

Atkinson

Miss Elyza Murphy

THE BLADEN JOURNAL.

IF YOU WANT BLADEN COUNTY NEWS
—READ THE—
Bladen Journal.

Representing and Advancing the Material, Social, Intellectual and Moral Interests of the People of Bladen County and East North Carolina.

VOL. 1.

CLARKTON, BLADEN COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1910.

NO. 50.

THE CHEROKEE INDIANS ARE ON A RAMPAGE

Bloody Work on Reservation in South Carolina.

WHISKEY CAUSED THE TROUBLE

One Indian Was Killed, Another Mortally Wounded; and Some Were Forced to Flee.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Bearing the news that the Indians of the Cherokee reservation in Jackson county, N. C., are on a rampage, in which at least one man has been killed and another mortally wounded, and declaring that he was forced to flee to save his life, Charles Long, a full-blooded Cherokee, arrived in Spartanburg with his wife and six little papooses. They had practically nothing with them save the clothes on their backs and are being taken care of at the Salvation Army barracks.

Long said that a large quantity of whiskey was received at the reservation and the Indians began a carousal. Inflamed by the whiskey the Indians dropped their thin veneer of civilization, he said, and relapsed into savagery, indulging in wild orgies. Quarrels arose and one of the Indians, Tom Woodpecker, was shot and afterward dismembered, while another, George Slowly, was shot.

There are fifteen hundred Indians on the reservation.

NO CHEAPER COTTON.

Cotton Manufacturers Hold Semi-Annual Meeting at Portsmouth, N. H.

Portsmouth, N. H.—Concerted action to remedy, if possible, the existing inactivity in the cotton industry was taken by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers which held its semi-annual meeting here.

President Hines addressed the delegates on the general conditions of the cotton industry. He said, in part:

"The cotton manufacturing industry has been in troublous times since we met in April last. High prices for raw material and high rates of wages have been the situation on the one hand, and low prices for our manufactured products on the other. Curtailment and shut-down have resulted and the condition of the whole trade has been very unsatisfactory and disturbing. It is very evident that the prices for our products must advance, and the buyers will have to pay more for them. While the cotton crop is still uncertain, and any one would be rash to predict, yet materially cheaper cotton seems unlikely."

Mr. Hobbs favored the proposition to establish bonded warehouses in cotton-raising districts and, perhaps, also, at cotton manufacturing centers, for the storage of the cotton crop.

OUTLOOK ENCOURAGING.

Southeastern States Will Have Largest Corn Crop on Record.

Washington—President Finley of the Southern Railway company who has been looking into business conditions in the southeastern states, said:

"On the whole the conditions are encouraging. The present outlook is particularly good. The cotton crop is later than usual and is, therefore, more subject to future weather conditions than is usual at this time of the year. However, the condition report of the United States agricultural department, issued on the 24 instant, showed a better average condition of the growing cotton crop in the states south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers and east of the Mississippi than on the corresponding date last year and the area planted was reported in June as 140,000 acres greater than last year."

"With ordinarily favorable weather conditions until the crop is harvested the southeastern states will have the largest corn crop on record for that section."

"Coal is moving in larger volume than last year and lumber is in more active demand."

Population of Cleveland.

Washington—The population of Cleveland, Ohio, is 560,563, an increase of 178,292, or 45.9 per cent., as compared with 381,768 in 1900.

The report of the Cleveland census as that city as one of the large centers of the population of the country. The city will rank among the first ten cities of the country.

Red Men Name Cleveland.

Tolado, Ohio—Cleveland was chosen by the Improved Order of Red Men for the 1911 convention.

Princeton's President for Governor.

Trenton, N. J.—The New Jersey Democratic convention nominated Dr. Woodward Wilson, president of Princeton university, for the office of governor of the state. Dr. Wilson's nomination was brought about largely through the influence of former United States Senator James Smith, Jr., who is the undisputed Democratic leader of the state, who seconded his nomination, and Robert Davis, leader of the Hudson Democracy, who acted in harmony with Senator Smith.

Glidden Aeroplane Tours.

Boston—Aeroplane tours, to be conducted on similar plans as those governing automobile tours, are embraced in a proposition announced by Charles Glidden, originator of the Glidden tours for automobiles.

