

The Smithfield Herald.

LARGE AND INCREASING CIRCULATION.

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

AN EXCELLENT ADVERTISING MEDIUM

VOL. 17.

SMITHFIELD, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1898.

NO. 1

The Duration of the War.

New York Sun.

The opinion, it seems, is entertained by many men in Congress, and in Wall street, for instance that our war with Spain will be of very brief duration, only a few weeks or at most two months. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is quoted as saying that "two weeks will afford sufficient time to wind up hostilities."

It is safer, however, for the people to prepare for a much longer delay. Undoubtedly, if the Cubans should at once cooperate in sufficient land strength with our fleet before Havana, the Spanish would be overcome speedily; but it cannot be assumed that a large force will be landed in Cuba forthwith. The troops immediately available for the purpose are only those which could be spared from the regular army, and while they would be enough to make a seasoned nucleus about which to gather adequate forces, they are not enough of themselves to be overmastering. The National Guard regiments may very possibly not be sent to Cuba this spring, if at any time in the future. None of the regiments is fitted for such campaigning as would be required there. They would all need from one month to three months' preliminary training to render them of service in severe military operations. It was shown unmistakably in both the Mexican war and the civil war that training and drilling, consuming months of time are absolutely requisite to get volunteers in shape for arduous campaigning. The warfare of the present requires especially that troops undergo long physical training in order to develop strength and endurance, to throw up entrenchments, besides bearing the strain of long marches with heavy accoutrements to carry.

Even if Havana were reduced and taken by our fleet it would be a barren victory if we could not follow it up by holding the city with an army of occupation. If the Cubans shall be strong enough of themselves to keep the Spanish army and the Spanish volunteers in Havana while our navy remains in control of the water approaches, the Spaniards will be starved out sooner or later. The great field of war undoubtedly, will be the sea, and if the Spanish fleet accepts battle or is forced into a great and general engagement, hostilities may be brought to a speedy issue by our complete destruction of it. But absolute confidence of that is not fitting to the situation.

It would be wiser, therefore, to cultivate in the public the patience to hostilities which may be protracted even into the late autumn, if not into next year. This war is a job we must go through to the end, and deliberation may serve our purpose far better than precipitation, so that when we strike an actual blow it may be stunning.

Novel Use for the Telephone.

Hudsonian Gold Leaf.

On last Friday there was an interesting case tried before J. O. Drake, Esq., at Warrenton. A man was charged with house burning. On account of the number of witnesses and counsel (26 witnesses and 6 lawyers) the case was protracted far into the night. Mr. Hicks, of counsel for the defendant, took the position that as the house was burning, the offence was not the capital crime of arson, but was bailable. This was strenuously opposed by counsel for the prosecution. Mr. Hicks cited a law book in support of his position of which a copy could not be found in Warrenton. So by consent, the counsel for both sides retired to the Central office of the Telephone Exchange and called up A. C. Zollicoffer, Esq., of Henderson, (it was then past midnight) who went to his office, obtained and read the book over the 'phone; and as he read, it was repeated by the receiver in Warrenton, and heard to the satisfaction of all, sustaining the position of Mr. Hicks that the offence was bailable, and the defendant was allowed to go on bail.

The Gold Leaf ventures the assertion that this is the first case on record in this State where the telephone has been used for similar purpose.

AGAINST FUSION.

COL. A. M. WADDELL, OF WILMINGTON, WRITES A STRONGLY LETTER.

The Democratic Party Must Not Bid Against the Republicans for Butler and His Crowd.

Sunday Morning the Raleigh Post published the following letter from Col. A. M. Waddell, of Wilmington, to National Chairman Jones:

Wilmington, N. C. April 24th, 1898.

Washington, D. C.
Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th inst., enclosing copy of your address as chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and have carefully read what you say in regard to the policy which ought to be pursued in the campaign of 1900, and your appeal to me to go to the State Convention and work for this policy.

