VOL. III.

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Americans Are Forest Lovers Mill



F all the forest-loving races of Europe, none has sought the woods for the woods' sake, like unto the English-speaking people; nor has ever afforded the spectacle of an annual migration to the wilderness in such magnitude as do the Americans of to-day. They go with the eagerness of hounds loosed from the leash, and, buoyant with the spirit of adventure, accept adventure's strokes or rewards with the indifference or delight of a knight of La Mancha. Nor have the Americans stayed at the mere enjoyment of their adventure; they have embodied it in their literature.

They have been the first people to introduce into fiction the life, savage and civilized, of the forest, and to portray in classical accents the real life of the woods, the lakes, and the plains. Their first novelist of reputation, Cooper, laid his scenes in the forests of the upper Hudson, of the Susquehanna, and in the Oak Openings of Michigan; Irving descends the Big Horn in a bullboat, and follows the adventurers across the Great Plains and the Rocky Mountains, and through the desolation of Snake River to the Oregon; and Parkman, enlightened by his tribeship with the Ogalallas, has endued history with the spirit of the wilderness, and has drawn inspiration from its woods and streams,

The greatest and best of the Americans, their writers, poets, philosophers and statesmen, all have worshiped Great Pan in his groves. Bryant, Lowell, Emerson, Agassiz made annual pilgrimages to the woods; Webster composed a part of his Bunker Hill Monument oration on a trout stream; death overtook lovernor Russell on the banks of a salmon river; and the present President of the United States was called out of the Adirondacks to assume his office; while President Harrison, the moment his duties were done, turned his back on the White House and sought repose in a cabin on the Fulton Chain. These are a low only of the worthies of our land out of the great number who have hied to the woods for rest, recreation, observation and inspiration; who, indeed, have gone into the woods for the woods' sake. We can say of the American forest what Jacques du Bois said of the forest of Arden: Men of great worth resorted to this forest every day.

Imaginary Crimes

By Major Richard Sylvester, Superintendent of the Washington (D. C.) Police.

N every walk of life we meet with queer and at times sur-

prising experiences, but the police hear and see more that tends to question humanity than employes in any other line

It seems strange, but nevertheless it is true, that persons have dreams and hallucinations which are reported to the police as facts for investigation. Dreaming of robbers, they have awakened suddenly with all the excitement and alarm that would attach to a genuine case, fired revolvers at the

I know of a case where it was reported that a burglar knocked at the bedroom door before entering to carry off money and valuables. There was another instance of a prominent official of the Government who, while experiencing the wildest horrors in his sleep, jumped out of bed and fought the bedpost, imagining that he was attacked by burglars, and the exhaustion which followed his midnight defense was as great as if he had actually encountered maranders. This gentleman had seen service in the Mexican War and through Ours is not the creed of the weakling declaration of our independence, peace the Civil War, and had hand-to-hand encounters which, however, were attended with hardly more serious results than the imaginary conflict.

The greatest imposition is that which occurs a great many times a year when persons who cannot or do not want to pay their just debts report that they have been robbed of sums of money. They will prearrange to give color to the truth of their report, but are generally found out in the end.

A man has been known to have reported being held up by footpads in order to avoid paying out part of his income to his wife, and all kinds of losses have occurred to those who courted the sympathy of creditors about the first

The public should not believe everything they read and hear about burglaries and highway robberies, for many of the cases so reported, after investigation, are shown to be without foundation.

America's Great Future.

By President Roosevelt.

HE world has never seen more marvellous prosperity than that which we now enjoy, and this prosperity is not ephermeral. We shall have our ups and downs. The wave at times will recede, but the tide will go steadily higher, This country has never yet been called upon to meet a crisis in war or a crisis in peace to which it did not eventually prove equal, and decade by decade its power grows greater and the likelihood of its meeting successfully any crisis becomes even whole. Never before has material

We are optimists. We spurn the teachings of despair and distrust. We have an abiding faith in the growing strength, the growing future of the mighty young nation still in the flush of its youth and yet already with the suight of a giant which stands on a continent and grasps an ocean with either

Succeed? Of course we shall succeed. How can success fall to come to a race of masterful energy and resolute character, which has a continent for the hase of its domain, and which feels within its veins the thrill that comes to senerous souls when their strength stirs in them and they know that the future is theirs.

