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AN EXCELLENT ADVERTISING MEDIUM

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SMITHFIELD, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1899.

NO. 1

NECRO BURNED BY A MOB.

Sam Hose Tortured for the Cranford Murder and Assault.

Newnan, Ga., April 23. Sam Hose was burned at a stake by a mob two miles from this place on the Palmetto road this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock for the murder of his former employer, Alfred Cranford, and an assault on Mrs. Cranford.

At 2:40 o'clock a chain which held the negro to a tree broke and fell into the flames. The fire was put out and the negro chained before the fire was started both sides were cut off and he was otherwise mutilated. At 3:50 P. M. Hose ceased his contortions and his head dropped upon his shoulder. The crowd thereupon gave up more to shoot, but he was not shot. While he was being confessed by the mob, a negro named Sam Stokkard at Palmetto offered him \$20 to kill Mr. Cranford.

On the way to the stake, Hose was surrounded by a mob of 2,500 people. He was surrounded by a mob of 2,500 people. He was surrounded by a mob of 2,500 people.

Hose was first put in the Newnan jail, and the crowd waited for Mrs. Cranford, who is in Newnan, to reach the jail. The crowd was orderly. The trip from Griffin was made very quickly. Sheriff Brown refused to accept Hose at the station in Newnan, demanding that he be delivered at the jail. He was marched through the streets, thousands wildly cheering and hundreds in the line.

Sheriff Brown and the captors of Hose, the Jones brothers of Marshallville, put their heads close to the prisoner as they marched saying:

"Boys, be quiet. If you shoot him you will kill us. We are going to take this man to jail."

Thousands were packed about the jail, and many women were present, waving their handkerchiefs and applauding the men who made the capture. Nothing could have saved Hose. A regiment of soldiers would have been powerless.

Mrs. Cranford's arrival was awaited impatiently. Sheriff Brown had been informed that he must deliver Hose to the crowd, and he acceded to their demand to save a wholesale loss of life. The crowd blocked every street near the jail and clamored for Hose.

"Burn him at the stake!" was the cry.

Ex-Gov. Atkinson made a speech for law and order. When he finished the crowd yelled:

"Take him out and burn him!"

Judge A. D. Freeman spoke for the law to take its course, and urged the crowd to leave. Delay and boasting made the crowd boisterous and more determined. A speech was made by a Griffin man urging the crowd to take Hose to Palmetto. The crowd then started with the prisoner to the rendezvous, where the identification took place and the burning began.

Hose was bound at 9 o'clock last night by two farmers at the home of his mother, four miles from Marshallville, where he had been in hiding ever since the day after the commission of his crimes. He was brought to Griffin this morning and was taken from there by special train to Palmetto. There he was to have been taken to the scene of his crime and to be punished in whatever manner Mrs. Cranford might suggest.

The two men kept their prisoner without telling any one of their capture until the morning, when they started for Atlanta with him, taking him by way of Macon. They told those who questioned them that the negro was an escaped convict, whom they were taking back to the camps. But in some way the people of Griffin heard that Hose was on his way to Atlanta from Macon. A Griffin man went down the Central Railroad and, finding that Hose was on the

BATTLE OF QUENCUA.

American Losses--Nine Were Killed and 44 Wounded.

Manila, April 23.—The town of Quencua, six miles northeast of Malolos, was captured today by the Americans in a fierce battle, but not until we lost Colonel John M. Stotsenburg, of the First Nebraska Volunteers; Lieutenant Sessions, four privates of the Nebraska regiment and three men of the Fourth Cavalry, and had forty-four wounded. The battle was a splendid example of American bravery.

Major Bell, with forty men of the Fourth Cavalry, was reconnoitering, when he suddenly came upon a strong rebel post. The first intimation of the presence of rebels was a heavy volley, which killed one of his men and wounded five. The rebels were lying in a horseshoe shaped trench, about a mile long, encircling a rice field and on the edge of a wood.