You say that you "understand perfectly the difficulties by which you (we) are surrounded in North Carolina," etc, etc. Permit me to say that I am sure you do not understand the real situation, or the plainness of the path of duty and self-respect which lies before Democrats here; for, if you did, I am sure you would not ask or expect them to accede to the demands which will certainly be made upon them by Mr. Butler and his party as conditions of "co-operation." I am, and have always been, a bimetalist. I endorse the Chicago platform. I would rejoice to see Mr. Bryan elected President, but I am not willing to see my party enter the open market and bid against the Republican party for Mr. Butler and his followers, at the upset price of voting for him or his allies for the most important offices affecting the welfare of the State. The fight here is one between barbarism and civilization—between white men and negroes manipulated by unprincipled demagogues. Mr. Butler and his friends put the latter in power and they have degraded and dishonored the State. If he wants to undo his foul work because it is foul, it is very easy to do so; if he wants to undo it, only on condition that he and his followers shall continue to hold office, I will never agree to accept such condition, because it would be condoning a great crime, and would afford no substantial relief to the people. I will be no party to any such infamous transaction. I would sooner make open war upon such scoundrels than to yield to their demands. If we can not win without such dishonorable methods let defeat come. We have stood it heretofore, and can stand it again better than win by such means.

I know this is not "practical politics," but I haven't much respect for practical politics at best, and none at all for this particular species of it. However, I am out of politics of any kind, and my opinion is of little consequence to anyone. I do not expect to be a delegate to the State Convention. I shall certainly not ask to be; but if I am, while I will do anything to induce honest white men to act together to rescue North Carolina from the degradation with which she is afflicted. I shall never agree to accomplish even that high purpose by offering a higher price to the demagogues who betrayed her to return to their duty, than that offered by their present allies to remain with them.

Local self-government by white men is infinitely more important to us than the silver question, and if we cannot get it peacefully without trading with Messrs. Butler & Co., we will get it by force at their expense, "and don't you forget it."

I have plainly given you my honest conviction.
Yours truly,
(Signed) A. M. WADDELL.

Army to Get 400,000 Barrels of Flour.

West Superior, Wis., Apr. 23.—A government official is in the city to ascertain how soon the flour mills could fill an order for 400,000 barrels of flour to be sent South.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

He calls for 125,000 Volunteers.

Last Saturday President McKinley issued the following proclamation calling for 125,000 troops to serve two years:

By the President of the United States.
A Proclamation:
Whereas, A joint resolution of Congress was approved on the 20th day of April, 1898, entitled "Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government of the island of Cuba and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect;" and

Whereas, By an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war and for other purposes," approved April 22, 1898, the President is authorized in order to raise a volunteer army, to issue his proclamation calling for volunteers to serve in the army of the United States.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution and the laws, and deeming sufficient occasion to exist, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, volunteers to the aggregate number of 125,000, in order to carry into effect the purpose of the said resolutions, the same to be apportioned, as far as practicable, among the several States and Territories, and the District of Columbia, according to population, and to serve two years, unless sooner discharged.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(Harold Correspondence.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25th, 1898.

One country, one flag, and one object—the licking of Spain. That is the all-prevailing sentiment in Washington since the war actually begun. Now that Mr. McKinley has shaken off the Hanna peace-at-any-price crowd and their denouncing influence, he has become thoroughly alive to the necessities of the situation. This has been particularly noticeable during the past week. He started on the right track when he asked Congress for authority to use the army and navy to drive Spain out of Cuba; he took the proper step when he sent that ultimatum to Spain; again when he recognized the dismissal of our minister by Spain as an act of war; again when he issued orders for our fleet to blockade Cuba, and yet again when he issued his proclamation calling for 125,000 men to serve two years unless sooner discharged. Congress is right behind every one of these moves and the people are right behind Congress. The enthusiasm is unprecedented, and every Spanish flag captured by our warships add to it. The only regret that is heard is that all who desire to participate in avenging the Maine cannot do so, as each State will insist on furnishing its full quota of the troops called for. The National Guard of the District of Columbia is already in a camp of instruction, and although only about one third can hope to go, every man of them is anxious to start for Cuba.

The law authorizing the volunteer army which was enacted by Congress last week, provides for four Major Generals, and the impression is general in Washington that Fitz Lee and Joe Wheeler, of Alabama, will be tendered commissions of that rank. "Teddy" Roosevelt, the

A PROCLAMATION.

By the President Declaring Certain Cuban Ports Blockaded.

Washington, April 22.—The following proclamation announcing a blockade of Cuban ports was issued to-day.

