

Carboro Southerner

FRANK POWELL, Editor.

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Second class matter

Thursday, March 21, 1910

Mr. Roosevelt is coming home. He did enough harm before he went away.

Out of the millionaire class stand Mrs. Helen Gould and Mrs. Russell Sage trying to atone.

The new plan adopted by the State Democratic Committee provides for a county primary.

Great is Taft—around the girth, Teddy around the earth and Billy Bryan for his worth.

A woman is allowed to change her mind. Now here comes a mandate of fashion requiring her to change her waist-line.

President Taft could not help the street car strikers in Philadelphia to arbitration because he had to stand by the watered street car management.

How many judges of the Superior court, when their terms expire this year, desire to be re-nominated?

It would have been so much better if Senator Aldrich, the Stand and Oil and Cotton Trust Agent and Speaker Cannon, General agent of the Shipbuilding Trust, had been allowed to draft the Republican Platform.

Our exchange states that Ex Governor Glenn may be a candidate for Senator against Senator Overman and adds that the Senator will be a hard man to beat.

There has been a soil-survey of this county and bulletins issued telling the result, but in condensed lucidity the article printed elsewhere compiled and prepared by Mr. Henry Staton for comprehension of localities and a grasp of neighborhood conditions he is entitled to both commendation and admiration.

What he says is carefully prepared and so well digested that those who read it should surely assimilate it. It is full of peptonized agricultural acumen.

To the farmer who would know about his soil just as he would and should about the breed of horses, hogs, or cattle this article should be of special interest, provocative of better farming.

Battoboro and Vicinity. Died on the farm of J. W. Bailey, Saturday, William Hendrick, of hemorrhage. He was in his usual health and was walking in the yard when blood gushed from his mouth and in a few minutes, he was dead.

Farm work is well advanced, more so than I have ever known it, taking the township over.

Thus far, the prospects for an abundant fruit crop are excellent. The first two weeks in April are the trying days on fruit.

T. F. Roberson and wife made a visit to Martin county last week, looking after business interests there.

Miss Sue Spivey spent the week-end with her parents near Legett's.

Fourteen and three narters for cotton have drawn nearly every bale out of first hands in this section.

The mad dog scare is again raging. Why not replace the canines with pigs. Living would be safer and lower.

In this township, a number of boys have entered the corn growing contest. I suggest, Mr. Editor, that you appoint three disinterested farmers in each township to overlook this contest.

Fire at Rocky Mount. Fire at Rocky Mount destroyed the mattress factory. The loss is covered by insurance up to \$10,000.

Poor Nell. Little Ed Sallow looked a railway. Nell Beggar stole three pounds of tea.

The law collared Nell; Ed was made D. C. L. Oh, what a brave people are we! —Lipincott's.

"Do you whistle or sing or rattle." "No."

"Can you do nothing to entertain the guests?" "Well I can name all the Vice-Presidents we ever had. The accomplishment has been mentioned as unusual." —Pittsburg Post.

TWO SOUTHERN FEDERALISTS

BY GASTON LICHTENSTEIN.

How many of my readers know that when General Lee surrendered at Appomattox, the victorious Federal government had at its head both a native Southern President and a native Southern Vice President.

It is an odd but no-worthy fact, and stranger still, both were from North Carolina stock. The Old North State boasts of having contributed more soldiers to the Confederate cause than any other Commonwealth, and if an honor it be, it can also boast of having a man on the opposite side whose duty as chief executive was to command the Federal forces in their attempt to kill and maim as many North Carolinians as possible.

Abraham Lincoln is a saint or a sinner, a big man or a small one, according to the viewpoint of the individual thinker, of the person who let other people do the thinking. He was a human being and, like all of us, possessed weaknesses.

But, there were Southerners who knew him in life, and they did not have the opinion now heard in certain quarters of our Southland. Alexander H. Stephens, the Confederate Vice-President thought well of Mr. Lincoln, and deplored the assassination as soon as he heard the news, not because a man had been killed, but because he knew that the South would suffer thereby.

A few years ago there appeared a book entitled "The Genesis of Lincoln." It will be remembered that even the best biographies of the ill-fated man contain unsatisfactory accounts of the events surrounding his birth. James H. Cathey, who had heard the North Carolina tradition, determined to "clear up" the mystery and he has brought forth some interesting evidence.

