

# The French Broad Hustler.

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## ANOTHER BOOKER T. INCIDENT.

### Senator Simmons Expresses His Opinion of The Affair To The News and Observer.

Throughout the South there has been an universal protest against the action of what has been called a foolish negro and a foolish white man, says the News and Observer. Governors, congressmen and newspapers have united in a general condemnation of Booker T. Washington for his last exhibition of his fatal desire for social equality. With one voice these spokesmen of the South say it has exhausted its patience with the black man, and the sentiment prevails that a more emphatic policy toward that race has been necessitated. It is said that Booker Washington's day of usefulness is over, and that it is high time for the South to turn its back upon him.

United States Senator Furnifold M. Simmons was seen yesterday by a reporter and asked his views of the incident which has precipitated another head. The incident referred to is that when the negro acted as escort to the daughter of John Wannamaker.

Senator Simmons said: "Booker Washington is generally regarded as the ablest representative of the negro race in America and probably in the world.

"He first came into public notice as the exponent of an idea which appealed powerfully to the good sense of the country. He recognized the unpreparedness and the weakness of his race in its contest for recognition in the field of responsible citizenship under institutions and conditions such as we have in this country; and he taught that the first duty of the negro was to make himself a useful citizen by training himself to do high class work in the avenues of industry open to him. He discouraged his fondness for politics and office and his silly ambition to control in communities where they were in the majority. He let it be understood that he had a just conception of the social laws, customs and traditions of the South, and that he neither expected, nor sought social equality for himself nor encouraged those under his leadership or his race in the delusion that such a thing was possible or desirable for them.

"With this understanding of Washington and his teachings, and purposes the South encouraged, supported and even applauded him. Though some doubted, it was the general opinion, that the basic principle of his 'idea' was sound, and that he represented and led a movement which promised much for his race and the country of which they constituted a considerable part.

"There are not many white men and far fewer white women in the North who believe in social equality with the negro, even in theory, and still fewer who are willing to practice it to even so limited an extent even with a negro Booker Washington's class. But still there are some and there always will be some, and a few of these moved by a moral sentimentalism, have tempted Booker, and he has fallen. His judgment has been beclouded and unbalanced—his old ideas, based on common sense applied to actual and unchangeable conditions, have been shattered and new hopes and aspirations for himself and his race have taken their places in his heart and mind.

"The result is that Booker Washington is a changed and ruined man. In thought and aspiration he is a different man. The things he now stands for and represents are different. The things that the Booker Washington, which the white people of the South encouraged and supported with approval and sympathy and money, stood for, made for the welfare of his race and the country. The thought that the new Booker Washington stands for, especially in the minds of his own race, is not only odious to all white people in the South and nearly all in the balance of the country and utterly impossible of realization, but it can result in nothing but mischief and injury to his own race and the country. His usefulness in the South has undoubtedly reached its end. He can no longer be helpful to us in solving the negro problem. He now represents in the negro mind and idea and hope, which silly as it is, more than anything else combined, makes difficult the adjustment, upon a satisfactory working basis, of the relations of these two races in the South.

"While Booker's social equality ambition has destroyed his own usefulness in the South and put yain and mischievous notions in the heads of his race which can eventuate in harm to them and injury to his country, he has not by the little seeming success he has had, advanced one with the hopeless cause of negro social equality. There are still a few devotees of that idea in the North but comparatively speaking, only a few. These members despite surface indications are not increasing and will not increase. The average white man in North as in the South abhors the thought and this is as it should be for the best interest of both races."

## SPLENDID SCHOOL WORK.

### State Superintendent Joyner Reviews the Work in Educational Edition of the News and Observer.

1. To carry on the work of building and improving school houses until the 527 districts without houses in the state are supplied; the 508 log houses and the scores of old frame houses unfit for use are replaced and every school district in North Carolina has a decent, comfortable, well-equipped, properly lighted and ventilated school house fit to the home and training place of the children of the greatest republic on the face of the earth to the high duties of citizenship and service.

2. To establish more schools with two or more teachers so as to render possible more thorough instruction in the elementary branches and instruction in higher branches by better classification and a reduction of the number of classes for each teacher, an increase in the time for each class and the concentration of teachers' efforts on fewer subjects.

3. To push the work of consolidation until all unnecessary little districts are abolished, so that present available funds may be made to go as far as possible toward securing more money for each school, more schools with two or more teachers, with more children at one schoolhouse so as to economize in house, in number of teachers, in running expenses and to arouse more enthusiasm among children and patrons by a large school doing better work with better equipment and a longer term.

