

The News and Observer.

VOL. LII. NO. 38.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Leads all North Carolina Dailies in News and Circulation

REPUBLICAN GUNS TURNED ON SMITH

A Passionate Denunciation Rings in the House.

SIBLEY IS HORRIFIED

The Order to Make Samar a Howling Wilderness.

NO MAN LIVES WHO CAN JUSTIFY THIS

Williams of Mississippi Reminds Sibley That He Should Strike at the System Which Allows Smith to Carry Out Such Barbarities.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, April 28.—Representative Sibley, (Pa.), created something of a sensation in the House today during the general debate on the Agricultural Appropriation Bill by severely denouncing General Jacob H. Smith for the orders he issued in the Samar campaign.

Mr. Sibley, (Republican, Pa.) said he had been an expansionist and defended the policy of the administration in the acquisition of the Philippines, that duty and honor justified our position there; that the commercial welfare of the nation demanded that we should control that archipelago, which stands as the gateway to the Oriental world.

"Therefore, when I am compelled to read utterances contained in military orders that make the blood of man run cold when I have heard the statements made that we were cruel in the conduct of that war, I have thought perhaps, the partisan was speaking. But when I have read, as I have within the past forty-eight hours, that a general wearing the uniform of the army of the United States who stands under the shadow of our flag, issue orders, not to clemency a province, but to leave it a howling wilderness and to kill all above ten years of age, then it seems to me that humanity must have marched backward for eighteen centuries and that Herod again appears. I have read of Timour, the Tartar. I have read of Achilles, I have read of the Saracens scourge, but I thank God that since the traffic scene on Calvary, it has taken eighteen centuries to produce a Smith. I have read of the water cure. I believe that was exaggerated. Can any man whose blood pounds in his pulses, any man who has read his Bible, or who has been reared at the knee of a Christian woman, justify the perpetuation of such cruelties upon another man who wears the guise and the image of his Creator? And yet we hear this man attempting to justify acts by which the men are pumped so full of water to nearly drown them and then brought back to life by thumping them over the stomach with the butts of muskets. That is not civilization, that is not Christianizing the world. I am thankful that these are sporadic cases.

"They will never pacify any race of human beings on this earth by first drowning them and then bringing them to life with the butt of a musket; and against that, as a member upon this side of the chamber, against that, as a man who belongs, I hope not alone, to the Republican ranks, but to the whole brotherhood of man the wide world round, I was the members of this House on this side of the chamber and that, to vote their protest, and against all such measures. (Applause.) A friend of mine said a few minutes ago: 'Oh, you had better wait and hear his defense.' I hope the President of the United States will have the courage upon what the man admits, to discharge him dishonorably from the service that he has disgraced. (Applause.) He admits that he issued the order to leave the province a howling waste and a wilderness, and to kill all above ten years of age, the innocent with the guilty. That maneuver ought to be permitted to stay in the service of the United States until the sun goes down. He goes down in disgrace not alone to the party, but to every man who ever wore the uniform of the United States, and he is a blot and a disgrace to our present civilization. Wait and hear what his justification may be. That man does not live who can justify such orders. (Applause.) There is no justification. I care not how adroitly his lawyers may frame their plea or how subtle their reasoning. The fact admitted by his own mouth that he is sued such orders is sufficient for the hope that there is the courage and the patriotism and the humanity and the Christianity at the other end of the avenue that will not let him wear the Federal uniform twenty-four hours hence." Mr. Williams, (Miss.), heartily endorsed Mr. Sibley had said.

dorced Mr. Sibley's onslaught upon General Smith, whom he described as a "brute in uniform." "But, I am a little afraid," he continued, "that he does not strike the evil in the right quarter. It is the system which should be struck at, not the man who unconsciously carries out the spirit of the system. Wherever there is a war of conquest against a weak and inferior colored people deeds of brutality naturally occur. The chief danger is not the injury to the weak race, but that the temptation to tyranny will react upon the strong race and make brutes of its soldiers. For that reason such wars should be avoided. I agree with the gentleman from Pennsylvania that there can be no justification for a civilized man to issue an order to lay waste a whole country and kill everybody, including children over ten years of age."

