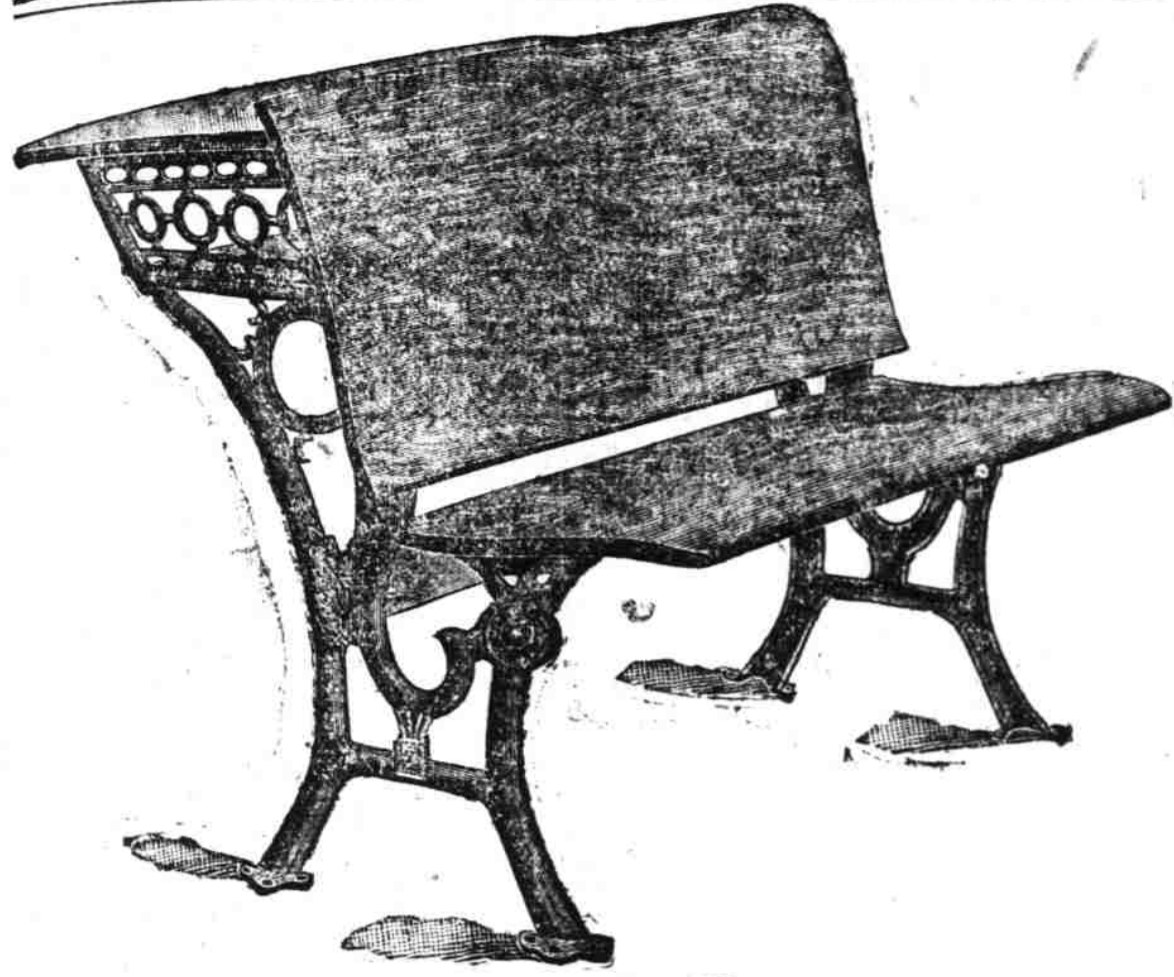


# School Furniture, Supplies and Apparatus.

CHARLES J. PARKER, Manager, - - RALEIGH, N. C.



### WHAT WE HANDLE.

Everything used in the school-room except books. This includes desks, chairs, blackboards, maps, globes, charts, crayon, erasers and numerous other things described in our catalogue.

### CHURCH HALL AND LODGE SEATING.

We are agents for the latest and best styles of auditorium seating. Our new folding, portable opera chairs are beautiful, substantial and cheap. The old style opera chair is rapidly being replaced by this more convenient, attractive and economical line.

