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THE HUSHED HOUSE.

AN ACCIDENT AND ITS SEQUEL.

By KATE RATHMORE.

than before.

I went at nightfall, Came again at dawn; On Love's door again I knocked-Love was gone.

He who oft had bade me in Now would hid no more; Silence sat within his house, Barred its door.

When the slow door opened wide Through it I could see How the emptiness within Stared at me.

Through the dreary chambers Long I sought and sighed, But no answernig footstep came; Naught replied,

Then at last I entered Dim a darkened room; There a taper glimmered gray In the gloom.

And I saw one lying Crowned with heliochrys; Never saw, I face as fair As was his.

Like a wintry lily Was his brow in hue; And his cheeks were each a rose, Wintry, too.

Then my soul remembered All that made us part, And what I had laughed at once Broke my heart. --Madison Cawein, in Harper's Magazine. that I walked into the old school Yet there is a trysting place in the grounds. I had fully intended to go woods, through which we once passed as children, and often afterward as in next door and call for her, but my courage failed me. I had heard nothlovers.

ing of her for years. Was she dead? There I watch the flecked sunlight, Was she living? Was she in her old and mark the quietness, and it seems home, or far away? These thoughts to me that I can "hear the silence." chased each other through my mind, More than that, I know the pure and I dreaded to know. soul looks at me through her honest eyes .- New York Weekly.

I was standing at the school entrance, with my hand on the bell. when I heard a door in the next house open and then shut. From that moment I could feel that Julia was near me.

She came out of the house, a slento knock the balls about. I wanted to make myself known, but dreaded gard me when she should learn who I was.

"I beg your pardon," I said, raising my hat, "can you tell me if the school is still there?" pointing to the house. "It was moved some years ago," old, steady gaze,

"I was one of the scholars."

further encouragement for me to ge

"No; it does not seem to be."

on without waiting for a reply:

way to it?" It is a long while since 1 was there."

She looked puzzled.

tone, "I once met you when I was a boy here at school."

pilot me to the dam," I said, "I will inform you."

She thought a moment, then turned and looked out at the wood. With the quick motion with which she had made the same move as a child, she

SOUTHERN * FARM * NOTES. TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER. Alfalfa as a Pastnre Crop. bloat on it than some other classes of

Beacon.

'Alfalfa may be pastured by all classes stock. It is particularly valuable to of live stock, but it is not good practhose who are engaged in the raising of tice to pasture the plant too closely, for colts, as it furnishes a palatable muscle and bone-building food of great value its nature of growth is different from the grasses, as it grows from terminal to rapidly growing animals. and lateral buds and not by increase

Alfalfa gives excellent satisfaction when used as a soiling crop, and as it in the length of stem and blades as comes on early in the spring, it can with the grasses. This is a very imoften be used in this way to great adportant difference and explains why the close grazing proves injurious. It vantage. The first crop is more diffishould never be grazed when the cult to make into hay than any of the ground is frozen or wet, for the treadothers. Silage has often been made ing of the crowns will certainly result from alfalfa, but corn and sorghum are preferable for a number of reasons. Generally speaking, alfalfa should be made into hay in the East or used as a soiling crop.-Knoxville Journal and

Soil Inoculation For Alfalfa.

While many of the principles connected with soil inoculation are not well understood, it is generally recognized. as necessary to add cultures of desirable bacteria to soils where they do not already exist. This may be accomplished in one or two years; either by means of artificial cultures or by the use of soil from fields where alfalfa has been grown successfully. Probably

the method of soil inoculation is the most certain. In fact, it has been tried with uniformly good results. It is very important to make certain that the plants growing in the soil to be used are well supplied with nodules. Alfalfa does not produce nodules as freely as cowpeas and soy beans, and it will be impossible to discover the nodules by pulling up the roots. To see them it is necessary to take a shovel or spade and dig deeply into the soil, lifting the roots gently and separating the earth therefrom. The nodules will appear as little whitish, rounded balls on the feeding roots and occasionally on the main tap rost. Make certain that the nodules are present in the soil to be used as the medium of inoculation and your chances of success with alfalfa will be greatly increased. One to two hundred pounds of soil to the acre will be sufficient to secure inoculation. Mix with the seed or scatter

