The Tarborough Southerner.

State Library

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

VOL. 88. NO. 9 TARBORO, N. C. THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1910. ESTABLISHED 1822

A FACT
ABOUT THE "BLUES"

What is known as the "Blues" is seldom occasioned by actual existing external conditions, but in the great majority of cases by a disordered LIVER.

THIS IS A FACT which may be demonstrated by trying a course of

Tutt's Pills

They control and regulate the LIVER. They bring hope and bouyancy to the mind. They bring health and elasticity to the body.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

FREY'S VERMIFUGE

is the same good, old-fashioned medicine that has saved the lives of little children for the past 60 years. It is a medicine made to cure. It has never been known to fail. If your child is sick get a bottle of

FREY'S VERMIFUGE

A FINE TONIC FOR CHILDREN

Do not take a substitute. If your druggist does not keep it send twenty-five cents in stamps to

C. A. S. FREY
Baltimore, Md.
and a bottle will be mailed you.

Electric Bitters

Succeed when everything else fails. In nervous prostration and female weaknesses they are the supreme remedy, as thousands have testified.

FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND STOMACH TROUBLE

it is the best medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter.

PATENTS

PROCURED AND DEFENDED. Send model, sketch or photo for expert search and free report. Free advice how to obtain patents, trade marks, copyrights, etc. IN ALL COUNTRIES. Business direct with Washington saves time, money, and often the patent.
Patent and Infringement Practice Exclusively.
Write or come to us at
625 Ninth Street, opp. United States Patent Office.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CASNOW & CO.

CHICHESTER S PILLS

DIAMOND BRAND

Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.

LADIES! Ask your Druggist for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. TAKE NO OTHER. Buy of your Druggist and ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for twenty-five years regarded as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE
TIME TRIED WORTH TESTED

LOT FOR SALE.

By virtue of the power contained in the deed of trust eecuted by W. C. Battle and Maggie Battle, his wife to the undersign^d said ded of trust being recorded in Book 146, page 294, in the office of Registry of Deeds of Edgecombe County, North Carolina, I will Monday, February 14, 1910, at 2 p. m., at Griffin's corner in the city of Rocky Mount, North Carolina, sell at public a tion, f cash the following described real es tate:

A residence lot in the town of Rocky Mount, situated on the East side of Albemarle Avenue, fronting on said Avenue 60 feet and running back 150 feet and being lot No. 7 of Block "C" n the survey of the real estate of J. H. Logn, trustee, which survey is recorded in Book 70, pages 570-571 of Edgecombe Registry, said lot being the same on which the parties of the first part now reside.

This 13th day of January, 1910.

T. L. WORSLEY, Trustee.

T. T. THORNE, Attty.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to notify all persons having claims against the former firm and partnership business of W. G Webb & Son, of Old Sparta, N. C. to exhibit same, duly verified, to the undersigned on or before the 21st day of January 1911, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery thereon.

All persons indebted to said firm must make immediate settlement.

This the 7th day of January, 1910.

JEFF D. WEBB, Surviving Partner of W. G. Webb & Son.

R. G. ALLSBROOK, Atty.

NATHAN WILLIAMS,
Tonsorial Artist and Hirsuit Decorator, Tarboro, N. C.
Two doors from Bank of Tarboro.

—If much chilled, the lamb should be taken at once to a warm room and plunged in water as hot as the hand will stand. Then wrap the lamb in hot flannel and rub it dry.

General Development in Edgecombe.

BY HENRY STATON.

(When Mr. Staton was here recently, after discussing with the editor of this paper the wonderful development going on and to soon come in the South, we urged him, a native of this county, who could see the Southern trend of the country's growth, to not only tell the Southerner readers, very many of whom lifelong friends of this development, its causes and the duty of the citizens in respect thereto. It is with pleasure that we chronicle his compliance and give contribution No. 2.)

II. Conservative Banking.

The South is the fastest growing section of the United States today. Its cities, its factories, the products of its farms, its telephone lines, its schools, its bank deposits, its railroads, its water power and good roads are all booming.

The word "boom" has been associated for thirty with the West; during the next twenty years the South will discount every Western bonanza. It starts with a civilization that the West had to build up through privation and hard work; it has coal and iron, one half of United States' remaining timber; twenty-three thousand miles out of a total of twenty-six thousand miles of navigable streams in the United States; a practical monopoly in the production of cotton; a soil as rich as the West's and much more sunshine in the course of a year. Its comfort and culture may be a handicap in its development; enthusiasm and energy rarely thrive in too much contentment. That condition, in itself, however shows the South to have a good deal of money to start with while practically every dollar that made the West was borrowed from Eastern banks at rates ranging from eight to twenty per cent. on first mortgages.

