The Scrap Book

The Paramount Issue.

One day during the campaign of 1900 Major Henry Newman was at Poplar Bluff, Mo., preaching Democracy pure and undefiled in his best form, but refraining from any discussion of the "paramount issue." Among the major's auditors was a citizen in a policeman's helmet who marked the omission and interrupted.

"How about the Philippines?" he asked with a brogue which left no doubt as to his nativity.

Major Newman continued without appearing to notice the questioner.

"How about the Philippines?" came again at the end of one of the major's best periods.

Half a dozen of these interruptions followed with no apparent heed to the Irishman's persistency.

"My friend," said Major Newman at length, "I'll tell you about the Philippines."

The audience of the league was perfect and everybody concluded.

"I'll tell you everything," said the speaker, "when Democrats have done their duty in the Philippines. I'd make the Philippines as good a place for Democrats and mugwumps as Africa is for us colored people."

Hymen.

[illegible]

Against the Lightning Rod.

A few years ago a member of the Dutch Reformed church in Philipsburg, Pa., made the pastor another proposition to buy a lightning rod for the church. "We have to spend a great deal doubtless and are at last agreed to build a better church. Meanwhile, and now it lies a time to danger on his own house and only time for his family doubt, I think I ought to do the safer thing."

La Rochefoucauld on Love.

Love, like life, must have continual movement. When it ceases to hope and fear, it ceases to exist.

The reason why lovers are never weary of being together is because they are always talking of themselves.

Coldness in love is a sure means of being loved.

The more we love the less we are able to hate.

Women who love more easily pardon great indiscretions than little infidelities.

It is impossible to love a second time what we have once really ceased to love.

He Liked the Family.

Governor Chandler P. Jackson, of Mississippi, married into slavery. After his wife had been lost and appropriately mourned he deputized another and he kept his courting within a near relative of his own relatives, for he naturally liked the family.

The venerable father of these girls was almost deaf, and when the governor went to his antechamber to ask for his surviving daughter the following conversation ensued:

"I want Lizzie!"

"Eh?"

"I want you to let me have Elizabeth!"

"Oh, you want Lizzie, do you? What for?"

"For my wife!"

"For life?"

"I want to marry—her!"

"Oh, yes! Just so, I hear you, boy."

"I'm glad you do!" roared the governor.

"Well," slowly responded the veteran, "you needn't yell so that the whole neighborhood knows it! Yes, you can have her. You've got 'em all now, my lad, but for goodness' sake, if anything happens to that 'ere poor little gal don't come and ask me for the old woman!"

Jackson solemnly promised that he never would.

The Deadly Tongue.

The second most deadly instrument of destruction is the dynamite gun. The gun merely kills bodies; the tongue kills reputations and oftimes ruins characters. Each gun works alone; each loaded tongue has a hundred accomplices. The havoc of the gun is visible at once. The full evil of the tongue lives through all the years; even the eye of Omniscience might grow tired in tracing it to its finality. The crimes of the tongue are words of unkindness, of anger, of malice, of envy, of bitterness, of harsh criticism, gossip, lying and scandal. Theft and murder are awful crimes, yet in any single year the aggregate sorrow, pain and suffering they cause in a nation is microscopic when compared with the sorrows that come from the crimes of the tongue.—William George Jordan.

Something New in Kentucky.

Fairbanks of Indiana and Shaw of Iowa were stumping Kentucky. After a successful meeting the Kentucky colonel who had the two Republican statesmen in charge invited them into the hotel barroom for some refreshment.

"What'll you have?" he asked Senator Fairbanks.

"A little cold apollinaris," was the reply.

"And you?" said the host to Governor Shaw.

"I think I will have a glass of buttermilk."

The barkeeper turned to the Kentuckian. "What shall I give you, colonel?" he asked.

The Kentucky gentleman heaved a long sigh. "Under the circumstances," he said, "I think you can give me a piece of pie."

Schopenhauer on Innocence.

Innocence is in its very nature stupid. The first criminal and murderer, Cain, who acquired a knowledge of guilt, and through guilt acquired a knowledge of virtue by repentance, and so came to understand the meaning of life, is a tragical figure more significant and almost more respectable than all the innocent fools in the world put together.

Mottoes in Fools.

In proportion as nothing seems for so much sake as self, so that it is more satisfied with itself than wisdom can reasonably be. Obstinacy and foolhardiness fill their possessors with joy and assurance. "Tis for the most ignorant to look at other men over the shoulder, always returning from the combat full of joy and triumph. And for the most part this assurance of speech and gayety of countenance give them the better of it in the opinion of the audience. Obstinacy of opinion in argument is the surest proof of folly. Is there anything so assured, resolute, disdainful, serious and grave as the ass?

