

# The Rutherfordton Tribune.

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RUTHERFORDTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1901.

\$1.00 A YEAR.

## NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

### Congressional Apportionment—The Impeachment Proceedings.

Correspondent of THE TRIBUNE.  
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 11, 1901.—The Judiciary Committee of the House has voted for the impeachment of Justice Burches and Douglas, and the resolution has made the special order in the House for Thursday this week.

The vote was 22 to 10 with two present not voting.

The ten members who voted against the Craig resolution for impeachment were: Stubbs, Connor, Gaither, Patterson, Simms, Whitaker, of Guilford; Yarborough, Blythe (Rep.), Ebbs (Rep.).

The two members who declined to vote were Gaither and Smith.

The members of the committee who were absent were: Seawell, Green, Beahm (Rep.), Wright, Mason, Baldwin, of Guilford; Daniels, of Warren; White, of Jones.

Among those voting for impeachment were: Allen, Rountree, Craig, Winston, Hey, Spainhour, Graham, Robinson, Carlton, Smaunonhouse, Dals, Wilson, Stewart, Hayes, Gattis, Harris, Lawrence, Blount, Nicholson, McKee. The latter and Carlton spoke in favor of impeachment.

It is necessary, of course, for the House to adopt the resolution before further steps can be taken. Will it do it?

That seems to be a question. It is generally held that the step is generally disapproved by the people at large, the newspapers of the State being largely against it. But some strong party leaders—chiefly from the east—are determined in their advocacy of the measure.

The Legislature decided to abolish the two criminal courts and to create four additional Superior Court districts, making fifteen in all. The bill, drawn up on Saturday by the special committee, will be passed by the Senate this week. It passed the House Saturday. The new law is to go into effect July 1st, and each judge is required to hold 35 weeks of court annually.

The word "insurance" has been stricken from the Craig law wherever it occurred, and so insurance companies are no longer required to "domesticate." The Commissioner of Insurance is given power to revoke the license of any company seeking to transfer a case from the State to a foreign country. Only five votes in the House were cast against the law, and the Senate passed the bill by a practically unanimous vote.

A bill to amend or more of the largest and strongest life companies in the world will now return to business in this State, and add thereby a revenue of over \$15,000 annually, which the State has been deprived of for the last two years.

Next Wednesday afternoon and night the joint committee on Congressional apportionment will give the first hearing to those other than members of the Legislature. After that the committee will continue the discussion and work to the end of the session. Ten districts are to be laid off, and one Congressman under the new apportionment bill passed by Congress. There are several "plans" already formulated. One of these gives only one district to the Republicans, while another is claimed to make all ten of the districts Democratic. The committee will have much difficulty in preparing a bill that will satisfy all.

A matter of special interest to farmers are the amendments proposed to the law regulating the sale of fertilizers, etc., as prepared by the special committee of the Board of Agriculture. The bill thus prepared leaves the tax on commercial fertilizers at 20 cents per ton, and provides that untagged fertilizers shall be treated like whiskey as by the United States when seized; that is, sold without a case in the courts. The present law requires 8 per cent phosphoric acid and declares that fertilizer without this is illegal. The bill proposes half a dozen formulas, as eastern soils do not need phosphoric acid and for years fertilizers really illegal have been used there. In the matter of fertilizers not up to guarantee, the bill provides for a rebate of double the value of the deficiency. It also provides that all fertilizers in which there is leather, hoof, meal and hair shall be confiscated and no pay can be collected for it from buyers.

The committee on agriculture approves the plan to authorize the penitentiary authorities to go into the fertilizer manufacturing business.

Senator Stringfield, Democrat, of the 35th district, whose seat was contested by Stanley, Republican, was unanimously awarded the seat already held by him—even the Republican member of the committee on privileges and elections did not vote to seat Stanley.

