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REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE BANK OF LUMBERTON

AT LUMBERTON,
In the State of North Carolina, at the close of Business, February 5th, 1909.

Resources:	
Loans and Discounts,	$158,055.29
Overdrafts Secured and Unsecured,	1,205.80
Furniture and Fixtures,	3,383.27
All other Real Estate,	510.00
Cash on Hand and Due from Banks,	76,557.01
Total,	$239,711.37
Liabilities:	
Capital Stock,	$50,000.00
Undivided Profits, Less Current Expenses and Taxes Paid,	9,188.06
Rediscounts,	20,000.00
Bills Payable,	None
Total Deposits,	160,523.31
Total,	$239,711.37

The Bank of Lumberton Calls Attention to the Excellent Condition of the Bank, as shown in the above statement. Total Deposits in Commercial and Savings Departments, $249,685.12.

SPRING DESTRUCTION OF TERRAPIN BUGS.

Annual Loss Caused by Them—Only Adult Bugs Survive the Winter—When Egg Laying Commences—Rate of Increase—How to Destroy.

The following has been sent out from the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station at West Raleigh:

"The annual loss caused by terrapin bugs sucking the life out of collards, cabbages, turnips and and allied plants is difficult to estimate accurately, but certainly amounts to thousands of dollars in North Carolina. A large proportion of this loss may be prevented if farmers, gardeners and truckers will take the trouble to collect or in some way destroy the bugs that first appear this spring. We have conclusive evidence that such work may be made a paying investment. We cannot, however, continue to wait, as is usually done until the bugs become so numerous as to cause very noticeable injury in gardens or fields, but on the contrary they must be destroyed before they commence to lay eggs; otherwise the annual loss will remain the same or will increase.

"In November last this station published a press bulletin urging farmers to immediately collect and kill the terrapin bugs, then in their fields, to prevent their living in such numbers through the winter. Now it seems advisable to urge the equally important work of destroying those individuals that escaped last fall, and which will soon commence to come out from their winter hiding quarters.

"Eggs and young bugs do not live through the winter in this State; hence it is only full-grown, strong, adult males and females which survive by finding favorable hibernating quarters under rubbish around the gardens, under stones, in fence corners and similar places, where they are protected from the weather. As this has been a mild winter, they are liable to appear in greater numbers than usual in the spring.

"We could not consistently urge the task of destroying the over wintering bugs if they commenced to lay eggs upon their first appearance. Careful observation has shown that at least two weeks' time elapses after the bugs appear before the first eggs are deposited. During this period they are very actively feeding and mating, and the majority will congregate on the few old plants left from last season's crop. Wild mustard and turnips are favorite food plants, and collards, with their broad leaves, often harbor a large number of them.

"The prime object of this article is to emphasize the fact that the farmer or gardener who watches closely for the first terrapin bugs to appear has about two weeks' time to kill them and still prevent the majority from laying eggs for the first generation.

"Have you ever considered the actual benefit that results from killing one female terrapin bug when she first appears in spring? Observe the following statements: The average number of eggs laid by each bug varies from eighty-four to ninety-six—that is, seven or eight masses of twelve eggs each, deposited over a period of from four to eight weeks. There are three full generations each year. Suppose we kill a single terrapin bug and thus prevent ninety-six young for the first generation, of which one-half might be females. If these forty-eight females reproduced at the same rate, the second generation would number 4,608 individuals. Counting only one-half as females, each capable of producing ninety-six young, the third generation would reach the enormous number of 221,184, the progeny of one female in a single year. We can divide this number by one hundred and still have over 2,200 as the number of bugs prevented by killing one individual when she first appears.

"During the warm summer months a minute pararite in the form of a tiny black fly destroys a large percentage of the eggs, but as a general thing these parasites do not become abundant until the first generation is well developed; so that the destruction of the bugs that produce the first generation is more essential than the death of bugs later in the year. Another point in favor of early destruction!

"Are not the above facts sufficient to impress farmers with the importance of spring destruction of terrapin bugs?

"Hand Picking.—This is probably the most valuable method of killing terrapin bugs at any season of the year. The work can be done rapidly by children. The bugs are inclined to hide on cold, windy or dark days; so that warm, sunny days should be selected for this task. We cannot expect to find all the bugs in one day, or even the majority of them. A good plan would be to collect two or three times a week, but be certain to commence within a few days after the bugs first appear. They may be killed by crushing or by dropping a little kerosene.

