

Personal Mention

Mr. Roland Padgett spent a few days in Gastonia this week.

Mr. J. S. Sugg, of Gastonia, was here Tuesday on business.

Mr. R. D. Smith has moved to his home in the country.

Miss Bettie Lee Cade left this week to enter the South Fork Institute at Maiden.

Mr. J. D. Bacon has moved in the house vacated by Mr. R. D. Smith.

Her many friends will be sorry to learn of the illness of Mrs. Steve Herndon.

Dr. Thomas Costner, of Charlotte, was a welcome visitor in our town Wednesday.

Miss Lola Pressley most charmingly entertained the Phi Phi Delta Club Tuesday night at her home.

Mr. Calvin Phillips is spending a few days with his parents at Hudson.

Mrs. Bartlett Shipp and children, of Hendersonville, are here visiting relatives.

Mr. John Motz went to Charlotte Tuesday night to see "The Prince of Pilsen."

Mr. Marvin Cornwell, of Dallas is visiting relatives near Lincoln.

Misses Bessie and Susie Childs went to Charlotte to see "The Prince of Pilsen."

Mr. Paul Rhyne left this week to enter King's Business College, Charlotte.

Mr. Jake Burgin left Sunday for Chattanooga, where he will resume his work with Gill & Co.

His many friends will be glad to know that Mr. Robert Randall, who was hurt in a fall from a scaffold a week or so ago, is able to be out again.

Mrs. Julia Brice Jenkins and daughter, Sarah Burton, of Shelby, spent Saturday with Mrs. Sarah Burton.

Mrs. Maggie Brice and Mrs. J. C. McBrayer, of High Shoals, left for Atlanta Tuesday.

Mrs. Jennie Robinson, after spending a few weeks with her parents Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Costner, returned to her home in Charlotte.

Mr. Isaac C. Wright has opened an office in Greensboro for the practice of law. Mr. Wright is a promising young barrister and his numerous friends here will be glad to know that he is a close neighbor.

Mrs. H. E. C. Bryant, of Charlotte, is visiting Mrs. W. A. Hoke for a week, after which she will be with Mrs. Robert E. Costner for a few days. As Miss Eva Sumner, Mrs. Bryant was one of Lincoln's most popular belles, and her many friends will be glad to welcome her back to their homes and hearts.

Township Teachers' Meeting

Will be held as follows:

That for North Brook Township at Bess's Chapel Jan. 19, 07, from 12:30 to 4 p. m.

For Howard's Creek, Lincoln and Ironton Townships, in the Graded School building in Lincoln, Jan. 26, 1907, from 12:30 to 4 p. m.

For Catawba Springs township at Triangle Feb. 2, 1907, from 12:30 to 4 p. m.

All the teachers in the County are required by law to attend the meeting in their respective townships, and we trust many will attend in adjoining townships. Teachers will come prepared to make a report of their schools and to discuss some features of the school work.

Committeemen and school patrons are cordially invited to spend the afternoon with us in these efforts to improve the educational conditions in the county.

G. T. Heafner, Co. Supt.

Mortuary Notice.

Many friends in Lincoln will be grieved to learn of the death of Mrs. Alice W. Taft. Mrs. Taft died at the home of her daughter in Ann Arbor, Mich. She has frequently visited in Lincoln at the home of her sister, Mrs. Bettie Lee Ward.

Mr. Minter Accepts

Rev. W. R. Minter, of Westminster College, Rutherford County, has accepted the call extended him by the Presbyterian Church of Lincoln, and will assume his pastoral duties May 1st. The presbyterians of this community are to be congratulated upon Mr. Minter's acceptance, as indeed is the public at large. Mr. Minter is a broad minded, broad-gauged man, and will be a power in the spiritual and moral upbuilding of our town. No town or place can get enough men of Mr. Minter's stamp and calibre.

Clippings.

Bert Yarborough, who left North Carolina four years ago for the West, returned recently to his old home in upper Lincoln. He has been located with his parents in California.