No great destiny ever yet came to a nation whose people were laggards or faint-hearted. No great destiny ever yet came to a people walking with their eyes on the ground and their faces shrouded in gloom. No great destiny ever more well-paid wage-workers in this yet came to a people who feared the future, who feared failure more than they hoped for success. With such as these we have no part.

We know there are dangers ahead, as we know there are evils to fight and overcome, but we feel to the full that pulse of the prosperity which we enjoy. Stout of heart we see across the dangers the great future that lies beyond. and we rejoice as a giant refreshed, as a strong man girt for the race; and we go down into the arena where the nations strive for mastery, our hearts lifted with the faith that to us and to our children and our children's children It shall be given to make this Republic the greatest of all the peoples of

Why Country Boys Succeed

By John Gilmer Speed.

COUNTRY boy's lack of opportunity is his best equipment for the serious struggles of life. This sounds paradoxical, but it is if we did not try to remedy the evils, true. It is just as true as the opposite proposition, that the but we shall succeed only if we progreatest hindrances a city boy has to contend with are the op- | ceed patiently, with practical common portunities which beset him when young and pursue him until sense as well as resolution, separating he begins the real business of life-a laisiness which each indi- the good from the bad and holding on vidual must carry on for himself. For the city boy everything to the former while endeavoring to

is made as easy as possible. Even pleasure becomes to him get rid of the latter. an old story before he is out of his teens. Brought up in the feverish rush of a place where great things are happening day by day, he sees the world with a cynic's eyes and despises the small things which, like the bricks in a sion I discussed at length the civil authorities together, it may be which the establishment of the service house, go to the upbuilding of characters and careers. He believes in using the question of the regulation of those arge markers in the same of life; for pennies and small units of little taste and scant regard.

The conditions surrounding the country boy are as different as possible. There is a deal of regular work that every country boy must do, and this regularity of employment, mostly out of doors, inculcates industrious habits, while it contributes to a physical development which in after years is just as valuable as any athletic training that can be had. He cannot run as fast, perhaps, as those trained by a system; he may not be able to jump so high or so far, or excel in any of the sports upon which we bestow so much time and | cnergy and excellence; but this is in from which we get so much of pleasure, but his development enables him to no wise inconsistent with power to buckle down to the hard work in which hours are consumed and from which act in combination for aims which can very little or no immediate pleasure is extracted. His strength may be something like that of the cart horse, but the cart horse is to be preferred where a long and steady pull is required. The thorough sed race horse has a fine flight of property; but this is in no wish of speed and canters with delightful lightness and grace along the part builds. of speed and canters with delightful lightness and grace along the park bridle inconsistent with the right of society haths, but the heavy work is the work most in demand, and for that we want be draft animals every time.

Enthusiasm is the spur to endeavor, and at the same time it is the savor of life. The country boy whose ambition has taken him to town comes filled with enthusiasms. Even the little things are novelties to him, and as he accomplishes this and that he feels that he is doing something not only interesting but valuable. His simple tastes have not been spoiled by a multiplicity of gratifications, and so he is glad of everything good that comes his way. At thirty, if he leads a clean life, he has more of the boy in him than his city cousin has left system of government the necessary it fifteen. He does what is before him because it is his duty, while the other is too apt cynically to question the value of doing anything and ask, "What is

Mr. Roosevelt Makes Recommendations to Congress

SAYS COUNTRY IS PROSPEROUS

He Touches Upon the Trusts, Tariff, Our Foreign Relations and Other Matters of Public Pol'cv.

tatives:

INTRODUCTION. To the Senate and House of Represen-

We still continue in a period of unthe conditions which made it possible, sparing the dishonest corporation, and by unwise legislation it would be easy enough to destroy it. There will tion, so placed, will surely wrest suc-

cess from fortune. As a people we have played a large part in the world, and we are bent decided that, for woe or for weal, our | secure reciprocity-should be met by place must be great among the nations. We may either fail greatly or succeed greatly; but we can not avoid the endeavor from which either great failure or great success must come. Even if we would, we can not play a small part. If we should try, all that would follow would be that we should play a large part ignobly and shame-

But our people, the sons of the men of the Civil War, the sons of the men who had iron in their blood, rejoice in the present and face the future high of heart and resolute of will. and the coward; ours is the gospel of hope and of triumphant endeavor. We 60 not shrink from the struggle before us. There are many problems for us to face at the outset of the twentieth century-grave problems abroad and still graver at home; but we know that we can solve them and solve them well, provided only that we bring to the solution the qualities of head and heart which were shown by the men who, in the days of Washington, founded this Covernment, and, in the days of Lincoln, preserved it. No country has ever occupied a higher plane of material well-being than ours at the present moment. This well-being is due to no sudden or accidental causes, but to the play of the economic forces in this country for over a century; to our laws, our sustained and continuous policies; above all, to the high individual average of our citizenship. Great fortunes have been won by those who have taken the lead in this phenomenal industrial development, and most of these fortunes have been won not by doing evil, but as an incident to action which has benefited the community as a well-being been so widely diffused among our people. Great fortunes have been accumulated, and yet in the aggregate these fortunes are small indeed when compared to the wealth of the people as a whole. The plain people are better off than they have ever been before. The insurance companies, which are practically mutual benefit societies-especially helpful to men of moderate means-represent accumulations of capital which are among the largest in this country. There are more deposits in the sav-ings banks, more owners of farms, country now than ever before in our history. Of course, when the conditions have favored the growth of so much that was good, they have also favored somewhat the growth of what was evil. It is eminently necessary that we should endeavor to cut out this evil, but let us keep a due sense of proportion; let us not in fixing our gaze upon the lesser evil forget the greater good. The evils are real and some of them are menacing, but they are the outgrowth, not of misery or decadence, but of prosperity-of the progress of our gigantic industrial development. This industrial development must not be checked, but side by side with it should go such progressive regulation as will diminish the evils. We should fail in our duty

TRUSTS. In my Message to the present Congress at its first sesbig corporations commonly doing an interstate business, often with some tendency to monopoly, which are popularly known as trusts. The experience of the past year has emphasized, in my opinion, the desirability of the steps I then proposed. A fundamental requisite of social efficiency is a high standard of individual to regulate the exercise of the artificial powers which it confers upon the owners of property, under the name of corporate franchises, in such a way as to prevent the misuse of these powers. Corporations, and especially combinations of corporations, should be managed under public regulation. Experience has shown that under our supervision can not be obtained by

on the contrary, these big aggrega-tions are an inevitable development which both labor and capital now find unless accomplished in ways that would work the utmost mischief to the entire body politice We can do nothing of good in the way of regulating and supervising these corporations until we fix clearly in our minds that we are not attacking the corporations, but endeavoring to do away with any evil in them. We are not hostile to them; we are merely determined that they shall be so handled as to subserve the public good. We draw the line against misconduct, not against wealth. The capitalist who, alone or in conjunction with the fellows, performs some great industrial feat by which he wins money is a welldoer, not a wrongdoer, provided only he works in proper and legitimate lines. We wish to favor such a man when he does well. We wish to supervise and bounded prosperity. This prosperity is control his actions only to prevent not the creature of law, but undoubt him from doing iil. Fublicity can do no edly the laws under which we work harm to the honest corporation; and have been instrumental in creating we need not be overtender about