Mr. Glidden has offered a valuable trophy to the National Council of Affiliated Aero clubs to be competed for annually under such rules as the national council may prescribe. It is planned that the initial air tournament shall be started from Boston in 1911.

TENNESSEE POLITICS.

Tennessee Insurgents Nominate Hooper.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Independent Democrats of Tennessee endorsed the candidacy of Capt. Ben W. Hooper, Republican nominee for governor, and further cut loose from the regular wing by referring the latter's harmony resolution to the new independent state executive committee without discussion.

H. A. Enlo was nominated unanimously for railroad commissioner by a rising vote.

The platform of the convention hall was filled with Confederate veterans, who, 300 strong, marched through the downtown streets to the hall, cheering for the Republican candidate for governor, Captain Hooper. The veterans' demonstration for a Republican gubernatorial candidate was said to be unprecedented in Tennessee politics.

This was organized a formidable-looking triumvirate to campaign for a Republican governor, the triumvirate consisting of Republicans, Independent Democrats and State-wide Prohibitionists. The Independents and Prohibitionists are so closely allied as to largely overlap in their membership.

The possible break in the solid South, made in the convention, extends only to one office, the governorship. There is a "gentlemen's agreement" between the Independents and the Republicans that neither party will invade the others' "safe" legislative territory, and this Independent ally assures a Democratic legislature.

The last Republican governor in Tennessee was Alvin Rawkins, in 1881-82.

CALEB POWERS ELECTED.

Man Who Spent Eight Years in Jail Elected to Congress.

London, Ky.—By a decisive majority of over 7,000 votes, Caleb Powers defeated Congressman Don C. Edwards for the Republican nomination for representative from the Eleventh Congressional district of Kentucky in a primary election.

Congressman Edwards is serving his third term. Powers, who defeated him for nomination, made his race upon an appeal to the voters of the district to give him the nomination as a "vindication" of his alleged complicity in the assassination of Democratic Governor William Goebel in 1900.

Powers, who was secretary of state at the time of the assassination, was confined in jail during eight years, his first three trials resulting in convictions and the fourth in a disagreement.

Last year Governor Wilson swept the court records clear of all of the cases remaining untried in connection with the Goebel murder by granting pardons to Powers and several others.

The district has a normal Republican majority of upward of 20,000.

Aged Woman Enters University.

Columbus, Ohio—Mrs. A. D. Winship, aged eight years, and a former resident of Racine, Wis., but now of Columbus, registered as a student in Ohio State university. Mrs. Winship will take an optional course and says that she is going to college simply because she likes to acquire all the knowledge that she can. She has recently returned from Michigan, where she has been attending a summer school.

Spokane, Wash.—I don't care what anybody says about me so long as I am conscious of doing my duty, not only as a private citizen, but as a public officer. The man who pursues the course that seems to him to meet the obligation of his place in life has, it seems to me, no need to fear about the future."

No Revolution, Says Roosevelt.

Oyster Bay, N. Y.—Theodore Roosevelt said that he is not talking revolution in declaring his new political creed. In a staunch defense of his doctrine of the "new nationalism" he declared he was merely urging the application of old moralities to modern conditions. At the same time he replied with spirit to those who have been opposing him and hotly denounced newspapers which he said attacked honest public men. Colonel Roosevelt's address was delivered at Riverhead, L. I.

Over 100,000 Cholera Victims.

St. Petersburg—The cholera epidemic, which originated in southern Russia, has claimed already upward of 100,000 victims, is stretching its way across Asiatic Russia and was officially declared to be in the province of Amur, in southeast Siberia.

The reports now in possession of the sanitary bureau show a total for the season of 182,327 cases with 82,613 deaths. These include the early returns for the week ending September 19 and the revised figures for the preceding week.

Mexico's Independence Centennial.

Mexico City—Viva Mexico, viva independence, and the historic cry of "Grito," that Miguel Hidalgo first uttered one hundred years ago, was repeated by President Diaz, as he rang the liberty bell of Mexico, standing on a balcony of the palace.

