

The Rutherfordton Tribune.

VOL. II. NO. 46.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1902.

\$1.00 A YEAR.

COMMERCIAL BANK.

Report of the condition of the Commercial Bank of Rutherfordton, at Rutherfordton, N. C., at the close of business on September 15th, 1902.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts,	\$24,889.39
Overdrafts,	767.78
Furniture and fixtures,	1,000.00
Due from banks and bankers,	5,089.55
Cash on hand,	3,019.61
Total,	\$34,766.33
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock,	\$10,000.00
Surplus,	1,000.00
Undivided profits,	755.63
Deposits subject to checks,	21,857.50
Due other banks,	737.62
Cashier's checks,	415.56
Total,	\$34,766.33

I, J. F. Flack, cashier of The Commercial Bank of Rutherfordton, do solemnly swear the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. F. FLACK, Cashier.
State of N. C., Rutherfordton County.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of September, 1902.

M. O. DICKERSON, C. S. C.
Correct—Attest:

T. B. TWITTY, JOHN C. MILLS, M. H. JUSTICE, Directors.

Notice.

NORTH CAROLINA,
RUTHERFORD COUNTY.
Alice Brisco and husband, George O. Brisco, against N. Young.

By virtue of the executions directed to the undersigned, from the Superior Court of Rutherford County, in the above entitled action, and also the execution in favor of A. B. Long, Jr., against N. Young and others, I will, on

Monday, November 17th, 1902, at 12 o'clock m. (it being the first day of the November term of court) sell at the court house doors, in said county, to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the said execution, all the right, title and interest which the said N. Young, defendant, has in or to the following described real estate, situate in Rutherford County, to-wit:

The first tract containing one hundred and twelve acres, and conveyed to the defendant N. Young by J. F. Flack, commissioner, and known as the N. Young tract, bounded as follows: Beginning at a pine tree on the south line of the east side of the river and runs thence south 45° west 84 poles to a stake; thence north 55° west 27 poles to a stake on the Mills line; thence with Logan and Mills line north 44° east 180 poles to the south line of the east side of the river; thence with the said river line north 47° east 120 poles to a white oak on Baldiges line; thence with his line south 47° east 120 poles to a white oak on Baldiges line; thence with his line or Logan's line south 28° east 60 poles to a black oak; thence north 70° west 88 poles to a dogwood on William Graves' line; thence with his line north 47° west 118 poles to the beginning, containing one hundred and twelve acres, more or less.

Also a second tract conveyed by Mary W. Twitty to N. Young, lying on the east side of Camp Creek, and containing one hundred and sixty-one and one-half acres, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a B. O. near the west edge of the ridge road on L. A. Mills line and runs thence north 15° east 25 poles to the corner; thence with Mills line south 25° east 56 poles to a B. O.; thence south 43° east 32 poles to a B. O.; thence south 45° east 32 poles to a B. O.; thence south 55° east 60 poles to a B. O.; thence south 55° west 32 poles to a rock; thence west 70° east 75 poles to a rock, Bon Logan's corner; thence with his line north 37° east 23 poles to a W. O.; thence north 21° east 63 poles to a white walnut; thence south 71° east 70 poles to a black oak on the west bank of the creek; thence down the creek as it meanders south 4° east 12 poles; thence south 38° east 20 poles; thence north 83° east 30 poles; thence south 62° east 24 poles to the division line; thence with said line north 18° east 42 poles to a S. O.; thence north 69° west 64 poles to a birch at the old water gap; thence north 65° west 100 poles to a dead hickory; thence north 67° west 224 poles to the beginning, containing one hundred and sixty-one acres.

This October 17th, 1902. E. A. MARTIN, Sheriff.
C. E. TANNER, D. S.

Notice!