Edgecombe County will more than double the revenue from its lands as soon as modern methods and machinery develop its full production. It landowners will then have money idle Western counties had to send back East the first fruits of their labors in repaying at usurious rates the money borrowed from Eastern Banks. Every banking trick known to the Eastern loan shark was tried on the Western farmer as soon as he began to make money. To such murderous extent did fake loan and banking institutions ply their schemes to get his money that for years afterward no Eastern "banker's private car on its way to California summer resorts ever dared stop a minute in Kansas.

The New York Morning Telegraph, of January 30th, 1910, announced the arrival of the convicted Bank President, John R. Walsh, in the Federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan. Walsh operated in the West. He founded a National Bank, next secured control of an Equitable Trust Company and then of a Home Savings Bank. He bought bonds in his other corporations with his Bank's deposits and thereby became owner of mines, quarries, and other banks and built the Terre Haute Railroad, 177 miles long. In December, 1905, his chain of banks all failed together and Walsh was convicted of violating the Banking Laws for his own interests. Kansas farmers, who deposited in any one of Walsh's string of banks, deem it the irony of fate that he should now be sent to a prison in Kansas.

But Walsh in the West was merely copying the banking scheme of Chas. W. Morse, formerly President of a chain of banks in New York City, and, since January 3, 1910, Convict Number 2814, in the Federal Prison at Atlanta, Georgia. Morse bought control of the Garfield Bank, then the Gansevoort Bank, the New Amsterdam Bank and the Bank of North America. He controlled a chain of banks with deposits reaching $100,000,000. A run on the Bank of North America carried down with it every bank in the Morse chain. He had borrowed their deposits to buy control in other banks and corporations owning nearly all the ice in the world and eighty-five steamships. I have personal reasons for mentioning Mr. Morse. I deposited in the New Amsterdam Bank, one of his chain. There are other reasons. Morse's banking methods in New York City and Walsh's banking methods in the Western section can be copied and will be copied in the South, perhaps in Edgecombe, in time to reap the harvest offered when the Southren development gets into full swing and farmers have the big money that new methods of farming will produce. The only difference in the methods employed will be that the chain of Southren banks organized will not be in one town but in several towns near together.

It is an easy matter for one man to take $8,000 cash and organize an endless chain of "fully-paid-in-capital $15,000" banks all under his control in any series of small towns in any Southern State. Any Dutch farmer in Western Pennsylvania can tell you how. He knows by experience.

The organizer, a resident of one of the small towns, known in a vague sort of way as a man, who has built or accomplished something in the section, familiar with the juggling of corporations and their use in protecting him from personal liability, begins by interesting one or two business men of "Town Number One" in a proposed bank in the town. The "Town Number One Banking Company" is organized: $15,000 is actually paid in; $8,000 by the organizer and $7,000 by the local business men; he has control, is elected President and the business men whose names will draw deposits, are elected Directors. The announcement is made in glowing colors, the organization, the prominent officials, the good to the farming community, and a $15,000 paid in capital. In "Town Number One," at first, this announcement is actually true; it is a good sound business proposition and as such induces the neighboring farmers to make deposits.

When these deposits amount to $15,000, or more the organizer proceeds to "Town Number Two," ten miles away, and incorporates the "Town Number Two Banking Company," capital $15,000. When ready to issue the stck, his voting control in "Bank Number One," votes to loan him or his dummies $15,000, of its deposits; the organizer gives to his "Bank Number One," as security for his loan his $15,000 certificates of stock in his "Bank Number Two" and pays for the certificates with his loan from his "Bank Number One," the issue of certificates and the loan being made at same time. "Bank Number Two" then announces its organizations; its "paid-in" capital $15,000; its election of the organizer as President and, as directors, one or two local business men, whose names will attract deposits. He may give or sell them a little stock, but he always retains control. Control is necessary in his scheme. Neighboring farmers deposit in "Bank Number Two." From these deposits made in his "Bank Number Two" he votes to loan himself or his dummies sufficient to organize in the same manner "The town Number Three Banking Company" in Town Number Three," ten miles away. He repeats the process in every town within a radius of ten or twenty miles just as soon as the deposits in the ones last organized amount to enough to be borrowed by him and another "banking company" is organized immediately. You may think the scheme crazy but this chain of $15,000, banks ("paid in" is never left out of the advertisements) can be extended indefinitely as long as the neighboring farmers furnish to the several links of the chain sufficient deposits to enable the President of the whole chain to order to the particuair link being examined by the State Bank Examiner sufficient funds from the other links to satisfy the Examiner. After examination the funds are ordered to the next link examined. That original $15,000 in "Bank Number One" and the deposits in each of the banks controlled by the President of them all continuously travel the entire circuit; not a bank in the chain is solvent. If the Bank Examiner examined all the banks at the same time and held that original capital under the shell Number One where it properly belongs.