From their protected position the insurgents kept up a rapid fire. From all sides there came a rain of bullets, but the brave Americans picked up their wounded and began to retire. There was a heavy fog and under protection of the cloud, the Filipinos pressed close to the little band. The cavalymen refused to abandon the wounded and answered briskly. Two of the men who were carrying a comrade were shot in the arms, but they continued with their precious burden.

Major Bell sent for reinforcements, and a battalion of the Nebraska regiment, under Major Mulford, arrived. They fired volley after volley, and attempted to force the Filipinos from their position, but could not. They advanced, but the rebel fire was too heavy and they were checked.

The Americans dropped into the rice furrows about a third of a mile from the rebel trenches and lay there for two hours. Finally the second battalion came on the double quick. They knew their comrades were in serious danger. With them was Colonel Stotsenburg, who had just come from Manila, where he spent Saturday night with his wife and family. As he came upon the field the men recognized him and raised a great cheer.

He saw the situation in an instant. He had been an Indian fighter and knew just what to do. It was a desperate move. "Charge!" he shouted, leaping forward and firing his revolver as he ran. His men and the cavalymen sprang forward, and on they rushed. A perfect rain of bullets cut into their ranks. The rebels were to get the bayonet. Men were dropping all around. When but 600 feet from the rebel trenches, Colonel Stotsenburg staggered and fell, killed with a rebel bullet in his breast.

To one side was the gallant Sessions. He was particularly eager in the fray. A bullet cut his heart in two. It just missed the miniature of a girl which he wore suspended from a ribbon around his neck.

On and on Nebraskans went. They had seen their colonel fall. The Filipinos stood until the troops were right on the trenches, and then they bolted to the second line of intrenchments, a mile back.

Thirteen dead Filipinos were found in the trenches. Their loss was comparatively small on account of their safe shelter.

But there could be no halting. Companies from the Iowa and Utah Volunteers were in the charge. An officer of the Utahans and two lieutenants of the Nebraskans were wounded, in addition to privates, and American blood was up. The light artillery got into position and belched forth its missiles of death to clear the way.

Over the first line of trenches the men leaped and away they went for the second trench. The Filipinos fired as they ran. At the second trench they halted to repel our men, but the blue line never halted. They took the second trench with but slight loss, and are holding Quencua to-night.

The Answer.

A rose in tatters on the garden path, Cried out to God and murmured 'gainst his wrath.

Because a sudden wind at twilight's hush Had snapped her stem alone of all the bush. And God, who hears both sun-dried dust and sun, Had pity, whispering to that luckless one, "Sister, in that thou sayest we did not well— What voices heard'st thou when thy petals fell?" And the rose answered: "In that evil hour A voice said, 'Father, wherefore falls the flower?' For lo, the very gossamers are still." And a voice answered, "Son, by Allah's will!"

Then softly, as a rain mist on the swaid, Came to the rose the answer of the Lord: "Sister, before we smote the dark in twain, Ere yet the stars saw one another plain, Time, Tide and Space, we bound unto the task That thou shouldst fall, and such an one should ask." Whereat the withered flower, all content, Died as they die whose days are innocent; While he who questioned why the flower fell Caught hold of God and saved his soul from hell.

—Rudyard Kipling.

Stephen Johnson Field.

Justice Field was one of seven brothers, all of whom were distinguished for ability and energy. The eldest, David Dudley, the eminent jurist and leader in codification of the law. Timothy, an officer in the navy, was lost at sea in 1836. Matthew E. was a noted civil engineer. Jonathan E. was president of the Massachusetts Senate. Cyrus West Field, projector of the Atlantic cable, was the sixth of the brothers, and the seventh—the sole survivor—is the Rev. Henry Martyn Field, author and editor.

The career of the subject of this sketch was well summarized by Chief-Justice Fuller of the Supreme Court of the United States when announcing to the members of the bar that Mr. Justice Field had died full of years and of honors and attended by all that should accompany old age. "His judicial career," the Chief Justice added, "was unexampled in length and distinction, and he occupied a seat upon this bench for a longer period than any of its members from the beginning. His labors left no region of jurisprudence unexplored, and now that he rests from them his works will survive him." As a mark of respect to his memory, the court adjourned until April 11.—Harper's Weekly.

