

The Rutherfordton Tribune.

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

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RUTHERFORDTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1904.

\$1.00 A YEAR.

OLDEST AND BEST PAPER IN THE COUNTY.

THE CORNER STONE LAID.

IMPOSING CEREMONIES AT WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

A Large Concourse of People Present—Description and Contents of the Stone—The Building 54 by 74, Two Stories—Dr. Thornwell's Great Address—Dr. Bridges and Other Speak—A Great Day.

Friday the 15th has come and gone, but not without making its impress felt among the living, and sealing up valuable history for the generations and centuries to follow. Three years ago the school work at Brittain, now Westminster, began by the establishment of the Westminster school at that place. This was the child of the King's Mountain Presbytery. Good buildings had already been provided, but a better one must be erected. For more than a year preparations have been going on with a persistence characteristic of the Presbyterian denomination. In the selection of the site of this school its founders were exceedingly wise and fortunate. No better or more generous neighborhood can be found anywhere; its citizens are the descendants of Revolutionary heroes. Here in the dust of its sacred soil the ashes of many of these departed ones have been sleeping for more than a hundred years.

Friday had been fixed as the day on which the new corner stone should be laid. This was of beautiful variegated marble and had been presented to the school by Mrs. R. H. Morrison, of Shelby, a sister-in-law of the famed Confederate General, Stonewall Jackson. The only inscription the stone bore was RUTHERFORD HALL, artistically engraved by the venerable James Tiddy of the Shelby Marble Works who was himself present to witness the ceremonies of placing it in the wall. At about 11:30 the approaches to the corner being roped off so all could see from the outside, Rev. W. R. Minter, S. L. Cathey, R. C. Morrison, J. R. Bridges, and Elders C. C. Reid and G. W. Long passed under the line and stood within the enclosure. The exercises began by an invocation by Dr. J. B. Bridges; two stanzas of "How Firm a Foundation" was sung; the stone placed on the wall and the following articles placed within it by Rev. W. R. Minter:

One copy Cleveland Star, published at Shelby, N. C.; two copies Presbyterian, Shelby, N. C.; one copy RUTHERFORD TRIBUNE, Rutherfordton, N. C.; one copy The Sun, Rutherfordton, N. C.; one copy Presbyterian Standard, Charlotte, N. C.; one four page Prospect, Westminster school; one copy third Annual Catalogue, Westminster school; one copy Program, Rutherfordton Presbyterian S. S. picnic; one copy Word of God; one scrap book, clippings from Presbyterian for past five years; one Current Catalogue, Westminster school; one copy Minutes, King's Mountain Presbytery; one copy Presbyterian Manual.

When these had been carefully placed the stone was sealed and the large audience at once repaired to the Brittain church for further exercises all of which took place in the church.

Rev. W. R. Minter introduced Rev. J. H. Thornwell, D. D., of Fort Mills S. C., as one interested in education and in educational advancement. Dr. Thornwell promised that because of the oppressive heat his address would be brief. He said that three years ago ten churches in the counties of Cleveland, Rutherford and Polk had decided to establish this school and that its growth had been astonishing, one hundred and eighty students being added in one year. Many new and splendid buildings had already been placed on the grounds but the one now in course of construction was vastly the most important yet undertaken, but it would be pushed to an early completion. These people, like the Jews in Nehemiah's time, "had a mind to work." He showed by many proofs that the action of this people today was more important to the community than the building of factories, or the discovery of gold mines. Corner stones and monuments represented the best of all thought in the world. What interest can children see in placing this stone to attract this great concourse of people? It is the result of more mature minds for the development of all that is possible to their children.

When Wesley's mother was asked why she told her boys to do the same thing twenty times, answered because nine times would not do. John, as all present know, was the founder of Methodism, and Charles Wesley wrote 6000 soul inspiring hymns.

