

May Closing and June Opening Bargains



40 inch India Linen 10c
 Fine India Linen 10c, 15c and 20c
 45 inch Silk Finish Batiste 20c, 25c and 35c
 Sheer Linen Lawn and Shirt Waist Linen 25c to 50c

We have gotten the habit of bargain giving and we just can't get away from it and we wouldn't if we could, for it is the practice of never giving the trade less and often a great deal more than full value for every dollar spent with us that has built our business to its present great proportions. We want to close our May and open our June business with a great rush of buyers and we have succeeded in getting many attractive values which should draw crowds of purchasers, Read list of specials below.

White Satin Striped Lawns 10c
 White Pique 10c
 Beautiful ranges of Colors in Silk Mulls 25c and 50c
 Great Bargains in Colored Batiste and Figured Organdies 10c
 A Great line of Val and Torchon Laces for trimming all kinds of white and colored wash goods, price 5c to 20c yd.

Skirts, Shirt Waists
 We call special attention to a line of Drummers Samples in Shirt Waist and White Wash Skirts at bargain prices
 Nicely Embroidered Waists, in Lawn, Batiste and Lingerie 50c to \$2.00

Elegantly Trimmed Jap Silk Waist 2.50 to \$4
 Beautiful Champagne Colored Lace Waist 2.50 to \$5.00
 Nice line Wash Skirts 1.25 to \$2.00
 We are now showing some exceptional values in Tailor Made Voile Skirts in the latest styles 5, 6.50, 7.50, 8.50 and \$10

May Closing and June Opening Specials.

36 inch unbleached Homespun 5c
 39 inch Unbleached Homespun 6 1-4c
 8c Staple Gingham 5c
 Good Quality Chambray 5c
 Yard wide Percale 6c
 Sheer Striped Lawn 5c
 Big Range Style Figured Batiste 5c
 40 inch White Lawn 10c
 All Silk Ribbons 10c
 Wide Guaranteed Taffeta Silk 89c
 White Embroidery Wash Belts 10c
 50 Dozen Ladies' Taped Bleached Vests 19c

May Closing and June Opening Sale.

What do You Want in Shoes

If it's Tan, if it's Patent, if it's Vici, if it's Canvas, if it's a Novelty Last, if it's a Conservative Toe, or a good old Common Sense Last, come to us, we have all of above for men, women and children and the quality of our Shoes is always as high or a little higher than the price.

Men's Pat., Tan, Vici and Valour 5.00, 4.00 3.50 3.00 and \$2.50

Women's Tan, Pat., and Vici 4.00, 3.50, 3.00, 2.50 and \$2.00

Children's Pat., Tan and Vici 50c to \$2.00

Many Cheaper Grades, too, if you want them.

Our Clothing and Men's Furnishing Business

has been great, but our stock is still very complete, you will find in this department all that's new and seasonable. In Tailor Made Suits we can fit anybody and our styles are the noblest. Price

\$25, \$20, \$18.50, \$16.50 and \$15
 A Grand Line Up-To-Date Suits 12.50 and \$10

See our great line Extra Pants 8.00, 7.00, 6.50 and \$5.00

Nobby Pants 1.98 to \$4.50

You can't have too many Shirts, see our Lyon Brand Shirts 1.50, 1.25 and \$1.00

The very newest blocks in Debies, Felt and Panama Hats 1.50 to \$5.00

Elegant line Men's Silk and Wash Ties 25c to 50c



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Give us your business and in return we will give you the best attention and full value for your money.

J. E. MINTER & BRO.

The Reliable Store.

Unanswerable Argument for Prohibition.

(Continued from page five.)
 individual, the other is a plea for license for the individual community, and both rest upon a denial of that great declaration of the Master that "No man liveth to himself." Neither does any city live to itself.

But in taking up this argument there is one matter which I would bring to the reader's attention that many voters seem to have overlooked. Perhaps you may even say: "Well, if Wilmington and Salisbury want whiskey, I am not going to interfere."

The important point you overlook is that it is not merely Salisbury and Wilmington to which you give the privilege of selling whiskey when you cast your ballot May 26th "For the Manufacture and Sale of Intoxicating Liquors."

A vote against prohibition then means to give the privilege of unlimited whiskey saloons not only to Salisbury and Wilmington, but to every little town incorporated in North Carolina. Once the "wets" get in the majority—your own market and court house town among them, and your own boy's life may not be the price of your folly here.

And seeing that a vote against prohibition means to give your town the privilege of whiskey selling, you may see the more clearly how completely the airy theory of "local self-government" falls down before the substantial fact that no whiskey town lives to itself. Salisbury and Wilmington do not; neither would your town should you vote to give it the privilege of selling liquor and it should decide to do it.

Your town ought to have "local self-government" in the matter of its tax rate, its school system, its municipal officers, its water supply, and all that, because these things do not affect the lives, property and morals of the surrounding country. This is not true of whiskey selling. Here we must apply the principle that a man's liberty ends where it becomes a curse to his neighbors.

