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NO. 28.

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

### To Continue McKinley's Policy Unbroken.

### CEREMONY MOST PATHETIC

### Secretary Root Weeps as He Addresses the New President.

### JUDGE HAZEL ALSO AFFECTED.

### Roosevelt Masters His Emotion, Raises His Right Hand Above His Head and Repeats Oath in Clear Tones.

Philadelphia Record.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Theodore Roosevelt became President of the United States at 3:36 o'clock this afternoon. Standing in a low-ceiled, narrow room in quaint old mansion occupied by Ansley Wilcox, in the fashionable part of Delaware avenue, the aristocratic thoroughfare of Buffalo, Mr. Roosevelt swore to administer the laws of the Government of which he is now the head.

He stood erect, holding his right hand high above his head. His massive shoulders were thrown well back, as with his head inclined a little forward, he repeated the form of the oath of office in clear, distinct tones, that fell impressively upon the ears of the forty-three persons grouped about the room.

His face was a study in earnestness and determination, as he uttered the words which made him President of the United States. His face was much paler than it was wont to be, and his eyes, though bright and steady, gleamed mistily through his big-bowed gold spectacles.

His attire was sombre and modest. A well-fitting worsted frock coat draped his athletic figure almost to the knees. His trousers were dark gray, with pin-stripes. His shoes were of patent leather and broad at the toe. A thin skein of golden chain looped from the two lower pockets of his waistcoat. While he was waiting for the ceremony he toyed with this chain with his right hand.

### SCENE WAS PICTURESQUE.

The place selected for the ceremony of taking the oath was the library of Mr. Wilcox's house, a rather small room, but picturesque, the heavy oak trimmings and the massive bookcases giving it somewhat the appearance of a legal den. A pretty bay window with stained glass and heavy hangings formed a background, and against this the President took his position.

Judge Hazel stood near the President in the bay window, and the latter showed his extreme nervousness by plucking at the lapel of his long frock coat and nervously tapping the hardwood floor with his heel. He stepped over once to Secretary Root, and for about five minutes they conversed earnestly. The question at issue was whether the President should first sign an oath of office and then swear in or whether he should swear in first and sign the document in the case after.

At precisely 3:32 o'clock Secretary Root ceased his conversation with the President, and, stepping back, while an absolute hush fell upon every one in the room, said in an almost inaudible voice:

"Mr. Vice-President, I—" Then his voice broke, and for fully two minutes the tears came down his face and his lips quivered so that he could not continue his utterances. There were sympathetic tears from those about him, and two great drops ran down either cheek of the successor of William McKinley. Mr. Root's chin was on his breast. Suddenly throwing back his head as if with an effort, he continued in broken voice:

"I have been requested on behalf of the Cabinet of the late President, at least those who are present in Buffalo, all except two,

to request that for reasons of weight affecting the affairs of Government, you should proceed to take the Constitutional oath of office of President of the United States."

Judge Hazel had stepped to the rear of the President, and Mr. Roosevelt, coming closer to Secretary Root, said in a voice that at first wavered, but finally came deep and strong, while as if to control his nervousness he held firmly to the lapel of his coat with his right hand.

### MAKES A SOLEMN STATEMENT.

"I shall take the oath at once in accordance with your request, and in this hour of deep and ter-

## THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION

Yesterday Set Apart as a Day of Mourning and Prayer.

Last Saturday as soon as President Roosevelt took the oath of office, he issued the following proclamation:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION:

A terrible bereavement has befallen our people. The President of the United States has been struck down; a crime committed not only against the chief magistrate, but against every law-

## CLEVELAND ONCE MORE.

### His Journey to Capitol Four Years Ago and Yesterday

The Indifference He Displayed at Inauguration of William McKinley Was Not Manifest When He Sat at the Funeral of his Successor.

Four years ago the 4th of last March Grover Cleveland visited the Capitol just before quitting Washington. He rode down Pennsylvania avenue with William McKinley and accompanied him on the inaugural stand. On that historic occasion Grover Cleveland seemed to take but a perfunctory interest in the important ceremony. Apparently eager to surrender the reins of government and retire to private life, there was more than the suggestion of a swagger as he strode down to the platform where his successor was to take the oath. His coolness, even indifference, to what was going on contrasted strikingly with the demeanor of William McKinley.

The new President, thoroughly conscious of the great responsibility he then assumed, looked pale and careworn. Imbued with the solemnity of the occasion, William McKinley was in his most serious mood. Only once did a smile light up his face, and this was when he caught the eye of his good old mother—the noble Christian woman soon to go to her reward—who looked proudly upon her son from a seat on the Capitol steps above. The administering of the oath ensued which made him ruler of the greatest nation on earth.

All this happened inauguration day, 1897. Grover Cleveland saw no more of William McKinley in life. The one went quietly out of town, while the other remained to receive the further plaudits of his countrymen. It was an illustration of the old story of "The king is dead. Long live the king!"