The children of any country is the hope of that country. Napoleon had toy cannons prepared as the playthings of childhood, all other amusements being tabooed. Shyam battles were to be fought, but France must always be victorious. No wonder that with an army of such men Bonaparte came near conquering the world. Here the speaker referred to David in his

prayer for children in the 118th and 114th Psalms. There are in this country 25,000,000 children; which if placed in a line twelve deep would reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean and half way back. The tramp, tramp, tramp of the children appeals to our higher sense of obligation. Times are changing. Boys do not mind getting into the buggy and driving away without permission, and without any promise as to when they would return. The Sabbath was being desecrated and many evils practiced that were not allowable in the years ago.

"In my day," said Dr. Thornwell, slippers were made without heels. "AF-ter my first disobedience I sat standing for several days." The doctor paid his respects to intemperance declaring that \$130,000,000 was spent annually for intoxicants; gave Dr. Plummer's experience in an extended practice of thirty years; told the story of the boys education being in the jug; and clinched every point he made in reference to this great evil.

Referring again to the liberality of the Presbyterians he told the story of the boy who swallowed a penny and his mother proposed to send for a physician. "No said the boy send for the preacher; for I heard Pa. say he could get money out of a fellow when nobody else could." The ministers here do not need lecturing on the question of giving—you have six or eight buildings now, and they are building more and better houses. The story of the Irish man and his colt brought out smiles.

In the 10,704 in "Whos who," the speaker showed the value of higher education. The man who was dragged to death in his effort to stop his runaway mule, when chided for risking his life to save his mule and wagon lisped as he died, "Look in the wagon." Here his little child unconscious of the danger lay sleeping.

The mother when asked why she wore a cheap calico dress and sent her boy to school, replied, "My life is behind me before him."

The doctor gave the history of the Presbyterian church in regard to education in 1667, 1613 and 1647 which we cannot here reproduce on account of space. Here the speaker admitted that the origin of laying corner stones was not found in history, but like the Irishman's dinner of soup, though thin there was plenty of it. In every hit made the doctor emphasized the subject chosen. "The value of a Christian education." The speech was both comic and serious at times, and was a powerful effort any way you may look at it.

At the conclusion of Dr. Thornwell's address Dr. J. B. Bridges, president of the Presbyterian College for Women was introduced by Rev. W. R. Minter. Dr. Bridges is a very modest but withal a polished scholar and an impressive speaker. He spoke for twenty five or thirty minutes, but the length of the article precludes even a synopsis of his great speech. If Dr. Thornwell was facetious at times, Dr. Bridges was solemnly earnest in all he said.

After the conclusion of his remarks and announcements the services were adjourned one hour and fifteen minutes for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Rev. S. L. Cathey presided. The speakers in the order named made timely and striking short addresses:

Rev. E. A. Sample, of Hendersonville N. C., Hon. D. F. Morrow, Judge M. H. Justice and Rev. M. A. Henderson, the three last named of Rutherfordton, N. C. Rev. R. C. Morrison of the faculty and Prof. W. W. Brand, principal, of Westminster school, also made remarks. "God be with you," etc. Benediction Rev. S. L. Cathey.

The new building which is of brick is hands under way, and a large force of masons under John Burgess is raising the walls rapidly, and it is hoped it will be ready for occupancy at the opening of the fall term, Sept. 5th. It is 74 feet in length by 54 in width, two stories high, and will contain six rooms on the ground floor, a large auditorium and two small rooms above.

The crowd present was a large and representative one; and the day passed off without a jar in thought, so far as could be ascertained.

The dinner, like all the dinners given by these people, was grand in variety, in quality and in fullness. Those Brittain people know how to make every one feel at home among them, and to say that every person present enjoyed the day would be a waste of words.

Among the candidates present were, for the Senate, D. F. Morrow Esq., and Hon. J. F. Alexander; for Representative, Hon. W. F. Rucker; for Sheriff, E. A. Martin, A. B. Flack, W. A. Harrill, Plato Gettys, C. M. Robeson and J. D. Weeks; for Treasurer, A. P. Rucker and T. L. Baber; for Register of Deeds, J. D. Smith; for Commissioner, Richard Ledbetter and W. G. Flack.

Of course these all did a thriving business; but further comment can be safely delayed until after the first Thursday in August.

