

# THE ANSONIAN.

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## Editorial Comment

Mr. Cleveland.  
Editor Caldwell, always an ardent admirer of Grover Cleveland, paid the following beautiful tribute to him last week:

The public will not be surprised by the announcement of the death of Mr. Grover Cleveland. The event had been long anticipated and was deferred longer than many of his friends had expected. It is regrettable that in the order of nature such men cannot live forever but in that order this great man had reached the period when his death was logical and reaping on account of it were vain and foolish. Cicero's De Senectute says something like this: "The death of an old man is a natural event while that of a young man is as if a beam of destruction had swept over the land. Mr. Cleveland had reached the age when death follows naturally. In the maturity of his powers, his intellectual force unabated, he lays down the burden of life and goes to join the majority."

Circumstances forbid that tribute which the event suggests and a tribute of words would, after all, be supererogation. The work of this man will linger in his country's history. His record is a most extraordinary one. Few presidents have passed through such a period of storm and stress, and whatever else one may think of him none will deny that he met the crises in his career with superb courage, with a nerve which never faltered nor failed. Deserted, by his party, left friendless among pitiless enemies, he followed with serene the hard path of duty and left, unharmed and unattacked, at the end of his second term, the capitol to which he had been welcomed but a few years before by the glad acclaim of shouting thousands. Thank God that he lived to see his vindication! However

they may deny it all men now know in their hearts that Cleveland was right all the time and that though he sacrificed himself his unexampled nerve saved his country in his second term from what was perhaps the greatest disaster that ever threatened it. The ungrateful people, most of all his recreant South, must stand at his open grave today with conflicting emotions.

To this nothing need be added except that in November, 1866, Harvard University celebrated the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its founding and that President Cleveland attended the ceremonies; that on this occasion James Russell Lowell delivered a magnificent oration, concluding with this reference to the President: "His presence is a signal honor to us all, and to all I may say a personal gratification. We have no politics here, but the sons of Harvard all belong to the party which admires courage, strength of purpose and fidelity to duty."

"He has left the helm of State to be with us here, and so long as it is entrusted to his hands we are sure that, should the storm come, he will say with Seneca's pilot, 'O, Neptune! You may make me if you will; but whatever happens, I shall keep my rudder true.'"

The spirit of prophecy was upon the speaker. The storm came and the pilot kept his rudder true. God rest him!

The shaft at King's Mountain will be ready for unveiling in October. The monument will be made of North Carolina granite. It will be 115 feet in height and about 24 feet square at base.

### He Got What He Needed.

"Nine years ago it looked as if my time had come," says Mr. C. Farthing of Mill Creek, Ind. "I was so run down that life hung on a very slender thread. It was then my druggist recommended Electric Bitters. I bought a bottle and I got what I needed—strength. I had one foot in the grave, but Electric Bitters put it back on the turf again and I've been well ever since. Sold under guarantee at Parsons Drug Co. 50c."

## POSTOFFICE AND EXPRESS

money orders cost more than ours. They require twice as much red tape, the order is no better, and it requires a longer time to recover if it is lost than our BANK MONEY ORDERS.

Southern Savings Bank.

OFFICERS: John T. Patrick, Pres.; T. L. Candler, V. Pres.; W. M. Morton, Cashier; W. P. Ledbetter, Assistant Cashier.  
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## OUR SALE SUCCEEDING

People know staple goods when they see them and since we have cut the price, they are coming our way.

I am going to sell Men's and Boys' Suits, Plaid, Colored Lawns, Gingham, Calicos etc., heretofore carried by the Gray Grocery Co. I am just overstocked in these goods and must sell them. So, from

June 1st to July 1st

Prices will be greatly reduced and some bargains in real values will be the tune here. How are these.

### Ladies' Oxfords

\$1.50 kind at 1.10. 2.00 kind at 1.50. 3.00 kind at 2.50. In tan.

