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OPPORTUNITIES OF THE SOUTH AS PRESIDENT FINLEY SEES THEM.

Head of the Southern Railway Makes Some Observations and Suggestions—Effects of Recent Business Depression Felt Most keenly Where One Commodity Principally is Produced, and Less Severely Where Industries Are Diversified—South Rich in Varied Resources and Still Greater Diversification of Industry Desirable—Some Lines of Possible Progress and Opportunity—The Southern Railway Ready to Co-Operate.

It has occurred to me that it may not be improper for me to address you and other representative editors in the Southern States on a subject which I believe to be of great importance to the future prosperity of our section. My duties require me to keep in touch, as nearly as possible, with business conditions throughout the country, and especially in the South. Since the beginning of the business depression from which the country is now recovering I have been greatly impressed with evidence which has come to me that, while business all over the United States has been unfavorably affected, the effects of the depression have been felt most severely, as a general rule, in those communities the energies of which are devoted principally to the production of a single commodity, or of a few commodities, and that business has been relatively less affected in those communities in which production is more diversified. I have been impressed especially with the fact that the business depression has been relatively less severe in those Southern localities in which attention has been given to the growing of fruits and vegetables. There has been a steady market for these products, and although prices have not in some instances been as high as in other seasons, I believe they have generally yielded profits to the growers.

The press of the South has already accomplished much by advocating diversification of agriculture and manufacturing, and, looking back over the past 25 years, we can realize that much has been accomplished in this direction. I believe, however, that the time is especially opportune for continuing our efforts in this direction and for urging that each Southern community shall make the most of the opportunities which a revival of business will open up to it. Nature has favored the South with practically inexhaustible resources of great variety, and the industrious and resourceful Southern people have shown their ability to take up and carry to success new lines of industry. I believe, therefore, that you will agree with me as to the desirability of encouraging still greater diversification of industry in the direction of utilizing to the fullest extent the natural resources of our section.

Without attempting to enumerate the lines in which progress in this direction is possible, I would suggest that, in many localities, agricultural prosperity might be advanced by further diversification of farming, especially in the direction of producing the fruits and vegetables best suited for each locality; that live stock and dairying might profitably receive more attention in some localities, and that, in connection with a larger production of fruits and vegetables, there are many localities in which canning and preserving industries might profitably be carried on more extensively than at present. Industrially, I believe it should be the aim of the South to add to the profits of producing raw materials the profits of manufacturing, by converting Southern raw materials, as far as possible, into articles ready for use. As indicating what may be done along this line, I may refer to the cotton textile industry.

Although the South has a substantial monopoly in the production of the most widely used textile fibre in the world, some of us are old enough to remember when it was believed in many quarters that cotton manufacturing on a large scale could not be established successfully in the South. The Southern people first demonstrated their ability to make the coarser grades of cotton fabrics, and they are now demonstrating their ability to make the finer grades as well and to bleach and finish the products of their mills. I think we may look forward with confidence to the further development of this great industry and of industries depending upon it, such as the manufacture of cotton goods into articles of clothing ready for wear. I might enumerate a long list of opportunities for the further development of manufacturing. It would include the conversion, on a larger scale of Southern-made leather into boots and shoes, harness and belting, and the conversion of the products of Southern forests and mines into a long list of articles ready for use. I have said enough, however, to suggest to you the point I wish to make, which is, that I believe that all of us who have the prosperity of the South at heart should do all in our power to encourage the diversification of Southern industry and the conversion in Southern factories of Southern products into articles ready for use rather than their shipment to other sections in the form of raw materials or of partly manufactured commodities. I need not assure you of my great interest in every movement for the advancement of a Southern community, and you know that this company through its Land and Industrial Department, stands ready at all times to co-operate in every proper way with individuals and communities along its lines for the establishment of new industries, the promotion of such immigration as may be desired by each community, and the general advancement of Southern prosperity.

Yours very truly,
W. W. FINLEY, President
Southern Railway.
Washington, July 31, 1908.

Rural Carriers of Burke Meet and Organize an Association.

Thinking that you would like to know of the meeting of the rural carriers of Burke county, and of the organization, I here submit a brief sketch of our proceedings held at the court house in Morganton on July 28th. All of the carriers in the county were present except Mr. Thompson, the carrier from Bridge-water.

