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NO. 36.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

News of Interest From the National Capitol, Clipped From the Washington Correspondence of the Daily Press.

Washington, Nov. 7.—The House of Representatives of the Fifty-eighth Congress, which will assemble in extraordinary session on Monday next, consists of 386 members and four delegates from the Territories. Since the election in November, 1902, two members died—Boring, of Kentucky, and Foerderer, of Pennsylvania, both Republicans. A successor was chosen to Foerderer on Tuesday last, and the Kentucky vacancy will be filled at a special election to be held soon. The district is largely Republican, but there is a factional fight, and two Republicans are running. It is probable, however, one of the Republicans will be chosen. In the sixteenth Ohio District Representative-elect Joseph J. Gill resigned, and Mr. Weems, Republican, was chosen on Tuesday to fill the vacancy. The political division of the House stands: Republicans, 207; Democrats, 178, with one vacancy.

Including the members who will be chosen to fill the vacancy in Kentucky, there will be in the House 120 men who are entirely new to Congressional service, and nineteen who have had service in that body, but were not members of the last Congress, thus making in all 139 new members.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Washington, Nov. 7.—It is the purpose of the North Carolina delegation to get together and present a united front, believing that more can be accomplished in this way than by individual action. It has been virtually agreed that North Carolina will ask for two important committee assignments. The delegation will back Mr. Small for a place on the river and harbor committee and Mr. Klutz for a place, either on the appropriations or post office committee. Mr. W. W. Kitchin, by reason of his length of service, has the best committee assignment—that on naval affairs—and Messrs. Small and Klutz, who, next to him have served long terms, are in line of promotion. Mr. Small is endorsed for appointment on the river and harbor committee by commercial organizations in Charlotte, Wilmington and other points in the state. He even has endorsements outside the state. The entire delegation will use its efforts to secure his election to the important post. While Mr. W. W. Kitchin has a fine assignment as member of the naval affairs committee, he does not like the work and will ask to be transferred to the judiciary committee, which also ranks high. Representative Pou aspires to become a member of the committee on the District of Columbia. This also is an influential committee.

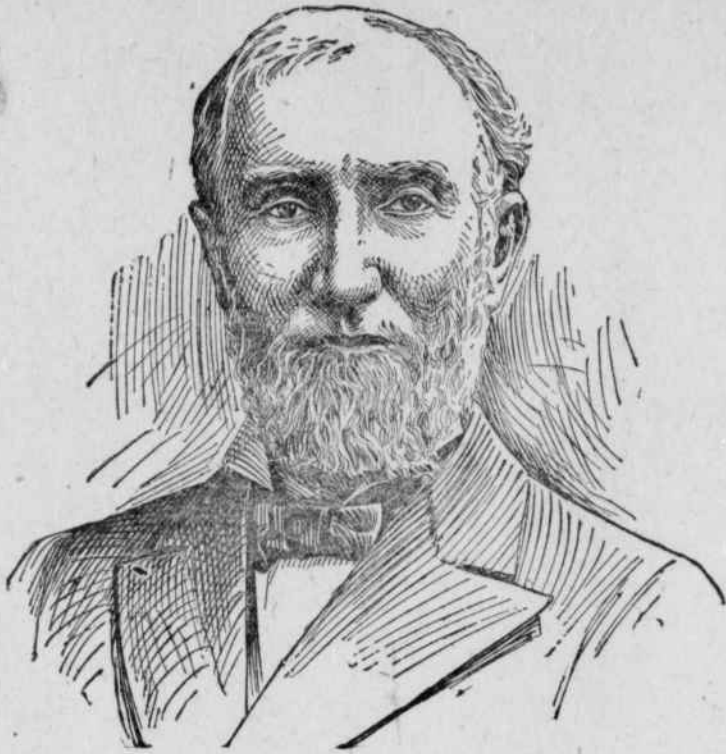
Senator Overman was one of the first arrivals today. He registered at the Dewey, where he will spend the winter with his family. The senator was at the capitol early and lunched with Senator Bacon of Georgia. He was in happy mood as the result of the election Tuesday, which he declared with much enthusiasm was altogether favorable to Democracy.

