

# THE MONROE JOURNAL.

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### A SCHOLAR'S FUNERAL.

IN MEMORIAM.

In "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," an Maclaren tells the simple story of the life and death of George Howe.

In the little village, Drumtochty, the faithful schoolmaster discovered a "lad o' pairts," and made it possible for him to attend the University of Edinburgh. There the boy excelled, and his successes became at once the pride and the glory of his native village. He took the first prizes in Latin and Greek, received his master's degree, and returned to his mother a broken man, and soon, in the expressive idiom of the Scotch, "slipt awa."

In a chapter entitled, "A Scholar's Funeral," the author tells how the young man was buried, and the wonderful service held over his remains.

The other day, in the town of Monroe, this chapter was duplicated when David A. Covington was laid to rest with his fathers.

His career was unique. At the age of nineteen he graduated at Wake Forest College with the highest record ever made in the history of that institution. From there he went to the University of Chicago, where he so distinguished himself that he had been recommended for a permanent place in the faculty of that great university, and suddenly, before he was twenty-five years old, "he was not, for God took him."

The blending of the intellectual and the spiritual in this young man was nothing less than divine. At the simple exercises held over his remains, in his native town, his faithful teacher, Dr. W. B. Royall of the chair of Greek in Wake Forest College, paid a wonderful tribute to his pupil. Dr. Royall is one of God's own interpreters in this world below, a man who for forty years has illustrated and exemplified the beauty and the sweetness of a life "hid with Christ in God."

His tribute to David Covington was a masterpiece, beautiful and symmetrical as a Greek temple. He said in part:

"Given a good birth and death can not affect the truth of the assertion that the day of death is better than the day of birth. In short, a noble character is of priceless worth, and it is infinitely better for the possessor of it to die young than never to have lived."

"Of several words meaning good in the beautiful language that David Covington loved, that one whose primary meaning is beautiful is the one oftenest occurring in the Greek New Testament. It is the one the beloved disciple represents our Lord as using when He speaks of himself as the Good Shepherd. The Greek ruled out of the sphere of beauty everything that lacked symmetry. The beautiful character is the symmetrically developed character. Such it appears to me was the character of David Covington. What were the materials out of which this character was built? I think we shall find them in that sublime inventory of the Apostle Paul in the epistle to the Philippians: 'Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honorable, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things.'"

"David thought on the things that are true until there came that inward state of heart that made truth credible and that made him know the truth by being true. He would have blushed to think a falsehood. For one year it was my privilege to have him alone under my instruction, and for another year to have him with but one classmate, and never in a single instance did he seem to me to yield to the temptation to do his work in a superficial way. My colleague, Dr. Paschal, who had much to do in giving definite shape to his work preparatory to his course in the university, was impressed in like manner with this phase of his character."

"He thought on the things that are honorable until reverence was enshrined in his soul."

"He thought on the things that are just until there was established in his conscience a high court of appeals whose decisions were to him authoritative and final."

"He thought on the things that are pure until with the vision of the pure in heart he saw God."

"He thought on the things that are lovely until his own soul partook of their nature and became fragrant with their sweetness."

"He thought on the things that are of good report until that grace that believeth in all things, that hopeth all things, and that thinketh no evil, was enthroned in his heart."

"If he saw virtue anywhere he thought on it until within his own bosom dwelt the spirit of true manliness."

"If there were things to praise he thought on them until praise of him was on men's lips and in men's hearts."

"Now what began and directed and carried on in David this process of thinking that wrought a character so fair? Under what eye and hand was the task accomplished? It is true that by nature he was richly endowed. His father, after whom he was named, was a man of brilliant intellect, and large hearted. Through his mother, a daughter of Dr. W. G. Simmons,

we think of him as heir to intellectual and moral wealth. But how were the joys of his mind grided for the battle which should decide whether these princely powers should be those of a David or of a Saul, whether they were to be glorified or debased? The answer to this question can be found alone in the fact that in tender youth he received Christ the Lord into his heart. Of the exalted fellowship then begun faithfulness became the mutual bond. The young believer sought as best he could to make wise use of his talents and opportunities. We who loved and admired him had hoped that a long and useful career in this world was before him. It is now manifest that amid the vast ministries of the better world the Master had a larger work for his servant. Had he not said: 'I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again and receive you unto myself, that where I am, there ye may be also? May it not be that the ministry upon which he has entered has yet to do with those whose lives his life touched while he was with us in the flesh? I seem myself to be a beneficiary of that ministry. I think of him as nearer to me in a sense than while he tarried in the earthly home.'

