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"TRUE TO OURSELVES, OUR COUNTRY AND OUR GOD."

AN EXCELLENT ADVERTISING MEDIUM

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NO. 17

## SPEAKING AT ... FOUR OAKS.

Mr. E. W. POU DISCUSSES THE  
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT  
IN AN ABLE MANNER—  
SHERIFF ELLINGTON  
SPEAKS.

More than two hundred people met at Four Oaks on Saturday last to hear Messrs. J. T. Ellington and E. W. Pou on the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. Pou opened the discussion. He explained the causes which had induced the legislature to submit the amendment to the people. There were hundreds of incompetent negroes in office. Many of them were not only illiterate but immoral. All of them were unfit to hold public office over white people. The conditions in the eastern towns were intolerable. There was scandal and corruption wherever they were in power. The Republican politicians were under their control. Four-fifths of the Republican voters in the State were negroes. The result was the State was under negro rule whether laws were administered by the negro or by white men who were the tools of the negro. It was not surprising that the public service had become debauched, that public money was either wasted or stolen.

The people rose up in 1898 and determined to put an end to this state of affairs. Legislators knew that the people were tired of the negro rule and they determined to give the people a chance to say whether they were willing to take the risk again. They did the bold manly thing and submitted the question to be passed upon by the people. The object of the amendment was to eliminate the vicious and illiterate negro vote. It is not a discrimination against him on account of his color, but because of his incompetence and unfitness to rule. The Chinese are not permitted to vote and yet in one age the people of that nation attained to the highest civilization ever reached by man up to that time. Were the negroes better than the Chinese? The fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States provides that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." Mr. Pritchard says the constitutional amendment is void on account of this provision. Of course Senator Pritchard says this. His stock in trade has been the negro vote. It sent him to the Senate. But for the negro vote he might still be Deputy Collector in the Revenue service. But other Republican leaders more able than Mr. Pritchard declare the amendment constitutional. Gen. Cowles, Col. Argo and Mr. Lovett Eldridge, all lawyers of ability equal to Senator Pritchard, declare the amendment constitutional and their intention to support it.

The amendment does not discriminate against color, for under it twenty thousand negroes will vote and twenty thousand more can vote just as soon as they comply with the requirements of the act.

But our Republican friends show great anxiety about the ignorant white man. What have they ever done for him? They very flippantly speak of "poor white folks and niggers." It is one of their favorite expressions. "I assert without fear of contradiction" said Mr. Pou, "that the effect of Republican rule is always to degrade the poor and illiterate white man. It does not fall so heavily upon the man of means. He can send his children to the school under the supervision of a negro committeeman or not just as he pleases. He has money and is independent. But what can the poor man do? With not a dollar to pay the tuition of his child, can he send to the entered school? No, my friends, he must send to the public school or permit his child to grow up in ignorance. Don't you forget either that we have just gotten rid of these negro school committeemen and that some of them decline to give up even in the face of the act of the last legislature. Just before the last election, I saw and talked

with a young lady from Granville county who was about to take charge of a white public school in Wake county under control partly of a negro committeeman. I said then and I say now that a white man who will submit to that without protest will submit to anything. His manhood is gone and there is no hope for him. Republican rule makes the negro insolent. It encourages him to commit crime. I mean the vicious ones of the race, and the poor white man or the poor white woman is the one that is generally made to suffer. My friend Mr. Dave Adams would not suffer because he has some means and can protect himself. But the very poor man or woman is the one that feels the humiliation greatest and it is the poor white man or woman who is generally selected by the negro criminal for insult or outrage. Every man here knows this to be true.

"So you see what Republican rule does for you. Are you not afraid of their professions of friendship? I think we had all better beware of them in the light of our bitter experience for four years. I say deliberately that when they tell the ignorant white man that the amendment takes away his right to vote or in any way endangers it, they are simply trying to fool him. They know better.

