

FRANKLIN SUP'R COURT CONVENED ON MONDAY MORN- ING

Hon. R. B. Peebles, Judge Presiding—Many Cases Disposed of—Extra Large Docket.

The August term of Franklin Superior court for the trial of criminal cases only, convened in the court house Monday morning with Hon. R. B. Peebles, Judge presiding. The docket this term was possibly the largest had here in a number of years and the Judge showed exceptional skill in moving the business along. This is Judge Peebles' second visit to Louisa and he has made a reputation among our people that makes criminals afraid of his name. His charge was a splendid one and was heard by many of our people. Solicitor R. G. Allbrook was promptly on hand and ably defended the state's interests. After the Judge charge the following were chosen as grand jury:

F. B. McKinnis, foreman, E. W. Wilder, J. M. Bykes, S. T. Holmes, N. R. May, Allen Thomas, E. D. Parrish, D. J. Burnette, R. E. L. Lancaster, R. B. Harris, J. B. Wilder, W. C. Ransdell, O. L. Fuller, A. W. H. Arnold, S. R. Beane, M. C. Wilder, A. T. Beddingfield, S. J. Alfred was made officer so grand jury.

The following cases were then taken up and disposed of:

- State vs. T. M. Gupton and Wash F. Leonard affray, nol pros with leave.
- State vs. J. H. Pearce, manslaughter, continued on account sickness of defendant's mother.
- State vs. Joe D. Furgurson, retailing, continued under former order.
- State vs. Jim Priyatt, c. c. w., nol pros with leave.
- State vs. Ernest Fuller, abandonment, nol pros with leave.
- State vs. H. G. Bragg, retailing, not guilty.
- State vs. F. W. Rollins, larceny, nol pros with leave.
- State vs. Claude Eaton, continued under former order.
- State vs. Allen Upchurch, nol pros with leave.
- State vs. Yanna Smith, c. c. w., guilty, six months on roads.
- State vs. Weldon Horton, continued under former bond.
- State vs. Robert Wright, dismissed.
- State vs. S. T. Gupton and others, nol pros.
- State vs. Dallas Wright, false pretense, nol pros with leave.
- State vs. Beane, Hicks, nol pros with leave.
- State vs. Glasgow and L. E. Southern, continued under former order.
- State vs. Ben Holden, colored, larceny, pleads guilty, two years on roads.
- State vs. Deany Hackaday, larceny, pleads guilty, six months on roads.
- State vs. J. B. Robbins and Albert Robbins, simple assault, judgment suspended upon payment of costs.
- State vs. J. B. Thornton, soliciting insurance without license, guilty, fined \$200 and costs.
- State vs. Louis Hinton, s. d. w., pleads guilty, three months on roads.
- State vs. Louis Hinton, assault, pleads guilty, six months on roads.
- State vs. Andrew Caudell, s. c. w., pleads guilty, six months on roads.
- State vs. Andrew Caudell, disturbing public worship, guilty, judgment suspended upon payment of costs.
- State vs. Elbert Perry, burglary in day time, guilty, two years on roads.
- State vs. Alex and Furo Satterwhite, defendants to serve former sentence of 90 days each on roads.
- State Levi Allen, resisting an officer, not guilty.
- State vs. George Arrington, Arthur Arrington and Tom C. Wilson, affray, guilty as to Wilson, not guilty as to George and Arthur Arrington.
- State vs. J. J. Wheeler, continued.
- State vs. Bud Ruffin, vagrancy, guilty thirty days on roads, appeal.
- State vs. Willis Harris, c. c. w., pleads guilty, fined \$30 and costs.
- State vs. James Wright, s. c. w., pleads guilty, judgment suspended upon his good behavior and payment of costs.
- State vs. Peter Hicks and Larius Branch, larceny, pleads guilty, judgment suspended upon good behavior and payment of costs.
- State vs. Charlie Brodie, breaking in house in day time, not guilty.
- State vs. Charlie Brodie and Willie McKnight, affray, guilty as to Brodie, not guilty as to McKnight, judgment six months on roads for Brodie.
- State vs. Geo. Dunston, larceny, guilty, two years on roads.
- State vs. Ashley Anderson and Sallie Morris, s. d. w., guilty, two years on roads as to Anderson, judgment suspended as to Morris upon payment of one half costs.

for the session. The report of the grand jury will be published next week, owing to its not being in the hands of the Clerk before our going to press.