The following is the text in full of Dr. Thornwell's address on the origin of laying corner stones, only a part of which, however, was delivered:

As we have assembled to-day to lay a corner stone, it is, of course, expected of me to tell something of the history and

origin of the corner stone. Webster defines corner stone "As the stone which lies at the corner of two walls and unites them; the principal stone, and especially the stone which forms the center of the foundation of an edifice." When I commenced the study of this subject I thought it would be easy to find the history of the custom. I expected simply to read the speeches of others on this subject and make a statement of the facts, but to my amazement, I find no history of its commencement, no allusion to it in the speeches that have come under my eye. Chagrined and mortified, I was about to content myself with transposing the old legal maxim. "It commenced time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." And I was gratified that Gov. Tillman in laying the corner stone of Wintrop Normal College at Rock Hill, re-arked, that he had searched libraries, public and private, and found all kinds of encyclopedias and yet, studied absolutely nothing as to its origin. And he contented himself by comparing the custom of Vieto Hngo's description of the pyramids. "They are so old that they have forgotten their founders." At any rate it is of Jewish origin and it is only found among Christian Nations and Mackay says, "There is no reference to it in any of the Pagan rites."

Masons claim that it started at the building of King Solomon's Temple. Yet we know that the world was well acquainted with building in rock and stone before the days of Solomon, for on the very threshold of Eden itself, we find the altar for the sacrifice. And just after the flood Noah builded an altar unto the Lord.

In the 11th Chap. of Gen., which gives an account of the building of the tower of Babel it seems that the people intended to make them a tower whose top may reach to Heaven, a home that would be secure. "Even if it should rain forty days and forty nights, and the waters prevail upon the earth a hundred and fifty days." Jehovah does not seem to doubt their skill and ability and so he confounded their language so they may not understand one another's speech and thus scatters them abroad. May it not be that long before the building of the Temple, the custom of laying corner stones was observed and its history or rather its beginning has found its grave in the memories of the ancients." At any rate, you do not fail to notice that the Scriptures use the figure of the corner stone as one that would be well understood. In Job. 38—6 in the dialogue between Jehovah and Job, God asked the question in speaking of the earth, "Whereupon are the foundations fastened, or who laid the corner stone thereof?" In Isaiah 28:16, "Therefore thus saith the Lord, 'Behold I lay in Zion for a foundation, a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner stone, a sure foundation.' Also 1st Peter 2:6-7. Therefore also it is contained in the Scriptures, 'Behold I lay in Zion a chief corner stone, elect, precious, and he that hath believed on him shall not be confounded. Psalm 118:22, 'The stone which the builders rejected has become head of the corner.' I do not care which of the five theories you adopt, or in fact, any theory that you may advance as to what is meant by the stone, refused afterward becoming the head of the corner. All will agree with Peter, Acts 4:11, that 'Christ is the stone, which was set at naught, of ye builders which is become the head of the corner. I am not now contending for the expediency of the passage but attempting to discover what thought was conveyed to the mind of the hearers and readers of these passages.

I readily grant that laying of the corner stone is a figure of speech and yet, the figure must be intelligible or it would convey no instruction. Did it convey to them anything like the scenes like that you witness when a corner stone is laid in our day—with appropriate ceremonies? The corner stone is among the most important and cherished symbols of Masonry. Hence it is, that the Grand Master in laying a corner stone applies the plumb, the square and the level to the stone in their proper positions and pronounces it to be 'Well formed, true and trusty.' It must be perfectly on its surfaces, and as to its form and solid contents a cube. It must be deposited in the North East corner of the intended structure, and corn, oil and wine poured upon its surface. To one who has traveled from the Tower of Babylon where language was confounded and Masonry lost, to the threshing floor of Ornan, where Masonry was found, each of these things has a peculiar significance. A speculative Mason appropriates the work of the practical Mason and applies it to the building of the spiritual temple. The corner stone is represented by the Neophyte beginning the spiritual building. The square is the emblem of morality, the strict performance of every duty; corn is an emblem of plenty, wine of comfort and oil of prosperity and happiness. The Neophyte must sit in the North East corner of the lodge until brought into full Masonic light.