The following permanent organization was made: W. P. Hallyburton, of Connelly Springs, president; J. E. Garrison, of Morganton, secretary. A code of by-laws governing the association was adopted, and at the request of the carriers Mr. D. C. Pears'n, post master at Morganton, was present and made a talk, covering the ground of the many and various duties of the carrier, special attention being given to the roads over which the carriers travel, their duty in calling attention to those roads which are in poor condition, and the duty of the patrons on the road to require and demand that the roads shall be kept up. Unless this is done there is a certainty of the service being discontinued on that portion of the routes where these bad conditions exist. His talk was greatly appreciated by all of us. It was the unanimous opinion of all those present that the members of the association uniform themselves and make improvement in their equipment.

ELIJAH AND THE RAVENS.

A Story Which Did Not Fit This Particular Minister's Case. North Carolina probably never produced an able preacher than Dr. Francis L. Hawkes, who once was pastor of Grace Episcopal church, New York. Short, thick set, swarthy, black eyes and black hair, he was a striking person. He was not only a great pulpiter, but considered the best reader in the New York episcopacy. His rather luxurious family detested him from accepting a bishopric, which would have otherwise been conferred. One day a delegation from a Bible church waited upon him and invited him to accept a pastorate in that city.

"Well, gentlemen, other things being satisfactory, the question of acceptance narrows down to a business matter," said Dr. Hawkes. "What salary do you offer?" "Dr. Hawkes," said the spokesman, "we recognize that you have a high reputation and are willing to be liberal. Our recent pastor received \$2,500, but on account of your standing we have decided to offer you \$3,000." "My good man," cried the doctor, "do you know what salary I am receiving here?" "No, sir." "I get \$15,000 and this parsonage, and, as I have an expensive family, I do not see my way clear to accept your offer."

The spokesman looked rather sheepish, but made another essay. "If we had known that, sir, we would undoubtedly have looked elsewhere, but you should remember that the work of the Lord must be done, and, as I am sure you are a man of God, you know the story of Elijah and the ravens." "Now, my friends," responded the spokesman, "I have made the Bible my study ever since I was twenty-eight. I have read it through carefully and prayerfully over 100 times. I remember the raven incident perfectly, but nowhere can I find any reference to the Lord's providing for young Hawkes."

THE CHARTER OAK.

Bells Told and Funeral Dirges Played When It Fell. The charter oak of Hartford was a white oak. The story goes that when James Oglethorpe, who founded the colony of Georgia, and sent Andros to take away all colonial charters Connecticut alone refused to surrender hers. Andros was furious over this defiance, and Oct. 31, 1687, he returned to the assembly hall of Hartford with a small party of soldiers and demanded instant surrender of the charter, which lay in a box on the table. A hot discussion followed. Finally Andros stretched out his hand to seize the disputed paper. Then the candles were suddenly extinguished and the people who had gathered on the street outside rushed in a disorderly crowd into the hall. There was a period of wild confusion in the dark, and when the candles were finally relighted no charter was to be found. It had been removed by Captain Wadsworth and hidden in the oak, which ever afterward bore its name.

The oak was even then old. "When the first settlers were clearing their land the Indians begged that it might be spared. It has been the guide of our ancestors for centuries," they said, "so to the time of planting our corn. When the leaves are the size of a mouse's ears, then is the time to put seed into the ground." The Indians' request was granted, and the tree, afterward becoming the custodian of the lost charter, became famous for all time. It fell in a windstorm Aug. 21, 1836, and so deeply was it venerated that at sunset on the day of its fall the bells of the city were tolled and a band of music played funeral dirges over its ruins. At the time of its fall its circumference one foot from the ground was twenty feet and it was estimated to be over 600 years old.—Kansas City Star.

Both Guilty. The man who prided himself on his keen perceptions watched the witness on the stand with intensity and nodded his head vigorously at the closing words of the bewildered witness. "That man's concerned in it," said the keen observer to his friend. "Didn't you notice how his eyes shined around?" "How about this next one?" inquired the friend. "He's guilty of something," asserted the keen observer. "No man stares at people in that bold, defiant way if he has a clear conscience."—Youth's Companion.

OLD CLOTHES IN AFRICA.

The Natives Often Make Dreadful Mistakes With European Attire. The "ol' clo' man" is a familiar figure in American streets and one by no means without picturesque, but no American dealer in old clothes has established a business of such extent of interest as that of John Hyman of London, whose specialty is to purchase shabby costumes and discarded military and official uniforms for disposal in the orient and Africa.