Fernell-Wilder.

Just as the vesper bells were ringing on Wednesday evening August the fourteenth, nineteen hundred and twelve, Miss Kate Wilder and Mr. Roy Fernell were united in marriage at Fairy's Chapel Baptist Church.

Long before the appointed hour the chapel was crowded to its utmost capacity with relatives, friends and spectators assembled to witness the nuptials.

The church was a scene of beauty. The radiant tints and delicate simplicity of those who had charge of the arrangement were shown in every detail. The recess pulpit was draped in spotless white. In the center of which were placed two hearts pinned together to symbolize the object of such a gathering. The two stately columns on either side of the pulpit, and the two directly in the front, between which the bride and groom stood to plight their vows, were of white, draped with garlands of ivy and crowned with a crown of golden rod. On each of the columns was planted an antique candle stick which shed the beams of light on the lovely scene.

The color scheme was white, gold, and green. These colors were appropriately chosen as emblems of the lives united. The scheme was carried out successfully in every way.

Just before the arrival of the bridal party Miss Lura Duke, dressed in white lingerie with lace and embroidery, sweetly sang "With You Dear, With You." While Mrs. J. F. Mitchell was presiding so gracefully at the organ, the notes swelled into Mandelstohns triumphal wedding march, to the strains of which the party sedately entered.

Advancing down each aisle came the marshals in single file; Messrs. D. M. Barnett, W. O. Pruitt, Fred Wilder and Thomas Wilder, a brother of the bride. Each one wore a suit of black with collar and tie to match, and male silk gloves.

Next came the waiters, Mr. Billy Coyners, of Yonkersville, and Mr. O. W. Perry, of Mapleville, wearing black with white gloves.

The bridesmaids, Misses Im Strickland of Louisa and Emma Perry of Franklin, entered dressed in white, with white gloves and lace, wearing long white gloves and carrying golden rod and ferns.

Proceeding the bride came the flower girls, little Misses Hollingworth, of Louisa, and the bridesmaids. They wore white empire dresses and carried beautiful baskets of fresh flowers.

The bride entered with her sister, Miss Annie Wilder, who was maid of honor. She was attired in a delicate gown of marquisette over white silk, and trimmed with baby Irish and shadow lace. The exquisite bouquet of asters and ferns, and the trailing bridal veil added youthful beauty and grace to the entire costume.

The maid of honor wore a modest dress of white embroidery and lace, and carried golden rod and ferns.

The groom with his best man, F. P. Parnell of Charlotte, each wearing a suit of black with white gloves, advanced down the right aisle and met the bride at the altar.

The few and solemn words that seal the bonds of wedlock were spoken by Rev. Mack Stamps, pastor of the contracting parties, in his usual impressive manner.

At the close of the ceremony the soft, melodious harmony of the organ was quickened into the thrilling march of Lohengrin, to which the party left the church in couples of two in reverse order.

After receiving the congratulations and best wishes of the many friends the bridal party returned to Mr. Wilder's, where an informal reception was given them.

Kate was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wilder. She was a girl of a pure and noble character, a lovely disposition, and was held in high esteem by all who knew her. All the feminine virtues reached as high a degree of perfection in her as they have ever done elsewhere.

Roy was the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Parnell. He is a young man of sterling worth and integrity.

Mr. and Mrs. Parnell both have hosts of friends who will regret to lose them from their juvenile number, but will be glad to know that Mr. Parnell is a successful farmer and will make his home in the same community in which they lived.

The high esteem in which the young couple was held was manifested in the numerous and elegant gifts they received.

JUDGE CLARK SPEAKS.

TO QUITE A NUMBER IN LOUISBURG.

During recess of court—He Was Introduced by Mr. W. H. Ruffin.

