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Editorial Comment

COMMERCIAL travelers held a prosperity meeting the other day and their badges contained this motto, "Smile, darn you, smile." After all, you had just as well do so. This old world hasn't time for your hard luck story, but it will listen all day if you speak of success.

WHEN the fuss and fury of the campaign is over, let us hope that this town will turn it's attention to some method of street improvement. Until something is done along this line, other improvements are coming our way slow indeed. Nothing so catches the eye of the prospective investor and encourages the fellow who is already trying to work out his destiny here, as handsome and enduring pavements. They indicate enterprise and guarantee progress, inspire civic pride and attract the better class of citizens. And the fact that good roads bear the same relation to the county as do good streets to the town, makes all the above applicable there.

BEYOND a doubt the cotton warehouse is the most logical method of dealing with the present undesirable condition of the cotton market. Experience has about demonstrated the fact that the present low prices are due, not so much to an overproduction, as to wrongful methods of marketing a crop that means so much to the South. Remedies that call for a decrease in production are sure to work a hardship against those farmers who own lands especially adapted to cotton culture and the solution of the problem must be in a more equal distribution of the staple. The manufacturer of any given article wonld be laughed to scorn if he proceed to sell it just as fast as finished at his factory, regardless of the condition of the market. He is expected to be in a position to keep it from market until the demand is so great as to make the price justify the cost of production. But not so with the average farmer; he makes his crop and rushes it to market in a manner that would indicate a most vigorous demand when, as a rule, it is selling for less than at any other season of the year. This condition must be avoided and, if necessary, means must be provided whereby the farmer may secure a loan on his cotton that will enable him to hold it until the demand will fix the equitable price. By this method we would soon know whether overproduction or speculation is responsible for low prices.

REALIZING the seriousness of locking horns with Little Brown Creek, we are nevertheless moved to submit just these remarks in connection with the article from him in this issue, relative to the lien and homestead laws. We heartily agree with him in stating that there is now no use for these laws, but the evils he sketches, lie deeper than the surface of the lien and homestead laws, and he is in error in supposing that the credit men are given is because of the fact that in case of default of payment, suit could be brought and the amount recovered. While this may be true in some cases, men receive credit today more on a basis of their reputation for paying than their ability to pay. The man who fails to get credit, will usually find that he has failed to pay his accounts promptly in the past. The fact that "Credit used and not abused is capital that never melts away", is probably responsible today for more credit than the mere possession of a few hundred over and above homestead exemptions or the fact that the lien law is in force.

But sad to say, the very credit that Little Brown Creek is pleading so earnestly for this, trust reposed by man in his fellowman, is retarding progress in this country today more than any other one thing. It is so easy to secure credit and people trade so carelessly when pay day is on ahead, that this pernicious system opens up so many avenues to extravagance. Man naturally expects a brighter day in the future and he trades, in many instances, with the idea of being better able to settle up in the future than he is today. When people begin to pay cash as they go, they will not only pay less for the necessities of life, but do without a great many supposed luxuries, and the result will be better times all round, the merchant and farmer sharing about equally.

USELESS LAWS

Little Brown Creek Opposes Lien and Homestead Laws.

Written for The Ansonian.

Mr. Editor: I have been cogitating on things in general and the lien and homestead laws in particular. The homestead law is the parent of the lien law; both have outlived their days of usefullness. The exigencies of the times that brought forth the homestead law have disappeared and instead of being as designed, a blessing to the poor of the State, it is a curse depriving them of the credit their labor entitles them to, hence the lien law was brought into requisition. By this the sharper can secure a mortgage upon your home and chattels for one-half their face value; viz. fifteen hundred dollars, and if misfortune overtakes, you, and you fail to make good your notes, your homestead goes, in most cases at the value of your notes, not your homestead. The results of this species of fraud is palpable to all who will stop to investigate the results. The lands are going into the hands of the few, to the undoing of the masses. I think the framers of the law meant well, but no law on the statute books has been more grievously abused. If, as in Texas, the homestead could not be mortgaged, it would only be a bid to make men dishonest. Abolish the homestead and the lien law will die a natural death. If not, kill it. This course, I believe, would be the greatest incentive to induce our people to try and accumulate a competency for themselves and families, knowing that every dollar they possessed was subject to their commands. As to their obligations, men would then have credit for all they possessed and not as now, no credit until you acquired the fifteen hundred dollars, the excess only would then be your credit. The law is dishonest as it is in that it deprives you of your proper rating, the same as if this amount was locked up in a vault with eternity's time lock on it.