"The people of Monroe mourn the loss of this brilliant, lovable young man. We were all proud of him and we all loved him."

At the funeral of the Scotch lad above referred to, one of the villagers said to his mother: "Margaret Hoo, this is no the day for many words, but there's just as heart in Drumtochty, and it's sair."

No More Kidnapping Stories for Riley.

No more kidnapping stories for Riley, said fourteen-year-old Michael Tighe of No. 104 Broadway, Williamsburg, when he was turned out of the Bedford avenue police station yesterday after he had been "sawated" by Capt. Dooley and locked in a cell for a few minutes after telling how an attempt was made to kidnap Hyman Saul, the fourteen-year-old son of Edward H. Saul, who has a haberdashery at No. 85 Broadway.

Saul was in his store when young Tighe entered yesterday morning and told him to keep a lookout for Hyman, as two men were going to kidnap the boy and hold him for ransom.

Michael declared he and a number of boys were playing Monday night in the park under the Williamsburg bridge at Berry and South Fifth streets. He related how a cab drove up to the curb. Two men got out, the boy added. One had a black moustache and wore a high hat, while the other was smooth shaven. They caught hold of him, and before he could make an outcry he was put into the cab.

"He thought I was Hyman Saul, and said they would make his father pay a lot of money," Tighe told Saul. "The men took me to a house in New York and put me to bed. When I woke up this morning and told the men I wasn't Hyman Saul they began to swear. They brought me over to the Wallabout market, where they let me go."

Saul took the boy to the Bedford avenue police station, where Capt. Dooley took young Tighe in hand. The boy stuck to his story.

"Put him in a cell and don't give him anything to eat for a week," said Capt. Dooley. Young Tighe was in a cell a few minutes when he confessed that he concocted the kidnapping story so as to become a hero in the eyes of his friends.

Automobile Law.

North Carolina's new law for the regulation of automobiles, passed in the last days of the legislative session and applicable to all counties except New Hanover and after July 1st, is one of wide interest. It imposes a license or registration tax of \$5 on each owner of an automobile, annual renewals to entail a fee of \$1. The county in which the owner lives is to receive \$3 of the initial \$5 payment for the benefit of the road fund, the Secretary of State being required to certify this proportion of the fund to the clerk of the county court. The act requires that the metal registration tag be carried conspicuously on the machine and the registry number suspended under the rear. Speed is limited to 25 miles an hour on rural roads and 12 miles in incorporated towns except in business portions, where 8 miles is the limit. There are regulations in passing frightened horses and a lot of machinery in detail for the application of the law. Violators are punished by fine or imprisonment and the third offense in addition to any other punishment forfeits the registration certificate and the right of the offender to operate motor car in the State.

Foley's Honey and Tar is a safeguard against serious results from spring colds, which inflame the lungs and develop into pneumonia. Avoid counterfeits by insisting upon having the genuine Foley's Honey and Tar, which contains no harmful drugs. English Drug Company.

Where can happiness always be found? In the dictionary.

If you have backache and urinary troubles you should take Foley's Kidney Remedy to strengthen and build up the kidneys so they will act properly, as a serious kidney trouble may develop. English Drug Company.

### JUDGING SEED CORN

Day a Big Success—Many Farmers Had Samples on Hand and Experts Showed Them the Best Ears—The Principles of Selection and Breeding Set Forth by Mr. Hudson.

Seed corn day in Monroe last Wednesday, held under the auspices of the Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work, was a big success. A long table had been erected on the west side of the square and petitioned off into little bins or boxes. Here the farmers brought and deposited samples of their best corn. All the morning was taken up around the table. Messrs. Hudson and Campbell and Broome of the local and general demonstration work respectively, went through these piles and picked out the best ears. These ears will be kept by the farmers as types to be bred to and used for seed for special seed patches. The work was very practical, very interesting, very useful, and a large gathering of farmers were on hand all the time. In the afternoon the crowd gathered in the court room and heard addresses. On the subject of seed selection and breeding of plants, Mr. Hudson spoke in substance as follows:

"Perhaps there is no one subject related to farming of greater importance to the farmer than the improvement of his general crops by seed selection and breeding. The work is not only intensely interesting, but it usually results in awakening a keener interest in all phases of crop production, including the preparation of the soil for the seed bed, the cultivation of the growing plant, fertilization, and even the marketing of the products. As a rule it costs no more to cultivate a crop from good seed from improved varieties than it does to cultivate a crop that will produce scrub plants. The originators and growers of improved varieties not only have the satisfaction of having made the growing of these crops more profitable by reason of improved quality and increased yields, thus benefiting every one interested in their production and consumption, but they usually also reap an additional financial reward from the sale of the seed or plants of their improved varieties."