One way in which the readjustment sought can be reached is by reciprociundoubtedly be periods of depression. ty treaties. It is greatly to be desired The wave will recede; but the tide that such treaties may be adopted. will advance. This Nation is seated They can be used to widen our maron a continent flanked by two great kets and to give a greater field for the oceans. It is composed of men the activities of our producers on the one descendants of picneers, or, in a hand, and on the other hand to secure sense, pioneers themselves; of men in practical shape the lowering of winnowed out from among the na- duties when they are no longer needtions of the Old World by the energy, ed for protection among our own peotoldness, and love or adventure found | ple, or when the minimum of damage in their own eager hearts. Such a na- done may be disregarded for the sake of the maximum of good accomplished. If it prove impossible to ratify the pending treatles, and if there seem to be no warrant for the enupon making our future even larger deavor to execute others, or to amend than the past. In particular, the events the pending treaties so that they can men. of the last four years have definitely be ratified, then the same end-to

direct legislation. In continuing his discussion of the trust question the President argues hat we should not in any way interfere with the legitimate co.nbination of capital which often results in cheapenthat such conditions as are hurtful to that such conditions as are nurtrul to merit system of making appointments the public should be throttled, even if in the Government service. It should an amendment to the constitution to | Columbia. It is much to be desired

meet the case. PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. On July 4 last, on the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the and amnesty were promulgated in the Philippine Islands, Some trouble has since from time to time threatened with the Mohammedan Moros, but with the late insurrectionary Filipinos the war has entirely ceased. Civil covernment has now been introluced. Not only does each Filipino njoy such rights to life, liberty, and he pursuit of happiness as he has never before known during the reorded history of the Islands, but the people taken as a whole now enjoy a neasure of self-government greater han that granted to any other Drientals by any foreign power and greater than that enjoyed by any other Orientals under their own govruments, save the Japanese alone. We have not gone too far in granting hese rights of liberty and self-governnent; but we have certainly gone to the limit that in the interests of the Philippine people themselves it was wise or just to go. To hurry matters, to go faster than we are now going, would entail calamity on the people of the islands. No policy ever entered into by the American people has vindicated itself in more signal manner than the policy of holding the Philippines. The triumph of our arms, above all the triumph of our laws and principles, has come sooner than we had any right to expect. Too much praise can not be given to the Army for what it has done in the Philippines both in warfare and from an administrative standpoint in preparing the way for civil government; and similar credit belongs to the civil authorities for the way in which they have planted the seeds of selfgovernment in the ground thus made ready for them. The courage, the unflinching endurance, the high soldierly efficiency, and the general kind-heartedness and humanity of our troops have been strikingly manifested. There now remain only some fifteen thousand troops in the islands. All told, over one hundred thousand have been sent there. Of course, there have been individual instances of wrongdoing among them. They warred under fearful difficulties of climate and surroundings; and under the strain of the terrible provocations which they continually received from their foes, occassional instances of cruel retaliation occurred. Every effort has been made to prevent such cruelties, and finally these efforts have been completely successful. Every effort has also been made to detest and punish the wrongdoers. After making all allowance for these misdeeds, it remains true that few indeed have been the instances in which war has

the amount of difficult, important, and beneficent work which has been done is well-nigh incalculable. praise should also be given those Filipinos, in the aggregate very numerous, who have accepted the new conditions and joined with our representatives to work with hearty good will for the well-fare of the islands.

been waged by a civilized power

against semicivilized or barbarous for-

Philippine Islands. On the other hand

The question of Alaska occupies a well written paragraph of the message in which are a number of good suggestions. LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The relations of labor and capital are discussed in the message in a lucid marner. It is a delicate question. Neither party should have its legiti-mate rights invaded. It is suggested that whatever legislation is needed to adjust any present or prospective differences should be in the interest of harmony between the parties without discriminating against either.

