

The Elm City Elevator.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT ELM CITY, NORTH CAROLINA, BY
The Elevator Printing Company.

O. C. FERRELL, Editor and Manager.
Theo. B. Winstead, Associate Editor.

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We wish a live correspondent and agent at every postoffice in the vicinity of Elm City.

Our columns are always open to contributions by any citizen on live local questions. We are not responsible for the views of contributors, and all articles must be signed by the writer.

Rates for advertising space will be furnished on application.

Entered in the postoffice at Elm City, N. C., as second-class mail.

A railroad conductor in the West has received a \$1000 legacy for his politeness. Let all ticket-punchers paste this on their hat.

Last Thursday's edition of the Raleigh News and Observer, "North Carolina's Ten Years of Progress," is one of the best and most complete industrial issues ever issued from a North Carolina press. Several thousand copies will be distributed at the Charleston Exposition this week. This is undoubtedly one of the cleverest pieces of advertising our grand old State has ever been honored with.

The editor of the Houston (Iowa) Advocate claims that his town has three of the stingiest men on record. The first will not drink as much water as he wants unless it comes from a neighbor's well. The second forbids any of his family writing any but a small hand, as it is a waste of ink to make large letters. The third stops the clock at night to save wear and tear of machinery. All of them refuse to take a newspaper on the ground that it is such a strain on the spectacles to read.

GRASSES IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

Fifty years ago the late Edmund Ruffin wrote a book on Eastern North Carolina, in which he stated that it was destined to be the greatest stock country on the Atlantic coast, because of the wonderful profusion of native grasses. It was more profitable with slave labor to raise cotton, and grass was killed to raise cotton. Now farmers are profitably turning their attention to stock raising.

TOBACCO PAYS FAR BETTER IN NORTH CAROLINA THAN IN OHIO.

(Prof. W. F. Massey.)

A letter a short time ago from a large tobacco grower in Ohio stated that he was getting for wrappers there 6 to 7 cents per pound, and that was the top of the market. His land is worth ten times what most of the tobacco land in North Carolina is worth, and his labor cost twice as much. North Carolina tobacco has sold as high as 86 cent per pound this fall, and the general average is far higher than that for wrappers in Ohio. A few years ago I saw the crop of two acres of land sold at public sale for \$996.50, and I was told that the land on which it grew did not cost \$10 an acre.

TRUCKING THAT PAYS \$150 PER ACRE.

Between Goldsboro and Wilmington there are about 1,100 acres in strawberries. Other small fruit and vegetables are grown extensively. Two, and often three, crops a year are grown on the same land. Potatoes yield 75 barrels to the acre, and are ready for shipment early in June the prices realized this year were \$5, \$6, and \$7 a barrel. Beets grown through the winter are always sure and profitable crop. Cabbage also grows through the winter and pays well, as much as 326 barrels to the acre has been grown here. Asparagus is always profitable. A good average yield is 1,000 bushels to the acre, and \$1 per dozen bunches is an average price. This gives a gross return of about \$240 an acre. The cost of cultivating, gathering and shipping appropriates \$90 an acre, which includes \$50 for fertilizers. The net profit per acre is therefore about \$150.

A sentimental editor asks: "Are there any sweeter words in the English language than 'I love you'?" To which Editor Knowles rejoins: "Well they are sweet enough; Godliness knows, still the words, 'Here is that two dollars I owe you,' are not lacking in sweetness and euphony."

The Newspaper today, says an exchange, is the greatest factor in civilization. Take away the greatest preserver, teacher, assistant to justice, deterrer of criminals, patriot, statesman, than it has been possible for man to devise.

AN EPOCH MAKING EVENT.

The Greensboro Educational Conference ending triumphantly in spontaneously raising eight thousand dollars for the betterment of the rural public schools of Guilford county is an epoch making event in the educational history of the State. Improvement of school houses, consolidation of small districts, and local taxation were the key-notes of the conference from start to finish. In these lies the hope of the rural schools.

The resolutions of the twenty county superintendents in conference assembled endorsing the action of the generous people of Greensboro, in raising a large fund for the purposes was a forceful endorsement of them.

Greensboro has set an example that her sister cities will not be slow to follow. If this rural school problem is successfully worked out in Guilford county, as we doubt not, it will be the practical object lesson in the successful solution of the State's gravest problem, and it will do more to induce other counties to undertake the solution of their rural school problem by similar means than endless theorizing and speech-making.

