

The Smithfield Herald.

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

AN EXCELLENT ADVERTISING MEDIUM

VOL. 17.

SMITHFIELD, N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1898.

NO 30

WE PAY THE FREIGHT AND \$15.95 IS IT COSTS.

This office publishes a weekly paper, the Smithfield Herald, and a monthly paper, the Smithfield Review. Both papers are published in Smithfield, N. C. The Herald is published every Friday, and the Review is published every month. Both papers are published in Smithfield, N. C. The Herald is published every Friday, and the Review is published every month. Both papers are published in Smithfield, N. C.

JULIUS HENSH & SON,
DEPT. 9-B,
BALTIMORE, MD.

The Citizens and People OF JOHNSTON COUNTY

Will take notice that I have no connection with any other business store in Smithfield, as I have positive proof that a certain merchant wishes to gain the patronage of my friends by representing his business in connection with mine. So in order not to delude my friends and patrons I hereby insert this notice. Thanking you for your past favors, I remain

Yours to serve,
S. COHEN,
Smithfield, N. C.

I also wish to notify my friends that I have just arrived from the NORTHERN MARKETS and have bought a complete stock of Men's, Youth's, and Boy's CLOTHING.

ALSO A Full Line of Gents' Furnishing Goods.

By giving me a call and getting prices you will be convinced what bargains I have in store for you. Again thanking my friends and patrons of Johnston county, I remain

Yours truly,
S. COHEN,
Smithfield, N. C.

SAM T. HONEYCUTT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.

Special Attention Paid to Collection of Claims and to Settlement of Estates

Office Opposite Court House in office of Ed. S. Abell.

F. M. SIMMONS, EDWARD W. POU,
JAMES H. POU, A. D. WARD,
SIMMONS, POU & WARD,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.
OFFICES IN COURT HOUSE.

(Offices also at Raleigh, N. C., Lumsden Building, opposite Market, Fayetteville Street, and in New Bern, N. C.)

Practice in all the Courts.
CLAIMS COLLECTED. ESTATES SETTLED.
MONEY ON HAND TO LEND.

Dr. E. A. BURTON,

SMITHFIELD, N. C.

Best Work at Moderate Prices.
The patronage of the public is solicited.
Office in Smithwick-Building on 3d St.

T. C. JORDAN,

SMITHFIELD,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.
REPAIRING DONE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Located in new building occupied by SMITHFIELD DRUG COMPANY.

Floyd H. Parrish,

SMITHFIELD, N. C.

FRESH MEATS, BEEF AND ICE.
Highest Prices Paid for Hides.
BEEF CATTLE WANTED

TALKING ABOUT TOOTH-BRUSHES,
we would like to show you ours. just got a big lot the other day—all kinds, for all kinds of people. Good brush, 10 cents. Better one, 15 cents. Best 25 cents. This town. It's this way with our toothbrushes. "Your money back if you want it."

HOOD BROS.,
Druggists.

The Old North State.

We knew at last her banner in the freer air would shine.
She has fallen into line—she has fallen into line!
Her brave sons have redeemed her—She is all that they have dreamed her—She has fallen into line—into line!

We knew at last the laurel round her lifted brow they'd twine:
She has fallen into line—she has fallen into line!
Her brave sons have redeemed her—She is greater than they dreamed her—She has fallen into line—into line.

—F. L. S.

Aguinaldo's Progress.

It is only four months and a half since Aguinaldo and a few chosen followers were brought by Admiral Dewey from Hong-Kong and landed at Cavite. The insurrection, which had been suspended by the treaty at Biacnabato on December 14, 1897, when Aguinaldo agreed with the Spanish to cease hostilities on the payment of \$630,000 and on promise of certain reforms, was now encouraged into new life by the presence of the young leader, by the news that only one-third of the stipulated amount had been paid, and by the knowledge that none of the promised reforms had been executed. About 2500 rifles, a large amount of small arms ammunition, several large ships' guns, one converted Krupp gun, and various smaller modern pieces, with a considerable amount of powder and projectiles, were handed over to Aguinaldo at Cavite, and he was able, without delay to form the nucleus of an effective force, which increased as the days passed, by constant accretion, until in a month he commanded nearly ten thousand men. Encouraged by the friendly attitude of Admiral Dewey, irritated by the faithless promises of the Spaniards, and harboring the implacable hatred of their oppression and the thirst for revenge characteristic of their race, the natives began the campaign with great vigor, and continued it with such persistence that in a few short weeks they had completely invested Manila, and had so harassed the enemy by their barbaric methods of fighting and their restless activity that the effectiveness of the Spanish troops was largely diminished.

