

# NORTH STATE NEWS

### Items of Interest Gleaned From Various Sections

#### FROM MOUNTAIN TO SEASHORE

#### Minor Occurrences of the Week of Interest to Tar Heels Told in Paragraphs

#### General Cotton Market.

Galveston, quiet.....	10 11-16
New Orleans quiet and steady.....	10 3-8
Mobile steady.....	10 1-2
Savannah, steady.....	10 7-16
Charleston, steady.....	10 3-9
Wilmington, steady.....	10 3-8
Norfolk, steady.....	10 3-4
Baltimore, nominal.....	11 00
New York, quiet.....	10 9-5
Boston, quiet.....	10 9-5
Philadelphia, quiet.....	10 20
Houston, steady.....	10 11-16
Augusta, dull.....	10 13-16
Memphis, steady.....	10 7-8
St. Louis, steady.....	10 3-4
Louisville, firm.....	11 1-8

#### Charlotte Cotton Market.

These figures represent prices paid wagons:

Good middling.....	10 3-4
Strict middling.....	10 3-4
Middling.....	10 3-4
Good middling tinged.....	10 3-4
Stains.....	9@97-8

#### Charlotte Produce.

Chickens—Spring.....	12@25
Hens—per head.....	35
Ducks.....	25
Eggs.....	13
Rye.....	80
Oats—Feed.....	45@56
Corn.....	66@68
Cotton Seed.....	24
Oat Seed.....	50@55

#### Reb Mitchell Hanged.

Windsor, Special.—Reb Mitchell the wife murderer, paid the penalty of death on the gallows. The crime for which he died was committed on the night of June 12th, 1905, as a result of an altercation with his wife. He knocked her in the head with a ear board, killing her. He then put the body in an outhouse and burned it, leaving nothing but fragments of the liver, heart and skull to tell the tale of his dastardly deed. He made no statement whatever on the gallows, having some time ago admitted his guilt. He did not flinch but only said he was willing to go.

#### Monument to Mr. Picot.

Littleton, Special.—Dr. Picot has erected a beautiful monument here to the memory of his son, the late Harvey H. Picot, whose sad death in the beginning of his brilliant career as an actor, saddened a wide circle of friends. The monument bears this inscription: "Student and Delineator of Shakespearean Drama, Leading a Clean Life He Died in The Belief of a Happy Hereafter."

#### Items of State News.

Carthage, Special.—Recently Mr. Henderson B. Thomas fell dead while attending to his duties at his saw mill near here. Mr. Henderson was a man of a large family and an excellent citizen. He was buried in the family cemetery near Juniper Spring Baptist church, of which he had been a deacon for twenty years.

Carthage, Special.—While working on G. C. Graves livery stable Mr. Marshall Phillips fell from a scaffold and broke his leg. Dr. Gilmore of Cameron dressed the wound and set the bones, and Mr. Phillips is now resting as well as could be expected.

Carthage, Special.—Much dissatisfaction has been expressed by business men here because of efforts made by ex-Sheriff Erving a day or so ago to secure labor for parites in Alabama. He succeeded in getting one or two negroes. Our people are clamorous for the enforcement of the law requiring the payment of \$200 license for serving as an agent to induce laborers to remove to other States.

Rich Square, Special.—Mrs. E. Baughman died Sunday morning after a long illness. Besides a devoted husband, Mrs. Baughman leaves her father, Mr. D. C. Gatling, two sisters and a number of friends to mourn her death.

Charlotte, Special.—Mr. Ed. W. Mellon, one of the leading business men of the city and one of the most widely known clothing merchants in the State, died here suddenly on Friday just before noon.

Tarboro, Special.—The flagship of the Tar River Squadron, the Lillian, sank at her wharf with a full load of fertilizer material aboard.

The case of Dr. A. J. McKelway for libel against the Charlotte Observer, set for trial in Mecklenburg Superior court on Monday, March 19th. If it is reached it will be a trial that will be watched with deep interest in every part of the State.