By virtue of a mortgage deed executed on the 22nd day of November, 1900, with full powers of sale executed by T. J. Watkins and wife, I will sell at Forest City at public sale for cash on

Saturday, December 6th 1902, the following piece or parcel of land lying in Rutherford County on the Island Ford road, being a part of the estate of John Watkins, deceased, lying on the waters of Cherokee creek and bounded as follows: Beginning on a stone and pointers; thence north 4.8 passing the Watkins old corner, also Mrs. Logan's at 1.28 chains 16.58 chains with Mrs. Logan's line to the Watkins and William Toms old post oak corner; thence with the Toms and Watkins old line south 77° east 18.35 chains to a stone and pointers; thence south 55° west 25 chains to the beginning, containing fifteen acres, more or less. Said lands will be sold by reason of default in the payment of the sum of money secured by said mortgage, which mortgage is recorded in the Register's office for Rutherford County in book H 3 of mortgage deeds, page 49, on December 3rd, 1900. This November 19th, 1902.

JOHN P. TONG, Mortgagee.
McBryer & Justice, Attorneys.

J. G. & L. G. REID
DENTISTS.

Marion and Rutherfordton. All work guaranteed. Our prices reasonable.

Foley's Honey and Tar
for children, safe, sure. No opiates.

NECESSITY OF SLUMBER.

Death by Sleeplessness a Chinese Punishment.

"A person absolutely without sleep for nine days will die," says a writer in *Ainslee's*. "Sufferers from insomnia sometimes maintain that they have gone for weeks without sleeping, but it has been proved that they do sleep without being aware of it. At a certain point sleep is inevitable, no matter what the bodily condition, the alternative being death. Prisoners have slept on the rack of the inquisition. And the Chinese found that only the greatest ingenuity and vigilance could carry out a sentence of death by sleeplessness. This mode of capital punishment was long in vogue in China and is said to be so today, while as a form of torture deprivation of sleep is considered one of the most efficacious weapons in the Chinese judicial arsenal. In some cases the prisoner is kept in a cage too small to stand up or lie down in and constantly prodded with a sharp rod. Death by starvation, also a Chinese punitive method, is a slower process and therefore, one would think, more calculated to appeal to the oriental mind if it were not that death by sleeplessness is thought so much more painful. In the latter case the brain is the first affected of all the organs of the body, while in case of starvation the brain longest retains its normal weight and character.

"A corresponding mode of taming wild elephants is said to be depriving the animals of sleep when first caught. In a few days they become comparatively spiritless and harmless. The brain of the elephant is held to be more highly developed than that of any other wild animal, but at course as compared with a human brain can be easily fatigued by new impressions and so made very dependent on sleep. The wild elephant in his native jungle, however, is said to sleep very little—a further point for the theory of the universal ratio of sleep to intelligence.

A man taken out of his habitat and placed in conditions which he never could have imagined—if transported to Mars, say—would doubtless need an extraordinary amount of sleep at first. There is the almost parallel case of a German boy, Casper Hauser, who up to the age of eighteen was kept in one room where he had no intercourse with human beings or sight of any natural object, not even the sky. At eighteen he was brought to Nuremberg and abandoned in the street. For the first few months of his life among men he slept almost constantly and so soundly that it was very hard to wake him."

The Sense of Feeling.

Some of our most important organs—for instance, the heart, the brain and the lungs—are, strange to say, quite insensible to touch, thus showing that not only are nerves necessary for the sensation, but also the special end organs with the greatest astonishment by Harvey, who, while treating a patient for an abscess that existed in a large cavity in his side, found that when he put his fingers into the cavity he could actually take hold of the heart without the patient being in the least aware of what he was doing. This so interested Harvey that he brought King Charles I. to the man's bedside that "he might himself behold and touch so extraordinary a thing."

In certain operations a piece of skin is removed from the forehead to the nose, and it is stated that the patient, although enough feels as if the new nasal part were still in his forehead and may have a headache in his nose. —Chambers' Journal.

In the Same Situation.