Higher priced lands call for larger yields of better quality in order to make interest on the money invested. Furthermore, improved varieties are stronger constitutionally and are not so subject to effects of disease. In fact, some varieties have been produced that are immune to certain diseases. They simply have the vigor to resist them."

The growing and distribution of good varieties is a far-reaching factor in our national prosperity. The breeder, therefore, becomes a public factor as well as making larger crops himself and reaping an increased revenue resulting from the higher prices which the improved varieties command upon the market. He may thus attain to prominence which otherwise he could never have acquired. Good farming helps to make good citizens, and good citizens help in the making of good farmers."

Art and Science in Breeding.

The work of producing better plants is both an art and a science. The science of breeding includes the work of the investigator in determining by means of experiment the principles relating to the different problems of breeding. The work of the scientific investigator may not in itself be profitable, yet it may result in valuable additions to the knowledge of the subject. The work of the investigator is the discovery of the principles of breeding. These practical breeder may not have the training, the time, the opportunity or the means to discover. The art of breeding is the work of growers who by long experience with the crop from a commercial standpoint, become accurate judges of the value of plants for cultivation and economic propagation. Often, also, it embraces the principles discovered by the scientific investigator or breeder."

Qualification of the Breeder.

Success in the improvement of farm crops depends to a great extent on some important qualifications of the breeder. He must have a natural liking for his work and the plants which he is improving. The experience gained by constant association with crops with which the breeder is interested, is the most important factor involved in the production of new or improved varieties. It is this experience that makes it possible for the breeder to pick out the best plants almost intuitively, although in many cases it is impossible to give exact reasons for the selections. This accurate judgment comes easiest to those naturally adapted to the work. However, it may be acquired by a careful farmer who has a real interest in the subject, by the study of the plants from all possible sources of knowledge."

Adaptation to Environment.

The adaptation of the varieties of crop to the conditions of the soil and climate where they are grown, is one of the most important fields for the breeder. Farmers often suffer great loss by paying high prices for really good seed which are not adapted to their local conditions. There is a growing demand for the production of varieties suitable to the soil and climate of the region

where they are grown. The range of adaptability of the varieties has never been so determined that with known soil and climatic conditions growers can intelligently buy seed for planting. However, with proper study it will be possible for the breeder to produce seed specially adapted to particular sections. There is a broad field for usefulness for men trained for this kind of work."

What Constitutes Good Plants.

Every farmer expects to grow plants like those from which he obtained seed; but in every field there will be found plants that are much above the average in value and others that are much below the average. It is by this variation that we are enabled to improve our crops. We can bring the average of plants up to the basis of the best plants by continually selecting seed from only the best plants. But let us thoroughly understand what constitutes a good plant. There are many details of interest, but briefly a good plant is one which produces a maximum amount of fruit of the best quality and has these characteristics so well established that they are reproduced in succeeding generations. It requires careful work for several generations to get these characters fixed or to cause the plant to acquire the habit of doing certain things in the way that we want them done."

Fixed and Acquired Characters.

But the qualities of plants are due to two very different and important causes. These the plant breeder must be able to distinguish if they expect to get the best results from their work. Excellence may be either inherent or extraneous. One plant is good because its ancestors for several generations have been good and therefore it cannot very well be otherwise. It will in its turn transmit these qualities to its offspring. When a habit becomes fixed, or as we might say, when the plant becomes educated or trained to do certain things it will always do these things when conditions are such that it can do them. Of course there will be some variations and probably an occasional reversion to original type, but these two matters are inconsequential so far as general results are concerned. Another plant is good because its environment the present season has been favorable enough to make it good, but it has very little power or propensity, as the stock breeders say, to reproduce these good qualities in the next generation. A plant may stand where there was a pile of compost or where some fertilizer spilled and may really be a very fine plant, but we would not select it for propagation. For this reason a variety of cotton that the grower advertises as having made two bales per acre, or a variety of corn that has made a hundred bushels per acre, are not necessarily good varieties. If we could buy along with these varieties the climate, soil, fertilizers and good cultivations which made the big yield, then we would probably get as good results. Therefore, the farmer will be careful in his breeding work to select such plants as have their desirable make-up due to their having inherited it rather than those whose good make-up is due to good surroundings. It is exceedingly difficult to carry on one generation to another excellence which is the sole product of environment unless the environment be carried along with it. These good qualities are artificial and are retained only by ceaseless vigilance. If the good variety is neglected it gradually returns to its original type."

