

# THE LINCOLN COUNTY NEWS.

TWICE A WEEK

How to the Line, Let the Chips Fall as they May.

\$1.00 PER YEAR.

Vol. 1

LINCOLN, N. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1907.

No. 12

## CHRIST AS THE GREATEST OF TABLE TALKERS.

In a striking article in The Homiletic Review (New York) Bishop E. R. Hendrix presents the Savior in a light that will prove new to many who have never given this side of the Divine character any thought. Of Confucius his disciples said, "While at table he did not converse," but the contrary was the case with the founder of Christianity. "He eateth and drinketh with publicans and sinners" was the charge brought against him. He "not only accepted all invitations to dine, but was sometimes a self-invited guest" says Bishop Hendrix. "He gladly took his seat in the very center of that world where seriousness is usually lost amid a congenial company at the table, and found and taught there the true solemnity of living." Table-talk of the Savior was the most precious contribution to the wisdom and spiritual enlightenment of the world that has ever been recorded. Bishop Hendrix writes:

"The savage eats alone because he has nothing to say. Why expect table-talk from one who has no sympathy with his kind, no thoughts to share, no exchange of ideas? Can we expect the table to be a clearing-house where there is no currency, no medium of exchange, where speech is scant because ideas are few? The savage munches his bone in silence save as the crunching is broken by some cry of anger at being interrupted in his gluttonous meal, as he simply eats to live. Man is already well advanced in civilization when he talks when he eats. Man's table-talk tells with rare accuracy the measure of his civilization or enlightenment. He is well advanced when he abandons his savage tendencies to discuss his ene-at the table and begins to talk of things. And he has become a thinker when he talks more of ideas than of things. He is at his best when he is fitted to enjoy and to share such table-talk as our Lord gave in his dinner parables or at the Last Supper. As he eats the broken loaf and drinks the crushed cluster which tell him of the great sacrifice, and discerns his Lord's body, he is getting robbed for the marriage-supper of the Lamb."

The example of Christ and his love of sharing the company and conversation of men during their hours of refreshment and relaxation did much to exalt, and in some cases, to revise the virtue of hospitality.

## A Great Teachers' College.

The Legislature of Tennessee has just passed a bill giving to the Peabody College for Teachers, at Nashville, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Appropriations from other sources, notably one from the Peabody Education Fund of one million dollars, which had been made but depended upon the appropriation just passed by the State of Tennessee, make the total already given more than a million seven hundred thousand dollars which will come to the College this year.

Assurances of other donations had been given, to be made as soon as the College is permanently and adequately endowed, which is now practically accomplished.

The College will have handsome buildings, new departments, additional professors, and promises to be one of the greatest Teachers' Colleges of the country.

Look out for the serial story "The Castle Comedy," by Thompson Buchanan, the first installment of which will appear in our issue of Tuesday the 19th.

## Kind Words For Lincolnton.

Rev. W. L. Sherrill, of Charlotte, was here last week in the interest of the North Carolina Christian Advocate, which is the official organ of the Western North Carolina Conference. The Advocate of the 7th inst., contains a write-up of Mr. Sherrill's trip through this section. We copy what he says about Lincolnton which will doubtless be of interest to all:

"During the past week I have visited old communities with which I have long been familiar and met with so many good friends of other days. First of all I will mention Lincolnton.

"This is the dear old town of my birth, where the days of my youth were spent. A splendid community it is, and the old town has had a rich and varied history. In the good old days before the war she possessed a distinguished and cultured citizenship and ranked as one of the very important towns of Western Carolina. After the civil war, which played such havoc with Southern fortunes, the old town lost her prestige as a commercial centre and for thirty years stood dead still. The world seemed to move on and leave her all alone, but ten years ago she awoke to her opportunity; she caught the spirit of progress that was abroad in the land and ever since has been going forward at leaps and bounds, her population has quadrupled and her business has grown in far greater proportion. Now she has handsome stores and great factories and her people have great faith in her future and to a man are united in laboring to build up the community in all that makes for solid and enduring progress. The church has kept pace with the forward movement. Ten years ago our church there was part of a weak circuit. Now Lincolnton station has a membership of 330 and pays the pastor \$800, and will at the rate of growth soon be one of our very strong charges. Bro. Courtney, the pastor, is on his fourth year, has done a fine work, and is loved by the whole community, and they are already anticipating his leave-taking with regret."