This may not be a popular theme to discuss, but I write to make men think and this is why I am writing this communication, to make you think on the line of your greatest interest as I conceive it to be. I have known some dishonest enough to hide behind this law, but the edict given by the great law-giver, "Owe no man but to love one another," was not observed in such instances. Every honest man will meet his obligations and if misfortune should overtake such a one, the good people of our land will see to it that he does not suffer, for I do not believe that an honest man or his seed will ever come to want. This is the faith of

LITTLE BROWN CREEK.

THE MASTER-MAN

How We Are Controlled by Our Habits—The Master-Man is He Who Forms the Right Kind.

(Elbert Hubbard.)

The master man is simply a man who is master of one person—himself.

When you have mastered yourself you are fit to take charge of other people.

The master man is a person who has evolved intelligent industry, concentration, and self-confidence until these things have become the habit of his life.

Industry in its highest sense means conscious, useful and intelligent effort. Carried to a certain point, industry is healthful stimulation—it means active circulation, good digestion, sound sleep.

Industry is a matter of habit.

We are controlled by our habits. At first we manage them, but later they manage us. Habits young are like lion cubs—so fluffy and funny! Have a care what kind of habits you are evolving; soon you will be in their power.

It is habit that chains us to the treadmill and makes us subject to the will of others. And it is habit that gives mastership—of yourself and others.

The highest reward that God gives us for good work is the ability to do better work. Rest means rust.

So we get the formula: Acquire and evolve physical and mental industry by doing certain things at certain hours.

The joy and satisfaction of successful effort—overcoming obstacles, getting lessons, mastering details which we once thought difficult—evolve into a habit and give concentration.

Industry and concentration fixed in character as habits mean self-confidence.

Industry, concentration, and self-confidence spell mastership.

So—from the man—we get.

THE MASTER-MAN.

Sunday School Department

Conducted by Special Editor.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1

Scripture lesson.—2 Samuel 15: 1-12.—"Absalom Rebels Against David."

Golden Text.—"Honor thy Father and Mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee."—Ex. 20:12.

When and Where.—It is impossible to fix accurate dates for these events. It is supposed that David's sin is put near the middle of his reign and this lesson would come about eleven years later. Absalom set up his kingdom at Hebron but later moved the capital to Jerusalem.

THE STORY

David was a strong military leader and a good executive in the affairs of his country. His kingdom grew great and developed. But this magnificient leader and general was a weak and indulgent father. The home life of David was his weakness. We have already seen the awful effect of his great sin. It was in keeping with his home life. It was a home of polygamy and the greatest dangers to his kingdom came from this condition.

"Some years before this the oldest son of David, a young man named Amnon, had grievously wronged his half-sister Tamar. David, instead of doing his duty and disciplining his son, weakly overlooked all that had taken place, leaving his daughter to suffer in disgrace. Tamar's full brother was Absalom, a brilliant, hansome young fellow. He was determined to avenge his sister. For two years he waited, and then by a ruse he secured Amnon' presence at a sheep shearing at his farm place. At this place Amnon was put to death, and then Absalom fled to his grandfather's house. He remained in exile for three years, but was finally given permission to return, but was not permitted in Jerusalem at David's court. Indeed it was two years after his return before David consented to see him. Then a peace was patched up. Through all this trouble David showed a lack of decision and a weakness which was nearly fatal. Next to his own black sin his treatment of his family affairs is a blot on his record.

