

THE DRAINAGE CONVENTION.

Many Citizens from Other Counties and Much Interest Manifested.

The Drainage Convention of Cabarrus county met at the court house here Tuesday at 12 o'clock. A large number of citizens of this county and visitors from Rowan, Mecklenburg and Catawba counties were present and much interest was manifested in the meeting, as our citizens are alive to the importance of draining the lowlands of this section and the great opportunities that these lands, that are now under water and countless acres that are only producing bull rush and canebrakes, afford by being drained and cultivated.

The convention was called to order by Mr. G. Ed Kestler, who introduced Mr. Phillips, of Washington, D. C., assistant drainage engineer of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Phillips called attention to the results of draining land in other sections and explained the methods necessary to be adopted in draining swamp lands. The following are some of the facts gathered from Mr. Phillips' speech:

Soon after the draining of certain swamp lands in eastern North Carolina, land advanced in value from \$10.00 to \$50.00 an acre.

The work in Catawba county is the first work of this kind that has ever been done in the Piedmont section of North Carolina.

The conditions in Cabarrus and Catawba county are very similar.

The land along certain streams in this county, that once produced great crops are now practically worthless, and aside from commercial value they are unsanitary and detrimental to the health of the community.

A conservative estimate of the corn that can be produced in Cabarrus from one acre of the meadows, after they have been drained, is \$25.00 an acre with a cost of drainage of \$5 to \$15.00 and the land can be cultivated the first year after it is drained.

Drainage is not only the removal of surface water, but it regulates the water in the soil. There are a number of acres of meadow land in this county that may be cultivated now but you are compelled to plant late and after you cannot cultivate the crop during a wet season.

If you terrace your land a hard washing rain will not run off as fast and a large amount of water will be held for your land and at the same time it will prevent your hillsides from washing away and your bottoms from filling up. If your land washes down and fills up the creek bottoms it damages your neighbors land and at the same time destroys the value of the fertilizer you have put on your hill sides. Terracing your land is as important as drainage as it protects your hillsides and keeps your drainage streams open.

The government will make the surveys free of charge. Under the general drainage law each section can form a district, get an estimate of what the benefits will be to each individual, have three commissioners to make an estimate of what amount each acre will be benefitted by drainage and each acre will be assessed according to the value received. After the district has been formed and each landowners property has been assessed the owners can issue bonds and after the first three years the has been under cultivation onetenth of each man's assessment is due and for each year after one-tenth is due. Under this plan you have 13 years to pay for the drainage. After the district is incorporated it lasts forever and the improvements that it will be necessary to make from time to time will be paid for by the corporation.

Mr. C. E. Long, of Newton, formerly a member of the board of commissioners of Catawba county, made a talk before the convention on the work being accomplished in his county. Mr. Long stated that he knew of land in his county that the owners would have gladly sold for \$10.00 an acre before it was drained, who since the draining of the land had refused \$100.00 an acre for it. He said that there were places along the creeks in Catawba county, where people formerly caught large cat fish that were now producing large crops of corn. Mr. Long said that they drained seven hills at a cost of \$325.00 per mile and at the average cost per acre of \$12.50, and that it required 21 days to drain a mile. Mr. Long stated that the people of his county had accomplished great results from draining their lowlands and the same could be accomplished in this county if the people would get together and push the work.

Messrs. W. M. Long, chairman of the board of county commissioners of Mecklenburg county, J. S. Mayer, J. G. Shannonhouse and W. S. Pharr, were present as representatives from Mecklenburg county, and assured the convention that Mecklenburg would heartily support and co-operate with Cabarrus in this great movement. In the course of his remarks Chairman

Long stated that in his opinion there was one creek in Mecklenburg county that if properly drained would produce enough corn to supply the needs of the entire county.

Mr. Kestler asked if there were representatives present who would get up a petition to have the land drained? Mr. Shakespeare Harris responded as a representative from Rocky River. Mr. C. A. Morris from Dutch Buffalo. The responses began to come thick and fast and men who live near practically every stream in the county volunteered to take the initial steps in launching a movement that would result in draining the many acres of fertile land and along the banks of the various creeks and streams.