It is a shell game pure and simple, but it has been worked by somebody on almost all of the new and the old development sections throughout the country. A run on one of the banks, or the private operations of the President, or a thorough examination by Bank Examiners, has invariably caused the crash of one of the banks. When one failed every bank in the chain under same management went down with it. They were bound to do so; a chain is as strong as its weakest link.

There are banks also in many sections which compete for deposits by offering interest on standing balances. When the real development in Edgecombe grows hot this lure will undoubtedly be offered in Edgecombe also. Some reliable and conservative banking companies can pay a small rate of interest of three per cent., seldom more, and by judicious handling of deposits make a greater revenue for their institutions. But a depositor cannot experiment with banks that are known by him to be conservatively managed by people that he knows and whose business records he knows.

The American Bankers' Association advises that the personnel of a bank's directorate be first studied by a depositor and that in banks as in all other matters duration of existence is the best test of stability. There are in every community established banks, whose long record vouches for the safety of its deposits. The entire business of each year is examined at one time by the StateBank Examiner, whose duty it is by law to regulate and control the bank's business and to protect the public. The Examiner must report a bank as sound, if he finds it sound, and unsound the minute he finds it unsound.

Those banks that have long stood this test are the safest in any community, new or old.

—Greatest spring tonic, drives out all impurities. Makes the blood rich. Fills you with warm, tingling vitality. Most reliable spring physic. That's Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea, the world's regulator.—Edgecombe Drug Co.

—A full line of Crossett Shoes. All numbers, men and boys. Roberson Supply Co.

THOMAS H. HALL

BY GASTON LICHTENSTEIN.

While in Tarboro for a brief visit, during the first week in January, I was approached by an estimable lady of the town, a Daughter of the Revolution, for information concerning Thomas H. Hall.

I had read Dr. Battle's sketch of the lawyer-poet, which appears in his interesting article on Edgecombe in 1810, (Our Living and Our Dead, Vol. 1,) and the life of the physician of the same name, given in Wheeler's history of North Carolina, but these two sources were unsatisfactory except for the purpose of stimulating a desire for further research.

Thomas Harmanson Hall, the poet, must not be confounded with Thomas H. Hall, the physician. Jeremiah Battle tells us that the first named gentleman possessed considerable natural talents with the advantages of a grammatical education. He represented Edgecombe in the State Convention but never afterwards attempted to hold office. He was a lawyer of some eminence and would have been a shining character if a strong poetical genius had not almost led him away from his professional studies. His poems are now probably lost, but they were sufficient to form a handsome volume.

Before leaving the lawyer-poet, I wish to emphasize the fact that he was quite conversant with the Latin classics. He especially enjoyed writing satires and, often while his opponent was speaking in a case, he would occupy his time in evolving satirical verses.

Wheeler states that Thomas H. Hall was a friend of John Randolph, of Roanoke. I searched several biographies of the famous Virginian for a verification of this bare statement, and, when about to give up the self-imposed task, my more or less patient labor was rewarded with success.

It may be well, however to mention that John Randolph's best friend from the Old North State was Nathanial Macon, whose name occurs frequently in the writings of the most prominent descendent of Pocahontas, Randolph was proud of his Indian blood and displayed (so we read) certain characteristics which pointed to his aboriginal American ancestry.

Nathaniel Macon enjoys the distinction of having his name hyphenated with that of the eloquent Virginian and there is hardly a person in this section of the State, who is not familiar with Randolph-Macon. The combination at once suggests the Methodist College at Ashland, whose football team is Richmond College's bitterest rival.

Returning directly to our subject, I desire to say that I hunted for additional biographical data and, knowing that Thomas H. Hall had served several terms in the national House of Representatives, I employed both the Biographical Congressional Dictionary (in connection with a dictionary of national biography) and an Abstract from the Congressional Record. My collection of sources has yielded sufficient material for my present purpose, which is to present a figure seldom heard of nowadays but one deserving a lasting place in the history of North Carolina.

Thomas H. Hall, scion of a good stock, was born in Edgecombe county just early enough to be a British subject because he first saw the light of day in 1773. He received a classical education; then studied medicine and practiced at Tarboro.