4. To push the work of local taxation as the only permanent means of supplementing the school fund from county and state and supplying the additional money necessary for more teachers, better teachers, better salaries, better houses and equipment, longer terms, as the only means of making the rural school somewhat equal in opportunities for education to the schools of the towns and cities, nearly all of which are supported largely now by local taxation, and to the schools of other states in the United States, 69 per cent. of which is raised by local taxation.

5. To establish rural public schools—county, township and district—so as to bridge the gap between the public school and the college and to offer to all the children in the rural districts, rich and poor opportunities of higher training as a preparation for college or a better preparation for life, giving to all an equal chance to develop at home all their capabilities without having to move to town or to go to expensive boarding schools beyond the means of most of them, and lifting the masses of the people, through higher training, to a higher plane of intelligence, power, progress, prosperity and citizenship.

To get all the children into the schools and to keep them there for a reasonable time by co-operative efforts of county superintendent, teachers, committeemen, boards of education, good citizens of all vocations, by the compelling power of public sentiment, by the attractive power of better houses and schools, and, finally, by the intervention of the strong arm of the law, if necessary, to prevent irreparable injury to thousands of children who cannot control their own actions or be held responsible for them, and to save them and the state from the ills and dangers of ignorance that might result from the indifference, the ignorance, the thriftlessness. The selfishness and even the honest and honorable poverty of parents.

7. To make adequate provision for agricultural and industrial training after provision shall have been made for thorough instruction in the elementary branches, so as to better equip the thousands who lead industrial and agricultural lives for their important work and make them more potent factors in the industrial and agricultural development of the state.

9. To increase and improve the facilities for the professional training of teachers, so as to place them within easy reach, with small expense, of the rank and file of the poorly-paid rural public school teachers.

9. To keep up a ceaseless campaign for better salaries for teachers and more money to provide such salaries, until men shall realize that for an average monthly salary of \$29.05 and an average annual salary of \$348.60—less than paid the rudest workers in wood and stone, less than is paid the man that shoes their horse or ploughs their field, or paints their house, or keeps their jail; men and women of ambition and ability, fitted for this delicate and difficult work of teaching, cannot be commanded for it, and that the compensation of a teacher's service must be made somewhat commensurate with that offered in other fields of labor, and with the dignity and the value of his work.

After a hearty meal a dose of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure will prevent an attack of indigestion. Kodol is a thorough digestant and a guaranteed cure for Indigestions, Dyspepsia, Gas on the Stomach, Weak Heart, Sour Risings, Bad Breath and all Stomach troubles. Sold by F. V. Hunter.

## SOME OUTS TO GO IN.

### Contemplated Shake-Up in Collector Harkins' Office.

Asheville, N. C.—Special.—A feeling of unrest hovers over that coterie of office holders under Collector Harkins in these days of peace enevys and yellow fever. Rumor has it that there is going to be a shaking up of the dry bones and that one or more official heads are to come off. In fact, it is said that this regime of decapitation is not to be confined to the Asheville office, but that all over the fifth internal revenue district new faces will shortly replace old ones and that the watering mouths of the "outs" will be filled at the Federal pie counter. It is stated on good authority that three heads are to drop September 1, though the names are not given out. It is known, however, that J. Will Roberts, of Madison county, is slated for a desk under Collector Harkins and that he will assume the duties of his office September 1. Mr. Roberts has been active in republican politics in Madison for a number of years and has aspired to office on more than one occasion.

The removal of Federal office holders so those in a position to be well informed say, is due to the insistent demands of the "outs" for recognition and—jobs. The "outs" contend that two terms, or eight years, is sufficient length of time to hold office and that the two-termers should be removed and places made for others. It is an admitted fact that the "outs" are all smiles over the turn affairs have taken and that the ushering in of the new year will see a number of them taken care of.

For sunburn, tetter and all skin and scald diseases, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is unequal. It is a certain cure for blind, bleeding, itching and protruding piles. It will draw the fire out of a burn and heal without leaving a scar. Boils, old sores, carbuncles, etc., are quickly cured by the use of the genuine DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Accept no substitute as they are often dangerous and uncertain. Sold by F. V. Hunter.