By the President of the United States—a proclamation.
Whereas, By a joint resolution passed by the Congress and approved April 20, 1898, and communicated to the government of Spain, it was demanded that said government at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters; and the President of the United States was directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into actual service of the United States the militia of the several states to such extent as might be necessary to carry said resolutions into effect; and

Whereas, In carrying into effect said resolution, the President of the United States deems it necessary to set on foot and maintain a blockade of the north coast of Cuba, including all ports on said coast between Cardenas and Bahia Honda and the port of Cienfuegos on the south side of Cuba.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, in order to enforce the said resolution, do hereby declare and proclaim that the United States of America have instituted and will maintain a blockade of the north coast of Cuba, including the ports on said coast between Cardenas and Bahia Honda and the port of Cienfuegos on the south coast of Cuba, aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the United States and the law of nations as applicable to such cases. An efficient force will be posted so as to prevent the entrance and exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid.

Any neutral vessels approaching any of said ports or attempting to leave the same, without notice or knowledge of the establishment of such blockade, will be duly warned by the commander of the blockading forces, who will endorse on her register of the fact, and the date of such warning, where such endorsement was made; and should the same vessel again attempt to enter any blockaded port, she will be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port for such proceedings against her and her cargo as prize, as may be deemed advisable.

Neutral vessels lying in any of said ports at the time of the establishment of such blockade will be allowed thirty days to issue therefrom.

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, this 23rd day of April, A. D. 1898, and of the Independence of the United States, the 122nd.
(Seal) Wm. McKinley,
By the President, John Sherman, Secretary of State.

DEADLY TORPEDOES FOR WAR.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The most formidable shipment received at the navy yard came on Friday in form of 50 German torpedoes from Berlin. More significant still was the arrival of the German torpedo expert who came with his wares. These torpedoes are the most destructive known and correspond to Whiteheads. They will be placed on the auxiliary boats now being put in war trim. A full supply of torpedo tubes and torpedo guns came in, also from Germany.

SPAIN'S PROCLAMATION.

All Treaties Between Her and Us are Null and Void.

Madrid, April 24.—The Gaceta Oficial to-day prints a proclamation by the Government declaring that a state of war exists between Spain and the United States and announcing that the treaty of 1795 and the protocol of 1877 are null and void.

The decree is as follows: "Diplomatic relations are broken off between Spain and the United States, and the state of war being begun between the two countries, numerous questions of international law arise, which must be precisely defined, chiefly because the injustice and provocation come from our adversaries, and it is they who, by their detestable conduct, have caused this grave conflict."
"We have observed with the strictest fidelity the principles of international law and have shown the most scrupulous respect for morality and the right of government. The Government is of the opinion that the fact of not having adhered to the Declaration of Paris does not exempt us from the duty of respecting the principles therein enunciated. The principle Spain unquestionably refused to admit then was the abolition of privatizing. The Government now considers it indispensable to make absolute reserves on this point, in order to maintain our liberty of action and uncontested right to have recourse to privateering when we consider it expedient, first, by organizing immediately a force of cruisers, auxiliary to the navy, which will be composed of vessels of our mercantile marine and with equal distinction in the work of our navy."

"Clause 1. The state of war existing between Spain and the United States annuls the treaty of peace and amity of Oct. 27, 1795, and all other agreements, treaties, or conventions in force between the two countries."
"Clause 2. From the publication of these presents, thirty days are granted to all ships of the United States anchored in our harbors to take their departure free of hindrance."
"Clause 3. Notwithstanding that Spain has not adhered to the Declaration of Paris, the principles of the law of nations, proposes to observe, and hereby orders to be observed, the following regulations of maritime law:
"First—Neutral flags over the enemy's merchandise except contraband of war.
"Second—Neutral merchandise, except contraband of war, is not seizable under the enemy's flag.
"Third—A blockade to be obligatory must be effective, viz., it must be maintained with sufficient force to prevent access to enemy's littoral.
"Fourth—The Spanish Government, upholding its right to grant letters of marque, will at present confine itself to organizing, with the vessels of the mercantile marine, a force of auxiliary cruisers, which will cooperate with the new navy, according to the needs of the campaign, and will be under naval control."

"Fifth—In order to capture the enemy's ships and confiscate the enemy's merchandise and contraband of war in whatever form, the auxiliary cruisers will exercise the right of search on the high seas and in the waters under the enemy's jurisdiction, in accordance with international law and the regulations, which will be published.
"Sixth—Included in contraband of war are weapons, ammunition, equipments, engines, and in general all the appliances used in war."
"Seventh—To be regarded and judged as pirates, with all the rigor of the law, are captains, masters, officers, and two-thirds of the crew of vessels which, not being American, shall commit acts of war against Spain, even if provided with letters of marque issued by the United States."