The claim of other cough medicines to be as good as Chamberlain's are effectually set at rest in the following testimonial of Mr. C. D. Glass, an employee of Bartlett & Dennit Co., Gardiner, Me. He says: "I had kept adding to a cold and cough in the winter of 1897, trying every cough medicine I heard of without permanent help until one day I was in the drug store of Mr. Honlehan and he advised me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and offered to pay back my money if I was not cured. My lungs and bronchial tubes were very sore at this time, but I was completely cured by this remedy, and have since always turned to it when I got a cold, and soon find relief. I also recommend it to my friends and am glad to say it is the best of all cough medicines." For sale by Twitty & Thompson.

## A CHURCH SENSATION.

### Rev. A. J. Hensley Makes a Startling Statement to His Congregation.

Rev. A. J. Hensley, the Baptist minister, who lives at or near Hickory Grove, and who only a few weeks ago had some trouble with a neighbor, is in a bad way again. This time it appears from the representations he has made, that his difficulty is more serious than before.

Rev. A. N. Sample, pastor of the Baptist church at Gaffney, received a letter from Mr. Hensley asking that he would go to Shiloh church, in Ballock's Creek township, Sunday, and preach for him. No reasons were assigned, but a letter was received by the officers of the church, in which their minister related the reason why he could not be present and reflected very seriously on a member of his family, upon whom he threw the onus of a grave moral misstep. He added, however, that if the officers of the church saw fit they could discipline him and dismiss him, as the appearances were such that they would at least seriously impair his usefulness, though he insisted that he was an innocent party.

It is understood that the other member of the family threatens to bring action for slander, and asserts that he is the guilty party, and that it will be proven in court. What the truth is, few know, outside the principals themselves.

Mr. Hensley has a number of warm and devoted friends among his congregation, and these are naturally loth to believe the ugly things that some people are saying about him.—Yorkville, S. C. Yeoman.

**The Preacher's Son.**  
The preacher's son is often a much maligned individual.

It is the custom to regard the young man as being prone to prove a disturbing element. A few prominent examples have served to emphasize this view until it has come to be a general belief that but very little is to be expected from the youth whose father fills the town pulpit.

Because of this unreasonable belief, an English scholar has taken the trouble to look into the facts, and makes the discovery that "50 per cent of the personsages in the Dictionary of National Biography were the children of clergymen." The showing made for England is certainly a good one and leads to the suggestion that every preacher should marry, since his class contributes so largely to the development of the nation.

But that leaves our American preachers untouched, since we have no statistics upon which to furnish a similar claim. A critic of the English statement says:

"Here, in America, however, this tendency of the sons of preachers to win credit for themselves is not generally noticeable. Indeed, it has been the exception rather than the rule for the sons of preachers—or of country preachers, at least—to exhibit evidences either of careful training or inherited greatness. Not infrequently the worst boy in town is the preacher's boy, and it sometimes happens that, while the good man is exhibiting to the congregation the wisdom of keeping the Sabbath holy, his son is out somewhere stealing peaches or trying to break a colt whose owner has gone away with the family to the house of worship. It may be that the American preacher has so much more than his English brother to do in the way of keeping the rest of mankind from going to the bad that he gets less time to look after the welfare of his own offspring, or there may be some other cause for the fact that the space in our biographical dictionaries is in no sense usurped by the sons of clergymen. In any case it is gratifying to be able to say that things are not so discouraging for our preachers as they used to be."

There is abundant hope for the preacher's son if he will only apply himself. There is no bar against him.—Atlanta Constitution.

**Victoria's Private Fortune.**  
The queen left a large private fortune, which has been estimated as follows: \$300,000 private purse, or pocket money yearly. All saved. Compounded at 4 per cent. For the last sixty three years amounts to about \$27,000,000.

Not revenues of Duchy of Lancaster, which have averaged \$300,000 a year for the last sixty years, compounded at 4 per cent, amounts to about \$27,000,000.

Private fortune of Prince Consort, amounting to \$2,200,000, left the Queen in 1861. This was all invested in land in South Kensington, then practically a waste, now one of the most fashionable residential sections of London and worth about \$28,000,000.

Osborne House and Balmoral, her private estates, with their furnishings, paintings, and articles of value, worth about \$4,000,000.

Bequest of \$2,300,000 left her by John Camden Neill, now increased to about \$18,000,000.

Estate in Coburg and a villa in Baden, worth about \$1,000,000.