The corner stone of the building, you notice, is in the North East corner of the structure. From time immemorial this has been true, and groping through the dust of the ages, we find that the greatest respect has been paid to the North East corner of the Heavens.

In the institutes of Menmas, quoted by Mackay in the symbolism of Masonry page No. 165, speaking of the Brahimical religion he gives this incident. "If he has any incurable disease let him advance in a straight path toward the invincible North East point, feeding on water and air till his mortal frame totally decay and his soul become united with the supreme."

What ever was the reason before the building of the temple, since that time, the corner stone has been placed in the North East corner, because the East is in Masonry, "The symbol of the order, and the North the symbol of the profane world." From the East come the first rays of light, from the East came learning, and three wise men traveled from the East. While the North is the most remote point in the horizon from the vivifying rays of the sun, when at his meridian height, hence it is called the place of darkness.

In the early ages of the world, North-ern races were enveloped in the most moral and profound mental darkness. Hence in Masonry, the North is spoken of as the place of the profane. But whether speculative Masons have learned their lessons from the corner stone or the corner stones from its symbols, it is true that the entered apprentice in Masonry sits in the North East corner of the lodge, because he is partly in darkness and partly in light. When he becomes a Mas-er Mason, the East will receive him. If he were in total darkness, the North would be his place. But as he is seeking light, he sits in the North East corner, partly in light and partly in darkness. As the corner stone has one surface in the North and one in the East, so the "Entered Apprentice" is represented as profane searching for light. But let these questions be as they may, we are now accustomed to lay the stone of a building with solemn ceremonies.

Unless laid with Masonic ceremonies we can place this stone anywhere we please, either in the North East corner, in the side, in the front, or as in this case, over the door. With us it is not the position that gives significance, but the fact, that a beautiful and costly stone chosen for stability and strength has been selected in which to deposit the precious things we have chosen as a memorial on this occasion. The corner stones or selected stones are sometimes very costly and precious and sometimes of enormous size. Again they are very unpretending and humble, but they are always looked upon as peculiarly honorable, and joyful memories are associated with them.

It is not the thing itself, but the peculiar circumstances associated with them that makes them valuable. It has been an opinion entertained in all ages past, that by the performance of certain acts, and things, places and persons acquire a character which they would not have had without such performances. The reason is plain, certain acts signify plans of purpose which by consigning the object to the intended use gives it in the public opinion an accordant character. This is most especially due of things, places, and persons, connected with religion and religious-worship. After the performance of certain acts or rites, they are held to be altogether different from what they were before. They acquire a sacred character absolutely divine. Such are the effects imagined to be produced by the religious dedication.

The Care That Prevented a Horror. A train was running a way down a steep grade on Saluda Mountain in North Carolina. The speed increased with every foot traveled. The air-brakes would not work. Trainmen were helpless, passengers in a state of hopeless fear.

Just at the moment when the worst was expected the train ran up a short incline and stopped. Yesterday morning in the New York papers, in place of the lists of the dead and injured that might have been, there was the story of how a safety-switch had worked and had saved many lives.

This was a story of preparation. The railroad company in North Carolina knew of certain dread possibilities in its route. It provided against them and has reaped in the happy conclusion of a terribly threatening incident the reward for its foresight.

When the Slocum took fire in the East River the first fact revealed about the boat was the lack of preparation against the horror then impending. Yet the possibility of what was happening had been demonstrated many times—with what should have been everlasting force in the case of the Seawanhaka.

What is the difference in the education of passenger carrying corporations and original Witch Hazel Salve made by E. C. DeWitt & Co., of Chicago, a cure is certain. H. A. Tisdale, of Sumner-ton's, S. C., says, "I had piles 20 years DeWitt's Salve cured me after every other cure failed." Sold by T. B. Twitty, and Crowell & Wilkie, Forest City.