Mr. Sherrill is a son of Mr. S. P. Sherrill, of Lincolnton, and has attained a wide popularity as a minister, and has been, for many years, Secretary of the Conference.

## The Stars And Stripes.

It will probably surprise most people to learn that the Stars and Stripes, with a few exceptions, are the oldest national standard and ensign in the world. The oldest of all is the flag of Denmark, a red swallow-tailed flag with a white cross, adopted in 1219. Next in order of age comes the flag of Switzerland, a red field with a white Greek cross, which was adopted in the seventeenth century. The Spanish flag dates from 1785, the tricolor of France from 1794, and the standard of Great Britain from 1801. The Italian standard was adopted in 1861 and the emblem of the German Empire in 1871. The flags of Japan and China are of later origin than those of any other nation in the world. The flag of the Mikado dates from 1859 and the Chinese standard from 1862.

The American flag is a growth rather than a creation. It has been held by some that the stars and stripes were derived from the Washington coat-of-arms. This, however, is refuted by Washington himself, who gave this explanation of his country's flag: "We take the stars from heaven, the red from our mother country, separating it by white stripes, thus showing that we have separated from her, and the white stripes shall go down to posterity representing liberty." Mr. Harrison has interwoven many interesting incidents of history with his story of the national flag.—Literary Digest.

Mrs. Margaret Sherrill is ill with the gripe.

## HOW TO GROW ALFALFA.

A Forage Crop Which Can Be Grown in This Section by Intelligent Effort the First Year—Value to the Pound Equal to Wheat Bran.

During the past few years The Progressive Farmer has given considerable space to a discussion of the value of alfalfa as a forage crop and the methods found most successful in its production. In this special issue the subject is again thoroughly covered, but the crop merits all this attention from us.

## EXTRAORDINARY VALUE AS A FORAGE CROP.

It also deserves the thoughtful consideration of every farmer, for its value as a forage crop can scarcely be over-estimated. Any crop that when once set on the land will remain for years without reseeded and will produce on one acre each season from three to five tons of hay, every pound of which is nearly or quite equal to the same weight of wheat bran, for which we pay from \$20 to \$24 per ton, should not be passed by without a serious effort at its successful production.

After all that has been written about alfalfa along the lines above indicated, it is but natural that large numbers of farmers all over the country should have made efforts to grow it, but it must be admitted that these efforts have not been as successful throughout most of The Progressive Farmer territory as could be hoped for. The writer has seen the results of efforts to grow alfalfa in all sections of the Southern States and he regrets to state that nineteen out of twenty of the first attempts have been dismal failures. The second attempts, if made on the same lands, have been more successful, but only slightly so, while the few that have been persistent enough to make a third trial after two failures have done very much better, many of them making complete success.

Alfalfa is now grown successfully on certain small areas in nearly every section of the South and under widely varying conditions, soil and management.

## FOURTH OF AN ACRE IS ENOUGH TO BEGIN WITH.

What do these facts teach us? That since ultimate success is probable while the first attempts are usually failures, it is the part of wisdom to make these failures as small as possible, consistent with a fair trial.

We believe the first attempt to grow alfalfa should be on a quarter of an acre instead of on a larger area.

And why failures? At first with subsequent success! Most writers on the subject say it is necessary to learn how to manage the plant.

That is so to a certain extent, for some of the failures undoubtedly are due to faulty preparation of the land, unsuitability of soil and insufficient and improper fertilization; but it is our opinion that only a small proportion of the failures are due to lack of knowledge in these important matters? So much has been written about the necessity of selecting the right type of soil, thorough preparation of the seed bed, liberal fertilization, and liming, that these essentials are very generally given proper attention in even first attempts to grow alfalfa.