In 1817 he went to the national capital as the Representative from his District and served in Congress uninterruptedly until 1825. He was defeated for the Nineteenth Congress, but at the next election triumphed, beginning a new series of successes in 1827 for he continued to hold office until 1835.

Dr. Hall's public career was truly marked, as Wheeler tells us "with a devotion to popular interests, a rigid adherence to the Constitution, and a stringent economy."

On Dec. 16th, 1828, he arose in the House and said that the resolutions he was about to present had been suggested by a bill, the provisions of which he believed to be unconstitutional. The resolutions, which cannot be reproduced here on account of the lack of space, show his devotion to the cause of the people for he says therein that the people of the United States, in the formation of their Governments (note the plural, G. L.) did not alienate their sovereignty.

Exactly one year later, on Dec. 16, 1829, Thomas H. Hall said (in opposition to a resolution which provided for a Standing Committee on Education) that in due deference to the gentleman who presented this resolution the subject was one which he conceived did not properly come within the control of Congress.

"I shall" he continued, "therefore, feel myself bound to object to the resolution. The subject of education, evidently, so far as legislation can be carried to it, properly belongs to the State authorities. If we go on assuming authority over subjects entirely foreign to our sphere of authority, where are we to end? We already have much extrinsic matter. As an instance, I will mention the subject of agriculture; over which we have, I believe, a Standing Committee. This, I have always been at a loss to reconcile to my idea of the just power of Congress. If we go on engulfing every subject to which legislation can be carried, to what result must we come Shall we not effectually assume all the power of the State authorities? This must necessarily be the result. Sir, there is a doctrine advanced, and properly advanced, and sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, a doctrine properly deduced from one of the plainest provisions of the constitution—it is, that all the powers of the Government, though limited, are plenary, within their proper sphere. I admit the soundness of this doctrine; but if so, it at once puts this subject to rest. I presume neither the gentleman himself, nor any other, will pretend that the States have not the right to legislate on this subject. If this be so, it is decisive that this Government cannot, because its power over the subject, being plenary, is necessarily exclusive, and therefore not to be participated."

Were it not for fear of extending this article to too great length I would gladly quote other utterances of the gentleman from North Carolina. But before turning away from the debates in Congress, I shall direct attention to the remarks of Dr. Hall on the general appropriation bill.

On April 8th, 1824, an attempt to increase the appropriation, in order to secure an additional clerk for the State Department, brought forth from Dr. Hall an opinion that appropriation bills were subsidiary in their character, and the practices of extending them ought to be restrained. If the service needed was merely a contingent duty, why not pay for it out of the contingent fund

John Randolph, of Roanoke, was one of the most conspicuous figures in Congress during the early part of the nineteenth century and valiantly defended the doctrine of State-rights. He was a great orator and his speeches today make interesting reading.

The latter part of his life he complained much and must have suffered considerably. To his friend, Dr. Brockenbrough, he wrote a letter from Washington, Nov. 29th, 1828 as follows:

"MY GOOD FRIEND—Your kind letter reached me yesterday, but too late to thank you for it by return mail. At Fredericksburg, I received such representations of the Dumfries road, as to induce me to take the steamboat. As there was only one other passenger, the cabin was quite comfortable. The boat is a new one, and a very fine one, and always gets up to the wharf. Her deck is roofed. We got here at two o'clock but I lay until eight. Found Dr. Hall (N. C.) here (at Dawson's) and this morning Colonel Benton and Mr. Gilmer have arrived.

My cough is very much worse, and the pain in my breast and sides increased a great deal. God bless you both. Pray write as often as you conveniently can. Yours ever J. R. o R.

Another letter dated Washington, Dec. 11, 1828:

"Your letter shows on the face of it how much you are straitened for time. I wish I could spare you some of mine, that hangs heavy on my hands. In addition to my other annoyances, I am laboring under a severe influenza, and might sit for the picture of a weeping philosopher, although I have as few claims to philosophy as Mr. John Quincy Adams himself. He rides or walks around in front of the Capitol every day. I have not seen him, but Hall tells me that he does very often, and that the sight makes him feel very queerly. "HE looks says Hall, "as if he did not know me, and I look as if I did not know him." His appearance is wretched. An acquaintance of mine called on him a few days ago; he was much dejected, until some one made an allusion to Giles, when, in great wrath, he pronounced G's statements respecting him to be utterly false; said G.'s memory was inventive, &c., and, on the whole, conducted himself very undignifiedly."