"Republican lawyers—some of them at least—don't hesitate to tell you in private conversation that Mr. Pritchard is making this fight because he is bound to, but that there is nothing in his contention. This very law has been adopted or two years in Louisiana. Why haven't the courts declared it void? If the law is constitutional there won't it stand here also? A law analogous to this was passed by the State of Massachusetts and the courts upheld it. And, my friends, there is one remarkable thing about all this fuss the Republicans raise, not one of them has yet risen up to explain how they propose to test the law. Several have tried to devise a plan, but the absurdity of their propositions drives them into silence again.

"No, my friends, there is no danger of any white man, no matter what his party may be, losing his right to vote under this amendment if he registers within the next nine years. No male person who was, on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States when he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications prescribed in section 4 of this article."

"Is there a white man here who can't read and write? If so, did you vote in 1867, or were you entitled to vote then or before the war? If so, then you vote under this law just as you have always voted in the past. If you were not old enough to vote in 1867, was your father entitled to vote then or before the war, or any one of your ancestors? If so, then you continue to vote just as you have always done.

"Could anything be plainer? Could anything be fairer? They are trying to fool you into voting a Republican ticket. The first thing they will tell you will be 'vote against the amendment.' The next thing they will tell you will be 'vote for the Republican candidates.' And if you should succeed what will you have again? Negro rule—yes, negro rule, with all its humiliations for you and your children to live under.

"The Democratic party has no ill will for this unfortunate race. It has done ten times as much as the Republican party has done for the negro even in the South, but it says the negro is not fitted by nature or by training to vote in governmental affairs, that his enfranchisement has been a failure, that he is not the equal of the Anglo-Saxon mentally or morally and that the time has come when the State should be rid of the danger of his political supremacy.

"Now, my friends, there is just one other phase of this question I wish to discuss. Republicans tell you that there is danger the Supreme Court will declare the 5th section of the law, commonly called the 'grandfather

clause," void and let the remainder of the act stand. You all know Col. Thomas M. Argo. He is a National Republican. He is a lawyer of acknowledged ability. He has been a student all his life and he has made a careful study of this question. He declares that this is utterly impossible, that the court could not declare the 5th section void without repudiating the entire act.

You all know of Maj. Wm. A. Guthrie. He is a Populist. Bear in mind that I emphasize Populist. He is not a fusionist. He has never sold his principles for office. He also declares in one of the ablest arguments I have ever read that the entire act is constitutional, that the court could not declare part of it void and that under its provisions every white man can vote whether he can read and write or no."

Mr. Pou closed by thanking the people of Ingrams for their support in the past. His speech was listened to with profound attention and made a decided impression.

Sheriff Ellington followed in a short but entertaining speech. He inquired of the crowd if they wanted to hear him speak as it was getting late. There were yells of "yes," and "go on."

The sheriff exposed the absurdity of the colonization scheme which the Republicans are trying to work. He said it was a scheme to fool somebody into voting against the amendment, but it was destined to fail. The people all knew the men at the head of it. He thought it was very ungrateful in the Republicans any way. "After they have used the poor nigger for thirty years" said he "they now propose to ship him away whether he wants to go or not." Where are they going to send him? Who is going to pay the bill? Do they propose to force him to go? The proposition is too ridiculous for discussion. No Republican platform outside of Johnston county will declare for it. Can Johnston county send all the negroes off? The Republicans have control of the government now, and we are badly in need of soldiers who can stand the hot sun. Why don't they send the negro off now? Most every white man is willing for him to leave, but we don't propose to take any chances—we will take him out of politics, make him a better man and a better laborer, and then if the Republicans want to colonize him, we will let them do it. The best way to get him to agree to go is to take him out of politics and put him to work. Maybe he would agree to go if this was done.

The Sheriff's speech was full of fun. Both speeches were enjoyed. Only one man on the grounds declared against the amendment and he was a Radical officeholder.