A Case of Violence.

Harper's Weekly.

There is on record but one case of violence among the starving of Matanzas city. In October, 1897, some five hundred of the reconcentrado women were put to work at filling in with sand a morass on the outskirts of the city. Their wages were ten cents a day to each woman. When the work was finished the women went in a body to the mayor, asking him what was to become of them now that the morass was filled in and they had no more money. "I'm sure I don't know," answered the mayor. The women were persistent in their demands for work or food, and the mayor was alarmed at this new feature of the question. Finally he suggested, in a moment of weakness, that the city market was full—let them help themselves there. He was taken at his word; in a body the women moved on the surprised market men. Their strength was in their numbers, and they thoroughly cleared out the stalls before the surprised vendors could put up the shutters or drive them away.

THE ULTIMATUM AND MINISTER WOODFORD'S DISMISSAL.

The resolutions passed by the United States Congress, together with the following ultimatum was sent to Minister Woodford last Wednesday afternoon: Woodford, Minister, Madrid:

You have been furnished with the text of a joint resolution passed by the Congress of the United States on the 19th inst., approved to day, in relation to the pacification of the island of Cuba. In obedience to that act the President directs you to immediately communicate to the government of Spain said resolutions, with the formal demand of the government of the United States that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters. In taking this step, the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination that when this is accomplished to leave the control of the island to its people under such free and independent government as they may establish.

By the hour of noon on Saturday next, the 23rd day of April, there be not communicated to this government by that of Spain a full and satisfactory response to this demand and resolution, whereby the ends of peace in Cuba shall be assured, the President will proceed without further notice to use the power and authority enjoined and conferred upon him by the said joint resolution to such extent as may be necessary to carry the same into effect.

(Signed) SHERMAN.
Minister Woodford could not present them on Wednesday and early Thursday morning before he had an opportunity to carry out the instructions of the government, he received the following note from Senor Gullon, Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Dear Sir: In compliance with a painful duty, I have the honor to inform you that there has been sanctioned by the President of the republic a resolution of both chambers of the United States, which denies the legitimate sovereignty of Spain, and threatens armed intervention in Cuba, which is equivalent to a declaration of war.

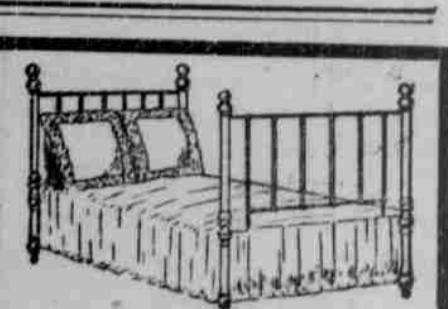
The government of Her Majesty have ordered her minister to return without loss of time from North American territory, together with all the personnel of the legation.

By this act the diplomatic relations hitherto existing between the countries and all of the communications between the countries and all of the communications between their respective representatives cease.

I am obliged, thus, to inform you, so that you may make such arrangements as you think fit. I beg your excellency to acknowledge receipt of this note at such time as you deem proper. Taking this opportunity to reiterate to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.
(Signed) P. GULLON.
Minister Woodford at once left Madrid and all diplomatic relations between the two countries were severed.

It is a great leap from the old fashioned doses of blue-mass and nauseous physics to the pleasant little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They cure constipation, sick headache and biliousness. Hood Bros., J. W. Benson, J. R. Ledbetter.

ters of marque, which right she reserved to herself, in her note of May 16, 1857, contained in her reply to France. Spain defines contraband of war as "cannon, quick-firing guns, shells, rifles, all patterns of cutting and thrusting weapons and arms of precision, bullets, bombs, grenades, fulminates, capsules, fuses, powder, sulphur dynamite, and explosives of all kinds as well as uniforms, straps, pack saddles, and equipment of artillery and cavalry, marine engines, and in general all appliances used in war." The government reserves liberty of action relative to the question of coal being contraband of war.



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Thousands of sufferers from grippe have been restored to health by One Minute Cough Cure. It quickly cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe, asthma, and all throat and lung diseases. Hood Bros., J. W. Benson, J. R. Ledbetter.

Every man stamps his own value upon himself, and we are great or little according to our own will.—Samuel Smiles.

Thirty-five years make a generation. That is how long Adolph Fisher, of Zanesville, O., suffered from piles. He was cured by using three boxes of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Hood Bros., J. W. Benson, J. R. Ledbetter.