The cry was taken up by an immense crowd that packed the plaza in front of the palace, and extended in the streets in all directions for several blocks. The event was witnessed by people representing half a hundred nationalities.

THROUGH NIAGARA RAPIDS IN SMALL MOTOR BOAT

Capt. Larsen Makes Trip Through Whirlpool Rapids.

40,000 PEOPLE SAW THE TRIP

Water Made Plaything of Man and His Boat. At One Point Boat Shot 20 Feet Out of the Water.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Capt. Klaus Larsen, in his little motor boat the Ferro, made a successful trip from the foot of the cataract through the whirlpool rapids to within a mile of Leiston, a distance of 4 1/2 miles. He started from the Maid of the Mist dock at 4:45 and ran on a rock near the American shore at 5:30.

Despite the battering of the whirlpool rapids, Larsen went through safely, but his boat was leaking badly at the finish and through the trip. The Ferro swung under the cantilever bridge, the engine running at top speed, and was caught in the swift drift, where the river begins its rush to the whirlpool rapids. Larsen held to the middle of the channel and in less than three minutes had made the great pool. In the trip through the rapids, the little boat was lost to sight most of the time, but at Great Wave it was shot 20 feet out of the water. The boat landed right, and continued to the pool.

Larsen kept to the outer edge of the pool and passed out and down without accident. Just as he left the pool, the engine stopped working, and Larsen was at the mercy of the waters hardly less violent than those above. The little boat swung around stern first, and then turned completely over, Larsen coming up badly battered.

From then on Larsen was the plaything of the mighty river, unable to hold the course, the boat swinging from one side to the other. After getting through the Devil's Hole, the Ferro swung towards the rock on the American side of the river, rolled over one boulder and went fast between two others.

There Larsen stayed for five minutes, forty feet from shore, working desperately to release the craft. Getting free he was hit by a comb and sent careening toward the middle. At the bend, with the Lewiston bridge in sight, the boat drifted toward the American side again and was then caught in the shore eddy. The Ferro ground a second time, and was sent shore to shore to be caught by Roy Rockwell of this city, who waded into the water and caught a rope thrown by Larsen.

Except the Old Maid of the Mist sent through in 1864 to meet the Ferro, Larsen is the only engine-propelled craft to have gone through the rapids.

Peter Nissen, Chicago, 1900, and C. A. Percy, 1887 and 1901, went safely through the rapids in barrels. No one else has ever passed through the rapids and lived.

COTTON CONDITION.

Top Cotton Crop Depends Upon a Late Frost.

Memphis, Tenn.—The following summary of cotton crop conditions is published by the Commercial Appeal:

The cotton crop is coming to maturity in an irregular manner. In all parts of the south save the most southern cotton-growing sections there are fields which are thrifty and growing and need a late frost to permit the maturity of a full yield. In other sections also there are fields which have apparently come to full growth and will make no more cotton. In such cases as these the boll is opening rapidly. It appears that on the whole the past two weeks have brought the crop toward maturity more rapidly than the farmers had anticipated.

In general a larger yield than last year is indicated. In all states save Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina, in the two latter a late frost would add considerably to the yield.

"Farmers are generally marketing cotton freely."

Chicago's Population.

Washington—The population of Chicago is 2,185,283, an increase of 486,708, or 28.7 per cent., as compared with 1,598,575 in 1900.

This announcement leaves Chicago ranking in population as the second city of the United States and the fourth of the world.

Chicago has almost doubled its population since 1890, when the figures were 1,099,850. Its greatest growth during that period was between 1890 and 1900, when there was an increase of 544,000.

National Bank Warned.

Washington—During the next few weeks the few national banks in the United States which are rated "weak" will have their last chance to strengthen themselves or get out of business. Acting on the principle that it is better to liquidate a weak bank, pay off the depositors and save some of the investment for the shareholders, Comptroller Murray will use all his authority to compel sound banking in the strong institutions and force the weak ones to strengthen or retire.

339,075 People in New Orleans.

Washington—The population of New Orleans is 339,075, an increase of 51,971, or 18.1 per cent., as compared with 287,104 in 1900. The Crescent City loses its position of twelfth in the list of the country's biggest cities and now occupies fifteenth position. Detroit, with a 63 per cent. increase; Milwaukee with 41 per cent., and Newark, N. J., with 31 per cent., all have jumped ahead of New Orleans in number of inhabitants, and now occupy twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth positions, respectively.