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As we do not have to pay big expenses and salaries to agents, we can afford to sell goods direct at much lower prices. For example, we sell for \$10.00 the same charts that the traveling agents sold for \$30.00. For \$1.50 we can duplicate their \$3.00 maps and make sufficient profit to justify the business.

We do not handle anything manufactured or controlled by the big furniture trust. We expect only a reasonable and legitimate profit. If you want to save money for your school, let us hear from you.

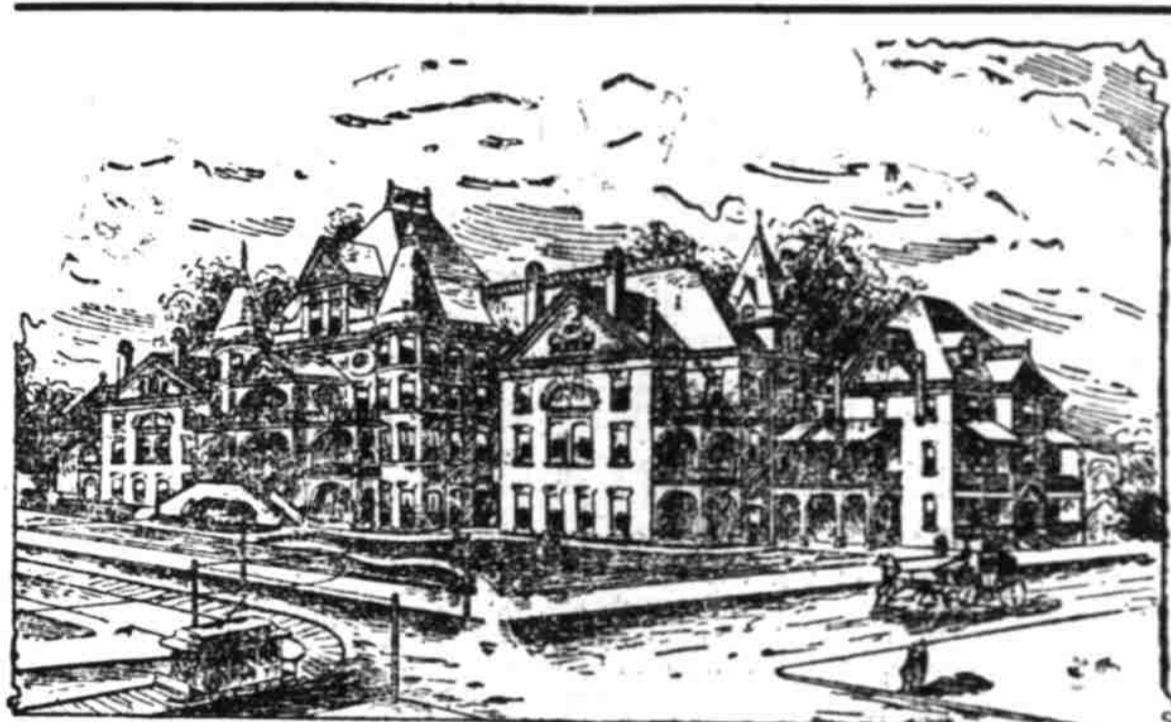
### SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

We will modify this statement by saying, to all reasonable minded people. We have done so in the past; will do so in the future. We want your trade, we must please you to hold it. If everything is not satisfactory, we will make it so. Try us. You will know where to find us at any and all times.

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Our goods are shipped from New York and from the factory near the Ohio River. This means a great saving in time and freight charges.

Small orders for general supplies can be filled from Raleigh.



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One of the handsomest school buildings in the South. We have just closed contract to furnish it throughout with Hyloplate Blackboards, Auditorium Seating, Recitation Seats, Desks, Chairs, Etc.

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The manufacturers have given years of time and study to the business; they have invested their money in it; they are always on the alert to improve the quality and reduce the cost.

The Manager is a practical school man of several years' experience in country and city schools. He claims to know something about the school-room use of the articles handled. He has devoted several years to this line of business.



### CATALOGUE AND CIRCULARS.

If you are interested in getting improved furniture and apparatus, send for our large Catalogue and special circulars. They go free with pleasure. When writing, state what you need.



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We always quote cash prices, but can make terms to suit purchasers. If you need the furniture, we will provide the way for you to get it without burdening you for immediate payment.