A funny story is told about a physician at Monroe City. A resident of the town set out shade trees for the doctor. A short time later the physician was called to attend the mother-in-law of the man who had set out the trees. The old lady died, and the physician presented his bill. After paying it, the citizen thought of the trees and made out and presented a bill for them. "But the trees died," protested the doctor. "So did my mother-in-law," retorted the other man. The doctor paid the bill. —Kansas City Journal.

Settling the "Tip" Question.

The awkward question of the tip was solved by a big New Englander from the state of Maine who was dining in a London restaurant the other evening. Having paid his bill, he was informed by the waiter that what he had paid did "not include the waiter."

"Waiter," said the stranger, "I ate no waiter, did I?"

And as he looked quite ready to do so on any further provocation the subject was dropped. —London Chronicle.

The Dog That Sings and His Master.

"Billingsley has taught his dog to sing."

"Does he sing well?"

"He sings as well as Billingsley could teach him."

"I never heard Billingsley. Is he a good singer?"

"Well, the dog has been shot at seven times." —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Analysis.

She—After all, what is the difference between illusion and delusion?

He—Illusion is the lovely fantasies we have about ourselves, and delusion is the foolish fancies other people have about themselves. —Life.

Uncertain Footing.

The fellow who stands on his dignity may discover that dignity is just as slippery as a banana skin. —St. Louis Republic.

In Turkey red hair is counted a great beauty, and the women dye their hair that tint.

—Subscribe for THE TRIBUNE and get the news when it is news.

IMPACTED EAR WAX.

Where It Comes From and How It Should Be Treated.

The normal secretion of the orifice of the ear is the product of glands situated in the outer half of the canal only. This secretion—the cerumen, or ear wax—is slowly poured from the gland ducts as a thin, yellowish liquid. As it quickly loses a large amount of its watery elements by evaporation and becomes admixed with dust it forms a thin layer, waxlike in color and consistency, which normally covers only the outer portion of the canal, in which the glands are located. This layer of material probably has its chief function, in common with the few small hairs in the same location, in protecting the vibratory membrane—the drum—from the contact of dust. It is interesting to observe that the exit of this layer of wax is accomplished by nature chiefly with the aid of the motion communicated to the ear canal by the movement of the jaw in chewing and talking, a motion readily felt by touching the orifice with the finger tip during these processes. The constant increase of the secretion is therefore provided with a corresponding loss, which takes place almost as imperceptibly as the constant loss of the superficial layer of the skin from the surface of the body.

This explanation serves to make clear why the use of ear spoons, pins or hairpins is unnecessary. The use of such objects is not only superfluous, but it is often the cause of the very condition which those who use them would prevent.

Even too vigorous washing with a twisted cloth or sponge, for example, may result in pushing the wax back into the canal until a mass sufficient to block the entire opening is accumulated.

The first intimation of the presence of impacted wax is often the sudden occurrence of a considerable degree of deafness. This is most likely to happen on a damp day or just after or during a bath. A slight amount of moisture causes the mass to swell so that it narrows the canal previously existing between the mass and the canal is closed. If it is not now removed, the mass may shrink and the hearing power be temporarily restored, only to be lost again when conditions arise causing an increase in the size of the mass. First, gentle syringing with warm water from a piston ear syringe is usually regarded as the safest and best method of removing the mass. The handling of which had better be entrusted to a physician or trained nurse, if possible. —Youth's Companion.

THE COOKBOOK.

In making any sauce put the flour and butter in together, and your sauce will not be lumpy.

A heavy salad is always out of place in an elaborate dinner. Mayonnaise is permissible, but French dressing is better.

When croquette mixtures are too wet to mold and shape, put in more chopped meat or fish or in a desperate case finely minced breadcrumbs.

In making custard for lemon pies it is better to partly bake the crust before adding the mixture so that it may not be absorbed by the paste.

Gingerbread is improved by adding to it, when mixing, a cupful of chopped prunes. Use the juice of the prunes instead of water and mix the dough a little stiffer.

