

**COLLEGE CLASS TRAPPED IN MINE**  
**Cummock Mine Held Student Captives For Four Hours.**  
 Raleigh News & Observer.  
 While inspecting the Carolina Coal Mine where the disaster occurred last year that caused the deaths of over 150 persons, William Bartle Cobb, professor of geology at State College, accompanied by six students, was suddenly entombed when a car coupling broke and a loaded car rolled down, shattering a post that held up a part of the ceiling and blocked the passage a distance of 20 feet.  
 The guide who accompanied Professor Cobb and his entombed party was able to establish telephone communications with the outside, and was informed that it might be an hour, a day or a week before they could be rescued. After four hours of hard work, however, a passage large enough to crawl through was finished and the badly scared party was rescued from their prison over 500 feet below the surface.  
 The inspection of the Carolina mine by Professor Cobb and the students was a part of a field inspecting trip. The party had visited the Cummock Mine before moving on to their exciting experience in the Carolina mine at Coal Glen.

**It Is Not the Cost.**  
 Newspapers favorable to the administration are complaining about the cost of investigations into political wrongdoing. Putting aside the fact that it is not an attitude which the administration can itself gravely take, there is something to be said about the effect that investigations make little or no difference. If all the colossal wrongdoing of American officials during the last war and during the Harding administration was to be examined and exposed, it would be the work of one or two generations; both prosecutors and culprits would be moldering in the grave before the job was fairly begun. And as to the public, it would be weary long before any question had been finally determined. That is the discouraging thing about investigations. They would be worth all they cost if they led to such a wall of public sentiment that repetition of the crime would be impossible in future. But apparently that desirable end is to be attained another way.

**Remarried After 32 Years**  
 Thirty-two years ago Charles and Stella Zeuch of St. Louis were divorced. Each married and a few years ago the second mate of each one died. Now, openly in their old age, they have remarried and are going on their second honeymoon together. He is 65, she is 63.



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**THE OLDEST INDIAN CONFEDERATION**  
 What now remains of the once famous Iroquois Confederacy, composed of six tribes—the Mohawks, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas, Tuscarawas and Onadagas, are living on Reservations in the State of New York. Their "medicine men" made a crude tonic of the native roots and herbs, and fifty years ago Dr. E. V. Pierce, discovered a scientific way of combining these herbs into a most palatable tonic and blood purifier, which has become famous as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

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 You can't feel so good but what **NR** will make you feel better.  
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**Bubbling Over—a Favorite**  
 Louisville, May 6.—Bubbling Over by virtue of a sensational victory in the Preparation Purse at Lexington the other day, is considered just as good a bet, if not more so, than the widely heralded Pompey. The stellar showing boosted Bubbling Over's stock considerably as a Derby favorite. Bubbling Over is from the celebrated Bradley Stables. And that in itself means quite a bit. This son of North Star III and Beaming Beauty won several important starts in 1925, among them the Champagne Stakes at Belmont and the Nursery Handicap. Bubbling Over is sure to be well backed when the contenders go to the post.



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Miss Belle Bridges was chosen queen of the annual apple blossom festival at Winchester, Va. This picture shows her receiving her crown from Governor Harry Byrd of Virginia.

**Many Pick Pompey to Win**  
 Pompey  
 By NEA Service  
 Louisville, May 8.—With the withdrawal of the crack Calaris, Pompey has leaped to the front as a favorite in many racing quarters. Pompey, owned by W. R. Coe, was one of the big winners on the tracks in 1925. He won the East View Stakes at Empire City, the Belmont Futurity, Saratoga Hopeful and United States Hotel stakes, among others. Pompey is certain to command much respect.