When Grover Cleveland next visited the Capitol—yesterday—it was to attend the funeral of William McKinley, to pay his last tribute of respect to the man who succeeded him as President. Reverently he bowed his head as the preacher delivered the invocation and, a little later, when the choir sang "Nearer my God, to Thee," the lips of the ex-President moved as if he were following the words, if not joining in the singing of the sacred hymn that gave solace to his distinguished successor when his life was ebbing away.—Washington Press, 17th.

### Smithfield Honors Dead President.

The news of President McKinley's death was received in Smithfield early Saturday morning. Our people, in common with the entire nation, were shocked and saddened at the untimely end of Mr. McKinley, and their looks showed that they felt his death, in a great measure, to be a personal loss.

Soon after the sad news was received here, a call signed by several of our citizens, was issued requesting the people to meet at the court house at 3:30 p. m. to pass suitable resolutions.

At the appointed hour more than one hundred people had assembled to do honor to the dead chieftain. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Sam T. Honeycutt. Mr. W. W. Cole was called to the chair and Mr. T. J. Lassiter was made Secretary. Short talks were made by Hon. E. W. Pou, James A. Wellons, Esq., and others.

On motion of Mr. Henderson Cole, the following committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions: Messrs. E. W. Pou, Ira T. Turlington, A. K. Smith, T. R. Crocker and Dr. G. J. Robinson.

The committee retired, and on returning, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by a rising vote: "With grateful hearts to Almighty God for the blessings which have been bestowed upon

our country in the past, the citizens of the town of Smithfield, in the State of North Carolina, have peaceably assembled on this the 14th day of September A. D. 1901, one of the darkest days in the life of the Republic, and have unanimously resolved:

"1st. That we deplore the death of President McKinley more than words can express. While some of us have differed from him on questions of policy, yet we declare our belief in his patriotism, and we are reminded to-day as never before of his stainless character and his beautiful private life. We believe that every human being in this community is grieved at his death and condemns the manner of his taking off.

"2d. That we regard his cowardly assassination as a stab at every person who loves his country, and we call upon Congress and those in authority to adopt such measures as will forever expel from this land of freedom all who sympathize with the murderer or the principles he represents.

"3d. That we tender to Mrs. McKinley the deepest sympathy of all the people of this country. We would have her feel that she is the daughter of the Republic. Insufficient as our expressions of sympathy are, we can yet hope that the Comforter may give her strength to bear this affliction.

"4th. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Mrs. McKinley and published in the press of the State."

### Senator Simmons Praises our Dead Chieftain.

"The startling news of the death of President McKinley comes as a great shock to the whole people of the country.

"His brave and Christian endurance of suffering since the fatal assault upon him has aroused the profoundest sympathy.

"It may safely be said that the affection of the people for him has grown immensely during the past week. His death will be felt as a great national calamity. It is doubtful whether the death of any public man in this country has ever been sadder or has aroused a deeper feeling of personal loss and grievance than that of President McKinley. If he had lived doubtless he would have returned to the discharge of his duties deeply impressed by the loyalty of the people and the remainder of his administration would have been a veritable era of good feeling.

"Mr. Roosevelt, who will succeed him, is an able man, who has seen considerable public service and will doubtless endeavor to carry out the general policy of his predecessor.

"He is probably one of the youngest men who ever became President of the United States; but he has been a great student of political questions and will bring to the discharge of his duties extensive acquaintanceship with our institutions and general system of government.

"There is no reason to believe that the change of administration brought about by the death of President McKinley, will seriously effect the business interests of the country, or disarrange the orderly conduct of the government.

"The loyalty of our people is so great and republican institutions so firmly established in the hearts of the people that circumstances which might bring about disorders in a less stable government are dangers from which we are happily exempt.

"In due time Congress will doubtless devise suitable measures for safe-guarding the lives of the heads of the government—men whom this terrible experience has shown are subject to dangers from which the ordinary citizen is exempt because they represent the authority of law and government—and to stamp out anarchy.

"No measure which is not adequate to the utter extinction and elimination of this horrible sect of which Czolgosz is a representative, will satisfy the popular demand and the exigency of the situation."

## BEAUTIFUL SERVICE AT METHODIST CHURCH.

### Large Congregation Assembled to Pay a Last Tribute to the Lamented President.

Yesterday in accordance with President Roosevelt's proclamation places of business throughout the land were closed and the people gathered in their respective places of worship to spend an hour in prayer and sympathy.

The citizens of Smithfield were not lacking in their devotion to the nation's martyred President and at 11 o'clock a large assemblage had gathered at the Methodist church. Turlington Institute attended in a body and almost every seat in the large church was taken.

Places of business were closed from 11 to 12 o'clock, in order that the business men and their clerks might attend. The court house bell was tolled, and its solemn tones reminded all who heard it that the nation's dead ruler was being borne to his last resting place.

The services began by singing "Beyond the Smiling and the Weeping" by the choir. At its conclusion Rev. K. D. Holmes, the pastor of the church, announced the hymn, "Come, ye Disconsolate," which was sung by the congregation standing.