The Riggs house is the centre of interest for the Tar Heel colony. Representatives Pou, Small, Thomas, Page and Webb are registered there. Messrs. Klutz and W. W. Kitchin are at the National. After the Christmas holidays nearly all the members will bring their families here and live privately.—Raleigh Post.

Washington, Nov. 9.—The North Carolina delegation was present at the opening today with the exception of Senator Simmons and Representative Claud Kitchin. The latter wired that he was detained at home by the illness of his child. Several admiring friends sent flowers to some of the members. Overman was remembered.

Representative Pou had the distinction of drawing the first seat on the Democratic side in the house today. Many jealous eyes were cast at the representative from the fourth district as he walked down the center aisle, and after casting his eyes around, made the selection of the most choice seat in the possession of

the Metropolitan Hotel this afternoon, they were not disappointed when informed that it would be impossible to accede to a number of their requests. Membership on the appropriation or post office committee, to which Mr. Klutz aspired, was declared to be an impossibility. Hope was held out to Mr. Klutz for



SPEAKER JOSEPH G. CANNON, OF ILLINOIS.

Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, who was on Monday elected Speaker of the House, was born in Guilford county, N. C., May 7, 1836. He was elected to the 43rd Congress in 1872 and has been reelected to every Congress since. He is a Republican and succeeds D. B. Henderson, of Iowa, who declined a reelection to Congress. He is popular among his colleagues. The new committee on rules is as follows: Speaker Cannon, John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, Charles H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, and David A. DeArmond, of Missouri. The last two are Democrats. This committee is the most powerful in the House and absolutely controls legislation.

the minority. Mr. Pou took the aisle seat in the second section, which is third from the speaker's stand. Immediately behind him is J. D. Richardson of Tennessee, and sitting two seats in front is George B. McClellan, the next mayor of Greater New York. The seat is the best any North Carolinian has had in a good while.

The drawing of seats was not begun until the two floor leaders and the two veteran representatives of the two parties were allowed to select seats. Sibley of Pennsylvania, who was once a Democrat, drew the last seat, and the house was in a roar as he walked over to the outside of the Democratic row, where he was forced to sit. Representative Thomas was nearly as unlucky as Sibley, for he was third from the last name called, and was finally seated on the last row of the "Cherokee strip," with Clayton of Alabama at his right, Patterson, next to Pou, played in luck. He drew a seat early and is located by the side of Mr. Pou, though he does not have an outside seat. W. W. Kitchin and R. N. Page were next called. They got very good seats in the same section with Pou, but one row behind him. Their neighbors are Richardson of Tennessee and Burnett of Alabama. Wm. R. Hearst followed Page, and then there was applause. J. M. Guger, Jr., was next in order, and while on the "Cherokee strip," got a fairly good seat. Webb and Klutz were named close together and they took adjoining seats in the section with Pou, Patterson, Kitchin and Page, but back toward the rear.

When Claud Kitchin's name was called his brother selected a seat for him in the third section, but towards the rear. Mr. John H. Small fared badly, but he has distinguished company. He is on the last row of the first section, but with that he is better off than those in the Cherokee strip.

The delegation met this morning and agreed as to what committee assignments the ten members would request. All that was asked for was not expected, so when the entire delegation called on the minority leader, Mr. Williams, at his quarters in

an assignment on the important foreign relations committee. He will retain membership on the census committee. Mr. Williams also intimated that there was little chance for a North Carolinian on the agricultural committee. Mr. Page wished to make this committee and Representative Gudgeon had similar ambition.

In presenting Mr. W. W. Kitchin's request for transfer to the judiciary from the naval affairs, Mr. Williams intimated that this change could be made. As spokesman of the occasion Mr. Pou presented the unanimous demand of the state that Mr. Small be given a place on the river and harbor committee. No intimation was given as to what would be done in this case. Mr. Thomas will retain his place on public buildings and grounds, and his claim for appointment on military and naval affairs was presented. There are three vacancies on the committee for the District of Columbia, and Mr. Williams intimated that Mr. Pou could be assigned to this committee. He will remain on the civil service committee. Claud Kitchin wishes to remain on the committee on claims. Webb desires assignment to either the elections or educational committee. Patterson had not fully decided upon the assignments he will request.

