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\$300. Small uncleared farm Raleigh 0. 50 acre improved farm, 0. 103 sere farm with improve . 141 adre farm, mill and

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in Lazettye is best for WHY WE HAVE LOST OUR MER- Mention of crops by values is hardly children. Its mild action OHANT MARINE. A measure of actual productivity. Val

Proc trade has doubled British over on shipping in the past forty years, and a protective tariff has reduced American overses shipping to little over half in the same period. The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot writes inclusively on this subject as fol-

If the subsidy-chriskers were as anxious to upbuild an American Merchant Marine as they are to put the public purse under contribution for the benefit of a handful of privileged shipowners and operators, it might be worth while to direct their attention to the figures dealing with the growth of oversea shipping of the four most prominent maritime nations during the last four decades, contained in the British Blue Book of Foreign Trade and industry:

	ped	man	mce.	fres.
Averages	1870 1 . 5.7	E Ger	L'Erre	Long Sats
CONTRACTOR AND ADDRESS.	1876-9 6.3	1.1	1.0	1.3
H. H.	1880-4. 6.9	1.2	1.0	1.3
VSD 5000	1885-9. 7.5	1.3	1.0	1.1
NEW WEST	1890-4., 8.5	1.5	0.9	0.8
SV W	1895-9 9.0	1.6	0.0	0.9
11	1900-4., 9.9	2.2	1.2	0.9
DIM SIL	1905 10-7	2.5	1.4	0.9
自己的	1906 11.2	2.6	1.4	0.9
	1907 11.5	2.8	1.4	0.9
ESEN A	1908 11.5	2.8		0.9

The figures are representative of millions of tons, gross in the case of the United States and net in the case of the other three nations. It is to

First, that the country which has made the most phenomenal gain in commerce and shipping is that which has also consistently and persistently pursued a policy of virtual free trade Great Britain. British shipping en gaged in the oversea trude is today more than double what it was forty

years ago. Second, that the United States, with thousands of miles of seaboard and with resources, advantages and oppor-tunities unexcelled by those of any nation on the face of the globs, has shown a decline steady and commen surate with the restrictions which it places upon trade.

Third, that the country which, next to the United States, makes the poor-

st showing is also the country which subsidizes its shipping most extrava-gantly and the only country which subaidizes its freight-carriers—France.

These facts speak for themselves, and the tale which they tell is so Great Britain's oversea merchant ma-rine, repression of trade has destroyed ours. If we would restore the Amerimerchant flag to anything like its one time supremacy on the high land, M. ssissippi, North Carolina and seas, we must unshackle trade and Virginia, some of them slight. South

DR. E. J. CARSON, SOUTHERN FARM CROPS AND THIS DECADE.

> The Manufacturers' Record gives in exhaustive account of Southern farm crops other than cotton. First it gives the aggregate production of corn, tobacco, wheat, hay, oats, Irish potaoes and rye-crops common to the whole country-in the South as a secion in 1908 and 1909, and in 1900 and 1909; next the production of the crops nentioned separately by States. .

The Record's article is a highly ineresting one, not only to the farmers of the South but to all persons, and is as follows:

Southern Farm Crops. South has, perhaps, been no more strikingly demonstrated in recent years than in the fact that the inverse than in the year just closure. crease in value in the year just clos-ng over the value in 1908 of nine crops grown in the South is close to ing over the value in 1908 of line crops grown in the South is close to \$200,000,000. Of course, the greater part of that increase is in the value of the cotton crop, with the seed, in the face of a short crop variously estimated at from 10,200,000 bales to 11,000,000 bales. But, for the mind that has difficulty in getting away from the impression that cotton absorbs the greater portion of Southern farm energy, the significant point is that seven crops in the South—corp, tobacco, wheat hay, outs, Irish potatoes co, wheat, hay, oats, Irish potato and rye—crops common to the whole country, show this year an aggregate increase over 1908 of \$32,112,534, from \$789,613,561 to \$821,726,095. The comparison of the two years by values of these crops is made in the following table.