In its representativeness the Greensboro meeting was unique and epoch-making. County Superintendents, teachers representing every branch of business and industry in the State, lawyers, preachers, physicians and other professional men were all heartily co-operating in this meeting with marvelous unanimity of purpose, and vying with each other in enthusiasm and generosity for the upbuilding of their rural schools. All classes of our people are coming to a realization of the needs and value of these schools. Business men are coming to see that an investment in schools is a wise business investment for present and future prosperity.

Another encouraging feature of the Greensboro meeting is that pointed out in Superintendent Joyner's interview yesterday, namely, that the meeting was planned and conducted and carried to a successful issue by teachers, indicating that the teachers, who must necessarily be looked to for leadership in matters about which they ought to be best informed and to which their lives are devoted, are beginning to recognize the need of organization, leadership and concert of action, and in the future are going to apply to educational work more of the methods that have proved successful in great religious and political movements.

Another epoch-making feature of this conference was the spirit in which the offer of the General Education Board to duplicate the amount raised by the city for rural schools, and the spirit in which this offer was received.

The local authorities were trusted absolutely for the use of the fund as they saw best, the only condition attached being that the district aided should vote a local tax for the support of its schools. Such confidence is beautiful and proper. Verily ours is a common country, with a community of interest, a mutuality of obligation, and a common tie of brotherhood and trust.

SOLD HIS SEAT.

Jesse Speight is telling a good one that occurred while he was in New York a few days ago. He was a visitor on the stock exchange. Stocks had been moving along quite dull for a few minutes, when one man thinking to have a little fun and create some life, arose and cried, "I'll take \$8 for my seat."

"I'll take it," cried another, by the time the offer was made. "I mean the seat of my pants," continued the seller. "That's all right," followed the buyer, "I claim my purchase." The seller wanted to declare the joke off, but the crowd would not let him. They rushed around him, and cutting off the seat of his pants handed the piece to the purchaser who in turn handed over his \$8. Greenville Reflector.

LAWLESS SPIRIT.

Having had, in detail, the proceedings of the trial of Wilcox, I am prompted to write this article, with a few observations respecting the same.

In reading the account of the trial in the Norfolk (Va.) Landmark, of Saturday, I find the following startling statement from the representative of that enterprising journal:

"There was a secret movement put on foot late to-night by determined parties to go to the jury room and demand a verdict at once. If the jury refused, the mob would take the law in their own hands. There were cool heads that got the wind of the plot and saved untold trouble and bloodshed."

Whether are we drifting? Toward anarchy and destruction? Such signs, indeed, have portentous meaning. Has it come to pass that in conservative old North Carolina we have reached the point when reason and justice no longer control men's actions? Are our juries to be intimidated in such manner as described above, and is such outrageous conduct to escape the general condemnation which it deserves?

If we published very generally in the press that on Thursday when Mr. Adley, of counsel for Wilcox, rose to address the jury, as many as three hundred people, as a manifestation of their disapproval, left the court room. If this was not done to influence or intimidate the jury, then what prompted unseemly conduct?

North Carolina has reached the saddest day in her history if the mob spirit is permitted to grow; and it behooves the conservative, serious-minded, law-abiding element to take a firm stand and cry aloud: "Hold, enough!"

Can we expect or hope to build up our State along industrial lines if foreign capitalists have a fear that law and order are a mockery? Will they come among us if such a situation prevails?

The Landmark correspondent stated also that feeling and excitement were so high that there were rumors if the jury acquitted Wilcox that it would have been very "unpleasant for them hereabouts."

Could evidence of intimidation be stronger! The writer is not pleading for Wilcox, but for justice, law and order, and the preservation of the good name of the State.

Within recent months I was discussing the rapid development of the South along industrial lines with a wealthy Northern friend, and I expressed surprise that more Northern capital did not come south for investment, in view of the fact that manufacturing enterprises here pay better dividends than in other sections. His reply to me was "Lynching!"

Disguise it or apologize for it or condone it as we may, the fact remains that statistics prove that only 25 per cent of the lynchings occur for the nameless crime. These are ugly facts, but the people should know them; they alone have the power to administer the corrective. Something must be done to check the present lawless tendency. "If 'tis done, when 'twere done, then 'twere well it were done quickly."—LEX.

