

The Smithfield Herald.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

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

SINGLE COPIES THREE CENTS

VOL. 20.

SMITHFIELD, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1901.

NO. 6.

NEW BANKS IN THE SOUTH.

In Six Months 127 Have Been Established—Texas Leads.

Atlanta, Ga., April 15.—The recent growth of the banking facilities of the South is one of the many evidences of prosperity in this section.

Twelve State banks have been organized in Georgia, all of them located in the smaller towns. These new Georgia banks have an aggregate capital of \$785,000. There has been a large increase in the business of Georgia banks generally, both State and national. The bank record for the other Southern States during the six months ending March 14 has also been excellent.

Texas leads in the number of new banks. Since October 1, 1900, 34 national banks and five State banks have been established in that State. In the year ending March 14, 1901, no less than 65 national banks, representing over \$2,000,000 in capital stock, began business in Texas. Most of them are situated in small towns and will stimulate business in sections where banks were scarce before.

Virginia has gained 12 banks, North Carolina 10, Florida 6, South Carolina 9, Kentucky 8, Arkansas 6, Louisiana 13, Maryland and Tennessee 5 each, Alabama and Mississippi 4 each.

Another notable feature of recent financial enterprise in the South has been the organization of numerous loan and trust companies. In nearly every Southern State local capital has been invested in such concerns.

It does not appear that the South has taken advantage to any great extent of the new law allowing the organization of national banks with less than \$50,000 capital, as in all the Southern States, except Texas, Louisiana and West Virginia, the number of new State and private banks exceeds the number of new national banks.

The Importance of Edenton in the Long ago.

A century and a half ago Edenton was bigger than New York, Norfolk or Baltimore. It was the largest town south of the Potomac river. It had among its distinguished residents representatives of English royalty and nobility. It had the most beautiful harbor in America and a bay that rivaled that of Naples; an African slave trade, a considerable trade with Liverpool, up the Mediterranean sea, and with the West Indies. Royal heels danced a minuet in the venerable court house upper hall. President Monroe visited Edenton on his gorgeous Southern tour, while he was President, and had a public reception in the courthouse, by the town, Dr. James Norcom delivering the speech of welcome and John C. Calhoun, who accompanied the President, as one of the cabinet, replying for the President. Now, why is Edenton, with all its historic renown and natural advantages, a laggard in the processional march? We cannot say. We know not, except that God knows and that the hand of destiny shapes the end of the work that the hand of man roughs.

It is a great and a difficult problem, in which the wise and the ignorant grope alike in darkness.—Elizabeth City Economist.

Good for Northampton.

Northampton jail is empty. The March term of criminal court lasted less than three days and the two weeks' term of the Superior court which convened at Jackson last Monday, is likely to end before this week is out; our schools were never better patronized; the pastors of our churches are preaching the gospel of love and pointing the people to a higher life, instead of having to devote so much time to denouncing wrong-doing. These, it appears to us, are evidences of better times, and that Northampton is a good old county.—Scotland Neck Commonwealth.

Maj. Martin Stole Nearly \$17,000 From the Penitentiary.

News and Observer.

The legislative committee appointed to examine Maj. Martin's books is still unable to say exactly what his shortage will be, so they will next week check back over part of the books. In fact, they began doing this yesterday and found one mistake of \$93.06 in Martin's favor.

This reduces the \$16,837.61 shortage, arrived at on Friday night, to \$16,744.55.

This, therefore, represents the amount of money traced to Martin, but his books show raises of only \$16,338.35, or \$406.20 less than the amount traced to him. Now the question arises: Has the committee made mistakes to this amount in its checking, or did Maj. Martin fail to cover up his shortage, by changes of the books to this amount?

Though one mistake of the committee has been found, there is reason to believe that most of the \$406.20 difference is due to failure on Maj. Martin's part to complete his changes of the books. In support of this theory, is the fact that he went to Treasurer Lacy when his time was out in the office and offered to remain ten days longer for nothing, if he would allow it. This offer, it is now believed, was made in order that he might complete his changes in the books so as to cover his shortage.

Within the next few days Martin was arrested and it is supposed the changes were never made, and that this accounts for the \$406.20 that has given the committee so much trouble.

The first misappropriation of funds made by Martin was in 1896, when he took exactly \$100. Then other amounts were taken occasionally until along toward the end of his term the stealings became large and frequent.