Even the retiring lord mayors of London have become almost by official tradition his customers, and the cocked hat, gold faced coat and knee breeches at which during one season London has gazed with awe in the famous pageant of the lord mayor's procession are likely the next season to delight the eyes of darkest Africa upon the proud person of a darkest African. "I have visited most of the great oriental bazaars and watched my goods being purchased," says Mr. Hyman. "I have seen blacks solemnly walking around with waistcoats buttoned behind instead of before and even men wearing ladies' costumes. I have seen enormously big fellows in clothes so small I could not imagine for the life of me how they got into them or how they could get out again unless the stitching gave way."

The Prince de Joinville when off the Gabon coast once received on his ship an official visit from two chiefs, father and son, who must, one would think, have been Mr. Hyman's customers. They were known as Big Denis and Little Denis, and each owned for ceremonial occasions a military uniform. That of Big Denis was a French general's, which his wives managed to get him into. That of Little Denis was a Hussar's, and its intricate cut, numerous buttons, straps and laces and painfully small size proved quite too much for him. He sent the prince a despairing message begging help, and a relief party of delighted midshipmen was sent to dress him and bring him aboard.

They fulfilled their errand; but, with the miscellaneous contents of their kit, they so lightened every fastening of his overnight attire that the poor youth was nearly bursting with combined pride and suffocation when he arrived, and it was evident he could never be got out of his unwonted finery by any method less drastic than cutting him out.

Still, no manner of wearing a complete costume ever equals in comic effect some of the savages' combinations of unrelated items. One venerable African chieftain received his European guests with an antiquated evening frock and a pair of pink flowered satin and spangles worn about his waist as an apron, while his white wool was martially crowned by a military helmet.

Still another conducted important negotiations with an exploring party clad sturdily and impressively in a lady's large Gainsborough hat, a pair of cavalry boots and a necklace of glistening tin ornaments used to decorate Christmas trees.—Youth's Companion.

The Devil's Advocate. In connection with the Roman Catholic ceremony of canonization there is an official called "the devil's advocate." When the church is ready to proceed with the steps preliminary to the canonization, an able man is appointed to assail the memory of the candidate and to bring against him all possible charges, which the other side must satisfactorily dispose of. This accuser is known as the "devil's advocate," and not until he is silenced by the disproof of his charges can the canonization be accomplished.

They Own the Soft Impachment. In an address to the Canadian club in Montreal, Mr. James Bryce said: "I do not think it would be advisable for me to say much, for I have the good fortune to be a Scotchman myself. I won't pursue the theme of what contribution Scotchmen should be able to make to Canada's literature and science, for the very simple reason which was given by a friend of mine, who said, 'I never argue with Scotchmen that they are a great nation—they admit it!'"

Cost of Courtesy. The adage "Courtesy costs nothing" would be true if sufficient reason to insure its observance by practically every member of the commercial community, it being fairly obvious to most of us that courtesy is an excellent lubricant for the machinery in business. To be always courteous in business, however, requires a very considerable expenditure of mental effort, which very few of us are capable of sustaining at all times.—Magazine of Commerce.

Bismarck's Love of Nature. Speaking of the country and the long walks he took daily, Bismarck said he loved nature, but the amount of life he saw and him, and it took a great deal of faith to believe that an "all seeing eye" could notice every living atom when one realized what it meant. "Have you ever sat on the grass and examined it closely? There is enough life in one square yard of grass to fill a room."—Lady Randolph Churchill.

SHOOTING THE SUN.

Simplest Way of Locating a Ship's Position at Sea. The average transatlantic traveler displays very little interest in the navigation of the vessel beyond watching the ship's officers, sextant in hand, making observations, says a writer in Travel Magazine. Very few have any idea of the process by means of which the modern navigator is enabled to accurately place the ship's position at a starting point on the chart. Out of sight of land a ship's geographical position is determined either by keeping a careful record of the course steered and the distance run, known as dead reckoning, or by the combined use of chronometer and sextant—that is, by observation of the heavenly bodies.

The operation of finding the latitude and longitude of observation can be performed in a number of ways, of which the simplest and most convenient is by measuring the altitude of the sun above the horizon at noon, as is indicated on the chart. The sextant and spoken of at sea as "shooting the sun." An arithmetical computation by the aid of logarithms is thus quickly made which shows exactly how far the ship is north or south of the equator, or, in other words, the latitude.

Having thus roughly speaking, found the latitude and longitude, a dot placed on the chart at the exact point where the lines of latitude and longitude cross denotes the ship's position.