This much has been established; that Abraham Lincoln's father lived in the old North State; that paternal stock was capable of producing a President of the United States; for it had already given the world men possessed with intellects of the higher kind; that a mother moved to Kentucky very shortly before his birth if not immediately afterwards.

Captain William A. Enloe, a relative of Lincoln's father, relates the following so as to produce the impression that Nancy Hank's son was actually born in North Carolina. The great mass of evidence however is to the effect that the mother went to Kentucky shortly before the birth of the child.

As to Andrew Johnson, I do not think there is any doubt about his having emigrated at an early age from the neighborhood of Raleigh to the western mountains. He settled in Greeneville, Tenn., where he worked at the tailor's trade. The old story is still standing with a worn sign above the door. This weather beaten relic bears the name of A. Johnson and inhabitants of the place told me had made the sign himself.

About a year ago, I visited East Tennessee and talked with the old people. One man said that, at the outbreak of the Civil War he heard Johnson deliver a speech which had the effect of making many ally themselves with the cause of the Union. A number I talked to knew him personally and they testified to his popularity, that in later years he did not forget to be friendly to those who were his associates in the early days of struggle.

Andrew Johnson's grandson now occupies the residence used by his father after his retirement from the presidency. Many memories are to be seen about the house. Through the kindness of the gentleman and his charming wife I was permitted to inspect the table on which Johnson worked as a tailor. My attention was also attracted to a bit of the first Atlantic cable, the Bible upon which he took the oath of office as the nation's Chief Executive, and an elaborately gotten up set of resolutions, in book form, presented to him by the Common Council of the City of New York.

Mr. Patterson, the present owner, is the son of the lady of the White House during Johnson's administration. He mentioned how people had visited Greeneville and had written exaggerated stories about both his grandfather and his own family. Before leaving the house, I must note the "thinble, a relic of avaricious activity, preserved along with the other mementoes given above, and told my readers that the original furniture is still used.

Mrs. Patterson called to my special notice a pair of andirons, the product of the skill of a friend of Andrew Johnson, who agreed to make the set in return for an outfit of clothing. This bargain was struck late in life when it was an honor to receive handwork from either of them.

Perhaps some facetious editor will now ask me why have I not included Napoleon, Alexander the Great and Socrates in this article as natives of North Carolina. I shall leave the proof of the place of their birth to another occasion, but I do want to say that down in Edgecombe county where I am from, many of the inhabitants call it "God's country." Who knows but what the Garden of Eden may have been located there.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

THE EXPERIENCE OF A PREACHER.

(By Daughter.)

Verily it takes a strong man to be a preacher for no other profession presents so checked a field as the ministry. In no other profession does a man have to say so many times, "Get thee behind me, Satan," and on the other hand, in no other profession does a man so fully realize that "His most lives who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."

It was my privilege to be reared in a Methodist Parsonage, and also, to be the constant companion of my father both at home and on the circuit, and I've seen situations that "would draw from tears down Pluto's cheek."

One day my father said to me, "I said at a home last night that brought to mind very forcibly Mike and the bell-bag. Did you ever hear of it?" "No," I replied. "Well," began my father, "when Mike first came to America he had no money. He was seated on a log one day trying to devise some money making scheme when his eyes fell on a small pile of wood dust near a worm hole. He gathered all of this dust he could find and went from house to house selling it as a sure death to bed-bugs. Coming back through that part of the country some time later he was told that the best dust did no good, 'but mud, you don't do right,' said Mike. 'I'll try it,' according to directions, said the woman. 'Faith and be Christ,' said Mike. 'You must catch them and put it in their ears.' I think the family must have bought some of Mike's chinch dust and didn't put it in their ears for when I went to bed I found that I had many beds and as 'misery acquaints a man with strange bed-fellows,' I decided as for my part I had rather sit in the chair by the window and not on the remainder of the night—and that reminds me I'm sleepy, I must go to bed."

On another occasion I went with my father to one of his country churches. Satan surely got to that church first that day and staid there during services. It was a warm day as I looked around over the congregation and saw that there were about twelve babies in the crowd. I felt instinctively that something would happen. No sooner had my father started to read his lesson—his twenty-second chapter of Proverbs—than they began to fret. Low at first, then a little louder. But my father manfully kept on— "but that dith keep his soul shall be far from them," between he got to "trains up a child in the way he should go," his voice was drowned in the cry that had become one loud wail from four or five tiny throats. He waited a moment till the little chorists could be taken out as the final mothers would reach the door they would increase the noise by a gentle correction. They didn't spare the rod there certainly. By the time my father found consolation for his own mind, the congregation felt as if they had witnessed a cyclone.