CAN GROW THREE TIMES AS BIG A CROP AS NEW YORK.

A state in which the growers can raise a crop of early potatoes that averages three times as large as that of the great state of New York, as is done in North Carolina, and can get a crop of peayne hay from the same land, and then grow from 150 to 200 bushels of potatoes in the late fall on the same land, is in a position to compete on very favorable terms with the states north of us, where it takes the whole season to grow the one crop of potatoes. The average crop of potatoes in New York is put down at about 90 bushels to the acre. The trucker in Eastern North Carolina who grew no more than that would think he had a dead failure.

NORTH CAROLINA BEATS ILLINOIS IN CORN.

(Prof. W. F. Massey.)

The value of the uplands of the State is well shown by the crops produced on the Agricultural and Mechanical College farm at Raleigh, 88 bushels per acre have been grown of corn on the hills. The prize crop of the great state of Illinois was something over 60 bushels per acre last year. There is not an old red hill in all the Piedmont country of North Carolina which cannot, by intelligent culture, be made to produce from 75 to 100 bushels of corn to the acre, and pay a profit in its improvement.

1,000 BUSHELS OF SWEET POTATOES TO THE ACRE.

The annual production of sweet potatoes in the South Atlantic and Gulf States is 60,000,000 bushels, the average yield per acre is 73 bushels. In North Carolina the average is 85 bushels. With high cultivation in North Carolina 350 bushels per acre is not uncommon, while the maximum record is 1,000 bushels to the acre.

GOVERNOR CHAS. B. LYCOCKE

Records the progress North Carolina has made during the past ten years and predicts a greater industrial expansion.

North Carolina, it may probably be the best State in the Union for home-making and the investment of capital. There are other States in which probably larger and quicker profits may be made, but there is a want of certainty in other States which gives security to investment here. Our people have realized the importance of business and harmony in the work of upbuilding the State. Our laws do not oppress anyone; our taxes are light as compared with other States and mutual good will exists between us all.

In agriculture, in manufacturing, and in commerce there can be found opportunities to be found almost nowhere else, and this is shown by the wonderful growth of our manufacturing industries. We have just passed through a period of bad crops and the fact that so few failures have occurred is an indication of the stability of our industries.

I know of one town in this State in which a dollar a week for each inhabitant is paid to laborers in manufacturing enterprises and this town is regarded as an agricultural and not a manufacturing town. What the real industrial towns in the State are doing is beyond calculation.

Our entire population has determined to make the greatest State in the Union out of North Carolina. We have the greatest history of any State in the Union, the sanest people, with more courage, less extravagance and fewer vices and filled with hopefulness, not to say enthusiasm. What we can do, we will do, and what we will do can only be measured by the capacity of the best men and women in the world.

There has been no period in the history of our State which there was so much genuine thinking, and thought with us now is being translated into action. The man who can do things is in demand.

Twenty years ago the growing of strawberries amounted to almost nothing. Today we are growing in one hundred miles along the A. C. L. more than one million dollars of this delicious fruit without interfering with the production of other crops.

Ten years ago we were doing almost nothing in the lumber business. Now our State is one of the foremost in the Union in the manufacture of lumber.

Ten years ago a cotton factory was a thing of interest because of its rarity. To-day we are manufacturing one hundred thousand more bales of cotton than we grew last year.

Ten years ago all our furniture or nearly all, was manufactured abroad. Today we are selling furniture in nearly every State in the Union.

Ten years ago a trip across the State from Elizabeth City to Asheville was an undertaking to be entered into only by the strong. To-day it is a matter of pleasure involving only one night and a day.

Ten years ago we regarded the education of the masses as a thing to be done in the distant future. To-day our Constitution contains a provision prohibiting anyone to vote who becomes of age after 1908 unless he can read and write.

Ten years ago there was a state of controversy between the friends of education as to whether aid to State institutions by the public was an injury to denominational or other schools. Today all the schools of every sort are filled to overflowing and the energies of our people and their money are severely taxed to provide means for the accommodation of the pupils who are clamoring for admission.

We are in the midst of an area of hope when every man looks to the future with cheerfulness.

Our exhibit at Charleston, while admittedly very fine, is not adequate as an expression of what we are doing. In agriculture, in industry, in science, in art, in literature, the State is doing more than ever at any other period in her history. Without lessening or abating one jot or tittle of our life for individual liberty, which has ever characterized our people we have resolved in united efforts to put the State in the forefront of American Commonwealths.