You do not say, "The rotten apple in the barrel must have liberty to rot," forgetting that the rottenness of one imperils the soundness of five hundred. You do not say, "The smallpox victim has a right to personal liberty; I cannot restrain him," forgetting that the contagion of one is a menace to every other citizen. And if King George had held tracts of land in North Carolina counties and on North Carolina coasts in 1776, and had begun building forts thereon, would his cry for "personal liberty" and for "local self-govern-

ment" have availed aught—or would we have said that to allow the enemy to entrench himself within the borders of any State would be monumental and suicidal folly of which not even the thick-headed savage would be guilty?

And the moral of all this is plain. There is menace in nearby moral rotteness no less than in nearby physical rottenness, there is contagion in moral disease no less than in physical disease.

The influence of no whiskey towns ends with its corporate limits. It is not a local matter. No community has a right to prostitute the plea of local self-government in order to make itself a center of moral contagion nullifying the effect of temperance legislation in all the surrounding country.

The whiskey advocates appeal to us in the name of "liberty" and "local self-government." It is "liberty" for a mad dog, for a smallpox patient, for an outlaw—and in such cases the theory of liberty does not apply. It is "local self-government" for a pest-hole, for an enemy's fort, for a robber's stronghold—and in such cases the theory of local self-government does not apply.

IV.

BUT WILL PROHIBITION PROHIBIT?

"But will prohibition prohibit?" The best answer to that, as some one has said, is that drunkards and whiskey manufacturers fight it so bitterly. If it did not prohibit they would not oppose it.

Of course, it will not stop whiskey drinking utterly. Our laws against murder do not prevent all homicides; our laws against stealing do not prevent all thefts. The question is not, "Will it utterly stop drinking?" The question is, "Will it measurably decrease drinking?" And upon this point there can be no doubt. Only last week the editor of the leading paper in Knoxville, Tenn., spoke to me of the results of prohibition adopted by Knoxville a year ago. "Drinking," he said, "has been decreased 66 2-3 per cent. and the average number of arrests per week has gone down from 150 to 40." It is my belief that the abolition of the dispensary in Raleigh in spite of the jug trade has decreased drinking among the dispensary's former patrons from 40 to 60 per cent.

V.

AND NOW A WORD ABOUT THE TAX QUESTION.

Of course, we are having to increase our taxes somewhat, but who would weigh even the total amount of the increased taxes in one balance at the weight of one human soul in the other? When the great Horace Mann was agi-

tating Massachusetts for the establishment of a reformatory some one counted up the cost. "It would be worth that if it saved one boy," many declared. "Would it?" hesitatingly replied a listener. "Yes," replied the great educator, "yes—if it were your boy!"

Moreover, we cannot too strongly emphasize the fact that the temporary loss of a few dollars in whiskey taxes is as nothing compared to the enormous material gains through temperance in the way of increased earning power and property gains for the individual tax-payer. The folly of regarding poverty-breeder, North Carolina has known, is probably the drink habit, and a State might as well expect to enrich itself by licensing a Sherman's army to plunder its people for a certain small per cent. in loot tax as to expect to enrich itself through poverty-breeding whiskey taxes.

Seen from any large viewpoint I make bold to claim that the increase in taxes resulting from increased property values will more than make good the temporary loss in whiskey taxes.

In other words, the money you get from the drunkard in whiskey taxes—as your Judas' price of his ruin—is less than the money you would have had from him in property taxes if whiskey had been taken from him.

And one tax is the life and health of a people, the other is their shame and their undoing.

VI.

SAVING ONE GENERATION OF BOYS.

It should not be forgotten that the one great object, the goal, of temperance agitation is to grow one generation of young men free from the drink curse. We cannot save the men already addicted to drink, but we can, at least, generation after generation, save an increasingly large number of boys. And this is our hope.

State prohibition in North Carolina will help mightily to this end. With the bar-room or the dispensary, the old, old question, "Is the young man safe?" must always be answered in the negative. Even with the jug trade, bad as it is, the danger is far, far less. It is chiefly the older men with appetites already developed who will order from other States.

It cannot be denied that with the manufacture and sale of liquor forbid-

den in every part of North Carolina it will be immeasurably easier to grow a generation free from the blighting slavery to strong drink.

And if we can get one generation free from the habit, what race of grown men will walk open-eyed again into the shame and pollution from which we now vote to save them?

VII.

THE JUG TRADE IS BOOMED IF TEMPERANCE MEN STAND FIRM.

And the jug trade—it will not always be with us. Let the present agitation continue five years more and as surely as the sun rises the inter-State jug trade will be stripped of its power for evil. Was it not Mr. Dooley who said: "The constitution may not follow the flag, but the Supreme Court follows the illicit raftern?" At any rate, Supreme Court or no Supreme Court—even if we must have a Constitutional Amendment—the inter-State jug trade is doomed, if the prohibition States only stand firm and fight, letting no lust of golden taxes lure them into fatal compromise with their retreating and beaten enemy. It is time for our leaders to cry out with Moses of old: "Fear ye not, stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord."

