

WARREN COUNTY ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

It has been said. "That the history of some communities is like a river flowing over an auriferous bed—a handful of the material giving particles of gold"

During the year 1814 who passed or entered the old Court House is of minor historical interest; but to a few it is the particle of Gold. The likeness of this Court House is preserved in a valuable painting, owned by the son of the writer, taken in the year 1810 at the instance of Dr. Brehon, a graduate of Dublin University, one of the Charter members of the Academy in 1786 and the donor of its present site.

The population of the County in 1814 was about 11,000—the Slave population being in excess of the Free. The preponderance of the negro population then and the much larger now gives the County a distinction among all the counties of the State. It was somewhat singular that the slave population was dispersed more freely among other sections of the County than along the Roanoke.

It is worthy of note at what an early age the County advanced its young men to posts of public trust. Benjamin Hawkins, a graduate of Princeton and an Aid to General Washington at the battle of Monmouth, was chosen a Representative to the Continental Congress, 1781, at the age of 27. Elected to that Congress for several sessions, he was chosen a member of the U. S. Senate in 1789 at the age of 35 and died in Georgia in 1816 as Indian Agent, age 62.

In the first representation of the County in the State Senate, 1780, Nat Macon, then 23 years of age, was chosen one of its members and continued for several sessions to 1785—his brother John succeeding him to 1795, Nat having been chosen a member of the House of Representatives of the U. S. in 1791, being then 34 years of age. He continued in Congress to 1828, being elected to the Senate in 1815, and died in 1837 at the age of 80.

James Turner elected to the House of Commons in 1798 when 32 years of age and was elected for several terms. Was chosen Governor in 1803, and was a member of the U. S. Senate in 1805 when he was 39 years of age, resigning in 1815. He died in 1824 at the age of 58 years.

It is evident from the records that both Governor Hawkins and Miller were chosen to official positions at an early age. It may be of interest to some to know that at the gubernatorial mansion when Hawkins was Governor from 1812 to '14 there died the widow of Colonel William Alston of Revolutionary note. Colonel Alston's horse was shot under him in a skirmish at Halifax, the ball being in possession of one of his descendants. Mrs. Alston was the mother of Governor Hawkins' wife, as also the mother of the wife of William K. Kearney and the mother of a son who married the daughter of Governor Samuel Johnston, one of the first United States Senators, and the father of James Johnston, well known in the State before the War.

Governor Miller served the County for several sessions in the Legislature before his election as Governor in 1814. Of his

personal history the writer has not been able to catch any data. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1821 and 1822. He has been informed from a trustworthy source that he lost his life at Sea, being on his way to fill a U. S. Mission at Guatemala.

Weldon N. Edwards was chosen a successor of Nat Macon in Congress in 1815, being 27 years of age, and dying in 1837 at the age of 35.

Daniel Turner, a son of Governor Turner, born in 1796 was a member of the State House of Commons when 23 years of age, a member of Congress when 31 years of age.

The first lawyer member of the Legislature from the County was Kemp Plummer in 1794, re-elected in 1815.

The writer trusts the reader will pardon the following digression, he will return to the object of his sketch.

It is not beyond belief that Judge Marshall, the greatest Judge this County has ever had, visited Warrenton in 1814. He was appointed Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court in 1801 and served to 1835. Two years prior to his appointment Judge Iredell, Associate Justice of the Court, died, in 1799—the year of Washington's death. Judge Moore of Wilmington succeeded him, being an Associate Justice of Judge Marshall for several years, until his resignation in 1806, on account of ill health. Now the most remarkable trial in which the two eminent North Carolina Judges ever engaged, as the writer thinks, took place in the wooden Court House in Warrenton. The very conspicuous citizenship of the County, the Warrenton Academy (the most flourishing in the State), the Mordecai School for Girls, both schools drawing freely for patronage from Virginia, may have well formed motives with the Judge in causing frequent stops at Warrenton on his ride from Richmond to the sessions of his Court. The late General Matt. Ransom has said that he saw in one day at the old Hotel in Warrenton, Judge Marshall, Nat Macon and Mr. Gale, the father of the distinguished editor of the National Intelligencer of Washington before the War. It is not beyond belief that John Randolph visited Warrenton in 1814. In 1799, when 26 years of age, as a member of Congress, he met Nat Macon. In 1811, as a member of Congress, he met Henry Clay, who was chosen Speaker of the House at the age of 34, and John C. Calhoun member of Congress at 29 years of age. In 1813 John Randolph was defeated for Congress, having run on the Anti-Mason Ticket. Now, the Thirtieth Congress was as memorable as any ever convened. To Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun was added Daniel Webster, chosen at the age of 31. To these was added Judge Gaston, of North Carolina, only inferior to these three of all the members of Congress, and having no superior in the citizenship of North Carolina, in impressive personality and in the blending of high qualities. Now, it is to be remembered that this great triumvirate, born nigh the same time, Calhoun and Webster in 1782, Clay

in 1797; dying near the same time, Calhoun in 1850, Webster and Clay in 1852, as the clouds of the impending tempest were gathering in the political horizon. They expounded in the Revolutionary epoch of the Government, from 1789 to 1850 through their illustrious services the fundamental elements of the Government. Webster, the expositor of the National idea; Calhoun, of State Rights; Clay, of the idea of political economy founded upon the national life.