### Wooing in Lapland.

In Lapland the crime which is punished most severely next to murder is the marrying of a girl against the express wishes of her parents. When a suitor makes his appearance he says nothing to the girl nor does she often know who he is, but her parents inform her that her hand has been applied for. Then, on a day appointed, the girl, her parents and friends meet together and sit at meat, with the suitor and his intended opposite to one another, so that they can view each other's face and converse freely.

When the feast is over the company repair to an open space where the "race for a wife" is to be run. The usual distance is about a quarter of a mile, and the girl is placed a third of the distance of the starting point. If she be fleet of foot, and does not care for her suitor, she can easily reach the goal first, and if she accomplishes this he may never trouble her again. If, on the other hand, she wishes to have him for a husband, she has only to lag in her flight and so allow him to overtake her. If she be particularly struck with him and would signify to him that his love is returned, she can run a short distance, then stop and turn, and invite him with open arms.—Ex.

Keep the stomach and bowels in good condition, the waste avenues open and free by an occasional dose of Simmons Liver Medicine.

## PORTO RICO STORM-SWEPT.

### Towns and Cities Destroyed—Many Lives Lost.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Aug. 10.—A courier who has arrived from Humacao brings information of the complete destruction of Tuesday's hurricane of that city, which had a population of 8,000. Only two buildings in the place are standing. The loss of life was large, it being known that sixty-four persons were killed. The injured number two hundred.

Among the killed were a Mrs. Carlson, an American, and a discharged United States soldier named North. The property loss is placed at \$2,000,000. In Yabuco, a town of 4,000 inhabitants, every house is down with the exception of one. Twenty persons were killed. The total number of deaths thus far reported is 136.

The reports of Tuesday's hurricane received from the interior say that the coffee and fruit crops are totally destroyed and that thousands of people are destitute. The military road is strewn with trees, boulders and debris, and is absolutely impassable for vehicles. The towns of Aibonito and Cayey are wrecked. Four persons were killed at Catano. The oil works of the Standard Oil Company were destroyed. The loss on this property is \$150,000.

The steamship Slocum, which left Mayaguez with two barges in tow on Monday, was struck by the storm. One barge broke loose with two sailors on board. A lifeboat manned by four Porto Rican sailors, in charge of the second officer, put out and rescued them. Capt. Thomas, the commander of the Slocum, was crazed with fear, and ordered the second barge, with two sailors aboard, to be cut loose. First Officer Tingle took charge of the ship and refused to permit the barge to be cut loose. Tingle was sustained by the chief engineer, and the barge was brought safely to San Juan.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 10.—A terrific hurricane struck Ponce on Tuesday, causing great loss of life and enormous damage to property. No Americans were killed. The bodies of 45 natives have been found, and it is likely that others will be recovered later. It is probable that many others have been washed out to sea. A great many buildings are wrecked, and most of the houses in the city are unroofed.

### Industrial Education.

The North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts begins its eleventh session Wednesday, September 1st, 1899, with an addition of an important department. A course of instruction in Textile Industry, which is attaining a phenomenal growth in this State and throughout the South, and which requires specially prepared superintendents for its various branches, has been added.

Hitherto it has been necessary to get help from the New England Cotton Mill districts, or elsewhere, but now an opportunity is to be given the youths of this State to acquire the skill and knowledge requisite to fill these positions.

This college has already attained an enviable reputation for turning out graduates of highest excellence in the various branches taught, and they are filling positions of trust which require skill and a technical education. The demand for persons so educated is far in excess of supply.

We advise any young man to seriously consider taking a course in this institution. Entrance examinations will be held at the court house in the various county seats August 19th, under the supervision of the County Superintendent, or in Raleigh September 5th.

### He Fooled the Surgeons.

All doctors told Renick Hamilton, of West Efferson, O., after suffering 18 months from Rectal Fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with five boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the surest pipe cure on earth, and the best salve in the world. 25 cents a box. Sold by Hood Bros. druggists.

Pay your subscription now.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### Ex-Governor Rector, of Arkansas, died Saturday.