Mr. Curtis, (Kan.), made a brief but fervent defense of General Funston against the criticism to which he had been subjected. "The people of Kansas," he began, "are proud of the brave and daring record of gallant Fred Funston. (Applause on the Republican side.) He has been criticized here for an act which for daring of conception and execution ranks with the greatest feats of arms—he captured the new George Washington—Aguinaldo."

If another had accomplished what General Funston did, he said, the Democrats would have made him their candidate for President.

Tour of Oxford Orphans.

A chapter of orphans from the Oxford Orphan Asylum starts upon a concert tour May 6th. The children will fill appointments first in the eastern section of the State and, after a short rest at Oxford, will enter upon their western trip. These concerts always secure the hearty support of the people of North Carolina, and the secret of their success is not hard to find. The entertainments are always meritorious. They are bright, pure and interesting. Those who hear the boys and girls for the first time marvel at their attainments. Then too, our people are in sympathy with the great cause the children represent. They know that there is no more important work than the care and training of destitute, homeless boys and girls. Over two hundred and fifty orphan children are being well provided for and carefully trained in the Oxford Orphan Asylum today. They have been gathered together from every part of North Carolina. The only conditions for admission to the institution are that the children are destitute orphans and that they have a sound mind and body. Neither denominational affiliation or preference of parents nor the fact that the father was not a Mason, is considered in passing upon an application for the admission of a child. The State of North Carolina and the good people in general are assisting the Masons in the maintenance of a work of such magnitude. The institution deserves the assistance of our whole people.

On the eve of the concert tour this year, it gives us pleasure to copy the following from the "Orphans' Friend and Masonic Journal":

"We have a three-fold purpose in sending these children to visit the different towns:

"First. To give an evening of pleasure to those who come to hear them. It has been and shall be our desire to give a concert free from all impurities, yet filled with humor, simple, yet entertaining. No one can attend one of these concerts and see a crowd of bright-eyed children whose lives might have been left in darkness, without feeling, 'I'm glad I came!' But apart from all charity, we try to give a concert which, of itself, will delight any audience.

"Second. To bring the people into closer touch with their institution. One who never sees and seldom hears of the institution which he is helping to support cannot feel as deep interest in it as if he knew more and heard more about it. We believe the next best thing to seeing the asylum is seeing its representatives. We do not select the brightest or best children for the class, but the children who will represent the inmates of the asylum, and when you see the sixteen intelligent boys and girls of the class, remember that we have 240 more just like them. Can anyone look upon these and remember that the Oxford Orphan Asylum has made them what they are, without feeling that they are glad they have invested a part of their earnings in the lives of homeless children?

"Third. To aid in the support of the institution. During the past year we received, clear of the expense, over \$2,500 from these tours. An equal amount could not possibly have been raised with as little expense and trouble to friends and brethren. It came from all sections of the State. No one had to sacrifice, no one missed the small amount charged for admission, and yet the asylum received enough to support forty children for a year. More people are reached and more people are interested in this manner than could be reached by correspondence or agents. And often have boys and girls secured good homes by having met with good, Christian people while out with the class."

Death of Hon. J. Sterling Morton.

(By the Associated Press.)

Chicago April 27.—Hon. J. Sterling Morton former Secretary of Agriculture, died this afternoon at the home of his son, Mark Morton, at Lake Forest, Ill.

NEW ENGLAND IS SECESSION'S HOME

Chap Clark Thanks Burrows For Locating It.

GRANT BANQUET SPEECH

The Border States During the Great Civil War.

WHERE THE STRIFE RAGED MOST CRUELLY

And Fratricidal Fury Drove Men to Deeds of Madness. States That Furnished Numbers of Splendid Troops for Both Armies.

(By the Associated Press.)

New York, April 26.—The anniversary of Gen. U. S. Grant's birthday was celebrated tonight by the members and guests of the Grand Monument Association with a banquet given at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Prominent military men and national politicians from all sections of the country were present. Maj. Gen. Granville M. Dodge acted as toastmaster. Toasts were responded to as follows: "Grant," James E. Watson; "Victory," Senator J. C. Burrows; "The Border States During the Civil War," Champ Clark, and "Let Us Have Peace," Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard.

Champ Clark, prefacing his speech, said: "I want to thank Senator Burrows for locating secession in this country. He has located it where it belonged, in New England and not in the South."