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We could fill several columns with the names of schools we have furnished. The list would include the leading colleges, academies, high schools, graded schools and country public schools in this State and South Carolina. In several sections entire townships have placed orders. The best patronage of the country is ours.

### ORDERS BY MAIL.

A large proportion of our business comes by mail. If all business could be done that way, it would save the purchasers large sums. It costs a great deal to travel; the agents add enough to the price in some form or another to cover the cost and the purchasers pay the bills. Money can be saved by ordering direct from a reliable house.

We give special attention to these mail orders.

### The "Globe" Case, with Spring Rollers.



### SUMMERELL OWNS UP

(Continued from First Page.)

Chairman Brown—The committee will decide this matter for themselves. Q.—Did you and Mr. Clark go among employees and ask them to sign a statement that you were not cruel?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you ever whip Mayon on the side or rump?

A.—Only on the rump.

Q.—Did you ever whip a convict till the blood came freely?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—I ask you didn't you whip Mayon on the side till he was raw and then turn him over on his side and beat him?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—You didn't take the whip from Sater and then beat him anew?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Wasn't Mayon laid up in the cell for a week after the whipping?

A.—No, sir.

### Denies Starving Convicts.

Q.—Did you give orders to the steward not to carry provisions to any convict who was confined in the barracks?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you ever whip a convict so he had to go to the hospital?

A.—Never.

Q.—Did you ever whip a convict so scars were left on him?

A.—Never.

### Lewis Says He's Humane.

Q.—You think you are perfectly humane in your discipline?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Are you humane in working convicts?

A.—Yes. I never work them out of reason.

Q.—What's the death-rate on your farm?

A.—About three a year.

### The Czar Has Witnesses.

Q.—Are there any witnesses you would like to have examined in your hotel?

A.—There are some at Jackson.

Q.—Who are they?

A.—Dudley Smith, a guard; W. A. Sater and Edmund Sater and O. C. Bryant, my steward.

Chairman Brown informed Mr. Summerell that these witnesses would be examined fully.

### THE DOCTOR TRIED IN VAIN.

His Stated Efforts to Shield Summerell Spotted by Committee.

Dr. H. B. Ferguson, the physician at the Northampton farm, and Summerell's most ardent admirer, said:

Q.—What position do you occupy with the State prison?

A.—Physician and surgeon at Northampton and Halifax farms.

Q.—How long have you been there?

A.—This is the third year. I have been connected with the penitentiary for seven or eight years. Was under Leazer during his term.

Q.—How was the penitentiary managed under Mr. Leazer?

A.—I thought very well, indeed, sir. Q.—Was his treatment of the convicts humane?

A.—Yes, sir; he was always very particular about that.

Q.—Did he provide for and clothe them properly, do you think?

A.—Yes; he looked out for everything, and never visited the camps without looking out for everything every time.

### Poor Old John R.

Q.—What is your opinion of John R. Smith as a superintendent?

A.—I don't think he was very competent, sir.

Q.—What class of men did he have under him?

A.—I suppose I had better take them singly. The first, at Halifax farm, he had Peter Hughes. I don't think he was competent to manage anything—not a one-horse crop.

Q.—Did he drink much?

A.—He said he didn't drink much; but he was a man devoid of principle and everything else.

Q.—How about Northampton farm?

A.—Had very good supervisors there all the time. Mr. Summerell is a very competent man, and I think a good supervisor.

Q.—How about the Caledonia farms?

A.—Well, I know very little about those men. There was great waste on those farms.

Q.—Speaking of Mr. Summerell, is he a humane man in his treatment of convicts?

A.—Yes; I think so. He is a very positive man, and a strict supervisor.

### No Two Tales Alike.

Q.—Did you know Joe Mason, a convict under Summerell?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you know him to be in the hospital for several days? Did they call you to treat him?

A.—I think possibly he stopped maybe for a day. I think he was sent from Caledonia because they could not manage him down there. The first morning I think he told him to line up—to step into line a little faster—and he got slower. He started in to flog him. That did not do him any good, and I think he gave him two floggings.

Q.—You were not called in to treat him?

A.—No, sir. He may have been bruised up a little, but—

Q.—Did you see him?

A.—I don't think I saw him. I don't think he stopped in the hospital.

Q.—Was he not confined in a cell instead of a hospital?