Ex-Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, died last week, aged about 45 years.

Richard Croker, the leader of Tammany Hall, has returned from a two months outing in Europe.

The yellow fever situation at Hampton, Va., is so much improved that the quarantine has been raised.

A plot to overthrow the French government was discovered last Saturday and several leading citizens, members of the conspiracy, were arrested.

Minister Buck has reported to the State Department that the Japanese government has concluded arrangements for the purchase of tobacco through agents, and will obtain supplies generally from the United States.

The financial statement for the island of Cuba, covering the first six months of this year, shows custom receipts to the amount of almost \$7,000,000 and expenses to the amount of \$5,500,000, leaving a good working balance of more than \$1,000,000.

The Secretary of War has directed that the census of Cuba shall be completed by January 1st next, and Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, of the Inspector General's department, will be assigned to take general charge of the work, with headquarters at Havana.

News has been received from Montezuma, Mexico, that when Gen. Torres learned that his nephew had been killed by the Yaquis he promptly ordered that forty prisoners, who had fallen into his hands during the engagement of three weeks ago, be put to death, and they were accordingly taken out and shot.

One night last week three thousand people paid 10 cents admission to People's Temple in Boston to see Miss Jewett and the Baker family. Mrs. Baker furnished the sensation of the evening. While J. W. Hutchinson, the white-haired abolitionist singer, was singing his song "The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man," Mrs. Baker experienced religious exaltation. She dropped her little son, Willis, who had been sleeping in her arms, and strode around the platform, rolling her eyes and waving her arms. A dozen people conducted her to a seat. Among the other speakers were Rev. Justin D. Fulton and Miss Jewett.

For over a year Levi Ramsay and Sherman Smith, of Hamlin, Lincoln county, W. Va., have been rivals for the hand of a young woman, and several times they have nearly come to blows on her account. Until last Sunday night, the girl appeared to divide her favors equally between the young men, and neither knew which was the favorite, but on that night, when both were at her home, she announced that she preferred Ramsay and told Smith not to call again. This enraged the discarded lover, who swore vengeance. When the men met on Tuesday evening they became involved in a quarrel. Ramsay was shot through the heart and instantly killed. Smith fled towards Gallia county, where he has many relatives.

After knowing for two years what it is to be a millionaire big Alex. McDonald is again a poor man. The reign of the Klondike king is ended and he has shouldered his pick and started out as a poor miner, leaving his bride in Dawson with a horde of creditors for whose benefit all his interests, both mining and trading, have been assigned. In his formal declaration of insolvency, filed at Dawson on July 29, MacDonald states his liabilities to be approximately \$6,000,000, while there is no way of fairly computing his assets, as his investments are of largely problematical value. As they will have to be sacrificed, MacDonald himself says there will not be enough to go around, although he believes their ultimate value will be \$20,000,000 at least. He is not at all disheartened by his sudden change of fortune.

### Wishing Wells.

In Scotland old customs die hard, especially in the Highlands, as was evidenced the first Sunday in May, when the time-honored practice of paying a visit to the wells, the waters of which are known for their healing virtue, was observed by hundreds of persons. Young and old journeyed from Inverness during the day to St. Mary's Well, which is situated near to blasted Culloden Heath, and after drinking the water a coin was dropped into the well. This act is supposed to be an earnest of good health and success during the year.

The practice of visiting "wishing wells" has descended from father to son, and despite the fact that many ministers point out that it is not conducive to keeping the Sabbath holy, and is only fit for superstitious barbarians, still the numbers who go to the well never diminish. Not only was the practice observed in parts of Inverness shire, but in Ross-shire also numbers of people visit the famous healing well Craigie Howe, deposited their coins and returned apparently satisfied that troubled and sickness had effectually been guarded against in the coming year.

Daniel Brown, colored, has been indicted by the coroner's jury at Red Springs for the murder of Sarah McKay. Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause of the crime.