Continuing, he said in part: "It was easy to be a Union man in Massachusetts. It was not profitable to be anything else. It was easy to be a Confederate in North Carolina. It was not safe to be anything else. But in Kentucky, Missouri and the other border States, it was perilous to be the one thing or the other. Indeed, it was dangerous to be neither and to sit on the fence. I remember an old fellow from whom the Union raiders took one horse and the Confederate raiders another. So when a third party of soldiers met him in the road and inquired whether he were a Union man or a rebel, being dubious as to their army affiliations, he answered diplomatically 'I am neither one nor the other and very little of that,' and thereby lost his third and last horse to the Confederates disguised in blue uniforms."

The speaker then told how the men of the border divided on the issues of the war:

"Neighbor against neighbor," he said, "father against son, brother against brother, slave against master, and frequently wife against husband; the fierce contention entered even into theology, and blotted out the friendships of a lifetime."

He sketched the character of the Kentuckians, whom he characterized as natural warriors, born on a soil sown with dragon's teeth, and said that the men of Missouri, a Kentucky colony, had inherited their characteristics. He told the story of the doctrine of "armed neutrality," which he declared was the most preposterous theory ever hatched in the brain of man.

"It is generally assumed," he said, "by the wiseacres who write the histories that in the border States the old, wealthy prominent slave-holding families all adhered to the Confederacy, and that only the poor, the obscure natives and the immigrants from the North stood by the old flag. This is a serious mistake. The great historic dominant family connections divided. Prominent people wore the Confederate gray. Others just as prominent wore the Union blue."

He enumerated the family divisions on the war issue of the Breckinridges, Hansons, Clays and Crittendens and told of the loyalty of Union of John Marshall Harlan, Lovell H. Rousseau and Benjamin H. Bristol.

"Harlan's Tenth Kentucky Infantry," said Mr. Clark, "had Col. Hayes for its commander after Judge Harlan resigned. In the matter of swearing, Hayes could have given pointers to 'Our Army in Flanders.' The chaplain of that regiment was a Christian militant. At Chickamauga, Hayes ordered the chaplain to go to the rear among the wounded where he belonged, but he flatly refused to obey. On the contrary, with the light of battle in his eyes, he rushed to where the fighting was the hottest and concluding that some such words were necessary and being unwilling to cuss in the first person he proceeded to do it by proxy, shouting: 'Boys, give 'em hell—as Col. Hayes says.'"

"It is safe to say that had none of the great families, none of the slaveholders stood for the Union, Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland would have seceded, and if they had gone with the South unanimously the Confederacy would have achieved its independence. This brings me to the central idea of this speech—the main fact—which I never think without anger and resentment, for I believe that justice should be done, even in writing history, though the heavens fall, and it is this: Population considered, Kentucky and Missouri sent more soldiers to the Civil War than any other States and receive less credit for it. They were splendid soldiers, too. Theodore Roosevelt says that by actual measurement the Kentucky Union soldiers were the finest specimens of physical manhood who were in the Federal armies; and when Jefferson Davis, himself a renowned soldier, reviewed the army at Corinth, he declared Cockrell's Missouri brigade to be the most magnificent soldiers his trained military eye had ever gazed upon."

"It is said that figures will not lie, and here they are: To the Union armies Missouri contributed 109,111 soldiers, Kentucky 75,700, Maryland 46,638, Tennessee 31,092 and West Virginia 23,968—making a grand total of 294,569. Suppose a case. Suppose that George H. Thomas had gone with his State, as all his brothers in arms from Virginia did, and that when Pickett made his spectacular charge at Gettysburg, Thomas had in the nick of time reinforced him with the 294,569 veteran Kentuckians, Missourians, Marylanders, West Virginians and Tennesseans then fighting in the Union armies, can any human being fail to understand what would have been the result?"

The speaker expressed the conviction that the declaration of Lincoln in his first inaugural address that he had no intention to interfere with slavery in the States where it already existed held the border States faithful to the Union. The speaker concluded his address by relating a number of instances of daring, heroism and cruelty in the border States. As to his own State he said:

ON THE DIAMOND. National League Games.

(By the Associated Press.)