## SOIL INOCULATION IS ALL-IMPORTANT.

The chief cause of the failures to successfully produce this crop at the first and second attempts is lack of soil inoculation.

We have little faith in the practicability of inoculation by any other method than with inoculated soil—from a field that has grown alfalfa successfully. But this method is not usually feasible because of the difficulty in secur-

ing sufficient soil to adequately inoculate the area sown. How, then, is this difficulty to be overcome? By growing your bacteria, not in a flask in a laboratory, but in your own soil.

## HOW TO GROW YOUR OWN BACTERIA.

In nearly every instance there are a few vigorous, inoculated plants, even at the first attempt; because a few bacteria are almost certain to be carried on the seed.

These may, and probably ought, to be added to by means of inoculated seed and soil, when practicable; but all these methods combined usually fail to introduce into a soil, which has not recently grown alfalfa, sufficient bacteria to meet the requirement of a first crop. The most rational plan, therefore, is to start on a quarter of an acre of the right sort of soil, lime and fertilize liberally; thoroughly prepare the seed bed, and then inoculate as liberally as possible. If the first attempt fails, you may rest assured that if the land is suitable, these bacteria that you have introduced will rapidly multiply, and if the land is cultivated so as to scatter them and alfalfa planted each year for them to grow on, at the end of two or three years they will be sufficiently numerous to make the crop a success. When you have one-quarter of an acre properly inoculated you have the material right on your own farm, fresh and the very best for inoculating as much more land as you may wish to put into alfalfa.

## AND FINALLY—USE THE MOWER FREELY.

There is one other point at which failures are common. The mower is not used sufficiently often and persistently. Many seem to think that because the alfalfa has not grown sufficiently since the last cutting it does not need cutting again.

Mow as soon and as often as the alfalfa begins to turn yellow or the grass and weeds get ahead of it.—Progressive Farmer.

## Was Well Fixed.

One of the churches in a little, western town is so fortunate as to have a young woman as its pastor. She was called to the door of the parsonage one day, and saw there a much embarrassed young farmer of the German type.

"Dey said der minister lived in dis house," he said.

"Yes," replied the fair pastor.

"Well—in—I vant to kit merrit!"

"To get married? Very well, I can marry you," said the minister encouragingly.

"Oh, but I got a girl already," was the disconcerted reply.—Town and Country.

## On The Scent.

Crimson Rambler—"Are you burning gasoline in dat automobile, mister?"

Sparks—"No, my friend; I'm trying alcohol just for an experiment!"

Crimson Rambler—"I thought so. Would you mind me hangin' on behind for a mile or so, jest fer de smell?"—Puck.

I've seed my sheer of the run of things.

I've hoofed it many and many a miled,

But I never seed nothing that could or can

Jest get all the good from the heart of a man,

Like the hands of a little child.

John Hay.

Marriage is a lottery, but it draws more prizes than any other game of chance.—Creswell McLaughlin.

## OUR RALEIGH LETTER.

The Legislature Behind in its Work—The Anti-Trust Bill the Order This Week Three Hundred Bills in the Hands of the Legislative Committee Not Considered Yet.

Raleigh, Feby. 12, 1907.

The legislative committees are very much behind in their work—about three hundred bills now being in the hands of the Senate committee alone, on which there has as yet been no report made. This of course means that as usual there is going to be a great rush to put bills through their several stages of passage in the closing days of the session, with the prospect that many will get left and others will be passed without due consideration and go on the statute books and become a law that should not.

The Senate has managed to clear its calendar nearly every day before adjournment, and therefore appears to have made a good showing in that way. But it does not deserve as much credit as appearances would indicate because of the light calendar day after day, owing to the few bills, especially House bills, reported back by the Senate committee each day. It is a fact, however, that most of the bills introduced in the Senate have been reported back and have been acted on by that body. But the number does not include several of the most important Senate bills.