Pilec Upon Top of Piles. Piles upon top of piles of people have the piles and DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures them. There are many different kinds of piles, but if you get the genuine and original Witch Hazel Salve made by E. C. DeWitt & Co., of Chicago, a cure is certain. H. A. Tisdale, of Sumner-ton's, S. C., says, "I had piles 20 years DeWitt's Salve cured me after every other cure failed." Sold by T. B. Twitty, and Crowell & Wilkie, Forest City.

No Pity Shown. "For years fate was after me continually" writes F. A. Gullede, Verbena, Ala. "I had a terrible case of piles causing 24 tumors. When all failed Buck-ler's Arctia Salve cured me." Equally good for burns and all aches and pains. Only 25c at T. B. Twitty's and Thompson & Watkins' drug stores.

THREE DEATHS AT BOB.

Mr. Morrow's Platform Endorsed—Local News From Bob.

Correspondence of THE TRIBUNE.

Bob, July 11.—Grover Wilson, the 19-year-old son of Whit and Louisa Wilson, died last Tuesday, July 6th, at 12:30 p. m. Nature's blight, six or seven years ago, in some form of stomach trouble, struck him, prevented growth and development and has made him a sufferer for all these years. For many months he has been confined to his home, but has had the kindest treatment possible by his parents and such medical treatment as the best physicians of the neighborhood could furnish. But nothing could stay the hand of death, which had marked Grover as his own. Some time ago he made a public profession of religion and expressed a wish to join the church and be baptized. Rev. J. M. Gilbert, pastor of Cane Creek church, and some others met and received him into the church. Last Sunday was set for his baptism, but when the day arrived he was too weak to undergo the fatigue incident to the performance of the rite. On Monday it was apparent that he was sinking very fast. He talked to parents and friends, admonishing them to meet him in heaven. Among his requests he desired that his parents should see that his grave was properly looked after to prevent anyone from exhuming his body. His funeral was conducted by Rev. J. M. Gilbert and Rev. G. F. Wolfe.

Mrs. Ruff is still confined to her bed and does not seem to improve.

J. M. Gibbs, one day this week, was painfully kicked by his cow, and cannot lie down in consequence. He sleeps in a sitting position, and thinks his mule safer than his cow.

Mrs. Thomas Walker died at her home in Coopers Gap last Monday, at the age of about seventy-four years.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Walker are visiting Mrs. Sarah Ruff, and he must have THE TRIBUNE. Mr. Lewis, of Mills Spring, had informed him of Mrs. Ruff's illness, having seen it in your paper. Mr. Walker is the Sunday School superintendent at Mills Springs.

Landrum Jackson, of Cooper's Gap, lost an infant child yesterday.

Stunning will begin soon at the Williams orchards and truck farm.

We read with pleasure Mr. Morrow's platform in a former issue of THE TRIBUNE. He talks sense on school matters. Give us the old school law, three committeemen to the district, and the districts as they once were. This seems to be Morrow's decision. God grant that our legislature may make these changes in the school law. Mr. Morrow is a candidate for the State senate, and we sincerely hope, if elected, will make some laws and change others for the better. We want a law enacted to punish men for lying and tattling, and, if such a law be enacted, we will punish the sheriff and some others, which will give additional employment to the solicitor. "All liars shall have their portion in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone."

W. A. HARRILL FOR SHERIFF.

Reasons Why He Should be Nominated—A Good, Safe, Competent Man.

UNION MILLS, N. C., July 11, 1904.

EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE.—Please allow us space in your paper to say a few things in regard to county candidates. We have a good many candidates in the field and they are all good men. But we cannot accommodate all of them to an office this time, and we are not selfish about the matter, but will vote for any good, true, Democrat that may be on the ticket, if qualified to make a good officer.

We have a special request for one of the candidates—Mr. W. A. Harrill. We would be glad for Mr. Harrill to get the nomination for sheriff. He has always been a great worker for the party, and this is the first time he has ever asked for an office. Mr. Harrill is a lighted, christian gentleman and a good business man. He would make an excellent sheriff, a safe man, and a good collector.