Dr. Lundy Harris a Suicide.

Cartersville, Ga.—Dr. Lundy H. Harris of Nashville, Tenn., former assistant secretary of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and one of the most brilliant preachers in the South, died at the residence of Clarence Anthony at Pinlog, 16 miles from this city. His death was the result of morphine poisoning, and in a letter directed to Mr. Clarence Anthony he declared that he had taken the poison with the intention of ending his life. He had been in ill health.

ENGLISH BANKERS' PLAN.

American Proposal for Handling Cotton Bills of Lading Rejected.

New York—American bankers decided here that they would assent to the plan for guaranteeing bills of lading proposed by British bankers, and instead they asserted their independence, denounced the British proposal as unsound finance and insisted on their own plan of a "validated certificate."

London, England—At a conference of European bankers interested in the cotton trade, it was decided that they were unable to accept the validation plan submitted by the American Bankers' Association.

The decision was reached after a prolonged discussion by representative bankers of England and the continent.

The session of the bankers embodying this decision expressed regret at being unable to regard the validation plan as the one to be adopted by the committee in July. This resolution of July was the original ultimatum of the English bankers to the American bankers, declining to accept drafts against bills of lading unless they were guaranteed.

The conference is still prepared, however, through its committee, to meet a deputation from the American Bankers' Association in London.

New Orleans—Unfavorable action on the part of European bankers in London regarding the validation plan for American cotton bills of lading was declared by Southern cotton men to be very discouraging. The validation voluntarily agreed upon by the railroad trust, the cotton belt, the cottoning company of the European bankers in refusing to honor American cotton bills of lading until guaranteed by American banks, was the mainstay of the American bankers sent to attend the London conference.

Unless some other plan can be agreed upon, say Southern bankers, the action would have the effect of throwing a large part of the cotton on a cash basis.

Savannah—Savannah cotton men and bankers are disappointed over the refusal of London bankers to impose more lenient restrictions upon the use of cotton bills of lading with drafts attached. The general opinion here seems to be that the decision will cause great congestion in a financial way in this part of the country and interfere very seriously with the movement of the crop. Since the law eliminates national banks from the English plan, it is suggested that the former be authorized to issue back state banks in the guaranteeing of cotton bills of lading.

Governor on Trial for Libel.

Des Moines, Iowa—Charged with defaming John A. Swaine, the former chairman of the state board of control, Gov. B. P. Carroll was placed on trial. The indictment charges that the governor authorized the publication of a statement in the Des Moines paper reflecting seriously on the character of Mr. Swaine. On other charges, the statement declared Mr. Swaine had been sexually familiar with girls at the Mitchellville Reform school.

The defense of Governor Carroll was, he understood, that he was privileged in publishing the communication containing the alleged libel. It is also understood that the governor will make no use of technicalities to prevent the introduction of evidence, but will throw the case wide open.

Eight Months Sentence for Heike.

New York City—Charles R. Heike, a former secretary and treasurer of the American Sugar Refining company, who has been called "the highest up" in the sugar trust, was sentenced by Judge Martin in the United States circuit court to serve eight months in the New York penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, and to pay the cost of \$5,000, on conviction of conspiring to defraud the United States government by the underweighting of sugar. Heike will appeal the case.

Baseball-Playing Preacher Fired.

Louisville, Ky.—Because he played baseball and indulged in other athletic sports which were distasteful to the members of his congregation, Rev. Arthur Brooks, pastor of the Methodist church at Crestwood, was voted unfit to have charge of the parish by a majority of his flock and he announced to his congregation that he was addressing them for the last time. The only thing against the preacher was that he was a member of the Crestwood baseball team and a first class player.

To Probe Milk Cost.

Washington—It is believed that the investigation in progress by the Department of Justice in the case of the partnership of the District of Columbia into conditions under which the price of milk is regulated in Washington, marks the opening of a national probe of a simultaneous increase in the cost of that staple in nearly every large city in the league. The Department of Justice, besides having a special agent at work in the District of Columbia, is gathering information regarding conditions in other cities.