broadcast over the land and work in with the harrow or sow through the bloat occur it may be cured in one of fertilizer attachment of any ordinary several ways. From a pint to a quart grain drill. Inoculation is always best accomplished before seeding, and largof linseed oil with a teaspoonful or er amounts of earth will render inocmore of turpentine will generally reulation more certain. It is often very difficult and expensive to obtain earth because of the scarcity of alfalfa fields and the objection on the part of farmers to digging up the soil. Most persons who have it for sale ask \$1 a hundred pounds for it and the freight in addition makes it a considerable. item. In sections of the country where alfalfa has not been cultivated patches of sweet clover (Melilotus alba) or burrs clover (Medicags Maculata) may be found. Investigations made at the IIlinois and North Carolina stations indicate that the bacteria which live in association with these plants are similar or identical with those found in the nodules on the roots of alfalfa, and that soils taken from fields where either one of these clovers has been successfully grown will inoculate land intended for alfalfa. In many places burr clover is grown with profit as a winter pasture, and if alfalfa is sown on this land the following year it. should be well supplied with the necessary bacteria. Sweet clover might be sown on land where difficulty has been experienced in getting alfalfa, for owing to its hardibood, it would often succeed where alfalfa would fall, and thus pave the way for the successful inoculation of the latter crop. One serious objection to sweet clover is the fact that it seeds very freely, and unless carefully clipped so as to prevent seeding it may become a weed pest. As it is a biennial it can be destroyed by vigorous clipping for two years .- Professor Soule.

"Julia." I heard again, more faintly on. I hurried on, fearing she would hear the voice and turn back. Presently we emerged from the wood and stood by the river. I was familiar with the ground, and led my little friend directly to the dam. the river?"

"Most of the boys are afraid to walk out on that dam," I said. "I'd be afraid."

"But you're only a girl; a boy oughtn't to be afraid." With that I started boldly out, occasionally standing on one foot, and performing sundry antics to show what a brave boy was. Then I retraced a few steps and called to her to come.

"Afraid! You little goose! With me to hold on to?"

Between her fear and a disposition pliable to a boy older and stronger than herself, it was not long before I was leading her out on the dam.

"Don't you see it's quite safe?" I said.

REMEMBER it as well as | not hear it. I stood a moment hesitatif it were yesterday. The ing. "Come, let's go," I said, starting carriage stood at the door, forward. and I was to go back to

school for the spring term. My mother gave innumerable instructions, smoothed my col-

E

lar, and adjusted my cap on my head properly, then gave me a kiss and stood looking wistfully at me as I went down the walk and got into the carriage.

A month or two later-it was in June, I think-after a hard struggle one afternoon with some figures, all about a ship and a cargo and the profit and all that, I went out to join the other DOYS.

When I reached the playground they were gone, and there was nothing for me to do but amuse myself as best I could. . .

I strolled about the house with my hands in my pockets-which my motht had told me distinctly not to doand, suddenly remembering her instructions, took them out again; then. for want of better amusement, I began to whistle.

Next to the school there was a pretty cottage separated from the schoolhouse by a board fence. The two houses were not a hundrer feet tpart. and I could look right through under the trees, and there on the tennis ground stood a girl a trifleyounger than myself, looking straight at me.

Now, when a boy suddenly finds himself observed by a girl, he feels somewhat queer. I remember that very well. My hands went right into my

"I believe it is."

"Oh, no," she said; "I'm afraid."

She shrank back as I led along. I determined that she should go to a point where the water poured over a portion of the dam lower than the rest. I turned my back to step up on the post. It was but a moment, I heard a cry, and saw Julia in the flood. The expression that was in her eyes is to this day stamped clearly on my memory-an expression of mingled re-

"I see the wood has been cut away," I added, glancing toward it. "Were you ever there?" "Oh, yes, often." "And is that old dam still across "Would you mind showing me the

She drew herself up with slight

I was unaccustomed to the convenpleasantly:

and you will come to it." "Thank you," I replied; "but 1 loped you would show me the way."

hauteur. Then, thinking that perhaps tional ways of civilized life, she said,

"You have only to walk through the in a tone of entire good humor, rewood straight, at the back of the house | joined:

"Miss Julia," I said, altering my

"I knew a number of scholars," she said, more interested; "who are you?" I dreaded to tell her, "If you will made.-Saturday Evening Post,

started forward.

THE JUDGE'S REPLY. How Peace Was Restored by a Mere Jest. Judge Emory Speer, who presides over the United States Circuit and Disder, graceful girl of nineteen, and, trict Courts for the Southern District picking up a tennis racket, commenced of Georgia, and whose decisions in

peonage cases have recently attracted wide attention throughout the country. the horror with which she would re- is the possessor of a nimble and facile wit. In earlier days, before he had attained the ermine, Judge Speer was a polltician and a power on the stump.