New York, April 28.—Well-timed hits and superior base running enabled the New Yorks to beat the Brooklyn today. Score: R H E New York 0 1 1 0 0 4 0 2 1—9 15 2 Brooklyn 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0—3 4 3 Batteries: Evans and Bowerman; McCann and Ahearn. Time 1:48. Umpire, Brown. Attendance 5,000.

Philadelphia, April 28.—Mularky's wildness in the fourth and seventh innings caused Boston's defeat by Philadelphia today.

Boston 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 12 2 Philadelphia 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 0—4 6 0 Batteries: Mularky and Moran; Iberg and Doolin. Time 1:50. Umpire, O'Day. Attendance 1,961.

American League Games.

Washington, April 28.—Although out-batted by Washington, Philadelphia won today's game by hitting opportunely, two home runs by M. Cross being chiefly responsible.

Score: R H E Washington 2 1 0 0 0 4 0 2—9 14 2 Philadelphia 0 3 0 2 0 0 2 3—12 12 2 Batteries: Orth and Drill; Wiltz and Powers. Time 1:45. Umpire, Sheridan. Attendance 3,677.

Chicago, April 28.—The locals were unable to solve Taylor's swift delivery today and were shut out.

Score: R H E Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 1 Cleveland 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—2 6 3 Batteries: Piatt, Katoll and Sullivan; Taylor and Beis. Time 1:35. Umpires, Johnston and Connelly. Attendance 1,600.

Baltimore, Md., April 28.—The Baltimore American League team could do nothing with Young here this afternoon.

Score: R H E Baltimore 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1—3 7 4 Boston 2 0 2 0 6 2 1 0—7 9 1 Batteries: McGinnity and Robinson; Young and Criger. Time 1:45. Umpire, O'Laughlin. Attendance 3,838.

The Southern League.

Atlanta 8; Nashville 5. At Birmingham 3; Chattanooga 1. Shreveport 3; Little Rock 4. New Orleans 6; Memphis 11.

FIRE IN HIGH POINT.

People There do Not Think Ray Edmondson at Thomasville an Incendiary. (Special to News and Observer.)

High Point, N. C., April 28.—Yesterday morning at 5 o'clock fire was discovered in the grocery store of a Mr. Richardson in the factory settlement, next to the plant of the Victor Chair Company. It was first seen by a man living close by, but thinking it was a light from a lamp or lantern he went back to bed. Soon afterwards the store was in flames which spread to the office and oil house of the Victor Chair Company destroying all three buildings. The factory building was in danger for sometime. It is thought that the fire was caused by carelessness, as it originated among some banana crates underneath the building.

Wescott Robinson, Esq., returned from Thomasville Saturday night, where he represented the defendant Raymond Edmondson, who is accused of firing his barber shop. People here know Edmondson do not think him guilty and believe it will be proven when matters have cooled down to some extent.

A large audience was present yesterday morning at the M. E. church to hear Rev. N. L. Atkins, pastor of First M. E. church at Salisbury, who is assisting Rev. J. E. Gay in a series of meetings here. Mr. Atkins is one of the ablest preachers in the Western N. C. Conference and his sermon in the morning was exceptionally good. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock he conducted a special service for the children at the Baptist church.

SCHEME TO AID PRITCHARD.

Republicans in Buncombe Are Anxious to Fuse With Democrats. (Special to the News and Observer.)

Asheville, N. C., April 28.—The idea of a fusion ticket composed of Republicans and Democrats, has taken a strong hold of Republicans here, and there is good reason to believe that the Republican party will be for it. It is proposed to divide county and legislative offices, but all the legislative ticket is to be pledged to the re-election of Senator Pritchard.

SOL SMITH RUSSELL DEAD.

The Famous Actor Passes Away of Perpetual Hiccough. (By the Associated Press.)

Washington, April 28.—Sol. Smith Russell, the actor, died at the Richmond Hotel, in this city, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon of perpetual hiccough. Mr. Russell has been ill for some time from this malady but during the past few days the disease took a serious turn and since early morning the end had been hourly expected. Those present at the bedside of the veteran actor were Mrs. Russell, Miss L. Alice Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Berger and Edward I. Rosenfeld. Mr. Russell was 54 years of age. The deceased will be buried in Rock Creek Cemetery, near this city.

THE MODERN HEROD IN THE PHILIPPINES

Smith's Cruel Order Arouses Mr. Simmons.