Mr. Chas. McDonald stated to the convention that he could remember the time when there were great quantities of feed stuff shipped out of this county, and at that time a large amount of it was produced on the fertile acres along the creeks that are now unfit for cultivation on account of not being drained properly. The following statistics will show as to how large an extent we are failing to produce the necessary food stuff to supply our home needs, all of which and more could easily be produced on the very lands that are now unfit for cultivation on account of not being drained:

The amount of bacon, flour, corn, oats and mill feed shipped into Cabarrus county during the last twelve months as reported by five of the largest dealers in these articles, together with an estimate of 25 per cent, which amount we think is a conservative estimate of the amount handled by other concerns of the city.

Bacon, 188,750 pounds.
Flour, 28,250 barrels.
Corn, 37,375 pounds.
Oats, 20,625 bushels.
Mill feed, 700 tons.
Live hogs, 400.
Beef cattle, 300.

Mission Band Exercise.

On account of having no service on Sunday night, Aug. 28th, the pastor being away on his vacation, the Children of the Mission Band of the Reformed Church have decided to render a programme at that time.

The following is the programme:
Song
Scripture Reading
Prayer
Recitation by six Children
Song
Recitation—Miss Mildred Suther
Song
Recitation—Miss Ella Peck
Address "The Opportunity of spreading the Gospel," by D. S. Lippard.

Duet—Misses Propst and Lippard.
Solo—Miss Myrtle Suther.
Collection.

The public is cordially invited to be present.

Mr. Julius Fisher Changes Base.

Julius Fisher & Co. moved their stock Tuesday from their former location to the store room on the square, formerly occupied by the Concord Drug Co. The new store room has been thoroughly renovated and much new and up-to-date equipment added and the walls have been attractively papered. The store contains two large show windows, which have been conveniently arranged so as to display goods to the best advantage and as the people here are well aware of Mr. Fisher's abilities in the window dressing line, it will be well worth while, both from an artistic standpoint and the bargains he will offer you and display in this way, to keep an eye on Fisher's window.

Meeting Board of Trustees of Jackson Training School.

The Board of Trustees of The Stonewall Jackson Training School were in session at the school yesterday afternoon. The following trustees were present:

Messrs. J. P. Cook, chairman of the board, and D. B. Coltrane, treasurer, of Concord; Prof. J. J. Blair, of Wilmington; Mrs. W. N. Reynolds, of Winston-Salem, and Messdames Stonewall Jackson and I. W. Faison, of Charlotte.

Seventh Day Baptists to the number of 1,000 sat on the guy ropes of their camp-meeting tent singing and praying throughout a hard wind and rain storm that visited Battle Creek, Mich., Wednesday. Everybody got a drenching but the tent was saved. The auditorium, the young people's tent and many private quarters at the camp went down. The storm inflicted damage to crops and fruit estimated at \$1,000,000 in western Michigan.

Colonel Roosevelt before starting in his western tour announced that he would fight the "old guard" at the State Convention and added "There will be no compromise."

HOOKEWORM DISEASE.

Talk on the Disease Made at Institute Tuesday Morning by Dr. B. W. Page.

Dr. B. W. Page, of Raleigh, spoke on Hookworm Disease at the Teachers' Institute this morning. Dr. Page said: Hookworm disease is found in tropical and sub-tropical zones gradually diminishing in frequency in the temperate climates. A combined condition of warmth and moisture, with the presence of oxygen, is necessary for the propagation. All favorable conditions for the disease may prevail in a given locality, however, and yet no hookworm disease will exist, unless the eggs of the parasite have been deposited there with the feces of some infected person and allowed to develop. Hence, in cities, where sewerage systems are used, or the night soil collected and hauled away—regardless of climatic conditions, we do not find the disease.

The hookworm germinates from an egg. A lack of oxygen in the human intestine prevents its hatching until it has passed from the body. Under favorable conditions the infecting hookworm larva which bursts forth from its encasing shell will live for many weeks. Dr. Looze experimentally demonstrated that if water or soil contaminated with these larvae is brought in contact with the skin, the parasite will attach itself and bore its way through the skin. After about six weeks the eggs of the adult worm will begin to pass regularly in the excretions of the digestive system of the infected person. Treatment reveals the adult form, and on its completion there is no further appearance of eggs in the feces. Others have since confirmed his work. All noticed that when the larvae, microscopic in size, are penetrating the skin, a typical "ground itch" develops. "Ground itch," "foot-itch" or "dew poison" as it is variously termed, is known to be the initial symptom of hookworm disease.