A MAN'S HAT.

Why Is It Always Regarded as a Fit Subject for Jokes? "I wonder why it is," says a young gentleman who spends most of his leisure time studying human nature at a popular street corner, "that a man's hat is always regarded as a fit subject for jokes? Anything that happens to his shoes is a serious matter, and, although his vest, especially if it is one of the usual in design or color, is sometimes made the subject of pointed remarks, disaster to any other garment is regarded as a matter of sympathy.

"But if he goes to church and puts down his hat at the end of his pew, where among the pews he sits, and he knocks it five feet down the aisle, or if he places it carefully beside him in a lecture room or theater and a preoccupied young woman comes in and sits down on it people laugh without seeming to feel the slightest sympathy for him or his piece of headgear. "A man chasing his hat through the street on a windy day will always attract a grinning, unsympathetic crowd ready to lay bets on the distance the hat will travel before he catches up or on the amount of damage it will sustain before it is finally recovered, and so irritated that the owner becomes when he finds his vicious dabs and grabs at it greeted with ironical applause that he generally forgets to thank the man who stops it by stamping on it and hands it back. I believe Joe Miller perpetuated a story about chasing the hat, but the heavy felt and cocked hats of Miller's time did not lend themselves readily to joking purposes, for when those old fashioned headpieces were blown off they dropped to the ground and stayed there. A Panama, a stovepipe or even a derby may run along or by turn down Broadway to the postoffice and attract as much attention as a runaway team."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Soldiers in Battle. Those who have taken part in a battle have confessed that were it not for the shouting and the noise they would lose their nerves and run away. There is always an interval of cowardice in the soldier, but it is quickly overcome, and he fights grimly, unmindful of impending death. Bands were, of course, invented to raise the spirits of soldiers. Martial music, whether from the drum or the bugle, has done a great deal in saving campaigns. Nobody can fight in a cold blooded manner, and in the excitement of a general engagement the most nervous of fighters recover wonderfully.

Smoothing It Over. Irate Individual—I'm going to square matters with you right now! You've been telling it around that I lie! The Other Man—Nothing of the sort. All I have said about you is that you are habitually untruthful. Irate Individual (calming down)—Oh, don't mind that. If that's all, I acknowledge I do get that way once in a while. But how can a fellow help it when everybody insists on treating him?—Chicago Tribune.

A Scrap of History. "General Washington, the soldiers of the Continental army are men of iron," exclaimed the Marquis de Lafayette in admiration. "And as a consequence," remarked the great commander with a sly twinkle, "they are hard at work preserving the records."—Woman's Home Companion.

At the Barn Dance. "These country dances are enjoyable, after all, aren't they?" "I tell you, the old fashioned dances are the real thing."—Baltimore American.

Actions are the raiment of the man.—Herodotus.

CRYING FOR HELP.

Lots of it in Morganton But Daily Growing Less. The kidneys cry for help. Not an organ in the whole body so delicately constructed. Not one so important to health. The kidneys are the filters of the blood.

When they fail the blood becomes foul and poisonous. There can be no health where there is poisoned blood. Backache is one of the first indications of kidney trouble. It is the kidneys' cry for help. Heed it. Doan's Kidney Pills are what is wanted. Are just what overworked kidneys need. They strengthen and invigorate the kidneys; help them to do their work; never fail to cure any case of kidney disease.

Read the proof from a Morganton citizen. Mrs. A. E. Payne, living on Green St., Morganton, N. C., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills proved of great benefit to me, and I have no hesitancy in telling others of their merits; for some time I had severe pains through the small of my back and my kidneys were very irregular in action. Seeing Doan's Kidney Pills so highly recommended, I procured a box at a drug store and used them according to directions, and since then have felt better in every way. The pain in my back has greatly diminished and I give Doan's Kidney Pills the credit for the great improvement in my condition."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

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STATESVILLE, N. C. Notice to Creditors of Joshua Gibbs, Deceased. Having qualified as administrator of Joshua Gibbs, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the estate of said deceased to present them to the undersigned for payment on or before the 23rd day of July, 1908, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery, and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to come forward at once and settle, and thereby save costs. This the 23rd day of July, 1908. Adm'r. of Joshua Gibbs, deceased Avery & Ervin, Attys.

WOMEN.

Before buying Corsets you will do well to see Mrs. Sallie Gaither, Morganton, agent for the sale of the Spirella Perfection Corset, rust proof and unbreakable. Sales far beyond her expectation.

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