The largest amount taken at any one time was something over \$2,100, and the smallest was something under \$100.

Treasurer Lacy discovered something wrong early in February, he says, when there was some trouble about an account of \$149.56 from the Morganton asylum. A day or two after this a woman, the widow of an engineer, complained to Mr. Lacy that Martin had collected from her as agent for a building and loan association, \$169 and given her receipt for it. Later she was called on by the company for the amount and when she presented Martin's receipt she was told that he was not the company's agent, and had not been for a year or more. She, therefore, had to pay the amount again.

Regarding the Prodigal Son.

Pastor Jenkins, of the First Baptist church, concluded last night his series of sermons on the Prodigal family, paying his respects to the prodigal son. The church was packed, many of the audience being young men. The effort was a splendid one. He stated that "at sixteen the boy had the independence of a man but not the judgment of a man, because he was easily led astray. That no organization, business or church wanted a young man of drinking habits, nor did the wife want a drinking husband." He paid his respects to the round dance and said the leader of the german, with all its associations, must expect to lose his influence in church and business. He condemned in strong terms the social club that permitted drinking and gambling and urged the young man against bad associates. A young man rarely rises above his associates. He pleads with young men to spend their nights at self-improvement, fitting the brain for usefulness.—Goldsboro Cor. News and Observer.

Job Couldn't Have Stood It.

If he'd had Itching Piles. They're terribly annoying; but Bucklen's Arnica Salve will cure the worst case of piles on earth. It has cured thousands. For Injuries, Pains or Bodily Eruptions it's the best salve in the world. Price 25c a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Hood Bros.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Partial List of the Week's Happenings Throughout the Country.

James H. Barr, of the Atchison railroad, has been elected vice-president of the Seaboard Air Line.

The closing down of cotton mills at Lowell and Fall River throws 25,000 operatives out of work.

The sale is reported of a seat on the New York Stock Exchange for \$59,000. The previous record price was \$58,000.

At Savannah, Ga., Thursday night, Billy Whistler, of Baltimore, and Tommy Hogan, of England, fought 25 rounds to a draw.

An examination of the Farmers National Bank, of Vergennes, Vt., has disclosed an embezzlement of \$90,000 by the cashier, D. H. Lewis.

The London Daily Express says it understands that the British government has decided to cease sending reinforcements to South Africa.

William C. Coffin, of New York city, made an assignment Friday. He schedules his liabilities at \$4,150,907 and assets at \$25, which is cash in the bank. The secured claims amount to \$2,986,172.

Secretary Hay is still making efforts to have a treaty agreed upon between this government and England for an Isthmian canal. He is first consulting U. S. Senators as to what kind of a treaty they will ratify.

The State Senate of Arkansas has passed a bill making it unlawful for any person to drink any intoxicating liquor as a beverage unless he or she shall have first obtained a license as a dram drinker. The license is fixed at \$5 per annum.

A southbound freight train on the Ohio River railroad ran through a temporary trestle near Mount Pleasant, W. Va., April 15. The engine and five cars went through and were destroyed. Engineer John Penneck, of Parkersburg, remained on the engine and was killed. Several trainmen were slightly injured.

The famous Okefenokee swamp in south Georgia has been sold to Chas. Hebard and Sons, of Michigan. The consideration, it is understood, is \$175,000. The swamp contains 354,000 acres and its circumference is 137 miles. The same carries with it the land, timber, water courses and game with which the swamp abounds.

The United States Court of Claims has rendered a judgement in favor of Admiral Sampson for \$3,330 as a bounty growing out of the engagements at Manzanillo and Nip bay in Cuba, during the Spanish war. The court also rendered a judgment in favor of Fleet Captain Chadwick, who participated in these engagements.

One million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars was paid last Tuesday for the property of the Texas Western Oil Company, formerly the Southwestern Oil Company, of Corsicana. This sale includes the Beatty gusher, which has a producing capacity of 7,000 barrels per day. The sale was consummated for a syndicate of Eastern capitalists, which probably means the Standard Oil Trust.