Burlington, Special.—Mr. Sam Ellis of this place, died at his home in South Burlington after an illness of only three weeks. He leaves a young wife, a mother, and several brothers.

# THE MATTHEWS TRIAL

### Immediately After Leaving Stand Mrs. Hay, Witness for State in Matthews Murder Trial, Faints—Dr. Turner Testifies as to Scenes in Death-Chamber and Analysis of Contents of Syringe—Discrepancy in Tests Considered by Defense Strong Point in its Favor.

Greensboro, Special.—Audiences that were limited by the sitting and standing capacity of Guilford Superior Court room attended the sessions in the trial of Dr. J. B. Matthews, charged with wife-murder. During Thursday only four witnesses were examined but counsel for the prosecution are of the opinion that some exceedingly damaging testimony was introduced and that the State has already made out a strong case against the defendant. However, other witnesses will be examined before the State rests, though not very much time will be consumed by them.

#### THE FIRST WITNESS.

The first witness for the prosecution was put on the stand when court reconvened. She was Millie Watts, the colored woman who was cooking for the Matthews family at the time of Mrs. Matthews' death. Her testimony was to the effect that, on the morning following last Thanksgiving Day, Dr. Matthews told her to go to Mrs. Matthews' room to see her, as she had been very ill during the night, having taken a large quantity of strychnine about 11 o'clock the night before, that she was low-spirited and he did not know what was the matter but that he had heard her say that none of his people liked her and she wanted to take something to put herself out of the way. The witness said she went up stairs to Mrs. Matthews' room and found her snoring loudly and tried to arouse her but could not. Dr. Matthews came up from breakfast and said he was going out to a drug store, that she begged him to send for another physician but he would not do so, that when Dr. Matthews came back he went to his wife's room and Capt. Giffman arrived and also went to her room but came down at once and sent Dr. Matthews' little son, Ben, after Mrs. Hay, a neighbor, going himself after a doctor.

#### Mrs. Hay on the Stand.

Mrs. A. M. Hay was the next witness and she said that she lived a short distance from the Matthews' home and had known Mrs. Matthews for four years. Dr. Matthews had attended her. When Ben Matthews came after her she hurried to Mrs. Matthews' bedside and found Dr. Matthews there with a syringe in his hand. He stated to her that his wife had taken enough strychnine to kill two people and that he had been working with her all night. He would not have another physician and did not want the affair to get out. Mrs. Hay recited the occurrences of the day and said that, in the afternoon the defendant came into the room and asked those present to leave, as he wanted to have private prayer with his wife. All of them did leave but herself, she remaining because her suspicions against Dr. Matthews had been aroused. He got on the bed beside his wife and kissing her, said: "Poor little thing, she is gone, but I can get another." Watching him closely, she grew more suspicious of his actions and pulled him off the bed. Later in the afternoon when she returned to the room, after having been called out to see some ladies who had dropped in, a new puncture was found in Mrs. Matthews' arm and, in a short time, she began having convulsions and died.

#### Death-Chamber Scenes.

Dr. J. P. Turner was the next witness. He began by saying that he had been practicing medicine continuously since April of Maryland, Baltimore, and had been county coroner six years. When his response to the call to the Matthews home on December first last he was met at the door by Capt. Giffman. Upstairs he found Drs. M. R. Farrar and Z. T. Brooks treating Mrs. Matthews for what he had and the other two physicians diagnosed as opium or morphine poisoning. He explained the effect of certain poisons and the antidotes used by physicians and related, in graphic style, the circumstances and incidents of the day, telling of the entrance of Dr. Matthews about 5 o'clock in the afternoon and asking all to leave so that he could pray privately with his wife, this request being made repeatedly. He had decided to watch the movements of the defendant more closely and declined to leave. Dr. Matthews went to the bedside of his wife and, while pretending to pray, put his hand under the cover. Just then the witness rushed across the room and caught the prisoner by the arm, finding that the hand held a hypodermic syringe, one-third of its cylinder being filled with white powder. Dr. Matthews refused to say what he was trying to do and asked Dr. Turner and others to keep the affair quiet because it would ruin him.