### Men's Oxfords

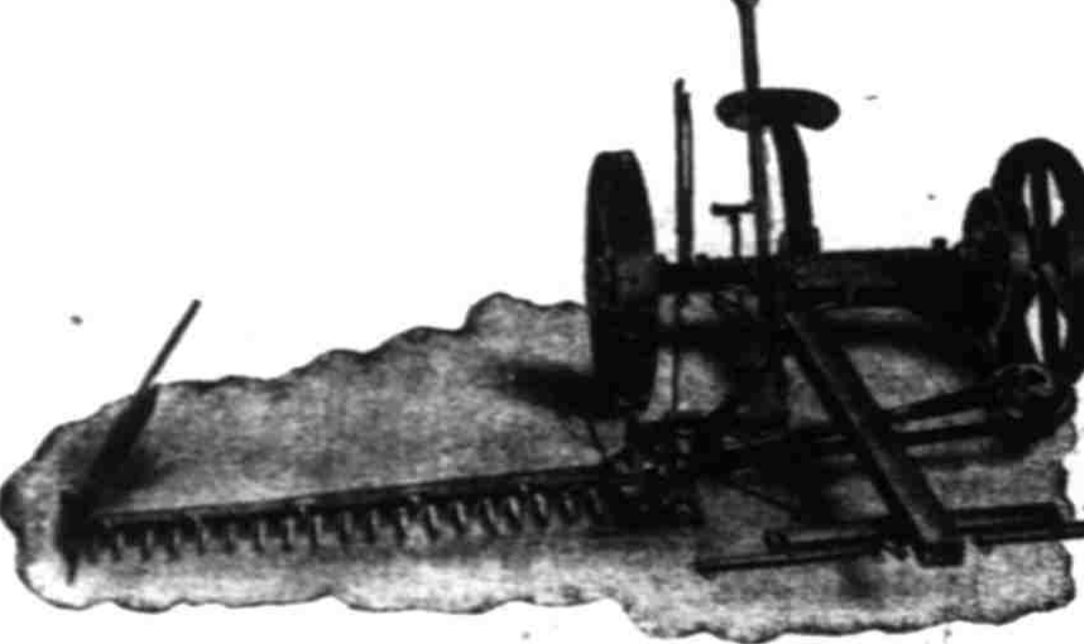
\$4.00 kind at 3.50. 3.50 kind at 3.00. 3.00 kind at 2.50.

Prices on all other shoes reduced from 25 to 50 per cent! Boys' Pants selling at from 20 cents to \$1.00. Men's Pants 1.10 on up. Men's Shirts, negligee, from 25 cents to \$1.00. Ladies and Gents Underwear greatly reduced.

## S. J. HAIRE

Successor to GRAY GROCERY CO.

## Have You Seen



## DAIN'S Vertical Lift Mower

The easiest managed and lightest running mower made. It is perfectly balanced and the frame, while light, combines strength with simplicity.

If you are going to buy a mower, you had better spend a few minutes examining the DAIN first. Can be seen at

B. G. COVINGTON'S

## GROVER CLEVELAND IS DEAD

Dies Suddenly of Heart Trouble—A Brief Summary of His Eventful Life.

Grover Cleveland, twice president of the United States and before his death, the only living ex-president, died at 8:40 o'clock Wednesday morning at his home in Princeton, N. J. He had lived there in private life for 12 years and though he had not enjoyed good health for two years, he was thought to be recovering somewhat his usual strength. The immediate cause of death was heart trouble, and though attended by the best physicians, they were able to give him no relief. He was conscious until about two hours before his death and passed away in perfect quiet. Just before he died he sought to say something but his words were inaudible.

Perhaps the death of no other citizen would have shocked the country more or caused more heart-felt sympathy. Flags at Washington city are at half-mast for thirty days and at nearly every capital in the United States official note was taken of this great man's death. Governor Glenn sent a special telegram expressing his sympathy to Mrs. Cleveland. A special proclamation was issued by President Roosevelt to the people of the United States. The President attended the funeral in company with many leaders of his party. Sincere friends and admirers, irrespective of political affiliations, expressed sympathy on hearing of the death.