We could say just as much for Sheriff Martin, but he has had the office a good while; and, we think, when we have public favors to bestow on our fellow citizens, we ought to divide them and not favor one all the time. Sheriff Martin has made a good officer, and we appreciate that, and only think the more of him since we have known him as sheriff. But we think it is time for another good man to have the office, and we would be glad for Mr. Harrill to get it this time. He has a lot of strong friends in this township, and all over the county. So out of all the candidates we just make this request for one, and we hope you will consider it. If you want to make a request for some of our friends, we will consider it. A VOTER.

Working Night and Day. The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. These pills change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fog into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by T. B. Twitty and Thompson & Watkins.

A TIME HONORED CUSTOM.

An Unwritten Law—Faithful Service Deserves Endorsement.

EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE.—In view of the near approach of the primary I desire a small allotment in THE TRIBUNE in which I wish to briefly submit the claims of Hon. W. F. Rucker for renomination to House of Representatives in the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

It has been a time honored custom, a kind of unwritten law in the history of all political parties, that when a man had served his country faithfully and well for one term to endorse him for a second term; and not to do so would in effect be to repudiate his actions by his former party friends. This feature was, perhaps, the leading factor that gave to Congressman Gudgeon a renomination at Hendersonville on the 21st day of June by acclamation. So thoroughly grounded was this belief, that those who had thought to oppose Mr. Gudgeon, saw early in the campaign that there was no hope of success and were forced to retire with small following. Even those whose predilections were against Mr. Gudgeon admitted that he was entitled to a renomination and would not for this reason oppose him.

This is just as true in reference to our candidate for the Legislature as it was for our representative in Congress. There are no reasonable conclusions in the one case that are not equally applicable in the other. What- ever else may have been said of Mr. Rucker, it has never been charged that he was false to a single pledge or promise made to his constituents during his first term of office.

The dispensary was an issue in the last campaign. Mr. Rucker promised that if elected, he would give the people an opportunity to settle it at the polls, and did it. After the passage of the act, the present Board of County Commissioners, refused to call an election upon a mere technicality—they had been served with notice, but not a certified copy of the law. This forced Mr. Rucker to introduce a supplementary act, which compelled the commissioners to do what they refused to do, and without which this town would be cursed with the presence of the dispensary to-day. Had we had there a man, who was reckless in reference to his obligations to his constituents, or who would have listened to the siren song of expediency, the liquor curse of this county would still be blighting us. No man has ever gone from this county in a representative capacity, to whom the temperance element in our society, owes so much as it owes to Hon. W. F. Rucker. He not only gave the people this law, but came home, fought the dispensary element in THE TRIBUNE and voted to abolish it.

Mr. Rucker has been charged with the appointment of the present County Board of Education, and admits that he did it. At the time this board was appointed it gave general satisfaction. The chairman had been twice honored by the whole people, in being elected Clerk of the Superior Court, while the other two men were numbered among the best men in the Democratic party. The subsequent action of the board, Mr. Rucker had nothing to do with, and we have no doubt, it was as disappointing to him as to anyone else. Every man who voted for J. F. Flack for Clerk of the Superior Court, should blame himself as much for that act, as he blames Mr. Rucker for voting for him as a member of the County Board of Education, for at the time of each act, he stood high in the councils of the party.

I do think it due, however, that Mr. Rucker define himself on this board question. It is an issue and the people have a right to know where every candidate stands on this question. If Mr. Rucker expects to continue this board in office, let him say so; if he repudiates it let him say so, and abide by the result of that decision, whether it results in his favor or against him.

A STRAIGHT DEMOCRAT. Rutherfordton, N. C., July 18, 1904.

Sunday School Meeting at Bills Creek. The following are the subjects to be discussed with speakers' names attached to each subject:

1. Should Sunday Schools Continue Throughout the Year?—J. W. Morgan.

2. Should Vocal Music be Taught as a Science in Sunday Schools?—Gulford Nanny.

3. What are the duties of a Superintendent?—A. L. Rucker and A. F. Morgan.

4. What Part or Interest Should a Pastor Have or Take in the Sunday School?—D. L. Clements.

5. Do Sunday School Teachers Sufficiently Emphasize the Doctrine of Regeneration?—J. R. Whiteside.

6. How Can the Masses be Reached and Brought Into Sunday School?—W. L. Haynes.

Z. T. WHITESIDE, Z. V. HUDGINS, Committee.

Working Night and Day. The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. These pills change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fog into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by T. B. Twitty and Thompson & Watkins.