Fried breakfast bacon is much improved if cooked in some of the bacon fat saved from the previous day. There should be just enough for the bacon to float in, and it must be hot before the rashers are added. Cook three minutes.

"Stonewall" Jackson's Baptism. Robert E. Lee and Thomas Jonathan ("Stonewall") Jackson were once stationed at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, the former while it was being built. Jackson was baptized at St. John's church at Fort Hamilton, and the records contain the following entry: "On Sunday, 23rd of April, 1849, I baptized Thomas Jonathan Jackson, major in the United States army; sponsor, Colonels Taylor and Dimick, also of the army." The baptismal font used for this ceremony is still preserved. —New Orleans Times-Democrat.

No Excuse.

A member of a volunteer fire brigade did not appear on the scene of the conflagration until after the fire was under control. He was severely taken to account by the chief for thus neglecting his duty.

"I could not help it," replied the fireman. "I live a long way from the fire."

"That's no excuse," snapped the chief. "You must move nearer the next fire." —London Answers.

Two Aspects.

Benham—I believe a woman can love two men at the same time.

Mrs. Benham—If she is a married woman, she has to try to.

Benham—What do you mean?

Mrs. Benham—She has to try to love her husband, and he isn't the same man when they have company that he is when they haven't any. —Brooklyn Life.

Pay Your Debts.

"No, sir," declared Gazzan as he warmed up to his subject, "you'll never be happy so long as you are in debt. Pay your debts, Swayback; pay your debts."

"But I have no money," said Swayback.

"Then borrow it," —Detroit Free Press.

—THE TRIBUNE is all-home print, and the only paper published in the county.

RELICS OF EARLY DAYS.

Rail Fences and Dogout Canoes Survive Civilization's March.

One of the remarkable features of country life in America is the singular persistence of the rail fence and the dogout canoe. No matter how thickly settled a section may become or how long it may have been settled, these two survivors of early settlement linger on as stubbornly as ever. Today in the thickest settled parts of New England and New York the rail fence is met with, while the shad fishermen of the Potomac and James rivers and Chesapeake bay, on the banks of which the first English settlements in America were established, still manufacture and employ the old dogout canoe in making the rounds of their shad nets.

The dogout canoe is the simplest and most primitive water craft known and was used by prehistoric man, both in Europe and Asia. It is made out of a log of wood, trimming the outside down to the proper proportions of a boat and by "digging out" the inside with an adz and by the aid of fire. The Potomac river dogout is today pretty much the same as it was in the days of Powhatan and differs from the general run of dogout canoes in the absence of a curved bow and stern and in having rather high sides, which rise to a summit from either end of the boat being highest in the middle, where the seat is placed. —Washington Post.

Canny in Second Engagement.

For years a young man and young woman had been engaged, and each had economized with a view of having the more to spend when they were married. Six months ago, however, the couple were broken, and shortly afterward the young man became the fiancé of another man. This man who encourages to spend his money lavishly on her. He has bought her beautiful silver for her toilet table, the latest design and engraved with her initials; a handsome leather traveling bag completely fitted out, rugs, books and other articles to make home comfortable.

"No one economizing for me," says the girl. "If he invests so much in me, we won't be so likely to quarrel, and certainly he will not have the money to spend on another girl," which is the wisdom that richer sentiment in these modern days. —New York Press.

Those Dull Ducks.

I recall Mr. Lowell telling, jocosely, in an after dinner speech in Cambridge how he met an acquaintance of his, a lowly standing whose cheerful face and happy demeanor led him to ask the cause of such exuberant felicity.

"Why," said the genial smile, "I've discovered a way to make my fortune. We all know that the reason for the fine flavor of the wild duck is the wild celery on which it feeds. Now, I propose to feed it to the domestic duck and supply the market."

Some weeks later, on meeting his acquaintance again, Mr. Lowell found him quite depressed and inconsiderable. "Why are you looking so unhappy?" I thought the last time I saw you that you were on the point of making your fortune with ducks. Wouldn't it work?"