Georgia Race Trouble.

Atlanta, April 22.—A special from Palmetto, Ga., says: "Six negroes of Palmetto, it is said here, have registered a vow to kill six citizens of the town, each negro selecting his victim and swearing to execute their threats at the first opportunity. One of the negro conspirators was Sam Hose, and the victim he selected was Allen Cranford, who was chopped to pieces ten days ago, his wife assaulted his two children brutally treated and his home robbed."

"Dr. Hal L. Johnson, who was active in securing evidence against the negro incendiaries, has received his warning. A letter came a few days ago saying he had been selected by the conspirators and would be killed at the first opportunity."

"H. I. Daniel, another citizen of the town, has been warned and an ambuscade was laid for him several nights ago. Four negroes waited several hours for him to pass the place where they were concealed, but by accident the negroes were discovered."

"Other citizens have been threatened with death and repeatedly negroes have rung doorbells and then concealed themselves, their intention being, it is asserted, to kill their victim when he appeared at the door."

The vendetta that has been declared by the negroes and the reign of terror that followed the burning of the stores and hotel in Palmetto has brought great anxiety to the men and anguish to the women of the town. The negroes are leaving Palmetto every day. Twenty-three families have left this week; two families left yesterday and others are getting ready to depart. By actual count it has been ascertained that only 31 families now remain in Palmetto.

PREACHERS' SALARIES.

Archbishop of Canterbury \$60,000 a Year.

Chicago Record.

In offering Dr. Emil G. Hirsch \$15,000 a year for fifteen years to remain as its pastor, Sinai congregation of Chicago will pay him as large a salary as is received by any clergyman in the United States. It is the same that is paid Bishop Potter of New York, who, however, has a rectory furnished, heated and lighted free of cost, and is provided with a private secretary.

The late Rev. Dr. Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church of New York, during the last years of his life, received the largest salary ever paid to a clergyman in the United States, which was \$20,000 a year with a manse. Dr. Hall's salary proper was \$15,000, and \$5,000 additional was contributed by Robert Bonner and two other wealthy members of the congregation. His successor, Mr. Kennell, who comes from Regent's Park Presbyterian church of London, is offered \$10,000 and a residence. That is the salary paid to Dr. Gregory, dean of St. Paul's cathedral, and Dr. Bradley, dean of Westminster abbey, London. Dean Farrar receives \$7,000 a year.

The hierarchy of the church of England enjoy enormous salaries, which are necessary to maintain the large establishments required of them. The archbishop of Canterbury receives \$60,000 a year, but he needs every cent of it to meet his social and ecclesiastical obligations at Lambeth palace, the home of the primate of the church of England. The salary of the archbishop of York and that of the archbishop of London is \$50,000 a year. The archbishop of Ireland receives \$12,500. The other Bishops of the Church of England are paid from \$2,000 to \$5,000 a year. The average pay of a vicar in England is \$3,500 outside the large cities. In the cities the salary varies according to the wealth of the parish, from \$2,500 to \$10,000.

The Episcopalians and Presbyterians pay larger salaries than any other denominations, but the pulpits most envied in the United States are those of the collegiate reformed Dutch church of New York City. There are seven or eight churches of that denomination under the same management and supported from an endowment that is exceedingly rich. Its income is next to that of Trinity church, and amounts to several hundred thousand dollars a year. The pastors of the collegiate churches are paid \$10,000 for life and are allowed to retire from active pastoral work when they reach the age of 65 years.

Trinity parish is the richest in the world, and has an income of about \$300,000 from buildings and other investments. It supports five or six churches, several schools, hospitals and other charitable institutions and pays the manager of its business a salary of \$10,000 a year. The rector of Trinity church receives \$12,500 a year. The same salary is paid by St. Thomas and St. Bartholomew's. It was informed by good authority that five clergymen in New York City received that salary and at least twelve received \$10,000 a year. The average pay of a clergyman in New York City, excepting the pastors of mission churches, is probably \$6,000.