Stephen Grover Cleveland was born in New Jersey, March 28, 1837, and was therefore 71 years of age at his death. In early youth he clerked in a country store and was later a teacher in the New Jersey institution for the blind. He was admitted to the bar in 1859 and was appointed assistant district attorney of Erie county in 1863. He was defeated for the office of district attorney in 1865 and was elected sheriff for the same county in 1870. He was mayor of Buffalo in 1881 and governor of New York in 1882. He was elected president of the United States in 1884 and defeated for the same office in 1888. He was married to Miss Francis Folsom in the White house in 1886 and was again elected president of the United States in 1892. He settled the Venezuela boundary dispute in 1895 and after leaving the White House in 1896, lived the life of a private citizen at his home in Princeton, New Jersey.

Something of his brilliant career is told in the following extracts from an article by Robertus Love:

"The most distinguished private citizen in the world," said a celebrated Republican ex-Senator, introducing Grover Cleveland at the St. Louis world fair in 1903. Nobody disputed the characterization. Mr. Cleveland had spent two full terms in the White House divided by an interim of private citizenship, and he had survived his retirement for years. He was not like an ordinary ex-President, who retires from one term or from two terms served consecutively. This man had suffered defeat after victory. This record is unique in our history. It added to that high distinction which inheres in any man who has held the greatest elective office in the gift of the world's nations. It made him indisputably the most distinguished private citizen in the world.

Early in life Mr. Cleveland discarded his first name, Stephen. Therefore he could not be called Steve by the people of the United States. But as the one great national character of his day he became respectfully and affectionately known as Grover. Everybody was interested in knowing what Grover was doing at his Princeton home. When Grover went fishing, everybody wanted to know how many he caught and if they were cats, suckers or flounders. When Grover went duck hunting, everybody wanted eagerly to learn how many he bagged. Counting, at any rate, from the time he first became President, Mr. Cleveland never evinced any of the personal magnetism qualities which are calculated to make people think of him by his first name, much less to "Teddyize" it. Mr. Cleveland was always a dignified person. More than that, he was essentially austere and pious. Of course he may have been quite otherwise when he went fishing. The statement refers to his public appearances. He gave the impression of being a mountainous mass of mind, moving slowly, but surely, toward its ultimate goal, and when he reached the goal he stayed there and went into camp. He did not get there by jumps or jerks, by

chase of silver bullion. Succeeding chapters in the monetary struggle are of such recent history that it is unnecessary to mention them. Perhaps the one act of President Cleveland which aroused the deepest indignation in some quarters and evoked the highest commendation in other quarters was the sending of Federal troops to Chicago during the great railroad strike of 1894 "to prevent obstruction of United States mails" against the protest of Governor Alldredge of Illinois, who held that his State forces were adequate to cope with the situation.

His vigorous assertion of the Monroe doctrine in the Venezuela boundary case, even to the extent of inviting war with Great Britain, swept away partisan prejudices for a time and made President Cleveland a national hero.

"A public office is a public trust," in seven words, is Mr. Cleveland's noblest literary creation. Time softens even political asperities. It is yet too early for unbiased history to be written around the Cleveland administrations, but one may venture the prediction that, when the scroll of history is made up on the list of the greater American Presidents will be the name of Grover Cleveland, "the most distinguished private citizen in the world" for many years towards the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century.

THE TWO CONVENTIONS  
Mr. Dooley's Opinion of the Way Both Great Parties Act.  
(Mr. Dooley in The American Magazine)

"Well, sir," said Mr. Dooley, "I'd like to go out to Denver. No, I didn't go to the recent Roosevelt gratification meeting in our beautiful city. I never wanted to go to a Republican convention anyhow."

"This no good."

"There's a sign on th' dure readin' 'This way to th' candy-date,' a Republican clergyman prays to a Republican Providence to keep us Dimmycrats out iv offices intinded fr th' use iv Republicans, th' platform is taken out iv th' can passed around among th' dilurgues, th' convention nominates a man that irvybody outside iv New York knew was going to be nymnated a year ago last Christmas, ivrybody sings 'Th' Star-Spangled Banner' an' th' other Republican ballads, an' th' goes to their peaceful an' onintherest' homes an' begins to pile up th' returns fr in Northern New York an' Western Pennsylvania that will cause th' Dimmycratic hosts in th' streets next iliction night to assault th' United States mail wagons. Ye say there were ructions at th' convention th' other day. I don't believe it. If there were they were conducted according to Roberts rules iv order."

