



All Around Our County

ITEMS OF INTEREST GATHERED EACH WEEK BY OUR REGULAR AND SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS IN MARTIN COUNTY.

EVERETTS.

Carl Lane spent Sunday here. Jesse L. White is still improving. Miss Annabelle Everett spent Sunday in town.

Tobacco has improved wonderfully in the past week. R. W. Everett, of Robersonville, spent Sunday in Everetts.

Great improvements are being made on our streets in the way of grading sidewalks, putting in new bridges, etc. A. E. Whitmore was in town last Saturday hustling around in the interest of THE ENTERPRISE.

JAMESVILLE.

W. H. Tweedy is quite ill at this writing. J. L. Savage left for Baltimore, Md., last Friday.

D. Clark and Miss Sammie Harrison, of Plymouth, were in town last Thursday. Mrs. Lizzie Woodhouse and Miss Mae Bennett, of Williamston, were in town Monday.

The protracted meeting which held by Rev. Mr. Humble, was closed last Thursday night. There was preaching at the Christian Church Tuesday night by Rev. J. J. Harper, of Smithfield.

If you are suffering from Measles, Pimples, Herpes, Ringworm, dandruff, or any blood or skin disease, Hancock's Liquid Sulphur is a sure cure. Sold by C. D. Carstaphen & Co., Anderson Hassell & Co., Keith & Godwin.

HAMILTON.

Mr. H. C. Sigman and son left for Atlanta, Ga., on last Saturday.

Miss Mary Baker left Tuesday morning for Wrightsboro to attend the teacher's assembly.

Misses Lillie May Baker and Fannie Matthews left on Tuesday to visit at Smithfield, Va.

Misses Mary and Rnsa Sherrod returned home Friday from Salem where they attended school.

Mr. Grover Hardison and Miss Ernestine Gardner, were here Monday to see Miss Mary Baker and other friends.

Rev. M. L. Lawrence held services at the Primitive Baptist church on Sunday. There was one person baptized and admitted to the church.

Kodol Gives Strength

by enabling the digestive organs to digest, assimilate and transform ALL of the wholesome food that may be eaten into the kind of blood that nourishes the nerves, feeds the tissues, hardens the muscles and regenerates the organs of the entire body. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cures Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Catarrh of the Stomach and all stomach disorders. Sold by S. R. Biggs.

ROBERSONVILLE.

A. O. and G. M. Roberson spent Sunday in Rocky Mount.

We were glad to see Mr. Whitmore on our streets Monday.

Willie Morton and Mayo Rives, spent Sunday at Mr. Little's, near Flat Swamp.

Miss Leona Roberson and R. E. Grimes spent Sunday with Miss Millie Everett.

Mrs. Maggie Peal, of Bethel, spent Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. J. T. Wani.

We regret very much that Misses Hettie and Lucy Keel are on the sick list this week.

Miss Mollie Bryan, who has been the guest of Mrs. J. K. Ross returned to her home in Winterville last Thursday.

Miss D. E. Burch and children,

AMERICAN FORESTRY.

The Object of Our Forest Policy is the Making of Prosperous Homes. President Roosevelt in a recent address before the Society of American Foresters, a professional body of which he is an associate member, declared the forest problem to be in many ways the most vital internal problem of the United States. The object of our forest policy, he said, is the making of prosperous homes. This policy must not be imposed upon the people. It can be effective only when the people believe that it is wise and useful; that it is indispensable. The president called attention to the close relation of forestry to the mining industry in the west, to the lumbering industry, whose very existence depends upon the success of forestry; to the railroads and to the grazing interests. Of the success of forestry in this country he said, "I believe that the foresters of the United States will create a more effective system of forestry than we have yet seen."

Among other things, President Roosevelt said: "And now, first and foremost, you can never afford to forget for one moment what is the object of our forest policy. That object is not to preserve the forests because they are beautiful, though that is good in itself, nor because they are refuges for the wild creatures of the wilderness, though that, too, is good in itself, but the primary object of our forest policy, as of the land policy of the United States, is the making of prosperous homes. It is in part of the traditional policy of home making of our country. Every other consideration comes as secondary. The whole effort of the government in dealing with the forests must be directed to this end, keeping in view the fact that it is not only necessary to start the homes as prosperous, but to keep them so. That is why the forests have got to be kept. You can start a prosperous home by destroying the forests, but you cannot keep it prosperous that way."