On Tuesday morning at 12 o'clock in the court house at the recess of court Judge Clark, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, made a speech to quite a good sized audience in the interest of his candidacy for the United States Senate to succeed Hon. F. M. Stinson. The Judge's personal history is truly wonderful and we publish below the introductory by Mr. W. H. Ruffin, which will bring out much of it. The Judge is a fine man and has many friends in this section. The introductory, after which the Judge made his splendid talk, was as follows:

The man whom I have the honor to introduce to you to-day has the singular record of having served the people longer, I believe than any citizen of North Carolina now living. When most lads of his age were serving the world, the flesh and the devil this eminent citizen conferred the service of his state and the Confederacy at the age of 14 years in 1861, and at once became prominent in the most glorious army in the world's history. He soon became drill master in Pettigrew's Division, went to Virginia, was an adjutant before he was 16 in General Ransom's brigade, was wounded in the battle of Sharnburg soon after he was 16, was in the battle of Fredericksburg. When his brigade was recalled from service in 1863 when it was thought its services would be no longer needed, he entered the University and took both the junior and senior course at one time and graduated at the head of his class in 1864. The next year he was elected a member of the junior reserves and became Lieut. Col. at the age of 17. He served to and of the war, commanded the skirmish line of his brigade at one of the last battles of Bentonville and surrendered with Gen. Joe Johnston at High Point on May 2nd, 1865. No man of adult age has a higher

record of pure, patriotic service than this lad had when he laid down his arms at the direction of his commanders. He began the practice of the law after the war and soon became eminent in that branch of services to the people, for this is a service to the people and a true lawyer is a quasi-public officer.

He was appointed to the Superior Court bench in 1885, elected to the bench again by the people in 1898 and served there until Nov. 1899 when his services in that, one of the most important offices in our government called him higher up and he was appointed to the Supreme bench. In 1900 he was elected to the Supreme bench by the people. At the end of that term in 1904 when Populism ran high he was not only nominated by his party, the Democratic party—I beg to mark this—he was nominated by the Democratic party—but so marked was his high order of services that the opposing parties, the Populist and the Republican, not only did not nominate opponents to him but in appreciation of his great services to the state they endorsed him. He is therefore unique in that he is the one of the many few men whom in North Carolina have been voted for by every man regardless of party affiliation and without losing the confidence of his partisan following. These are the bald facts—the details of this remarkable incidents in his life I will ask him to say when he addresses you. His party, the Democratic, again nominated him for the office of Chief Justice of the State in 1902, thus evidencing their confidence in him. He was re-elected Chief Justice in 1910 without opposition, and now this high office so long as he wants it. But my friends after this

"City Fathers" Meet

The Board of Town Commissioners met in a called session on last Monday night with Messrs. Ford, McKinnis, Hicks and Joyner present. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with and the following business transacted:

Mr. E. H. Stokes was chosen the

The Hon. T. W. Bickett will speak at Dickens Store, Thursday, September 5th, at 12 o'clock. Let everybody come out and hear the political issues discussed by one of the state's best speakers.

J. R. COLLEE, Ch'm'n.
of the Democratic Ex. Com.

J. A. TURNER, Sec'y.

record of pure, patriotic service than this lad had when he laid down his arms at the direction of his commanders. He began the practice of the law after the war and soon became eminent in that branch of services to the people, for this is a service to the people and a true lawyer is a quasi-public officer.

He was appointed to the Superior Court bench in 1885, elected to the bench again by the people in 1898 and served there until Nov. 1899 when his services in that, one of the most important offices in our government called him higher up and he was appointed to the Supreme bench. In 1900 he was elected to the Supreme bench by the people. At the end of that term in 1904 when Populism ran high he was not only nominated by his party, the Democratic party—I beg to mark this—he was nominated by the Democratic party—but so marked was his high order of services that the opposing parties, the Populist and the Republican, not only did not nominate opponents to him but in appreciation of his great services to the state they endorsed him. He is therefore unique in that he is the one of the many few men whom in North Carolina have been voted for by every man regardless of party affiliation and without losing the confidence of his partisan following. These are the bald facts—the details of this remarkable incidents in his life I will ask him to say when he addresses you. His party, the Democratic, again nominated him for the office of Chief Justice of the State in 1902, thus evidencing their confidence in him. He was re-elected Chief Justice in 1910 without opposition, and now this high office so long as he wants it. But my friends after this

Board in the interest of a number of accounts, several of which were ordered paid.