"No," was the reply; "the things won't eat it." —Atlantic.

Tartly Answered.

The principal of a certain high school tells a joke on himself with much enjoyment. One day during an examination, when he was visiting the various rooms, he stopped to ask a very bright boy a problem in algebra, and, although the problem was comparatively easy, he could not answer it. The principal remarked with some show of severity:

"My boy, you ought to be able to do that. At your age George Washington was a surveyor."

The boy looked him straight in the eye and answered:

"Yes, sir, and at your age he was president of the United States."

The conversation dropped at that point. —St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Men and Apes.

Were it not, as Huxley says, that "the ignorance of the so-called educated classes is colossal," there might be need for apology in restatement of the fact that man is not descended from the ape. The relationship between the two is lateral, not linear, both being offshoots of a common stock, but each retaining, of course in very different degrees of development, isolated groups of mammalian. —Edward Clodd's "Thomas Henry Huxley."

Punctuate It.

Take this sentence, printed nakedly: "It was and I said not it." As it stands it is enough to give the reader vertigo before he grasps its import. Properly stopped and buoyed with commas, it is a perfectly simple and natural sentence, as you will see when you have got the grip of your senses. —London Chronicle.

Winning a Kiss.

Aunt Hannah—I saw that young man kiss you, Jane. How did it come about?

Jane—In the most natural way in the world, auntie. He asked me if I would be offended if he kissed me, and I told him it was impossible for me to say until I knew what it was like. —Boston Transcript.

A Pair of Them.

He—The great trouble with Gabley is that he talks too much.

She—That's strange! When he has been with me, he scarcely said a word.

He—Oh, he is too much of a gentleman to interrupt.

Each decision you make, however trifling it may be, will influence every decision you will have to make, however important it may be.

25 cents gets THE TRIBUNE from now until January, 1903.

WATER RIGHTS INVIOLEATE.

Springs and Wells in Palestine Are Protected by Severe Laws.

Water is the most precious thing in Palestine, and the laws which protect springs and wells are very severe. Most of the wells are artificial. Rich men at very great expense have chiseled basins and reservoirs out of the rocks to receive the flow from springs, and in many places where no springs could be found they have drilled through the limestone a hundred feet and sometimes twice that distance to the artesian basin.

None but very rich sheiks can afford such an expenditure. Nevertheless, they have not only been the greatest benefactors of their fellow men, but those who have sunk wells and built fountains have erected monuments to their fame more enduring than palace, temples or shafts of granite.

The temple of Solomon has vanished forever, but the pools which he walled up with masonry and filled with water still remain. These wells that Abraham and Jacob drilled in the rock as acts of piety as well as power are as immortal as their names and will live forever as long as men feel thirst.

According to a just custom of the country, water rights could never be forfeited. No man who owned a well might refuse his neighbor water for his family or his flocks, but the lord or owner could take his water rights away from him. To refuse to fill up a well was an unpardonable crime. When the Philistines threw earth and stones into the well of Abraham, they intended to challenge him to a war of extermination. These customs and regulations remain today. —Chicago Record-Herald.

THE ARABS OF YEMEN.

A Story Which Throws a Strong Light on Their Character.

The Times of India tell the following story to show the character of the Arabs of Yemen. A man of Zaranik who several times cut the telegraph lines and who was punished more than once was caught on one occasion by an Arab sheik in charge of the lines. The sheik intended to send him to Mecca for imprisonment, but the wife of the accused came in and stood as a guarantee for his future good behavior.

The sheik accepted the bail and released him, but shortly afterward he again resorted to his old practice of cutting the wires and bolted away to another village at a distance of a day's march, where he had another wife. The sheik then sent for his first wife, who stood security for him, and told her she would disgrace her among the Arabs if she failed to bring in her husband.