## Bismarck and Garibaldi.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

It says much for the essential humanity of love that two of the most delightful love stories of the century are told of such grim warriors as Bismarck and Garibaldi, whom even their most intimate friends would not lightly have accused of sentiment. It says much also for the "dominion of love" that both these men, who never acknowledged defeat in arms, were vanquished by a single glance from a pair of beautiful eyes.

Garibaldi's first view of the woman—she was only a very young and very beautiful girl then—was through a telescope from the deck of the Itanarica, as he sailed into the laguna of St. Catherine in Brazil. Fascination had been a powerful fascination in what he saw, for, putting down his glass, he gave orders that he should be rowed ashore forthwith. He spent hours in trying to find the vision in which he had seen this vision of beauty, but all in vain, and he was on the point of returning defeated to his ship when he met an acquaintance and accepted his invitation to drink coffee at his house.

By some curious freak of fate the first person to greet him was the girl whose beauty, seen from afar, had conquered him, and, in his own words: "We both remained in an ecstatic silence, gazing at each other like two persons who do not meet for the first time, and who seek in each other's lineaments something which shall renew remembrance." At last he greeted her, as by some overpowering compulsion, with the words, "You must be mine," and with these words, as he afterwards often said, "I had tied a knot which only death could break."

Bismarck's fate was equally sudden and unexpected. It was at a wedding that a young army student met his future wife, and he was so conquered by her charms that the very same evening he wrote to her parents demanding her hand. The parents knew little of the impulsive young lover, and less to his advantage, for those were the days of his hot-blooded youth, but they invited him to visit them so that they might learn more of him. When Bismarck rode up daughter and parents were awaiting him on the threshold, prepared (the parents, at least) to receive him with cold courtesy.

But Bismarck's plan of campaign did not admit of formality. On dismounting he sprang up the steps, threw his arms around the fraulien's neck and gave her a series of hearty kisses. What could the parents do with such a warm and unconventional lover but accept him as a son-in-law? And this they did, to his lasting happiness.

### American's Victorious.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Gen. Otis cabled the following to the War Department to-day: "Manila, Aug. 10.—MacArthur's movement yesterday was very successful; serves to clear country rear and left and right of insurgents. He has advanced north to Calulut, six miles from San Fernando, whence he is now reconnoitering. His casualties were five killed, 29 wounded. Officers wounded: Major Braden and Capt. Abernethy, Thirty-sixth Volunteers, leg and arm, moderate; Lieut. Williams, Fifty-first Iowa, thigh, moderate. These troops operated to left and rear toward Santarita. MacArthur's advance under Wheaton and Licum consists of the Ninth, Twelfth, Seventeenth, part of the Twenty-second regiments, and portion of the Fifty-first Iowa. Movement very difficult on account of mud and surface water. MacArthur reports insurgents' loss 100 killed, and some 300 wounded. They were rapidly driven northward and last evening apparently abandoned Porac line where they blew up powder works. Otis."

### Wentworth N. Price, of War-

saw, has been nominated by Congressman Charles R. Thomas for appointment as cadet at West Point.

## Two Letters.

Kansas City Journal.

Here are two letters in which may be found a world of pathos and sorrow and yet there is something extremely ludicrous in the situation which they present. The two women present are middle aged colored women and sisters, one being in Topeka and the other in Porth Smith, Ark., and in presenting their epistles we only withhold the names. The first is from the Arkansas woman, and it reads as follows:

Fort Smith, July 11—Dear Sister:

I write to let you know they are going to hang my son Jim on the 20th of next month. He was found guilty, and there ain't any hope for a pardon. When they hang him I will not have any money to buy him a grave-yard lot and so he will be buried in the poor house lot, where the doctor men can dig him up and cut him to pieces. The hanging would not be so terrible had it poor Jim could rest peaceful in his coffin. I am crying all the time to think about it, and I write to you to know if I can't bury Jim in the front yard of your place here. We can fix the place so it won't be much noticed, and Jim can rest in peace where the devil doctors can't get him. Please, sister, I don't think it would spoil the sale of the place much, and I will try to make it good to you anyhow. I suppose you can't come down to the hanging and the mourning, but how I wish you could. It is awful to think of poor Jim being cut up by the doctors, but that's what happens to them who don't own their own burying ground.