It was ordered that the order held by Mr. R. B. White for the estate of the late J. A. Thomas be withdrawn and several smaller ones issued instead.

On motion the tax levy was made as follows:

General fund	50c
Special Water Works Bonds	50c
Special Electric Light Bonds	10c
Poll tax	\$3.00

Upon motion Mr. E. W. Hedson was appointed tax collector for 1912. He is required to give bond in the sum of \$2,000 and make monthly reports. No other business of importance the board adjourned.

A Good Move

The town commissioners are to be congratulated upon appointing Mr. R. W. Hudson as town tax collector, as his experience in this branch of work fits him especially for the task. As heretofore there has been possibly too much work placed upon the clerk and in reality we think that two offices should be divided. To attend to one properly the other must be partially neglected. This change will within itself prove its wisdom in the larger percent of taxes collected.

Louisburg Baptist Church

Pastor Gilmore will preach Sunday 11 a. m. and 3 p. m., on "How to succeed in Christian life" and "Baptism." The ordinances of baptism will be administered at the night service.

THE MOVING PEOPLE THEIR MOVEMENTS IN AND OUT OF TOWN

Those Who Have Visited Louisburg the Past Week—Those Who Have Gone Elsewhere For Business or Pleasure.

Mr. Durham Taylor, of Dunn, was a visitor to Louisburg the past week, guest of Mr. C. W. High.

Miss Columbia Crump, of Fort Montgomery, N. Y., is visiting her people in and near town. She has a host of friends here who are always delighted to see her.

Supt. W. R. Mills returned home Saturday after a visit to his people in Virginia.

Mr. E. K. Pleasant and wife are visiting his people here.

Dr. H. A. Newell left Saturday night to accompany Mr. E. J. Newell, who received an ugly cut on the knee from the giving away of the bottom of a bath tub, to a hospital in Richmond for treatment.

Miss Alba Allen is visiting at Sealed.

Messrs. A. B. Perry and W. N. Fuller, Jr., left Tuesday to take in the excursion to Atlantic City.

Mr. Elmo Gupton, of Savannah, Ga., visited his uncle, Mr. E. M. Gupton, near Laurel, the past week.

Messrs. S. J. Parham, E. S. Ford, S. E. Meadows, B. N. Williamson and B. T. Bailey attended the opening sale of tobacco at Rocky Mount Tuesday.

Mr. H. L. Davis returned the past week from a trip to Oxford.

Mr. E. G. Person, of Macon, Ga., is visiting his people here.

Mr. A. S. Reavis and family, of Washington, D. C., are visiting his brother, Mr. P. A. Reavis.

Miss Maude Hicks returned Tuesday from Columbia University, New York City.

Misses Lucy, Willie and Hattie Hood and Cass Covington, of Smithfield, are visiting Misses Maude and Margaret Hicks.

Mrs. J. A. Jones and Miss Mollie Goodyear, of Raleigh, are visiting Miss Cora Cooke.

Mr. W. B. Cooke and son, of Enfield, are visiting relatives in town.

Mr. A. E. Farby, of the State Insurance Department, of Raleigh, was in town the past week.

Mr. B. G. Hicks left yesterday for New York.

Messrs. F. N. Egerton and wife and R. Z. Egerton who have been at Panama Springs the past week have returned home.

Among the visiting attorneys in attendance upon court this week were Messrs. F. S. Spruill, of Rocky Mount, Andrew Harris of Henderson, and Maj. Guthrie, of Durham.

Mrs. G. E. Crowell returned the past week from a visit to her mother in Tennessee.

Mr. G. E. Bell left yesterday for North Harlow to visit his people.

Mrs. Walter M. Gilmore and little son left Wednesday to visit friends and relatives at Dunn and Fuquay Springs.

The Present Outbreak of the Fall Army Worm and Recommendations for Its Control.