Upon general principles, therefore, the best variety that a farmer can have is that which he grows and properly improves upon his own soil. Furthermore, these home grown plants seem to have something more or less human about them. It seems that they finally become to understand what is expected of them. When we become thoroughly acquainted with them we can understand their language and know how to treat them. They seem almost to become members of the family, so that we care for them with that interest that is sure to bring success."

How to Proceed.

The first thing to be done in the starting of breeding work is to fix clearly in our minds some ideal toward which we are to work. This ideal should not be too theoretical, but should be practical enough to work out and should by all means be a correct one. The first step, therefore, is to ascertain what type our soil and climate are best capable of growing successfully. We will need to consult our neighbors to find out what varieties have done best for them, and to study variety tests of our experiment stations. It may be necessary to experiment a little ourselves with a few of the leading varieties. Having obtained such information as is desired, we will from this knowledge form our ideals. Next we select a variety that conforms nearest to this ideal. We may already have this growing on our farms. Having found what we think we want we should stick to it unless we find that there is something radically wrong with the variety. To be changing constantly means failure. Neither do we, as a rule, gain anything by crossing or mixing varieties; in fact we destroy the prepotency of both parents and leave the offspring a mongrel type that may develop into something very undesirable."

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Insures wholesome and delicious food for every day in every home  
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In growing these good varieties we need to follow the best known methods of farming, embracing proper preparation of the seed bed, fertilization and cultivation, because these things help to make possible the highest types of plants. Of course, seed for planting should be kept perfectly dry and free from insects.

Summary.

Probably it will be interesting to note as follows some of the points to be observed in improving corn:

1. By all means have a seed patch and an isolated one if possible.
2. Always select in the fields so you will know whether the good qualities are fixed or accidental and so that you may get the type of stalk desired.
3. For general purposes perhaps two ears per stalk is best, but each seed grower will select according to his ideal.
4. Stalks should not be too high or too round and small, but should be flatish, strong and stocky.
5. Vigorous stalks stand upright and have large, broad, green leaves.
6. A medium sized stalk is better than either extreme.
7. It is best to have ears neither too high nor too low on the stalk.
8. Probably the most important thing about the ear is its weight, but there are several things that help to determine the weight.
9. Mediumly long ears will yield more corn than mediumly short ears.
10. The ears should be compact, filling out well over the ends, and with rows close together.
11. Color of cob amounts to nothing except to indicate purity. Breed to one color.
12. The grains should be blocky and have large germs, thus indicating high feeding value and vigorous germination.

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What State is round at both ends and high in the middle? Ohio.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the best known pills and the best pills made, are easy to take and act gently and are certain. We sell and recommend them. English Drug Co.

Why is a dead hen better than a live one? Because she will lay wherever you put her.

During the spring every one would be benefited by taking Foley's Kidney Remedy. It furnishes a needed tonic to the kidneys after the extra strain of winter, and it purifies the blood by stimulating the kidneys and causing them to eliminate the impurities from it. Foley's Kidney Remedy imparts new life and vigor. Pleasant to take. English Drug Company.

Paderewski May Play No More.

The magician of the piano, Ignace Jan Paderewski, may never charm again in America, possibly never again anywhere. He will devote the principal part of life remaining to him to composition if his fears prove true.

The reason for this resolve the famous pianist virtually admitted yesterday was "piano player's cramp," an insidious and creeping malady that often follows years of brilliant and nerve wearing execution on the keyboard, blighting the career of an artist before his time.

When Paderewski, who was accompanied by his wife, sailed on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse yesterday, he held his left hand in the right as if it had been a winged bird that needed the most tender nursing. He seemed apprehensive that his rheumatism might be permanent.

"I may never return to America," said the giant Polish artist, somewhat sadly. "I still have pains—shooting pains—in my left arm and hand. I have them now."

Up Before the Bar.

N. H. Brown, an attorney of Pittsfield, Vt., writes: "We have used Dr. King's New Life Pills for years and find them such a good family medicine we wouldn't be without them." For chills, constipation, biliousness or sick headache they work wonders. 25c. at English Drug Company's.

On what toe does a corn never come? Mistletoe.

We often wonder how any person can be persuaded into taking anything but Foley's Honey and Tar for coughs, colds and lung trouble. Do not be fooled into accepting "own make" or other substitutes. The genuine contains no harmful drugs and is in a yellow package. English Drug Co.

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will greatly increase your yield per acre" of corn or any other crop. In some cases remarkable results have been obtained.

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Write today to nearest office of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company for a free copy of the new 1909 Farmers' Year-Book or Almanac, full of the most valuable and unprejudiced information for planters and farmers; or ask your fertilizer dealer for a copy.

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