It cannot be stated with any degree of certainty how the different members will fare. Messrs. Small, Klutz and Pou were originally supporters of John Sharp Williams before it was certain that he would be the minority leader, and the presumption has been that they would be well taken care of in the matter of committee assignments.

At the meeting of the Tar Heel delegation in the morning, over which Mr. Kitchin, the senior member, presided, a committee consisting of Small, Page and Webb was appointed to take some action and arrange a program for the entertainment of the North Carolina Press Association on the occasion of its meeting here in December. Communication will be opened with President Varner on this subject. A committee consisting of

Representatives Klutz, Small and Pou is to look after the recommendations of the delegation for committee assignments. They are to follow up the action taken today.—Thomas J. Pence in Raleigh Post.

CLAYTON CHIPS.

The well at the Oil Mill is completed.

Mrs. M. E. Gattis spent Monday at Garner.

Mrs. Ashley Horne went to Raleigh Monday.

Cotton is bringing fancy prices today, a little over 11c.

Why can't the Herald give us another as good as "Graustark."

Mr. John M. Turley and Miss Nova Barnes went to Smithfield Sunday.

Public School commences soon. Let all the children get ready to attend.

Miss Allyne McCullers left Monday for a visit to relatives at Holland, Va.

Mrs. T. E. Best, of Chapel Hill, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Stallings.

Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Bagwell spent Sunday with Mrs. Bagwell's parents, near Garner.

Messrs. Marshall Holland and B. M. Robertson attended church at Smithfield Sunday night.

Messrs. J. L. and Jesse J. Ellis went out hunting Tuesday. They killed 30 partridges and one rabbit.

Mr. John L. Parrish has built an addition to his store room, occupied by Messrs. Brannan & White.

Mr. Henry D. Hood, the popular representative of Mr. J. G. Ball, of Raleigh, was here Wednesday.

Prof. N. Y. Guley, of the law school of Wake Forest, spent last Friday night with his brother, Mr. M. G. Guley.

Wedding tonight, (Wednesday) Mr. W. Edgar Stallings to Miss Prentiss Wilson at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Otho Wilson.

Mr. Jas. H. Wood, one of Clayton township's most prosperous farmers, brought us recently a second crop Irish potato, measuring 8 1/2 inches in circumference.

Dr. Holland with Miss Mary Myatt, Mr. Kenneth Ellington with Miss Ella Myatt, Mr. Douglas Ellington with Miss Roxie Eason and Miss Edith Gale, all of Smithfield, attended church here Sunday.

The protracted meeting at the Baptist church broke Tuesday night. A good number were added to the church. The ordinance of baptism will be administered at the church next Sunday evening at the regular service.

Richardson-Anderson.

The following invitation has been issued:

"Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Richardson request your presence at the marriage of their daughter, Nicey, to Mr. Charles Harris Anderson, Tuesday, November the nineteenth, nineteen hundred and three, at twelve thirty o'clock, at home, Kenly, North Carolina.

At home after December first, 114 S. Person St., Raleigh, N. C."

Disastrous Wrecks.

Carelessness is responsible for many a railway wreck and the same causes are making human wrecks of sufferers from Throat and Lung troubles. But since the advent of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, even the worst cases can be cured, and hopeless resignation is no longer necessary. Mrs. Lois Craig of Dorchester, Mass., is one of many whose life was saved by Dr. King's New Discovery. This great remedy is guaranteed for all Throat and Lung diseases by Hood Bros., Druggists. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Calls an Extra Session of Congress to Carry into Effect the Cuban Reciprocity Treaty.

