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GENERAL NEWS.

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

It is reported that the Pan-American Exposition will close \$2,000,000 in debt.

At the fire in Philadelphia Friday 20 lives were lost. The property loss was \$500,000.

The town of Delmar, Del., was burned Saturday and 300 people made homeless. Sixty buildings were destroyed.

A negro was burned at the stake in Louisiana a few days ago for the usual crime, after confessing the deed.

The war department has received an autographic letter from Aguinaldo lamenting President McKinley's death.

Three outlaws overpowered the jailor at Wayne Court House, West Va., Saturday night and escaped after locking the jailor in a cage.

United States Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, has gone back to the Republican party, declaring that the free silver question is a dead one.

At Meriden, Conn., Sunday, Miss Alice Ellis, a trained nurse, committed suicide by inhaling chloroform from a tin pan in which she had placed her head.

Caleb Baldwin, owing to weakness from old age, fell from a chair at his home in Newark, N. J., Sunday, sustaining injuries from which he died. His age was 102 years.

Thomas W. Cridler, third Assistant Secretary of State, has tendered his resignation, in order to accept the post of European agent of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Andrew Carnegie has offered \$100,000 for the establishing of a library at San Juan, Porto Rico, provided the city will give a site and provide for the library's maintenance.

Rear Admiral Schley has accepted the invitation of the Hamilton club of Chicago in the following telegram: "Millions of thanks. Impossible to name date at present."

The Eastman Kodak company, with an authorized capital of \$35,000,000, has been incorporated in Trenton, N. J., to manufacture and deal in kodaks and photograph supplies.

A Schley Club has been organized at Rich Hill, Mo., by some of Admiral Schley's Democratic admirers. Strong resolutions endorsing him for the next Democratic Presidential nomination have been passed.

On his return to New York from a trip through the west, J. Pierpont Morgan's special train covered the distance between Detroit and Niagara Falls, 277 miles, in 200 minutes. Part of the time the speed was 85 miles an hour.

Safe blowers entered a store in Berea, Ohio, Saturday, wrecked a large safe, and made their escape, carrying with them booty amounting to more than \$100,000. The majority of the funds secured belonged to Baldwin University.

Caleb Powers has again been convicted of complicity in the murder of Governor William Goebel, of Kentucky, and sentenced to life imprisonment. The jury was out only 50 minutes. An appeal to the Supreme Court has been taken.

Mrs. Minnie Edson Taylor, a widow of 50 years of age, went over the Niagara Falls on the Canadian side last week in a barrel, and came out alive. Her barrel was placed in the river a mile above the falls. The barrel was whirled and buffeted through the seething, surging, swift-flowing waters to the precipice, then dropped 160 feet to the white foaming waters below. The woman was taken out not seriously injured, being the only person who ever went over the falls and came out alive. She is rapidly recovering from the shock and has already received several proposals of marriage.

CZOLGOSZ PAYS PENALTY.

The Assassin Dies in the Electric Chair Declaring That He Feels No Regret for His Crime.

Leon Czolgosz, the murderer of President McKinley, paid the extreme penalty in the prison at Auburn, N. Y., Tuesday morning at 7:12 o'clock by being shocked to death by 1,700 volts of electricity.

Czolgosz retired the night before at 10 o'clock and slept soundly. He was awakened at 5 o'clock Tuesday and told to get up and dress, which he did. He was carried a breakfast consisting of coffee, toast, eggs and bacon which he ate with a relish.

The prisoner was led out of his cell and marched between two guards, with two others following, into the death chamber.

The guards on either side of Czolgosz had hold of his arms as if either to support him or to keep him from making a demonstration. As he stepped over the threshold he stumbled, but they held him up and as they urged him forward toward the chair, he stumbled again on the little rubber covered platform upon which the chair rests. His head was erect, and with his gray flannel shirt turned back at the neck, he looked quite boyish. He was intensely pale and as he tried to throw back his head and carry his head erect his chin quivered very perceptibly.

As he was being seated he looked about at the assembled witnesses with quite a steady stare and said: "I killed the President because he was an enemy of the good people—the working people." His voice trembled slightly at first, but gained strength with each word and he spoke perfect English.

"I am not sorry for my crime," he said loudly just as the guards pushed his head back on the rubber rest and drew the strap across his forehead and chin. As the pressure on the straps tightened and bound his jaw slightly he mumbled: "I'm awfully sorry I could not see my father."

