful perseverance, in the midst of all the terrors of the time, Raleigh found means to send White back to Virginia in 1588. He sailed in April with 15 more planters and bountiful supplies but his vessels met war vessels of France and one of them was boarded and plundered. Both vessels returned to England. This was the last effort that year to help the Roanoke colonists, and it was in February, 1591, that White through Raleigh's influence, started for Virginia. The commander of his little fleet thought more of plundering the Spaniards and the French than of the new colony and so it was August before the latter was reached. Heavy storms came on and seven of the best men were lost by the capsizing of a boat in trying to reach Roanoke island. One of the paintings made by White in 1585 showed a small boat sailing towards that island, in his bow standing a man holding aloft the cross. On this relief visit White went personally in a boat and after a trying journey anchored at night in a little bay. (Continued on fourth page.)

**Help for Those Who Have Stomach Trouble.** After doctoring for about twelve years for a bad stomach trouble, and spending nearly five hundred dollars for medicines and doctor's fees, I purchased my wife one box of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, which did her so much good that she continued to use them and they have done her more good than all of the medicine I bought before.—SAMUEL BOYER, Folsom, Iowa. This medicine is for sale by all druggists. Samples free.

## A Few Questions for Aunt Sarah—A Variety of Matters Interestingly Discussed.

As I have not had time to write any in a week I will try to write a few lines. But I don't know what to write, for it is not like writing a love letter for some old bachelor, because you can say what's next and he has always got the next ready; but now if I sit here and say what's next the next will be like a man going fishing and coming back without any fish. But anyway, my father went to town yesterday on business. If you want to know what his business was I can tell, for he carried some of the dusty corn to mill.

It looks like if the farmers don't lay by their corn the general crab grass will. More rain, more grass. Mr. Leonard Britt tells us he has been killing jumping jimmies, commonly known as jumping fleas, with a hammer on the floor of a night. Mr. Britt says if they use their keen cutter hammer, he couldn't use it on a sharper nail. Mr. Foster Stone was the loving guest of Miss Dolar Stephens Saturday night; think the wedding bells will ring very soon. Mr. J. W. Stone—that is John, not Jim—What is that word? Oh, I can't think! Oh, yes! "escourted" Miss Ethel Branch, home Saturday night. Did I get the word right, John? Children's Day was celebrated here last Sunday afternoon. There was a large crowd present and hope everybody enjoyed it as well as I did. Hon. E. J. Britt, of Lumberton, delivered a good speech, as he always does. It was surely enjoyed. Come again, Mr. Britt.

There was an ice cream supper at Mr. E. B. Stone's Saturday night and I think it was enjoyed by all. I had a good time by myself—as I always do. Sorry to report the illness of Mr. Pink Britt's baby. The prettiest is not the best every time and the reddest apple is not always the best apple; so the prettiest boy or girl is not the best every time; the prettiest mule don't pull as much every time as his ugly partner. It looks now like the farmers will have plenty of pigs and rabbits some time; no panic where they are. Hurrah for Taft. I forgot to tell it, but curing tobacco is the order of the day now. Mr. J. Z. Stone's tobacco barn is completed; it is a handsome barn. Mr. Stacy Martin was the guest of Miss Beulah Branch Saturday night. I have been hearing Mr. Pool said I got Prof. Poole to do my writing, but it is untrue; I've never had to call on Prof. Poole yet. I wrote it myself and nobody was with me when I wrote it, either. No, no, no, 'r, not yet. Well, I think Sarah Jane had better answer the question I gave her before she asks another— "Don't you, Aunt Sarah Jane? I didn't say I would eat a dozen eggs at a time, but I ate a dozen each day. Now, spell your words right, Aunt Sarah, and see if I didn't say 'each day'. Look; put on your spectacles, now, Aunt Sarah; now, have you looked good? Wasn't I right? Well, yes I made a mistake. No, you couldn't answer my question and wanted to say something and did say something, didn't you, Aunt Sarah? I guess I will have to tell her how I would get the eggs; I would eat duck eggs, Aunt Sarah, not hen eggs; and I can eat a dozen duck eggs each day. Can't you, Aunt Sarah? Aunt Sarah, tell the farmers I say it looks like it would pay them to cut those bushes and trees around their stumps for wood, if they don't work their grass. Wonder what makes Miss—or aunt, I should have said—so witty; she drags me through the sticks, but I'm glad they're getting sick. Well, I will close, but write soon, Aunt Sarah. A BOY WHO LOVES THE GIRLS. Mt. Elian, N. C., June 29, 1908.

McCall on the sick list this week. Rev. J. M. Ashby filled his regular appointment at Purvis Sunday afternoon and spent Sunday night and Monday in this vicinity. Elrod, N. C., June 29, 1908.

The best of 'em beat. The best of all teachers is experience. C. M. Harden, of Silver City, North Carolina, says: "I find Electric Bitters does all that is claimed for it. For Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles it can't be beat. I have tried it and find it a most excellent medicine." Mr. Harden is right; it's the best of all medicines also for weakness, lame back, and all run down conditions. Best too for chills and malaria.—Sold under guarantee at all drug stores, 50c.

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