"Spray With Pure Kerosene.—When the bugs are abundant on worthless plants they may be killed with pure kerosene. With the aid of a small spray pump a large number of bugs may be killed in a few hours.

"Arsenical poisons are not effective against this insect, which feeds by sucking the plant juice.

"Kerosene emulsion of 15 or 20 per cent. concentration is used with success for killing small or half-grown bugs, but this treatment will not kill many adults. By following the suggestions made above, the young bugs will not become numerous, but whenever spraying does become necessary kerosene emulsion is the best remedy to use.

R. I. Smith,
Entomologist.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

A Steward at $1,800 a Year Will Do Mrs. Taft's Marketing.

Technical World.

Mrs. Taft has the reputation of being an excellent housekeeper, but little of this kind of work will fall to her lot as mistress of the White House. A steward is provided at $1,800 a year to look after such matters.

It is his duty to hire all the servants, to give orders to the housekeeper and to do all the marketing. He is provided with a government Dayton wagon in which to do his shopping.

He is a sworn government official, who under the terms of a bond of $20,000 given before he enters upon his duties is personally responsible for all government property used in the White House. This includes table linen, plate glass, furniture, carpets and ornaments.

Whenever the first lady of the land wishes any repairs or changes made she has simply to call upon the engineer officer of the army who is detailed in the dual capacity of superintendent of public buildings and grounds and master of ceremonies at the White House. He is allowed $35,000 a year for the care and refurnishing of the mansion and an equal amount for repairs, $6,000 for fuel, $9,000 for greenhouses and $4,000 for care of the White House grounds.

All food bills, including those for the four state dinners given each year or for the entertainment of distinguished foreigners in Washington, must be paid out of the President's own private funds. The four state banquets usually cost about $1,000 each. The floral decorations for the White House, however, come from the government greenhouses. The music, too, is free, being furnished by the famous Marine Band at Washington.

In the basement of the White House the new mistress will find two modern kitchens, a large laundry room and a wonderful pantry containing an electric dish heater with a capacity of 3,000 dishes and plates. At the state dinners, over which she presides, the viands, prepared in her two kitchens by one of the best caterers in the country, will be served on a $30,000 service of Wedgewood china, besides the new glassware bought under the Roosevelt regime and the historic silver plate collected by White House matrons since Adams' time.

President Taft Sends His Caddy to College.

Washington Dispatch, 10th.

President Taft has sent his caddy to college. Elmer W. Loring, who carried the distinguished golfer's sticks around the links at Hot Springs, Va., last summer and exercised such wise discretion that the President brought him to Washington as his special messenger, left today for Charlottesville, to matriculate in the University of Virginia. He will take a course calculated to fit him for some work Mr. Taft has in view for him. The President will defray all his expenses, allowing him $2 a day.

The State has provided one more legal holiday, April 12, the date of the Halifax resolution. This gives seven legal holidays during the year by statute.

NEW RAILROAD.

The Building of Road From Laurinburg to Gibson Assured.

Laurinburg Special, 11th, to Charlotte Observer.

There remains but one step before the actual road-building on the railroad from Laurinburg to Gibson begins. The survey has been completed, the road duly chartered, the stock, or at least a sufficient amount to assure the road subscribed, and the company organized.

At the first meeting of the stockholders of the Laurinburg & Southern Railroad Company the following directors were elected: N. G. Wade, Montbrook, Fla., chairman; John F. McNair, R. R. Covington, John Blue, D. K. McRae, A. L. James, and A. A James, of Laurinburg. John F. McNair was elected president; D. M. Flynn, of Jacksonville, Fla., vice president, and A. A. James, secretary and treasurer. N. G. Wade, the chairman of the board of directors, will have charge of the building.

It is understood that all the money needed is at demand, and that just as soon as the right-of-way can be obtained that the actual construction will begin. The other terminus of the road is to be Gibson, though there is a rumor afloat on the streets that influential property-holders at that place are opposing the road, and that it is possible that it will be necessary to turn aside and tap the Atlantic Coast Line at some other point near Gibson. It is also rumored on the street that the Pages are considering the extension of their road to Laurinburg, but your correspondent has not been able to ascertain whether there is any probability of this being done.

Standard Oil Company Wins Suit.