After serving eight terms in Congress, Thomas H. Hall returned to North Carolina and represented Edgecombe in the General Assembly in 1836. He voted against the reception by the State, of any portion of the surplus revenue of the United States Treasury.

He lived to the "green old age" of eighty years, dying at Tarboro, June 30th, 1853. Dr. Hall spent his latter years in retirement, having earned both the regard of his fellow citizens and the right to undisturbed peace.

Editorial Note—At one election, Peter Hines, a man of much influence as well as prominence in the county and whose biography, Dr. W. P. Mercer should look up and have the Southerner publish, ran against Mr. Hall, who signally defeated him, but Mr. Hines took his political discomforture so much to heart, he would not speak to his successful opponent.

This caused Mr. Hall to indulge in poetry, probably taken from the other Hall, that Mr. Lichtenstein mentions.

We get this from John D. Battle, a raconteur, without an equal, who says he only quotes from his father, the Grand Old Man of Edgecombe, W. S. Battle.

"Hines and Hall they both fell out,
And what d'ye think it was about?
Hall was in and Hines was out,
And that's what they fell out about."

For same reason people to this day are still falling out

Hines defeated Dr. Hall in 1824 for Congress, but met defeat in 1826.

—Standing in the barn will spoil a horse sooner than good, steady work. When you see his legs begin to stock up, hurry and get him to work at something, if it is nothing more than exercising in the yard every day. Keep that up till you have some real business to do.

Do You Get Up With a Lame Back?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everyone knows of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because of its remarkable health restoring properties. Swamp-Root fulfills almost every wish in overcoming rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through the day, and to get up many times during the night.

Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble, it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been thoroughly tested in private practice, and has proved so successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper, who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root, and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles are sold by all druggists. Don't make any mistake but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y. on every bottle.

New Crop Farm and Garden Seed Just Arrived

SEE

COOK

THE DRUGGIST

before you buy. He sells the kind that bring results.

Masonic Temple Building

Tarboro, - - N. C.

— EAST CAROLINA —
TEACHERS' TRAINING SCHOOL

Established and maintained by the State for the young men and women who wish to qualify themselves for the profession of teaching. Buildings and equipment new and modern. Sanitary perfect. Session Opens October 5th, 1909.
For Prospectus and Information, address
ROBT. H. WRIGHT, President,
Greenville, N. C.

Insure Your Stock

The Carolina Live Stock Mutual Ins. Co

Offers insurance to its members at a small cost, which enables every man to protect his live stock against loss by death. Every business man carries Insurance on his life and property. Why not remember he horse that pulls the plow?

—Three Good Reasons Why You Should Insure Your Stock:—

FIRST—Because it is a business proposition.
SECOND—No man who has stock at the present value can afford to go unprotected.
THIRD—The small cost puts this insurance within the reach of every man.

F. H. PENDER
Local Agent

FOR EVERY ROOM in house—for any purpose was made. The stoves and ranges bearing the above trademark will give better, more economical, lasting service than any other make.

For over 60 years—think of it, over 60 years these Bucks stoves and ranges have been made and from the beginning each consecutive year the demand has gradually increased until today the Buck's Stove & Range Co. stands acknowledged America's foremost stove manufacturing concern. It means money to you. $1 a week places any Buck's a your home. Come in today and look at them.

ROBERSON SUPPLY CO.

Next to the Southerner office

EXPRESS PREPAID.

Corn Whiskey.

	4 quarts	8 quarts	12 quarts
Florida Corn Whiskey,	$2.00	$3.95	$5.50
Golden Georgia Corn Whiskey,	2.00	3.95	5.50
Straight N. C. Corn Whiskey,	2.00	3.50	5.50
Special Old Rye,	2.00	3.95	5.50

Corn Whiskey.

Express Prepaid.

Golden Corn Whiskey,	1.50	2.90	4.25
North Carolina Corn Whiskey,	1.40	2.75	4.00
Corn Whiskey,	1.30	2.50	3.60

J. J. CUDDIHY & CO.,
No. 20 S. Ocean St. Jacksonville, Fla.
Mail orders shipped at once.

"THERE IS NO PLACE LIKE HOME"

Is the title of our new 1910 calendar—companion to our 1909 subject—"Don't Forget The Old Folks at Home"—both from paintings by the celebrated artist Fletcher C. Ransom. On account of having to move to our new location, Next First National Bank—opposite Austin stores, at about the usual calendar distributing time we could not get out our usual announcement. There are only a few calendars left and while they last we will be glad to present one to each of our friends and patrons who call for same.

STATON & ZOELLER . . . . DRUGGISTS

Opposite Austin Stores—Next First National Bank.