#### Dr. Z. T. Brooks, another one of the physicians who attended Mrs. Matthews, was the next witness, his

testimony corroborating Dr. Turner's as to what occurred at the Matthews home. Dr. Brooks declaring on cross examination, that the defendant, although loaded with morphine on that day, was in full possession of his senses and his every act and movement was one of method and precision, and that while the morphine had destroyed his pride, his mind was active and clear.

The testimony for the defence was to show that insanity existed in the family of Dr. Matthews. The trial promises to be long and tedious.

#### Corporations Chartered.

The Secretary of State has issued charters for new corporations as follows: Wynne-Redford Furniture Company to do business at 117 East Martin street, Raleigh; authorized capital stock, \$25,000; capital paid in, \$7,500.

An amendment to the charter of the Joseph J. Stone Co., Greensboro, providing for the issuance of additional preferred stock, was filed.

#### Items of State News.

The Raleigh and Charlotte railroad has the Seaboard Air Line behind it. John Skelton Williams was one of the leading applicants for papers. There are \$200,000 in bonds and the railway will run from Lumberton, N. C., to Marion.

The resignation of Midshipmen Earle W. Chaffee, F. G. Hamilton and Haskell Dial from the Naval Academy at Annapolis were accepted.

#### Sues Seaboard For \$650,000.

Birmingham, Ala., Special.—W. H. Macafee, assignee, by Attorneys Dwight M. Lowry, of Philadelphia, and John Q. Tomlinson and Percy B. Bowers, of Birmingham, filed suit in the Circuit Court here for \$650,000 against the Atlanta & Birmingham Air Line division of the Seaboard Air Line for alleged work and labor done, and damages for alleged breach of contract on the construction of its road between Birmingham and Atlanta.

#### 10,000 Souls Lost.

San Francisco, Special.—The Evening Post states that 10,000 persons perished during the storm on Tahiti and adjacent islands, several of which its account says, have disappeared. It places the damage at \$5,000,000. These reports have not been confirmed by the officers of the steamer Mariposa, which brought the news of the disaster from Papeete.

#### Veteran Killed by Train.

Danville, Special.—William Carington, the negro boy who was found unconscious beside the Southern railway tracks just outside of the city died at the General Hospital here. Near the same spot Mr. J. L. Costner, of Spray, N. C., a man about 65 years of age and a Confederate veteran, was killed. He stepped from one track to the other and was struck by a passenger train. Death was instantaneous.

#### Agricultural Machinery Going to Russia.

New York, Special.—Record breaking exports of American agricultural machinery will be made to Russia this season. Three complete shiploads are to be forwarded to Black Sea ports within the next few weeks and consignments will be made in other vessels to the same part of the world which will bring up the total cargoes to more than 40,000 tons, representing a value of fully \$2,500,000.

#### Six Killed in Mine.

Birmingham, Ala., Special.—Six men were killed and twelve so badly injured that most of them are expected to die by an explosion in Little Cahaba Mine No. 2, at Piper, Ala., at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon.

#### No Clue Discovered.

No clue has yet been discovered to the murderer of former City Sergeant Traynham, of Roanoke.

#### A Responsive Audience.

A well known player, whose forte is romantic comedy, tells an amusing story in connection with the production, some years ago, of an unsuccessful comedy. This comedy was a dire failure, drawing but meagre audiences. The record in this respect was reached when the curtain rose on a Wednesday matinee in Brooklyn, with fifteen persons in the house. In the front of the house there was but one occupant—a young girl in the second row. In the first row of the balcony sat one young man. The play opened with a scene on the deck of a yacht, and as the leading man emerged from the cabin and gazed into the empty gulf before him, he spoke his first line: "The sea is purple; have you, too, noticed it?"