## A LARGE PULP PLANT.

### Important Enterprise to Be Established on Pigeon River.

Asheville, N. C.—Special. According to reports received here, Canton, on the Murphy branch of the Southern Railway, twenty miles from Asheville, is to have the second largest wood pulp factory for manufacture of white paper in this country. Northern capitalists, including Messrs. Horton, Holloway, Thompson and Smith, have purchased a track of 70 acres north of the railroad track at Canton, where it is proposed locating the pulp mill. The land was purchased from J. M. Meese and others. It is said that the buildings to be erected will cover twenty acres of this tract.

The promoters of the pulp plant have taken an option on a water power on the Pigeon river; three miles from Canton. The river will be harnessed and the plant operated by electricity. The raw material for the pulp mills will come from two large boundaries of timber lands embracing 100,000 acres or more, recently purchased from Ramsley & Co. and McCrary, Young & Co. One of the boundaries is known as the Shining Rock tract, and is said to contain millions of feet of balsam, the wood from which it is proposed to make the pulp. The timber tracts are said to have cost about \$1,000,000. Woodmen in the employ of the pulp concern have already been sent into the forests to cut 400,000 feet of timber to be used in the construction of the mills. Shoals in Pigeon river will be knocked out and the logs for use at the plant will be floated down the stream.

The pills that act as a tonic, and not as drastic purge, are DeWitt's Little Easdy Risers. They cure Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Jaundice, etc. Early Risers are small and easy to take and easy to act. Sold by F. V. Hunter.

## Another Wants Miss Alice.

Jolo, via Manila, Aug. 21.—Secretary Taft and party arrived Friday. Thousands of Moros took part in the festivities attending the reception which were wonderfully picturesque and included carabao and bull fights.

Secretary Taft and President Roosevelt were given many more presents by the Sultan, who offered his hand in marriage to Miss Roosevelt and would make her Sultana of the Sulu Archipelago, saying his people desired her to remain among them.

While some members of the party were bathing Frederick O'Brien, editor of the Cabel-News, was seized with cramps and the undertow was rapidly carrying him out to sea, when Representative Longworth, of Ohio, rescued him at the risk of his own life. The carabao and bull fights were of amusing but not bloodthirsty character.

## BRIEF PERSONAL SKETCHES.

BY S. V. PICKENS.

Mr. Israel lived within the present limits of the county long before it was cut from Buncombe. He had many descendants, Benjamin, Fred, Samuel and Guss were brothers and sons of — Israel. Most of them were in the southern army and were faithful fellows; one or more were wounded. Benjamin died some years since; his widow, two daughters and two sons, J. D. and Thomas live in Hendersonville. Augustus went to Asheville, the others are farmers in this county.

T. C. Wexler and Erastus Israel are related, but not very closely to those mentioned above. They are generally Methodists, but as the Israelites of old, they differ politically, a majority being democrats. Thomas C. has been deputy U. S. marshal, city marshal and sheriff of Henderson county. Wexler is now chief of police for Hendersonville, and was in charge of the county convicts on the road.

John G. Grant is about 50 years old, was raised near Bat Cave, in Henderson county, has been in the legislature of North Carolina and sheriff of Henderson county. He is a republican in all the word means, he can see little good in anything else. In a campaign here at a discussion, his competitor told the laboring men they were paying 25 per cent. tariff on the tin buckets in which they carried their dinners. Grant's reply was: "Gentlemen, that is not so, for you know you can go up to the tin shop to day and buy as many of those buckets as you can 'tote' at 15 cents a piece." Grant is in the U. S. revenue service at Asheville and is a clever fellow.

Mrs. R. T. Hollingsworth, Mrs. Thomas Wood, Mrs. C. E. Roper, Mrs. D. P. Kelly and Mrs. W. C. Stradley, all of whom are living, are children of John S. Barnett.

S. K. Stansell lived a few miles north-east of Hendersonville, was a citizen of the county from its organization. He married a daughter of Rev. James Blythe, already sketched. They raised a large family, most of them, if not all, girls. Mrs. Ficker is one of them, a nice lady and good neighbor she is. Mrs. Stansell now lives in Asheville at the age of about 72.

Martin Rickman was not a Baptist minister, as stated.

Joshua Whitaker lived on Clear Creek in Henderson county from before the county's formation up to his death some years ago. He was a farmer, a good citizen and neighbor, was a democrat and I think, a Baptist. He had several children, some sons now living in the county. He had sons in the southern army. They were good soldiers and one or more were wounded. Their names were William H., W. N. and John, or how many of these are sons of Joshua Whitaker.