3	Crops	1908	1505
ķ	Corn	\$547,059,000	\$557,866,000
	Tobacco	55,256,561	72,670,095
	Wheat	67,953,000	71,431,000
	Hay	60,649,000	61,473,000
	Oats	33,976,000	32,576,000
	Irish potatoes	23,566,000	24,496,000
	Rye	* *F 4 000	1,214,000

Total\$789,613,561 \$821,726,695
Ie will be noted that there was an increase in the value of all these general crops except oats, which showed a decrease of \$1,400,000. These increases in value were accompanied by increases in quantities only in the base of tobacco and Irish potatoes. The year 1909, though, is really a poor year for comparison with 1908 as a guage of the advance made in Southern farm production. It was a year of drought in many sections. A Better comparison is that of 1905 with 1900, as in the following table

Crops Crops	1900.	1909
Corn \$	234,645,000	\$557,856,000
Tobacco	40,198,000	72,670,095
Wheat	68,205,000	71,481,000
Hay	42,466,000	61,478,000
Oate	30,871,000	32,576,000
Irish Potatoos.	10,254,000	24,496,000
Ryn	1,307,000	1,214,000
	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	The transmission of the

Between 1900 and 1909 there were in-sumes in all seven of these crops cept rye. The value of corn more an doubled, increasing from 14,548,000 to \$557,865,000 and of Irlsh potatoes more

There was an increase of more than 9,000,000 bushels in the corn crop of Bushela 43,646,000 50,400,000 8,379,000 61,160,000 108,472,000 51,198,000 21,980,000 41,383, 48,686,000 33,337, 55,055,

27,632,600

20,448,0

742,567,000 ...2,772,376,000 \$1,652,822,000 the whole country, but a decrease of more than 44,000,000 bushels in the Southern corn crop. The drought left its mark deep upon Texas, where there was a decrease of more than 78,000,000 bushels, and in less degree upon Alabama, Arkansas, Maryiand, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee and Victoria. and Virginia. The losses in those sta-tes in the aggregate were too great to be overcome by the notable increase of nearly 19,000,000 bushels in Ken-tucky, nearly 18,000,000 bushels in Louisiana, nearly 8,000,000 bushels in South Carolina, more than 7,000,000 bushels in Georgia and nearly 4,000,

bushels in West Virginia and nearly

2,000,000 bushels in Florida.

Virginia ... West Virgin

wheat, that sh	owed a d	ecrease of
States	Bushels	Value.
Alabama	1,029,000	\$1.838,000
Arkansas	1,721,000	1,893,000
Georgia	2,450,000	3,552,000
Kentucky	7,906,000	8,776,000
Maryland	11,165,000	12,282,000
Mississippi	11,000	13,000
North Caro-		
lina	5,415,000	6,877,000
South Caro-		
lina	3,810,000	5,563,000
Tennessee	8,320,000	9,568,000
Texas	5,050,000	5,959,000
Virginia	8,848,000	10,175,000
West Virgin		
la	4,810,000	5,435,000
Total United	60,535,000	\$71,431,000

States 737,189,000 \$730,046,000 about 6,200,000 bushels, against an inplain that he who runs may read. It about 6,200,000 bushels, against an in-is that, as freedom of trade has made crease in the whole country of 72,000,-000 bushels. The crop of Texas was cut in two, being reduced by more than 5,000,000 bushels, and there were reductions in Alabama, Kentucky, Mary-land, M.ssissippi, North Carolina and bring some measure of sanity into our senseless navigation laws. Nothing more is needed; nothing less will suf-

S	just about as	great as that	in wheat
į		Oats.	520110
3	States	Bushels	Value.
Ď	Alabama	4,455,000	\$3,118,000
Ę	Arkansas	3,739,000	2,206,000
ž	Florida	527,000	395,000
8	Georgia	6,650,000	4,722,000
i,	Kentucky	3,858,000	1,968,000
E	Louisiana	640,000	397,000
ĝ.	Maryland	711,000	348,000
Ŕ	Mississippi .	2,400,000	1,632,000
K	North Caro-		
١	lina	3,234,000	2,134,00
1	South Caro-		
•	lina	4,431,000	3,190,000
ř	Tennessee .	4,000,000	2,120,000
Į.	Texas	11,500,000	7,130,000
٤	Virginia	3,800,000	2,052,00
	The second of th		THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA

.... 52,101,000 \$32,576,000 Total United States1,007,353,000 \$408,174,000 and the drought in Texas marked off Inherent agriculture strength of the 10,000,000 bushels. There were slight south has, perhaps, been no more declines of 54,000 bushels in Maryland.

ia 2,156,000

wii i	THE COUNTY OF STREET STREET, S	my.	
2	States	Tons	Value
0	Alabama	166,000	\$2,241,00
	Arkansas	248,000	2,678,60
ò	Florida	26,000	390,00
i	Georgia	117,000	1,849,00
0	Kentucky	653,000	7,771,00
đ	Louisiana	34,000	364,00
n s n t	Maryland	356,000	5,126,00
5	Mississippi	122,000	1,403,00
n	North Carolina.	242,000	3,485,00
a	South Carolina.	81,000	1,256,00
	Tennessee	675,000	8,640,00
8	Texas	587,000	6,985,00
0	Virginia	606,000	8,060,00
e	West virginia	844,000	11,225,00
હ	DESIGNATION OF THE PARTY OF THE	NAME OF STREET	STATE OF THE PARTY

Total 4,757,000 \$61,473,000 United States ..64,938,000 \$689,345,000 ern States. The increase in the whole Country was about 200,000,000 bush

The country's hay crop fell off 5,860, 000 tons, and the hay crop in the South fell off 734,000 tons, every State showing a decrease except Louslana, Mississippi and South Carolina. The South has not yet begun to realize upon its opportunities for hay production, largely because of the comparative lack of necessity for forage crops, but also because the South is not feeding as much atock as it ought

So, too, in the case of Irish potatoes, here is hardly a fair basis of com-

1rish	Potatoes.	
States	Bushels	Value.
labama	1,360,000	\$1,333,000
rkansas	2,310,000	2,125,000
lorida	475,000	570,000
eorgin	810,000	810,000
entucky	3,680,000	2,355,000
ouisiana	1,200,000	1,092,000
faryland	2,800,000	1,848,000
lisaisaippl	783,000	744,000
forth Carolina	1,850,000	1,498,000
outh Carolina	765,000	880,000
ennessee	2,250,000	1,598,000
OXAS	3,000,000	3,180,000
irginia	5,520,000	3,264,000
Vest Virginia.	3,821,000	2,599,000
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE		-

nited States. 376,537,000 \$206,545,000 arison between the South and the set of the country, the South producting less than one-twelfth of the total con of 376,537,000 bushels in 1909. The otations that the South has given lost attention to, raising about 80 ar cent. of the total crop of the country, having an annual value of about 11,000,000, are sweet potatoes. But been has been a steady advance in this potato growing in the South in country ware, and sometimes, as in

ase in the rest of the

States	Bunhels	Value
Alabama		\$31,
Arkansas	21,000	22,
Georgia	126,000	189,
Kentucky	165,000	145
Maryland		220,
North Carolin	122,000	126)
South Carolin	39,000	55,
Tennessee		83,
Texas		55,
Virginia		155,
West Virginia		133,

only slightly one way or another in re-This year's tobacco crop in the South

	is nearly	19,000,000	pound	s greate
		Tobac	00.	
	States	Pot	inds.	Value.
H	Alabama	3	60,000	\$104,40
	Arkaneas.	6	40,000	81,00
	Florida	3,1	95,000	1,086,30
į	Georgia .		70,000	499,80
í	Kentucky	350,7		37,174,20
j	Louislana		20,000	81,40
Ñ	Maryland		50,000	1,473,28
en M	Mississipp		50,000	13,00
io Ni		rolina.144,0		13,680,00
Ž	South Ca	Service Statement William Service William	000,000	2,336,00
	Tennessee		90,000	4,156,62
		THE R. P. LEWIS CO., LANSING, MICH.	50,000	170,30
j		120,1		10,210,62
	West Vir	ginia 12,6	00,000	1,603,20
	de la	nno.	20.000	*** *** **