Whereupon the voice of the young man in the balcony responded: "I don't know about the young lady down stairs, but I can see it very plainly."—Harper's Weekly.

The wettest place in the world is Cherrapunji, in Assam.

# DOMINICAN TREATY

### Reported to the Senate With Amendments

#### DEMOCRATS ALL OPPOSED TO IT

#### Senate Committee Reaches Agreement and Makes Important Amendments, Including One Giving the United States the Right to Interfere, after Which the Measure is Reported by Senator Lodge—Republicans all Voted for Favorable Report and Democrats Against.

Washington, Special.—The treaty between the United States and the Dominican republic, under which the former undertakes to collect and disburse the customs revenues of the latter, was reported to the Senate, in executive session, by Senator Lodge by authority of the committee on foreign relations. The committee reached its agreement Wednesday, all of the Republicans voting for the favorable report and the Democrats voting against it. A number of very important amendments to the treaty were made by the committee. Article 7 was entirely re-written, and as reported is materially shortened. It reads as follows:

The United States, while this treaty is being executed may take such steps as it may deem necessary to preserve order and facilitate the accomplishment of the purposes hereof.

For more than a year this article has been the subject of disputes in the committee. Republicans and Democrats were opposed to it, but on very different ground. The latter, by cautious action, having determined to oppose the treaty in its entirety, left the Republicans free to agree upon some amendment satisfactory to the latter.

#### STUDENT VOLUNTEERS MEET.

#### Nearly 5,000 Gather in Nashville for International Convention—Addresses by Prominent Foreigners.

Nashville, Tenn., Special.—From every State and territory of the Union, from various provinces of Canada, and from the missionary fields of Christian labor throughout the world, nearly 5,000 representatives gathered here for the opening session of the fifth international convention of the Student Volunteer Movement. The convention was opened without preliminaries. After a prayer and a hymn, John R. Mott, chairman of the executive committee, delivered a brief address outlining the work, its purposes and responsibilities. He was followed by Robert E. Spenser, secretary of the board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian church after which adjournment to 6 o'clock was taken.

So great was the crash of attendance at the night session that two overflow meetings were held at the First Presbyterian and the Vine Street Christian churches. At the auditorium Prof. Charles Erdman, of Princeton Theological Seminary, opened the proceedings by reading the 67th Psalm. The speakers were Dr. George Robson, of Edinburgh, Scotland, editor of The United Free Church, and J. Campbell White, of Canada, secretary of the Forward Movement of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Robson's subject was "The Presentation of Christ to All Mankind, the Supreme Business of the Church."

Mr. White spoke on "The Ownership and Lordship of Christ."

#### Miss Kime Arrested.

Greensboro, N. C., Special.—Deputy United States Marshal J. T. Millikan visited Liberty Tuesday afternoon and arrested Miss Sallie Kime on a bill of indictment found at the Charlotte term of Federal Court charging her with extracting letters from the mails while serving as clerk in the postoffice at Concord. Miss Kime gave a \$500 bond.

#### More Double Track For C. and O.

Richmond, Special.—President Stevens of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, will award contracts Monday or Tuesday for a large amount of additional double tracking and improvement of the road in this State, West Virginia and Kentucky. The track to be contracted for, together with that started last year and uncompleted, makes a total of about 135 miles, of which 20 miles is east of Richmond and the remainder in West Virginia and Kentucky.

#### Asks \$30,000 Damages.

Asheville, Special.—Mrs. Sarah E. Dermid, mother and administratrix of the late conductor C. C. Dermid, of the Asheville division of the Southern Railway Company, has instituted suit in Superior Court against the Southern, demanding damages in the sum of \$30,000. D. W. Newell, of the Asheville division is made a party to the suit. Conductor Dermid was killed near Waynesville January 16, 1906.