Gifts at Diamond jubilee, \$2,500,000. Jewels, etc., \$1,000,000.

Real estate in this country, \$2,500,000. Total amount, \$108,000,000.—Indianapolis Press.

The greatest danger from colds and la grippe is their resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. It will cure a cold or an attack of la grippe in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Twitty & Thompson.

## WOMAN IN THE HOME.

### The Reason Why Women Should Not be Worried With the Burdens of Life.

If we are to believe what a certain class of writers for the magazines say, our age is witnessing the passing away of the woman of leisure. The popular notion of such a woman is that she has little or nothing to do in the world, and plenty of time to do it. It has come to be a reproach to be a man of leisure in this country. The spirit of the times is also placing woman under the same ban.

Many women work because they must work to live. But the number of working women is being rapidly increased because women choose to work so that they may be independent. Besides this class of women, we have the club and society woman, whose one aim is to take a hand in the literary, patriotic and philanthropic activities of society. They can not be called working women, strictly speaking, yet they are busy from morning till night in labors whose only reward is the satisfaction that comes from doing something for the benefit of others.

The result is, that the type of woman who once greeted her visitors in her home with an air of quiet and repose, is becoming exceedingly rare.

It is the highest folly to assume an attitude of severe criticism toward any of the movements tending to quicken and increase woman's interest in life. Nevertheless, we are of the opinion that society will be much the poorer, if all of our women take life so seriously as to be always hurried and fretted and harried by the burdens of the work they attempt to do. There certainly ought to be at least one place where the stress and strain of endeavor is not allowed to enter. That place is found in the home circle. A generation ago men were looked upon as best fitted to grapple with the problems of life. Woman had her place and work in society, but she was not made to feel as many women of this generation feel, the need of entering upon fields of labor where large demands of time and strength are needed, if anything is accomplished.

It is doubtless true that leisure of itself is no ornament. In fact it may tend to frivolity and selfishness, to mischief and idleness. We do not wonder that intelligent women revolt from it. It is to the credit of women that they earnestly desire to become active and useful members of society so that they may throw off the lethargy and sloth of leisure. But our women ought to see to it that in the attempt to rid themselves of the abuses of leisure, they do not lose the thing itself.

Our world is more and more in need of the busy yet restful and quietest woman. It is no help to a busy man in the thick of competition and rivalry, to find the same feverish spirit in full possession of his home. Indeed it is a great disappointment to him. The peace and happiness of many a family has been completely wrecked because the woman whose right it was to reign there as queen, consumed her energies for a career in some club, whose life never in any way touched her husband and children.

It is natural for a woman to desire to attract and retain love and respect. But women sometimes forget that certain efforts to gain these, make it impossible to attain them. The one thing the busy man loves is serenity in a woman. That grace comes not to the woman troubled with much serving, in her home or out of it. Much of the service of this world on the part of woman does not meet with the appreciation it deserves, because of its effect on the sever. When a woman wears herself out literally, in her attempt to discharge the duties she owes to society or her home, she may meet with appreciation but her efforts will not be compensated.

The woman of leisure is still needed. We do not mean by that the woman who finds nothing to do in the world. We mean the woman who is striving to cultivate the grace of serenity. She may be busy with many things, but she never loses that which the world will never cease to justly enact, a serene and quiet spirit in her work.—Joseph Bartlett Shepherd in Modern Culture.

**Caught in a Trap.**  
There is a divorce suit pending in New York city which makes a strange revelation of life in the metropolis.

The husband, a business man of good standing, seeks separation from a wife who has imposed upon him. His story is that he met the young lady in New York city, where she represented herself as being a member of a distinguished southern family. She was related to senators and governors enough to make his head swim. He straightway proposed, married and became the father of a child, when he discovered that his wife's family personation had been false all the way through.

One of the favorite tricks of a girl "from the provinces" is to fix up a striking home relationship, which she does not possess, so as to gain attention. Then, of course, becomes necessary the work of truck-covering, calling for ingenuity enough to win a fortune in any laudable calling.

Still men who pride themselves upon their wisdom are caught in this way.—Atlanta Constitution.