A.—Well, generally, everything that was in the cells was brought before me every morning.

Q.—They did not bring him before you?

A.—I may have told them what to do for him.

Q.—Did you ever see the lash which they use in flogging the prisoners?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What sort of a handle is on it?

A.—A whipsaw handle about seven or eight inches long. The strap is about two feet long and two or three inches wide.

Q.—How large is the handle?

A.—Well, I suppose, about two inches in diameter.

### Who Ordered the Post Mortem.

Q.—Were you called on to make a post mortem examination of a prisoner by the name of Lowe?

A.—I don't know that I was called on, but I made it. I thought it was my duty to make it. As soon as I saw him I ordered him put on the table, and I made a post mortem examination.

Q.—Did you open his head?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you find clotted blood?

A.—No; I thought I would find it, but I didn't. I also examined his heart. He was rather fleshy, and I thought possibly he had some fatty formation around the heart, but found it all right.

Q.—As a physician, what is your opinion of the cause of his death?

A.—I think it was overheat. He was very well, and it was an extremely hot day, and I think it was from heat. I dissected every particle of his brain, and everything was intact—every blood vessel. He might have had some concussion from the heat, and that might have been the cause of his instantly dying.

Q.—Did you hear that he had undergone severe punishment?

A.—Yes; I found out from the guard that he had been whipped three times that day.

Q.—Do you think that humane treatment, doctor?

A.—Well, no, sir; I think that very cruel.

### Doctor's Eulogy of Lewis.

Q.—I understand you to say that Summerell was very humane?

A.—He was sick when that was done, and he had given orders that none of the overseers were to whip the men in the field without his instructions. The overseer did this on his own hook. He whipped him with his bridle reins, and hit him over the head with the bridle. I saw him on the road and made inquiries of him after I had made the post mortem examination.

Q.—Did you ever see Summerell inflict punishment personally?

A.—I think I saw him hit a convict two or three licks.

Q.—Did they never send you in to see those cases?

A.—Well, I have had several times to treat convicts after they were whipped. Sometimes the skin was broken and I would treat them for a few days. But I have always instructed the overseers never to hit a man except on the lower muscles. I think possibly he may have hit Mason on the head, and I think he knocked him down.

Q.—You do not think that is the proper way to inflict punishment?

A.—No, sir; I do not.

Q.—Do you know Summerell very well?

A.—Very well, indeed.

Q.—I ask you if he is not a very passionate man?

A.—Yes; I think so.

Q.—Don't you think he is a man of very strong likes and dislikes?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you think he is a man who

will show partiality through his prejudice?

A.—Yes, I think he will. But I know this—he has very few beats around the camp. Everything has to work—guards, overseers and all.

### Convicts Fear the Czar.

Q.—Don't you think that every convict and employe working under Summerell is afraid of him?

A.—No, sir; I think not. I expect the convicts are.

Q.—Don't you think the employes, guards and overseers are afraid of him?

A.—Well, in some instances I think they are. But I know some of them are not afraid of anybody.

Q.—What is his reputation in this country?

A.—I don't exactly understand.

Q.—What is his character and reputation?

A.—Well, I think everybody knows Lewis Summerell as a desperate man when he gets aroused.

Q.—I ask you if he did not kill a man.

A.—I don't think he killed a man. I think he shot a man. I don't think he killed him, but he is a fearless man. I don't think he is afraid of anybody.

Q.—Is he not a man who has some political following?

A.—Well, Lewis has a great many friends in both parties.

Q.—Well, he is an extreme man, is he not, in every respect? Is not that his reputation?

A.—Well, I expect I might say so. If he dislikes a man he has no use at all for him.

Q.—Do you know David S. Russell?

A.—Yes.

### Knew Nothing Against Russell.

Q.—Do you know anything of his character?

A.—I don't know that I could tell you very much about him. He was a steward over here in Summerell's camp for a few months.

Q.—What is his general reputation?

A.—Well, I know nothing in the world against him.

Q.—Was he an efficient man, who attended to his duty?

A.—Well, he did not know much about the business because he had no experience, but I think he did well for a green man.

Q.—You never heard anything against his character?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—You are also physician for Halifax farm?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Who is in charge there now?

A.—Mr. Shearin.

Q.—From your observation what do you think of him?

A.—He is a very humane man. I think he is most too easy with them. I don't think he uses the whip enough.