Love of Country.

In the last days of the Confederacy General Longstreet observed a soldier in tattered clothing standing in mud and a beating rain during a temporary halt of the column. The soldier was soliloquizing for the benefit of the bystanders: "I love my country," he said. "I could die for my country. Breathes there a man with soul so dead who to himself hath never said, This is my own, my native land? But if I ever do get through with this war—if I do get through sure enough—I'll be damned if I ever fall in love with another country!"

Courage Loves a Lofty Path.

I am encouraged by these things with which you think to scare me. I long to stand where the Sun himself trembles to stand. It is the part of grovelers and cowards to follow the safe track. Courage loves a lofty path.—Seneca.

One Like Her.

A large touring automobile containing a man and his wife in a narrow road met a hay wagon fully loaded. The woman declared that the farmer must back out, but her husband contended that she was unreasonable.

"But you can't back the automobile so far," she said, "and I don't intend to move for anybody. He should have seen us."

The husband pointed out that this was impossible owing to an abrupt turn in the road.

"I don't care," she insisted, "I won't move if we have to stay here all night."

The man in the automobile was starting to argue the matter when the farmer, who had been sitting quietly on the hay, interrupted.

"Never mind, sir," he exclaimed. "I'll try to back out. I've got one just like her at home."—Philadelphia Ledger.

John, the Unknown.

During the great epidemic of yellow fever at Memphis the members of the relief committee were at their wits' end to obtain watchers, when a man with coarse features, close cropped hair and shuffling gait went directly to one of the attending physicians and said, "I want to nurse." The doctor looked at him critically, concluded he was not fitted for the work in any way and replied, "You are not needed." "I wish to nurse," persisted the stranger. "Try me for a week. If you don't like me, then dismiss me. If you do, pay me my wages." "Very well," said the doctor, "I'll take you, although, to be candid, I hesitate to do so." Then he added mentally, "I'll keep my eye on him." But the man soon proved that he needed nobody's eye upon him. In a few weeks he had become one of the most valuable nurses on that heroic force. He was tireless and self denying. Wherever the pestilence raged most fiercely he worked hardest. The suffering and the sinking adored him. To the neglected and the forgotten his rough face was as the face of an angel. He served so strangely on paydays, however, that he was followed through back streets to an obscure place, where he was seen to put his whole week's earnings into a relief box for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers. Not long afterward he sickened and died of the plague, and when his body was prepared for its unnamed grave, for he had never told who he was, a field mark was found which showed that John, the nurse, had been branded as a convicted felon.

Choate's Answer.

[illegible] Joseph H. Choate, "If you could look in yourself, whom would you resemble most?" Mr. Choate pondered. Then leaning up and curbing the eyes of his wife, discovered, "Mrs. Choate's husband."

Montaigne on Fools.

In proportion as nothing seems for so much sake of self that it is more satisfied with itself than wisdom can reasonably be. Obstinacy and foolhardiness fill their possessors with joy and assurance. 'Tis for the most ignorant to look at other men over the shoulder, always returning from the combat full of joy and triumph. And for the most part this assurance of speech and gayety of countenance give them the better of it in the opinion of the audience. Obstinacy of opinion in argument is the surest proof of folly. Is there anything so assured, resolute, disdainful, serious and grave as the ass?

Love of Country.

In the last days of the Confederacy General Longstreet observed a soldier in tattered clothing standing in mud and a beating rain during a temporary halt of the column. The soldier was soliloquizing for the benefit of the bystanders: "I love my country," he said. "I could die for my country. Breathes there a man with soul so dead who to himself hath never said, This is my own, my native land? But if I ever do get through with this war—if I do get through sure enough—I'll be damned if I ever fall in love with another country!"

Courage Loves a Lofty Path.

I am encouraged by these things with which you think to scare me. I long to stand where the Sun himself trembles to stand. It is the part of grovelers and cowards to follow the safe track. Courage loves a lofty path.—Seneca.

One Like Her.

A large touring automobile containing a man and his wife in a narrow road met a hay wagon fully loaded. The woman declared that the farmer must back out, but her husband contended that she was unreasonable.

"But you can't back the automobile so far," she said, "and I don't intend to move for anybody. He should have seen us."

The husband pointed out that this was impossible owing to an abrupt turn in the road.

"I don't care," she insisted, "I won't move if we have to stay here all night."