IT HAS BUT ONE PARALLEL

Herod's Command to Kill the Male Children of Judea.

LET US RELEASE THE PHILIPPINES

As a Possession of the United States They Can Bring us Only Misfortune and Disaster. Their Cheap Labor Threatens the South. (By the Associated Press.)

Washington, April 28.—After a brief discussion today the Senate agreed to the House amendments to the Oleomargarine Bill as passed by the Senate. The measure now goes to the President for Mr. Teller (Col.) to amend the measure so as to levy a tax of ten per cent of the capital or assets upon any butter trust that might be formed, but it was defeated, 25 to 28. He referred to the treatment of Cuba by the United States, and said he had his signature. An effort was made by no disposition to discuss the motives of the Republican party in pursuing one line of policy toward Cuba, and an opposite policy toward the Philippines. He believed such discussion would be unprofitable. In his judgment there was no justification in morals, in public policy or in the condition of the two peoples for the differentiation in their treatment. There was no reason in his mind why independence should be granted to the Cubans and denied to the Filipinos. He said it evidently was the purpose of the Republican party to retain the Philippine Islands permanently, but he did not believe the subject had been settled finally by the American people. Personally he had no doubt that the islands ought to be turned over to their inhabitants, as he felt that they were entirely capable of establishing a proper government, although they might not be capable of establishing and maintaining such a government as ours. The Filipinos by heredity, he thought, were not fitted for our kind of government. He said that the negroes in this country had been afforded ample opportunity to participate in our form of government, "yet," said he, "those who are most familiar with the negro's condition know today that he is little better prepared for the discharge of the duties of citizenship than he was in the beginning." The negro suffered, he said, from a defect of heredity. Mr. Simmons discussed the stories of the "water cure" of the burning of towns and of reconcentration. He declared that there was no doubt as to the truthfulness of the charges against the American army of cruelty, inhumanity and barbarity. In fact, said he, it was now organized cruelty and barbarity, and not merely isolated instances of torture. He referred to the order issued by General Smith to make the Island of Samar a "howling wilderness," and to slay all male inhabitants over ten years of age. "No order recorded in all history," he declared, "paralleled that order, except that of Herod the King, when he commanded that all the male children who were in Bethlehem, and in all the coasts thereof from two years and under should be slain in order that he might the more securely compass the death of Him, of whom it was said He came to be the king of the Jews, the Christ and Savior of mankind." "I feel," he continued, "like calling upon the great, brave and humane man now in the White House to probe these things to the bottom and at least, to make them odious."

In discussing the agricultural situation in the Philippine, Mr. Simmons confessed to a feeling of alarm for his own section of the country over the prospect of the admission to the United States of the products of the islands, for with the cheap labor there those products could be produced in the Philippines more cheaply than in this country. In conclusion, Mr. Simmons protested against the holding of the Philippine Islands as a possession of the United States, declaring that if realized the islands could bring to this country only disaster and misfortune.

THE SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Atlanta 8; Nashville 5. At Birmingham 3; Chattanooga 1. Shreveport 3; Little Rock 4. New Orleans 6; Memphis 11.

FIRE IN HIGH POINT.

People There do Not Think Ray Edmondson at Thomasville an Incendiary. (Special to News and Observer.)

High Point, N. C., April 28.—Yesterday morning at 5 o'clock fire was discovered in the grocery store of a Mr. Richardson in the factory settlement, next to the plant of the Victor Chair Company. It was first seen by a man living close by, but thinking it was a light from a lamp or lantern he went back to bed. Soon afterwards the store was in flames which spread to the office and oil house of the Victor Chair Company destroying all three buildings. The factory building was in danger for sometime. It is thought that the fire was caused by carelessness, as it originated among some banana crates underneath the building.

SCHEME TO AID PRITCHARD.

Republicans in Buncombe Are Anxious to Fuse With Democrats. (Special to the News and Observer.)

Asheville, N. C., April 28.—The idea of a fusion ticket composed of Republicans and Democrats, has taken a strong hold of Republicans here, and there is good reason to believe that the Republican party will be for it. It is proposed to divide county and legislative offices, but all the legislative ticket is to be pledged to the re-election of Senator Pritchard.

SOL SMITH RUSSELL DEAD.

