

# The Mount Airy News.

VOL. XXX

MOUNT AIRY, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1909

NO. 13.

## Wilbur Wright's Startling Flight. New York Special.

An aeroplane flashed past the white dome of Grant's Tomb, today, then turning gracefully in mid-air over the waters of the Hudson, shot like a falcon back to Governor's Island, ten miles away.

Wilbur Wright, of Dayton, Ohio, thus placed his name in the rank with Hudson and Fulton today in one of the most spectacular feats in the history of aeronautics.

Over the masts of warships from whose decks hoarse cheers of the sailors were borne up to him in his elevated seat, he flew for twenty miles—ten miles up and ten miles back—remaining in the air for thirty-three minutes and thirty-three seconds and alighting at the aerodrome without mishap.

During the flight business was practically at a standstill in all that part of Manhattan from which a view of his remarkable performance was available. Harbor craft shrieked their applause, cheer after cheer swept up from the banks of the Hudson and the lower bay—for the Dayton aviator had "made good," crowning aviation program of the Hudson-Fulton celebration with a record.

The flight was made under conditions only moderately favorable. The wind was blowing about ten miles an hour, while an overcast sky added to the uncertainty of the weather. Amid the clatter of the machine's exhaust which sounded like musketry fire, Wright climbed to his seat in his airplane in a moment the machine was off.

With the planes tilted slightly to one side the man-bird slowly ascended into the air, rising to a height of barely twenty feet, while it swooped in a semi-circle toward the waters edge. Here the presence of many craft, all hysterically tooting their whistles, caused him to ascend further into the air before making for the mouth of the river.

Almost indistinguishable against the gray-banked clouds, the machine soared past old Castle William and soon entered the canon made by the giant sky scrapers of Manhattan Island and the Jersey hills.

Over the warships of four great powers he passed, his progress marked by cheers from the sailors of his own country and those of great Britain, Germany, France and Italy.

When the air vessel reached the British cruiser Argyll, anchored an eight of a mile above Grant's tomb, Wright described an easy and graceful curve and started on his return journey down the river. The wind conditions which had bothered him on the journey up were now more favorable and it was here that the speed possibilities of the machine were demonstrated.

While the ten miles up stream occupied nearly twenty minutes, the return flight was made in little more than thirteen minutes, or at a rate approximately of forty-two miles an hour.

Nearing the harbor entrance again, he was confronted with the same architectural conditions which caused him to vary his altitudes on the way up. Again he lowered himself and when he reached the open water of the bay he was flying barely sixty feet above the surface. Thence onward he gradually lessened his height. Past Governor's Island the machine sped, an eighth of a mile over the bay, then veering sharply around Wright headed swiftly for the landing place in which he settled with the ease of a bird amid the enthusiastic plaudits of soldiers and civilians.

## THE CASE OF A COONSKIN CAP.

How a Tragedy Years Ago Was Result of a Change in the Construction of Federal Statutes.  
Collier's Weekly.

A man entered into a contract with a railroad company to furnish wood and ties to the company, to be taken from timber lands in the Mississippi river bottom. In this bottom, perched upon stilts, he built a log cabin, and, with his wife and an old negro man who assisted him, lived there and worked for five long years. The railroad company was impecunious, and had paid him on account barely sufficient to buy meal and bacon for subsistence, when it went into the hands of a receiver. The woodman went in person to the Federal Court with his claim. He wore a coonskin cap. He was long past the meridian of life, and too poor to hire a lawyer. He told the Federal judge the company owed him over \$700, all his little fortune. The last item in his account was 11 months old when the railroad defaulted. According to the then decisions, the payment of such claims was restricted to those which had accrued within six months, and the judge decided against the man's claim. The woodman reached for his coonskin cap, and, almost tottering, left the court room. He was later found at his home hanging to the limb of a tree, dead. The coonskin cap was lying at the foot of the tree.