—Harper's Weekly.

Five-Cent Cotton.

Commenting on the possibility of profitably producing five-cent cotton, the New Orleans Times Democrat says:

"It goes without saying that a fair margin over the cost of production is necessary to the prosperity of every kind of industry; and it is simply by getting so wrong in calculating the cost of production that the bankers have got so terribly off the track. We are thus brought face to face with the fundamental question: How is the cost of production to be reckoned? To every man of common sense it would seem that the cost should be calculated by taking the result of a series of years and striking an average. Last year the Mississippi Valley made an enormous crop, owing to the lateness of the frost. This year the valley has made a comparative failure. In Texas, the very reverse of that has happened. It is obvious that the truth can only be arrived at by taking the average of the two seasons. When the calculation is made in that way it is readily seen that five-cent cotton means ruin to the producer, and to everybody who is at his back. Anybody who has been concerned in the production of cotton, either directly or indirectly, knows perfectly that estimates made on any other basis will surely lead to disaster. All this talk about the prosperity that follows in the wake of five-cent cotton is excellent foolery, but nothing more. The same prosperity accompanies fifty-cent wheat, nineteen-cent corn and \$6 pork, and the like. The farmer has had enough of that kind of prosperity, and wants no more of it, no matter what the bankers may say."

If your blood is impure, your appetite gone, or you have La Grippe, night sweats, colds or chills, it is Roberts' Tasteless Chill Tonic you need. It is a peerless tonic, pleasant to take and can be had at Hood Brothers' drugstore at 25 cents per bottle.

PEACE REIGNS AGAIN.

THE RACE TROUBLE IN WILMINGTON IS ALL OVER.

New City Government Established With Hon. A. M. Waddell Mayor.

The following account of Wilmington's recent trouble is a condensation of the account furnished by its special correspondent:

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 10.

After a day of bloodshed and turbulence Wilmington has subsided to-night into comparative peacefulness. Eight negroes were killed and three white men wounded during the day, one of them, William Mayo, seriously. The furniture and building of the Record were destroyed. Editor Manly escaped.

To-night the city is in the hands of a new municipal government and law and order is being established. This afternoon the Board of Aldermen resigned, one by one. As each alderman vacated, the remainder elected a successor, named by the citizens' committee until the entire board was changed. They resigned in response to public sentiment. The new board is composed of conservative Democratic citizens.

The Mayor and Chief of Police then resigned and the new board elected their successors, according to law. Ex-Congressman Alfred M. Waddell was elected Mayor, and E. G. Parmelee, Chief of Police.

The first act of the new government was to swear in 250 special policemen, chosen from the ranks of reputable white citizens. They are vested with all the authority of the law and will take charge of the city. The citizens will remain on guard however, throughout the town to prevent possible attempts at incendiarism. The new government will devote its attention to restraining reckless men among the whites as well as keeping down lawlessness among the negroes. Further trouble of a general or serious nature is not expected.

Wilmington, November 11.

Wilmington is still under martial law. The five companies of troops have relieved the three hundred special police at sun down, and are to-night patrolling the city. Hardly a negro can be seen on the streets and a very few white people are away from their homes. This is in accordance with a proclamation issued this afternoon by Mayor Waddell.

All citizens except the special police force have agreed to lay down their arms to-night, preserve the peace and do all in their power to aid the city government in restoring order.

Rioting so far as the negroes are concerned is at an end, and no further trouble from that quarter is expected.

Fusionists have sown Radical rule in New Hanover county. They have reaped violence and bloodshed. Just exactly what the awful harvest has been in this city no one can say to-night. Perhaps it will never be known. The best authorities fix the number of dead at six, and number of wounded at ten. This, however, is but an estimate. Six dead bodies have been found and identified. Seven wounded negroes and two white men have been taken to the city hospital.

Since the killing of a negro near the railroad early this morning by a soldier there has been no shooting here to-day. Work of another and much needed kind has been going on. People of the city have been ridding themselves of the leaders who are responsible for the misrule of the past few years, and the bloodshed of Thursday.

The good work began last night with G. Z. French, a white carpet-bagger. He was waited on at his room at the Orton House by a committee, escorted to the train by a squad of militia with fixed bayonets and put on the train with the injunction to leave North Carolina and never return again upon peril of his life. It is believed he has gone to W.ilmington. French has been acting sheriff here for some time, Hewitt being only a figure head.