How natural that Randolph should have sought counsel with Macon about this Congress. Why had Clay resigned the Speakership? What had the wonderful Calhoun done? What about the new man Daniel Webster? To see him was to never forget him. The writer when a youth caught a vision of him in a Rail Road Car, and it remains a distinct impression through the long lapse of years. Why should he not have sought him in his County town? Surely Randolph would have met there an enlightened citizenship! Judge Hall, then on the Bench for five years, to be followed for 18 years more of Judicial life; his son, then in his turn to be made a Judge. Kemp Plummer a lawyer of note, of marked fidelity to his trust, and then gathering about him a family who were to become pillars of the State. Robert Jones, a descendant of Edward Jones and Abigail Sagan, who settled in the County in 1737 and have left behind a very generous number of distinguished members of society (among them Nat Macon, Senator; Matt. Ransom, Senator; General Rob. Ransom; Colonel Wharton Green, Congressman; Judge Cook, member of Supreme Court of the State; W. W. Kitchin, Governor and Congressman; Claude Kitchin, Congressman; Robert Jones, Attorney General of the State and a number of other men distinguished in State and Nation, including men prominent in life who had married the female descendants of this couple, including M. T. Hawkins, Congressman; Alstons, Greens and others.—Ed.) Robert Jones, Attorney General, defended Mrs. Bragg in her sad case, gained her speedy acquittal and received as his fee the house now occupied by Mr. Davis Peck.

Doctors Brehon and Pope, the latter killed at a later date by being thrown from his carriage. Jacob Mordecai, the teacher, with his sons, of a very high order of merit. Marcus, George. Mr. William B. Johnston, of remarkable beauty of person and charm of manner and of no mean order of ability, having represented his County several times in the Legislature. Entering upon a speculative scheme, he established a relay of horses between Washington and Warrenton and gave the first intelligence of Peace, profiting in the purchase of tobacco. At a later date, Mr. Johnston became the Napoleon of the Turf, having moved to Virginia. Here could be found the Falkners and Somervilles, of no ordinary stamp, as well as many others.

The citizens who walked the streets of Warrenton in 1814 were no ordinary citizens. Senators Macon and Turner; Governors Hawkins and Miller; Weldon N. Edwards, then 26 years of age, and a member of Congress the next year. Daniel Turner, M. T. Hawkins, both members of the Legislature in 1819, Turner 23 years of age, Haw-

kins 29, and both afterwards members of Congress. Space will not allow me to do more than mention the names of other famed men. From "Shocco" Mr. Kearney; the three sons of Whitmel Alston, the brother of Col. William Alston, Edward, Alfred and Nicholas—all men of strong personality. Of the same stamp, some of the Jones, Williams and Davis families. In another section, some of the Hawkins's members of the Legislature, and gifted in the power of leadership in the affairs of life. The Eatons of the Roanoke; the Boyds and Palmers and Thornstons of the Roanoke, with many others through the County forming a body of citizenship not surpassed by that of any County. Among the boys growing up were General Jeff Green and Nat Green, the first twelve years of age, the second ten, sons of Solomon Green, a dispatch boy at the age of 14 in the Revolutionary war, a member of the Legislature meeting at Fayetteville in 1789 for the ratification of the Federal Constitution, a son of William Green, an ancestor of the late General Matt Ransom, and recognized by him (so the late Colonel Green wrote me) as one of the brainiest men the State has ever had. General Jeff Green was one of the three authors the County has had; the two others being Cotton, and Joe Seawell Jones ("Shocco" Jones.)

Nat Green built the houses on Main street now occupied by the two representatives of the people now in Raleigh, Dr. Macor and Mr. Polk.

He was known especially for his fondness for horses, having sold one for ten thousand dollars.

In 1814, as boys of unusual promise were John Bragg, Judge and member of Congress from Alabama, who was then seven years of age, and Thomas Bragg, Governor of North Carolina and United States Senator.

Says some tired reader, why dwell so long on the Past History of the County? Let it be buried with an epithet akin to that which Plutarch in his Life of Mark Anthony placed over a grave:

"Alas! I bid thee—farewell, Ask not my name, but go to h—l!"

But the writer does not think that County or Town pride is an ignoble attribute. It may give assent to a higher rung on the ladder resting against the sky.

The Yankees, ah the Yankees, we may abuse them as we please, and yet they have some merits. Enter into many towns in New England and find that some native, after an absence of many years, has returned to his early home to spend his last years, and from the financial fruits of life has left behind some beneficent memorial, a testimony of his life. In reading the report of one of the heads of a Department in Yale University the writer was struck with the sad comment that ONLY six parties had given aught to the University by Will. one \$500,000, and six women, \$300,000; and contrasting unfavorably the number giving to Yale University, their Alma Mater, with those of Harvard University. Let the reader count up the number of donors in Warren county or Warrenton who in the last 135 years have made by Will or otherwise certain distinct, known gifts for public use. The

writer can mention only one, and he an Irishman, Dr. Brehon the donor of the site of the Academy. Another, the nearest to being a donor, a Jew, his educational building remaining in town.