Shortly after reconstruction he ran against Allen D. Chandler for Congress. Speer was a Republican, and she replied, regarding me with the his politics sufficed to bring him unpopularity among a large majority of the white population. It was his wit, "Indeed!" She spoke without any his good humor and his unfailing courage that carried him through the campaign without a serious difference, and

On one occasion when the young candidate was addressing a very democratic and hostile audience, a brawny countryman was observed fighting his way through the crowd to the speaker's rostrum. It was evident that he had spent the preceding night with She looked at me curiously. I went John Barleycorn, for his clothes were rumpled, his hair dishevelled and his face of a flery red that rivalled the noonday sun in brilliancy. Shaking a belligerent fist under the nose of the

"Sir, you are a demagogue!"

The crowd howled, but Speer was not disturbed. He walted for the noise to subside and then, with a smile and

"And you, sir, if you would wrap a few wisps of straw about you, would be a demijohn." The delighted audience roared with

appreciative laughter, and the discomfited patriot slunk away. It is said that in no voting precinct of the district was Speers' majority larger than that in which this happy retort was

Remarkable Pennsylvania Pond,

Lying between two hills not far from Hughesville is a small body of water known as "Converse's ice dam," or "fish dam," that is so full of the finny tribe that apparently it is impossible

in their destruction under these conditions and then the compacting of the soll is a serious objection in itself. It should not be grazed closely at any time, for the gnawing down of the Tribune. crowns will often result in their destruction. Where alfalfa is pastured it should be run over with a mower to finally brought him to victory.

even up the growth and preserve a uniform condition in the meadow. Alternating pasturing with hay making is not seriously objectionable, but alfalfa is so valuable for hay, soiling and green feed that it is doubtful if it will often be well to pasture it in the Eastern States, where the difficulty of establishing it is very considerable. There is another objection to the pas-

turing of alfalfa found in the fact that it is very apt to make stock bloat. If the weather is warm and wet and the growth rapid, the danger of bloat is increased thereby; hence, additional precautions are necessary under these circumstances. Stock should never be turned on alfalfa when they are hungry. They should first be given a full feed and the dew allowed to evaporate from the fields before they are turned on. Under these conditions they are not likely to be injured unless they are allowed to graze on mature or over-succulent alfalfa or that which has been frosted. It is a mistake to turn stock on young alfalfa. The plants should be budding and getting ready to bloom before grazing commences. If animals are put on alfalfa when their hunger is satiated they will not eat too much of it and so are not likely to suffer from bloat. Once they are on they should not be taken off until they are taken off permanently. Should

orator he exclaimed:

pockets, but remembering that that was not the correct thing to do in the presence of a girl, I took them directly out again.

Then I concluded that it would be a good way to show how little I was embarrassed by turning around upmy heel, a movement on which I greatly prided myself. After that, I don't remember-it was so long agowhat new capers I cut. But one thing is very certain. I was soon hunting for something I pretended to have lost in the grass beside the fence.

"If it's your knife you've lost," I heard a musical voice say, "it isn't there. I picked up a knife there a week ago, but it was all rusty and no good."

"Oh, never mind," I said, looking up into two eyes peeping out from a sunbonnet; "it wasn't much of a knife, and I've got another."

"Are you one of the boys at the school?"

"Yes."

"What class are you in?"

"The fourth." "Do you study geography?"

"Yos."

"What's the capital of Austria?"

I scratched my head. "I don't remember that." I admitted,

reluctantly. "I'm first rate on capitals, but I can't recollect that one."

; "Why didn't you go off with the boys?"

"I was behind with my sums. I suppose they've gone to the river. I like I was driven to the school. the woods pretty well; they're full of squirrels."

"And lizards," she added. "I'm not afraid of lizards. I suppose you're afraid to go there."

"No, I'm not,"

are afraid, I don't mind going with had recovered. I also learned that you, just to keep off the lizards and the man who cared for us had seen things."

She looked wistfully out at the wood. I can see her now leaning on her wicket, deliberating-if such a process can be called deliberation where the conclusion was determined-the straight, lithe figure poised between the racket and one foot, one little leg crossed on the other-peering out at the forest.

Suddenly, without any warning, she dropped the racket and started for the wood.

We were not long in crossing the field, and were walking in the dense shade when she stopped, and looking at me with her expressive eyes, said:

"to me I can almost hear the silence." "Yes, it is pretty solemn," I replied.

down there, and we can see the water go over the dam."