The man in the automobile was starting to argue the matter when the farmer, who had been sitting quietly on the hay, interrupted.

"Never mind, sir," he exclaimed. "I'll try to back out. I've got one just like her at home."—Philadelphia Ledger.

John, the Unknown.

During the great epidemic of yellow fever at Memphis the members of the relief committee were at their wits' end to obtain watchers, when a man with coarse features, close cropped hair and shuffling gait went directly to one of the attending physicians and said, "I want to nurse." The doctor looked at him critically, concluded he was not fitted for the work in any way and re-

WHEN FERTILIZERS SHOULD BE APPLIED.

As a general rule, which has but few exceptions, the greater part of the fertilizer should be applied to the soil before planting the crop it is intended to benefit. This rule is not only in accord with theoretical considerations, but is also abundantly sustained in actual practice, as shown by carefully conducted field experiments instituted for the express purpose of ascertaining the truth, says Hon. R. J. Redding, Director Georgia Experiment Station, Department of Agriculture, in Virginia-Carolina Fertilizer Almanac.

The theory underlying the rule is the fact that most of the ingredients composing a commercial fertilizer are not immediately soluble and available, but must undergo certain chemical changes in the soil before the plant food will be in the proper condition to be taken up by the roots of the plants. This is particularly true in regard to salts of potash, and in less degree to acid phosphate. It is a fact, also, that some forms of potash, notably kainit, cause chemical changes in the condition of the plant food already present in a soil, whereby the before insoluble and non-available plant food already in the soil, becomes available.

The organic substances which are largely used in the make up of commercial fertilizers for the purpose of supplying nitrogen to the plants such as cottonseed meal, dried blood, fish scrap, tankage, etc., also require time in which to undergo chemical decomposition and such change of form as will enable the roots to appropriate the nitrogen. Even sulphate of ammonia, a highly soluble chemical salt, which sometimes enters into the composition of a fertilizer in a very limited amount, must undergo a complete chemical decomposition in the soil before the plants can make use of the nitrogen, which it contains, in the form of ammonia sulphate. This must be converted into nitrates or nitrate of lime.

Nitrate of soda is the one chemical fertilizer salt that is immediately available, producing a very prompt effect when applied to a growing crop (and it should be applied to back every).

Acid phosphate and potash may be applied to the soil and bedded on from two to six weeks before planting time. It is claimed by some experts that potash salts may be applied with better results even several months before planting. A more practical and convenient rule, however, is to apply a complete fertilizer from one to three weeks before planting the crop, when the latter is a corn, cotton, tobacco, or other summer-growing crop, always taking care to mix the fertilizer thoroughly with the soil of the open bedding furrow in which it shall be applied and then "bedding," or throwing two furrows on it.

Experiments in the form of the Georgia Experiment Station, conducted for the purpose of comparing on the one hand the effectiveness of a complete fertilizer applied two weeks before planting, and on the other hand the effectiveness of the same quantity of the same fertilizer applied in the furrows with the seed, were followed by an unexpected and surprising result—viz., the cotton seeds planted on the plats in which the fertilizer had been applied and bedded on two weeks before, came up quicker and gave a more uniform stand of more vigorous plants than resulted on the plats in which the fertilizer was applied in the furrows with the seeds. While this result was not contemplated, it was quickly explained by the fact that the fertilizer that had been in the ground two weeks had undergone the chemical changes already alluded to, and its plant food was ready for the immediate wants of the young plants.

This result suggests that it may be expedient, in any case, to apply a small quantity—say 20 to 25 pounds—of nitrate of soda in the same furrow with the cotton or corn seeds, which may be done with perfect safety with cotton seeds, and without danger to corn if not placed in immediate contact with the seed.

APPLYING FERTILIZER AT THE TIME OF PLANTING.

This may be understood to mean either applying the fertilizer, bedding on it and immediately planting the seed; or it may refer to the practice of putting the fertilizer in the furrow with the seed. In the latter case, there is always a manifest danger that the coming growing season may be unusually dry, in which event the fertilizer, being so lightly covered, may not be dissolved and properly disseminated through the soil. It may also follow that the fertilizer being so concentrated—so massed, as it were—around the tender rootlets of the young plants that the latter may be injured, or "burned"—a not impossible danger. The plan is not advisable except when a very light application is to be made per acre. This caution is especially applicable to seeds that are planted in very shallow furrows and not lightly covered, such as cotton, and it is generally safer to incorporate some soil, or better, deposit the fertilizer in one furrow and plant the seeds in a furrow immediately beside; or, vice versa, plant the seeds first in the furrow, and then the fertilizer in a furrow close beside it. But the preferred plan is to bed on the fertilizer, and then plant the seeds after horse-hoeing down the bed.