"Yet there is no excuse for Absalom. He had been treated as fairly as he deserved, though not with the strength he should have received. With the death of Amnon there is good reason to judge that Absalom became the natural heir among the many sons of David. Yet the chances against him were many, for there was no settled line of descent. He probably thought it, therefore, a good time to press his own claims. It would seem as if David had grown careless as to his administration of justice, and had retired to some extent into the seclusion of his palace. The glamor of the king had been dimmed by his reputation for evil, for his sin was known, we may be sure, far more generally than his repentance. His family troubles would not help him much with the people.

"Absalom played all the arts of the demagogue. He sought the ostentatious display that David avoided, and many no doubt thought it better for business. He took his place at the city gates, where he could meet those who came from the country. He pretended the spirit of democracy, and when the usual salution to a royal person was attempted, he lifted up the one who would fall down, and treated him as an equal. With great patience he listened to all grievances, many no doubt very foolish and unjust, but with the pretence that if he were king these grievances would be listened to and set right. He cultivated discontent, and by specious flattery sought to insinuate homself with the masses. It is evident also that he used his skill in winning the more exalted officials as well. For three or four years he deliberately worked in secret to win the nation from David.

"Finally a carefully laid plan was matured. Absalom requested permission to go to Hebron to pay a vow. This sounded plausible, and David gave the permission. The vow was that while in exile Absalom had promised God a new and better service if he was once restored to his home. So he pleaded an inclination to piety to induce the king to give the permission. Absalom took two hundred men of standing with him as attendants. Not all of these were his open followers, and none knew of what was to be done, but many from thus being led to be present when the rebellion was inaugurated would be influenced to that side, while others would be compromised and neutralized. In the meantime spies had gone in Absalom's name to all parts of the nation telling the adherents of Absalom, at a given signal, to proclaim him as king.

From the first Absalom's cause seemed to grow in strength. There seems to have been a general indifference that worked for him. Some of David's chief men, notably Ahithophel, the uncle of Bathsheba, went over to Absalom, and the people received his move with general approval. Before David knew what was happening the rebellion had opened in serious fashion, and Jerusalem was threatened. David was compelled to abandom it, so great was the defection to Absalom. It was a dark period in David's life.—Van Ness.

PRACTICAL

A false child is an abomination in God's sight.

We must not allow ourselves to be deluded by shrewd and ambitious men.

Our sins will come back to us some day. Whatsoever we sow we will certainly reap.

Some men today will work against the cause of God as Absalom worked against David's kingdom.

We should so live that evil men could not use our sins and mistakes against God's cause and in this way injure the progress of His kingdom.

FOR STUDY

Absalom-his character and preparation for rebellion.

How far are these troubles the fruit of David's fall into sin?

Disobediance and ingratitude in children. Contrast with the promises to the child who honors the parent.

KEEP THIS

It is aptly said by W. C. Pearce: "In preparing a Sunday School lesson read to see who is in the lesson; read to see where the lesson is placed, and where it took place, and then read to see what happened. Look up the persons refered to, and always remember to use your own memory. Make an outline of the lesson. Read the lesson over at least five times, each time with a definite purpose in view. Spend your after thought in looking for appropriate illustrations. After such preparation I have found that I do not have the lesson, but the lesson has me."

When Private Men Turn Governments Over to Politicians.

(Merchants Journal.)

Rome fell because its men lost their patriotism. They let their government drift into the hands of the politicians of their day. The message of Cato, the elder, delivered to the Roman people two hundred years before Christ is a message of the American man's mission as a citizen A. D. 1908. Readi t:

Some have said that it is not the business of private men to meddle with government—a bold and dishonest saying, which is fit to come from no mouth but that of a tyrant or a slave. To say that private men have nothing to do with government is to say that private men have nothing to do with their own happiness or misery; that people ought not to concern themselves whether they be naked or clothed, fed or starved deceived or instructed, protected or destroyed.