When you want a physic that is mild and gentle, easy to take and pleasant in effect use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Price 25 cents. Samples free. Every box guaranteed. For sale by Twitty & Thompson.

## THE NATIONAL PARK.

### Endorsed by Secretary Wilson and Recommended by the President.

The bill for the establishment of a national forestry reserve with its heart in the mountains of western North Carolina has so far met with great favor, and is at the present time in the hands of the Senate committee on forest reservations. It has been officially endorsed by Secretary Wilson and has been recommended by the President himself. This being the case there is no reason to fear an adverse report by the Senate committee, and there is every reason to hope for the final enactment of the bill into a law.

As has been previously stated, the bill provides for an appropriation of not more than \$5,000,000 for the purchase of not more than 2,000,000 acres of forest land in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. We do not remember to have seen an adverse criticism of the bill and its object, unless in the direction that the appropriation and the number of acres it is proposed to purchase should have been much larger. The Baltimore Sun, for instance, thinks it would not be unwise, perhaps, "to broaden somewhat the scope of the bill before Congress by providing that the Eastern reserve shall include the strictly mountain land of western Maryland and Pennsylvania, as well as that of the southern part of the Appalachian region."

The appropriation of public money is a matter that is generally met with objections from some quarter, but the appropriation called for by the bill creating this park seems to be an exception. There has been no voice raised against it simply because there is no ground whatever for an objection to stand upon.—Charlotte Observer.

**A Prodigal Government.**  
The country held up its hands in horror several years ago when the appropriations by Congress, for the first time in our history, footed up to a billion dollars. Yet Congress has gone beyond that rapid pace now. In the Senate Thursday the enormous expense that the present Congress is piling up were discussed. Mr. Allison drew attention to the fact that the public expenses for the ensuing year would reach \$750,000,000, being some \$10,000,000 more than last year. Mr. Hale remarked that, a few years ago, everybody was shocked to find that the expenses had reached one billion dollars for a single Congress, lasting two years. It was evident, he said, that we were rapidly approaching a billion-dollar session, and finally he exclaimed despairingly: "We have not found any place yet where we could cut off anything." The New York Evening Post says:

"Sobriety is the only way to meet the difficulty is to cut off the receipts. Congress can no longer pay the bills. It must be cut off. It will cease to exist. A step in the right direction has been taken in the tax reduction bill, which, it is estimated, will lessen the receipts by \$100,000,000 per annum."

It is no doubt a great temptation to spend with a big surplus in the Treasury. And yet some people and some governments can spend money even when they haven't got it.—Charlotte Observer.

**Powers of English Sovereign.**  
Theoretically—the head of the Parliament and the only lawmaker. Neither Lords nor Commons can undo his veto. He alone can enter into treaties. He can declare war and make peace. He is the head of the English army and navy, and can personally direct their operations. He has exclusive management of all foreign relations, including sending and receiving Ambassadors. He can expel aliens or welcome them to the soil. He can coin money. He appoints judges. He pardons criminals whenever he so wishes. He is the supreme appointing power. He is the absolute ecclesiastical head of the kingdom so far as the established church is concerned. He appoints all bishops and other high dignitaries. In reality—Has less power than the president of the United States. The Prime Minister is the real executive and the choice of a Prime Minister is determined by the people.—Indianapolis Press.

**New Elements of Population.**  
That 2,000,000 Hungarians have taken their residence in the United States during the past ten years but proves that a new element is being introduced into the body politic.

The Hun is not an Aryan, notwithstanding his European residence, but a Turanian, really belonging to the yellow race. Surrounded so long by Aryans, affected by a limited amalgamation, they have differentiated in civilization from their brethren of Asia, but are essentially the same people. Adding certain South European immigration of the same Turanian stock we have probably taken in as many as 3,000,000 of these people during the past decade.

They come to the United States with no deep prejudice against them except such as is held by foreigners of unthought origin, but residence, money and education will bring refinement, and these people will freely intermarry with the Aryans ahead of them.

It will present a new study in sociology.—Atlanta Constitution.