"And you are going to be able to make that policy permanently the policy of the country only in so far as you are able to make the people at large and, above all, the people concretely interested in the results in the different localities appreciative of what it means. Impress upon them the full recognition of the value of its policy and make them earnest and zealous adherents of it. Keep in mind the fact that in a government such as ours it is out of the question to impose a policy like this from without. The policy as a permanent policy can come only from the intelligent conviction of the people themselves that it is wise and useful, nay, indispensable."

"Forestry is the preservation of forests by wise use. To quote a phrase I used in my first message to Congress. Keep before your minds that definition. Forestry does not mean abolishing that use; it means making the forest useful not only to the settler, the rancher, the miner, the man who lives in the neighborhood, but indirectly to the man who may live hundreds of miles off down the course of some great river which has had its rise among the forest bearing mountains."

Common black molasses that a year or two ago could hardly be sold for any price is now becoming popular as a stock food, and consequently its value is increasing. This molasses is the thick, dark liquid that drips from the common open kettle sugar or is thrown out by the centrifugal separator. The usual preparation has been equal parts by weight, and in some notable cases two pounds of the molasses to one of chops.—Farm and Ranch.

Johnson Grass. It has never been fully determined whether Johnson grass or a farm mortgage is the more easily exterminated, remarks Farm and Ranch.

Expansion Spring in Wire Fencing. I have used almost all kinds of devices for bracing the corner post and have found all a failure to a certain extent until I commenced to use the expansion spring, which takes all the strain from the post in winter and keeps your fence tight in summer, says an Ohio Farmer correspondent. In building a hundred rods of fence first set the corner post good and solid; anchor with stone three or four feet underground, which is far better than the brace, using the expansion spring in connection with each wire every twenty-five rods. At the end of fifty rods set another post and anchor the way to draw the first fifty rods, as that is as



such as can be drawn at once, one wire at a time. When each wire is drawn tight enough to cause the springs to expand a half inch between each coil, it is tight enough. Fasten the wire, remove the ratchet, and the same with each wire. When you have finished the first half, fasten the wires to the middle post and go ahead with the last the same as the first, placing the springs twenty-five rods apart, using the ratchet for tightening the wires; fasten the wires to your post, then place stays of some kind to keep logs from spreading them apart. This is one of the best methods for using straight wire that any farmer can try. The cut shows mode of building and anchoring; C.P., corner posts.

The Seventeenth North Carolina Regiment.

A History by Wilson G. Lamb, Second-Lieutenant Company F.

At about 10 a. m. a general and staff of the regiment were given. It was urged with as great pertinacity and was resisted with equal determination as those preceding. Before dark it ended in a complete repulse of the Federals along the whole of our front. In these series of engagements the regiment lost many of its most valued officers and brave men. Lieutenants Perry, Hobbs, Pope and others were among the killed.

The writer would desire to appear not ungrateful to his comrade and friend, Lieutenant W. J. Hardison (now sheriff of Martin County) and at the risk of being personal, wishes to place on record the act of his brave friend, who, at the risk of his own life, sprang over our breastworks during the enemy's last assault and bore his wounded friend in his arms to safety behind them.

I am indebted to General Hagood's recent address for much information as to data, etc., of these battles and note with pleasure his closing words: "I have told the story of Petersburg without comment. The narrative itself is an immortal and I reverently lay it upon the tomb of Beauregard, the soldier."

Foiled in his attempt to carry Petersburg by storm General Grant now laid siege to the city. I cannot better describe the hardships endured by the brave soldiers than to make extracts from the recent address of Captain Elliot.

"At the beginning of the siege, June 20th, the report of Martin's Brigade occupying Colquitt's salient showed 2,200 men for duty. In September, when they were relieved, the total force was 700, nothing but living skeletons. Occupying the sharp salient, the work was enjoined on both flanks by direct fire and the mortar shells came incessantly down from above. Every man was detailed every night, either on guard duty or to labor with pick and spade repairing works knocked down during the day. There was no shelter that summer from sun or rain. No food could be cooked there but the scanty provisions were brought in bags on the shoulders of men from the cook yard some miles distant. The rations consisted of one pound of pork and three pounds of meal-meals for three days—no coffee, no sugar, no vegetables, no grog, no tobacco, nothing but the bread and meat. No wonder that the list of officers was reduced to three Captains and a few Lieutenants with but one staff officer, (spared through God's mercy) to this brigade of 700 skeletons. But every feeble body contained an unbroken spirit and after the Fall months came, those who had not fallen into their graves or been disabled, returned to their colors in their last fight at Bentonville."