Are you performing your duty as an American citizen? Are you voting this year as a matter of principle, as a freeborn, thinking liberty-loving being, or are you a blind, fettered, ignorant being exercising your privilege as a citizen by casting your ballot without any further reason than that the party of your forefathers may gain a politican partisal victory?

If this be your reason, your father would be ashamed of you.

Political parties are a necessity, but the domination of these parties by men for furthering their greed and selfish ambitions is an evil not to be overlooked.

Radical legislation can be checked only by the action of conservative men. Religion and education do not flourish in barren and debased minds.

So let you vote be an expression of your Americanism.

Bryan's Discretion

(Success)

At a little town in Southern Texas, William J. Bryan's eloquent address was received with the wildest enthusiasm. At its close an excited young woman rushed rushed up and asked permission to kiss the orator. The embarrassed politician declined the salute politely but firmly. When they had left the town, one of the gentlemen who accompanied Mr. Bryan took him to task for his lack of gallantry and expressed his fears that the Texans might resent Mr. Bryan's action.

"Well," replied Mr. Bryan, with a slight glance at his wife, who was in the party, "I shall be in Texas only a few days, but I shall be with Mrs. Bryan all my life."

Re-Sale of Land by Commissioners.

By virtue of the authority conferred upon us by decree of the Superior court of Anson county made by the clerk thereof, on the 19th day of September, 1908, in a special proceeding entitled John T. Patrick vs. J. H. Bennett et al., the same being for a partition of land the undersigned commissioners, on

Monday the 2nd Day of November, 1908,

at the court house door in Wadesboro at 12 o'clock M., offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described lot of land in the town of Wadesboro on the west side of the Ansonville road, adjoining the lands of John W. Odom, Lindsey Plunkett, Sandy Ingram and others, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stake in what is known as Ashe's spring branch, Lindsey Plunkett's corner, and runs north 60¼ west 5.76 chains to a stake; then north 33¼ east 23.30 chains to a stake; then south 51¼ east 12.75 chains to a stake; then south 51¼ west 23 30 chains to the beginning, saving and excepting from the above description the lots heretofore sold to Henry Chavis, Pem Ramsey, Alice Lindsey, F. H. Watkins, Frank Reed, Ab Horne, Sandy Ingram, Della Klutts, S. S. Shepherd, W. N. Pinkston, Lee Little, George Lucas, Ola White, A. S. Lopp, Major Lopp, Major Little, Martha Crawford, Lindsey Plunkett and Ida Sturdivant.

The terms of said sale are cash, subject ro the confirmation of the court.

This the 20th day of October 1908.

JOHN W. GULLEDGE,
H. H. McLENDON,
Commissioners.

Sale of Land by Commissioner.

By virtue of authority vested in me under an order of sale made by the clerk of superior court in the special proceeding entitled J. R. Williams and wife, Johnsie Williams, and others, ex parte, the undersigned commissioner will, on

Monday, the 9th Day of November, 1908,

at 12 o'clock M., at the court house door in Wadesboro, expose to sale to the highest bidder for cash the following described tract of land in Anson county, State of North Carolina, and in Gulledge township, adjoining the lands of J. C. Faulkner and others, and being lot No. 1 in the divisions of the lands of Spencer Vaughn, deceased, and is more particularly described as follows.

Beginning at the John Vaughn corner known as the Root corner, and runs north 3 east 30.50 chains to a stake in a field, Vaughn's corner; then north 89 west 15.50 chains to what is known as the Jones' sixth corner; then north 84 east 21.50 chains to a stake near a rock in Williams line, Faulkner's corner; then with Faulkner's line south 3 west 33.25 chains to a stake, Faulkner's corner; then south 86½ west 5.75 chains to the blginning, containing 18 acres, more or less.

This sale is made subject to the confirmation of the court.

This the 10th day of October, 1908.

W. E. BROCK, Commissioner.

Re-Sale of Land by Commissioners.

State of North Carolina—Anson county
In the Superior Court Before the Clerk.