Early this morning the work of banishment was resumed when a squad of soldiers, under command of Lieutenant Commander Geo. L. Morton, escorted the negro leaders, Tom Miller, Pickens, Bell, Aaron Bryan and Rev. I. J. Bell to the station, put them on board the north bound train with instructions to leave North Carolina and never return. They had tickets to Richmond. These negroes were among those arrested and put in jail Thursday for firing on whitemen and for urging other negroes to deeds of violence.

The next exit were Trial Justice R. H. Bunting, ex Chief of Police, John R. Melton, Charles McAllister, Isaac Loftin, colored, and ex Policeman C. H. Gilbert. They, like French and the negro leaders, were drummed out of town under an escort of soldiers. They were put on the train leaving here at 3 o'clock and told to leave the state. They went to Newbern and were not, however, allowed to remain there long. They left almost immediately, and a special from Goldsboro says they passed that place safely to night.

Bunting is cordially hated here. He has for many years lived with a negro woman, and in his police courts he has allowed the scales of justice to be tilted in favor of the negroes and severely punish the whites.

Isaac Loftin, colored, and Charles McAllister, are merchants here who have been selling arms and ammunition to the negroes and inciting them to use them. As the train pulled out and the thousands assembled at the station began cheering, Bunting and Gilbert burst into tears. Gilbert leaves behind a wife and five children. Bunting's paramour and several other negro women who have been talking too much, will be made to follow, it is stated, to night. Late this afternoon a committee waited on R. B. Reardon, an objectionable negro barber here, but he had heard they were coming, and he fled down the Sound. He will not return to-night. W. E. Henderson, a negro lawyer, left with his family for Richmond.

They went to the depot under escort of posse of officers. There were several other leaders who have indicated a willingness to go of their own accord within the next few days. They will be allowed to do so.

The worst men and most objectionable leaders in the city having now been banished, no further force will be permitted in the matter. The citizens' committee which has been attending to this work of purification to-night promised to desist, lay down their arms and leave the rest to the regularly organized city government.

THE RAM ALBEMARLE.

A Brief History of How She Was Built.

Richmond Dispatch.

The ironclad ram Albemarle was built for the Confederate Government, not in a public navy yard, but in a corn-field on Roanoke river, in Halifax county, N. C., about twenty miles below Weldon, on a farm owned by Jas. N. Smith, Esq., a highly respected and patriotic citizen of that county. The vessel was constructed under a contract with the Confederate Navy Department by Gilbert Elliott, who employed the carpenters and laborers and furnished the materials and equipped the boat, under the supervision of Commander James W. Cooke, of the Confederate States Navy, a native of North Carolina. Gilbert Elliott, the son of Gilbert and Sarah A. Elliott, was born in Elizabeth City, N. C., on the 10th of December, 1843. When the war commenced, in 1861, he was a clerk in the law office of William F. Martin, who, in addition to his law practice, owned a ship-yard and a number of negro ship carpenters, slaves of himself and family. Mr. Martin took a contract with the Confederate States Government to build three wooden gunboats at Elizabeth City, but he was soon elected colonel of the Seventh Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, went to the front, and was captured at the fall of Hatteras. Meantime he had left Gilbert Elliott to look after the business management of his ship yard, with James E. Snell as the boss carpenter. In February, 1862, the Federal fleet captured Elizabeth City. The three wooden gunboats were burned on the stocks, and Gilbert Elliott took all the tools, equipments and carpenters to a point on the Elizabeth river, near Norfolk, and commenced the construction of another wooden gunboat there. Norfolk soon fell into the hands of the enemy, and Elliott moved his plant and carpenters to North Carolina.

His friend, Colonel Martin, released from prison, re-organized his command which was now called the Seventeenth Regiment North Carolina troops. He appointed Gilbert Elliott his adjutant. The carpenters were hired out for other work in the interior and the youthful navy contractor went to the front with the army. But he had not long been in camp at Petersburg when he was urgently solicited by Secretary Mallory, of the Confederate Navy Department, who had formed a very high opinion of Elliott's business capacity and energy, to undertake the building of another gunboat, this time to be an iron-clad ram, as the career of the Merrimack-Virginia had revolutionized naval warfare. Upon Mr. Mallory's request, the Confederate States War Department granted Lieutenant Elliott a two years' furlough, and he was relieved of the duties of adjutant, returned to North Carolina, gathered up the tools and carpenters, and began his new venture at Tarboro, on Tar river, N. C. But the Federal troops occupying New Bern made a raid to Rocky Mount on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, burned the railroad bridge, and returning via Tarboro, destroyed young Elliott's gunboat, "No. 5." Although at this time only 19 years of age, his energy and per-

sistence were displayed by the removal of what was left of his ship-building plant to a more secure position on the Roanoke, where the keel was laid for the famous ram.