**The Early History of Cabarrus County**

By Miss Mary King, April 9, 1908  
 Two hundred years ago all the country from the Dan to the Catawba was wild, fertile prairie land. Where now there are great forests, then not a shrub was to be seen.  
 History does not tell us exactly when the cabins of the white men first began to supplant the wigwams of the Indians. Neither do the dates of the land patents mark the time of emigration, as in some cases, the lands were occupied a long period before grants were made and in others, patents were granted before emigration.  
 But we know that before 1740 there were cabins scattered along the Catawba, the Hico, Eno and Haw rivers.  
 The inviting nature of the climate, the soil, the abundance of game, the good pasture, and the comparative quietness of the Catawba Indians in comparison with Virginia's severe religious laws, induced many pioneers to seek homes in the Carolinas.  
 The first settlers here were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. Most of them came from Pennsylvania, some emigrated from Charleston and Maryland where they had first landed.  
 The two streams of emigration met and formed colonies in the Carolinas. A brief review of the settling of the counties will give a definite idea of the increase of emigration.  
 Bladen county was taken from New Hanover in 1733; in 1749 Anson was set off from Bladen. The two counties, Anson and Granville, embraced all the western part of the state in 1749. Mecklenburg was set off from Anson in 1762; Rowan from Anson in 1753; Cabarrus from Mecklenburg in 1792.  
 By 1745 the settlements in what are now Mecklenburg and Cabarrus were numerous and by 1750, the settlements grew dense for a frontier, and formed themselves into congregations.  
 Rocky River was probably the first one formed, with Sugar Creek close following. Sugar Creek was first called by the Indian name "Sugaw."  
 Poplar Tent was another Scotch-Irish settlement on the outskirts of Rocky River. However, Poplar Tent had a separate congregation. They called their settlement Poplar Tent because a tent was used for a church for a long time.  
 About five years later a colony of Germans came from Pennsylvania and settled near their Scotch-Irish friends. They had heard good reports from the Scotch-Irish of this new wilderness and they journeyed southward in companies. They called Dutch Buffalo Creek in the eastern part of Cabarrus county. They built cabins and then a church and a schoolhouse.  
 The Germans, like the Scotch-Irish, came in a company, with loaded wagons, driving their cattle, sheep and hogs before them. They formed a colony, and they were industrious farmers and soon had an abundance of everything.  
 Some of the names of the first settlers in Cabarrus have been preserved and their descendants are among us today. Among the Scotch-Irish we find that Col. Bob Harris, his brother, Sam Harris, William White and brothers, James and Archibald; David Caldwell and Adam Alexander. Others, came but their names are not mentioned with the exception of the Morrison brothers, who came direct from Scotland, after brief sojourn in Pennsylvania. Among the Germans the name Barringer was prominent. Blackwelder, Cline, Klutz and many others are mentioned.  
 During the Revolutionary War a number of Hessian soldiers deserted at the siege of Savannah, and came north to this German settlement. Here they intermarried and settled.  
 So we see that the western part of what is now Cabarrus county was entirely Scotch-Irish and the eastern part German.  
 The early colonial and Revolutionary history of Cabarrus is the history of Mecklenburg, as Cabarrus was then a part of Mecklenburg.  
 Those were days of log cabins and plain fare. But the people were a dress-loving people and one young man, a tailor from Pennsylvania, John McKint Alexander, piled his trade so well that he became one of the richest men in the country around.  
 The trading was done mostly in skins. Few of the people had much money, and many had none. Skins of deer and buffalo were taken on pack horses to Charleston and Philadelphia.  
 There were no places of amusement and nearly all came to church. Some of the farmers came as far as fifteen miles to services, and on some days they had long sermons, usually two hours long; and there were always two sermons, with an intermission for lunch.  
 The first preacher at Rocky River was Mr. Alexander Craighead and he is said to have been the solitary minister between the Yadkin and Catawba.  
 Foote says: "Craighead formed the principles both civic and religious in no measure of degree of a race of men that feared God, feared not labor and hardship, or the face of man, a race that sought for freedom and property in the wilderness; having found them, rejoiced; race capable of great excellence, mental and physical, whose minds could conceive the glorious ideal of independence, and whose convention announced to the world in 1775, and whose hands sustained it in the trying scenes of the Revolution."  
 Charlotte was made the county seat of Mecklenburg in 1762, and of course our county seat until 1792.  
 History says that no part of North Carolina was more forward in the cause of liberty, than this immediate section, now known as Cabarrus. At the convention in Charlotte in May, 1775, when the Mecklenburg Declaration was declared and drawn up this section of the county was well represented and joined heartily in the Declaration of Independence.  