That Judge was United States Circuit Judge Henry Clay Caldwell, of the eastern district of Arkansas, appointed by Abraham Lincoln, himself of the coonskin cap tribe. Judge Caldwell is now living in honorable retirement after 40 years of continuous service on the Federal bench. The case of the man with the coonskin cap he never forgot. He found that much of the law was judge-made law; that here was just as much law and just as much reason and common sense, for saying that claims against railroad properties in the hands of receivers were valid if they accrued within six years, as there was for saying that they must have accrued within six months. He then and there decided to make some law himself. He made it a rule of his court that thereafter no railroad receiver would be appointed by him except upon the condition that all claims for labor, supplies and material necessary to keep the road in operation, and all claims for damages resulting from its operation, that were not barred by the statute of limitations, should have preference over mortgages. It was a new rule of law, but that was many years ago; and now, through legislation in some of the States, and by judicial decisions in others, that law and its manifest justice are marching on.

## Sultan Killed Pretender.

Paris, Oct. 2.—A dispatch to The Matin from Fex says that inquiries show that El Roghi, the pretender to the throne of Morocco, who was executed at Fex in the middle of September, was put to death by Sultan Mulai Hafid himself under circumstances of revolting cruelty.

According to the correspondent the monarch, assisted by his chamberlain, dragged the pretender into a cage of lions and then provoked the animals, which leaped upon the manacled captive, inflicting horrible wounds. Then, as El Roghi fell to the ground motionless, the lions left him alone despite the goadings of the Sultan, who thereupon pulled his still living victim outside the cage with hooks, emptied a can of lamp oil over him and set him on fire, feeding the flames with oil-soaked rags until nothing but the charred bones of the pretender remained.

## Evangelist Work of Dr. J. T. Smith. Biblical Recorder.

Dear Brother Moore:—We want the brotherhood to know something of the great evangelistic work Dr. J. Thos. Smith, of Westfield, N. C., has been doing recently.

He aided Pastor C. C. Arrington at Pine Grove in a meeting the last of July. Had about thirty professions and twenty additions. This church is situated about four miles from Dobson, N. C., in an anti-missionary section. The result of this meeting is the people are united and are building a new church and everybody in the community is taking a part in this building. The church they now have would not seat half the people who attended these meetings.

His next meeting was with the Oak Ridge church; he aided pastor J. A. Joyce. Result: Thirty professions and sixteen additions. This church was also greatly revived, as it was the first revival here in years and the greatest in the history of the church. It is located in Stokes County, in vicinity of the noted "Smithtown." Dr. Smith thinks this community is destined to become one of the best in Stokes County. He never had better attention anywhere.

The following week he aided Pastor J. A. Joyce again in a week's meeting at Beaver Island church, in Stokes County, and from the first this meeting was one of rare spiritual interest. Brother Smith preached the Gospel with such earnestness and power, accompanied by the Holy Spirit, that men and women repented of their sins and accepted Christ. Result: Twenty-five professions and twenty-three additions.

The next week he was with Rev. W. H. Wilson in a meeting at Cappella, Stokes County, in a new field, in a fine section of the county. Dr. Smith left before the meeting closed, but was expecting about twenty-five or thirty additions to the church. So much interest was manifested they will build a house of worship right away costing not less than one thousand dollars, and it is greatly needed. This meeting began in a school-house but congregations grew larger all the while until the house would not hold them and they had to resort to a grove that the throngs of people might hear the Gospel.

The next week he aided Rev. C. C. Hapmore in a meeting at Flat Rock church; had twenty-five professions and ten or more additions, and more to follow. Several more will join next month meeting. Great crowds came to hear Brother Smith preach, and although the church is large, hundreds were turned away for want of room.

All these churches have been revived and strengthened, and eternity alone will reveal the great good that was done. Wherever Dr. Smith goes he makes friends and the churches are always glad to have him back.

He has been here practicing medicine for the past ten years with much success. Two or three years ago he heard his Master's voice, "Go work in my vineyard;" and he has gone into the by-ways and hedges and the people hear him gladly, and we feel he is destined to become one of the greatest evangelists of the State.