T. S. Hull and family will move this week to their farm in upper Lincoln. Mr. Hull has been a good substantial citizen and we regret very much to lose this good family from our town and county.

C. P. Yont, one of J. R. Houser's competent workmen, spent Sunday at his home at Henry, Lincoln county.

Mrs. Julius Rhodes' of Kings Mountain' died Friday morning at five o'clock after an illness of two weeks. She was before marriage Miss. Ida Plonk and was recognized as one of the broadest minded women of the State. The sympathy of our people is hereby extended to the bereaved relatives.

Mr. Dock Sisk and family moved here from Indian Creek. They will accept positions with the Vivan Mill.

Brick is being placed to build the Southern Power Co. transformer house. It will be located near P. C. Beam's store room.

C. L. Brown and little son Frosty, of Flay, were in the city yesterday. Mr. Brown is a well-to-do merchant and is enjoying a large patronage.—The Cherryville Eagle.

Death of Mrs. Hoffman.

Mrs. Mary Hoffman, aged 82 years, died of pneumonia at Iron Station on Wednesday. Mrs. Hoffman was formerly Miss Mary Smith of Iron Station, and was the widow of Mr. Fred Hoffman, Sr. The funeral took place at three o'clock Thursday afternoon, the body being laid to rest in the old family burying ground.

Mrs. Hoffman leaves four children to mourn her death; Mr. Mark Hoffman, of Old Fort, Mr. Fred Hoffman, of Lincoln, and Misses Sena and Sarah Hoffman.

Remarkable Discovery in Corn Culture

Continued from first page.

best development, will not produce as well on loose open land, while corn does best on land thoroughly broken. A deep soil will not only produce more heavily than a shallow soil with good seasons, but it will stand more wet as well as more dry weather.

"In preparing corn crop, land should be broken broadcast during the winter one-fourth deeper than it has been plowed before, or if much vegetable matter is being turned under, it may be broken one-third deeper. This is as much deepening as land will usually stand in one year and produce well, though it may be continued each year, so long as much dead vegetable matter is being turned under.

It may however, be subsoiled to any depth by following in bottom of turn plow furrow' provided no more of the subsoil than has been directed is turned up. Break with a two-horse plow if possible, or better, with a disc plow. With the latter, cotton stalks or corn stalks as large as we ever make can be turned under without having been chopped and in pea vines it will not choke or drag. Never plow land when it is wet, if you expect ever to have any use for it again.

"Bed with turn plow in six-foot rows, leaving five-inch balk. When ready to plant, break this out with scoter, following in bottom of this furrow deep with Dixie plow, wing taken off. Ridge then on this fur-

row with same plow still going deep. Run corn planter on this ridge, dropping one grain every five or six inches. Plant early, as soon as frost danger is past say first reasonable spell after March 15th, in this section. Especially is early planting necessary on very rich land where stalks cannot otherwise be prevented from growing too large. Give first working with harrow or any plow that will not cover the plant. For second working, use ten or twelve-inch sweep on both sides of corn, which should now be about eight inches high.

Thin after this working. It is not necessary that the plants should be left all the same distance apart, if the right number remain to each yard of row.

"Corn should not be worked again until the growth has been so retarded, and the stalk so hardened that it will never grow too large.

This is the most difficult point in the whole process. Experience and judgement are required to know just how much the stalk should be stunted, and plenty of nerve is required to hold back your corn when your neighbors, who fertilized at planting time and cultivated rapidly, have corn twice the size of yours.

(They are having their fun now. Yours will come at harvest time.)

The richer the land the more necessary it is that the stunting process should be thoroughly done.

"When you are convinced that your corn has been sufficiently humiliated you may begin to make the ear. It should now be from 12 to 18 inches high, and look worse than you have ever had any corn to look before.