From the skin by way of the blood current, heart, lungs and throat it soon reaches the small intestines, its home. Here it grows rapidly and soon reaches a half inch in length and in diameter equal to that of a thread.

In the intestine the parasite lives about ten years before dying of old age. They drain the patient of blood, inject their poison and set up a chronic inflammation which impairs digestion, and through them entrance into the system by disease producing bacteria is made easy.

The symptoms of hookworm disease vary in severity with the degree and effect of the infection. They may be mild or severe depending upon the number of parasites present. In mild cases perhaps no symptoms are observable, and unless a microscopic examination reveals the eggs in the excreta, the existence of the disease is not suspected. In severe cases we have presented a subject so pitiable, so frail, so thin-blooded, so pale, so dwarfed mentally and physically, that the layman who has read of the disease will recognize it.

The treatment is a very simple matter, requiring only a few doses of Thymol, properly directed to destroy the last parasite. Prevention of hookworm disease will ultimately require that the soil be protected from pollution. Until this is accomplished much of the infection can be prevented by wearing shoes. Sanitary outhouses must be constructed and used by all the people. This will prevent and further soil pollution, and the hookworm larvae now living will soon die.

Examinations of 600 students of some of our State colleges showed an infection of 33-1-3 per cent. The First and Third North Carolina Regiments showed an infection of 36 per cent. The Second showing 58 per cent infection. The Odd Fellows Orphanage at Goldsboro shows an infection of 54 per cent. Physicians have treated more than 5000 cases representing every section of the State. Many doctors believe that one-third of our population under the age of thirty has the disease.

It is impossible to accurately estimate the economic importance of the disease. We cannot estimate the value of suffering, poor health, incapacitation for mental and physical work. It is estimated, however, that the State loses about \$200,000 annually in school funds because of incapacitation for work among school children. It is further estimated that \$60,000 worth of farm products is lost every year as a result of the disease among the farmers.

The regular programme of the Institute was carried out that morning. Eight new teachers were enrolled. The only special feature was the lecture of Dr. D. W. Page, a synopsis of which is given above.

The Teachers' Institute.

Several more teachers enrolled in the Institute Wednesday. The conductors are pleased to note that all the teachers seem to manifest a proper interest in the work. Quite a number

of teachers have said that this is the most practical Institute they have ever attended. The special features of the Institute in the afternoon were the Practice School by Miss Harris and Drawing by Mrs. D. W. Reid, of Virginia.

This practice school is attracting quite a large number of the teachers. Miss Harris shows what she can do with twenty-five little fellows who have never been to school, teaching them only one hour a day.

We learn that the exercises of the Institute, except the Practice School, are open to the public and all those who wish to attend, will be welcome. Lack of room is the only reason why visitors cannot be admitted to the Practice School.

NEGRO KILLED AT GLASS.

As He Crossed Double Track in Rear of Freight Train, Engine of No. 45 Hit Him, Killing Him Instantly.

A colored man named Doty, of Thickety, S. C., was killed by train No. 45 a few yards north of Glass depot about 6:20 this morning.

The accident occurred at the railroad crossing. The negro was waiting for a northbound freight train to pass before crossing the track. He crossed over immediately behind the freight and as he started to cross the second track the engine of No. 45, passenger train southbound, struck him. He was knocked against the step of a box car standing on the side track, and instantly killed. Death, it is thought, resulted from his head coming in contact with the iron step, though there were other injuries on other parts of his body.

The negro was about 19 years of age, and had a position as water boy to the railroad force working at Glass. His body was taken to Charlotte on No. 45, and thence to his home in South Carolina.

No. 45 was running a few minutes late, and was slowing up for the stop at Glass when the accident occurred. No one is to blame as the accident could not have been prevented.

The Teachers' Institute.

Still they come to enroll in the Institute and it looks as if new ones will be enrolled until the end of the work. The Institute lasts for two weeks, but it is held only every two years. Formerly it lasted only one week but was held annually. It was thought by the legislators that more good could be done by having a continuous term of two weeks biennially, than could be accomplished by the annual Institute.

Some rather heated discussions occurred daily as to the manner and time of presenting things to a class.

Another subject was added to the program today—"Nature Study." This is taught by Mrs. Stevens and it is going to be a very attractive subject to the teachers. At the same period a class in N. C. history is taught by Prof. Newbold.

If you want to hear some real singing and parts sung that have never been written, drop around to the Institute for the colored and listen to them sing "Lead Kindly Light." Prof. Logan has charge of the Institute and the singing.