NEW CABINET OFFICER. It is earnestly hoped that a secretary of commerce may be created, State action, it must therefore be with a seat in the Cabinet, The rapid achieved by national action. Our aim | multiplication of questions affecting is not to do away with corporations; labor and capital, the growth and com-

of modern industrialism; and the ef- expression, the steady tendency tofect to destroy them would be futile ward the employment of capital in huge corporations, and the wonderful strides of this country toward leadership in the international business world justify an urgent demand for the creation of such a position. Substantially all the leading commercial bodies in this country have united in requesting its creation. It is desirable that some such measure as that which has already passed the Senate be enacted into law. The creation of such a department would in itself be an advance toward dealing with and exercising supervision over the whole subject of the great corporations doing an interstate business; and with this end in view, the Congress should endow the department with large powers, which could be increased as experience might show the need.

RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA. I hope soon to submit to the Senate a reciprocity treaty with Cuba. On May 20 last the United States kept its promise to the island by formally vacating Cuban son and turning Cuba over to those whom her own people had chosen as the first officials of the new Republic.

ISTHMIAN CANAL. On the subject of an isthmian canal the President commends the action of the past session of Congress, and makes further recommendation that the great work be undertaken as early as practicable.

Arbitration between the United States and the foreign powers is recommended where possible.

The army has been reduced to the minimum allowed by law. It is small for so large a nation. We can take pride in both our officers and enlisted

It is urged that the necessary appropriations be made for the continuance of the naval manoeuvres. that the necessary officers-Also. should be provided for the proper oversight of the enlisted men.

CIVIL SERVICE. Gratifying progress has been made He further argues during the year in the extension of the t should become necessary to adopt be extended by law to the District of that our consular system be established by law on a basis providing for appointment and promotion only in consequence of proved fitness. IRRIGATION.

The message suggests the reclamation of the arid lands by irrigation and also the protection of game.

PORTO RICO.

Of Porto Rico it is only necessary to say that the prosperity of the island and the wisdom with which it has been governed have been such as to make it serve as an example of all that is best in insular administration. In dealing with the Indians our aim should be to absorb them into the body politic. A large amount of educational work must be done among

Continuing the President argues that irrigated land should provide the former with a never failing source

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. The President recommends special care for the Smithsonian Institution, and commends its good work. DISTRICT OF COLOMBIA.

A number of recommendations follow concerning the proper government of the district. RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

The recommendation for the eaactment of laws for the protection of railway employes is concise and

THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT. The striking increase in the revenues of the Post-Office Department shows clearly the prosperity of our people and the increasing activity of the business of the country.

The receipts of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30 last amounted to \$121,848.047. 26, an increase of \$10,216,853.87 / over the preceding year, the largest increase known in the history of the postal service. The magnitude of this increase will best appear from the fact that the entire postal receipts for the year 1860 amounted to but \$8,518,...7,

Rural free-delivery service is no longer in the experimental stage; it has become a fixed policy. The results following its introduction have fully justified the Congress in the large appropriations made for its establishment and extension. The average yearly increase in post-office receipts the rural districts of the country is about two per cent. We are now able, by actual results, to show that where riral free-delivery service has been estublished to such an extent as to enable us to make comparisons the yearly increase has been upward of ten per

On November 1, 1902, 11,650 rural free-delivery routes had been established and were in operation, covering ces where there has been so little | anout one-third of the territory or the wrongdoing by the victors as in the United States available for rural freedelivery service. There are now awaiting the action of the Department petitions and applications for the establishment of 10.748 additional routes. Taking the work of the Army and This shows conclusively the want questioned whether anywhere else in has met and the need of further exmodern times the world has seen a tending it as rapidly as possible. It is better example of real constructive justified both by the financial results statesmanship than our people have and by the practical | benefits to our given in the Philippine Islands. High | rural population; it brings the men who live on the soil into close relations with the active business world; it keeps the farmer in daily touch with the markets; it is a potential educational force; it enhances the value of farm property, makes farm life far pleasanter and less isolated, and will do much to check the undestrable cur-

rent from country to city. It is to be hoped that the Congress will make liberal appropriations for the continuance of the service already established and for its further exten-

The President commends the action of the last Congress on the great improvement made in the White House. The message is urgent in encouraging scientific farming, and farmers given every advantage to improved methods of farming. CONCLUSION.