My father was started on his discourse and had fairly drawn the attention of the crowd when a multitude near the open window decided to pray—and pray he did loud and loud with his head turned right in the open window. That was worse than the crying for it took the people by surprise. And again, after this cyclone had passed, the sermon came on more began, but fate was against us for now it began to rain, and five fond mothers rushed out the door for their baby carriages, five dainty, tireless carriages were immediately rolled up the steep carpeted stairs, with no little racket, and once more five fond mothers sat in their chairs with their heads turned to the window. But we were determined to have no more sermons that day, for with a half-gig my father gave out, "Prates God from whom all blessings flow."

(To be continued.)

Some Results of Intelligent Farming. An example of what can be accomplished by good management good seed, rotation and proper cultivation—all of which are embraced under the term intensive farming—is furnished by John Edfield, of Stillmore, Ga. Mr. Edfield's land, like the larger part of land in that state, is such as to make profitable farming without the best methods an impossibility, as the soil in that locality is not formed for its extraordinary fertility. On twelve acres of land which, it is stated, was about an average as far as fertility is concerned for that country, he produced 5700 pounds of the sale. He sold it at prices ranging from 11.25 to 15 cents a pound. The seed he disposed of at \$50 a ton, the seed he had each able bringing about \$14. The cash receipts from the twelve acres thus amounted to about \$1,500.

The method of cultivation of the crop is naturally of interest. He plowed deep early in the spring, fertilized the land well and cultivated in corn the previous year and in oats the year before that. The dis-patch relating to Mr. Edfield and his crop, which is taken from a Georgia exchange, says: "The farmers in this section are fast realizing the advantage of rotation in crops as well as the importance of intensive farming. The agricultural development of this country is recent, owing to the fact that up to a few years ago the chief sources of wealth were lumber and naval stores products."

It may be well to observe that rotation in crops is a part of the intensive plan, for in this plan is embodied all methods which make for the greatest yield and best quality that are possible from a given area. The value of rotation is now well enough known to the farmers of the entire country to make it unnecessary to give it more than ordinary emphasis here. It is recognized as one of the greatest essentials of the best farming.—Galveston News.

CALENDAR FOR COURT.

The members of the bar met in the office of Clerk of the Superior Court and arranged the following calendar of cases for the April term of the court.

Monday April 19th. L. L. Staton vs. A. C. L. R. R. Co. et al. J. D. Bulluck et al vs. N. C. Tile and Art Stone Co. R. S. Lewis vs. O. E. Gay and wife.

Sam Bustin vs. Daughtridge Supply Co. Motu & Co. vs. J. A. Davis. Tuesday, April 20th. H. C. Bridgers vs. W. W. Ormond. N. Constantine and wife vs. A. C. L. R. R. Co. James Ekum, Admr. vs. A. C. L. R. R. Co.

R. J. Shields, Admr. vs William Cobb R. J. Shields, Admr. vs. Dawson Glover. R. J. Shields, Admr. vs Jim Mayo. R. J. Shields, Admr. vs John Mayo. E. B. Hussey vs. Edgecombe Home- stead & Loan Association.

Wednesday, April 21st. T. A. Davenport, vs. L. S. Errhardt. Town of Tarboro et al vs. James Pender, Admr. et al. Chas. Edge, Admr. vs. A. C. L. R. R. Co. Dred Wimberly, Admr. vs. A. C. L. R. R. Co.

Thursday, April 22nd. L. E. Sumner et al vs. L. L. Staton, et al. M. G. Samuels vs. E. Miller. N. P. Buluck vs. Clarence Daughtridge. Friday, April 23rd. C. K. Brown vs. Harry Beach, et al. Daughtridge Supply Co. vs. D. M. Daniel.

M. L. Lancaster vs. Ins. Co. et al. R. W. Winstead vs. W. W. Watson. Continental Jewelry Co. vs. J. B. Cummings. J. E. Bulluck vs. J. J. Spain, et al. Mary A. Hales vs. J. D. Webb, Exr. Saturday, April 24th. M. J. Williams vs. A. P. Hyman Admr. et al.