VIII.

THE CITIZEN'S PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY TO GOD.

But even if prohibition did not prohibit—though it does—what matters that to you? You pass the law; the officers are charged with its enforcement. The call is to you to say whether the manufacture and sale of whiskey shall be forbidden in North Carolina; the sheriffs, the magistrates, the police and the judges will then be sworn to enforce our mandate. Was it not Daniel Webster who said: "The most tremendous thought I ever had is that of a man's personal responsibility to God?" And your personal responsibility, remember, is as to your vote on the law—simply this and nothing more. If you vote against liquor you are free from the reproach of the drunkard's shame, free from the rebuke of the drunkard's mother, free from the shame of a whiskey-sodden State. Your skirts are clean.

IX.

THE TREMENDOUS SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Prohibition will carry—there is no doubt about that. But, men and women of North Carolina, it must be carried by no half-hearted, no indecisive majority. The call of humanity, of patriotism, yea, of the God of Nations Himself, is for each man and every man

to go out into the highways and hedges and convert the erring and rouse the indifferent, and see to it that the majority on the 26th of May is so overwhelming that this hydra-monster will not again find legal covert in our State till time shall be no more. If slavery was an anachronism in the glow of nineteenth century civilization, no less is the drink evil in the fuller glow of twentieth century enlightenment. The time has come to bury it not merely for a few years or for one generation, but to trample it under foot overwhelmingly and for all time—just as we have done with monarchy and slavery and witchcraft.

And not only is an overwhelming majority necessary to secure this result in North Carolina, but we are fighting a battle here on which the contending armies in all parts of America are looking with keenest interest—for North Carolina, as I have said, is the first State in the present temperance revival to decide the prohibition question by popular vote. Let the majority May 26th be narrow and every saloon and den of vice in wide America will rejoice—and celebrate as they have been known to celebrate over elections in New York City—and even the arch-enemy of human souls himself may well take fresh courage.

The call to North Carolina, therefore, is to do well her part in the eyes of all the world. Napoleon with his legions encamped among the ruins of Egyptian glory, thrilled his men to new deeds of heroism by his famous appeal, "My soldiers, from yonder pyramids forty centuries look down upon you!"

It may well be that in the long years of God forty centuries of the future look to the men of North Carolina today and call them to do well their part even as forty centuries of the past looked down on the imperial armies of France.

And then that other great battle watchword, this time of British history: "England expects every man to do his duty!" Reverently may we not paraphrase this cry and say now in conclusion that in the present moral warfare in North Carolina—

"The God of Battles expects every man to do his duty."

Skirmish Practice.

The Trynham Guards are holding weekly skirmish drills and fire line practices for the annual encampment which will be held this year at Chickamauga. The next regular practice will take place tomorrow afternoon in Garlington's pasture. The public is invited to witness these maneuvers as they are of much interest.

SAD WEEK IN CLINTON.

Death of Mr. Perry and of Two Children of Prominent Citizens.

Clinton, May 26. The past week has been a sad one in Clinton. On Thursday morning Mr. J. J. Perry died and the funeral was held Friday morning at 10 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Jenkins conducted a funeral service at the home of the deceased and the Minister conducted the services at the grave in accordance with the wishes of their order. Mr. Perry was a native of Monroe, N. C., and moved here with his three sisters some years ago. He was very successful for a number of years as a commission merchant. Some months ago he had a severe attack of pneumonia, which was followed by a general collapse, and for some days it was known that his recovery was improbable. Mr. Perry was never married. The Misses Perry will continue to make Clinton their home.

On Thursday afternoon little Connie, the two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Bailey, died in the Columbia Hospital, where she had been carried for an operation. The little girl had an attack of measles followed by pneumonia. An abscess formed on the lung, from the effects of which she died. The funeral was held just after the arrival of the up train Friday, the Rev. Dr. Jacobs conducting the service. Dr. T. L. W. Bailey and Miss Lydia Blakely accompanied Mr. Bailey with the child to Columbia. When it was reported that she was sinking Mrs. W. J. Bailey and Mrs. C. M. Bailey went to Columbia, carrying the baby, Eloise, who had not entirely recovered from the after effects of measles.

On Saturday Robert Burleigh Vance, Jr., the two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Vance, died of cholera infantum. He was buried in the Presbyterian cemetery Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Besides these three deaths, all attended by peculiarly sad circumstances, there have been in several households cases of infantile illness. The infant of the Rev. Mr. Hodges has been quite ill. Mrs. W. M. Sumner was desperately ill for several days and her case is still considered critical. Mr. Walter Pitts has a severe case of fever and has not yet passed the crisis.

Miss Annie Graham Anderson has gotten much better but her father and mother, who were summoned to her from Alabama, have not yet left her.

Extra Fruit Jar Tops, porcelain lined and best quality of rubber at S. M. & E. H. Wilkes & Co.