I have often applied 30 to 100 pounds of a "complete" fertilizer per acre in the furrow with the cotton seeds; but it was "away back" in the late sixties and early seventies, when fertilizers sold at $60 to $80 a ton, and very light applications were supposed to be for the interest of a crop even. We did not know much about fertilizers in those days, and were afraid to "put too much manure on the cotton." Times have changed and come, and the intelligent farmer has found that 500 and 600 pounds of fertilizer for cotton, a ton per acre of high-grade fertilizer, to each acre of cotton, is not dangerous or excessive, but simply liberal and judicious. Indeed, it is a question of simple arithmetic. If the cotton crop is profitable, and it pays to apply fifteen to twenty-five dollars worth of fertilizer per acre, and increase the amount invested in fertilizers, and, at the same time, reduce the area and the labor account?

Now, the well-informed farmer only wants to know if the fertilizer is properly balanced for the crop he wishes to grow, and is sold at a fair price, and he pays liberally. He does not wonder at his having anything at such a price that he may realize a profit of from 50 to 100 per cent and upward. A high-grade, honest fertilizer will meet this requirement.

There is much injudicious feeding in the practice of applying fertilizers at the time of planting—viz., when the farmer has failed to put in his crop at the proper time. He may then, according to the proverb—"better late than not at all"—put in the fertilizer with the seed, or at the time of planting.

THE MILL CASE.

Some of The Main Facts Connected With The Famous Case at Greensboro.

Upon motion of the counsel for the government all of the cases against the Charlotte mill men go off the docket. The defendants had been sued for $71,000 in penalties alleged to have been incurred in bringing into this country seventy-one aliens to work in the cotton mills in and around Charlotte.

This is considered an important victory for the cotton manufacturers of the south, whose mills have been greatly handicapped on account of a lack of skilled help during the last three years.

The defendants in the cases were: Edward A Smith, president of the Hoskins, Chadwick and Louise mills at Charlotte; F. C. Dwelle, secretary and treasurer of the same mills; Sumner B. Sargent, general manager of the D. A. Tompkins Company, of Charlotte, and Thomas M. Costello, immigration agent. The latter defendant was not present a the trial and his whereabouts is not known.

The defendants contended that Costello was the agent of the State of North Carolina and not of the other defendants; that skilled help of the kind they sought could not be found unemployed in the United States; that the defendants did not share any unlawful intent with Costello.

Nearly one hundred witnesses testified during the trial and the case was one of the most interesting ever held in the western district of North Carolina.

OUR TIMBER SUPPLY.

Enough to Keep Factories Going Next Fifty Years.

Mr. W. J. McAnally, of High Point, who is an authority in North Carolina, says that a visit through North Carolina mountains reveals the unmistakable fact that there is enough timber uncut to supply the manufacturing industries for the next fifty years. In speaking of the lumbering interests of the section, he said. "There need be no fear of a scarcity of lumber to our people and manufacturers with such vast supplies in their natural state so close at hand."

A Word for the Negro.

The Observer is heartily glad that its and the South's John Charles McNeill is going around saying a good word for the negro. It is true that the bringing of the African to our shores—he did not come of his own accord—has caused us great misery in the past, but those who thus complain are wont to forget that he has given us much as a recompense. The faithful black servant is inwoven with our finest traditions, and who would be without the tales of Uncle Remus and the lullabies of the black mammies?—Observer.

Use of Turpentine.

There are a few housekeepers that are not familiar with some of the uses of turpentine, and as the odor is clean and wholesome it has the advantage over many remedies whose odors are offensive.

Turpentine and soap will remove ink stains from linen.

A few drops added to water in which clothes are boiled will whiten them.

It will exterminate roaches if sprinkled in their haunts.

Moths will leave if it is sprinkled about.

Turpentine will remove wheel grease, pitch and tar stains.

A few drops on a woolen cloth will clean tan shoes nicely.

Clean gilt frames with a sponge moistened in turpentine.

Ivory knife handles that have become yellow can be restored to their former whiteness by rubbing with turpentine.

Carpets can be cleaned and colors restored by going over occasionally with a broom dipped in warm water in which a little turpentine is added.

An equal mixture of turpentine and linseed oil will remove white marks from furniture caused by water.

Nebraska's Two Cent Rate.