CHARLES BRANTLEY AYCOCK.
Executive Mansion, Raleigh, N. C., April 6th, 1902.

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(Condensed Schedule.) TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated	No. 47 daily	No. 55 daily	No. 103 d x Sun	No. 49 daily
Dec. 22, 1901	A M	P M	P M	P M
Lv. Weldon	11:50	9		
Ar. Rocky Mt.	1:00	10:32		
Lv. Tarboro	12:22		7:22	
Lv. Rocky Mt.	1:05	11:02	7:52	12:52
Lv. Wilson	1:59	11:10	8:31	2:40
Lv. Selma	2:55	11:59		
Lv. Fayetteville	4:30	1:29		
Ar. Florence	7:35	3:20		
Lv. Goldsboro			P M	A M
Lv. Magnolia				9:20
Ar. Wilmington				3:15
				4:25
				6:00

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Jan. 15, 1902	No. 79 daily	No. 102 d x Sun	No. 32 daily	No. 48 daily
	A M	P M	P M	P M
Lv. Florence	10:05		8:05	
Lv. Fayetteville	12:40		10:09	
Lv. Selma	2:10		11:25	
Ar. Wilson	2:57		12:07	
Lv. Wilmington				A M
Lv. Magnolia				9:30
Lv. Goldsboro			7:35	11:05
Lv. Rocky Mt.				12:25
Ar. Tarboro				P M
Lv. Tarboro				1:18
Ar. Rocky Mt.			3:30	9:00
Ar. Fayetteville				12:10
Ar. Selma				1:53
Ar. Wilson			2:31	9:34
Lv. Rocky Mt.			3:50	12:43
Ar. Weldon			4:53	1:37
			P M	A M

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:15 p.m. Halifax 3:20 p.m. Arrives Scotland Neck 4:10 p.m. Greenville 5:47 p.m. Kinston 6:45. Returning leaves Kinston 7:30 a.m. Greenville 8:30 a.m. Arriving Halifax at 11:05 a.m. Weldon 11:20 daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington branch road leave Washington 8:00 a.m. and 2:45 p.m. arriving Pamlico 8:55 a.m. and 4 p.m. Returning leave Pamlico 11:10 a.m. and 5:25 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro daily except Sunday 4:55 p.m. Sunday 4:35 p.m. arrives Plymouth 6:35 p.m. 6:30 p.m. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday 7:30 a.m. Sunday 9 a.m. arrives Tarboro 9:55 a.m. 11 a.m.

Train on Midland Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday 5:00 a.m. arrive Smithfield 6:10 a.m. Returning leaves Smithfield 7 a.m. arrive Goldsboro 8:25 a.m.

Train on Nashville branch leaves Rocky Mt. 9:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. arrives Nashville 10:20 a.m. and 4:25 p.m. Spring Hope 11:00 a.m. and 4:45 p.m. Returning leave Spring Hope at 11:20 a.m. and 5:15 p.m. Nashville 11:45 a.m. and 5:45 p.m. arrive Rocky Mt. at 12:10 a.m. and 6:20 p.m. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily except Sunday 11:40 a.m. and 4:15 p.m. Returning leave Clinton 6:45 a.m. and 2:50 p.m.

Train 75 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All via via Richmond d also at Rocky Mt with Norfolk and Carolina Road for Norfolk daily and all points North via Norfolk.

J. M. EMERSON, Gen. Passenger Agt.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.



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We carry a large stock of Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Notions Hardware, Harness Furniture, Feed Stuffs, Etc., and are prepared to sell as cheap as is consistent with sound business policy.

We invite your inspection of our stock if you wish to buy anything to eat or wear for yourself, your family, your horse, cow or stock. If you wish to furnish your house or kitchen; or supply your garden and farm with agricultural implements you will find a large stock in our store to select from.

Call to see us whenever you need any of the necessities of life.

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Do You Know

The LAW requires you when you write a letter to put your name and address on the upper left hand corner of your envelope. Now, this is too troublesome, and besides, a good envelope will cost you 10 cents for every package of 25, or 40 cents per hundred. WE will furnish the BEST grade XXX envelope and print your name and address on both for 40 cents per hundred, and mail them to you. We will furnish and print your name and address on 250 note heads and mail them to you for 75 cents.

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