Rocky Mount Ice & Fuel Co vs. J. P. Edwards. H. H. Daughtridge vs. Sam Taylor. D. H. Turristine vs. A. C. L. R. R. Co. et al. Panters Cotton Seed Oil Co. vs. G. A. Howerton, et al. C. A. Carter vs. Southern Ice Co. Joyner & Rowland vs. W. H. Brown. J. H. Ekum vs. Commercial and Farmers' Bank.

L. H. Lawrence vs. Ed Pennington, Exr. Harris & Woolen vs. J. J. Hearne W. H. Harrison vs. Town of Rocky Mount. Rodgers McCabe & Co. vs. G. V. Richardson; E. H. Walton; Fur- nace Brock; J. A. Smith, Norman Evans; C. C. May; J. J. Simmons; W. H. Hayward; Dixon Bros.; J. H. Sell; M. B. Steed & Son; B. J. Rhodes, O. B. Cox, J. E. Davenport. Monday, April 19th. Rosa Champion vs. S. A. L. Ry. Co. Ziphnia Kelly, Admr. vs. A. C. L. R. R. Co.

Tuesday, April 12th. G. H. Daniel vs. A. C. L. R. R. Co. H. J. Chulgen vs. A. C. L. R. R. Co. Aas R. Walters, etc., vs Rocky Mount Sash & Blind Co. Charley Mercer vs. A. C. L. R. R. Co. V. B. Knight vs. A. C. L. R. R. Co.

"Why spend three years cultivating your soil if you don't intend to go on the stage?" "For the same reason I suppose, that you've spent fifteen or twenty years in cultivating a discriminating taste for alcoholic beverages, and yet don't intend to go into the saloon business."—Chicago Tribune.

Edgecombe Crop Increase. It could be obtained the actual acreage in this county that was planted last year in cotton, corn, peanuts tobacco and small grain and that has or will be seeded to same crops this year there would be something more than passing interest.

As it is, comparisons though largely guess work are not without much food for serious thoughts. It is admitted that probably never before in the history of the county have so many acres been devoted to small grain and forage crops.

It is also conceded that in every neighborhood very much more land will be devoted to corn than many years, very many.

In the tobacco growing sections the Southerner is informed that the comparatively low prices will curtail the acreage. But when it comes to cotton and peanuts it is difficult to ascertain if there will be any increase. From the interviews with farmers in many sections the probabilities favor a slight increase in the peanut acreage and very little difference in the area to be devoted to cotton. But for very short crop last year there would have been a decided increase in cotton and probably a proportionate one in peanuts. But so convincingly have farmers been shown the need of the food crops that they have devoted their increase to grain and forage crops.

The fertilizer people tell us their sales are in excess of last year and this ordinarily would indicate an increase acreage in cotton, but so many farmers have declared their intention to fertilize their corn lands that they can well believe that there will be no increase in the cotton acreage.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., March 20th.—Not in a generation have there been enacted such scenes as characterized the stern and unyielding fight against Speaker Cannon as were witnessed in the House of Representatives on Thursday and Friday of insuring republicans and democrats the power of the Speaker, as a member of the "Steering Committee," as the committee of rules has come to be called, was curtailed and the committee enlarged to ten members, six republicans and four democrats.

Never in the history of the oldest newspaper man in Washington has there been so tense a situation and so fraught with deep significance as the fight which the "Old Guard" put up against the reformers in the republican party aided and abetted by the democrats who saw in the movement to de-throne the "Iron Duke of Illinois" from his power and prestige political advantage of the highest order.

Fighting like a Spartan of old, with his benches round about him, Cannon met the inevitable with really a sublime courage. Reviled by his enemies and even hated by them and loved by his friends, Joseph G. Cannon put up a fight that will go down into our history alongside of those other memorable legislative battles. So strenuous were the thirty hours of this contest that the official reporters laden eyed and heavily-laden perfunctorily wrote and wrote their "ben tracks" while the battle raged and at the close of those thirty fateful hours to "Uncle Joe" and his band of regulars, the official score board registers the fact that 150,000 words had been spoken. When you consider that this number of words would make a book the size of General Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur" you get some conception of the talk on that St. Patrick's day and night.

Uncle Sam is formulating a measure to protect the consumer of apples from the dishonest orchardists, who in the past have been in the habit of "facing" the tops and bottoms of the barrels or boxes containing the fruit with fancy stock and filling in the remainder with "culls." The idea is, too, to establish a uniform standard as to the size of a box or barrel which may be used in shipping apples from one state to another, so that the buyer may know just what he is getting, in the way of quantity, when he purchases a barrel or a box of fruit.