Solomon and Riley Whitaker were brothers. They lived on Mills River, were farmers, good men and useful citizens. They were in the Confederate army in the little tussel between the north and south. These Whitakers are probably all akin, yet I do not know how.

Alfred McDowell had long been a citizen of this county up to his death 12 or 15 years ago at the age of about 80. He was a Green River farmer and a good citizen. He was a Jackson democrat.

W. B. Richard and Isaac Allison have long been citizens of this county, were all good soldiers in the southern army, and live yet to tell how the Rebs were themselves beat, whipping the Yankees. They are farmers and good citizens. They have many children, our worthy plumber, Will Allison, is a son of W. B. He married Miss Cagle.

William Sentell was in the Revolutionary War, came here in 1800 from South Carolina, married Elizabeth Stephens, a relative of Alex. Stephens, of Georgia, who was vice president of the Confederate States. Richard Sentell was a son of William and the father of Samuel, Jesse and Geo. N. Sentell, all of whom now live in Henderson county. "Uncle Dickey," as Richard was commonly called, lived on Willow Creek, in this county. He was a farmer, a Baptist and a republican, a good citizen and neighbor. His boys all adhere to the same religious and political faith of their father.

Samuel is one of the very few men now living who voted in the election held to locate Hendersonville. Of him it is said, at one time of considerable excitement, and in a political meeting some one suggested the need of some literature when Samuel said: "Don't want no literature. Just up and at um, is what we want." He has long been a justice of the peace and once a county commissioner. Geo. N. Sentell has been a justice of the peace for over 30 years, and is now serving his second term as county commissioner. These brothers have many descendants.

Hosea Leach was one of the first set-

lers in Hendersonville, and is said to have built the first house in town, at which I now pause to look from where I am writing these sketches. 66 years have passed and yet the house is a good one, having been touched by the blast of progress and the hand of culture. He moved to South Carolina after the war. His son Joseph Leach was a good southern soldier and now lives at Easley, S. C.

W. F. Ray came here from Spartanburg, S. C., about 1880. He was a successful merchant and won the name of a correct business man and a good financier. He lives on West Shaw's Creek and has a very pretty home. He raised several boys who became successful business men at Waynesville and other points west. One son died recently. He and Mrs. Ray have with them one daughter. Mr. Ray is progressive upon well considered business lines and principles, but is not carried off by every wave of enthusiasm emanating from a reckless policy, or the promotion of an air-castle. Enthusiasm will do for an engine, but need some good, common sense for a conductor.

J. W. Wofford came to Hendersonville 18 or 20 years ago from Spartanburg, S. C. He bought and now owns the Bamberg property on the hill on the west of Fleming avenue. He keeps a nice boarding house. He has been on the city board, is president of the Board of Trade and commander of the U. C. V. Camp here.

B. F. Staggs came to Hendersonville soon after the close of the civil war. He was a tinner by trade, a good honest workman, a good citizen and neighbor. He died in this town at his home on Shaw's Creek street about 1900. His widow lives at their home, is quite old. They raised a large family, most of them are living.

Mr. Seigel married Miss Drake, lived on Clear Creek, near Ebenezer church. He was a farmer and a good citizen; he died a few years ago aged about 58. He lost a leg in the Confederate army. He raised some nice and promising sons, one or more now useful men, but as is often the case, almost lost to their native county.

## SOME PECULIAR DEEDS.

### Two Lawyers Tell Interesting Stories of the Drawing of Deeds.

Two Asheville lawyers, who are said to be Haywood Parker and J. S. Adams, were searching titles in the register of deed's office recently and paused at the same time to rest momentarily. One of them, said to be Mr. Parker, complained of the trouble he was put to by inexperienced persons undertaking to draw deeds. "Now here is a case," said he, "that cannot be equalled."

"Bet I can beat it," said the other, said to be Mr. Adams.

"You can't," retorted Mr. Parker. "I can and will," said Mr. Adams. "and you will admit it. You tell your case."

"All right," said Mr. Parker. "Here it is. John Smith and his wife signed a deed and then he as a justice of the peace certified that he and his wife came before himself as justice of the peace and acknowledged that they executed the deed, and then he certified that his wife, separate and apart from himself, appeared before himself and stated that she executed the deed without fear of her husband."

That looked like what might be termed in dog Latin a sockdolager, and Mr. Adams did not seem disturbed, however, and told his tale:

"In Jackson county there is of record a deed which is a curio. A man wanted to give a deed to land for a church building, so he writes a deed something like this: Know all men by these present that I, John Smith, in consideration of the sum of five dollars to be paid to me by Almighty God, do hereby sell to Him the following land — to have and to hold to Him and His heirs and assigns forever."

