

Grist Tells Of Hambright's Grave

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

ought to be taken now to make a correction of the publish list, when that directory is reprinted in the future, as it no doubt will be to correct errors and omissions of names through the years it covers.

But I am interested in other things than the members of congress 150 years ago. That afternoon with Mr. H. F. Mullinax, on the tip of Emmett Pursley, I was looking for burial grounds and pretty soon after the marker was unveiled I was on the way. I have mentioned the "Rock House" before. It is over in Cherokee county, but it was once in York county. You remember it was built by one Henry Howser and his wife in 1803. No, I have never been in the house, but I was told the other afternoon that its floors, ceilings, stairway and window frames are all of cedar wood. Then I heard "The rocks used in building the Rock House were picked up on the battlefield and hauled down to the site by an old negro slave woman, who used a sled and one horse or a mule." You can take that or leave it as you please. I frankly tell you that I wasn't there at the time.

Some 200 yards before reaching the Rock House we stopped the car and walked across a cotton field to a knoll covered with trees and underbrush and found ourselves in what is known as the "Howser burial ground." I have passed that way several times, but never knew there was a burial ground there before. The first of the markers attracting my attention bore this inscription: "To the memory of Henry Howser, Sen., who departed this life March 4, 1822, aged 66 years." I suspect that he was the builder of the Rock House.

Next we found this inscription on a marker: "To the memory of Henry Howser, who departed this life Aug. 13, 1842, aged 48 years," followed by these lines: "My day was come; my time was run, my body now lies here. Now caution take, before too late, for death is always near." There were two stones here, one a duplicate of the other. The first was on old stone marker with the lettering very difficult to decipher, and a few feet away was a more modern stone of marble and bearing the exact duplicate of the original lettering. Evidently some of the descendants of the younger Howser had the old marker duplicated when they saw the older one becoming too faint to read easily.

"In memory of Cyrus J. Howser, who died Sept. 3, 1837, aged 23 years, 9 months, 26 days," was on another with these lines following: "Stop, my friend as you pass by; As you are now so once was I. As I am now so you must be. Prepare for death and follow me." Close by was the grave of "Infant son of James and Cynthia Nobles. Died Jan. 8, 1839. Happy infant early blest; Rest in peaceful slumber's rest. Early rescued from the car's, which increase with the growing years." The marker at the grave of Christena Howser shows that she departed this life Oct. 30th, 1856, aged 98 years. John Howser died Jan. 24, 1832, aged 45 years. Mary Howser died July 14, 1850, aged 49 years. Her epitaph reads as follows: "Farewell my children scattered wide, Whist by your father's side I lie. When Christ appears I then shall rise And see you with immortal eyes."

There are quite a number of other graves to be found in the Howser burial ground, but I had to hurry on. The Green Chevrolet was soon over in Cleveland county, N. C., and presently passing into a cross road we drew up at Shiloh A. M. E. Zion church. We looked all around at the sides of the church hand back of it, but we could find no evidence of any graves of white folks thereabouts and after a hunt of ten or fifteen minutes gave it up and started back towards the battlefield, four miles away. Presently we found a colored woman who was a drawer of water at a well by the roadside and we stopped to ask her if she could tell us where the old Shiloh graveyard was. She could and told us that it was down across a field just in front of the negro church. It was late, but not expecting to get back that way again soon I determined to go back and back we went. Oh, yes, it was easy to see them from roadside at the church. Just anybody could see it. It is different from many old burial grounds. It wasn't grown up in high weeds and underbrush and scrub trees. It was in a fairly clean condition. It evidently receives attention from folks who have relatives buried there.

We easily found the marker at the grave of Colonel Frederick Hambright, for which purpose we had made the trip. The stone bears this inscription: "In memory of Col. Frederick Hambright, who departed this life Mar. the 9th, 1817, in the 90th year of his age. Adieu to all both far and near. My loving wife and children dear; For my immortal soul is fled; I must be numbered with the dead."

Low Prices Hard On Pickers And Owners Of Land

What Who Must Eat Should Work, But Pay Is Low. Meats Might Be Best. (Statesville Daily)

Complaints have come from some counties, notably Charlotte and Shelby, that farmers coming to town in search of cotton pickers were unable to interest the unemployed. The Shelby Star of recent date stated that farmers were beginning to help in gathering cotton and peas. The price offered cotton pickers ranged from 20 to 35 cents per hundred pounds and for pickers peas some farmers offered half the peas one could gather. They could get no response for these offers and the matter was taken up with the county welfare officer, with the idea of keeping check on people who refused work and then applied for help. In a later issue The Star said that a number of unemployed who were not aware of the offers called at the newspaper office to say they would accept them.

