

NORTH STATE HAPPENINGS

Occurrences of Interest Gleaned From All Sections of the Busy Tar Heel State

NEW SCHOOL INSPECTED.

Trustees of Eastern Carolina Teachers' Training School Surprised to Find Such Magnificent Buildings and Beautiful Grounds.

Greenville, Special.—The trustees of the Eastern Carolina Teachers' Training School and the State board of education met here Thursday to inspect the buildings being erected for the school. Nearly all of the State officers, as well as several other distinguished visitors, were here. These were met with carriages at the depot by committees from the chamber of commerce and the Carolina Club and driven to the school site, where they thoroughly viewed the buildings and grounds. It was a surprise to the visitors to find such magnificent buildings and beautiful grounds for the school.

After the inspection the trustees held a meeting to receive a report from the executive committee and the architects of the work so far done. The forty-seven acres of land and four buildings now nearing completion cost \$115,000, of which the State appropriated \$15,000 and Pitt county and Greenville \$50,000 each. All were agreed that the school plant here is the best investment the State has made, and they could hardly see how such splendid buildings could be erected for the amount expended. The Building and Lumber Company, of Greenville, is the contractor.

After the meeting of the trustees all the visitors, about fifty in number, were given a banquet at the Carolina Club, where after-dinner speeches were made by Governor Glenn, State Superintendent Joyner, Auditor Dixon, ex-Governor Jarvis, Editor Joseph Daniels, Treasurer Lacy, Editor E. J. Hale, Insurance Commissioner Young, County Superintendent Ragsdale, State Senator Armond and J. O. Carr, of Wilmington, all of whom referred to the magnanimity of Greenville and Pitt county and the wisdom of the school being located here.

Shot to Death by a Woman.

Washington, Special.—John Emerson Stone, aged 22, highly connected in Boston and New York, was shot and killed early Tuesday by May Woodard, who then shot herself twice and may die. Stone went to the woman's house to avow his intention of leaving her. It is said she coaxed him into the house and when he refused to remain drew a revolver and shot Stone in the right temple. When she fell she fired again the ball lodging in the base of his brain. Then she shot herself twice in the forehead and temple. The doctors at the hospital say that the woman has a fighting chance for her life.

To Be Guests of Ex-Governor Jarvis.

Raleigh, Special.—Preparations are being made for the North Carolina State officers to go to Greenville Thursday as the guests of ex-Governor T. J. Jarvis for the special purpose of personally inspecting the grounds and buildings in process of erection for the Eastern Carolina Teachers' Training School. Mr. Jarvis being a member of the board of directors and giving his personal attention to the work.

Dentist to Meet in Asheville.

Raleigh, Special.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Dental Association was held in this city Tuesday night for the purpose of selecting a time and place for holding the next annual meeting of the Association. It was decided to hold the meeting in Asheville, June 23rd-26th.

Fearful Blow.

High Point, Special.—West Smith, colored, Monday night knocked in the head with a piece of iron another negro after a row near the depot. The wound inflicted was quite a serious one, and the negro receiving it will always remember the blow. Smith's trial took place Tuesday and he was bound over to court.

Asbestos in Iredell.

Salisbury, Special.—An asbestos mine is being developed in Iredell county by Mr. Charles Lambert, of Pittsburg, who has recently spent considerable time on the property, returning last week to Pennsylvania. The product is said to abound on the surface of the ground at a point near Statesville, where 50 acres or more have been purchased for the development of the mine. The quality is said to be excellent and the yield is over 90 per cent pure asbestos.

Charter Granted.

A charter was granted Monday to The Woodworking company, of Murphy, which is to manufacture and deal in lumber. Its authorized capital stock being \$10,000. This company will begin business with \$5,000. The principal incorporators are: Messrs. S. W. Lovingood, A. A. Fain and J. W. Ford.

White Man Runs Amuck.

Raleigh, Special.—Scott Shadrach, a white man, if the charges made against him are true, had a case of running amuck a few days ago at Neuse, and having been arrested is to stand trial on Saturday at noon before Justice Roberts.

Shadrach, so the reports and charges are, first made an assault on Mr. J. D. Lee at his store in Neuse, driving the proprietor out and taking general charge of affairs. Next he is said to have broken into the house of Mrs. Frank Videll and to have made an assault on her, the warrant in this case being for assault and battery. Having gotten the best of two adults, Shadrach is said to have next turned his attentions to the rising generation. Will Shorter, a boy, was the victim this time and the warrant charges that Shadrach kicked him. Shadrach kept in hiding for a time, but was at last caught by the officers and landed in jail here. On Saturday the witnesses will tell what they know about the doings of Scott Shadrach.