I heard a distant voice calling the year, and the same hour of the af- my beloved wife. Then she left me least merit of this story is that it is "Julia." It was very faint; she did ternoon as when I first saw Julia, to go whence I can never recall her. true.-Kansas City Times.

and forgiveness I could scarcely swin a dozen strokes, but not a second had elapsed before I was in the water.

I swam and struggled and buffeted to reach her; all in vain. An eddy whirled me in a different direction. My strength was soon exhausted. 1 was borne down the river, sinking and rising, till I came to a place where 1 caught a glimpse, as I rose to the surface, of a man running along some planks extending into the river, and raised abeve the water on posts.

My feet became entangled in weeds. I sank. I heard a great roaring in my ars, then oblivion.

When I came to I was lying on my back. I remember the first thing I saw was a light cloud sailing over the clear blue. There was an air of quiet and peace that contrasted with my own sensations. Then I saw a man on his knees beside something he was rubbing. I turned my head aside and say it was a little figure-a girl,

Julia. She was cold and stark. My agony was far greater than when I had plunged after her into the stream. Then I hoped and believed that if she were drowned I would be also. Now I saw her beside me lifeless, and I lived.

Then some men came, and the man who was rubbing Julia said to them: 'Take care of the boy; the girl is too far gone." They took me up and carried me away, and laid me for a while on a bed in a strange house. Then

The next day my father came and took me home. I was ill after that, from my mind to know that by dint me. I permitted you to fall in." of rubbing and rolling, and a stimu-"If you want to go there now, and lant, she had been brought to and Julia fall and had rescued her. When I saw him running along the planks it was to his boat chained to the end. with his family to Western Pennsyl-

vania. He was obliged to wait some time for my recovery, but at last I was able to travel, and left without rate, we stood hand in hand, looking again seeing the little girl whom I had led into danger. I only heard that I had been blamed by everyone.

.

Ten years passed, during which I was constantly haunted by one idea; that was to go back and find Julia and implore her forgiveness. The years that I must be a boy and depen-"How still it is in here! It seems dent seemed interminable. At last I came of age, and received a small fortune that had fallen to me, and, as howe, "Let's go on; the river winds about soon as the papers in the case were

duly signed and sealed. I started. It was just about the same time of

We walked side by side to the wood, straight. through it out on the river bank. There was the water and the dam;

everything as it had been ten years "Did you ever try to walk out there?" I asked.

"Once, when I was a child, I came here with a boy, and we walked to where the water pours over. I met with an accident. I fell in."

before.

"The boy overpersuaded you, I sup-DOS# ?" It was difficult for me to conceal a

certain trepidation at the mention of my fauit.

"No. I went of my own accord." "He certainly must have been to blame. He was older and stronger than you."

"On the contrary," she said, with a slight, rising irritation, "he jumped after me like the noble little fellow that he was."

I turned away on pretense of examining a boat down the river.

"At any rate, he must have begged your forgiveness on his knees for permitting you to go into such a danger? "I never saw him again. He weut away.⁹⁹

1 fancied--at least, I hoped- I could defect a tinge of sadness in her voice.

"I have often wished," she went op. "that he would come back, as the other scholars sometimes do, as you are new, and let me tell him how much I thank him for uis noble effort."

"Julia," I said, suddenly turning and facing her. "This is too much. I too ill to ask about Julia, but when I am that boy. I led you into the wood. recovered what a load was taken I forced you to go out in the dam with

> "And more than atomed for all by risking your life to save me."

Ah, that look of surprised delight which accompanied her words! It was worth all my past years of suffering. of fancied blame; for in it I read how dearly she held the memory of the boy That summer my father removed who had at least shared the danger for which he was responsible.

I do not remember if she grasped my hand or I grasped hers. At any into each other's faces.

my punishment; I blessed the good fortune that had led me to a knowledge of the kindly heart beside me. Of all the moments of my life, I

still count it far the happiest.

Then we walked back through the woods, over the Intervening field, and stood together leaning against the fence between the old school and her

We did not part after that for naother ten years, which she spent as for a fish five inches long to swim

scene.-Williamsport Sun.