Total736,950,000 \$72,670,09t United States .. 949,357,000 \$95,719,365 than the total crop in the country last year. There were decreases in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Maryland and Texas, but considerable increases in West Virginia, from 4,650,000 pound to 12,600,000 pounds; in Virginia, from 114,100,000 pounds to 120,125,000 pounds; in South Carolina, from 25,-085,000 pounds to 32,000,000 pounds; in North Carolina, 10,000,000 pounds, and in Kentucky, 155,000,000 ounds. The great increase in Ken tucky is traceable to the fact that the

crop of 1908 was seriously affected by the night-riding of that year. One Southern farm crop, rice, is full of interesting developm

j	R	ice.	
į	States	Bushels	Value.
Į	Alabama	35,000	\$28,00
j	Arkansas	1,120,000	1,008,00
ij	Florida	25,000	20,00
4	Georgia	100,000	87,00
	Louisiana		10,013,00
J	Mississippi	30,000	24,00
j	North Carolina.	13,000	11,00
Ì	South Carolina	476,000	433,00
į	Texas	9,894,000	7,717,00
Н			CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF

Total24,368,000 \$19,341,000 year's crop of 24,368,000 bushels is being shadowed.

"From there they went to the Pennto the college made him desirous to the college made him desirous to remain. crop of 1908, and its value is greater by \$1,570,000. Louisiana produced more than half the crop, its produc-tion being 12,675,000 bushels, and Texas ranked second, with 9,894,000 bush els. Arkansas, which raised a hand ful of rice at the beginning of this century, ranked third, with 1,120,000 bush els, and the average yield per acre, 40 bushels, was greater than the aver

age yield of any other State. Here are suggestions for all stud ents of Southern agricultural condi-One fact which should be en phasized is that the South is not main taining in the production of wheat and oats, and perhaps corn, the splendid record which it is making in other crops, and that, therefore, the annua value, \$2,500,000,000, of its agricultur-al production is by no means representative of its full agricultural abili-

THE STRENGTH OF DR. COOK'S CASE IS PROVED BY THE AS-ED TO "FAKE" HE COULD HAVE PAID CAPTAIN LOOSE THEREBY SECURED DATA THAT WOULD PASS MUSTER.

Durham Herald.] ker, why did they consider it necessary to tell so many lies on him?

There are many things about it that we cannot understand and one of them is that Dr. Cook did not take Captain Loose's observations, pay for them and use them if they would stand the test, this of course admitting that e was faking.

THE HOUNDING OF DR. COOK.

The latest concerning Dr. Cook is contained in a "special" from New York, dated December 26, which ap with the caution to the reader to bear in mind the pressure brought to bear on Charles Wake, who supplies this to note that threats were made against Dr. Cook's life, as well as that swarms of detectives hounded him everywhere. In what honest behalf said, were partly anonymous and partcould such things be? and what in ly signed. They had a tremendous efterests supply the very large sums of money required to maintain such an elaborate surveillance?

The "special" says: Charles Wake, the insurance n Charies Wake, the insurance man, who has been one of the staunchest backers of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, has at last concluded that his faith in the Arctic explorer was misplaced. He issued a statement tonight, in which he told the full story of his relations with Dr. Cook. After relating how Cook had been practically driven into seclusion by denunciation and threats Mr. Wake falls of the stand

he took to assist Cook.
"The doctor and his wife evin them," says Mr. Wake, "and beginning with November 19, I spent every night at the Hotel Grammatan. So great was their fear for the safety of his original records, that from the second night I consented to the door between their room and mine being left open. They urged me repeatedly to go with them to Europe to safeguard the original records, but I did not consider it necessary and could not see my way.

Lonsdale, Dr. Cook's secretary, shou'd sail for Copenhagen with a typewritten copy of the records on the steamer ruin. It had been used as a hospital by the Confederates and was spared best knew the slimness of his purse.

Pills. You may depend upon them to give entire satisfaction. They are another than a ruin. It had been used as a hospital that he had felt for himself.