The committee on Agriculture has recently given growers, packers, shippers and commission men ample opportunity to express their views on the pending bill, introduced by Mr. Lefranc of Pennsylvania and these hearings have developed the fact that all in all in the apple growing in the Chesley, Middle and Southern sections of the country are satisfied with the proposition to establish Standard grades and Standard packages. Only from the Northwest any protest arises. The apple growers of the Pacific and adjoining states send to market apples which are as a rule much larger in size than those grown farther east. They pack their product in boxes which while uniform in size, do not necessarily hold a bushel. The bill provides that barrels must contain three bushels and that boxes must hold a third of a barrel.

The bill when reported will, in all probability, fix a standard of U. S. grades. Apples two and a half inches in diameter may be marked "U. S. Grade A," those two and quarter inches "U. S. Grade B" and those only two inches in diameter "U. S. Grade C." Apples less than two inches in diameter will not be graded at all and if anyone cares to buy them he will do so with his eyes open and without a government guarantee as to grade. The bill, if enacted, will not only protect the home consumer but will go far towards re-establishing the reputation of American apples, which has suffered severely in recent years, in the markets of Europe.

It is expected that the Senate Committee on Commerce will report the River and Harbor Bill with the Senate amendments within a very few days. The friends of the measure are very much worried over the prospect that these amendments will carry such a large additional amount of money to seriously hamper the enactment into law. When the bill left the house it provided for total appropriations of \$42,568,154, which includes some seven millions for contracts recognized but not provided for. There are a number of Senators who do not think that the works in which their states are most deeply interested were treated with a sufficient amount of governmental

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Notice is hereby given that Henson Lawrence has taken up one rod yearling steer, short horns, on Oak Spring Farm, No. 1 Township, Edgecombe County, Owner may reclaim same by paying cost of keep and all expense of advertising. H. S. BUNN, Register of Deeds. March 19, 1910.

Notice to Creditors. Having qualified as administrator of the estate of James B. Hatter- swaine, late of Edgecombe county, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against my intestate to present them duly proven on or before March 24, 1911, or this notice will be filed in bar of recovery. All persons indebted to the estate must make immediate payment. This March 21, 1910. E. L. ROBERSON, Admr.

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Our method gives you great advantages over the usual way of buying from dealers—you save money, get the best piano, and have a guarantee—that is worth all the same implies. Get our Price List before buying. If not in touch with our representatives, write CHAS. M. STIEFF, L. C. STEELE, Mgr., 114 Granby St., Norfolk, Va. Mention this paper.

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Notice to Creditors. Having qualified as administrator of the estate of James B. Hatter- swaine, late of Edgecombe county, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against my intestate to present them duly proven on or before March 24, 1911, or this notice will be filed in bar of recovery. All persons indebted to the estate must make immediate payment. This March 21, 1910. E. L. ROBERSON, Admr.

GILLIAM & GILLIAM Attorneys at Law Tarboro, North Carolina. Donald Gilliam will be at Conetoe on Thursdays, Macesfield, Fridays, and Pinetops, Saturdays.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., March 20th.—Not in a generation have there been enacted such scenes as characterized the stern and unyielding fight against Speaker Cannon as were witnessed in the House of Representatives on Thursday and Friday of insuring republicans and democrats the power of the Speaker, as a member of the "Steering Committee," as the committee of rules has come to be called, was curtailed and the committee enlarged to ten members, six republicans and four democrats.

Never in the history of the oldest newspaper man in Washington has there been so tense a situation and so fraught with deep significance as the fight which the "Old Guard" put up against the reformers in the republican party aided and abetted by the democrats who saw in the movement to de-throne the "Iron Duke of Illinois" from his power and prestige political advantage of the highest order.

Fighting like a Spartan of old, with his benches round about him, Cannon met the inevitable with really a sublime courage. Reviled by his enemies and even hated by them and loved by his friends, Joseph G. Cannon put up a fight that will go down into our history alongside of those other memorable legislative battles. So strenuous were the thirty hours of this contest that the official reporters laden eyed and heavily-laden perfunctorily wrote and wrote their "ben tracks" while the battle raged and at the close of those thirty fateful hours to "Uncle Joe" and his band of regulars, the official score board registers the fact that 150,000 words had been spoken. When you consider that this number of words would make a book the size of General Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur" you get some conception of the talk on that St