The President, Mrs. McKinley and party, will leave Washington by the Southern Railway Monday morning, April 29th, at 10:30 o'clock, for a tour to the Pacific coast and return, covering a period of between six and seven weeks. They will have a train consisting of a private car for the President and Mrs. McKinley, two Pullman compartment cars, two Pullman sleepers, a dining car and a combination car. A number of members of the cabinet, their families, newspaper men and others will accompany the party.

DR. BUCKLEY SCORES IT.

Denounces Christian Science as a Hostile Religion—Calls it a Superstition.

New York, April 11.—The New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Brooklyn to-day devoted the morning session to the discussion of Christian Science and the withdrawal of Rev. S. E. Simonson from the ministry because of his adherence to Christian Science, which had already been announced. The discussion was opened by the presentation of the following resolution:

Whereas our brother, S. E. Simonson, has withdrawn from the ministry and membership of this church, and under the law of the church we are unable to return his parchments to him, we hereby express appreciation of his personal worth, and we regret that he feels compelled to leave us.

This resolution was adopted without debate while Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of the Christian Advocate, was out of the room. When he returned he moved that the resolution be rescinded, saying:

"The resolution practically expresses regret for the action of yesterday and recommends Mr. Simonson to the public at large. Up to the time this brother was infected with this bacilli he was a manly, simple preacher of the Word of God, with the interest of this church and his fellow-men at heart.

"This man has left us for a hostile religion. He has gone to a faith that destroys the nature of sin and takes away the feeling of personal responsibility. Here is a man who repudiates the doctrines of Jesus Christ. Having cast all these away he must have undergone a mental and moral change. A man who would continue in the church holding these ideas would be a curse to the faith.

"Since he has been coquetting with this superstition, reading its deluding literature, he has received favors at the hands of the presiding elder of the Brooklyn South district. It has been said that for three weeks after Dr. Chadwick knew of the change in this man's mind he held him in the church."

Dr. James S. Chadwick, the presiding elder referred to, here interrupted the speaker and declared he had not displayed any favoritism and had not kept Mr. Simonson any longer than he could possible help.

Dr. Buckley replied: "Then if what I have said is untrue I have done you a favor, for I have only said to your face what others have said behind your back."

"A man some years ago left this church to become a disciple of Robert G. Ingersol," he continued. "It would have been as wise—even more wise—to return that man his parchment of ordination than to this man. He would not be so dangerous. This man has set up opposition since he left. Since then he has written to members of this church asking for subscriptions. And after his change of belief he accepted personal favors at the hands of his presiding elder."

Dr. Chadwick arose and said: "Mr. Simonson's change of mind was entirely unexpected by me and I desired a further interview with him. When I discovered that his mind was made up I called in the nearest bishop and advised with him. Mr. Simonson had the confidence of all of us and I did not know another man who could serve in his place."

Dr. Buckley's resolution to be rescinded was carried by a vote of 170 to 5.

A Testimonial from Old England.

"I consider Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the best in the world for Bronchitis," says Mr. William Savory, of Warrington, England. "It has saved my wife's life, she having been a martyr to Bronchitis for over six years, being most of the time confined to her bed. She is now quite well." Sold by Hood Bros.

STATE NEWS.

Short Items of Interest Culled From our State Exchanges.

Fire at Wilmington Saturday morning about 2 o'clock did \$10,000 worth of damage.

The March bulletin of the agricultural department has appeared. It is devoted to fertilizer analysis.

Gov. Aycock has appointed Mr. Charles C. Daniels, of Wilson, solicitor of the fourth judicial district.

The N. C. Teachers' assembly will meet at Wrightsville, near Wilmington, on June 11th to 16th inclusive.

It is said by experts that the strawberry crop will be 10 days late, on account of the unusual cool weather.

Gov. Aycock will speak at the commencement at the State University and will present their diplomas to the graduates.

Hon. J. A. Bryan, of Newbern, has accepted the invitation to deliver an address at Goldsboro on Memorial Day, May 10th.

The East Carolina railroad from Tarboro to Farmville will be completed by the Fourth of July. It goes through a very rich country.

Jane Jones, white, was put in the lock-up at Winston for fighting her mother. She professed religion in her cell Thursday and was released. A rather suspicious conversion.

Mrs. Fannie Phillips, of near Shore, Yadkin county, caught fire Thursday while burning some brush. She died Friday from the effects of the burns. She was 66 years old.