## BAPTIST.

Mount Airy, N. C.

## Up Before The Bar.

N. H. Brown, an attorney, of Pittsfield, Vt., writes: "We have used Dr. King's New Life Pills for years and find them such a good family medicine we wouldn't be without them." For Chills, Constipation, Biliousness or Sick Headache they work wonders, 25c Ashcraft Drug Co.

## ABOUT THE REAL ESKIMOS.

Something of the Habits and Customs of the People Who Helped to Discover the North Pole.  
New York Press.

The Eskimos are the filthiest people in the world. They never wash, not even the face and hands. The smell of their fur clothing and secretions from the skin causes a stink about their persons and especially in their ingloos and tents, that is unbearable to tenderfeet.

Living in huts of stone or ice in winter, in sealskin tents in summer, Eskimos never marry in the sense we use the word, but mate like animals. Swapping of mates for indefinite time is common. Furs are used for the common family bed, and everybody from father to babe strips stark naked before retiring.

Eskimos are all children, contented, peaceable, honest and hospitable, without rules and without ambition for fame or power. They live almost entirely on raw animal food, and this explains the absence of a number of diseases which are common to civilization. Salt water contains iodine, and all sea animals as well as all who eat them uncooked absorb more or less of this pickle chemical substance.

Scurvy, so common and deadly among early Polar explorers, is totally unknown among Eskimos who eat raw meat. This idiosyncrasy of raw food also explains the absence of enlarged tonsils, glands and goiter. Their perfect splendid teeth and strong lower jaws mark them completely carnivorous. The exclusion of vegetable food has stunted their intestines and indigestion is unknown. One would suppose their pure flesh diet would cause biliousness etc., but the large percentage of oil in their food acts as a gentle laxative and protects against all harm. They eat with relish old rotten blubber that would stagger a buzzard.

Their skin, though covered with filth and vermin, is smooth as satin and totally free of disease or blemish. The very fact that these people fear and hate washing in water may account for their fine "Arctic" skin. Exposure of hair to midnight sun for three months of the year favors hair growth. Baldness is unknown, and even time seldom bleaches the hair to gray, and at 60 it is still real black. Their special senses are very keen and eyesight seems undiminished with age. Consumption is unknown, nor is there any skin or bone form of tuberculosis. But when brought to the United States they contract consumption in most virulent form. Of six brought to New York all contracted the disease in less than six months. One who returned to his Arctic home made a quick cure.

It is well known that the long Arctic winter, with its depressing effects on body and mind, often upsets the best balanced nervous system, even of the native. But this hysteria vanishes with the summer. Explorers have suffered the same way, and they have committed suicide. In summer Eskimos get so fullblooded that nose bleeding is very common.

All degenerate diseases that cause so much suffering and death in civilization are absent from the Eskimos. The pure sterile Arctic air contains no germs, but Eskimos invariably take a bad "ship cold" when they go aboard white man's ships.

More Eskimos are killed every year hunting the walrus than die of natural causes. These people have no doctors and none of the remedies that are common among civilized people are known.

## Regulations For Mount Airy City Schools.

For the uniform government of the schools, the Board of Trustees have adopted the following regulations, which are intended to promote the safety and best interests of all the pupils, in the performance of their school duties.

The necessity for regulation number one is found in the fact that the assembling of a large number of children before the hour of admission into the buildings is attended with danger to them, both from themselves and from inclement weather. It is especially requested of parents that the children be required to leave home in time to reach the schools buildings not earlier than 8:30 A. M. That gives them a margin of ten minutes which is amply sufficient for differences in time. It would be better if they reached the schools at 8:40, the exact time, as would not necessitate their waiting on the ground in cold or wet weather. When it is raining, they will be taken into the building if they come ahead of time, but it will be much better if they spend that extra time at home.