"Put half your mixed fertilizer (this being the first used at all) in the old sweep furrow on both sides of every other middle, and cover by breaking out this middle with turn plow. About one week later treat the other middle the same way. Within a few days side corn in first middle with 16-inch sweep.

Put all your nitrate of soda in this furrow, if less than 150 pounds.

If more, use one-half of it now. Cover with one furrow of turn plow, then sow peas in this middle broadcast at the rate of at least one bushel to the acre, and finish breaking out.

"In a few days side corn in other middle with same sweep, put balance of nitrate of soda in this furrow, if it has been divided, cover with turn plow, sow peas, and break out. This lays by your crop with a good bed and plenty of dirt around your stalk. This should be from June 10 to 20, unless the season is very late; and corn should be hardly bunching for tassel.

"Lay by early. More corn is ruined by late plowing than by lack of plowing. This is when the ear is hurt. Two good rains after laying by should make you a good crop of corn, and it will certainly make with much less rain than if pushed and fertilized in the old way.

"The stalks thus raised are very small and do not require anything like the moisture even in proportion to size, that is necessary for large sappy stalks. They may therefore be left much thicker in the row. This is no new process.

It has long been a custom to cut back vines and trees in order to increase the yield and quality of fruit, and so long as you do not hold back your corn, it will go, like mine so long went, all to stalk.

"Do not be discouraged by the looks of your corn during the process of cultivation. It will yield out of all proportion to its appearance. Large stalks can not make large yields, except with extremely favorable season, for they can not stand a lack of moisture. Early application of manure goes to make large stalks, which you do not want, and the plant food is all used up before the ear, which you do want, is made. Tall stalks, not only will not produce well themselves, but will not allow you to make the pea vines, so necessary to the improvement of land. Corn raised by this method should never

grow over seven and a half feet high, and the ear should be near to the ground.

"I consider the final application of nitrate of soda an essential point in this ear-making process. It should always be applied at last plowing and unmixed with other fertilizers.

"I am satisfied with one ear to the stalk, unless a prolific variety is planted and leave a hundred stalks for every bushel that I expect to make. I find the six-foot row easiest to cultivate without injuring the corn. For 50 bushels to the acre, I leave it 16 inches apart, for 75 bushels to the acre, 12 inches apart; and for 100 bushels, eight inches apart. Corn should be planted from four to six inches below the level, and laid by from four to six inches above. No hoeing should be necessary, and middles may be kept clean until time to break out, by using harrow or by running one shovel furrow in center of middle and bedding on that, with one or more rounds of turn plow.

"I would advise only a few acres tried by this method the first year, or until you are familiar with its application. Especially, is it hard at first to fully carry out the stunting process, where a whole crop is involved, and this is the absolutely essential part of the process.

"This method I have applied or seen applied, successfully, to all kinds of land in this section except wet lands and moist bottoms, and I am confident it can be made of great benefit throughout the entire South.

"In the Middle West, where corn is so prolific and profitable, and where unfortunately for us, so much of ours has been produced, the stalk does not naturally grow large. As we come south its size increases, at the expense of the ear until in Cuba and Mexico it is nearly all stalk (witness Mexican varieties).

"The purpose of this method is to eliminate this tendency of corn to overgrowth at the expense of yield in this Southern climate.

"By this method I have made my corn top more profitable than my cotton crop, and my neighbors and friends who have adopted it, have without exception, derived great benefit therefrom.

"Plant your own seed. I would not advise a change of seed and method the same year, as you will not then know from which you have derived the benefit. I have used three varieties, and all have done well. I have never used this method for late planting. In fact, I do not advise the late planting of corn, unless it be necessary for cold low lands.

"The increased cost of labor and the high price of all material and land are rapidly making farming unprofitable, except to those who are getting from one acre what they formerly got from two. We must make our lands richer by plowing deep, planting peas and other legumes, manuring them with acid phosphate and potash which are relatively cheap, and returning to the soil the resultant vegetable matter rich in humus and expensive nitrogen. The needs of our soil are such that the South can never reap the full measure of prosperity that should be hers until this is done.