United States, of the Scandanavian by the Confederates and was spared best knew the slimness of his purse.

Pills. You may depend upon them to give entire satisfaction. They are another than a ruin. It had been used as a hospital that he had felt for himself.

United States, of the Scandanavian by the Confederates and was spared best knew the slimness of his purse.

Pills. You may depend upon them to give entire satisfaction. They are another than a ruin. It had been used as a hospital by the Confederates and was spared by the confederates and was spared best knew the slimness of his purse. American Line, sailing on November 25, and that the doctor and his wife, carrying the original, should sail for Genoa, under assumed name, on the Cedric, leaving on November 27. Lons-dale, after he had deposited the copy, was to go, accompanied by some trustworthy person to Stettin, Germany, to meet the doctor and his wife.

Lonsdale and his companion of national repute has sounded
to the same degree the depths of pov-Lonsdale and his companion were then to take the originals to Copenhagen, and Dr. Cook was to remain within easy distance of the university. Their passage on the Cedric was secured, but subsequently is was agreed that their subsequently is was agreed that their departure should be deferred until it ame more certain that they would not be detected and followed. When I left the hotel Grammatan at noon

on Wednesday, November 24, it was understood that the doctor and Lonsdale should come to my office at 3 o'clock that afternoon to arrange some of the details of Lonsdale's departure. to allay the anxiety of the doctor and his wife, I had arranged with a detective agency to have him constant. shadowed, and the detective was at my office at 3 o'clock to pick him

"Cook did not appear at the hour appointed, but about 4 o'clock Lonsdale telephoned my office that 'everything was all right.' I was not surprised that he did not say more, for by that time my telephone, as well as Dr. Cook's was leaking badly (I, too, was being followed by a corps of detectives day and night), but I was greatly as-tonished when I failed to receive any further word for several hours. During that anxiety period I imagined all sorts of things, and reproved myself for not having had the doctor shad-

ewed earlier. Told of Disappearance, "Lonsdale eventually connected with me on the telephone away from my office, and at 9 o'clock he met me and told me the story of Dr. Cook's disappearance. He said they came down from Bronville at 2:30 o'clock that afternoon, intending to go to my office. On their arrival at the Grand Central Station they found the usual array of detectives waiting to shadow them. They hurried through the crowd and saw a southbound Madison Avenue car just getting under way.
"On seeing the car the doctor sud-

denly exclaimed: 'Here's a chance to get away from them and I am going to take it. 'Come on.' They caught the car just as it was entering the Park Avenue Tunnel, and were certain that the detectives had been left behind. They left the car at Thirtythird street, and went into the subway, where they boarded a southbound train, after making sure that they were not followed. They left the train at Bleeker Street, slipping out a part of his old home. As if led

and Dr. Cook took a train to Philadelphia. On the way to Jersey City exchanged his derby for a soft felt hat. His parting words to Lonsdale were: 'Now I shall be able to get some sleep. Tell Mr. Wake I will write him using the name of Harper, but tell him I trust him to keep this secret along with the rest.

"I was greatly surprised and at first highly incensed that the doctor should leave in this fashion, and for the first time began to feel some misgivings as to his good faith, though I did not communicate them to his wife, for she was already greatly perturbed by his actions. I concluded, however, that the severe strain he had been under was an extenuating circumstance; that perhaps his mind might have been affected, and that therefore he should not be held too rigidly responsible, for in such an event he was more than ever in need of my friendship. Wrote from Toronto.

"Lonsdale sailed with a copy of the ecords on the United States on Thursday, November 25, and on the following day Mrs. Cook, who knew nothing more about her husband's whereabouts than I did, moved to New York. But knowing Dr. Cook to be a fa- On the next day, the 27th, we received our first word from Dr. Cook. It came in the form of a letter marked Toronto, Ont., to Mrs. Cook. In it he told her to meet him in Europe at once. If the hounds are still pu suing you.' he said, 'put my original records in a safe deposit box and leave the key with Mr. Wake; if they are ance than the polar matter, which his employ. can wait, if necessary.

in Europe, as to his wife's whereabouts, which I communicated to him." Mr. Wake said that the records taken to Copenhagen by Lonsdale were, peared in the morning papers of the as far as he knew, exact copies of the next day. We reproduce this "special", originals left behind. They consisted of two parts—a running story similar to that published by Cook and a copy of his diary, which contained the data from which the story was written. The narative fixed up in the "special"; and originals, Mr. Wake says, have not eached Copenhagen, but, even if they should, he cannot see how they would alter the situation. The threatening letters, Mr. Wake

fect on Cook, who was greatly per-turbed by them.