It was just exactly 7:11 o'clock when he crossed the threshold, but a minute had elapsed and he had just finished the last statement when the strapping was completed and the guards stepped back. Warden Mead raised his hand and at 7:12:30 Electrician Davis turned the switch that threw 1,700 volts of electricity into the living body.

The rush of the current threw the body so hard against the straps that they creaked perceptibly. The hands clinched suddenly and the whole attitude was one of extreme tenseness. For forty-five seconds the full current was kept on and then slowly the electrician threw the switch back, reducing the current volt by volt until it was entirely cut off. Then just as it had reached that point he threw the lever back again for two or three seconds. The body, which had collapsed as the current was reduced, stiffened up again against the straps. When it was turned off again Dr. McDonald stepped to the chair and put his hand over the heart. He said he felt no pulsation, but suggested that the current be turned on again for a few seconds again. Once more the body became rigid at 7:15:7 the current was turned off for a time.

From the time Czolgosz left his cell until the full penalty was paid, less than four minutes had elapsed. The physicians present used stethoscopes and other tests to determine if any life remained and at 7:17 the warden, raising his hand, announced: "Gentlemen the prisoner is dead."

Wednesday evening the portrait of Capt. Otway Burns was presented to the State. Judge Walter Clark presided, the meeting being at the capital. Dr. Kemp P. Battle presented and Auditor B. F. Dixon received the portrait. Governor Aycock was to have made the speech of acceptance but went to the Weldon Fair Monday. The presentation was made through the State Literary and Historical Society.

NINE NEGROES KILLED.

The Camp-Meeting at Duncan's Chapel a Bloody One.

Associated Press Dispatch.

New Orleans, Oct. 29.—A special to the Picayune from Balltown, La., says that the race war between the blacks and whites which started at a negro camp-meeting at Duncan's Chapel Sunday forms a story of blood unequalled in the history of the Pearl River Valley. One white man is dead, another is dying with a bullet hole through his stomach and a third white man is badly injured.

Nine negroes were killed in the bloody affray—five men, three women and one small child. A dozen or perhaps more negroes escaped to the woods and swamps with wounds that are believed to be certain death in the brush away from medical care.

The camp-meeting negroes had come from twenty miles all up and down the valley. Elder Stephen Duncan, of New Orleans, for whom the chapel was named, was present.

On last Thursday, the meeting opened with several hundred negroes encamped around the church, in tents and in rudely constructed shanties.

One day previous to the camp-meeting, when the negro, Bill Morris, had been burned at the stake near Balltown for an assault on Mrs. J. J. Ball, public feeling was at a high pitch.

Under those conditions the negroes gathered at Live Oak. There was trouble over a license and Grear Lott's tent became the center of contention. Some trouble occurred Saturday evening but there was no bloodshed. It came up again Sunday afternoon when Constable Boon and a posse rode up to Lott's tent with a warrant.

Wade Walker, one of the constable's posse, was struck over the head with a Winchester, and then the slaughter began. The blacks fled from the frail wooden church, for it was no shelter from the rain of bullets. Lott retired into his tent, shooting and fighting. Joe Seal received his death wound.

Preacher Connolly was shot while standing in his yard. His daughter fell just inside the house. The other negroes around Lott's place kept up a steady rain of bullets.

Lott's old mother-in-law, his two daughters, and the little boy fell in a heap inside the shelter. Sophie Lott saved her life by concealing herself behind the stove. Then she escaped and the men did not harm her. They were after Grear Lott. He was barricaded and the next move was to fire the place, which they did.

Then the fire forced him from under cover he appeared in the doorway and twenty rifle balls went crashing through him. He fell in a heap, head foremost on the ground. Parker and Beverly, both blacks, fell with him.

For twenty-four hours it looked as if a general uprising would wipe out the black race in Washington Parish. Over 1,000 armed men yesterday were at the scene of the battle.

Marriage Licenses.

For the week ending October 28th, the following marriage licenses were issued:

White—John W. Blackman to Ida Maie Fitzgerald, Jos. W. Darden to Nettie Hollewell, Thos. Batten to Claudie Willis, W. T. Outland to Rosa Moye, A. J. Fitzgerald to Jennie Raiford.

Colored—Bryant Cogdell to Julia George, Bryant O'Neal to Hattie Howard, Sydney Todd to Onnie morgan.

Just Their Way.

Tess—"If you don't love him why don't you let him know it?" Jess—"Well, he sends me flowers and takes me to the theatre you know, and—" Tess—"But gracious! I don't see how you can play with his affections that way." Jess—"Play? I call that 'working' them."—Philadelphia Press.

STATE NEWS.