State Juniors Elect Officers Will Meet Next at Asheville.

The State Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, in session at the Tarrymore hotel, Wrightsville Beach, Wednesday night selected Asheville as the next place of meeting and elected officers for the ensuing year. L. T. Hartsell, Esq., of Concord, was elevated from vice counselor to counselor by nomination; S. F. Vance, of Winston-Salem, was re-elected secretary; G. V. Fulp, of Kernersville, treasurer; A. M. Noble, assistant secretary; O. W. Jones, of Winston-Salem, was elected conductor; B. D. Hamilton, Wilmington, warden; Rev. S. F. Nicks, chaplain.

Granite Quarry Wakes Up.

Salisbury Post.

Granite Quarry, which has been somewhat depressed industrially since the trouble at the Essom Company's works, is looking up again and much activity is expected within the next few days. The Balfour quarry has received an order for a million and a quarter paving blocks from Chicago and has advertised for 90 skilled workmen. These men make from \$4 to \$8 a day and it will require six months to fill the contract.

It is understood that other quarries are expecting to resume on a big scale shortly.

The Sparta Star says a Jersey cow, belonging to Andy Rutherford, of Piney Creek township, Alleghany county, gave birth to three heifer calves recently and the calves are apparently thrifty. Twins are uncommon among cattle and triplets are more rare.

NEW LUTHERAN PASTOR.

Paper at His Present Home Speaks Highly of New Pastor of St. James.

The Somerset Democrat, published at Somerset, Pa., near Myersdale, where Rev. C. P. MacLaughlin, the new pastor-to-be of St. James Lutheran church here, has been pastor for four years, says of him:

Sunday morning the members of the congregation of the Lutheran church of Myersdale were greatly surprised when their pastor, Rev. C. P. MacLaughlin, announced that he had accepted a call from St. James Lutheran church, of Concord, N. C., and would take charge of the new appointment October 1st.

Rev. Mr. MacLaughlin accepted the pastorate of the Myersdale church October 1, 1906. During the past four years he has worked most diligently for the upbuilding of the church, and has succeeded beyond his most sanguine hopes. Among some of the things Rev. Mr. MacLaughlin has accomplished are the following: A new pipe organ, costing \$3,000, has been installed; an extension was built to the church at a cost of \$1,000; a new Brotherhood room made at a cost of \$500; the church redecorated at a cost of \$300, making about five thousand dollars spent for improvements, nearly all of which has been paid.

About two hundred new members have been received into the church, there being on the rolls now 525 members; the Sunday School has been graded and the membership increased from 175 to 350.

The Luther Brotherhood, which Rev. Mr. MacLaughlin organized, was the first organized Adult Bible Class in Somerset county and continues to be one of the active organizations of the church.

As a preacher, Rev. C. P. MacLaughlin is unusually strong. His sermons are always sound in doctrine, carefully thought out, always interesting and splendidly delivered. As a speaker, he ranks very high. As a pastor, Rev. Mr. MacLaughlin is most successful. He is not only loved by the members of his own congregation, but the people of Myersdale, of all denominations, hold him in the highest regard.

Concord, the town where Rev. Mr. MacLaughlin has accepted the call, has a population of about ten thousand. It is a county seat town, growing rapidly, in a very delightful section of the country.

Rev. Mr. MacLaughlin's successor has not yet been chosen.

Books of Charlotte Waterworks Department Audited.

The Southern Audit Company has finished an examination of the books and accounts of the waterworks department of the city of Charlotte for the year ending May 1 and has made its report to Mayor Thomas W. Hawkins, the report showing that Superintendent Pat. H. Williams had overdrawn his account \$1,153, this amount being represented by due bills in the cash drawer, and further that there is a considerable amount of uncollected water accounts. Mr. Williams has given the water board his check for the amount he had overdrawn.

The audit company is now examining the accounts of the department up to date, this being made necessary by the determination of the city officials to know exactly how the accounts stand. Superintendent Williams, whose duties have increased greatly since his incumbency of office, has been released of the care of looking after the collections, which are now turned over to City Treasurer A. H. Wearn.

Meeting of Training School Board of Trustees.