The reports of the several Executive Departments are submitted to the Con gress with this communication.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

White House,

PROMINENT FEOPLE.

Lord Tennyson has been appointed Governor-General of Australia for one United States Ambassador to Eng-

land Choate is going to Egypt for the opening of the Nile dam. Emperor William has invited Coquelin, the French actor, to be a member

of his next hunting party. Crown Prince Frederick of Saxony the other day broke his leg below the

knee while hunting near Salzberg. The Sultan of Turkey and the Queen of the Netherlands are said to be the only total sbstainers among European panies of the Great Lakes are again

Paderewski has decided to appear at the festival in Berlin next October, despite his declaration not to play again in that city.

sovereigns.

Sir Richard J. Cartweight, Minister of Prade and Commerce of the Domin-Privy Councillor. Prince Henry XV. of Pless, who re-

cently visited the United States, said he thought President Roosevelt was full of electric sparks. Professor Wood, of the Department

of Agriculture, has been spending some months in Western States studying the dietary conditions of men in lumber

Social lionizing since his return from South Africa seems to have brought out the latent geniality of Lord Kitchener. He is now described as not half the bear he used to be.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, Premier of Canada, will, it is said, shortly retire from public life, the step being urged by his physicians, who say that he can continue his public activities only at physical peril.

Among the multifarious duties assumed by Governor Taft in the Philippines is the voluntary duty of urging | glades of Florida. The work was very the development of Filipino music. One result has been a series of symphony concerts by the Rizal orchestra at Ma-

LOVELY WOMEN OF EUROPE.

of Beauty.

Every nation has its peculiar type of feminine beauty. The American with the exception of the conifers. woman, whom Americans think is the loveliest of them all, would play an inconspicuous part in a beauty show at Constantinople, in Algiers or in Vienza, where the facial features, dress, manners, customs and styles are vastly at variance with the Gibson girl or her coasins.

The Egyptian woman still clings to a blousy dress, patterned something on the order of the Chinese pantaloon. The march of civilization has had no effect upon the women of Egypt. But it costs more to dress one of its beauties for a year than it reguires to keep an American woman clothed for twice that period.

Chowra Maha Vajiravudh, Crown Prince of Siam, says the Americans are "easy to get acquainted with." The Prince also seems easy enough-except his name.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all throat and ling Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing. the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, Rev. EBWABD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, New York.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Odessa has been opened again for commerce, being free of the plague. Irish landlords and tenants are to confer on a proposition to sell the lands to the tenants.

A London theatre is planning to experiment with a machine for the taking of tickets.

Crematories for the destruction of the bodies of animals which have died of infectious diseases are to be erected

in Silesia. Rumors of a plan to consolidate the passenger and freight steamship com-

rife in marine circles. The new twelve-inch battery at Point Bonita, Cal., has been named Battery Mendell, in honor of the late

Colonel George H. Mendell. Germany has selected at the Exposition in St. Louis, Mo., for its site the ion of Canada, has been made a British | one that the board of lady managers

picked for the women's building. The army rifle competition held at Fort Sheridan shows that the scores made this year have never been ex-

ceeded except during 1802 and 1802. In the international wrestling match for the lightweight championship, George Kennedy, of Montreal, won from Max Wiley, of Rochester, N. Y.,

on a foul. Great Britain is about to spend \$5,-000,000 in the port of London, and even that great sum is only the first installment of \$35,000,000 for planned im-

It is announced in London that the construction of the Russian railroad from Erivan, a town of Russia, 115 miles from Tiflis, to the Persian fron-

tier, will be commenced at the beginning of 1903. A railroad corps has just completed

a survey for a line through the Everdifficult. The party had to traverse many miles of country that had never before been explored.

Big Moths.

a native of North America. It ranges Every Nation Has its Peculiar Type | the territory east of the Rocky Mountains and attacks almost every variety of shade, fruit and ornamental trees,

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Lumberton, N.º C.



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