Will Reorganize Southeastern League.

Aniston, Ala.—Plans are now under foot for the reorganization of the Southeastern Baseball Association, it is said, and the members of the Aniston Baseball Association are considering the matter of applying for a franchise in the league. It is said that one of the towns in the league last year will likely not be with it next season, on account of the inability to make expenses, and Rome, Gadsden and Knoxville are looking to this city to fill the gap. Anistonians have the proposition under consideration.

BLUE AND GRAY VETERANS MEET LIKE BROTHERS

Remarkable Scene at the G. A. R. Annual Encampment.

VAN SANT LAUDS SOUTH'S SOLDIERS

General Sickels, Commander Van Sant and General Hilary A. Herbert Want Joint Reunion of the Blue and Gray.

Atlantic City, N. J.—The hotels, the piers and board walks were crowded with old soldiers and their families who came to attend the G. A. R. encampment.

Commander Van Sant and Hilary A. Herbert of Alabama, former Secretary of the Navy and a general in the Confederate army, were the principal speakers at a large gathering of veterans being held together for September, after a short address by the commander-in-chief, General Herbert eulogized the members of the grand army and their commander. He told how the wearers of the blue and the wearers of the gray were being welded together for the cause of the Union, and he urged a joint reunion of the Blue and Gray veterans.

Commander-in-Chief Van Sant and Gen. Daniel E. Sickels both declared the "veterans avas as one man, and the former will bring it up before the G. A. R. members later. It is believed by many soldiers that this demonstration of friendly feeling will kill the agitation against the place of the statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee in Statuary Hall at Washington.

A remarkable scene occurred with the entrance of General Sickels into the auditorium. As he swung down the aisle with a pinned-up trouser leg, giving mute evidence of his heroism, the veterans arose as one man, and four of his command lifted him, chair and all, and placed him on the platform. While the commander-in-chief's band played "Dixie" and the crowd cheered.

As General Sickels grasped the folds of a huge silk flag with Commander Van Sant, General Herbert stepped up and, laying one hand upon the shoulder of the grizzled veteran, the other on the flag, said:

"If I had been told when I was in Antietam that in the years to come I would stand side by side with Federal soldiers and grasp the Stars and Stripes with them, I would have been insulted. But I love that old flag now."

Commander Van Sant paid a tribute to the Southern veterans, saying that he was glad to meet them on friendly terms, and that he had no desire to meet them again in war. He declared he was proud of the fact that no American army ever surrendered to anything but another American army, and repeated that there was no longer a North and South, but that we were all one great American people.

Perhaps the largest host from a distance to attend the encampment is the St. Charles, Fla. veterans, who came with their own band. The commander is G. D. Degraw.

ABBEVILLE TRAGEDY.

Drink-Crazed Man Kills One Woman, and Shoots Another.

Abbeville, Ga.—Mrs. F. H. Williams is dead; her sister, Mrs. Eugene Rotts, is in the hospital, and the victim of B. E. Maness, who fired upon the women and, after shooting them down, turned the weapon upon himself, inflicting a wound from which he now lies dying.

Maness, it is said, was madly in love with Mrs. Royal, who did not return his love. While drinking he went to her home. She was sick in bed. He began to abuse her for not accepting his attentions. Mrs. Williams, who lives near to Mrs. Royal, was called to the assistance of her sister. When Maness saw Mrs. Williams come in, he fired three shots at her, one taking effect in the head, killing her instantly. He then turned and shot Mrs. Royal, inflicting a serious, but not fatal wound.

Maness evidently thought he had killed Mrs. Royal, as he then marched out into the hall and shot himself in the head.

Yellow Fever Signs.

Beaumont, Texas.—That a sailor removed from aboard the steamer Byland, which arrived at Sabine, Texas, from Tampico, Mexico, has shown the symptoms of yellow fever, is declared by State Health Officer Brumby, who returned to Beaumont after conducting an investigation at Sabine. Five days must elapse, Doctor Brumby explained, before a definite diagnosis would be possible, and in the meantime the vessel is being held in quarantine. No other illness is aboard the Byland.