The meeting of the board of trustees of the Jackson Training School yesterday was the first meeting of the board since January and was called for the purpose of advising with the building committee and the action resulted in the trustees instructing the committee to continue the work on the administration building at the school, which is now under construction. Among the distinguished members of the board present was Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, widow of the distinguished Confederate General. Mrs. Jackson has always manifested great interest in the welfare of the institution, which bears the name of her lamented husband.

Man a Champion Dishwasher.

Joseph Vogel, Chicago's champion dishwasher, met and defeated Mrs. Mary Nelson, at Clark Station, Ind., Wednesday in a contest for the Middle West championship. Vogel washed and dried 200 dishes in thirteen minutes and fifteen seconds. Mrs. Nelson's time was fifteen minutes. Vogel has issued a challenge to the world.

Messrs. Tom and Tod Misenheimer, of Charlotte, are visiting at the home of Mr. E. C. Barnhardt.

DEATH OF MR. D. H. RIDENHOUGH

Well Known Cabarrus Citizen Passed Away Monday Night.

D. H. Ridenhour, Esq., one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of the county, died at his home Monday night at 9 o'clock. He had been in failing health for several months. Last June he had a severe spell, and his life was almost despaired of at that time. Five years ago he went to Richmond to be treated for cancer of the lip, and the treatment was successful, there being no recurrence of that trouble. His death was the result of a chronic bowel trouble.

Mr. Ridenhour was 70 years of age and died on his birthday. He was reared near St. John's church, in No. 8 township, and lived there all his life until about a year ago when he moved to Concord on account of his health. He and his wife lived in the Correll house on East Corbin street.

Mr. Ridenhour was a good citizen and was one who was worth much to the community in which he lived. He was a good farmer, and was for a number of years a justice of the peace in his township. He leaves his wife and four children, namely: R. E. Ridenhour, of Concord; W. A. Ridenhour, of King's Mountain; Rev. V. C. Ridenhour, of Knoxville, Tenn.; and Mrs. J. C. Blume, of Concord. He had eleven brothers and sisters, but only one of them is living, Mrs. Adeline Cline, of Mt. Pleasant.

The body was interred Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock at St. John's graveyard. The services were conducted by Rev. J. P. Miller, of Mt. Pleasant.

President Turns on Sherman and Deplores His Election over Roosevelt.

President Taft practically repudiated Vice-President James S. Sherman Monday for the part the latter took in bringing about the defeat of Theodore Roosevelt in the recent meeting of the Republican State Committee.

In a letter sent from Beverly to Lloyd C. Grissom, leader of the insurgent forces in the State warfare, the President charges the Vice-President with having practiced deceit and acted unfairly in the negotiations which preceded that historic meeting.

The President takes a firm stand with the progressive element in the organization; announces that there is no break between himself and Mr. Roosevelt on the State issues and gives the Sherman-Woodruff-Barnes combination a swat which the insurgents declare will prove fatal to the Regular leaders.

Mr. Taft declares that he was misrepresented in every particular by the Old Guard leaders, who justified their course in rejecting Mr. Roosevelt for the temporary chairmanship of the State convention by making it appear that such a course bore the approval of the President.

Prohibition Law Ignored in Lexington

Lexington Dispatch.

If the prohibition laws are not enforced any better throughout the State than they are in Lexington and Davidson county, the law is undoubtedly the greatest farce of the age. Before prohibition became effective in this State, citizens of Lexington had to go to the trouble of either going or sending to Salisbury for their "booze," but since we have a prohibition law, liquor is hauled into town in broad, open daylight and sold by the jugful in less than one hundred yards from Main street, almost as publicly as farmers sell sweet cider. There is such strong competition among the blind tigers of the town that blind tigers has become poor business. The town is surrounded by four alleged near-beer saloons, no one of which could pay the tax and run thirty days if they sold nothing but near-beer, because near-beer is a mere slop and not fit for a hog to drink.

Effect of the Fires.

Territory burned over, about 10,000 square miles, or more than the area of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey or Vermont or Connecticut, Delaware and Rhode Island combined.

Property loss estimated at from \$10,000,000 to \$25,000,000. More than 20 lives may have been lost.

Five thousand men are employed fighting the flames.

It is cost the Government \$1,000 a day.

It will take a life time to reforest the burned district.

Of course everything is going to be lovely until after the election, but about the first of the year, see some of Dunesen's appointees walk the plank—Britt, for instance, though he is a mighty clever fellow. But the whole push will go, for they cannot remain long, no matter what they say.—Greensboro Record.