# SOUTHERN FARM NOTES.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

#### The Place of Cotton.

At the present time the cotton growers of America have a practical monopoly in production of the most generally useful and widely used vegetable fibers. Hitherto all attempts to grow cotton on a commercial scale in Africa and other subtropical lands have proven financial failures. A syndicate of British cotton manufacturers, backed by unlimited capital, has conducted experimental plantations in various African colonies, but in every case the cotton so produced could not be laid down in any English port except at prices of about two cents per pound above the average price of American cotton. The quality of the African cotton was also much inferior to the American fiber.

The world's consumption and demand for raw cotton are yearly increasing at a much faster rate than the world's population. It is certain then that the demand for the product of American cottonfields will continue to increase, and with the increase demand must come an increase in price.

Cotton is almost an ideal crop. It grows and good management, cotton is safe and sure money-maker. But "good management" does not consist in "single crop" planting. Single crop farming of any kind is a species of gambling, in which the odds are all against the player.

Cotton planting, by which is meant the exclusive and continuous cultivation of cotton on the same land as long as the crop yields enough to pick, has ruined thousands of acres of once fertile land, and disgraced the cotton region with its bare and salted old fields. This ruinous cotton-growing has been an unmitigated curse to the Southern States.

The most profitable satisfactory system of farming in the cotton region is one in which cotton comes on the land not oftener than once every three years. Four and five year rotations are better still. The crops to be included in the rotation must differ with soils, localities and the tastes of the farmer. The chief end now should be to make the farm self-sustaining without counting the area in cotton. Cotton should be the surplus, or "savings bank" account. In such a system, when the market is too low the farmer simply stores and holds his crop until prices rise. In arranging a good rotation for upland sections of the cotton belt, the following crops are all available: Corn, winter oats, winter wheat, sorghums (sweet and non-saccharine), sweet potatoes, peanuts and cowpeas. As a rule, it will be more profitable to depend upon leguminous crops for hay and pasture, or a mixture of such with winter oats, than to lay down cotton fields in temporary or short-term grasses.

In the cotton region the soil should be kept at work all the year round. Care must be taken that the soil does not become acid. To insure this, powdery, watery slaked lime, at the rate of 1000 or 3000 pounds per acre, should be applied, and smaller doses after a crop of green manure was turned down.

The intelligent farmer should, on small areas of his fields, vary the amount of fertilizer applied to his crop and use every endeavor to determine the maximum feeding capacity of the soil and crops. He should then feed up to the limit with the three important mineral plant foods, to wit: Potash, phosphoric acid and lime.

The following are formulas for corn and cotton which have been found satisfactory by farmers in North Carolina:

First—		
Acid phosphate, 14 per cent.....	900 lbs.	
Nitrate of soda.....	200 lbs.	
Kaimit.....	800 lbs.	
	2,000 lbs.	
Mix and apply from 900 to 1200 pounds per acre.		
Second—		
Acid phosphate, 14 per cent.....	950 lbs.	
Cottonseed meal.....	850 lbs.	
Muriate of potash.....	200 lbs.	
	2,000 lbs.	
Mix and apply from 1200 to 2000 pounds per acre.—Gerald McCarthy.		

#### Experiment Station Work With Asparagus.

Various American Experiment Stations have given more or less attention to asparagus culture. One of the questions which has long been of interest is the use of commercial fertilizers on this crop. The crop is one which usually brings relatively high prices, and it is upon these crops that the largest financial returns are obtained from the use of fertilizers.

Salt was long considered an essential fertilizer for asparagus. The natural habitat of asparagus is the seashore, and it was reasoned, therefore, that salt was beneficial to this crop. In modern commercial practices, however, beds of asparagus have been found to yield as well without salt as with it, and this has raised the ques-

#### tion whether the use of salt is to be considered essential in the culture of asparagus.

The Arkansas Station has given considerable attention to this question, and the results indicate that while the field culture of asparagus salt may not be especially useful, in the small garden patch, where intensive cultivation is practiced, and where large amounts of stable manure are applied each year, it may answer a very useful purpose, especially in keeping down weeds.