In personal appearance Gilbert Elliott was slender, with a brilliant eye and fine features, but having a full dark beard. The Secretary of the Navy did not suspect that he was contracting with a youth not 21 years of age, when the Albemarle was finished after one year of almost superhuman effort, under great difficulties. Elliott had not been taught the trade of ship building, but it may not be out of place to mention that his maternal grandfather, Charles Grice, was a ship builder in the early part of the century at Elizabeth City, N. C., and that Francis Grice, a nephew of Charles Grice, was a distinguished constructor of the United States navy, living at Portsmouth, Va., and after wards at Philadelphia, and besides other vessels, constructed the first-class frigate Niagara at the Philadelphia navy-yard, in 1856.

The plans of the Albemarle were drawn by Naval-Constructor or John L. Porter, at the Norfolk navy-yard, modelled somewhat after the Virginia, and, as before mentioned, the actual putting together of the vessel was the work of James F. Snell, and among the carpenters were the faithful gang of negro slaves, who worked as cheerfully as the white men. A citizen of Halifax—Peter E. Smith, Esq.—now a resident of Scotland Neck, in that county, became associated with Elliott and rendered efficient service. The son of a planter, and a planter himself, educated at the University of North Carolina, Mr. Smith was a born mechanic and genius in that art.

When the time came to put on the iron plates the work was found to be very tedious, as the boring had to be done with an old drill from the Norfolk navy yard. Under the necessity Smith invented and put into operation a drill which cut through the iron like an auger through an oak plank, and the planing was then speedily and effectively done. When the war ended, Smith's friends induced him to apply to the Washington Government for a patent on his useful invention, but he found that about the same time that he had made his drill some ingenious Yankee had invented one exactly similar, on the other side of the line, and already had his patent for it.

The history of the Albemarle, her construction, her famous battles, and her destruction by a torpedo, are recorded in the Century War Papers by Federal and Confederate contributors, and other facts are given in a lecture delivered by Gilbert Elliott, in the city of St. Louis in 1887, but the narrative omits mention of himself, as aide to her commander, Cooke, in her first encounter with the enemy at Plymouth. Before reaching that town, Cooke learned that a line of torpedoes had been stretched across the river to blow a hole in the bottom of his craft, and he came to anchor.

During the night Elliott suggested to him that on account of the great freshet, he might float over the obstructions, and volunteered to make a reconnaissance. With two sailors in a small boat, oars muffled, he slowly moved in the dark shadow along the river bank down to the enemy's fort and took soundings himself along the line of torpedoes, and had the great satisfaction of reporting to Captain Cooke that there was water enough. Cooke did not wait to hoist his anchor, but slipped his cable, moved at once, and passed safely over the torpedoes. After the victorious conflict with the enemy's gunboats the young aide then bore dispatches from Commander Cooke to General Matt W. Ransom, commanding the right wing of Hoke's army, and followed that officer in the grand charge which captured the enemy's strong fortifications.

After this battle, the Secretary of the Navy established a navy yard at Halifax, with Commander Cooke in charge, and there Elliott undertook to build a larger and more formidable iron-clad ram, under contract, but the war ended before she could be completed, and her frame

was destroyed when Sherman's army occupied Eastern North Carolina. Thus six were destroyed unfinished, and Cushing's torpedo cut short the brilliant career of the Albemarle, enabling the Federal fleet to hold the waters unmoested.

Gilbert Elliott became a lawyer, practiced his profession in Norfolk, Va., St. Louis, and New York City, and died at his home on Staten Island, May 9, 1895.

The foregoing sketch is from personal recollections of his elder brother, Charles Elliott, late captain and assistant adjutant general, Martin's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Confederate States army.

What Made Him Chaplain.

Youth's Companion.

Few clergymen in America are better known than Rev. W. H. Milburn, who was for so many years the "blind chaplain" of the national House of Representatives, and is now chaplain of the Senate. The story—vouched for in various biographies—of his first election to that honor is entirely to the credit of his fidelity and of the better feelings of the legislators who saw reason to propose his name.