The woman asked the sheik not to "spread the black sheet" (a custom of the country when any one commits a breach of trust) until the following day. She stated that night, taking a sharp dagger concealed under her clothes, to the village where her husband was staying. She found him asleep in his abode and stabbed him, cut his throat and carried his head back to her home. The next morning she went to the sheik and presented the head of her husband, saying: "Here is your criminal, and I am freed from my bail. Please do not affix the black sheet." —London Telegraph.

High Temperature.

Tommy had had pneumonia, so had been for some time in hospital, where they treated him so well that he was much averse to the prospect of being discharged as "cured."

One day the doctor in charge was taking his temperature, and while Tommy was lying down, he noticed in his mouth the doctor moved on and happened to turn his back. Tommy saw his chance. He pulled the thermometer out of his mouth and popped it into a cup of hot tea, replacing it at the first sign of the medico turning.

When that worthy examined the thermometer, he looked first at Tommy, then back to the thermometer and gasped.

"Well, my man, you're not dead, but you ought to be!" —London Chronicle.

Nature His Hired Man.

It was in the far south.

"How's times?" asked the tourist.

"Pretty tolerable, stranger," responded the old man who was sitting on a stump. "I had some trees to cut down, and the cyclone leveled them and saved me."

"That was good."

"Yes, and then the lightning set fire to the brush pile and saved me the trouble of burning it."

"Remarkable! But what are you doing now?"

"Waiting for an earthquake to come along and shake the potatoes out of the ground." —Chicago News.

Darned Stockings.

Tender feet are often made so by the use of much darned stockings. Wear light woolen stockings, and let them be of the cheap kind, that you will not mind discarding directly they become worn. To harden the skin it is a good plan to rub the soles of the feet with methylated spirits every day or to wash them over with salt water.

Happily Not So Sure of It.

Raynor—This fortune telling business is all humbug. One of these professors of palmistry told me a little while ago to look out for a short, blond man.

Shyne—I don't know about it being all humbug. I'm blond and I'm short. Lend me a ten, old fellow, will you? —Chicago Tribune.

English kings called themselves kings of France till a century ago, and French kings called themselves kings of Jerusalem until the revolution.

Subscribe for THE TRIBUNE. It is published every Thursday evening.

25 cents gets THE TRIBUNE from now until January, 1903.

DON'T READ IN BED.

It is a Dangerous Practice While Lying Down, Says an Authority.

Reading in bed is seriously advised, so the newspapers say, by a physician as conducive to "repair and resting," "relieving congestion," "emptying the veins overfilled by prolonged eyework," etc.

It is plain that placing the head back in a horizontal position so absolutely meets the whole problem of a relief of congestion by gravity—and it is such a very important problem—that it seems strange that people with weak eyes do not habitually practice perfectly comfortable. Such advice, carried out with absolute care as to light and the position of the book, would in the case of a thousand busy people add largely to the number of hours which reading could be indulged in without detriment to the eyes or general health.

Certainly the one who gives this strange and perilous advice could never have tried the plan. Some years ago there was described a patented device for suspending the book over the horizontally placed head of a sick person whereby reading would be possible without holding the book in the hands. Even then one wonders how the light could be made to fall properly on the page. Without a method of the kind not even a well person could hold a book five minutes above the eyes. Reading in bed has ruined thousands of good eyes. Unless one sits up in bed as if in a chair it is impossible to hold the book in such a position that the arms are not quickly tired and so that the light falls on it properly. When reading lying down, there is a traction upon the inferior recti muscles which is highly injurious. Every patient should be warned never to read in bed except when sitting up as critically as in a chair. —American Medicine.

STRONG PULSE BEATS.

Cases in Which They Are Perceptible to the Eye.

"It is not such an uncommon thing," said a physician, "to find a person whose pulse beats can be plainly seen, yet I suppose there are but few outside of the profession who realize the fact. In most persons the beat of the pulse cannot be perceived, but the mere fact that the beating is perceptible does not mean that the pulse is other than normal. I have