The Famous Actor Passes Away of Perpetual Hiccough. (By the Associated Press.)

Washington, April 28.—Sol. Smith Russell, the actor, died at the Richmond Hotel, in this city, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon of perpetual hiccough. Mr. Russell has been ill for some time from this malady but during the past few days the disease took a serious turn and since early morning the end had been hourly expected. Those present at the bedside of the veteran actor were Mrs. Russell, Miss L. Alice Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Berger and Edward I. Rosenfeld. Mr. Russell was 54 years of age. The deceased will be buried in Rock Creek Cemetery, near this city.

THE MODERN HEROD IN THE PHILIPPINES

Smith's Cruel Order Arouses Mr. Simmons.

IT HAS BUT ONE PARALLEL

Herod's Command to Kill the Male Children of Judea.

LET US RELEASE THE PHILIPPINES

As a Possession of the United States They Can Bring us Only Misfortune and Disaster. Their Cheap Labor Threatens the South. (By the Associated Press.)

Washington, April 28.—After a brief discussion today the Senate agreed to the House amendments to the Oleomargarine Bill as passed by the Senate. The measure now goes to the President for Mr. Teller (Col.) to amend the measure so as to levy a tax of ten per cent of the capital or assets upon any butter trust that might be formed, but it was defeated, 25 to 28. He referred to the treatment of Cuba by the United States, and said he had his signature. An effort was made by no disposition to discuss the motives of the Republican party in pursuing one line of policy toward Cuba, and an opposite policy toward the Philippines. He believed such discussion would be unprofitable. In his judgment there was no justification in morals, in public policy or in the condition of the two peoples for the differentiation in their treatment. There was no reason in his mind why independence should be granted to the Cubans and denied to the Filipinos. He said it evidently was the purpose of the Republican party to retain the Philippine Islands permanently, but he did not believe the subject had been settled finally by the American people. Personally he had no doubt that the islands ought to be turned over to their inhabitants, as he felt that they were entirely capable of establishing a proper government, although they might not be capable of establishing and maintaining such a government as ours. The Filipinos by heredity, he thought, were not fitted for our kind of government. He said that the negroes in this country had been afforded ample opportunity to participate in our form of government, "yet," said he, "those who are most familiar with the negro's condition know today that he is little better prepared for the discharge of the duties of citizenship than he was in the beginning." The negro suffered, he said, from a defect of heredity. Mr. Simmons discussed the stories of the "water cure" of the burning of towns and of reconcentration. He declared that there was no doubt as to the truthfulness of the charges against the American army of cruelty, inhumanity and barbarity. In fact, said he, it was now organized cruelty and barbarity, and not merely isolated instances of torture. He referred to the order issued by General Smith to make the Island of Samar a "howling wilderness," and to slay all male inhabitants over ten years of age. "No order recorded in all history," he declared, "paralleled that order, except that of Herod the King, when he commanded that all the male children who were in Bethlehem, and in all the coasts thereof from two years and under should be slain in order that he might the more securely compass the death of Him, of whom it was said He came to be the king of the Jews, the Christ and Savior of mankind." "I feel," he continued, "like calling upon the great, brave and humane man now in the White House to probe these things to the bottom and at least, to make them odious."

PROPOSED ROAD TO ASHEVILLE.

The Rutherfordton, Hickory Gap and Asheville the Centre of Interest. (Special to the News and Observer.)

Asheville, N. C., April 28.—The prospect of the railroad from Rutherfordton to Asheville has aroused much public interest and discussion. The name of this railway is the "Rutherfordton, Hickory Gap and Asheville Railroad." It was organized in Asheville last fall under a charter guaranteed by the Legislature of 1901. Its president is Gen. Theo. F. Davidson and its incorporators are Judge M. H. Justice, M. O. Dickinson, Jas. Ashworth and J. S. Williams. Those who have gotten the rights of way are Jason Ashworth, R. A. Morgan and P. O. Merrill all of Fair View. Chas. F. Cane, a well known financier of Baltimore is considerably interested in the road.

THAT POLL TAX.

If YOU do not pay YOUR poll tax before the first day of May, YOU cannot vote.

This law is as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians.

YOU will feel very cheap next November to be disfranchised because YOU failed to pay your poll tax

Pay it today.