Q.—It has been reported, doctor, that Mr. Shearin has been stripping some women and having them lashed. Do you know anything about that?

A.—No, sir; I know nothing of it.

Q.—You have no knowledge of his having whipped any of them?

A.—No. I have insisted on his whipping some of them. He does not whip them enough.

Q.—During the administration of John R. Smith and Mewborne, were the convicts well fed and well clothed?

A.—They were short of clothes a good many times.

Q.—How was it under Leazer?

A.—That was pretty well looked after under Leazer.

Q.—Did Smith and Mewborne look after details?

A.—No; they would ride through and not take time to look after anything of that kind, especially John R. Smith. He would come here and look through them all in one day.

### The Freezing Horror.

Q.—Doctor, were you called on to amputate the fingers of any convicts during 1898?

A.—Yes; I treated them from the beginning, and amputated them later to stop gangrene and after the line of demarcation formed.

Q.—Could you tell when you first treated these convicts. Do you remember the date?

A.—I don't remember now. It was some time in the first of February, I think—just after the extreme cold spell.

Q.—Do you know about the time the extreme cold weather occurred? Was it just a day or two before the heavy snow?

A.—Just about the time the snow fell.

Q.—Was it after the first day of February?

A.—I think so, sir. Yes, I feel positive. I didn't go to the camp for several days because the ice on the river had broken in.

Q.—How many convicts did you treat?

A.—I think four or five. Maybe seven or eight.

Q.—Do you remember how many there were whose hands it was necessary to amputate?

A.—I think two or three of them. Several had sore feet, but none were amputated.

Q.—Do you remember their names?

A.—Richardson, I believe, was the man who lost all his fingers.

Q.—Did you treat Willis Richardson, Henry Cowan, Andee Lavender, Warren Anderson, Pat Cresden and Gabe Elliott?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know when that was done—when those fingers were frozen?

A.—I have no knowledge except when they came before me. I can state this—that they all said they were cold hurt before they came here; and a person cold hurt, if they are exposed, will be predisposed to be cold hurt, or more sensitive to cold.

Q.—What was their physical condition?

A.—They were in very bad shape—dirty, lousy, emaciated. All the Castle Hayne crowd comes that way.

Q.—Do you think they would be agreed to say they were frozen at Summerell's?

A.—Yes.

### The Doctor Asked to Specify.

Q.—If a man was frozen today, how long would it be before the symptoms would develop?

A.—It would depend on circumstances. If a man is cold hurt, and the

circulation is not entirely stopped, it might be some time before it developed. But if the circulation was entirely stopped gangrene would set in at once.

Q.—Please be specific, doctor. "Some time" is very indefinite.

A.—Well, I should say in forty-eight to sixty hours.

Q.—Was it very cold here?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You say those men came here in bad condition?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you think it was humane treatment to put them out to work in weather like that in that condition?

A.—Well, they were not diseased, but run down. They looked able-bodied enough, but were still thin.

Q.—Do you know when they were brought there?

A.—Only a few days before the cold weather.

Q.—What do you mean by a few days?

A.—A week or ten days.

Q.—Did you not state that they were in bad condition?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Was Gabe Elliott put to work?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Was that humane?

A.—No, I think not. But he came there saying he was complaining with his bowels, and I gave him a tonic and he was eating hearty.

### Too Cold for Work.

Q.—If you did not examine these prisoners, how did you know?

A.—Well, I could see they were all run down and torn up.

Q.—Don't you think that was pretty rough weather to put even a well, able-bodied man to work?

A.—I think it was too severe to work anybody.

Q.—Under whose orders were they sent to work?

A.—Mr. Summerell's, the supervisor.

Q.—I ask you if Gabe Elliott did not die within thirty days after that freeze?

A.—Well, I will tell you about that. He was put to work and, I think, worked about half a day. He came over there and I examined him and found he had a little fever. I then examined his lungs thoroughly and found that he had consumption. He was put in the hospital and got the best treatment that we could give him till he died in the hospital.

Q.—How long before he died?

A.—About four or five weeks; and he had this lung trouble when he came there.

### The Doctor Hedges

Q.—You state to this committee that those men came there in bad condition—as lousy as they could be; and then you state that you did not make an examination, but put them out in as cold weather as ever came in this country?

A.—I did not say that I made an examination, but