 The Scotch-Irish were most loyal, for in 1771, the Black Boys destroyed Governor Tryon's ammunition. Phifer's Hill, three miles west of Concord was the scene of the explosion. Major James White, William and John White, brothers, William White, a cousin, Bob Caruthers, Bob Davis, Ben Cochran and Jas. Ashmore and Joshua Hadley were the nine Black Boys.  
 The ammunition was bound from Charlotte to Hillsboro, the capitol of the State at that time. There were three or four wagon loads of it. The boys blackened themselves, took Mr. White's horses, stove in the kegs, made a train of powder, fired a pistol in it and an explosion followed.  
 Governor Tryon offered rewards for the capture of any of the Black Boys, and two members broke their solemn oath and confessed.  
 During the Revolutionary War, St. Johns, as the Germans called their colony, and Rocky River contributed many soldiers to the cause of liberty. Although the settlements were not attacked by the British they were annoyed by the Tories. John Paul Barringer took the lead against the Tories and one night he was dragged from his bed and sent a prisoner to Camden.  
 The Paifers, Whites, Harris, Alexanders, Morrisons and many others fought for their country. Some rose high in leadership and became noted for bravery and daring.  
 After the Revolution the country began to look ahead into the future. They wanted their children educated. The attempts to found Queens College at Charlotte before the Revolution had failed. History says that the Scotch-Irish were largely instrumental in founding the University. Davidson College was also founded by the Scotch-Irish some 45 years later. The Germans wanted their children to be educated, too, and in 1777 they sent to Germany for a minister and teacher. Both came.  
 The settlements grew more dense and in 1792, Cabarrus was set off from Mecklenburg. It was named in honor of Stephen Cabarrus, the speaker of the House of Commons, from Chowan county. There is framed in the court house here in Concord a letter from Cabarrus expressing his gratitude for the honor conferred on him in the naming of the new county Cabarrus. In 1793 Concord was laid off as the county seat.  
 The Germans wanted the county seat at or near St. Johns, and the Scotch-Irish at Rocky River. A committee of prominent men, mostly justices of the peace, chose the present site and called it Concord. (Agreement.)  
 It is said there were a shoe shop, a blacksmith shop and a grog shop to begin the town. Cabarrus expressed his regret that he could not be present. We must not fail to mention that in 1799 was the first gold mine in the United States.  
 The first nugget was used for many years to keep the door open. It was picked up by a child in a creek. It was finally sold for a "big price" as the owner said, \$3.50. It was the size of a small smoothing iron.  
 The mine yielded a large quantity of gold. The largest nugget found was 28 pounds.  
 Another interesting fact is that the first medical school in this part of the country was taught by Dr. Chas. Harris at this country place about seven miles from Concord on the Davidson road.  
 Dr. Harris was for a time the first tutor at the University. He afterwards retired to his home and practiced and taught medicine. He instructed ninety-three young men.  
 The settlements in Cabarrus becoming thicker, many of the settlers emigrated to the west. Some sought the wilderness in Tennessee and Kentucky, and many went to Mississippi. One company of fifteen families left Bethel about 1849 for Mississippi. It was a six weeks' trip. Half of the company decided to rest on Sunday and the other half to keep traveling. The half that rested arrived first and secured the first choice of lands.  
 Cabarrus sent more than her share of men to the War Between the States. There were six companies as follows:  
 Company H, 8th regiment, R. A. Barringer, captain; Jonas Cook, first lieutenant; H. C. McAllister, second lieutenant; M. L. Barnhardt, third lieutenant.  
 Company F, 9th regiment, Rufus Barringer, captain; Jacob A. Suther, first lieutenant; Milas Johnston, second lieutenant; Wiley A. Barringer, third lieutenant.  
 Company A, 20th regiment, Nelson Slough, captain; C. F. Harris, first lieutenant; John C. Young, second lieutenant; Lucius C. Bingham, third lieutenant.  
 Company B, 20th regiment; James B. Atwell, captain; Caleb M. White, first lieutenant; Henry C. Harris, second lieutenant; Ricard R. Harris, third lieutenant.  
 Company C, 33rd regiment, Jeremiah M. Kestler, captain; John A. Gibson, first lieutenant; William A. Patterson, second lieutenant; D. M. Corzine, third lieutenant.  
 Company A, 62nd regiment, George A. Propst, captain; John M. Alexander, first lieutenant; Alexander F. Hurley, second lieutenant; James M. Cook, third lieutenant.  
 Fortunately Cabarrus was not in Sherman's path and escaped the devastation of his army.  
 Many stragglers came through as the Yankees were at Salisbury and in Charlotte.  
 After Lee's surrender the soldiers hurried home and began to work anew the neglected farms. The same work was going on all over the South.  
 The reconstruction period was not so horrible here in Cabarrus as in other places. There were some few bands of the Ku Klux Klan, however, and things were usually kept quiet.  
 Cabarrus is an agricultural county and today many of our most prosperous men are farmers. Some few live on their ancestral acres. Most do not.  
 Cabarrus is prosperous. She raises cotton, corn, wheat and food supplies. She is full of good, solid, honest bus-