POOREST OF THE PRESIDENTS-YET ANDREW JOHNSON WAS

New York Sun.] This country has had five accidental presidents: John Tyler, of Vriginia, who succeeded to the office at the death of President William Henry Harrison; Millard Fillmore, who owed his elevation to the death of President Cachary Taylor, Andrew Johnson who Zachary Taylor; Andrew Johnson,who succe eded Lincoln; Caester A. Arth-ur, the successor of President Garfield, and Theodore Roosevelt, who was resident McKinley's successor.
To Andrew Johnson belongs the dis

clear to do it. During all the time that I was with them, the doctor was unable to get any sleep, night or day, and at the end he was practically a nervous wreck. He became even more uncommunicative than usual, and would not express his thoughts.

"It was finally arranged that Mr.

"It was final by the Confederates and was spared from complete destruction only be-

cause it served the purpose.

Many public men in this country have risen from humble surroundings, Jackson and Lincoln among the presi-dents being notable examples; but no erty and obscurity that encompassed the early life of Andrew Johnson, yet no man has left a record of greater integrity. He was the personification of honest industry, and as a boy and man he had a passionate hatred of debt. His enemies, and he had his full share, paid tribute to his honesty, and his bitterest foes, such as Isham G. Harris and Parson Brownlow, of Tenn essee, admitted that he had an invin-

cible shield in his probity. His attitde of dignified, cheerful acceptance of his fate from his boyhood made him strong friends. He never alluded to his poverty and never shirked the consequences of being poor. When he was a lad in Raleigh, N. C., his birthplace, he worked at any task assigned to him, and he uncomplainingly accepted his fate when his mother had him bound out as an apprentice to a tailor. The following is a copy of the document which indentured him: State of North Carolina,

Wake County.
At a Court of Pleas & Quarter Sesons begun and held for the County of Wake at the Court house in Ral eigh, on the third Monday of February A. D. 1822, being the 46 year of American Independence, & the 18th day of February. Present

The Worshipful CHARLES L. HINTON, NATHANIEL G. RAND, MERRITT DILLARD.

It is "Ordered that Andrew Johnson an orphan boy, the son of Jacob Johnson dec'd, 14 years of age, be bound to James I. Selby until he arrive to lawful age, to learn the trade of a Tal-

Why he should have been referred to as an orphan is inexplicable, because his mother and his stepfather were both living in Raleigh at the time. The popular idea that Johnson was the only son of a widowed mother is incorrect. He was her youngest son and she was not a widow dependent upon him until after the death of her second husband, which occrurred near Greenville after Johnson had been elected to the legisla-

In the autumn of 1826 Johnson and his mother and stepfather went from Raleigh to Greenville. They traveled in a cart in which was carried all their household goods, and they camped the first night in a lot which is now just before the last door was closed again to make sure that they were not being shadowed.

being shadowed.

by some unseen hand, Johnson selected the spot and then explored the village. It pleased him, and its nearness

His mother was of Irish parentage. Her first husband, Jacob Johnson, was tue tanftor of the courthouse in Ral eigh at the time Andrew Johnson was born. He died when the boy was very young, and Andrew Johnson never knew a lather's care or had a real

He was not yet 20 when he arrived in Greenville. The family had started to go to West Tennessee, where his oldest brother was living, but the young man saw in Greenville the place of opportunity for him and he refused to go farther. In Greenville in May 1827, he was married. Johnson's bride, Eliza McCardle, was

the daughter of a widow, who sewed for a living. She lived on the pike leading from Jonesboro through Green ville, and the day that Johnson passed the house on his entrance into the village her daughter stood at a window of her home, and seeing Johnson said to her mother: "There goes my sweetheart; that's the man I'm going to marry." Mrs. Patterson, the eldest child of the marriage and the ido of her father throughout his life, is the authority for this account of the meeting of her parents and also for the facts given in connection with her father's life in Greenville.