Among the latter class are the anti-trust bills of Senators Reid, Holt, and Aycock which have been before the Senate committee of the judiciary since last Friday. The prospects are that the Reid bill, amended considerably, will be the one reported back to the Senate. All four of the measures (including the Koonce bill in the House,) so far introduced, are said to be entirely too radical in their provisions to enact into a law.

The railroad passenger rate bills will get a hearing in both branches within the next week or ten days, and the Senate and House will have to come together on this matter. At present it is known that the Senate is opposed to a reduction of less than two and a half cent maximum for first-class fare, while the House wants to make it as low as two cents on the three big systems.

The more important matter of freight rates and the prompt delivery of the freight, and the prevention of discrimination against North Carolina points will come up later.

Opposition to the bill to meet the pressing needs of the unfortunate insane, has developed as usual, and consists of the same tactics that were used so successfully two and four years ago.

Of course the enemies of the bill had to have some excuse for the plot to postpone the bill to death.

This time it was to see if the state did not have a half million dollars or so lying around loose somewhere in the state treasury that might be fished out and used for this purpose instead of the bond issue provided in the bill, "if necessary," be thus avoided.

Of course we all know that the bond issue will be absolutely and unavoidably necessary if the provisions of the bill are ever carried out.

There was more time consumed in the senate during the last week or ten days in the discussion of the liquor question, or rather several phases of the liquor question, than on any other subject, a fact which proves that the Watts and Ward laws have not accomplished one of the most desirable objects intended, namely, the removal of the matter of local differences on the liquor question from the halls of the state legislature to the local county and municipal ballot boxes.

The map makers may as well add the new county of Lee to the state, as the bill creating the county (out of portions of Moore and Chatham counties) which passed final reading in the Senate on Saturday is sure to go through the House. Senator Buxton in recording his vote expressed surprise that the new county had not been called McIver, in honor of the late president of the state normal and industrial college, who was a native having been born and reared in Moore. But his suggestion made no impression and no effort was made to change the name.

The warmest and most feeling speeches of the session were made during the week in the Senate by Senators Buxton, of Forsyth, Klutz, of Roan, and Reid, of Rockingham, on the demerits of the Burton bill to make it a crime in this State for a person to drink too much liquor, even on occasions, and putting it within the power of any justice of the peace to send him to the roads. The bill was sent back to the committee for modification, and if it is not very materially changed on its next appearance, it will meet sure and speedy death. The Senators declared that the people were becoming exasperated with the continual tinkering with the liquor question, and that if the Democratic party did not quit changing the law it would meet with defeat.

The matter of a state reformatory for youthful offenders against the law has during the past week enjoyed a period of rest. Also that of child labor. And the new or enlarged state-house proposition.

## Taming The Wildest.

There are worse things to be feared than the fiercest beasts that roam the forests, or lurk in the woods. Every man carries about with him a whole menagerie that is a nearer source of danger than the cobra of the East Indies or the puma of the Rockies. The serpent of the still, that glides in on a physician's prescription, or is admitted on a friend's introduction, brings a poison that not even excision can save the victim from. And he who is to have dominion over this creature and its kindred can only gain it by developing the likeness to God in which he is made when he is born again. And what is true of that particular foe to man is true of all others. The tiger of temper is, for many of us, the most difficult to bring into subjection. But if we are like God in his wonderful patience, we shall have dominion over that fiercest animal passion.

## How Birds' Nests Are Made Round.

The little, abandoned nest had fallen from the tree. The nature student took it from the frozen ground.

"How round it is!" he said. "No cup rim could be rounder. Don't you wonder how the bird, with neither rule nor compass, can make her nest so round?"

"Well, she does it easily. She builds the nest about her own breast, turning round and round in it, and its circular character comes spontaneously and inevitably.

"The circle is found everywhere in the buildings of the lower animals. The straight line, on the other hand, they can never achieve."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## Rectifying A Mistake Of Nature.

Ethel—"What a finely chiseled mouth you have! It ought to be on a girl's face."

Jack—"Well, I seldom miss an opportunity."—Illustrated Bits.