"But 'tis different with us Dimmycrats. Nobody ever knows what we are goin' to do, an' we don't. We may fight on th' sidewalk an' embrace on th' platform, an' fight again on th' way home. No man can say what any ten Dimmycrats will do when they gather together fr th' good iv th' country in a hall."

"Yes, sir, I want to go out to Denver an' I wd go, too, if th' railroad firemen wd adopt this let-us-alone policy, an' not chuck lumps iv coal at a gentleman on th' blind baggage."

"Faith, I can see th' Dimmycrats now gatherin' fr'm far an' near. Bands are crashin' down th' street, good Dimmycratic bands, playin' out iv chune an' so that nobody can keep step with their music, if anybody wants to, which nobody does. Ye have to put ye'r name down days in advance to get a drink at th' bar. Th' lobbies iv th' hotels are full iv Tammany men, splendid fellows with stowepipe hats an' with acetyle lamps in their shirt fronts, an' they are tellin' how aisy ivrything is iv ye know how."

The acting Secretary of War, Robert L. Oliver, a few days ago made known President Roosevelt's plans for a standing army of 250,000 men to be divided into 8 corps. In hopes of being ready in two years or less for any emergency. Volunteers from each State to be trained in eight different training camps.

Pinosolve Carbolic acts like a poultice. Quick relief for bites and stings of insects, chapped skin, cuts, burns, sores, tan and sunburn. Martin Drug Co.

Gov. Ansel of South Carolina has decided to attend the campaign meetings and meet the attacks of his opponent, Senator Cole L. Bleasie. He spoke at Barnwell Friday and will attend as many of the remaining meetings as the duties of the office will permit. There is no general feeling that he will be beaten but newspapers and many of his other friends urged him to meet the attacks of Mr. Bleasie.

Sick Headache and Biliousness relieved at once with Rings Little Liver Pills. A rosy complexion and clear eyes result from their use. Do not gripe or sicken. Good for all the family. Martin Drug Co.

## STATE AND GENERAL NEWS

The handsome North Carolina building at the Jamestown Exposition was sold June 20 for \$5,000.

Zack Kington, aged 130 years, died at his home near Woodruff Wednesday. He was active up to a short time before his death.

John D. Rockefeller will write the story of his life. He will give to the world briefly his motives, early struggles and ideas of doing good.

While attempting to "hobo" an Atlantic Coast Line train a few days ago in Washington, a ten-year-old boy was injured and afterwards died.

Governor Glenn has completed his speech seconding the nomination of Mr. Bryan. He will be first among the seconders, of whom there will be several.

Wiley Osborne a well-known farmer living eight miles south of Greensboro, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a pocket knife. The cause is unknown.

On July 7, the sixteen big battleships, which steamed 14,000 miles from New York to California last winter, will start on their return journey by way of the Pacific Ocean and Suez Canal.

Representative J. S. Sherman, Republican vice-presidential candidate, who has been dangerously ill in Cleveland, Ohio, has been covering rapidly since Thursday, and it is thought that he will soon be out again.

A thorough investigation of the causes of tuberculosis will be undertaken at Fort Atkinson, Wis., by experts of the State College of Agriculture. Several cattle will be killed to test the ravages of the germ.

Jim Crump, a negro convict, attempted suicide at a convict camp near Salisbury last week. He made a six-inch incision in his throat with a razor, but Dr. Foust sewed up the wound and he seems to be out of danger.

The first bale of cotton of the season was shipped from Texas to New York. It first brought 54 cents per pound and was sold in New York for 35 cents. It will be shipped to Liverpool, where it will probably be sold within 10 days.

The trustees of the Baptist orphanage were in annual session last week at Thomasville. The reports this year show a larger number of children than ever cared for before. The Noah Richardson Library and the Infirmary are both nearing completion.

