

The Tarboroough Southerner.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT; THEN GO AHEAD.—D Crockett

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TARBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1901

ESTABLISHED 1822

Mothers' Care

Every mother who has seen her baby sick with diarrhoea or colic, will find relief in this medicine. It will give you a good night's sleep. It is called PREY'S VERMIFUGE.

B. W. BROWN, DENTIST

E. R. HART, M. D., Surgeon and Surgeon

DR. DON WILLIAMS, Surgeon

J. R. C. WHITEHEAD, Surgeon Dentist

JOSEPH P. PIPPEN, Attorney at Law

S. R. ALLEY, PHOTOGRAPHS

ALFRED CULLEY, Barber

CASTORIA, For Infants and Children

CASTORIA, The Kind You Have Always Bought

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Dangers that Lurk in the Laundry.

It is curious that there should be so many difficulties in respect to factory legislation affecting laundries. Considering that laundries wash precisely those articles which are worn nearest to the skin it would be but natural to anticipate that such an occupation should be subjected to specially strict surveillance. We have demonstrated that, in the absence of such control, linen, after it has been washed, may be contaminated by unwholesome surroundings and brought into contact with the germs of disease. As a result of our revelations on this subject many laundry companies were floated which professed to have established sanitary steam laundries. This helped forward the evolution that has largely assimilated laundry work to factory work. Yet there has always been a great reluctance to apply the same laws to laundries as are applied to factories and workshops.

Of course the enforcement of the Factory acts is not a direct guarantee against the contamination of the linen, but the more thoroughly the trade is inspected and regulated the easier it is for the sanitary inspector to complete the work of the factory inspector. Then, again, there is laundry work considered as a domestic industry with which no interference is proposed, but it is precisely in the small cottage or tenement building that linen may be hung out to dry in proximity with cases of infectious disease. It is also in the privacy of a small dwelling that women and children can best be made to elude the law by working more than the number of hours allowed. It seems as if it will be a long time yet before we are able to put on clean linen with any sense of security.

Domestic laundries are not inspected at all and even if such inspection were established by law it would be extremely difficult to carry out in practice. So-called model steam and sanitary laundries seem to offer greater security. But of course a far larger quantity of linen is taken to these large establishments and therefore there is a greater chance that some of the linen may be specifically contaminated. It will be said that boiling kills the germs, but flannels and sanitary woollen underwear should not be put in boiling water. The great danger is the manipulating and sorting of dirty linen in the presence of clean linen, the distribution of germs from the one to the other.

Laundries ought to be organized on the same principle as are distilleries. On one side should be set of carts, baskets and employees for the unwashed linen; on another and well-separated side should be other employees, baskets and carts for the linen that has been washed. We seem to be a long way from this ideal.—The Lancet.

Some Steel Trust Statistics.

The United States Steel Corporation is called the billion-dollar steel trust but its capitalization represents even a greater sum than that. It is more than a billion-dollar trust by a little matter of \$100,000,000. Pretty big combines have a total capitalization far below this margin.

The capitalization and bonded indebtedness of the trust's component companies amounted, before consolidation, to \$754,000,000. These companies, with the Rockefeller mining and shipping interests added, are represented by a share capital, outstanding, of \$1,008,000,000 and a bonded indebtedness of \$336,000,000, or a total of \$1,344,000,000. The authorized capital of the corporation is \$1,100,000,000, with \$92,000,000 in shares still in the treasury.

Consolidation swelled the capitalization of the corporation forming the new corporation about \$515,000,000 without the addition of a mill or a customer. That half a billion is called "water," but it seems to have been come into real value by the magic of J. Pierpont Morgan's name, for the time being at least. Even now, with a strike in progress, steel trust securities are quoted higher than the shares of the old companies were.

If Mr. Morgan should die suddenly or become incapacitated for business there might be a change in the market and a wringing out of the water, for he is surely the financial brain and soul of the mighty combine. We may then rate the value of his personality at something like a half billion dollars, may we not?—Minneapolis Times.