Department of Insurance Enlarging.

Raleigh, Special.—State Commissioner of Insurance James R. Young says the receipts of the department at this time show an increase of \$7,000 over the receipts at this time last year, the fiscal year ending April 1st. The receipts of the department have increased steadily from \$6,000 to \$10,000 each year since the Department of Insurance was created. The commissioner is up against the necessity of asking this Legislature for an additional clerk for the department, there being six at this time. The receipts of the department for the year will be upwards of \$225,000.

Shipping Cotton to Belgium.

Wilmington, Special.—From the compresses of Messrs. Alexander Sprunt & Son Wednesday there was cleared the British steamer Holmlea, Captain Airey, with 5,700 bales of cotton, valued at \$285,000, and consigned to Ghent, Belgium, this being the first cargo of the staple from Wilmington to Ghent this season. The receipts at the local port continue very satisfactory incident to the holidays. Tuesday 1,931 bales were received, of which number 42 were from the upper Cape Fear by the steamer City of Fayetteville.

Robinson's New Court House.

Lumberton, Special.—The board of county commissioners of Robeson county met at Lumberton Tuesday and accepted the new court house, which is practically completed, and will be ready for occupancy shortly after January 1st. The court house is one of the handsomest and most complete in the State, and is a source of pride to the citizens of the county. H. L. Lazenby, who was employed to supervise the work on the building, left Friday for his home in Statesville.

12-Year-Old Boy Crushed by Cars.

Raleigh, Special.—Miles Goodwin, the 12-year-old son of Mrs. Miles Goodwin, a widow, fell under the Raleigh and Southport train Monday morning near the union station and narrowly escaped a horrible death. Both feet were crushed in such a way that he will be crippled for life.

Game Warden Appointed.

Raleigh, Special.—H. M. Ballance is appointed by Governor Glenn a bird and game warden for Currituck county, and J. Z. Stroup for the Hendersonville section, the appointment being at the request of the president of the Audubon Society of the State.

Forged Sister's Name.

Greensboro, Special.—Clyde Morris better known as "Kid" Morris has worked a slick game here, by which he secured \$260 in cash. He forged the name of his sister, Mrs. Geo. R. Blackwell, to a check of \$660, and left \$400 to clear up another transaction. It was a most cleverly executed piece of forgery and deceived two lawyers, to their sorrow.

Mansion for Kitchen.

Raleigh, Special.—Governor Glenn is spending two or three days with his mother, Mrs. Chalmers Glenn, in Greensboro. In his absence Private Secretary A. H. Arrington has moved his desk into the executive office while a handsome new carpet is being put down in the general office of the executive departments, replacing a carpet that has seen very much service. Other work of renovation and overhauling is in progress preparatory to turning the executive department over to Governor-elect W. W. Kitchen and Private Secretary Alex. J. Fields.

Preparing For Dissolution.

Raleigh, Special.—Five whiskey corporations in Salisbury on Monday filed with the Secretary of State notices of dissolution preparatory for the State prohibition law to go into effect January 1st. They are: The Bailey Distilling Company, North Carolina Distilling Company, J. M. Summers Company, the Summerson Distilling Company and the R. L. Summerson Company.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Enthusiastic Meeting at Elizabeth City.—Address by John H. Small, J. Hampton Moore and Others.

Elizabeth City, Special.—Congressman John H. Small, accompanied by a party of inland waterway enthusiasts, engineers, newspaper men, etc., arrived here Wednesday afternoon on a government yacht from Beaufort and other points further South. They were met and escorted to the Southern Hotel for dinner.

Wednesday night at 8 o'clock a most interesting and masterly address was made by Congressman J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, who is president of the Atlantic Deep Waterway Association of America. He reviewed the history of the movement and dwelt at length upon what benefits are to be derived, not only to this section, but including his own and other, from the great project.

Others following with talks were Maj. Joseph E. Kuhn, corps of engineers, U. S. A., in charge of Norfolk district; Capt. Earl S. Brown, corps of engineers, U. S. A., in charge of Washington district; A. Addison Burke, secretary Atlantic Deep Waterway Association; Edgar C. Snyder, Washington correspondent and representative Associated Press; Col. Fred A. Olds, veteran newspaper man, and last but not least, Congressman John H. Small, who always warms up on the inland waterway subject. He fully sustained his reputation on facts and figures to support his argument.

Much enthusiasm and interest has been manifested throughout the trip, although the trip was made solely for inspection and to gain further information to present before Congress, in session.

After the Moonshiners.

Greensboro, Special.—Deputy Collectors J. H. C. Norman, E. A. Aiken and W. W. Harkins have just returned from a raiding expedition in Surry county, where they captured three large blockade distillery outfits in the region of Round Peak Mountain, in Surry county. Not having any deputy marshal along, none of the blockade runners were arrested, but warrants will be issued for them. At one big still of 120 gallons capacity the revenuers had to pass a sawmill about a mile from the place they were bound for. This mill, as soon as they were out of sight, gave several blasts from its steam whistle, clearly notifying the owners of the blockade outfit that the revenuers were coming. The officers were much amused at this old-fashioned sign language, and, of course, found the operators of the still absent, but the worm was such a big one it had been impossible for the moonshiners to "tote" it off; so it was destroyed and a large quantity of "beer" poured on the ground.

That Dates May Not Conflict.

Raleigh, Special.—Secretary Joseph E. Pogue, of the North Carolina State Fair, announced Friday that there will be held at an early date at some central point a meeting of the secretaries of big fairs in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia for the purpose of organizing a grand circuit of fairs, such as has never been attempted in the South before. One of the special results expected is that there will be no conflicts of dates for big fairs that would make intrusions on either attendance at general attractions that would follow fair circuits. It is expected that at least three or four of the larger North Carolina fairs will be included, affording them advantages never before enjoyed.

Alamance Girl Dies of Burns.

Burlington, Special.—Miss Bessie Loy, whose clothing was burned from her body and who was badly burned a few days ago, died Wednesday from her injuries, and was buried Thursday.

To Fill Dead Man's Place.

Waynesville, Special.—The election was held in the county Saturday to elect a member to the House to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late H. R. Ferguson. W. T. Lee was nominated by the Democrats to fill the vacancy. The Republicans did not put out a candidate.

Killed by Wounded Deer.

Raleigh, Special.—That F. R. Swindell was killed by a wounded deer was the verdict of the coroner's jury at the close of the investigation into the death of a prominent citizen of Beaufort county, whose body was found Friday in about three feet of water in a creek near the spot where he suddenly disappeared from a party of hunters Wednesday near Broad Creek. Hundreds of men had searched two days for the missing man, whose body was located by bloodhounds in a mill pond, a large buck deer being found near him, wounded.

Governor's New Year Sentiment.

Raleigh, Special.—Being asked for a New Year sentiment Gov. Glenn said: "Let the New Year resolve of every good citizen in the State be to make the State better, richer and more progressive, because he lives in it, and to encourage all things that look toward the material, educational and moral up-building of the State, and deery all things that tend to make it worse."

E. M. WILLIAMSON'S CORN METHODS.

"Southern Corn for the South"

For a number of years after I began to farm, I followed the old-time method of putting the fertilizer all under the corn, planting on a level higher, six by three feet, pushing the plant from the start and making a big stalk, but the ears were few, and frequently small. I planted much corn in the spring and bought much more corn the next spring, until finally I was driven to the conclusion that corn could not be made on uplands in this section, certainly not by the old method, except at a loss.

I did not give up, however, for I knew that the farmer who did not make his own corn never had succeeded, and never would, so I began to experiment. First I planted lower, and the yield was better, but the stalk was still too large; so I discontinued altogether the application of fertilizer before planting, and knowing that all crops should be fertilized as a side application, and applied the more soluble nitrate of soda later, being guided in this by the excellent results obtained from its use as a top dressing for oats. Still, the yield, though regular, was not large, and the smallness of the stalk itself now suggested that they should be planted thicker in the drill. This was done the next year, with results so satisfactory that I continued from year to year to increase the number of stalks and the fertilizer with which to sustain them; also to apply nitrate of soda at last plowing, and to lay by early, sowing peas broadcast. This method steadily increased the yield, until year before last (1904), with corn eleven inches apart in six-foot rows, and \$11 worth of fertilizer to the acre, I made eighty-four bushels average to the acre, several of my best acres making as much as 125 bushels.

Last year (1905) I followed the same method, planting the first week in April, seventy acres which had produced the year before 1,000 pounds seed cotton per acre. This land is sandy upland, somewhat rolling, seasons were unfavorable, owing to the tremendous rains in May and the dry and extremely hot weather later. From June 12th to July 12th, the time when it most needed moisture, there was only five-eighths of an inch of rainfall here; yet with \$7.01, cost of fertilizer, my yield was fifty-two bushels per acre. Rows were six feet and corn sixteen inches in drill. With this method, on land that will ordinarily produce 1,000 pounds of seed cotton with 800 pounds of fertilizer, fifty bushels of corn per acre should be made by using 200 pounds cotton seed meal, 200 pounds of acid phosphate, and 400 pounds of kainit mixed, or their equivalent in other fertilizer, and 125 pounds of nitrate of soda, all to be used as side application as directed below.