COUNTRY ALL RIGHT

A STRIKINGLY STRONG ARTICLE BY COL. HARVEY.

THE WRITER SEES NO CLOUD

"A Plea for the Conservation of Common Sense" That is Meeting With Cordial Approval.

A strikingly strong article by Colonel George Harvey in the North American Review for September, is written in a view of such hopefulness for the American future that it has attracted wide attention. The article is entitled, "A Plea for the Conservation of Common Sense" and it is meeting with the cordial approval of business men of all shades of political opinion throughout the entire country. In part Colonel Harvey says:

"Unquestionably a spirit of unrest dominates the land. But, if it be true that fundamentally the condition of the country is sound, must we necessarily succumb to despondency, abandon effort looking to retrieval and cringe like crabs before clouds that only threaten? Rather ought we not to analyze conditions, search for causes, find the root of the distress, which even now exists only in men's minds, and then, after the American fashion, apply such remedies as seem most likely to produce beneficial results?"

Capital and Labor Not Antagonistic.

"The Link that connects labor with capital is not broken but we may not deny that it is less cohesive than it should be or than conditions warrant. Financially, the country is stronger than ever before in its history. Recovery from a panic as severe as that of three years ago was never before so prompt and comparatively complete. The masses are practically free from debt. Money is held by the banks in abundance and rates are low."

"Why, then, does capital pause upon the threshold of investment? The answer, we believe, to be plain. It awaits adjustment of the relations of government to business. The sole problem consists of determining how government can maintain an even balance between aggregations of interests, on the one hand, and the whole people, on the other, protecting the latter against extortion and saving the former from mad assaults."

"The solution is not easy to find for the simple reason that the situation is without precedent. But is not progress being made along sane and cautious lines?"

Conserve Common Sense.

"Is not the present, as we have seen, exceptionally secure? What, then, of our schools? For the future! Patriotism is the basis of our institutions. And patriotism in the minds of our youth is no longer linked solely with fireworks and deeds of daring. It is taught in our schools. A new course has been added—a course in loyalty. Methodically, our children learn how to vote, how to conduct primaries, conventions and elections, how to discriminate between qualifications of candidates and, finally, how to govern as well as serve. They are taught to despise bribery and all forms of corruption and fraud as treason. Their creed, which they are made to prepare for, is not complex. It is simple, but comprehensive, no less beautiful in diction than lofty in aspiration. These are the pledges which are given upon their memories:

"I am cowardly for a soldier to run away from battle, so it is cowardly for any citizen not to contribute his share to the well-being of his country. America is my own dear land; she nourishes me, and I will love her and do my duty to her, whose child, servant and civil soldier I am."

"As the health and happiness of my body depend upon each muscle and nerve and drop of blood doing its work of preparation for the health and happiness of my country depend upon each citizen doing his work in his place."

"These young citizens are our hostages to fortune. Can we not safely assume that the principles animating their lives augur well for the permanency of the Republic? When before have the foundation stones of continuance been laid with such care and promise of durability?"

"The future, then, is bright. And the present? But one thing is needful. No present movement is more laudable than that which looks to the conservation of natural resources. Let us let us never forget that the greatest inherent resource of the American people is Common Sense. Let that be conserved and applied without cessation, and soon it will be found that all the ills of which we complain but know not of are only such as attend upon the growing pains of a great and blessed country."

An obstacle is not a discouragement. It may become one, but only with our own consent. So long as we refuse to be discouraged, we cannot be discouraged.—Maeterlinck.

I know of but few greater influences that will keep young people right with their friends than to ask them to bring their friends home.—Joseph Hocking.

The man worthy of being rich is he whom poverty could not debas, or fortune make proud.—Lafayette.

Immune.

"I never worry about my health any more."

"How lucky you are. Don't you ever feel ill?"

"Oh, yes, often; but I've had all the operations it is possible to undergo."

Of Course.

"They say a woman always reads a love story backward."

"I take no stock in that claim. If so, the managers would be giving plays for the last act first."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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The man worthy of being rich is he whom poverty could not debas, or fortune make proud.—Lafayette.

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"I take no stock in that claim. If so, the managers would be giving plays for the last act first."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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