In 1845, when travelling as a circuit preacher, he was sent from St. Louis to Wheeling, Va. On the boat were several Congressmen, going to Washington. Some of whom shocked the young minister by their reckless speech and habits. They "swore outrageously, drank whiskey to excess, and played cards day and night."

One of the days of the long river journey was Sunday, and Mr. Milburn was asked to preach. The offending Congressmen were present to hear him, and at the close of an appropriate discourse he addressed them directly, and solemnly denounced their actions in the plainest language. He told them he had supposed the representatives of the nation at its capital were representatives of its character as well as of its intellect, "but if I am to judge the nation by you," said he, "I can come to no other conclusion than that it is composed of profane swearers, card players and drunkards."

He told them that as an American citizen he felt disgraced by their example, and after charging them with its terrible effect upon the youth of the land, he gave them warning that unless they repented and turned to righteousness, their own end was certain ruin under the punishment of Almighty God.

If there was any criticism of the young preacher's judgment in thus publicly arraigning distinguished men, every one of whom was old enough to be his father, they were not the ones to put it into words. What followed was as unexpected as it was admirable.

The same day Mr. Milburn was waited upon in his stateroom by a gentleman who presented a purse—about seventy five dollars—from the Congressmen, in token of their "sense of his courage and faithfulness," and desired to know if he would allow them to present his name at the opening election of chaplain to Congress.

Blind Chaplain Milburn obtained this honorable post through his fearlessness in his sacred profession and his loyalty to truth and duty.

Brave Men Fall.

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles, as well as women, all feel the results: loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, run down feeling. But there's no need to feel like that. Listen to I. W. Gardner, Idaville, Ind. H. says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run down, and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me new strength and good appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a neater life." Only 50 cents a bottle. Hood Bros' Drug Store. Every bottle guaranteed.

General News.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis will write the "Life of Winnie Davis"—the Daughter of the Confederacy.

Admiral George Dewey, the hero of Manila Bay, is a Republican and belongs to the Episcopal church.

Marshal Mott was the only Republican Solicitor elected in the State last week. His majority was only 64.

In a game of foot-ball at Mason, Saturday, the University of North Carolina was the victor by a score of 44 to 0.

It is believed the report of the Nicaragua Canal Commission will recommend its construction at a cost within \$125,000,000.

Spain is said to be negotiating the sale of her remaining colonies to Germany. These are the Caroline, Pola and Mariana Islands.

The Fourth Ohio Regiment, Colonel Coit, stopped in Washington Saturday en route for home and were reviewed and given a special reception by the President.

The medical department of the University of Tennessee at Nashville was destroyed by fire Friday morning. Robert Page, a fireman, was killed by falling walls, and William Silvers was injured by a cut on the head.

Two passenger express trains on the Lehigh Valley Railroad came together eight miles south of Wilkesbarre, Pa., Saturday morning. Five men were killed and five seriously wounded. None of the passengers were hurt.

Spain and the United States are still quarrelling about the Philippines. Spain claims that her understanding was that the Protocol was signed upon the basis that the United States was not to claim the islands. Judge Day, of the Peace Commission, is quite ill.

Supreme Court Justice Smith in Brooklyn, N. Y., annulled the marriage of Marie di Crazia to Rocco Lapetina Friday. The plaintiff, who is 15 years old, testified that Lapetina met her on June 22 last and forced her by threats to put on long skirts and accompany him to Jersey City, where they were married by Mayor Hoos.

The Republicans will control the next New York legislature, and Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., Democrat, will be succeeded by a Republican. There are already several candidates in the field, including Governor Black, Representative Payne, Chauncey M. Depew, Joseph H. Choate, Representative Odell and Elihu B. Root. But Senator Platt will name the man.

The steamer Aztec, which leaves San Francisco this week for Japan and China, carries 10,000 barrels of bottled beer for the United States sailors and soldiers at Manila. Jackies on all our warships now receive a bottle of beer every night at supper in lieu of grog, and the shipment is intended to satisfy this demand. The Aztec also takes potatoes, onions, and other vegetables. Among her cargo are 900 hogheads of American tobacco for Kobe.

A Frigful Blunder

Will often cause a horrible Burn, scald, Cut or Bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures Old Sores, Fiver Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Best Pile Cure on earth. July 25c. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Hood Bros., Druggists.

A woman selects a husband or herself, but she takes three other women with her to help pick out a hat.—Chicago Record.

Take Roberts' Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is guaranteed to cure if money is refunded. Price 25 cents per bottle at Hood Bros.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

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