In a shooting affray near Tryon Saturday between a 12 year-old white boy by the name of Durham and a negro boy, Durham was killed. Durham fired the first two shots, one striking the negro on the foot.

F. E. Emery, formerly of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment station, has been detailed by the secretary of agriculture to visit China, Japan, Philippines and other eastern countries with a view to extending the markets for American dairy products.

During the month of March 390 cases of smallpox were reported in this State. The smallpox is reported from twenty five counties in the March health bulletin. Green county led in the number of cases, 177, mostly in the northern part of the county. There were no deaths.

In Cape Fear township, Chatham county, last week, Mrs. Gunter, aged 60 years, went to the newground where her son was burning rubbish when her clothing caught fire and she received burns from which she died. Her son was also severely burned while trying to rescue her.

Killing of Thad Chamblee.

Additional particulars in regard to the death of Thad Chamblee, near Wakefield on Wednesday, were received here yesterday. It seems that on last Sunday afternoon, Joe Taylor, a cripple, at whose house near Spring Hope a number of men were drinking, threw a stone which struck Thad Chamblee, one of the crowd with whom he had an altercation, just about the temple. Chamblee washed the blood from his wound, was apparently not much injured and started home. When about a quarter of a mile from Taylor's home he fell in the road unconscious. He died Wednesday morning.—News and Observer 13th.

You cannot enjoy perfect health, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes if your liver is sluggish and your bowels clogged. DeWitt's Little Early Risers cleanse the whole system. They never gripe. Hare & Son, Hood Bros., J. R. Ledbetter.

The Red Man is Still With Us.

The assertion that the number of Indian children attending school has doubled since 1887 and that the number of Indian children in and out of school is steadily increasing hardly squares with that theory of the gradual extinction of the red men which has been often questioned of late years. It tends rather to support the claim that these much commiserated denizens of the forests and the plains have been saved from themselves by a compulsory peace, so that they are perhaps more numerous under the white man's rule than they were when their principal occupation was scalp hunting.

All the earlier Indian statistics are mere guesswork. Parkman, who made the closest researches into the history of the Hurons for the purpose of his monumental work on the French in America, made no pretenses toward an accurate statement of their numbers. He said that they were variously estimated at from 10,000 to 30,000, but added that the former figure was the more reasonable of the two. In estimating the population of the Iroquois he is equally cautious, merely hazarding an inference that when the five nations were at the height of their power they did not have as many as 4,000 fighting men. During the period covered by this narrative the Hurons were almost exterminated by the Iroquois, and such destruction of tribe by tribe was not uncommon. In fact, any great increase of population was impossible amid the conditions of Indian life, and the earlier explorers spent much of their time in an uninhabited wilderness.

The subject is glanced at in the last report of the commissioner of Indian Affairs, where there is a table giving estimates of the population of Indians in the United States from 1759 to 1900. The Commissioner says that prior to the year 1850 only small reliance can be placed upon the figures, and this is obvious after the briefest examination. For they jump from 60,000 to 471,036 between 1790 and 1820 and drop to 129,836 in 1825.

The census report of 1850 gave an enumeration of 400,764, but the fact that there is a shrinkage to 314,622 within five years makes it probable that we still have to do with rough estimates.

It is only since all the tribes have been corralled that it has been possible to arrive at anything like accuracy, and even of late there has been some noticeable discrepancies. The census report of 1880 put the number of Indians at 322,534; the report of the Indian office for the same year made the figure 256,127. In 1890 the return of the census was 248,253, and, according to the Indian office, there was an increase to 272,023 by 1900, not including some 58,000 persons who have lost their tribal identity. The calculation at this day should be pretty near the truth, and if there more than a quarter of a million Indians within the United States today the probabilities are that these aborigines are numerically as strong as they were three or four centuries ago.—Chicago Record-Herald.

You will waste time if you try to cure indigestion or dyspepsia by starving yourself. That only makes it worse when you do eat heartily. You always need plenty of good food properly digested. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is the result of years of scientific research for something that would digest not only some elements of food but every kind. And it is the one remedy that will do it. Hood Bros., Hare & Son, J. R. Ledbetter.

King Oscar, of Norway and Sweden, has accepted the post of arbitrator on the Samoan claims of the United States, Great Britain and Germany.

The steamer Mexico brought to New York last week the largest cargo of tobacco ever shipped from Havana, 7,000 bales.