The Department of Agriculture is using all the means at its disposal to meet the emergency caused by the very great destruction of crops in the South by the fall army worm. This insect is present in unprecedented numbers from Louisiana and Arkansas eastward to the Atlantic Ocean, and is destroying corn, cotton, sugar cane, rice, and other crops to such an extent as to cause great anxiety on the part of planters and others. By means of an emergency appropriation by Congress it is possible for the department to render quick assistance.

Plans for this work, in cooperation with the States concerned, are being rapidly perfected. The insect will undoubtedly continue its ravages for some time unless checked. In all probability another brood will appear after the present one transforms in the ground. For these reasons immediate action toward destroying the worms is strongly advised.

The department recommends the use of arsenicals. Among these are arsenate of lead, Paris green and London purple. In most cases it will be best to apply these poisons in dry form instead of with water. Dry applications can be made by sifting the poisons ap-

on the plants through light cloth socks or by means of blowers or dusting machines. Liquid applications must be made with spraying apparatus to be effective. For this reason the dry applications meet the present emergency better than liquid ones.

Arsenate of lead in powdered form is recommended above all other arsenicals because it will not injure the foliage of any of the field crops grown in the South. It may be applied without the addition of any carriers. Paris green is next in effectiveness, but should be mixed with its weight of air-slake lime or flour to prevent burning of the foliage, which is likely to occur if it is applied undiluted. London purple may be used, but should be applied with air-slaked lime or flour, as recommended in the case of Paris green. Wherever it is feasible to use liquid forms, arsenate of lead in powdered form should be used at the rate of 3 pounds per barrel of water. It is best in case Paris green is used in this way to add 3 pounds of freshly slaked lime to prevent burning.

Whether dry or liquid preparations are used it is extremely important that the applications be made with thoroughness. In the case of corn, some of the poison should be placed in the heart of the plant, where the greatest damage is done. A small amount is all that is required to kill insects. In the case of cotton, powdered arsenate of lead should be applied at the rate of about 5 pounds per acre. The usual method of utilizing cloth sacks carried through the field on horseback is perfectly adapted to this crop.

On foreign crops and others in the case of which unfortunate results might follow the use of arsenicals, other expedients must be adopted. In pastures and in some instances on alfalfa many of the worms can be destroyed by the use of rollers or drags. In alfalfa that would be injured by rolling or dragging, the plants should be cut for hay. When the worms are forced from the fields by this means, many can be killed by means of drags or by plowing them under when they make their way to other fields. Immediately after cutting, alfalfa fields should be thoroughly disked. This will kill many of the worms before they can leave and will break up and destroy the cells of those that have gone into the ground for pupation.

The method of destroying the insects when they are in the quiet stage in the ground, to which reference has just been made, is of importance next to the use of arsenicals in checking the pests. In fact, in many cases it is by far the most effective means that can be followed.

For fields threatened with invasion but actually attacked, a deep furrow should be plowed out around the entire circumference of the field; into this the caterpillars will fall, when they may be crushed by dragging a heavy log through the furrow. If the soil is such as to be somewhat impervious to water this furrow may be kept partly filled with water, on the surface of which a small quantity of kerosene may be poured, which will kill the worms almost immediately when they come into contact with it.

Since the worms seem invariably to consume the grass and other vegetation growing in fields before attacking either corn or cotton, it should prove an important method of protection to spray or dust grass and weeds in cornfields threatened with attack with arsenate of lead according to the methods advised above.

Throughout the greater of the South there is likely to be another destructive brood of the army worm which will come from the transformation of the present generation in the soil. Therefore every effort should be made to break up the pupal cells, so that the next brood will not appear. This can be accomplished by the use of plows, cultivators and harrows. Wherever any crop which can be killed has been injured by the fall army worm it is advised that further injury be prevented by the use of cultivators and harrows. Much good can also be accomplished by plowing fields or portions of fields where all of the crop has been destroyed. The treatment of bare places about cultivated fields in this way will be of assistance.

To summarize the situation, the department recommends the speedy application of arsenical poisons and the working of the ground whenever practical in order to prevent further damage.

Warning—Great care should be taken that cattle and other stock are kept from pasturing in the fields where the grass or other crops have been poisoned with arsenicals; also, that poisoned plants are not fed to stock.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C. July 29, 1912.