Clarence H. Poe, editor of the Progressive Farmer, has gone to Europe and expects to return about September 1st. While visiting England, Scotland, Belgium, France and Germany, he will make a special study of agricultural conditions and methods and, upon his return, write a series of articles on these subjects.

The United States Government will investigate into the causes of disasters in the American coal mines in hope that humanity might be more protected from present frightful deaths. Secretary of the Interior Garfield approved of the plans made, and by August 1st the Interior Department will have an experimental station in Pittsburg, Pa.

### The Next Legislature.

(Charity and Children.)

It behooves the people of North Carolina to be on their guard. Mr. Bailey pointed out last week the danger of electing a "wet" Legislature and the weakening, if not entirely destroying the force of our prohibition law. It would be a strange thing indeed if the fruits of our glorious victory were thus snatched from our grasp. We apprehend no such calamity, and yet there is, of course, a possibility of it. It will not do for us to get too "broad" and vote for "wet" candidates to nullify the registered will of the people. You may always know where a man is who does not openly commit himself to prohibition. He is as wet as a dog. A prohibitionist is not ashamed to own the cause. He stands four-square on this issue at least, however he may wobble on other matters. The primaries will settle this question. It will be too late to do anything after the nominations are made. It is easy enough to secure proper candidates if the people will only attend the primaries. Wake and Wilkes and Johnston will likely send men to represent their views; the dry counties must do the same. Liquor dies hard. It is all the time on the watch. The liquor henchmen are busy as bees night and day. But we have got them down and out at last, and it will be the easiest thing in the world to keep them out if we will exercise the least foresight and prudence. The law we have must be strengthened, not weakened. Its defects must be remedied, not multiplied. Whatever the failings of our next general assembly, it must be as sound as a dollar on the temperance question. It certainly will be if the moral forces send men who represent their views.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

Conducted By Special Editor.

### SUNDAY, JULY 5.

Lesson Text: "Israel Asks For a King"—I. Samuel 8:10-22. Read the entire chapter.  
Golden Text: "By me, kings and princes decree justice"—Prov. 8:15.

Time: About 1100-1095 B. C. Place: Ramah, a few miles northwest of Jerusalem.

### EXPOSITION

If we are to understand the period that closed the regime of the judges and inaugurated the kingdom, it will be necessary that we bear in mind that Samuel was the most important of the men after Moses. In his boyhood he had a reputation as a prophet, and as the years passed he was accepted as the Judge, or Ruler, of the people. It was exceedingly difficult to discharge this duty and as the country was not free, it could not be self-governing. The land was largely in subjection to the Philistines, who had troubled the country since the days of Samson.

Samuel had done great service for the people but it was imperfect because of the limitations which he found himself powerless to remove. His authority was not complete, it was largely personal and spiritual. In every city there were local judges, but Samuel was the final court of appeal in all complicated cases. He was supposed to be judge from "Dan to Beersheba" but as a matter of fact he was compelled to make only a narrow circuit of cities. His work as the head of the school of the prophets demanded much time and attention. With too much on his hands, like Moses, he neglected many important and essential things. He placed his sons in Beersheba as the local judges and their bad behavior brought him shame. They were greedy, dishonest and partial and the people had a real grievance when they came to him, and the elders of the land and they had the right to take the matter in hand. Samuel did not find fault with the complaint. His protest was against the proposed remedy. Remember that at the same time the elders were not altogether fair with Samuel. They asked for a king. They were really tired of Samuel. Samuel first prayed about it. He discovered that their request for a king is a deeper wrong against God, for the plan as proposed repudiates God's kingship over Israel. When he tells the people this, they only the more insistently cry "Give us a king!" Samuel tried to deter them by telling them what a king would demand. They wanted a king to lead them to battle and for such a king they would have to pay a heavy price.

This people, at this time, were a nation of tribes, loosely bound together, with no particular national feeling. They saw what other nations were doing and were envious. The Philistines, their enemies, had recently chosen a king, and this probably suggested the idea to the elders. The people refused to hear Samuel and still demanded a king. They would be free from the administration of Samuel's sons; and they would win back their independence if only they had a king to lead them.