"And then the man warranted the hand of the Almighty," said Mr. Adams. "He did not mean any sacrilege. He had simply gotten hold of a form and did not know how to deed the church lot to the trustees."

Mr. Parker had a good story, but he admitted that he was beaten.—Citizen.

## Fraud Exposed.

A few counterfeits have lately been making and trying to sell imitations of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, and other medicines, thereby defrauding the public. This is to warn you to beware of such people, who seek to profit, through stealing the reputation of remedies which have been successfully curing disease, for over 35 years. A sure protection, to you, is our name on the wrapper. Look for it on all Dr. King's, or Bucklen's remedies, as all others are mere imitations. H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, Ill., and Windsor, Canada.

## Mexican Veterans.

We have received the following letter from Mr. Livingston, which explains itself:

Monterey Camp, Henderson, N. C., August 15th, 1905.

Mr. Jacob Livingston, Fruitland: Dear Sir:—Did you go to the Mexican War with John F. Hoke? And did you know Fagg before the war? I have not been able to hear one word of Fagg in all my efforts to collect history of our State Mexican Veterans, and his wife helped him so much to try to help Kenady to get pensions for you Mexican veterans, and now Kenady's wife, (he has been dead so long) is the wife of another Mexican veteran, Judge Silas S. Hare, and she still does all she can for the Mexican veterans, and they go to all the reunions.

Do you need a larger pension? Write the answers to the questions enclosed if you do and we will get you that increase, if it is a possible thing.

Send in your papers as soon as you can for if late we can do nothing for you. Our camp was organized in 1902, the third camp in all this country. The first, as it should have been, was in Texas, Palo Alto.

The national commandant has done wonders for you men though perhaps you have never heard of her. She has succeeded in getting the list containing the names of every Mexican veteran in the country and just sent me the North Carolina names, hence my knowing how to find you.

There was once upon a time an organized association of Mexican veterans in North Carolina and all of you should help with all your might to have this organization brought to life. We, nor Roosevelt, can help men who do not help themselves, you know. He was the first president to recognize you as veterans of the Mexican war, by giving you a position in his inaugural parade, and all who were there rode in carriages near the head of the line. He is to be in Raleigh in October, fair week and all the veterans who can I ask to be there at that time, having a state reunion of Mexican veterans and wearing their badges of "red, white and blue" meet him in a body, ask him to see that they have, with all the men who have belonged to the U. S. army or who do belong to it, equal rights, privileges and pensions. He loves you for you were not only good soldiers but victorious soldiers in every battle you fought during the whole of the Mexican war. You never allowed the Stars and Stripes to be lowered to the enemy (much less let them lay hands on it) during the war with Mexico. And Sherman never fought harder for the United States than did the soldiers of the Mexican war.

If you have not one of these badges, want you get one as soon as you can; they cost one dollar, the money going to pay expenses of national reunion next May, 1906, at Washington. The dollar entitles you to become a member of the National Association of Mexican War Veterans, and be enrolled on the national register. Are there any widows of Mexican veterans in your neighborhood who need more pensions? Tell them to write to me. Are there any graves of Mexican soldier near or in Fruitland, especially unmarked ones. These are to have nice marble stones over them when we Dames get the money, we have made a beginning in this direction. Ask the editor of your paper to publish the names of the men on your company's roster. The editors are among our best friends. The Post and the Tarboro Southerner have done most for us, so far. They are always glad to publish any news of interest to the Mexican veterans. Be sure to see that I receive a copy of every paper containing anything that interests these veterans.

When Mrs. Murdock, our national commandant asked the commissioner of pensions for the list of Mexican veterans in the United States he said No. Then she asked President Roosevelt and he said "YES," so you see how I found out how to direct my letter to you. Your friend and comrade,

J. R. SMITH,  
State Commandant Dames of 1846.

NO STATE REUNION.  
North Carolina Veterans Will Not Have Their Annual Reunion,  
The annual state reunion of the North Carolina Confederate Veterans will not take place this year.

A possible reason for this is because no city in the state has tendered the veterans a reception and consequently there is no place to meet. It is further stated that the State Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Julian S. Carr, has issued notices for a called meeting to be held in Raleigh at some time during the state fair for the purpose of electing field officers for the coming year and also to consider invitations for the reunion next year. It is known that several cities will ask for the reunion next year.