It is a well known fact that there are some unemployed who, have no purpose to work if they can avoid it. There are others who are particular about the kind of work they do and the price. Some of them are still demanding pay for labor on the wage scale that prevailed when work was plentiful. There is something to be said about the price offered for picking cotton and there is also something to be said about

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what the farmers can afford to pay considering the abnormally low price of the staple. But the general feeling is lack of sympathy with one who does not take work when it is a matter of getting bread, with out too much baggling about the price, although it must be admitted that the worker may feel at times, and has a right to feel, probably, that employers are taking advantage of his need to compel him to work for less than a living wage. Incidentally the pea pickers who refused to work for half the peas picked were without excuse. One can eat peas.

But in the matter of the workers and a living wage, here is a concrete case, and it comes from the government of North Carolina, a citizen of Cleveland county, where the unemployed were condemned for not accepting the cotton picking job at 20 to 35 cents the 100 pounds. Incidentally in this piedmont section the average picker, especially the experienced, would not average much over 100 pounds a day. He would do well to gather 150 pounds. The people who pick 200 and 300 pounds a day in this section are experts who do that on a spur. They don't average that amount.

But to the Gardner testimony. Governor Gardner was speaking at Chapel Hill and he was talking about taking punishment. Hear him: "Let me give you a concrete illustration of what I mean by taking punishment. The governor of North Carolina cannot fail to learn about the conditions of the people do and the price. Some of them are still demanding pay for labor on the wage scale that prevailed when work was plentiful. There is something to be said about the price offered for picking cotton and there is also something to be said about

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waited an hour to get to see me. He was stooped in body and spirit. He handed me a cotton ticket which showed his pay for picking 752 pounds of cotton. "Governor," he said "day before yesterday my three children and I picked this cotton. One of my children is 15 years old, another is 17, and the other is 22. This is what we got for a day's work—all five of us." I looked at his ticket—it read 752 pounds, \$1.88. They were paid 25 cents a hundred for picking cotton—the most back-breaking job that has yet been invented. Think of it, five people earning \$1.88 for one day's work. Out of that they provided 15 meals for grown people. Do you think that those folks are not taking punishment? This is not a story that I heard about from somewhere. This occurred in Wake county, North Carolina, last week.

"What is that to me, I wonder if you are not asking yourselves. Well, if it does not disturb you today you may be assured it will disturb you tomorrow."

The average for these pickers was 150 pounds and their average pay for a day's work was a fraction over 37 cents—for picking 150 pounds of cotton—which was at the rate of 25 cents per hundred. Counting food only, each of them had to bring three meals out of the 37 cents—an average of a little more than 12 cents per meal. They would be better off if they could get the three meals furnished for the day's work.

That is the other side, and it is worth considering as we consider cotton picking and unemployment.

A Soft Job. "So your husband tried to get a government post? What is he doing now?" "Nothing—he got the post."

Tar Heel Students Numerous At Duke

Forty States And Foreign Countries Give University Cosmopolitan Group.

Durham, Oct. 15.—When the undergraduate men of Duke university write home their letters go to 40 states and foreign countries, according to a tabulation just made in the office of Dean W. H. Wannamaker. These same students show their cosmopolitan makeup in a count of the religious denominations they represent, giving the names of an even score of churches to which they are affiliated.

Enrollment figures from which the tabulation was made show a new record enrollment of 2,658 students for an increase in all schools and departments, of these 1,436 being undergraduate men. Women undergraduate students number 583. The graduate school of arts and sciences has 225 students, the school of law 145, the school of medicine 147, and the nurses school 60 students.

North Carolina Leads. North Carolina has an easy lead over other states in number of undergraduate men enrolled showing 513 natives of this state. Pennsylvania has 161 men, New York 123, New Jersey 100, and Virginia 82. There are 25 from the District of Columbia, 49 from South Carolina, 50 from Maryland, and 55 from Massachusetts, while Georgia is represented by 30 men, Tennessee by 26, Ohio 23, Florida 20, Kentucky 17, Alabama 20, and West Virginia 26.

Mexico, Brazil, Japan, Canada, and the Canal Zone have their representatives. Every Southern state

Is well represented, and western states in the list include Minnesota, Wisconsin, Texas, California, Iowa, Colorado, and Nebraska.

Many Denominations. Methodists, like North Carolinians in regard to states, have an ample margin over other denominations, with 577 undergraduates men of that church registered. Presbyterians are second with 193 students, Baptists third with 162, and Episcopalians a close fourth with 151. Sixty-one students report no church affiliations. Catholics number 57, Lutherans 44, Congregationalists 41, Reformed 34, Hebrew 34, Christian 19, and Christian Scientists 13.

The list also shows 18 Protestants who do not state their denomination. Eleven Unitarians are registered, six are Quakers, three Universalists, three Moravian, three United Brethren, three Evangelical, one Independent, and one Salvationist.

One observation ament present economic crisis: A lot of boys are going to visit the old home town for the winter.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Having this day qualified as executor of the estate of S. Patience Hamrick, late of Cleveland county, N. C. this is to notify all persons owning the said estate to present them to me properly proved on or before the 15th day of Sept., 1931, or this notice will be placed in hand of any recovery thereof. All persons indebted to the said estate will make immediate settlement to the undersigned. This September 13th 1931. T. P. HAMBRICK, Executor of Estate of S. Patience Hamrick, deceased. B. 16

J. B. MEETZE CO. Painting & Decorating. Phone 554, Box 133. Gaffney, S. C. Better Be Safe Than Sorry.

666 LIQUID OR TABLETS. Relieves a Headache or Neuralgia in 15 minutes, checks a Cold the first day, and checks Malaria in three days. 666 Salve for Baby's Cold.