## OBITUARY NOTICE.

### Tempia Bostic McDaniel was born September 12th, 1844, and at an early age gave her heart to God, and was baptized into the fellowship of Cool Springs Church about the year 1863, by Rev. William Harrill. She was a consistent member of this church until after she married.

At the age of fourteen her mother died, and she being the oldest at home, had all the domestic work and the training of brothers and sisters entrusted to her care. To this two-fold duty she proved a true model mother and an unerring sister.

A few years later her sister, Mrs. Frank Moore, died leaving three small children. Mr. Moore being in the war, caused those children to fall in the hands of this dear aunt. And the esteem and respect in which those people are now held, speaks for her good and careful training.

This noble lady and A. H. McDaniel were married August the 17th, 1865.

To their union were born nine children, two had preceded their mother to that home above. Some two or three years after her marriage, her husband was brought to Christ, and joined the church of his choice—the M. E. Church South. This devoted companion believing it to be her duty and acting as her own free agent, joined the church with her husband. From that time till her death, she was a member of the Methodist church, always discharging her duty faithfully as a Christian; upholding it in her walk, her talk, her prayers, and her purse.

We do not believe anyone ever enjoyed the visits and conversation of ministers more than did this noble saint.

As a mother she was a type. Like all mothers, she was willing to give her life for her children; she always teaching, sacrificing, and trying to stamp truth, honor and nobility of character on her offspring. So far none of those who have proved a failure, you forbid that they ever should!

As a neighbor no one could ask more. She was always advising, advising and administering to them. As an entertainer, she and her loved ones were not excelled, as many can testify. In our view, there was no better place on earth than her home to go for a good time with no remorse of conscience to follow.

To the writer she was not only a sympathizing friend, but a mother too; and from the first time we first knew her till her death, she made us feel that in her home there was always room for us, and often told us so on parting with her.

As a companion we are not capable of saying; language fails us, but know that she was everything—a precious helpmeet.

The subject of this sketch, for a few years before her death, was a sufferer from a disease of the stomach, which at times caused pain and a burning sensation, but in the midst of her suffering she exhibited that Christian fortitude and resignation so characteristic of a child of grace.

Some nine or ten weeks previous to her death, she was taken with typhoid fever, but seemed to recover from that; but the stomach trouble seemed more developed, and baffled the best of medical skill.

Better nursing than was given her by her husband and children, few have ever had. During her whole illness she was patient as a child and ever hopeful and buoyant, having the utmost confidence in her attending physician.

We feel that she realized her condition, but hating to see her loved ones in trouble (for they had never had a shadow) she never mentioned the parting.

Owing to some heart trouble her death came rather unexpectedly Thanksgiving morning, November the 29th, 1900, at eleven o'clock. Leaving a husband, seven children, and ten grand children together with a host of

## PROGRAM.

Of the Rutherford County's Association to be Held in the School Building, Bostic, N. C., Friday and Saturday February 22d and 23d, 1901.

FRIDAY, A. M.

10:30—Invocation, Rev. A. P. Hollifield, Bostic, N. C.  
10:45—Address of Welcome, A. L. Smart, Bostic, N. C.  
Response—B. H. Bridges, Forest City.

11:00—The necessity of Association Work, Co. Supt.  
11:30—How May We Invite the Parents, C. S. Calton, Sunshine.

Discussion—Miss Clara E. Wilkins, Mooresboro, Miss Lizzie Brooks, Rutherfordton.

NOON.

1:30—What are the Essential Qualifications of a Teacher? Rev. D. J. Hunt, Round Hill Academy.

Discussion—A. A. Rucker, Rutherfordton, Miss Minnie Gray, Caroleen.

2:00—The Evil Effects of Promoting Children too Rapidly, Miss Bessie Hoyle, Caroleen.

Discussion—J. P. Nanney, Round Hill Academy, Miss Alda Blanton, Forest City.

2:30—What are the Prominent Causes of Failure in Teaching? H. C. Elliott, Ellenboro.

Discussion—Miss Mary W. Lollar, Rutherfordton, R. C. King, Forest City.

3:00—The Daily Program, Miss Alice Covington, Forest City.

Discussion—Miss Bertha Beam, Sunshine, S. H. Harrill, Ellenboro.