The trees now growing on the farm (near Franklin, N. H.) where Daniel Webster was born, are to be cut up into friction matches, a manufacturing company having paid \$2,800 for the standing timber upon it. The Legislature of New Hampshire refused at its late session to pay \$3,000 for the entire farm, though many patriotic citizens of the State petitioned to have it preserved.

Test Life for Consumptives.

As soon as the weather will permit and proper locations can be selected there will be pitched near Boston the first of a number of camps for consumptives. This camp (and each succeeding camp will be like it) will consist of ten piano-box tents, arranged in a circle with an open air fire in the center, and surrounded by a duck wall eight feet high. Each of these tents will be a consumptive's home; a consumptive will sleep there, even through the coldest weather, with no other protection than plenty of felt blankets, felt sleeping coats, and a two-gallon jug of hot water.

The tents are made of twelve-ounce duck, are only 7 feet high, with four foot walls, boxed in around the bottom a foot from the ground. They will be lined with weather paper. The flaps will open towards the fire, the ten tents making a little circle about a clean gravel court. In the duck wall which will surround the whole will be a single entrance. The people who live there will wear one heavy suit night and day. They will each of them take one quick soap bath a week, and will eat three good hearty meals a day, with coffee in the morning and hot chocolate any time of the day or night. Their bill of fare will include milk, eggs, vegetables, bread and butter and meat—chiefly beef, mutton or pork, broiled on spits before the fire, or roasted in the embers, or boiled down into soup.

This open life is expected to cure them of their disease. The method is the result of experiments made last winter in a tent on Huntington avenue, by a scientist whose name has not yet been divulged. This gentleman pitched his tent during the coldest part of a January which was more than usually cold, and stayed in there until the early spring, expressed in his experiments, but finally, seeing patients and announcing that he wanted as many consumptives as possible to prove the truth of his theory.

He wants the consumptive, still. His theory has been pretty well tested now, but he still wants as many consumptives as will come to him—the worse their condition the better—to put them in his tents.

"The life there," he said this morning, "quickly fortifies a man's bodily powers; it inviolates, then, in his experiments, but finally, seeing patients and announcing that he wanted as many consumptives as possible to prove the truth of his theory."

The results of thirty years of mistakes in dealing with the foundation elements of Southern labor are, however, beginning to appear. They should be summarily suppressed for the benefit of Southern labor, particularly that class of labor most likely to be hampered by the evil tendencies, and for the future of the South. With farmers, lumbermen, cotton mills, oil mills, railroad contractors, mines and other promoters of the development of the South's material riches calling for help, leading of able-bodied negroes or able-bodied whites in the cities or around the country stores should be made an impossibility.

There ought to be no room for drones in the South. Some Southern States already have upon their statute-books the remedy for the evil. It is possible for the man who can work, but who will not work, to be made to work. All of the Southern States should enact stringent laws for the suppression of the loafer or the vagrant, and either compel him to work steadily or force him from the State and only a drain upon his industrial fellows and a privation to that section.—Manufacturers' Record.

Baron Takasaki, chief of the poet's bureau in the Imperial Palace of Tokio, says that the Emperor of Japan's love of poetry increases with years. Scarcely an evening passes that his majesty does not compose from twelve to thirty couplets called "waka." These are handed to Baron Takasaki for examination. Baron Takasaki has held his present position since 1892, and he declares that the number of couplets composed by his majesty from that time up to the end of last March was 37,000. Professor Ludwig Horienting is the latest advance agent of the end of the world. He has a novel way of bringing it about. This planet, he says, has jumped in space like a drunken man. This irregularity, the Professor explains, causes the summers to become hotter and hotter and the winters to be colder and colder. Before long, he thinks, no one will be able to make the transit from one extreme to the other, and then the human race will expire. It is worth noting that in the graduating class at the University of Vermont this year was a young woman who supported herself doing household work through the entire four years of course, and a young man who supported himself by working at his trade of stone cutter. The time has not entirely passed in all the colleges when others than the wealthy have a chance of education.

Two Islands of Widows and Orphans.