By virtue of the power conferred upon us by an order of resale made by the clerk of the superior court on the 19th day of October, 1908, in the special proceeding entitled Frances E. Burns and others, ex parte, the sale being for partition of the real estate of the late Julius W. Burns, the undersignod commissioners will, on

Monday the 2nd Day of November, 1908,

at 12 o'clock M., at the court house door in Wadesboro, make a re-sale of the following described tract of land, it being the first tract described in the petition of the above entitled special proceeding, which tract is situated in Burnsville township, county and State above named, adjoining the lands of A. S. Ross, Ed Hamilton, and others, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stake in A. S. Ross' line, J. A. Burns' corner, and runs with said Ross' line north 60 east 24.65 chains to a stake, said Ross' corner, two white oak pointers; then with another line of said Ross north 2½ east 8.18 chains to a stake in said line, two white oak pointers; then with Douglass Taylor's line north 87 east 11 chains to a stake, four white oak pointers said Taylor's corner; then with Ed Hamilton's line south 2½ west 26 chains to a stake in W. H. Thomas' line, Ed Hamilton's corner, three pines and post oak pointers; then north 88 west 30.50 chains to a stake in J. A. Burns' pasture; then north 2½ east 4.75 chains to the beginning, containing 48 acres, more or less.

The bidding on said tract of land will begin at $317.00, the amount to which the said bid has been increased, and the order of re-sale has been made by the clerk of court because a report has been filed by the undersigned commissioners setting out that the bid on said tract of land has been increased to $317.00

The terms of said sale are one-third cash, balance to be paid January 1st, 1909, with interest on the unpaid purchase money, the purchaser to have the option to pay all cash and take title at once.

This sale is made subject to the confirmation of the Court.

This the 19th day of October, 1908.

H. H. McLENDON,
FRED J. COXE,
Commissioners.

Notice

North Carolina—Anson County.
In Superior Court—Before the Clerk.

Mary Teal and her husband, W. B. Teal, vs. Ellie Burch, Jas. Burch, Ed Burch, Hamer Burch, Watt Burch, Ray Burch, Lena Burch and Mrs. Mary J. Burch—Notice.

The defendants above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the superior court of Anson county before the clerk for the sale of real estate for partition, and said defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear before the clerk of said court on the 6th day of November, 1908, at the court house of said county, in Wadesboro, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiffs in said action, or said plantiffs will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint. THOMAS C. ROBINSON,

Clerk Superior Court.

This 3rd day of October, 1908.

☞ Pay your subscription to The Ansonion one year in advance and get a 50 cent knife free.

Sale of Land by Commissioners

By virture of the authority conferred upon me by a decree of the Superior Court of Anson County, made by the Clerk thereof, on the 7th day of October, in a Special Proceeding entiled Eugenia Hanna and others against William H. Hanna and others, same being for the partition of certain Real Estate, I will,

On Monday, the 9th day of November, 1908, at 12 o'clock M.

at the court-house door in Wadesboro offer for sale the following described tract or parcel of land lying in Wadesboro Township on the South side of the Camden road, adjoining the lands of J. A. Lockhart and others, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at an iron stake by an oak in Lampley's line, and runs N. 7 E. 9.49 chs. to an iron stake, hickory and pine ptrs.; then N. 44 W. 11.86 chs. with McLendon's line to an iron stake, McLendon's corner; then S. 69 W. 7.85 chs. to an iron stake; then N. 42. 30 west 3.22 chs. to a stake a corner of lot No. 1.; the with a line of lot No. 1. south 46. 30 west 13.46 chs. to a stake another corner of lot No. 1.; then south 72. 30 east 36.39 chs. to the beginning, containg 27¼ acres. This tract has been cut into 4 lots containing 5¾ acres, 6 acres, 7 2-5 acres and will be sold in lots and as a whole, a description of each lot can be obtained by calling on the undersigned Commissioner. Terms of said sale will be one third cash, one third in six months and the balance in twelve months, with interest on the deferred payments. The purchaser will have the option to pay all cash and take title at once.

This October 8th, 1908.

H. H. McLENDON,
Commissioner.