The small fish are on top and the lieve the trouble. The dose should be large ones below, and in order for a In proportion to the size and age of the fisherman or fisherwoman to get the animal. In extreme cases the trochar bait down to the big fellows it is must be used. It is a preferable knife, necessary to make a hole in the water though some skill is required in using and carefully drop the hook down either one to make the insertion at the through the wriggling mass. right place. On June 1 Mrs. Irvin Converse and

Alfalfa is particularly valuable as a Miss Gladys Koch were at the dam pasture for sheep. They seem to do remaking determined efforts to hook markably well on it and are not as some of the under ones. The little felsubject to diseases of various kinds as lows on top, however, made such fierce where they graze more closely to the attacks on the bait that their books, ground and thus come in contact with time after time, were instantly cleared the various pests to which they are as soon as they touched the water. subject and with which the ground Many of the little fellows were pulled may be infected. This is a matter of out in order to make room for the importance. In some sections of the hooks, but the task had not been ac-West alfalfa is often sown with grass. complished when the reporter left the particularly Bromus inermis, for pasture purposes. This is not advisable in the East, because it is difficult enough Criminal Bronco Busting. to keep the grass out of an alfalfa There are several ways of breaking meadow, whether of a desirable or unbronco to the saddle, of which the desirable variety. Spring lambs may most rational and least used is to begin be grazed on alfalfa to the greatest with the young colt and accustom binu advantage, and if a good pasture were by slow degrees to halter, blanket, available on every farm in Virginia bridle and saddle. The usual practice it would add immensely to the profits of the Indian is to choke the pony into of the sheep growers and enable them temporary submission and then ride to raise larger, thriftier and better and beat him until his spirit is broken. Starving the pony into good behavior lambs at a much lower cost and with greater safety. The attempt to make is an even more brutal method of sub-"hot-house" lambs on rich concentrated jugation, which, although occasionally foods is attended with many cases of employed with especially "mean" subacute indigestion, and there is often a jects, is deservedly unpopular, and a great loss to the feeder and grower cowboy could adopt it at the cost of even under the most careful system of his reputation among his fellows. In:

management. With alfalfa pastures this process the pony is tied to a stake this could be largely obviated, and and starved, until from sheer weakthe ewes and lambs maintained at less ness he accepts food without lashing expense, for it would not be necessary out with his heels. While yet feeble to feed more than one-half the amount from starvation he is gradually trained of grain usually fed. The alfalfa with a sack to bear burdens, and famiwould come on so early in many places liarized with saddle and bridle until, in-Virginia that it would insure Ideal when his strength returns, he forgets pasture for lambs and ewes at the that he has never been regularly right season of the year, enabling the

feeders to turn their lambs off earlier

at heavier weights than they secure

sized hogs carried on an acre of land.

A Cute Oklahoma Woman,

broken .- Country Life in America.

The women of the Yankee States at present. may think that they are clever at driv-As a pasture for swine, alfalfa is uning bargains, but the claim is made excelled. Young pigs do finely on it, here now, without evasion or equivocabecause it is a protein food and well tion, that in Guthrie lives a woman suited to their needs. The sweet, tenwithout a parallel for commercial wit. der herbage is much relished, and if Several months ago she entered a large given a small amount of grain, they I blessed the Providence that ended department store in New York City to will grow very fast. In many sections buy a yard of silk, which the clerk of the West they are grown with practically no grain at all, though, of course, they are not made fat by this treatment. Alfalfa will carry a surprising amount of pork per acre. it 'What will you take for it?" asked the being claimed from investigation at the Guthrie woman, "Twenty cents, Kansas station that as much as 1000

Madam," replied the clerk politely. Well, I'll take it, but you can keep the yard you've just torn off." The elerk was staggered for a moment, but

appreciating the humor of the proposal than alfalfa pasture, though great care smillingly made the exchange. Not the should be taken in getting them accus-

Proper Direction of Corn Rows.

An important matter that has never been settled is whether corn rows should run north and south or east and west. Some contend that north and south rows give the stalks more sunshine; that run the other way the whole field is more or less shaded except the most southerly rows. Others contend that the rows running east and west give the rows the needed protection against hot winds and burning sunshine. Perhaps it would be better to disregard the cardinal points and plant as indicated by the "lay of the land," unless the land is quite flat. There is more in the cultivation than in the direction in which the rows are laid off.-Farm and Rauch.

Plant Raspberry Plants in the Fall.

The principal advantage in setting ruspherry plants in the fall is that theypounds may be made during a single are in their place ready to grow as season and from ten to twenty fairsoon as the senson opens. Raspberry plants start to grow early in the spring For horses, there is nothing better and it is an item to have them in their place when the season opens .-- Southtomed to it, as they are more subject to orn Fruit Grower.

told her would cost her thirty-five cents. Her purchase left a remnant of one and one-half yards. The clerk suggested that she buy the remnant.