3:30—Our Schools Ten Years Hence, Rev. C. B. Justice, Chairman County Board of Education, Rutherfordton.

4:00—Adjournment.

7:00—Entertainment Celebrating Washington's Birthday, at the School Building.

SATURDAY, A. M.

10:00—Devotional Exercises, Rev. D. J. Hunt.

10:30—Literature in the Common Schools, Miss Livingston, Round Hill Academy.

Discussion—Miss Maggie Elliott, Ellenboro, J. W. Daniel, Forest City.

11:00—The Personal Influence of the Teacher, J. S. Roberson, Henrietta.

Discussion—Miss Clara Andrews, Chiffdale, W. S. Shille, Chimney Rock.

11:30—Relation of Strict Discipline to Good School Work, E. M. Carver, Twitty.

Discussion—E. B. Watkins, Rutherfordton, Miss Mollie Harton, Myrtle.

12—NOON.

1:30—School Equipments, J. W. Smith, Henrietta.

Discussion—Miss Edie Lynch, Cuba.

2:00—Music and Art in the Public Schools, Miss Caldwell Hoyle, Caroleen.

2:30—Report of Committees.

3:00 Business Meeting.

3:30—Adjournment.

The general public is cordially invited to be present and, as many as will, take part in the discussions. Any teacher who wishes to come to Forest City on the early morning train, either day, will be furnished free conveyance to Bostic by writing to the secretary before hand, or telephoning him after reaching there.

Any teacher who will write one of the following committee on entertainment or call upon them after arriving, will be provided with comfortable homes during the meeting.

COMMITTEE:

G. T. Bostic, Chairman.

J. D. Clemmer, Mrs. May Martin.

B. G. Deviney, Miss C. T. Hollifield.

friends to mourn their loss.

Her grand children seemed to lie as near her heart as her own children.

Deceased was 55 years of age. The number of people who visited her during her illness, and her funeral cortege tells the esteem and respect in which she was held. To love her was to know her.

To the poor and needy, colored and all, her wardrobe was never too empty, nor her pantry too bare for their wants to be turned away unheeded. When the colored who had known her for years stood looking upon the joy form, one was heard to say, "She was one among a thousand."

Dear husband and children, your companion and mother is gone; where you once knew her you will know her no more forever; but look to the window of heaven where she now stands beckoning you to come. Listen to her calling; follow her teachings; and when God says, "It is finished; come higher;" be ready to obey the command.

Our grief is great and our hearts are bleeding, but let us bow in humble submission to Him who doeth all things well; and trust Him for "He is a pleasant help in time of trouble.

Today, in heaven above, Ever and anon are waiting, Many whom we love, Precious more than any other, Is our loving Savior, And then next is our mother.

A FRIEND.

## WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

### Memorial Tablets and Inscriptions That Line the Interior.

Few of the thousands of visitors to the Washington monument have the disposition to climb its 900 steps. It is much easier to ride on the elevator, which makes the ascent of the tall column in about eight minutes. But visitors who walk one way, either up or down, are well rewarded by a near view of the inscriptions on the memorial tablets, says The Youth's Companion.

One hundred and seventy-six of these tablets were contributed by various societies, lodges, cities, States, foreign countries and private individuals. The variety of their inscriptions attest the wide reach of the influence of Washington.

The Association of Journeymen Stone Cutters, of Philadelphia, under the emblems of their trade, inscribe on their tablet: "United We Stand." West-morland county, Pa., describes itself simply as "The Birthplace of Washington." Greece, the "Mother of Ancient Liberty," sends from the Parthenon "This Ancient Stone as a Testimony of Honor and Admiration."

The Turkish inscription, it is said, was written by the court poet, and bears a date in a "year of the Hegira." One of the longest inscriptions appears on a stone presented by some Chinese Christians of Che Heng, China, in 1853. It declares George Washington to have been braver than Tsau-Tsau or Lin-Pi.

A likeness of Shakespeare stands out on a stone at the twenty-sixth landing, as the short level spaces between the flights of stairs are called, bearing the words above: "All that live must die," and below: "A tribute of respect from the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Dramatic Profession of America."