As to the question of the effect of fertilizers on merchantable yield of the same season, the Arkansas Station reports results with asparagus fertilizer with nitrate of soda, in which the use of nitrate is not recommended, but at a stand on limed soils, the nitrate is of great value.

New York Station, in its several years' trials, has been found that as against ordinary stable manure per acre, the most valuable increase per unit of cost was obtained from the use of a commercial fertilizer analyzing 4.15 per cent of nitrogen, 7.7 per cent of available phosphoric acid, and 13.3 per cent of potash, used at the rate of 500 pounds per acre, but an increase of any of the ingredients did not increase the returns.

To summarize the work of the stations, the work indicated that salt may be used to advantage on small beds, that the use of nitrate is unprofitable, that an increase of potash, or stable manure, that commercial fertilizers, under high potash content, of the kind is in good condition, is probably superior to ordinary manure.—Geo. Wright.

#### Proper Way of Drenching.

To drench a horse put a good halter upon him—not a bridle, for the bit in the mouth will be in the way of the bottle in giving the medicine; take a pail of water and a piece of rope or a cloth the size and make a stationary loop at one end about one foot long; this loop under the nose of the horse and around the upper jaw—that is the mouth; back the horse in a stall or in a corner and put the free end of the rope over a beam or through a ring or pulley and raise the head so that the mouth is just a little higher than the throat. This rope should never be made fast, but hold so that the head may be promptly lowered if the horse shows any tendency to struggle or struggle. There should be no exception to this rule, no matter how much medicine there may be in the mouth—additional medicine can be supplied more easily than a horse or mule dead of strangulation can be replaced. Almost any sort of a bottle may be used. One made of metal, leather or horn is good, because unbreakable, but an ordinary pint bottle will serve the purpose well. A small quantity of medicine—two to four tablespoonfuls—should be poured on the tongue by inserting the neck of the bottle in the side of the mouth where there are no teeth to break it, and then the bottle removed from the mouth until the horse swallows. To make him swallow it is not necessary to pull his tongue violently, pinch his throat, pour water in his nose nor close his nostrils in any way. It can usually be accomplished with ease and safety by rubbing the roof of his mouth with the finger or the neck of the bottle. This causes the horse to move his tongue, which carries the medicine back into the throat and swallowing takes place.—Tait Butler, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh.

#### Nests For Early Sitters.

The nests for the early sitters—those which take to brooding in the winter time, should be made deep and broad, with the nesting material well up at the sides, so as to keep the eggs from getting out from under the sitter and getting chilled.

The chief reason why a sitter breaks her eggs is because the nest is so small that the eggs lie too close together, and then if she be a heavy hen, she will sometimes break them in coming back on them after feeding.

The early sitter will hatch more chickens from eleven or thirteen eggs than she will from fifteen or more, because she can cover them more securely, and so none of them will be exposed or chilled.

Hens that will have the deep, broad nests suggested, will hatch all fertile eggs even in the very coldest weather. The chickens will thrive, too, in a snug, warm coop, and bear close confinement much better than those which are hatched in more mild, or warmer weather. But, at hatching time, they should not be removed from the nest until the very last one to hatch has been from the shell fully twenty-four hours. Let them get very lively, and quite hungry before they get anything to eat, or removed to the coop.—H. B. Geer.

#### Notes of Interest.

Attorney Wollman, representative of Attorney-General Hadley, applied in New York for an order to have H. H. Rogers answer the questions in the Standard Oil Case which he would not reply to.

In the House Representative Tawney and Representative Hull had some lively tilts over the Army Appropriation bill.

#### News Items.

Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, of New York, formerly of Baltimore, declares that the increase of drinking among women in a menace to American homes.

Despite the presence of nearly a regiment of soldiers in Springfield, Ohio, the race riots there continue, and rumors of an intended attack on the jail at Dayton are current.