In the Lofoden Archipelago, the great fishing grounds of Norway, are two islands populated almost entirely by widows and orphans whose husbands and fathers have been lost in storms at sea. On Titra Island, with a total population of less than 1,000, are 164 widows and 836 fatherless children. People call it Widows' Island. In the spring of 1898, 18 fishmen, inhabitants of this island, were lost in a single storm.

The other widows' island is called Roedner, and its population consists of forty women, all widows, two men, and a hundred or more children. They are the relics of one of the most remarkable of all the many tragedies of the sea. It is a bleak and cheerless place in the centre of the best fishing grounds, and until 1898 there had not been a death in the community for many years.—Chicago Record Herald.

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No Room for Drones.

From different points in the South have been coming with greater and greater frequency in recent years statements about the scarcity of labor. Let cotton bring in any year ten cents a pound, and cotton-mill managements are likely to face a shortage of operatives. Let the fisheries in any State along the coast assume more than usual proportions, and farmers immediately begin to feel cramped in their operations. Cotton planters in the Mississippi valley have been crippled by the diversion of their customary help into railroad construction, lumbering, work upon the levees or other undertakings paying somewhat higher wages temporarily. The number of employees in the Alabama and Tennessee coal and iron regions has again and again been found inadequate for the demand, and sugar-growers in parts of Louisiana have been obliged to look for other kinds of workers, as the negroes have drifted to other sections elsewhere. At the same time widely separated communities have been complaining about the curse of an increasing number of idlers and loafers confined to no race, but naturally representing most strongly the negroes.

It is to be expected that following the utter demoralization of the Southern labor system through the immediate sequels of the war, there should be in the changing life of the South, as agriculture, without losing anything of its actual importance, shares more and more the field with manufacturing and commerce, embarrassments, both for laborers and for employers. Drifting of population is an accompaniment of shifting of occupation, but in this revolution and evolution there is no reason for any great body of men to be without work in the South for a long time. There is work there for every man able and willing to work, and while fleeting discomforts may be looked for, the end ought to be a betterment of condition not only for all parties in the South, but for thousands of thrifty men from other parts of the country.

Boy Preacher of Nine.

One of the most remarkable sermons ever heard in Covington, La., was preached at the First Baptist Church Sunday by Metzger, a boy preacher just 9 years of age, who held one of the largest congregations ever seen in this town. Metzger delivered a wonderful sermon.

People flocked from the country all around to hear this wonderful boy preacher. The church was packed and many people had to sit on the ground outside the door. The little preacher entered the pulpit in a calm and deliberate manner, and before beginning asked the ladies to kindly remove their hats so the people in the back of the church could see. Then he requested the undivided attention of the congregation.

He said he would preach on "The Prodigal Son."

He was perfectly at ease in the pulpit, his gestures were graceful and he always emphasized the right words, and explained difficult thoughts with the greatest ease and with wonderful illustrations. In speaking of the prodigal son he said: "Europe and France are far away, a few minutes ago in a worldly sense I had to go to Europe or France, but I can step just outside of this church door and find myself in a far country. I will tell you, my friends, as soon as you leave God, then you are in a far country. And then you waste your substance in riotous living, and I will introduce you to a few strangers you will meet there—they are bar-rooms, gambling and crime, infidelity and numerous others."

After he had finished a sermon recently, some ladies were so charmed that they ran up to kiss him as soon as he had finished, but he stood them off and told them not to worship him, but the One of whom he was preaching.—Atlanta Constitution.

Stealin' Wifely.

"She is so modest. She doesn't go to bathing again." "And why not?" "I've heard that one of Uncle Sam's submarine boats was in the neighborhood."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mr. Scraggington—Women do not worship the almighty dollar as men do.

Mr. Scraggington—No, they worship the almighty 99 cents.—Sport Set.

Leicrines—The art of painting men have been originally confined to the sterner sex.

Ottiger—What makes you think so?

Herricks—Well, we never hear of any rare paintings done by the old mistresses.—Brooklyn Eagle.