**Convicts Kill Guard, Escape Illinois Prison**



These six convicts at the Illinois state prison, Joliet, overpowered and killed a guard, forced another guard to call a prison auto and open the gates, and sped to freedom, later wounding several members of a posse that chased them. They are, top row, left to right: Charles Shader, Robert Tomez, and William Staburski; bottom row, left to right: George Rizomez, Bernardo Roa and Charles Duchovskii. All were sentenced from Chicago for burglary and murder.

**Blind Tar Heel Girl Brings Tears to Eyes of Hard New York Business Men**

New York, May 5.—A little blind girl from North Carolina brought her music to New York today and made 200 practical business men cry like babies.  
 She is Ruth O'Shaughnessy, 19, the pride of Asheville. The Kiwanis Club of that city is sponsoring her musical career and it arranged her Metropolitan debut today before the local Kiwanians at their weekly luncheon in the Hotel McAlpin.  
 The men who conduct the affairs of business and commerce for the city of New York had sat silently through the first part of the musical program, unaware of the sensation that was to come. On the program the little blind girl was listed merely as "Miss Ruth O'Shaughnessy, pianist."  
 Dr. Sigmond Spaeth, directing the concert, beckoned his finger toward a woman and a girl who had been sitting unnoticed, at a table near the platform. A tall, blonde girl arose and walked rather haltingly toward the platform. Dr. Spaeth reached his hand and took the hand of the girl. He guided her to the piano.  
 First she played Bando Capricoso, of Mendelssohn, and the business men ceased whispering among themselves and listened. A moment's rest, while the business men applauded, and the girl's fingers moved lazily over the keys playing Cadman's "Legend of the Plains." It was then that handkerchiefs appeared and noses were blown and the business men glanced at each other queerly. Then, almost before the applause died down, the

There are good schools in the county and Concord has a large public school system.  
 Concord is prosperous, too, and with her mills she sends out to the markets a large quantity of cotton cloth.  
 Long may both Concord and Cabarrus prosper.  
**Feed For the Working Mule.**  
 Tait Butler, in The Progressive Farmer.  
 A reader says he contemplates feeding 8 pounds dampened cottonseed hulls, 5 pound cottonseed meal, and 3 gallons of oats (12 pounds) a day to working mules and wants our opinion of the feed. He quotes price of feed as follows:—  
 Corn, \$1.25 per bushel, oats, 70 cents per bushel, cotton seed meal, \$25 per ton, cottonseed hulls, \$15 per ton, timothy hay, \$30 per ton, alfalfa hay, \$45 per ton.  
 It is a pity that a good worker like a mule must be fed cottonseed hulls when working, but with timothy hay at \$30 per ton and alfalfa at \$45 per ton, we are inclined to use the hulls and not feed more than 6 or 8 pounds a day. With this small amount of low-grade roughage, the mules may not keep up on 1 pound of cottonseed meal and 12 pounds of oats.  
 Corn at \$1.25 per bushel is cheaper than oats at 70 cents. In fact, one bushel of corn is equal to two bushels of oats, hence corn at \$1.25 is as cheap as oats at \$2.12 cents. Therefore, we advise feeding 6 pounds corn, 7 pounds oats, and 1 pound of cottonseed meal a day.  
 The muck ox of Canada, upon scenting danger, form into line facing their foe as quickly as would a regiment of soldiers, and stand ready for an attack.

**Penny Advertisements Get the Results**

**Concerning Complaints**

**THERE** are many more pleasant topics to discuss with our customers—but we believe an occasional straightforward talk on this one will do us all good.  
 We would rather have a complaint than a customer who feels he has a grievance—because in knowing about it lies our only opportunity to set it straight.  
 If we make a mistake, we'll admit and rectify it. And if the trouble lies with some unavoidable circumstance, we'll give you the "why" of it.  
 We modestly admit that our complaint desk is not very busy. But we're out to give unqualified satisfaction, so we want you to understand our viewpoint on complaints.

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