Short Items of Interest Clipped and Culled From Our State Exchanges.

Masonic Hall school building at Greenville was burned Friday, catching on the roof from the flue. Loss \$800, with \$400 insurance.

At the Raleigh Fair grounds before day Friday morning a wooden booth, used as a restaurant, was burned and a negro boy was burned to death in it.

The State Agricultural Society at its annual meeting last week elected L. Banks Holt President for the ensuing year, General W. R. Cox, declining a re-election.

The Wilmington Messenger says the largest fish oil and scrap factory in the world is being constructed on the Cape Fear river near Wilmington. It will employ eight steamers and produce 30,000 barrels of oil every twenty-four hours.

Last Sunday Tom Eason shot and instantly killed his brother-in-law, John Parrish, at Eason's house about one mile from Wade, Cumberland county. Eason was arrested and lodged in jail. Bad blood had existed between them for sometime.

An attempt of Mr. C. M. Sherrill, of Hickory, to marry Miss Pearl Elliott, of that place, but at present a student at Peace Institute, at Raleigh, was frustrated Friday by the objection of her parents and the vigilance of the college's president.

The suit of Mr. John A. Pemberton, of Fayetteville vs. Atlantic Coast Line has been compromised, the plaintiff getting about \$12,000 damages. Engineer Pemberton was badly injured in a railway accident and had brought suit for \$100,000.

Mr. W. E. Crossland, of the Penitentiary Directors, has been inspecting the Halifax State farms. He says the crops are in fair condition; what there is of the cotton crop being good and a yield of from 900 to 1,000 bales expected. The upland corn crop is good but the peanut crop is poor.

Josiah Turner died at his home in Hillsboro Saturday, aged 75. He first entered public life in 1851 as a member of the legislature. He was later a captain in the Confederate Army and served in the Confederate Congress. He was editor of the Raleigh Sentinel during the stormy days of Reconstruction.

Professional safe crackers blew open the safe in the postoffice at Rutherfordton some time before day Wednesday morning and secured something over five hundred dollars' worth of stamps and cash. They entered by breaking two locks on back doors. Their tools were found near the building next morning. No clue has been discovered as to the identity of the thieves.

Raleigh News and Observer: There was a marriage Thursday afternoon in Raleigh to which no wedding invitations had been issued, and which created quite a ripple of surprise. The bride was Miss Miriam Redfern, aged 19, the daughter of Mr. J. T. Redfern, of Anson county, and up to the hour of her marriage she had been a student of the Baptist Female University. The happy groom is Mr. L. Eugene Benton, of Wadesboro, whose age is put down in the marriage license at twenty-five.

Mr. Pulaski Cowper, a native of Bertie county, and widely known in this State as an insurance man, died at his home in Raleigh Monday, aged nearly 70. He had been in failing health for a year or more and spent the summer at a sanitarium. He had been since 1868 connected with the North Carolina Home Fire Insurance Company and for some years had been its President. He was in public life some years, as private secretary to Governor Bragg, and was also in a position in the executive department in 1861-2. His death was due to Bright's disease.

THE SCHLEY INQUIRY.

A Brief Summary of the Progress of the Investigation.

Admiral Schley's cross examination in the court of inquiry Monday covered these four points:

First. That he had no written order of battle. His defense was that he had verbal orders, given during a conference of himself and the captain of his squadron.

Second. That he did not reach Cienfuegos with all possible dispatch. Although this detail is not included in the specifications, it was admitted by the court. Admiral Schley replied that he was detained by adverse currents and by stopping an hour or two to confer with Captain Chester, of the Cincinnati, and by slowing up when it was evident that he could not reach the harbor of Cienfuegos before dark.

Third. That he remained too long at Cienfuegos. His answer was that he was directed by Admiral Sampson to remain there until satisfied that the Spanish fleet was not in Cienfuegos harbor, and that he sailed when the absence of the fleet was made known to him.

Fourth. That he kept his squadron intact en route to Santiago, when he might have made faster time by abandoning the smaller vessels and the collier. He replied that this would not have been, in his judgment, good military policy, and would have exposed the collier to capture by the enemy, who was then supposed to be on the seas.

The cross-examination of Admiral Schley continued Tuesday.