Chicago Dispatch, 10th.

The Standard Oil Company, of Indiana, was to-day found not guilty of accepting rebates from the Chicago & Alton Railroad on shipments of oil from Whiting, Ind., to East St Louis, Ill. The verdict was returned by a jury in the Federal Court on instructions of Judge A. G. Anderson, who averred that he followed the Circuit Court of Appeals' decision as to the verdict returned at the former trial of the same case and on which verdict Judge Kennesaw Mountain Landis assessed a fine of $29,240,000.

Judge Anderson's decision was not unexpected as he had yesterday told the government prosecutors that the proof relied on in the first trial was incompetent and that it must be complemented or fail. It was with something of an air of hopelessness that District Attorney Edwin W. Sims and his assistant attempted to show the advisability of the Illinois classification to prove the existence of a legal rate of 18 cents, which was a vital point in the government's contention.

SAND-CLAY ROADS.

The Salvation of Robeson—Surprised at Mr. Carlyle's Statement About Clay Roads.

To the Editor of The Robesonian:

I have read with a great deal of interest Mr. J. E. Carlyle's article in The Robesonian on clay roads and am surprised to hear him claim that the clay roads are not a success if properly constructed. It is, I think, a matter of history that Cæsar in traversing the country on either side of the Rubicon built the sand clay roads that are there till the present day.

Several years ago, when the clay roads were first being built in Robeson county, in the days when Mr. Allen was superintendent of public roads for Robeson county, I was supervisor for my township—Red Springs. In this township we had one of the worst sandy roads I reckon could be found in Robeson county. This was the public road leading from Antioch to Red Springs. On this road there was a sand bed about one mile in length. We graded this road, then put about eight inches of clay on it with five inches of sand on this. Since that time several years ago the rains have descended and the floods have come and the road is still here, not cracked, as he says, nor cut, either, and I remark that it has required practically no work since it was built. It is a fact that the sand clay roads, if properly built, are the salvation of Robeson county.

E. G. Hodgin.
Red Springs, N.C., Mch. 8th '09.

Gen. Clement A. Evans, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans and chairman of the prison commission of Georgia, advocates chloroforming criminals who have received the death sentence.

BRINKLEY APPEALS FOR AID.

Mayor Reviews Destruction Caused by Storm and Appeals to Public for Aid.

Brinkley, Ark., Dispatch 10th.

Mayor T. H. Jackson has issued an appeal for aid. In an official statement he reviews the destruction wrought by the tornado Monday night, places the number of dead at 35 and says over two hundred persons were injured. The appeal follows:

"To the Public:

"In response to many inquiries concerning the terrible calamity which has befallen our city, I would like to say that the list of dead so far recovered from the wreckage numbers 35 and the wounded numbers over two hundred. There is not a house in the city, either business or residence that has not been damaged by the cyclone. The entire business portion is lost and only three buildings are left standing. In response to many offers of assistance, I would suggest, for immediate temporary relief, furniture, some bedding, blankets, tarpaulins, shingles and other roofing material be sent us. The latter is in urgent demand because there is not a dry roof in the city to protect the wounded and homeless. In the way of permanent relief I would say that the greatest benefit could be done our unfortunate people by shipments of building materials, such as lumber, shingles, roofing, brick, sand, etc.

"Many of our people will be able in this way to assist themselves and start living with a prospect of regaining their lost fortunes or at least preparing a place to shelter themselves. Both the Rock Island and Cotton Belt Railroads have agreed to bring to our relief all consignments of this or any other nature free of charge. We will possibly require several hundred carloads of building material to repair our city, as there is not a mill or factory which was not completely destroyed. An executive committee is in charge of affairs to supervise the distribution of donations.

"T. H. Jackson, Mayor."

SUIT AGAINST TENNESSEE.

Brought by Attorney General to Determine Bonndary Lines Between States.

Raleigh Times, 11th.

Attorney General T. W. Bickett, by the direction of Governor Kitchin, has brought suit in the Supreme Court of the United States against the State of Tennessee to definitely establish the boundary line between the two States. It seems that for a number of years there has beeu considerable strife between the officers of the two States in regard to the collection of taxes, and much litigation has also arisen on account of the conflicting land grants. The proceeding instituted is of an entirely friendly nature, it being to the interest of all parties concerned that the lines in dispute may be definitely established.