In July their beloved Brigade Commander, General Martin, was transferred to North Carolina and General Kirkland became his successor. General Martin was greatly beloved by his soldiers. They had the most unbounded confidence in his military skill and admiration for his personal bravery illustrated on every battlefield where they had followed him. In October the brigade was sent to the Richmond front and participated in the minor engagements of Henry C. H., Charles City Road and other cities, maintaining its high reputation for bravery.

Advices having reached General Lee of the preparation by the Federals of a land and naval expedition for the capture of Fort Fisher, Hoke's division was sent to its relief. The Seventeenth and parts of the Forty-second and Sixty-ninth regiments were the advance of the

division and reached Wilmington at 1 a. m., on December 21, and, after being lunched at the depot by the patriotic ladies of that city, took up the line of march for Fort Fisher. The Seventeenth bivouacking there on the night of the same day. The enemy having effected a landing at Fort Gating on the ocean side, the regiment was withdrawn from Fort Fisher on the morning of the 25th, and moving down the military road were ordered to attack Butler's troops. Norman's company in front, supported by the balance of the regiment, deployed as skirmishers assailed the enemy. General Kirkland in his official report said:

"Lieutenant-Colonel Sharp, Seventeenth N. C., pressed close upon and drove their skirmish line back upon their main body, which was covered by the guns of at least thirty men of war lying broadside to the beach. Captain Norman, Company G, deserves special notice."

A Lieutenant and ten men were captured. The regiment lost three men killed and twenty wounded in this engagement.

Before the arrival of the balance of our division, Butler had re-embarked his troops and thus ended the powder-ship fiasco and the military career of this modern Falstaff—he being relieved by General Grant.

The ease with which this land and naval attack was repulsed, undoubtedly created in the mind of General Bragg and undue feeling of security. Not anticipating a renewal of the attack on Fort Fisher, unfortunately the division was withdrawn to Wilmington.

On the afternoon of January 14, whilst the regiments of the division were on dress parade in Wilmington, the enemy had reappeared before Fort Fisher and were landing their forces, and before the division could be transported to Sugar Loaf, the bulk of the Federal forces had landed and, pushing that night across the peninsula, constructed a line of field works from the ocean to the Cape Fear, thus cutting off all land communication between Hoke's Division and Fort Fisher. This line of works was held by a negro division, commanded by General Fane and a white brigade under General Joseph C. Abbott, who afterwards misrepresented North Carolina in the United States Senate.

(Continued in Next Issue.)

On the first and third Tuesdays of April, May and June the Frisco System (Saint Louis & San Francisco Railroad) will have on sale reduced one way and round trip tickets from Birmingham, Memphis and Saint Louis to points in Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Indian Territory; and Texas. Write W. T. Saunders, G. A. P. D., Frisco System, Atlanta, Ga., for information.

The Price of Cotton. The high price of cotton is staggering many a brainy man, much less the average cotton grower who plants it for all he is worth, whether it be high or low, failure or success, says a Home and Farm writer. For three successive years there has been money in cotton. However, take heed. The average price (wholesale) here has been 20 cents per pound. Corn has been on an average of 75 cents per bushel for the period specified. Corn and meat are necessities in the south. While prospects may be bright for the cotton farmer, how much brighter are they for the stock and grain farmer? And there is one more feature to consider. England and Russia are embarking in the cotton business. Already "advices from India and Egypt" figure conspicuously in the make up of the market letters of several cotton brokers.

Important Crops. In the advancement that has marked the progress of farming a few crops stand out prominently as having been important factors. Among the crops that are being found valuable in many sections cowpeas, upland rice, broom corn, castor beans and tobacco are among the leaders, and they are broadening their territory, as well as area, rapidly. Hay, grain and stock farms now constitute the south's greatest need in an agricultural way, and here is where the rub comes. It takes capital and experience to make a success in this branch of farming, and we are lacking both. However, here and there small farms of this character are springing up, and they will prove object lessons to men who will take up the work on a larger scale.—Home and Farm.

State and General News

A CONDENSED WEEKLY REPORT OF THE IMPORTANT EVENTS THAT HAVE HAPPENED IN OUR STATE AND ELSEWHERE.

STATE NEWS.

The public school in Raleigh closed to-day until Fall.

The post-office at Jamestown was robbed last Sunday night.

Trinity College, at Durham, held its commencement exercises this week.

The meeting of the teachers of the States in session at Wrightsville Beach.

The Retail Grocers Association, of the State, met in convention at Raleigh this week.

The American Society of Civil Engineers assembled in Asheville this week in convention.

The Atlantic Coast Line is shipping large quantities of lumber from New Bern by water.