The entire day was occupied in questioning him concerning the journey of the Flying Squadron from Cienfuegos to Santiago and the reason which influenced him in turning back toward Key West. The latter maneuver, known as the retrograde movement, was the principal topic of the day. Admiral Schley gave three reasons for turning back. First, the statement of Capt. Sigsbee, who commanded the scout ship St. Paul, that the enemy was not in Santiago harbor; second, the opinion of the pilot Nunez that the entrance was too narrow and shallow for the Spanish ships, and third the ambiguity of the Navy Department's telegram. The latter stated that he was expected to ascertain the facts and not to allow the enemy to escape without a decisive action, and gave him discretion to coal his ships at Mole St. Nicholas, Gonaives Bay, or Cape Cruz. As a matter of fact, he did not go within eighty miles of Cape Cruz. The retrograde movement only extended thirty-two or thirty-three miles in length.

When asked if it would not have been wiser to confer with the captains of the three scouting ships, rather than rely upon Capt. Sigsbee alone, Admiral Schley replied: "It would have been wiser if they had given me the information which they had without consultation."

During the day it developed that Secretary Long was in error when he informed Congress that the department's dispatch of May 25 directed Schley to "remain" at Santiago. The dispatch does not contain such direction. On the contrary, it gave him discretion to go away to coal.

The cross-examination of Admiral Schley was suddenly concluded Wednesday afternoon shortly after 3 o'clock, when the court adjourned. The day was accupied by Judge Advocate Lemly in asking questions, prepared for him on typewritten sheets, relating to the reconnaissance of May 31, when the squadron fired upon the Colon and the shore batteries; the battle of July 3, and the Hodgson-Schley controversy. Admiral Schley said that the turn of the Brooklyn was made to avoid ramming by the Spanish ships, to checkmate the enemy's torpedo-boats, and to swing clear of the fire of the American ships, but that the most important reason of all was the necessity of keeping the Brook-

lyn in action, in order that if the Spaniards passed the line of slow-going battleships the Brooklyn would be ready to meet them and give them a running fight. He insisted that he would have been censurable if he had exposed his ships to the fire of the shore batteries on May 31, in view of the Navy Department's orders directing that caution be observed until the Spanish fleet had been defeated. Speaking of the blockade at Santiago, he said that the plan of circular blockade, which he disapproved, eventually resulted in a mix-up of the American vessels when the Spanish fleet appeared, as all of the former steamed toward a central point. Admiral Schley was asked thirty-four questions by the court. These emanated from Admirals Benham and Ramsay, and were very searching in their character. They related mainly to the retrograde movement and did not mention the battle of Santiago.

During the day it developed that Commodore Schley made a preliminary report of the battle of Santiago to Admiral Sampson; but the latter officer rejected it because it did not mention the New York. It was after this episode that Admiral Sampson criticised Schley for "reprehensible conduct," which was alleged to have occurred six weeks previous and which had not before been questioned.

Capt. Thomas Borden, of the Marine Corps, who was aboard the Brooklyn, will be the last witness called for Admiral Schley. After he testifies the Judge Advocate will put on the stand the witnesses in rebuttal, of whom there are understood to be about fifteen, and it is probable that Admiral Schley's counsel will call several witnesses in surrebuttal.

Czolgosz Sane—His Body Completely Destroyed.

An autopsy was made on the body of President McKinley's assassin, immediately after his execution. The brain and all the organs of the body were minutely examined and found to be in a perfectly healthy state. The brain was found to be normal, slightly above normal. The result of the autopsy removes all doubt about the insanity of Czolgosz, declaring that he was mentally responsible for his deed. As soon as the autopsy was completed the body was placed in a black stained pine coffin, every portion of the anatomy being replaced under the supervision of Dr. Gerin and Warden Mead. Shortly afterward it was taken to the prison cemetery and an extraordinary precaution taken to completely destroy it. A carboy of acid was obtained and poured upon the body in the coffin after it had been lowered into the grave. Straw was used in the four corners of the grave as the earth was put in to give vent to such gases as might form.

It is the belief of the physicians that the body will be entirely disintegrated within twelve hours. During that time and as long as deemed necessary a guard will be kept over the unmarked grave.

The clothing and personal effects of the prisoner were burned under direction of Warden Mead shortly after the execution.

The District Commissioners have transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury their estimates of the appropriations that will be needed for the support of the government of the District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903. The sum asked is \$10,449,881.87. The sum asked for the preceding year was \$9,080,703.94 and the sum appropriated was \$7,532,591.31. The Secretary of the Treasury will forward the estimates to Congress.

Sunday was the forty-third anniversary of President Roosevelt. There was no formal celebration, the day being spent very quietly. The President, as is his custom, attended Grace Reformed Church, accompanied by his two sons, Archibald and Kismet, and his daughter, Miss Alice Roosevelt.