STATE NEWS.

Gastonia Gazette: At Orleans in Lincoln county, about eight miles above Cherryville, there is a nest of widows and widowers.

Within a radius of 2½ miles so a visitor to that section reports, there are seven widowers and thirteen widows.

Greensboro Record: J. S. Cobb & Co. made a shipment of cigarette tobaccos yesterday to Kobe, Japan, something rarely ever heard of from this country until quite recently. It is said that the tobaccos grown in North Carolina are the best for this purpose of any to be found.

Hickory Times-Mercury: About twenty three years ago last Sunday, the leaves on the trees were nearly grown, wheat was out in head, and peaches and apples were nearly as large as the end of your finger, and it was so cold water would freeze as soon as put out, yet there was plenty of fruit.

Rocky Mount Argonaut: In crossing over the field at Argo which produced \$42 to the acre in African Linnless cotton, we were surprised to see that the stand had not been a good one, fully one third of the seeds having failed to come up. If the stand had been an average one the product would have brought at least \$90 per acre.

Statesville Mascot: Jake Potter, of Watanga county, has three daughters, the oldest of whom has been married six times. Five of her husbands have been murdered. The second daughter has been married three times and two of her husbands were murdered. The third daughter is married, and her husband, a Federal Court visitor, is the man who gave us this information.

Raleigh News-Observer. The Governor has issued an order to the keeper of the capitol, directing that the flags on the public buildings over which he has control, be placed at "half mast" on the 11th of May, the anniversary of the death of Ensign Bagley, and on the 1st of July, the anniversary of the death of Lieutenant Shipp. His Excellency directs that they be placed at "half mast" and kept so during the days mentioned.

Kinston Free Press: The Kinston cotton mills have recently completed eight more houses for operatives, making in all eighteen—quite a little village. There are thirteen three-room and five five-room houses, all nice and convenient. There has been so much building and so much is now under way and contemplated in Kinston, that it is hard to keep up with it. Kinston is growing fast. In another year Kinston's population will probably be at least 5,000.

Raleigh Times-Visitor: Three white women, sisters, arrived at the penitentiary yesterday, where they will remain for several years for grand larceny. Their names are Susie, Maggie and Mary Tate, from Caswell county, and their ages are 17, 24 and 28, respectively. The mother of these women is now serving a term in the Durham county work house, and these girls have been reared in the atmosphere of crime. They are densely ignorant, and God alone can judge how responsible they are for their conduct.

Fayetteville Observer: Our old sanctification friends, Messrs. Brooks, Avant and Page, arrived this morning to join in the Fire Baptist Holiness meeting. Brother Harper is already with them. One of the peculiarities of this new sect is that they preach against the wearing of beards or moustaches. The preachers are supplied with scissors, and when a convert desires it, will clip his whiskers for him. Thus it is a frequent sight to see young and old men being shorn in public of every remnant of hair on their faces.

THE SOUTHERN GIRL.

She is the Most Charming, Happy and Blessed of Columbia's Daughters.

In concluding an editorial inspired by a Southern girl's regret that she cannot go to college, Edward Bok, in the April Ladies' Home Journal, has this to say of the girls of the Southland:

The Southern girl is surrounded by a life far truer and more conducive to self-development than girls living in other sections, because social conditions are more normal. Her life is healthier because it is saner, and her mind, by reason of it, is clearer and more constantly at rest.

The rush of life of the North and West is not so stimulating as many Southern girls suppose. On the contrary, it wears women out as often as it develops them. In no part of our country do women look younger at maturity than in the South.

To the Southern girl, too Nature blooms in a profusion as she does nowhere else. The natural history which the Northern girl must get out of books the Southern girl gets direct from Nature's own hand. She is born of a soil as rich and colorful in romantic history as is the literature of Spain. This she receives as a natural heritage.