On land that will make a bale and one-half of cotton per acre when well fertilized, a hundred bushels of corn should be produced by doubling the amount of fertilizer above, except that 300 pounds of nitrate of soda should be used.

In each case there should be left on the land in corn stalks, peas, vines and roots from \$12 to \$16 worth of fertilizing material per acre, beside the great benefit to the land from so large an amount of vegetable matter. The place of this in the permanent improvement of land can never be taken by commercial fertilizer, for it is absolutely impossible to make lands rich as long as they are lacking in vegetable matter.

Land should be thoroughly and deeply broken for corn, and this is the time in a system of rotation to deepen the soil. Cotton requires a more compact soil than corn, and while a deep soil is essential to its best development, it will not produce as well as loose, open land where corn does best on land thoroughly broken. A deep soil will not only produce more heavily than a shallow soil with good seasons, but it will stand more wet as well as more dry weather.

In preparing for the corn crop, land should be broken broadcast during the winter one-fourth deeper than it has been plowed before, or if much vegetable matter is being turned under, it may be broken one-third deeper. This is as much deepening as land will usually stand in one year and produces well, though it may be continued each year, so long as much dead vegetable matter is being turned under. It may, however, be subsided to any depth by following in bottom of turn plow furrow, provided no more of the subsoil than has been directed is turned up. Break with two heavy plows, if possible, or, better, with disc plow. With the latter, cotton stalks or corn stalks as large as we ever make can be turned under without having been chopped, and in pea vines it will not choke or drag.

Never plow land when it is wet, if you expect ever to have any use for it again.

Bed with turn plows in six-foot rows, leaving five-inch balk. When ready to plant, break this out with scotter, following in bottom of this furrow deep with Dixie plow, wing taken off. Ridge then on this furrow with same plow, still going deep.

Run corn planter on this ridge, dropping one grain every five or six inches. Plant early, as soon as frost danger is past, say first reasonable spell after March 15th, in this section. Especially is early planting necessary on very rich lands where stalks cannot otherwise be prevented from growing too large. Give first working with harrow or any plow that will not cover the plant. For second working, use ten or twelve-inch sweep on both sides of corn, which should now be about eight inches high. Thin after this working. It is not necessary that the plants should be left all the same distance apart if the right number remain to each yard or row.

Corn should not be worked again until the growth has been so retarded and the stalk so hardened that it will never grow too large. This is the most difficult point in the whole process. Experience not judgment are required to know just how much the stalk should be stunted, and plenty of nerve is required to hold back your corn when your neighbors, who fertilized at planting time and cultivated rapidly, have corn twice the size of yours. (They are having their fun now. Yours will come at harvest time.) The richer the land the more necessary it is that the stunting process should be thoroughly done.

When you are convinced that your corn has been sufficiently humiliated, you may begin to make the ear. It should now be from twelve to sixteen inches high, and look worse than you have ever had any corn to look before.

Put half of your mixed fertilizer (this being the first used at all) in the old sweep furrow on both sides of every other middle, and cover by breaking out this middle with turn plow. About one week later treat the other middle the same way. Within a few days side corn in first middle with sixteen-inch sweep. Put all your nitrate of soda in this furrow, if less than 150 pounds. If more use one-half of it now. Cover with one furrow of turn plow, then sow peas in the middle broadcast at the rate of at least one bushel to the acre, and finish breaking out.

In a few days side corn in other middle with same sweep, put balance of nitrate of soda in this furrow if it has been divided cover with turn plow, sow peas and break out. This lays by your crop, with a good bed and plenty of dirt around your stalk. This should be from June 10th to 20th unless season is very late, and corn should be hardly bunching for tassel.

Lay by early. More corn is ruined by late plowing than by lack of plowing. This is when the ear is hurt. Two good rains after laying by should make you a good crop of corn, and it will certainly make with much less rain than was required in the old way.

The stalks thus raised are very small and do not require anything like the moisture even in proportion to size, that is necessary for large sappy stalks. They may, therefore, be left much thicker in the row. This is no new process. It has long been a custom to cut back vines and trees in order to increase the yield and quality of fruit; and so long as you do not hold back your corn, it will go, like mine so long went, all to stalk.