The writer would be glad to see the past history of the County and Town made a permanent element in the renewal of that history. He would like to see the remains, with the monument, of General Jethro Sumner brought back from Guilford Battle field; the remains of Colonel William Alston of Revolutionary note; those of P. Hawkins of 1789, a chief Aid of Governor Tyrone in his expedition; the remains of FIVE United States Senators; Hawkins, Macon, Turner, Ransom, Bragg; the remains of Governors Hawkins and Miller—all gathered up and placed reverently in a corner of the Court House square and enclosed with an iron railing. A plain granite shaft erected with their names engraved upon it. He would like to see the names of all the Revolutionary, Mexican and Confederate soldiers put in Capital Print upon scrolls upon the interior walls of the Court House. He would like to see the office upon the Court Square, of Mr. H. A. Boyd, Attorney, purchased and turned into a Library and some man or men of the spirit of a Raney of Raleigh give an endowment whose interest would go to the annual purchase of books and for a reading room for Town and County. He would like to see the Court Square free from all incumbrance, except as it illustrated some beneficent purpose. When the writer was a young man in Charlotte he was called a "Dreamer"; but out of his visions as a young man came Thompson Orphanage and St. Peter's Hospital. Will anything come of his visions as a very old man, soon to lay his bones in the soil of his adopted town? It is not what we do IN the world, but what we do FOR the world which counts in the long process of time. As the Divine element in man, it goes out of him and becomes a distinct force and moves by its inherent impulse. The best chance to become immortal after life is to become immortal in life.

He may not have an elaborate dairy outfit, but his cattle can be kept clean and in perfect health with the assistance of a veterinary. It will be to his financial interest in the long run. Tar paper, whitewash and homemade cement will insure a sanitary stable at small cost.

IF YOU WANT TO BE LOVED

Don't contradict people, even if you're sure you are right.

Don't be inquisitive about the affairs of even your most intimate friend.

Don't underrate anything because you don't possess it.

Don't believe that everybody else is happier than you.

Don't conclude that you never had any opportunities in your life.

Don't believe all the evils you hear of.

Don't repeat gossip, even if it does interest a crowd.

Don't jeer at anybody's religious belief.

Learn to hide your aches and pains under a pleasant smile. Few care whether you have an earache, headache or rheumatism.

Learn to attend to your own business—a very important point.

Do not try to be anything else but a gentleman or a gentlewoman; and that means one who has consideration for the whole world, and whose life is governed by the Golden Rule: "Do unto others as you would be done by."

—Christian World.

FIGHTING FOR PURE MILK.

By M. M. Carrick, M. D. (Sanitation Expert)

So many dramatic disclosures have been made in regard to the relation between dirty milk and the excessive death rate among infants that farmers are beginning to realize as never before the necessity of co-operation with the municipal authorities in the fight for pure milk.

Milk is certainly the most important article of food in the human dietary and it is also the most contaminable. It is, therefore, up to the farmer to see that the milk from his dairy gets to city babies in as reasonable a state of cleanliness as possible. Not that this is an exclusively baby problem, for all sorts of diseases are carried through milk. Tuberculosis is an example of this class, and a number of epidemics of diphtheria and scarlet fever have been traced to the milk supply, but when we pause to consider that one-fifth of all the babies born in the United States die from preventable diseases, and that sixty per cent of these are due to gastro-intestinal diseases, due to improper feeding or impure milk, we naturally begin to look into the cause.

I realize, of course, that not every farmer can have his milking done scientifically, but it is possible for him to produce safe milk for his own use and that of the public by very simple and inexpensive means.

He may not have an elaborate dairy outfit, but his cattle can be kept clean and in perfect health with the assistance of a veterinary. It will be to his financial interest in the long run. Tar paper, whitewash and homemade cement will insure a sanitary stable at small cost.

Then, there should be a covered milk pail in place of the old-fashioned wide-mouthed pail. This will keep nine-tenths of the dirt out during milking time. All milk utensils may be kept clean by the use of a brush and a solution of soda followed by a final rinsing in scalding water. If ice is not possible for one farmer it is not feasible for several farmers to combine their interest, and secure a supply of ice at some central place at a reasonable cost?

I hope the readers of this paper are not superior to germs. If you are, send for some of the Government literature on the subject of the care of milk. A request to the Bureau of Agriculture will bring a number of bulletins to your door, much to your enlightenment.

IT REALLY DOES RELIEVE RHEUMATISM.

Everybody who is afflicted with Rheumatism in any form should by all means keep a bottle of Sloan's Liniment on hand. The minute you feel pain or soreness in a joint or muscle, bathe it with Sloan's Liniment. Do not rub it. Sloan's penetrates almost immediately right to the seat of pain, relieving the hot, tender, swollen feeling and making the part easy and comfortable. Get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment for 25 cents of any druggist, and have it in the house—against Colds, Sore and Swollen Joints, Lumbago, Sciatica and like ailments. Your money back if not satisfied, but it does give almost instant relief. Buy a bottle today.