Samuel continued to do all he could to change the purpose and demand of the elders. Prayer, protest, argument and prophecy were of no avail. Then he yielded, but before settling the matter he once more took the matter to God and there received the assurance that so far as he was concerned all would be well. The new condition brings up new questions for which there is no answer at this time. Who was the king to be, or in what manner he was to be chosen were matters for further consideration. Samuel sends the people home, while he considers these matters.

PRACTICAL.  
Samuel made one mistake. Many men do likewise. He attempted too much. All that he did was good. His influence for good continued in Israel. The prophecies of Samuel did not come during his lifetime, but they did come to pass. No change

should be made with simply a thought of immediate results. Imitation is sometimes a sin. Resistance and non-conformity are oftentimes a duty. These people desired to imitate their neighbors. How far were they justified in this? To relieve the situation does not necessarily mean to change it radically. The change may be worse than the present situation. Restlessness is by no means a sign that a change would be advisable. Israel was not content with its condition. "Dazzled by the tinsel of the courts of the heathen and tired of their own simple and inexpensive forms and maybe even ashamed of them, they began to long to be like their neighbors." Just so it is today. We long to be like other people. Beware, it may mean sin.

The Lord points each man to the path of duty and safety and urges man to pursue it. Some persistently refuse and God allows them to follow their own way and eat the fruit of their own doing. There is serious danger in having "your own way." The Jews, when clamoring for the death of Jesus cried, "His blood be on us and our children." They have borne that burning burden all the days!

"Like the Israelites, we are tempted to insist on our own wills and choices, when wisdom would make us say 'thy will be done.' All insisting on our own will is really tantamount to rejecting God. We can neither have two masters nor two confidences. The divine dealing with the faithless recreants is a specimen of what he often does for us. He lets us have our foolish desires and so find out our mistakes."—Maclaren.

An impious will was this. Contrary to God's will, God's will is our peace. It is also our wisdom, our prosperity and our happiness. We should always ask, What is God's will concerning me? When we ascertain this, the other things should get out of the way. The victory of salvation from sin was won by our Saviour as he said, "Not my will, but thine, be done." In the spirit of the Gethsemane prayer alone can we win victories over sin. There is no sin that does not cross the will of God and there is nothing harmonious with His will that is or can be sin.

ILLUSTRATIVE  
It is human to wish to be as others. To follow leaders. Therefore should the Christ-man or the Christ-woman be careful of the life. Others may be following you! More often is the world led by foot-prints than by guide-books.

Like Others.—Joe came home with his clothes, and even his little curls, all wringing wet.  
"Just knew the ice wasn't strong enough!" he grumbled.  
"Then why did you slide?" asked aunty.  
"Cause all the other boys did," said Joe; "so I had to, or they'd laugh."  
His aunt gave him dry clothes, and made him drink ginger tea. Then she told him a story.  
"When I was a little girl, Joe, my father had a great flock of sheep. They were queer things; where one went, all the rest followed. One day the big ram found a gap in the fence, and he thought it would be fun to see what was in the other field. So he jumped, without looking where he was going, and down he tumbled to the bottom of an old dry well, where father used to throw stones and rubbish. The next sheep never stopped to see what had become of him, but jumped right after, and the next, and the next, although father tried to drive them back, and Watch, the old sheep-dog, barked his very loudest. But they just kept on jumping and jumping, till the well was full. Then father had to pull them out as fast as he could; and the sheep at the bottom of the well were almost smothered to death."  
"My! What silly fellows!" exclaimed Joe.  
Then he looked up at his aunt and laughed.—Youth's Companion.

## OUR SAVINGS BANK

is not restricted in the scope of its patronage. It is broad enough to accommodate all, and

- HERE ARE ITS PATRONS:
- 1—The young folks with their small savings.
  - 2—The breadwinner striving to accumulate a fund to procure a home or a competency for old age.
  - 3—The well-to-do, for the convenience afforded and the income provided.
  - 4—Those with idle funds awaiting other investments.

## THE BANK OF WADESBORO