Mr. Elliott lives in the upper end of the county and it is perhaps true that a majority of the voters in other parts of the county do not know him and are not aware of his fitness for the place of commissioner.

While he is well known in the upper end of the county, yet because of the fact that he has never held any public office in the county, and has lived all his life somewhat in the edge of the county, we feel sure that there are many voters in this county who do not know him personally. It is for that class of men that this article is intended, for we feel sure that to them who know him there is no use to say a word, as we are confident that each and every one will support him.

Mr. Elliott is a farmer and a good one. He is also a good mechanic. He has been a justice of the peace for a number of years. He is a first-class business man and one in whom all can safely confide. He is honest and upright in his dealings and always treats his neighbor like a brother. He observes and lives up to the rule, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

He always votes the straight Democratic ticket and never grumbles. He says that the man of his party is his man always.

He has on many occasions been a judge of elections in Green Hill Township and has for many years been considered one of the leading Democrats of his township. He conducts his own affairs with skill and economy which indicates that he would manage the affairs of the county properly. He is strictly sober and is a polite Christian gentleman.

This is the esteem in which he is held by those who know him. We shall take pleasure in voting for Mr. Elliott for commissioner, and we ask the Democratic voters of the county to give him their support.

We think the upper end of the county should have a man or two and we have no man in this section of the county that we would prefer to Jonas W. Elliott for commissioner.

Help us elect him and we are sure that affairs of the county will be taken care of.

T. R. FLACK, W. E. FLACK, A. M. EDWARDS, G. M. FLACK, C. P. GREEN, R. T. LEWIS, A. H. LYNCH, JOHN A. FREEMAN, J. L. LOVELAKE, G. W. BRYANT, A. W. HYDER, M. L. NANNY.

HARRILL AND RUCKER. Sheriff and Representative—Rucker Should Succeed Himself.

EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE.—We noticed in the issue of The Sun of July 7th, a list of the leading candidates in the Democratic party, as predicted by some obscure prophet.

We wish to say to this friend, if he is a Democrat, that it is almost time he was waking up, as it isn't long now until the fourth of August; and at least one-half of these candidates represented as the leading ones by this prophet, will be so far behind by that time, that should there be an occasion to mention their having been in the race, it will be necessary for most of us to refer to The Sun to find out to what office they were aspiring.

So the writer would advise the "Prophet," and all others, as far behind the times as himself, to look up the numerous candidates for the Sheriff's office, the majority of which, stand as good chance as his man. But, we would call his attention especially, to W. A. Harrill, our strongest candidate. Give him your vote, unless you wish to cast it for naught in the primary.

Now just one question to the Democrats. Why is it, all of you are not giving your support to Mr. W. F. Rucker, who is entitled to his second term as representative to the Legislature—not by law, but by reason of his faithful services in our behalf? Which one of you can bring up against Mr. Rucker, an unfilled promise of his to the people? Not one I venture to say.

Can you say as much for the present sheriff, who promised us two years ago, not to run again? And friends, as you very well know, this is not the only unfulfilled promise we have against some of these "leading candidates."

These are plain facts; give them your consideration, Democrats. A DEMOCRATIC VOTER. Rutherfordton, N. C., July 16, 1904.

The pill that will, will fill the bill, Without a gripe. To cleanse the liver, without a quiver, Take one at night. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are small, easy to take, easy and gentle in effect, yet they are so certain in results that no one who uses them is disappointed. For quick relief from biliousness, sick headache, torpid liver, jaundice, dizziness and all troubles arising from an inactive, sluggish liver, Early Risers are unequalled. Sold by T. B. Twitty, and Crowell & Wilkie, Forest City.

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