Rev. J. J. Harper, of the Christian church, led in a fervent and beautiful prayer.

The congregation then sang that old song which has been the solace of many, "Rock of Ages," after which Rev. J. W. Suttle, of the Baptist church, offered a most earnest and appropriate prayer.

Rev. Mr. Holmes then read a portion of the 12th chapter of I. Samuel.

Next that beautiful hymn which the dead President loved so well, and whose words he chanted in his dying moments, "Nearer my God, to Thee," was sung by the congregation.

This was followed by brief remarks by Rev. Mr. Holmes and Rev. Mr. Harper, in which they spoke of Mr. McKinley's life as a man, as a husband, as a ruler and as a Christian.

After the singing of "Lead Kindly Light," another favorite hymn of the dead President, the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Suttle.

The services were simple, yet beautiful and the entire congregation seemed impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. In that solemn hour all political differences were forgot and all were Americans, grieved at the loss of the nation's first citizen—pure man, devoted husband, wise ruler and faithful Christian.

### Prophecy Written in Fire.

Buffalo, Sept. 14.—There are, as usual, stories of premonitions of the accession of President Roosevelt, State Senator John Laughlin tells that not over four weeks ago, while a display of fireworks was being made at the Pan-American exposition grounds, a huge picture of the then Vice-President was shown in the fire. Underneath it was the words:

### "OUR VICE-PRESIDENT."

Hardly had the picture been lighted when the word "Vice" burned out and left standing in large letters under Mr. Roosevelt's picture the words:

### "OUR PRESIDENT."

In a minute or two the word "our" accidentally burned out as had the word "vice" and for several minutes the word "PRESIDENT" stood out in bold relief.

Senator McLaughlin says that everybody in the place was impressed with the strange occurrence. Now it would seem prophetic.

Near Murphy last week John McKinley, alias Jim Lowry, who killed Policeman Jones, at Shelby, N. C., on August 4th, while resisting arrest, was shot and killed in self-defense by ex-Town Marshal W. J. Watson, formerly of Orange county, N. C., one of the posse.



PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

rible national bereavement I wish to state that it shall be my aim to continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley for the peace and prosperity and honor of our beloved country."

The President stepped farther into the bay window and Judge Hazel, taking up the Constitutional oath of office which had been prepared on parchment, asked the President to raise his right hand and repeat it after him. There was a hush like death in the room as the Judge read a few words at a time and the President, in a strong voice and without a tremor and with his raised hand as steady as if carved from marble, repeated it after him.

"And thus I swear," he ended it. The hand dropped by the side, the chin for an instant rested on the breast, and the silence remained unbroken for a couple of minutes, as though the new President of the United States was offering silent prayer.

Judge Hazel broke it, saying: "Mr. President, please attach your signature." And the President, turning to a small table near by, wrote "Theodore Roosevelt" at the bottom of the document in a firm hand.

"I should like to see the members of the Cabinet a few moments after the others retire," said the President, and this was the signal for the score of the people who had been favored by witnessing the ceremony to retire.

As they turned to go the President said:

"I will shake hands with you people, gladly," and, with something of his old smile returning, he first shook hands with the members of the Cabinet present, then Senator Depew and finally with a few guests and newspaper men.

The Schley Court of Inquiry met last week in Washington. Schley challenged the eligibility of Admiral Howison to serve on the court, on account of alleged interviews. The court sustained the challenge and Howison was excused.

The boilers of the British torpedo boat destroyer Cobra exploded yesterday while on her trial trip in the North Sea and 38 of her crew lost their lives.

abiding and liberty-loving citizen.

President McKinley crowned a life of largest love of his fellow-men, of most earnest endeavor for their welfare, by a death of Christian fortitude, and both the way in which he lived his life and the way in which, in the supreme hour of trial he met his death, will remain forever a precious heritage of our people.

It is meet that we as a nation express our abiding love and reverence for his life, our deep sorrow for his untimely death.

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do appoint Thursday, September 19th, the day on which the body of the dead President will be laid in its last earthly resting place, as a day of mourning and prayer throughout the United States. I earnestly recommend all that people to assemble on that day in their respective places of divine worship, there to bow down in submission to the will of Almighty God, and to pay out of full hearts their homage of love and reverence to the great and good President whose death has smitten the nation with bitter grief.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the fourteenth day of September, A. D. one thousand one hundred and one, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President: John Hay, Secretary of State.

C. F. VonHerrman, the weather observer at Raleigh says that during August the average rainfall in North Carolina was 12.18 inches. This is the greatest ever recorded in any month in any year since 1872 when the weather observations began. The next largest was 10 inches, in September, 1897. At two stations in the western district, namely, Flat Rock, in Henderson county, and Highlands, in Macon county, the rainfall in August exceeded 30 inches, and at 7 stations exceeded 20 inches. This is simply phenomenal. Rain fell at some points 23 out of 31 days.