Omaha, Neb., March 8.—The two cent per mile passenger fare bill, recently passed by the Nebraska Legislature, became a law today. Simultaneously with this law going into effect, the railroads in Nebraska, including the Union Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Chicago and Northwestern, the Missouri, Pacific and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, issued circulars today absolutely abolishing all classes of reduced fares.

Groceries

Fresh and pure are always found at our store on South Fayetteville street, Asheboro. Send us your order to be filled at

Lowest Market Prices.

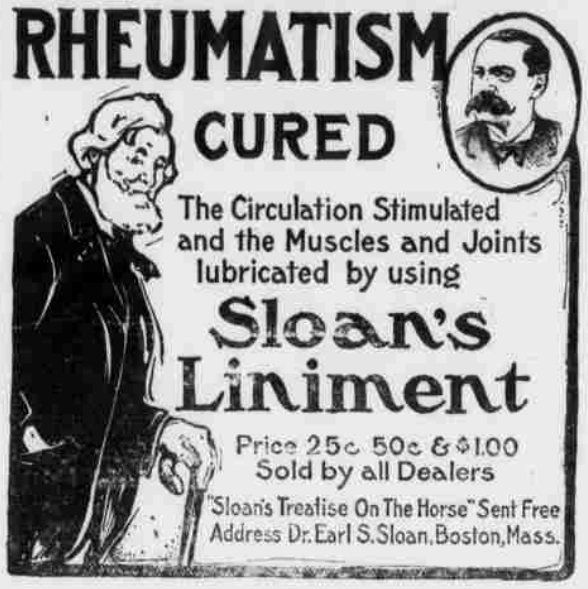
Complete line of Heavy and fancy Groceries.

We pay highest prices for produce of all kinds. When you bring a load of lumber or ties to Asheboro, put on the produce to exchange for cash or merchandise.

See

RICH & MOFFITT,
Asheboro, N. C. 'Phone 34

RHEUMATISM CURED



The Circulation Stimulated and the Muscles and Joints lubricated by using

Sloan's Liniment

Price 25c 50c & $1.00
Sold by all Dealers

"Sloan's Treatise On The Horse" Sent Free
Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.

A Convenience.

A checking account with a bank is a great convenience; not only to the professional man, but to the farmer as well. More people would keep such accounts if they knew just how to go about it. We gladly assist those who need help in getting started.

Capital and Surplus,
$300,000.00.

BANK OF SOUTH GREENSBORO, GREENSBORO, N. C.

E. P. WHARTON, PRES. E. L. SIDES, CASH.

DIRECTORS:

W. D. MENDENHALL, C. P. FRAZIER,
E. E. BAIN, J. N. LONGEST.

Embroidery Specials

We are including in our January Reduction Sale a large lot of Hamburgs and Laces, at give-away prices. These patterns are not remnants, neither are they odds and ends but designs cut from the bolt and wanted by every lady.

5c. Hamburgs and Laces	3cts.
10 and 12 1-2c. Hamburgs and Laces	7cts.
20c. Hamburg and Laces	14cts.

Higher priced material reduced in proportion.
Also some specials in Dress Goods and Waistings.
Don't delay your spring sewing until the weather is warmer, but now while it is a pleasure to sit by the fire and sew and bargains are at hand prepare for the hot summer months.
Prices reduced only until the first week in February.

Morris-Scarboro-Moffitt Co.

HIGH POINT MACHINE WORKS

Engineers, Founders, Machinists.

High-class repairing in all lines. Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Lathe Mills and Pumping Machinery. None but expert mechanics employed. We make a specialty of repairing on heavy machinery and solicit correspondence.

IF YOU REQUIRE PROMPT SERVICE WRITE US.

Smithdeal's

is the **oldest** (39 years) and **first Business College** in Va., (second in the South) to own a building erected for its use—one of the finest in Richmond. Endorsed by its students, business men and the press. *Philadelphia Stenographer* says: "It is the leading Business College south of the Potomac River."

"When I reached Richmond, I inquired of several business men for the best Business College in the city, and, without exception, **they all recommended Smithdeal's as the best.**"—*Wm. E. Ross, Law Stenographer*, Richmond.

Single, Double Entry and Joint-Stock Bookkeeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Business Writing, Business Practice, Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy, Commercial Law. English Department. Ladies and gentlemen. Day and night Sessions. No vacations. Students enter at any time. **By Mail.**—Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Penmanship, at home, to those who cannot come to College.

Special inducements to well educated young men, especially to teachers.

Write for catalog and full particulars to **G. M. Smithdeal, Pres., Richmond, Va.**

Send your orders for Printing to The Courier.