"Perkins," said Colonel Hank Under, "you have named a new brand of whiskey after me, have you not, sub?"

"I have taken that liberty, Colonel," answered the distiller.

"Well, sub," rejoined the Colonel, "I shall have to ask you to call it something else. I have tried it sub."—Atlanta Constitution.

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Moody's Concert for Temperance.

When Mr. Moody met the first band of students at the Training School eleven years ago, he said: "Well, girls, I don't know how much Bible you will get this year, but I do mean that you shall know how to cook a beefsteak and make a cup of coffee, so that your poor husbands, when you get them, need not have dyspepsia the first year."

This end has been kept in view through all the years of the school.

The domestic science class room is neither as large nor as well equipped as at the seminary, but with a class of fourteen at work it is a busy place, and reports from those now on the mission field, as well as the practical results in the extensive cooking for the school, show that Mr. Moody's hopes are being realized.

One of the students, now in Africa nursing the soldiers, writes: "What should I have done without my experience in cooking at Northfield, with broths, jellies, and custards to make for scores of sick men, as well as more substantial dishes for those in health; and all with a most meagre supply of cooking utensils?"

Another student, working in the South, says that her knowledge of sewing and cooking has been of inestimable value to her in opening the hearts of the mothers and preparing the way for the gospel message.

The One Day Cold Cure.

For colds and coughs, Dr. Knott's Cold Cure is the best and most reliable remedy.

Tax Sale.

By virtue of authority vested in me by law for the collection of taxes, notice is hereby given that on Monday, September 10, 1901, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M. I shall, before the court house door in Tarboro, N. C., sell the following described real estate, or so much of each lot or tract as will pay the taxes due and the costs for the years mentioned with each tract or parcel of real estate.

Adornment and Remembrance.

THE COOPER HALL WORKS
109, 101 and 103 N. W. St., Tarboro, N. C.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

Business Far Understood.

The news that depots of American boot manufacturers will be opened in all the districts of Vienna in the autumn has caused extreme excitement among the shoemakers here. The Shoemakers' Guild is taking all possible steps, by making representations to the authorities of the city and to the Government, to thwart the American enterprise. They appealed even to the Premier, Dr. von Koller, and to the Minister of Commerce, but were sympathetically informed that nothing could be done.

The consequences of the American invasion will, no doubt, be serious for the great number of small masters here, as the American boots are made of good leather, and are from four to five shillings (\$1 to \$1.25) a pair cheaper than the product locally; and competition under such circumstances would be almost impossible. But even if this project should not be carried out it is only a question of time before the small shoemakers are beaten by the competition of the factories.

At present the manufacture of shoes is still carried on here by the old methods, instead of by factories, as in other large cities. A great meeting of Vienna shoemakers, 6,000 of whom have already announced their intention to be present, will be held next month, and the nature of the resolutions to be proposed may be anticipated from the threat made by the president of the guild that the opening of American shoe depots will be prevented, if necessary, by force.—Vienna dispatch to London Standard, August 3d.

Chamberlain's Cough, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has a world wide reputation for its cures. It never fails and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Station & Zoeller.

Protect Your Property.

Polices on Drawings, Household Furniture, School Buildings and Churches written at a reduction of 25 per cent to 50 per cent.

Only the best companies represented.

JOHN A. WEDDELL
PRACTICAL EDUCATION

John W. B. Battle.

HERE WE COME AGAIN

WATCH THIS SPACE!

THE SOUTHERNER.

Tarboro, N. C.

CASTORIA
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Conjugal Union

Married Women

MOTHER'S FRIEND

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.

ALFRED CULLEY

JOHN W. B. BATTLE

T. H. GATLIN

The Best Cook

THAT EVER CATERED IN A RESTAURANT, I HAVE SECURED and with confidence I can promise better served meals than ever placed before an eating public in Tarboro.

W. F. Thorne, Proprietor.

SAVE MONEY

Chinese Washing Tablets

I. W. HARPER KENTUCKY WHISKEY

ALFRED CULLEY

JOHN W. B. BATTLE

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