The other regulations, it would seem, need no explanation. They are necessary to good order and good work, without which no school would be worthy of continuance. The Board of Trustees and all connected with the schools earnestly ask the hearty co-operation of parents.

## REGULATIONS FOR PUPILS.

1. Pupils shall not be permitted to assemble about the school premises before 8:30 A. M., nor shall they be allowed to remain after the dismissal of school.

2. Pupils are absolutely prohibited from fighting, from the use of profane language, and from all forms of disorderly conduct both while on the school premises and while on their way to and from school. Smoking in any form is absolutely forbidden.

3. Any pupil who shall leave school at any time before the regular hour of closing, without the consent of his or her teacher, shall not be permitted to re-enter classes without an excuse or apology satisfactory to the teacher and superintendent.

4. Pupils must not throw stones or missiles of any kind while going to school or returning therefrom, or while on the school grounds. They must not bring firearms of any description, nor fire crackers, nor sling shots nor anything which may endanger their fellow pupils, nor must they be found with such articles in their possession.

5. Pupils who shall be absent or tardy shall bring to the teacher of the class a written excuse, signed by the parent or guardian, stating the necessity for such absence or tardiness, and should such excuse not be satisfactory, the delinquent pupil shall receive a mark indicating absolute failure upon such recitations as were

Sickening headaches, indigestion, constipation, indicate unhealthy condition of the bowels. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea makes the bowels work naturally and restores your system to perfect health and strength. Begin tonight. Ashcraft Drug Co. and Taylor Drug Co.

missed or shortened by the delinquency. A continuation of inexcusable absences, or tardiness, shall subject the pupil so offending, to further discipline.

6. No pupil known to be infected with any contagious disease, or coming from a family where such disease exists, shall be received or continued in the school.

7. All pupils are required at times to treat every teacher connected with the school with courtesy and respect, to obey the regulation, herein specified, together with such others as may be announced by the superintendent or teachers. Failure to comply with this requirement will subject the pupil to summary discipline, or to expulsion from the schools.

## Newspaper Has the Last Word.

"A couple of years ago a cranky sort of an old man came into this office and stopped his paper because something in it did not just suit his fancy. We have frequently met him on the street since, it is amusing to note the look of surprise on the old fellow's face that we are still in existence regardless of the fact that he stopped his paper. Some day—and it won't be long either—that old gentleman will turn up his toes. His heart will be stilled forever. Neighbors and friends will follow his lifeless clay to the silent city and lay them to rest among the flowers. An obituary will be published in these columns telling what a kind father, a good neighbor and beloved citizen he was—which the recording angel will overlook for the sake of and in a very short time he will be forgotten. As he lies out there in the cold, cold graveyard wrapped in the silent slumber of death, he will never know that the last kind word spoken of him was by the editor of that paper which he so spitefully 'stopped.' Did you ever pause just a moment to think that your editor who ever he may be will write your obituary?"—Exchange.

## Finds Long Lost Child.

Pensacola, Fla., Oct. 9.—Finding her daughter who had been lost since an infant, 18 years ago, through the medium of a dream, was the experience of Mrs. B. Ellis of this city, who left to-day for Jonesboro, Tenn., to visit her long lost child.

According to Mrs. Ellis, her husband died in Jonesboro shortly after her child was born and the baby was turned over to a neighbor until the mother could come to Pensacola and establish herself in business. Three months later Mrs. Ellis went back to Jonesboro for baby, only to find that her neighbors had moved to parts unknown. For five years she searched continuously for the child, but finally gave up in despair.

About a week ago Mrs. Ellis had a dream in which she saw her daughter back in Jonesboro. She telegraphed to friends in that city and received a reply that her daughter, who had recently married, had returned with her husband to that city and did not even know that her mother was alive.

## MAMMOTH BLACK PIGS

A pair of this famous breed of hogs will lay the foundation for a nice income as the pigs sell readily for cash at big prices. One that I sold dressed 978 lbs.

## JOHN A. YOUNG,

Greensboro Nurseries,

Greensboro, N. C.