Her parents are, and her ancestors were, among the best types of American chivalry and American womanhood. She hears but one language spoken, and that is her own. If there is the introduction of another tongue it is French, and with these two she can travel the world over and never be at a disadvantage.

The religion which she learns from her mother is the highest and best because it is untainted with modern 'revelations.' The truest friend and safest teacher in 'highest living' a girl can have is her mother, and in the South mothers have a way of finding time for their daughters and being companions to them. The Southern father is fond of his children, and proves it by his presence at the domestic hearth after his days business is over.

Brave Rescue of our Troops.

Manila, April 20.—A scout party of the Minnesota Regiment near Guiguinto, between Malolos and Bigaa, met a superior force of Filipinos this morning. The American's repulse the enemy's attack until, just as their ammunition was failing, the Minnesota were reinforced by two companies of American troops and the rebels were scattered. One soldier of the Minnesota Regiment was wounded.

A body of about one hundred rebels tried to break through the lines of Price's battalion of the Fourth Regiment, at Pasig, last night, but they were repulsed without any loss on the American side.

Spain's evacuation of the Philippines will be practically completed by the withdrawal of the Spanish garrison from Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, and from the Sulu Islands, and if the United States assumes control of these islands the military authorities here must, in order to garrison those islands, diminish the forces of American troops, which are already too small.

There was almost nothing among the Spanish troops in the islands because they were ordered to proceed to the Ladrone Islands and the Caroline Islands, some of them refusing to do so, claiming that their enlistments had expired. The letter were allowed to return to Spain.

The native troops in the Spanish garrisons are in a sad plight. They must accompany the Spaniards or risk the vengeance of their compatriots. They refuse to give up their arms.

The natives of Zamboanga, emboldened by the suspicious capture of the armaments on board the Spanish gunboats which were purchased there by Francisco Reyes, are likely to prove troublesome when the Spanish garrisons are withdrawn from the coast towns of the islands of Mindanao. It is believed that the smouldering tribal wars will then be renewed, anarchy will prevail, and the inhabitants of nearly every village will fight with their neighbors.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
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Verdict of Not Guilty.

Philadelphia, April 21.—Stanley Stanley Quay was today declared by a jury of his peers to be not guilty of the charge of conspiring to use for his own unlawful gain and profit the funds of the State of Pennsylvania deposited in the People's Bank of this city. This verdict was announced by the foreman of the jury just as the hands of the room time-piece pointed to 11 o'clock.

There was an attempt at demonstration, but this was sternly repressed by the court officer. The officers were unable, however, to keep back those who struggled to get to Senator Quay and congratulate him. Chairs were upset, tables were brushed aside and hats were smashed by the on-rushing crowd. Senator Quay, with a broad smile on his face, responded pleasantly to the greetings and congratulations of those who crowded around.

Senator Quay's only comment on the verdict was: "Well, I expected it."

No Right to Ugliness.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smoothly, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at Hood Bros.' Drug Store.

Twelve Filipinos Killed.

Manila, April 21.—A force of about two hundred rebels yesterday afternoon attacked the outposts of the Washington regiment near Taguig, south of Pasig and Pateros. Two companies immediately engaged the enemy and advanced on to the open in skirmish order. The rebels were checked and routed after two hours' fighting, leaving twelve men killed on the field and several wounded. The American troops also obtained possession of many Mauser rifles and many other weapons. Three Americans were wounded.

At six o'clock this morning three companies of the South Dakota regiment marched from Bocavie, and in conjunction with three companies of the Minnesota regiment, from Guiguinto, north of Bocavie, encountered a rebel force numbering fully five hundred men, when two miles out. The enemy retired three miles in fairly good order. In spite of the fact that the rebels suffered heavy losses, the Americans, having exhausted their ammunition, were compelled to return to their camps.

The Appetite of a Goat.

Is envied by all poor dyspeptics whose stomach and Liver are out of order. All such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills, the wonderful stomach and liver remedy, gives a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular bodily habit that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 25c. at Hood Bros. drug store.

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