From 1827 to 1830 Johnson worked and studied, living in a log house of two rooms, one of which was his shop. At first his young wife helped him doing the lighter work, such as sew ing on colars and the like, but it was not long before the young tailor could hire help. He had all the best custom not following you bring the records of of the place, and when he abandon with you. My life is of more imported the business he had seven men in ed the business he had seven men in

He was twice elected Alderman and "After she had sailed I received an inquiry from Dr. Cook, who was then away his ahop was run by his forethen was sent to the legislature. While man, overlooked by Mrs. Johnson. When he was elected to Congress he sold his trade, but not his shop, and no one ever occupied it after he left

> He taught his young daughter to sew, and when she had learned to do good sewing he let her sew on the deeves of coats. For this he paid her, carefully measuring her work, estimating its worth. put at school at the age of 6 and knew how to read before that age. Her father had taught her, and as soon as she was started at school he studied In after years she said of those days:

My father would sew all day until about dark, and then he would go out to meet me as I came home school. We would walk together slow-ly to the house. At that time our home was separate from the shop. His invarible greeting was, 'Well, daughter, what have you learned today?' and I would tell him, and then repeat all that I could of the different lessons. "After supper we would read over the lessons for the next day, and thus

he studied my lessons and learned them sometimes better than I did, If

To Andrew Johnson belongs the distinction of having been the poorest of the presidents. Other presidents have been poor men, but he was unlike and trying always to get knowledge from everyone he met. The course white House almost as poor as when he entered the legislature of Tennessee, while yet a tailor.

The earlier presidents were men of means, excepting the second and the sixth, who were John Adams and his poor, but not oppressed with any tiles and remained in the possession of son lived in an unpretentious and economical manner, studying every day as he was leaving then for an indefinite stay he made their wishes his own, and this was the sole exception to his life long rule of independence in the matter of gifts.

It was said of him by his neighbors who had known him longest and best that he never borrowed a dollar in his

It was with no little anxiety that they considered the management of the salary of the presidential office and the demands of a public nature that would be upon it. The one simple rule of his life he insisted should be

Johnson had not the moneymaking spirit. He was too ambitious to let a love of money dominate him, and he treasured his personal independence as above all wealth. As President much was required of him, and he was eager to meet all the requirements of his position. His family knew his wishes, and plain and unassuming though they were, they sustained the dignity of their positions, while his eldest daugh-ter became a popular hostess.

The White House in the time of

President Johnson's administration was a simply furnished and unpretentious place as compared with its present condition. All its appointments were plain, while its equipages consisted of a plain old coach and a general utility carryall. The President's family rode about Washington in a car riage that had done duty there since Buchanan's day, and it was driven by colored coachman whose only sign of livery was a high hat. Spartan simplicity characterized the stables the kitchens and the drawing rooms It never entered the thoughts of any one to wish that a new carriage was

needed In the early days of his administration, before the shadow of the impeachment trial had fallen upon the President, and while he had the good will of both political parties, some of his admirers in New York conceived the idea of making him a present. was finally decided that a suitable carriage was most needed at the White House and it was ordered to be made A pair of horses was purchased to ac company the carriage to Washington.

notify Johnson of the gift large piece of parchment was selected and a suitable envelope was made to hold it. The letter, which is now pubtished for the first time, was engrossed on the parchment and the names of the donors appear on it in three rows. The list, as will be seen, represents many of the leading bankers and merchants of that day. The letter was sent to Washington by a personal friend of President Johnson, a Tennessee Union man, who, knowing him well, went with many misgivings as to the reception of the gift. The letter is as follows