The contested line is along the Tenessee river in the Unaka mountain section, the real part in dispute being about fifteen miles long and three or four miles broad, involving several million of dollars worth of property.

Former Attorney General Theo. F. Davidson, of Asheville, who is well acquainted with the facts in the case, has been designated by the Governor to appear with Attorney General Bickett in the prosecution of this suit.

Pitt's Bloody Record — Three Homicides in One Week.

Greenville Special, 11th, to Charlotte Observer.

Three homicides have occurred in Pitt county in the last few days. Near Falkland Sunday one colored man killed another, but the names and particulars could not be learned. Tuesday evening a colored man named J. A. Person and his wife, Venitia, were brought here from the northern part of the county and committed to jail under a magistrate's warrant, charging them with murder. In this case Person and a white man named Ed Danvenport had some trouble last Friday night, when Person shot Davenport through the arm with a gun. Davenport died Sunday night following from loss of blood from the wound. He leaves a wife and several children. The third murder occurred at Shelmendine this morning, when two young negroes, Lawrence Taylor and Ed Harris, had a row over a pair of gloves. In the difficulty Harris drew a pistol and shot Taylor twice through the head, killing him almost instantly.

Arrangements have been completed for a notable State convention at Raleigh May 4 to 6 of the North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs.

STORM'S DAMAGE.

Georgia Towns Paralyzed—Loss of Life and Property.

Atlanta, Ga., Dispatch, 10th.

With the completed death roll of Sunday night's Arkansas tornado just coming in, the tail end of the Arkansas storm which last night swept across Alabama and South Georgia, to-day set in motion a new death count for the latter two States. This count was ten to-night, five negroes killed in Cuthbert, [illegible] and three whites and two negroes drowned at Montgomery, Ala., the latter deaths a result of high water following a record rainfall for the past 20 years.

Cumming, Ga., to-day got into telegraphic communication with the outside world and sent word that a tornado ploughed through miles of timber, farm yards and valuable property in that vicinity besides destroying half a dozen farmers' homes and seriously injuring a young man and a young woman.

Cuthbert, Ga., reported the damage to-day at $500,000 and Mayor D. A. McPherson issued an appeal for aid. Nearly half of the main business block of Cuthbert was demolished. Every store on Depot street was blown down, filling the street with piles of brick and timbers. Homeless persons wandered through the town searching for household possessions which the wind had scattered for blocks in all directions.

Behavior.

Ralph Waldo Emerson.

The power of manners is incessant—an element as unconcealable as fire. The nobility cannot in any country be disguised, and no more in a republic or democracy than in a kingdom. No man can resist their influence. There are certain manners which are learned in good society of that force that, if a person have them, he or she must be considered, and is everywhere welcome, though without beauty, wealth or genius. Give a boy address and accomplishments and you give him the mastery of palaces and fortunes where he goes. He has not tho trouble of earning or owning them; they solicit him to enter and possess. We send girls of a timid, retreating disposition to the boarding school, to the riding school, to the ball room, or wheresoever they can come into acquaintance and nearness of leading persons of their own sex; where they might learn address, and see it near at hand. The power of a woman of fashion to lead, and also to daunt and repel, derives from their belief that she knows resources and behavior not known to them but when these have mastered her secret, they learn to confront her, and recover their self-possession.

Frank Greene, 65 years old, of Goldston, Chatham county, was burned to death early Thursday morning in a fire which destroyed Biggs' Sanitarium, Greensboro, an osteopathic institution, where he was undergoing treatment. The other inmates had narrow escapes. An infant thrown to the ground by its mother from the second floor did not receive a single scratch or bruise.

A bond issue of $100,000 was sold by the city of Charlotte Wednesday to Wier, Roth and Company, of Cincinnati, the bonds bringing a premium of four thousand five hundred and twenty-two dollars. The money is being raised to meet floating indebtedness of the city, and current expenses. There were fourteen bidders who entered bids for the issue, and the price realized is regarded as exceedingly good.

President Taft began work Wednesday on his message, which is to go to the extra session of Congress tomorrow, according to the present plans. It is understood the message will deal only with tariff revision and the general subject of revenue raising. President Taft has indicated that he will ask Congress to confine its labors at the extra session exclusively to this subject. The message will not go into details regarding specific schedules. It will be brief and lay great stress on the necessity for prompt action.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS