

# Poole's Medley

BY D. SCOTT POOLE

On January 5th, 1875, I carried the mail another trip, riding horse-back, carrying the same two saddlebags, and food for three days. I rode a good bay, and soon after I left Clark's Mills, snow began falling. I passed Jackson Springs, supplying that office, then rode on east, reaching Inverness at 5 p. m. The snow turned to rain about 8 o'clock that morning, and fell in torrents all day.

I was as wet as water could make me, and I almost froze. I could hardly free myself from the saddle when I reached Inverness, but I tore loose and carried the mail in and rode on towards Argyle.

I was coated with ice half an inch thick, and the trees were all hung across the road, but my horse found a way around the trees. It was so dark after I passed Inverness that I could not see my hand before me. I was not cold after the ice covered me.

The next morning I saddled my horse, got my mail bags and started to Fayetteville. The trees were bending over the road when I started, and about 8 o'clock the limbs of the trees began breaking and falling. I do not see how I escaped with my life, for branches of trees 20 to forty feet long crashed down with tons of ice on them. Whole trees often fell across the road either before or behind me. But the woods were as green as a newground cleared in the open pine woods made by fallen timber; as I saw on my return trip that afternoon.

I passed by 16th birthday on August 3rd, the summer before, and when I went in to get the mail for the return trip, I handed the postmaster a sworn statement that I was sixteen, and left him muttering something about swearing to lies.

As I rode away from Fayetteville up Haymount early that afternoon, there was a flash of lightning and a peal of thunder and rain fell in torrents. Water met me coming down Haymount two feet deep, and water stood two feet deep in the level lands along the road. I went on towards Argyle and lodging wet as a drowned rat.

Next morning I rode on towards Inverness, and as I crossed a pole bridge across the road, my horse broke through the bridge, and had difficulty getting out of the ditch, but finally he stood on three feet, holding up his right hind foot. He refused to move at first, but in a few minutes I got him a short distance where I tied him to a tree. I took the mail bag into the woods a hundred yards from the road and hid it behind a big log. I had no knowledge of its contents.

I then walked off up the road towards home. I was weak so had to walk every slowly, and in about an hour I arrived at the home of a Mr. Smith, who had married a

Miss McLeod, a member of the family of McLeods who lived at Inverness postoffice. He loaned me his horse, a lively horse who wanted to run, and did run all the way to Inverness, two and a half miles. I did as he told me, took off everything and turned the horse loose. He went back home as fast as he could run.

After they had given me dinner of fresh sausage, pudding, bread and coffee, when I went to the door, there stood off-eyed John McLeod, post master at Inverness, with a horse and mule saddled, and all my equipment on the mule. Mr. McLeod rode the horse and I rode the mule, and he went with me to Archie Blue's, eight miles from Inverness. He, Mr. McLeod asked Mr. Blue if he could let me have a horse, and he let me have a nice four year old bay horse, which had only been ridden to watering once or twice.

The lock on the mailbag rattled from his trotting, and that frightened him, and soon he was going up the road as fast as he could run. I saw I could not hold him, but guided his course as well as I could.

We left Inverness about three o'clock that January 7th 1895, and the horse ran first north out in the woods then south, as fast as he could run, not following the road ten feet at the time. This went on until about six o'clock when I arrived at the Jug John McKinnon place, where the creek followed the road for one hundred yards, and the horse could not jump the stream.

I should have stated before this that the horse had not wet a foot that evening, although he had crossed several branches and two good sized creeks, he jumped all of them. Mr. Blue said afterwards that he had a well broken horse when he got that one back. When I found I could not get the horse to ford the creek, I rode back a half mile and got help to get him across.

I then went on other half to Uncle Peter Ray's, where the family took me off the horse, put the horse in the stable and gave me a good supper.

The next morning Make Ray went with me down the Morganton Road to Jackson Creek and drove the horse across the creek like a cow and I went on home.

## Jewish New Year Is Solemn Rite

Jewish people observe the New Year at a different date and with more religious solemnity than is associated with the Christian New Year.

Rosh Hashana, the name of Jewish New Year's day, may occur anytime between September 5 and October 5. It is one of the highest of Orthodox holy days and opens a period of penitence, prayer and charity which lasts until Yom Kippur, ten days later. Yom Kippur means Day of Atonement.

Traditionally, Yom Kippur was set apart as a day of atonement by Moses and elaborate ceremonies solemnized its observance until the offering of sacrifices was abandoned after the destruction of the Temple in Jerusalem in 70 A. D.

In modern times, no other Jewish fast day or festival is as generally and religiously observed. Services in the synagogues begin in the evening of the preceding day and are continuous until sunset on the day itself. The souls of the dead are included in the community of those pardoned on the Day of Atonement, and it is customary for children to have public mention made of their deceased parents and to make charitable gifts on behalf of their souls.

There is, reportedly, a Book of Life wherein the name of every living creature is written. This Book is sealed annually on Yom Kippur. This is the reason for the customary Jewish New Year greeting, "May you be inscribed for a happy New Year."

North Carolina seed corn producers this year almost doubled their 1947 certified hybrid corn acreage. The 1948 total which met certification regulations was 3,633 acres.

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## Gala Gown



Frosty white Alencon-type lace is combined with the sheerest of nude net in this ballerina dance frock worn by Gloria Grahame who co-stars with Maureen O'Hara, Melvyn Douglas and Bill Williams in RKO Radio's "The Long Denial." The border of net at the top of the bodice gives the illusion of an off-the-shoulder neckline, and matches the wide strip of net bordering the ankle length skirt. To complete the romantic mood, Miss Grahame wears long lace mitts, spangled with silver sequins, silver brocade ballet slippers and a black velvet bow tucked in her blonde curls.

## For Informal At-homes



Black taffeta and crisp white organdy combined in fashion news. Barbara Bel Geddes, who co-stars with Robert Mitchum and Robert Preston in RKO Radio's "Blood On The Moon", wears this youthful model for little dinners.

## Ermine and Black Velvet Spell Elegance in Modern Adaptation of Victorian Loveliness



The Victorian mood enhances Teresa Wright's beauty with this bonnet and muff ensemble of creamy ermine which she wears with a romantic black velvet day dress. Delicate silk tulle is draped over the John-Fredericks hat and tucked in at the high collared neck. Tiny black satin buttons march from elbow to wrist on the tapered sleeves, and a matching double line trims the bodice from neck to pointed waistline. To complete the ensemble, Miss Wright, who co-stars with David Niven, Evelyn Keyes and Farley Granger in Samuel Goldwyn's "Enchantment," an RKO Radio release, wears long, slender white kid gloves crushed over the wrists.

## The Soft Suit



The soft suit worn by Valli is light grey menswear worsted, with interesting pocket detail, tapered sleeves ending in narrow cuffs, and a jacket fitted snugly through the waist. With it, the glamorous star, who shares stellar honors with Joseph Cotton in RKO Radio's "Weep No More," wears a black felt hat draped with grey chiffon, black doekin gloves and suede shoes. Her overshooulder bag is calfskin.

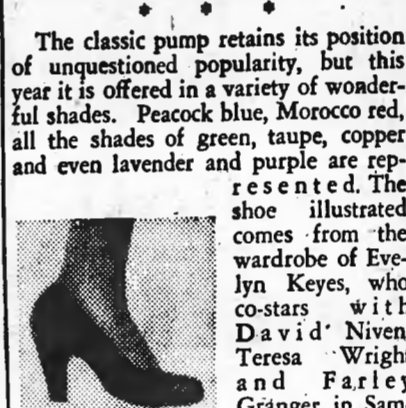
## ACCENT YOUR WARDROBE WITH COLOR

The '48-49 season will be remembered as the period of brilliance with color accents ranging through such magnificent shades as burnished copper, brocade blue, fuchsia and plum, pure leaf green, molten gold, all the way to the fragile creamy-ivory tints. Scarves, belts, gloves, and novelty jewelry all play a colorful role.

Gone are the loose and formless scarves which hid the line of a pretty neck. Instead, this year's bright and saucy neckerchiefs are fastened with a gold band or, as illustrated, with a small four-inch hand knot. Nan Leslie, leading lady opposite star Tim Holt in RKO Radio's "Indian Agent," uses two hand-loomed cotton squares in contrasting colors to achieve the neckline pictured here.

And here's a clever idea for a novelty belt. Wide bands of woven raffia or ribbon end in two very wide gold rings. A thong knots the rings together to make the fastening. Try it with a wide length of satin on your date dresses, or make such a belt of the lining material of your bolero to wear with your new bolero suit. The possibilities are infinite. The belt illustrated is of red, brown and beige cord, woven in a four inch strip, and worn by Helen Craig who has a pivotal role in RKO Radio's "They Live By Night," starring Cathy O'Donnell, Farley Granger and Howard da Silva.

The classic pump retains its position of unquestioned popularity, but this year it is offered in a variety of wonderful shades. Peacock blue, Morocco red, all the shades of green, taupe, copper and even lavender and purple are represented. The shoe illustrated comes from the wardrobe of Evelyn Keyes, who co-stars with David Niven, Teresa Wright and Farley Granger in Samuel Goldwyn's "Enchantment," an RKO Radio release. Most popular are in extremely flexible kidskin, as soft as gloves, and suede as fragile as doekin.



## THE PUZZLE OF THE YEARS

KEEPING accurate track of years has been one of human history's toughest problems. Many a headache and much trouble have dogged those who dared to tackle it.

Seven hundred years before Christ, a smart Roman named

Pomplius stayed awake nights figuring out what he thought was a good system. But, alas, he made several mistakes. Within a few hundred years the calendar which he had worked so hard to produce became inaccurate and practically useless.

The man who inherited the resultant confusion of Pomplius' errors was a very busy person by the name of Julius Caesar. Caesar called all the best minds of his empire into conference and soon the world was given another calendar. It wasn't much good, either. It only lasted fifteen hundred years or so.

Then Pope Gregory XIII tried to straighten out the mistakes in Caesar's calendar. The result was the Gregorian calendar which we use today.

However, there's trouble ahead. Along about 2500 your many-times great grandchildren will celebrate a New Year that's troublesome. That's the year our calendars will start getting out of whack. When calendars go wrong, seasons start arriving on the wrong days and in the wrong months. This happened because calendars aren't properly geared to the sun's movement.

For instance, when Caesar got stuck with Pomplius' system the calendar and the solar equinoxes were months apart. Pope Gregory went to work on Caesar's calendar in 1582 when it was lagging ten days behind the sun.

To Pope Gregory we owe the leap-year. In presenting his calendar to the world, the Pope specified that the calendar play leap-frog. As a result, the year 1582 holds all records for losing birthdays. In order to make up the ten days the calendar was behind the sun, the days between October 5 and October 15 were simply skipped—lost forever.

During the evolution of our calendar some strange things have been tried. Once a year was only ten months long, once March was the first month, again January was the first month, and once February was the last.

Scholars still wrestle with the problem of the years. Even today there's agitation for calendar revision. One solution would keep a 12-month year with provision made for the extra day left over from the 52-week year in ordinary years and the two days in leap year.

The extra day in ordinary years would follow December 30 and be known merely as Year day. January 1 would then follow. In leap years, Saturday, June 30, would be followed the next day by another Saturday called Leap day, then Sunday, July 1.

However, it doesn't look as though there'll be any revision during 1949. Most people will be too busy with their own problems this year to worry about 2500 when our calendars won't be much good.

## ROCKFISH NEWS

By Mrs. A. A. McInnis.

The Grange will meet on the 1st and 3rd Monday nights in each month from now on, at Rockfish and Wayside Community houses alternately.

Mrs. Walter Hall of Ashley Heights spent the past week-end with Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Brock and family. Her son William Hall and family came for her Sunday evening and also paid the Brocks a short visit.

Mrs. F. P. Bethea, Mrs. Floyd Monroe, Miss Lucy Smith of Wagram, Mrs. Neill McKeithan and Mrs. Mary McInnis went to an all-day quilting at the home of Mrs. Gus McBride at Dundarrach last Monday. In the fore-noon while the others quilted, Mrs. McBryde busied herself about dinner and when the time came served a most bountiful and delightful meal, which the quilters thoroughly enjoyed. They were not sure that they would be able to quilt any more after eating but managed to finish the quilt and hem it, as they could not think of leaving it otherwise after such gracious hospitality on the part of Mr. and Mrs. McBryde.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brock and family of Wayside were guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Brock Sunday p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Bundy of Raeford visited relatives in Rockfish Sunday p. m.

Mr. A. A. Wright of Raeford was the guest of Mr. W. T. Boseman last Sunday p. m.

Mrs. J. M. McMillan, who has been on the sick list for the past two weeks is some what improved, we are glad to state.

## State College Farm Questions

QUESTION: What is the best time of year to graft apple trees?

ANSWER: January and February are the best months for grafting fruit trees, says H. R. Niswonger, in charge of horticultural extension work at State College. Mr. Niswonger has recently prepared a new bulletin on "Budding and Grafting Fruit Trees." It is intended to help fruit growers in the propagation of their own fruit trees; in changing an undesirable variety into a more desirable one; and in repairing trees damaged by field mice and rabbits. If you would like to have a free copy of this publication, see your county agent, or write directly to Agricultural Editor, State College Station, Raleigh, and ask for Extension Circular No. 326.

QUESTION: What does it cost a producer to get a loan on a bale of cotton?

ANSWER: The cost will vary in different areas. In general, it will not be more than \$1.25 per bale. The producer must pay the cost of delivery to the warehouse, a small fee for filling out the necessary forms, and a part of the fee for the first month's storage.

QUESTION: When should the culling of chickens be started?

ANSWER: The time to start culling is when chicks are placed under the brooder. All birds that appear runty or weak should be promptly culled out, killed, and disposed of by burning or deep burying. Culling is a continuous process which should be practiced throughout the life of the chickens.

QUESTIONS: Are rabbits raised commercially in the United States?

ANSWER: Yes, rabbit raising is an important industry in some parts of the country. The animals are raised primarily for meat and fur, but increasing numbers are being used for biological, laboratory, and other experimental purposes. The production of rabbit wool, a recent phase of the industry, is still in its infancy. Rabbits are excellent animals for 4-H Club, Future Farmer, and Boy Scout work. They also make ideal pets and will continue to be raised as a hobby. The industry lends itself to a wide range of possibilities, from small backyard units of three or four hutches for supplementing the family meat supply to large commercial rabbitries of several hundred hutches.

Miss Lucy Smith of Wagram is spending this week with her sister Mrs. Mary McInnis.

M. S. Bristow who came home from Highsmith hospital recently following an operation had to return to the hospital last week and has not been getting on so well some of the time.

Mrs. M. H. Grooms went to Fayetteville Tuesday to visit her children, Mr. and Mrs. Nash Grooms and Mr. and Mrs. Melvin for a few days.

Lynda, small daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Barnard of Port Royal, S. C. is spending a while with her grandmother, Mrs. C. H. Dove.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Edge of Fayetteville were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Boseman last Sunday p. m.

Mrs. A. W. Wood and Mrs. C. L. Wood spent Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Monroe and Mrs. Floyd Monroe.

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