

'Prerequisites Of Success' Are Outlined In Address Delivered By the Late W. H. Carstarphen

Speech Was Written By Harry W. Stubbs Late Of Williamston

Address Is Heard As Part of Trinity Closing Program Back in June, 1879

(More than half a century ago, the late Harry W. Stubbs listed the prerequisites of success in a speech delivered by the late W. H. Carstarphen, Jr. while in school at old Trinity College when the institution was located in Randolph County. Preserved in the personal effects of the Carstarphen family, the speech was uncovered a short time ago by Mrs. C. D. Carstarphen who graciously released it for publication, knowing that while the changes in this modern world have been many, the basic rules for success as outlined in the speech delivered by Mr. Carstarphen on June 7, 1879, are still applicable today.—Ed.)

"Who never felt the impatient throbbing of a heart that pants, and reaches after this world's success."

Our life is a dying life; we are continually gliding down the stream of time, into the ocean of eternity; we pause, as we enter upon the threshold of life, as we launch our fragile bark upon the arena and theater of action; and for a moment ask ourselves, ponder and decide what qualifications are necessary to make one successful while passing through this transitory state. Am I to be an in-futuro connoisseur? Am I a prospecting hero, to have the laurel and the bough twine about my brow; am I to carve my name upon the summit of the pinnacle of fame and success in brilliant and glowing characters; am I to quaff the nectared waters of the Pierian fount gushing in crystal streamlets around me, am I to allow an awestruck and admiring world pay me the tribute of reverent adoration? Am I? Am I to attain the climax, the grand culmination of success? If so, what must be the prerequisites?

Six things are requisite to a "successful man"—Integrity must be the architect and Honor the upholsterer. It must be warmed by affection, lighted up with cheerfulness, and industry must be the ventilator, renewing the atmosphere, and bringing in fresh salubrity day after day; while over all as a protecting canopy and glory, nothing will suffice except the blessing of God.

Do you aspire to the emoluments of this world? Do you seek the aggrandizement, which this hollow mundane sphere can afford? If so, cast them aside, spurn such contemptuous thoughts and ideas. Let us scan for a moment the pages of modern history, that link between the past and present, that chronicle of events and see the characteristics of the eminent men, who have gone before us. Take for instance, that type of southern chivalry and glory and success, the adamant figure of Stonewall Jackson, as he stands upon the blood-washed fields of Chancellorsville; and what is it that has crowned him with success, has rendered him immortal, and who will forever live in the hearts of a grateful posterity? It was his Christian fortitude and forbearance, his firm integrity, and unflinching and dauntless nerve, it was zeal and indefatigable energy. So with Lee. Oh, at that name, how the soul throbs and pulsates in ecstasies of delight and joy. Honored, respected and revered, he has long since gone to his rest, and is now, no doubt, revelling and basking in the sunlight of God's presence. He possessed, yea, comprehended in one whole, all the necessary "Prerequisites for Success." So it is with all the heroes of ancient and modern times. Transplant yourself for a moment, and go with me to the lonely island of St. Helena; and as we stand upon its rockbound shores, ask Napoleon what are the prerequisites for this world's success and from his cloistered home will come the response, "Integrity and Determination." "I was once the demi-god of France, but now am to spend the residue of my life a doomed fellow. Go to the battles of Thermopylae and Platea; see that mighty host of Persians, as they present a serried phalanx to the hand full of Spartans, led on by the immortal Senidas, and ask him the necessities for success in this life, and he will tell you, "Energy and Honesty." Go to the pyramids of Egypt, gaze upon them in speechless wonder and amazement, as they once towered in all their lofty pride and magnificence; stroll through the broken down and despoiled arches and halls of coliseum, gaze upon the ruins of some mighty colossal fabric, and ask what is "Success?" and the echo will rebound and reverberate through the dilapidated frescoed ceiling and embellished walls, "Genuineness of Purpose and Fidelity." Perambulate the groves of Parnassus and Arcadia, pluck from its variegated receptacles, the laurels of friendships, love and honor; sit among the foliage and flowers decked and studded with sparkling dew-drops; recline under some umbrageous monarch of the forest, and there solitude and alone, ask what is requisite for success in life; and the passing zephyrs, falling in gentle accents upon your ear will whisper in tones as soft as an Aeolian harp of Syen's

Customs in U. S. and Britain Marked Contrast in Smoking

Whereas the American smoker handles his smoking after a helter skelter fashion just as he does many other things, the Englishman is in great earnest when he lights up his favorite cigar. It's nothing to argue about, however, so let the two smoke after any old fashion and each after his own.

In this country the cigar smoker frowns upon a dried-out and crisp cigar, so the retailer keeps the "smokes" in a moist case. Over in England the smoker prefers a dry cigar, and it is a fact that by the time the Englishman considers a cigar just right for consumption it is brittle and almost to the breaking point. Possibly the Britisher is fed up with a drenched atmosphere, and he goes to the extreme in keeping his cigars from getting soggy in the island climate. Over in this country, our dry atmosphere and usually dry and hot buildings make the smoker want a moist or "green" cigar as the

Britisher calls it. (The Englishman carries his cigars around in a leather or silver air-tight case.

When the Britisher makes ready for his cigar, he goes into an enclosure to make certain that the aroma will be preserved and not be subjected to fanning winds. In this country, the smoker lights his cigar in the face of a gale, in a powder factory or wherever he may be—it makes no difference. Over here we smoke by habit, while it must be said that the Englishman smokes for pleasure.

It has been estimated that if the American smoker would smoke only when he really wanted to smoke and not pull cigarettes or cigars from the box merely by force of habit, tobacco consumption would be materially reduced. We just light one cigarette from the butt of another, remaining unconscious of the habit and fooling ourselves in the belief that we are smoking for pleasure.

FIRST SNUFF

About the first, if not the first, snuff ever offered for sale in Williamston was brought here by the late John Pinner and W. H. Carstarphen who, coming from Suffolk, formed a business partnership and operated a store on the corner of Smithwick and Main Streets. The name of the snuff and sales volumes have been lost in the stories handed down from one generation to another.

Peace-Loving State Slow To Start But Fights To The End

Governor Sends Memorable Message To Abe Lincoln, Stating Carolina's Stand

Some years ago the "land of the long leaf pine" was a place of peace. As a state, North Carolina was then very much in the same position as the nations of the world are today. It desired peace; but faced war.

People everywhere abhorred war. Peace was the prayer that ascended from the tongues of mothers throughout the old North State. Yet, leaders whose duty was that of charting our course were in doubt as to the best path to follow.

The Civil War crisis was knocking at our door. Our neighbors had seceded from the union; and war seemed inevitable. Three different paths were followed by other states. Some withdrew from the United States of America and became a part of the Confederate States. One declared its neutrality. The others remained a part of the union.

The crisis came when Fort Sumter was fired upon. North Carolina was a part of Lincoln's nation. He called for 75,000 soldiers. As a part of the union, the Tar Heel State was asked for two regiments. Governor Ellis, as chief executive of North Carolina, received the message.

Dispatching a reply to Lincoln was a tremendous responsibility for Governor Ellis' answer was little more than a choice of fighting with the union troops against our southern neighbors, or one of waging war in cooperation with the Confederate States against the United States. His decision was much like Lee's. If war must be, he felt that his neighbors should be the ones to receive his aid. North Carolina's reply was very definite, for Governor Ellis' words included the following statement, "You can get no troops from North Carolina."

Fear Expressed In Laws Passed Prior To The Civil War

Marriage Between Slaves and Free Negroes Prohibited By States Laws

In the era preceding the Civil War, there was a fear among the people of North Carolina which was reflected in the legislation of that period. Laws were passed concerning teaching slaves to read and write and making it unlawful to teach them the use of "figures."

Many laws were passed restricting their freedom. Marriage between slaves and free Negroes was forbidden. If they left the state for more than ninety days, they were not allowed to return under penalty of fine and imprisonment.

After the war, when the freedmen were enfranchised, one of the first and most important questions to come up was that of the freedman's right to testify in court. Should he be permitted to bear testimony in cases when members of his race were on trial? Should he be given unlimited privilege of appearing as a witness? Another question to be studied and answered by new legislation was the right to serve on juries.

In 1866 a North Carolina Senate committee reported in favor of permitting freedman's testimony. The report reads, "We recommend that the courts should be fully opened to party to this wicked violation of the laws of the country, and to this war upon the liberties of a free people." The concluding sentence of the telegram informed Lincoln that a "reply more in detail" would be sent when the official call for troops was received in Raleigh by mail.

North Carolina had refused to secede, but the call for troops in April, 1861, forced the state to take a stand; and it chose the side of its Confederate neighbors where Tar Heel troops fought to the finish.

At the Farmers and Planters Warehouses



Continuing their organization unchanged, Messrs. Leman Barnhill, left; Holt Evans, center, and Joe Moye, right, are all set for a successful year at the New Farmers and Planters Warehouses. Through their work on the local market during the past number of years, these men need no introduction to the farmers of this and surrounding counties. Conservative when it comes to making promises that are impossible to keep, all three of these men throw their full strength to the wheel in promoting the orderly sale of tobacco at the highest market price. When Joe Moye and Holt Evans start a sale, the patrons of the Farmers and Planters houses are assured that their tobacco will be properly valued and that these two men will push the sale until that value is attained. In backing their judgment, their partner, Mr. Barnhill, throws a strong support.

The organization is well balanced in that every branch of the warehouse business comes under the direct supervision of the men "behind the guns." There's no waiting and confusion, for they are right there on the job to render decisions. Connected directly or indirectly with the tobacco business during a greater part of their lives, these three men are in a position to serve the tobacco farmers of this section satisfactorily. They invite every farmer to sell tobacco in Williamston at either the New Farmers or Planters Warehouses.

The Negro race, for protection and property, and all the rights of freedmen, by being heard as witnesses whenever their rights are in controversy.

The committee stated reasons which induced them to recommend the reception of the evidence of the vast number of men who were liberated by the war.

Whereas, plantation owners had formerly extended protection because of the property value of all slaves and servants, now the freedmen were in a helpless and unprotected condition without the capacity to bear evidence in court. The situation was emphasized by the committee report, "If he should oppose force to force in the justest cause, whatever might be the result, his mouth and the mouths of all colored witnesses would be closed."

To secure the colored people in their right of property, the admission of such evidence is necessary was the opinion of the committee. The property which a freedman "shall own may all be carried off, yea, his very house robbed of its furniture and his person of his valuables; and he would be unable to bring the robbers to justice if the witness were colored."

The Senate report was received favorably, for the legislature of North Carolina extended its democratic principles in 1866 to include testimony in court of "persons of color not otherwise incompetent."

Safety Rules On Highways In State

ON GOING TOO SLOW

Sec. 102, Motor Vehicle Laws of North Carolina.—(b) No person shall drive a motor vehicle at such a slow speed as to impede or block the normal and reasonable movement of traffic except when reduced speed is necessary for safe operation or in compliance with law. Police officers are hereby authorized to enforce this provision by directions to drivers, and in the event of apparent willful disobedience to this provision and refusal to comply with direction of any officer in accordance herewith the continued slow operation by a driver shall be a misdemeanor.

In other words, don't poke along on the highway and hold up traffic, getting on the nerves of other drivers and provoking them to acts of recklessness. Drive slowly when safety demands of the law requires that you do so. Otherwise, drive at a normal and reasonable speed.

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