Poor Sleep Due To Gas In Upper Bowel. Poor sleep is caused by gas pressing heart and other organs. You can't get rid of this by just doctoring the stomach because most of the gas is in the UPPER bowel. The simple GERMAN remedy, Ad-Aderka, reaches BOTH upper and lower bowel, washing out poisons which cause gas, nervousness, bad sleep. Get Ad-Aderka today; by tomorrow you feel the wonderful effects. You will say the day you read this was sure a lucky day for you. Paul Webb and Son, Drugist.

KC BAKING POWDER. SAME PRICE for ever 40 years. It's double acting. 25 OUNCES FOR 25¢. MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED BY OUR GOVERNMENT.

CONSTIPATION take THEFORD'S Black-Draught. "If I got constipated, I would get dizzy and have swimming in my head. I would have very severe headache. For a while I thought I wouldn't take anything—maybe I could wear out the headaches; but I found they were wearing me out. I found Black-Draught would relieve this, so when I have the very first symptoms, I take Black-Draught and now I don't have the headache. I am a firm believer in Black-Draught, and after using it 20 or more years, I am satisfied to continue its use." -F. E. McKinney, Orange Park, Fla. WOMEN who are run-down, or suffer every month, should take Cardui. Used for over 50 years.

- SHILOH CHURCH 1. Absolute quietness during church services. 2. No walking in and out during services. 3. Do not stand around windows during services. 4. Do not stand in church door. 5. No smoking and talking on church grounds during services. 6. Make no unnecessary noise with automobiles, but if you are attending church, come in the church. 7. Absolutely no drinking on church grounds.

Then followed the name of the church, "A. M. E. Zion church," and its officers, then this warning: "Those failing to observe the above rules will be subject to the laws of the county and state."

Biggest Plane. Washington.—The 50-passenger Sikorsky plane, largest of its type in the world, is almost ready to begin its passenger and air mail service between the two Americas. It measures 73 feet by 24 feet, with a wing span of 114 feet.

Report of the Condition of The BANK OF GROVER At Grover, North Carolina, to the Commissioner of Banks. At the close of business on the 29th Day of September, 1931. Resources. Loans and Discounts \$69,746.81 Overdrafts 111.35 United States bonds 100.00 Banking house 964.55 Furniture and fixtures 1,843.13 Cash in vault and amts. due from approved depository banks 10,551.10 Cash items (items held over 24 hours) 10.00 Other real estate 1,800.00 Outside collection 147.00 Total \$85,273.94 Liabilities. Capital stock paid in \$10,000.00 Undivided profits (net amount) 200.18 Reserved for interest 1,241.33 Reserved for taxes 40.97 Reserved for depreciation 697.55 Unearned interest 455.41 Other deposits subject to check 26,143.45 Cashier's checks outstanding 161.37 Certified checks outstanding 22.10 Time certificates of deposit (due on or after 30 days) 34,311.56 Bills payable 12,000.00 Total \$85,273.94 State of North Carolina County of Cleveland, ss. J. B. Ellis Cashier, of the Bank of Grover, each personally appeared before me this day, and, being duly sworn, each for himself says that the foregoing report is true to the best of his knowledge and belief. J. B. ELLIS, President-Cashier H. S. KEETER, Director CARLEY MARTIN, Director. Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 14th day of October, 1931. R. C. TATE, Notary Public.

Are they as good as when the ruffles came down to the ankles?

GOOD? . . . You bet they are! Maybe the girls are even better. Anyhow, cigarettes are a whole lot better. No doubt about that. They used to be made by hand— Now it's machines; no hand but yours ever touches them. They used to be packed in expensive, highfalutin' cardboard boxes— Now the quality is in the cigarettes. The U. S. Revenue Tax used to be a penny a package of twenty— Now it's six cents a package of twenty. Tobacco used to be dried by air— Now Liggett & Myers alone has thirty-five drying machines of the latest type, with a daily capacity of over 2,000,000 pounds—and over four miles of warehouses for tobacco storage.

BETTER—they're miles better! Everything used in the manufacture of Chesterfield cigarettes is the best that money can buy or that Science knows about. CHESTERFIELD TOBACCOS—both Turkish and Domestic—are mild and ripe, the best that money can buy. AND THE WAY Chesterfield tobaccos are blended and cross-blended is like making a new and better-tasting kind of tobacco, with greater smoothness, more mildness and a more pleasing aroma—a fragrance and flavor not to be found in any other cigarette. CHESTERFIELD gives you the benefit of all the world knows about the production of better cigarettes. Nobody smokes a better cigarette than Chesterfield.