Do not be discouraged by the looks of your corn during the process of cultivation. It will yield out of all proportion to its appearance. Large stalks cannot make large yields, except with extremely favorable seasons, for they cannot stand a lack of moisture. Early applications of manure go to make large stalks, which you do not want, and the plant food is all thus used up before the ear, which you do want, is made. Tall stalks not only will not produce well themselves, but will not allow you to make the pea vines, so necessary to the improvement of land. Corn raised by this method should never grow over seven and one-half feet high, and the ear should be near to the ground.

I consider the final application of nitrate of soda an essential point in this ear-making process. It should always be applied at last plowing and unmixed with other fertilizers.

I am satisfied with one ear to the stalk unless a prolific variety is planted, and leave a hundred stalks for every bushel that I expect to make. I find the six-foot row easiest to cultivate without injuring the corn. For fifty bushels to the acre I leave it sixteen inches apart; for seventy-five bushels to the acre, twelve inches apart, and for one hundred bushels, eight inches apart. Corn should be planted from four to six inches below the level and hid by four from to six inches above. No hoeing should be necessary, and middles may be kept clean until time break out, by using harrow or by running one shovel furrow in centre of middle and bedding on that with one or more rounds of turn plow.

I would advise only a few acres raised by this method the first year, or until you are familiar with its application. Especially is it hard at first, to fully carry out the stunting process where a whole crop is involved, and this is the absolutely essential part of the process.

This method I have applied, or seen applied successfully to all kinds of land in this section, except wet lands and moist bottoms, and I am confident it can be made of great benefit throughout the entire South. In the middle West, where corn is so prolific and profitable, and where, unfortunately for us, so much of our

has been produced, the stalk does not naturally grow large. As we come South its size increases, at the expense of the ear. Until in Cuba, and Mexico, it is nearly all stalk (witness Mexican varieties).

The purpose of this method is to eliminate this tendency of corn to overgrowth at the expense of yield in this Southern climate.

By this method I have made my corn crop more profitable than my cotton crop, and my neighbors and friends who have adopted it have, without exception, derived great benefit therefrom.

Plant your own seed. I would not advise a change of seed and method the same year, as you will not then know from which you have derived the benefit. I have used three varieties and all have done well. I have never used this method for late planting. In fact, I do not advise the late planting of corn, unless it be necessary for cold lowlands.

The increased cost of labor and the high price of material and land are rapidly making farming unprofitable, except to those who are getting from one acre what they formerly got from two. We must make our lands richer by plowing deep, planting peas and other legumes, manuring them with acid phosphate and potash, which are relatively cheap, and returning to the soil the resultant vegetable matter rich in humus and expensive nitrogen. The needs of our soil are such that the South can never reap the full measure of prosperity that should be hers until this is done.

I give this method as a farmer to the farmers of the South, trusting that thereby they may be benefited as I have been.

E. M. VER WILLIAMSON.

Married in County Jail.

Birmingham, Ala., Special.—Miss Jessie Collar, of Adamsville, Ala., was married to Chester A. Linn, in the county jail here. Rev. Thomas Peard, Episcopal minister, performing the ceremony. A number of witnesses, including relatives of the couple, was allowed by the sheriff to attend the wedding. Linn is being held as a deserter from the United States army and was taken to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Wednesday where he will face a courtmartial.

Scientists Working For Humanity's Good.

Baltimore, Md., Special.—That the influence and efforts of the leading scientists in the country will be concentrated in the effort to establish a national organization, with regulations and rules of its own, for the conservation of disease generally was demonstrated in the symposium on public health of the American Association for the Advancement of Science Wednesday.

The Pleasures of Hope.

"This poem upon 'May Day,'" said the editor, "is not at all bad—"

The attic poet flushed with delight.

"—but since we have enough material on hand to last us for the next ten years, I am obliged to decline it."

The poet still smiled hopefully.

"But, sir," he said, "you will require something for the eleventh year."—New Orleans Times-Democrat

You May Need It

Ask your doctor about the wisdom of your keeping Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house, ready for colds, coughs, croup, bronchitis. If he says it's all right, then get a bottle of it at once. Why not show a little foresight in such matters? Early treatment, early cure.

We publish our formulas. We bank stock on our medicines. We urge you to consult your doctor.

Many a boy is called dull and stupid, when the whole trouble is due to a lazy liver. We firmly believe your own doctor will tell you that an occasional dose of Ayer's Pills will do such boys a great deal of good. They keep the liver active.

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Pleasant to take. The new laxative. Does not gripe or nauseate. Cures stomach and liver troubles and chronic constipation by restoring the natural action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Before substituting. Price 50c.