The undersigned Citizens of New York take great pleasure in sending to Washington, by the Camden and Amboy R. R. Cars, a Coach, Span of Horses, Harness, Blankets, et cetera, respectfully asking Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, to accept the same as a token of their highappreciation of his fidelity to the country as a statesman, well approved by word and deed in all the various offi ces to which he has been called. Phelps, Dodge & Co., J. S. Schultz,

Hoyt Brothers, Hull, Southwick & Co., John R. Lawrence & Co., Wick smith Co., S. B. Chittenden, Sprague C. Holbern, Winslow, Lanier & Co., Peter Cooper, M. Armstrong & Sons, Hoover Calhoun & Co., Horace B. Claffin, Henry A. Smythe, Lathrop, Ludington & Co., Daniel S. Ross, Daniel Drew, Henry Clews & Co. Chas. A. Meigs & Son, Eugene Kelly, A. A. Low, Arthur Leary, William H. Fogg, Edwin Hoyt, Sheppare Knapp, Vermilye & Co., Peter Hayden, H. J. Baker, William T. Blod-gett, Wm. W. Derorest & Co., E. A. Quintard, Wilson G. Hunt, Chas. B. Bosdick, Arnold Constable Co., Hunt, Tillinghast & Co., L. P. Morton & Co., Ketchum, Son & Co., Reeve, Case & Banks, George H

New York, May 17, 1865. The answer that was returned was

Washington City, May, 22, 1865. fessrs. A. A. Low, Phelps Dodge & Co., Hoyt Bros. J. S. Schultz and others.

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your very complimentary note dated New York, May 17, 4-65, wherein you request my acceptance of a coach, span of horses, harness, &c. as a token of your high appreciation of my public

While I fully appreciate the purity of your motives in thus generously tendering me such substantial evidence of your regard. I am compelled solely from the convictions of duty I have ever held in reference to the acceptance of presents by those occupying high official positions to decline the of ferings of kind and loval friends. The retention of the parchment con veying your sentiments and the autographs of those who were pleased to unite in this manifestation of regard is a favor I would ask, and I assure you, gentlemen, I shall regard it as

the highest mark of respect from any

portion of my fellow citizens. Trusting that I shall continue to nerit your confidence and esteme in the discharge of the high and impor tant duties upon which I have but just entered, and with best wishes for your health, &c., individually, I am, gentle nen, yours truly, MacKethan & Co. (Signed) Andrew Johnson. It is a fact that after the death

of Andrew Johnson but one present was in his family's possession. This was a silver service consisting of a pitcher, a dozen goblets and a salver, given him by the Union men of Nashville. These men were not a numer ous body, and they had been closely ssociated with Governor Johnson in his reconstruction work in Tennessee. They asked permission to give him a oken of their apppreciation of his efforts before he left Tennessee, and he agreed to receive the offering in the spirit of comradeship in which it was offered. This gift was taken with I knew my lessons better than the other girls sometimes I would be taun-other girls sometimes better than the him to Washington and was one other than the private of the private dining-other girls sometimes better than the him to Washington and was one other girls sometimes and was one other girls sometimes a part of the private dining-other girls sometimes I would be taun-other girls sometimes I would be tau helps you."

the White House. It occupied a place
All the way along his journey from of honor in his home in Greenville
obscurity to the White House, Johnand remained in the possession of

'Phone 331; Night 15 or 423-J.

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life and never apent one that he had not first earned.

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The symptoms of kidney trouble are urinary disorders, weak back and back-ache, rheumatism and rheumatic pains in the groins, etc. There is nothing as good for kidney and bladder trouble as DeWitt's Kidney and Eladder

are weak, try at least, a few doses only would be upon it. The one simple rule of his life he insisted should be carried out there, and a man never had a more loyal and faithful co-laborer than was this daughter.

Inhysen had not the moneymaking the content of the content rectly to the weak and falling nerves. Each organ has its own controlling nerve. When these nerves fail, the depending organs must of necessity falter. This plain, yet vital truth, clearly tells why Dr. Shoop's Restorative is so universally successful. Its success is leading druggists every-A test will surely tell. Sold by B. E

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'PHONE 1.

To Our Friends And Patrons: We extend a hearty New

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