"I give this method as a farmer to the farmers of the South, trusting that thereby they may be benefited as I have been.

Willing to Oblige.

A little cockney boy from one of the back slums in London was invited, with about thirty others, to a charity dinner given at the house of a lady in fashionable society. When dinner was over the lady asked the little ones to sing or recite in turn. All went well until it came to the little cockney lad's turn, but he made no sign of starting to sing or recite until the lady said, "Come, Tommy, let me hear you sing." After a moment's pause the young guest answered, "I can't, liddy." "What," said the lady, "you cannot sing? Then what can you do, Tommy?" "Well," said Tommy, "I aren't used to singing, but I'll do my best. I'll fight any of the other kids in the room."

Professional Cards

A. L. QUICKER, Attorney at Law, Lincoln, N. C. Practices in all courts. Prompt attention to all matters.

Chas. A. Jonas, Attorney at Law

Rub it on the chest—under your vest. Gowans pneumonia cure—and tell the undertaker to drive on.

L. B. Wetmore, Attorney at Law, Lincoln, N. C.

CHAS. E. CHILDS, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Lincoln, N. C.

DR. L. M. COFFEE, Dentist, Lincoln, N. C.

DOTOR I. R. SELF.

DENTIST.

Lincolnton, N. C.

Office Lawing's Drug store.

PHONE 85

SELF, WHITENER & MAUSER

Lawyers.

Office over Lawings Drug Store

Miscellaneous

Lincolnton Livery Co.

Teams furnished on short notice.

REAL ESTATE. Under and by virtue of an order of the superior court, at December term, 1906, of Lincoln superior court, entitled: D. A. Troutman administrator of Franklin R. Bradshaw vs. W. R. Bradshaw and others, the undersigned was directed and authorized to sell at public auction to the highest bidder the following real estate: Now therefore, by virtue of said order to which reference is had and made the undersigned administrator, will on Monday, the 4th day of February, 1907, at the court house door, in Lincoln, N. C., at 12 o'clock M., sell at public auction to the highest bidder, upon terms, one-third cash, balance in equal installments of six and twelve months, deferred amounts secured by note with approved surety bearing interest from and after confirmation, title reserved until payment of the purchase money in full—the following real estate, lying and being in the county of Lincoln, Ironton Township, State of North Carolina, adjoining lands of George Brow, W. R. Bradshaw, Anna Bradshaw and others and bounded, as follows:

Beginning, at a stone and William R. Bradshaw's corner and runs with old line N 48-1-2 E 106 poles to a stone, Anna Bradshaw's corner; thence with Anna Bradshaw's line S 83 E 71 poles to a stone; thence with her line S 57-12 E 56 poles to a stone on the lower line; thence with old lower line S 50 W 100 poles to a stone on said line; W. R. Bradshaw and F. R. Brydshaw's corner; thence N 40 W 119 poles to the beginning stone, containing about 66-1-3 acres, more or less.

This the 1st day of January, 1907. D. A. Troutman Administrator of Franklin R. Bradshaw. C. E. Childs, Attorney.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

S A L Train No. 133-Westbound. Leaves Charlotte 10.15 A M Arrives Lincolnton 11.42 A M Train No 132 Eastbound. Leaves Lincolnton 5:33 P M Arrives Charlotte 7:05 P M C & N W Train No 10 Northbound Arrives Lincolnton 11:40 A M Train No 9 Southbound Leaves Lincolnton 4:58 P M

R. E. Costner, Attorney at Law

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve For Piles, Burns, Sores.

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Are better, not just as good. They are lighter draught and save you 25 per cent of your repair bill. Come and look at them.

Reid Hardware Co.

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IMPROVED & UNIMPROVED TOWN PROPERTY

I have some very desirable improved town property for sale, as well as one hundred vacant lots in the most desirable part of Lincoln.

One to five years time given.

R. S. Reinhard

Lincolnton, N. C.