Your sister,

Topeka, July 18—Dear—

Your letter gave me such a shudder that I fell over like a dead person and the neighbors came in with emphor and other availing things. You could bury poor Jim anywhere in the lot you wanted to, but you see I don't own the place any more. It was sold for taxes, and some white man bought it in, and Parson Parker wrote to me that it was no use to try to save it unless I had back taxes for three years. So it's gone, and I don't suppose the white man what's got it would be willing to let Jim have the resting place. Those that hangs ought to do the burying where the doctors can't get to the corpse, for it ain't right to destroy the resurrection by dividing out the body. I don't know what the law is about renters, but couldn't you bury Jim in your own place and then move him when you had to move? He would be safer after he had been buried awhile, for the doctors don't want that kind. I would truly like to be with you at the hanging and the mourning, but you must remember that the Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away, and that Jesus feeds His lambs. Write to me how Jim takes it and what you do about the burying. Love to all.

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### Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as ever was. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at Hood Bros. drug store, large bottles 50 cents and \$1.

Hon. Daniel L. Russell, North Carolina's corpulent Governor, weighs 345 pounds.

## Tails of Woe.

Chicago Record.

A hornet's nest small Willie found, Then straightway did explore The mysteries of the curious thing, But he ne'er will do it more; The dwellers in that quaint abode Were anything but slow, And Willie soon the victim was Of a thousand tails of woe.

### The Yaqui Rebellion.

Chicago Record.

Mexico's aboriginal outbreak continues to threaten trouble for that republic. Like all tribal revolts in mountainous regions, the Yaqui rebellion will occasion a loss of life and an expenditure out of all proportion to its importance. The Yaquis are an ancient, warlike tribe who at one time possessed a large extent of territory in Sonora, Mexico. They have successfully defied all attempts at subjugation.

The Yaqui river, 300 miles long, flows through a fertile valley in northwestern Mexico south and southwest of the Gulf of California. The mineral wealth of this region has attracted prospectors and its favorable agricultural conditions have brought settlers. A certain mystery has always hung about the tribe, which is said now to have been incited to hostilities by a romantic propheser. In their mountain fastnesses the Yaquis have dwelt secure, but the irrepresible gold seeker and the land-grabber have been quietly encroaching on the native territory delimited by the treaty of 1897. The fierce mountain temper could stand it no longer. Five thousand warriors are on the move and at Cocorit the first blood has been shed. Although the Yaquis suffered severely in this battle they are none the less determined to continue the struggle. For a long time past they have contemplated revolt and have made preparations for a protracted war. In the northern valley some settlers are said to have been massacred, and grave fears are entertained for the safety of the many Americans who inhabit the Yaqui country.

With his wonted vigor and an experience gained through long years of warfare, President Diaz is making ready to crush the revolt. Ten thousand Mexican troops are being mobilized; all the passes will be seized, while the main army will attack the over-confident Indians. It is not possible to read of this struggle without pity for the unfortunate Indian mountaineers. Their attachment for their native land is strong and their tribal sentiment is deep. Yet they must inevitably go down before the onward rush of a new civilization. Porfirio Diaz does not deal overgenerously with rebels. The mysterious valley will be opened up. Peace will reign; but the Yaquis may not be there to enjoy it.

### Hard Luck of an Editor.

Jerry Simpson's Bayonet.

Here are some of the terrible things, which, according to a country exchange, are likely to befall a delinquent: "Last week a delinquent subscriber said that he would pay up Saturday if he lived. He's dead. Another, 'I'll see you tomorrow.' He's blind. Still another one said: 'I hope to pay you this week or go to the devil. He's gone. There are hundreds who ought to take warning by these procrastinators and pay up their subscription now."

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