W. H. Bobbitt, of Marion, committed suicide at the Orton Hotel, in Wilmington Tuesday morning.

Robert T. Call, of Salisbury, has been elected State Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Southern Railway announces that they will handle free food or clothing for the flood sufferers in South Carolina.

The Methodist Church at Henderson, was dedicated last Sunday in the presence of a large crowd.

By a vote of 90 to 28 out of a registration of 142 Southport decided to do without saloons in the future.

The farmers of Cleveland County report that crops were damaged early this week by the heaviest rain that ever fell there.

The Surfmens Mutual Association met in Ocean City, Maryland, this week, and the meeting was attended by seven of North Carolina's life-savers.

The Town Board, of LaGrange, passed an ordinance, taking effect January 1st, compelling the saloons to close at 9 p. m. and not open before 6 a. m.

The bank of B. Blanton & Co., at Shelby, has been increased from \$50,000 to \$150,000, and it is now a national bank—The First National Bank of Shelby.

The engineers' strike on the Norfolk & Southern Railroad Company is assuming serious proportions and may cause the shutting down of many mills in the Eastern part of the State.

Governor Aycock asks that as many as can give what they can to the flood sufferers in South Carolina, and suggests that contributions be sent to Governor Hayward of that State. Governor Aycock has been notified by the United States War Department that by the allotment of the military funds for the fiscal year ending July 1st the State will receive \$24,000.

The work of enlarging the Planter's Warehouse, at Greenville, is now going on. It is said that the warehouse is to be 260 x 120 ft. and will be the largest in the Eastern part of the State.

The result of the compulsory education law, of Macon county, will be watched very closely by all who are interested in educational affairs as it is the first compulsory law put in force in this State.

A quantity of liquor was seized by government officers between LaGrange and Snow Hill Saturday night. The liquor was seized while on a wagon on a public road and was in the charge of a negro.

For cuts, burns, open sores, sore feet, dandruff, falling off of the hair, or any skin disease, use Hancock's Liquid Sulphur. Sold by C. D. Carstaphen, Anderson Hassell & Co., Keith & Godwin.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Governor Willis J. Bailey, of Missouri, was married Tuesday evening.

S. N. D. North, the new Director of the Census, took the oath of office Tuesday.

The American and Mexican Mining Company was incorporated on Tuesday. Capital \$30,000,000.

General Leonard Wood is expected to be the first governor of Moro province, Philippine Islands.

Two of Baltimore's leading business men have been accused of defrauding the United States through the custom's office.

It is said that the Rockefeller-Gould Interests are trying to secure controlling interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was wrecked about thirty-miles from Louisville, Ky. One person was killed and many hurt.

Hon. W. R. Merriman who retires from the position of Director of the Census, was banquetted by many friends at Hotel Willard, Washington, D. C., Monday evening.

East St. Louis, Venice, Madison, Brooklyn, Newport and Granite, all of Illinois, and containing a population of about 60,000, are all wholly or partially covered by water.

On June 4th Judge Henry C. Caldwell, of the Eight Circuit Court of Appeals, resigned his position as judge. Judge Caldwell was appointed by President Abraham Lincoln.

It is said that it was thought best to have President Roosevelt closely guarded at Cleveland Thursday, Cleveland is the home of Czolgoz, the assassin of the late President McKinley.

Two French vessels, the Instalaire and the Leban, collided near Mar-seilles, France, last Sunday, and as a result over one hundred passengers of the Leban, which sank, were drowned.

The reports from St. Louis, in regard to the flood are becoming more serious each hour. The loss of life and property is at present uncertain, but, when it is known will be appalling.

A pile-driver sent to repair a bridge near Carlisle, S. C., which had been washed away by the recent flood, broke through a portion of the bridge which was standing and the crew, consisting of three men, were drowned.

Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey are suffering from forest fires which are destroying millions of dollars' worth of timber and, in some cases, burning up small villages situated in timbered sections.

The list of dead reported at Spartanburg, S. C. from the section visited by the flood numbers fifty-eight. The loss of property is variously reported between \$25,000 and \$4,000,000, while it is said that about 10,000 people have been thrown out of work.

Ladies and Children Invited. All ladies and children who cannot stand the shocking strain of laxative syrups, cathartics, etc., are invited to try the famous Little Early Risers. They are different from all other pills. They do not purge the system. Even a double dose will not gripe, weaken or sicken; many people call them the Easy Pill. W. H. Howell, Houston, Tex., says nothing better can be used for constipation, sick headache, etc. Rob Moore, Lafayette, Ind., says all others gripe and sicken, while DeWitt's Little Early Risers do their work well and easy. Sold by S. R. Biggs.

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