Tuesday President Roosevelt sent the following message to Congress:

I have convened the congress that it may consider the legislation necessary to put into operation the commercial treaty with Cuba, which was ratified by the Senate at its last session and subsequently by the Cuban government. I deem such legislation demanded not only by our interests but by our honor. We can not with propriety abandon the course upon which we have wisely embarked. When the acceptance of the Platt amendment was required from Cuba by the action of the Congress of the United States, this government thereby definitely committed itself to the policy of treating Cuba as occupying a unique position as regards this country. It was provided that when the island became a free and independent republic she should stand in such close relations with us and in certain respects to come within our system of international policy; and it necessarily followed that she must also to a certain extent become included within the lines of our economic policy. Situated as Cuba is, it would not be possible for this country to permit strategic abuse of the island by any foreign military power. It is for this reason that certain limitations have been imposed upon her financial policy, and that naval stations have been conceded by her to the United States. The negotiations as to the details of these naval stations are on the eve of completion. They are so situated as to prevent any idea that there is the intention to ever use them against Cuba, or otherwise than for the protection of Cuba from the assaults of foreign foes, and for the better safeguard of American interests in the waters south of us.

These interests have been largely increased by the consequences of the war with Spain, and will be still further increased by the building of the isthmian canal. They are both military and economic. The granting to us by Cuba of the naval stations above alluded to is of the utmost importance from a military standpoint, and is proof of the good faith with which Cuba is treating us. Cuba has made great progress since her independence was established. She has advanced steadily in every way. She already stands high among her sister republics of the new world. She is loyally observing her obligations to us; and she is entitled to like treatment by us.

The treaty submitted to you for approval secures to the United States economic advantages as great as those given Cuba. Not an American interest is sacrificed. By the treaty a large Cuban market is secured to our producers. It is a market which lies at our doors, which is already large, which is capable of great expansion, and which is specially important to the development of our export trade. It would be indeed shortsighted for us to refuse to take advantage of such an opportunity, and to force Cuba into making arrangements with other countries to our disadvantage.

This reciprocity stands by itself. It is demanded on consideration of broad national policy as well as by our economic interests. It will do harm to no industry. It will benefit many industries. It is in the interest of our people as a whole, both because of its importance from the broad standpoint of international policy, and because economically it intimately concerns us to develop and secure the rich Cuban market for our farmers, artisans, merchants and manufacturers. Finally it is desirable as a guaranty of the good faith of our nation towards her young sister republic to the south, whose welfare must ever be closely bound with ours. We gave her liberty.

Resolved, by the officers and members of the M. E. Church at Smithfield, N. C.,
First—That said statements of Prof. Bassett are calculated to encourage a sentiment and foster a social condition in the South, that promises no good to any race or class, but only evil, a condition which the best white people are earnestly laboring to avoid.
Second—That such statements are unjust to our southern institutions, and southern sentiment, and are compromising and humiliating to southern Anglo-Saxon manhood and womanhood.
Third—That such an attitude assumed by a Professor in Trinity College will bring the Institution into disrepute, curtail its usefulness and defeat its object.
Fourth—That Prof. Bassett is not a suitable and satisfactory model, after which to mould the sentiments and develop the characters of our sons.
Fifth—That Prof. Bassett has assumed an attitude hostile to southern traditions and southern ideas, and has utterly ignored the great men of the South, military, civil and religious.
Sixth—That he has forfeited all claim upon the esteem, confidence and patronage of the friends of Trinity College.
Seventh—That the best interests of Trinity College require the removal of Prof. Bassett from its Faculty, and from all connection with said College; and we hereby earnestly petition and request the Board of Trustees to dismiss him without delay.

(Signed) W. M. SANDERS,
W. A. EDGERTON,
Committee.

Not a Sick Day Since.

"I was taken severely sick with kidney trouble. I tried all sorts of medicines, none of which relieved me. One day I saw an ad. of your Electric Bitters and determined to try that. After taking a few doses I felt relieved and soon thereafter was entirely cured and have not seen a sick day since. Neighbors of mine have been cured of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Liver and Kidney troubles and General Debility." This is what B. F. Bass, of Fremont, N. C., writes. Only 50c at Hood Bros.; Druggists.

We are knit to her by the memories of the blood and the courage of our soldiers who fought for her in war; by the memories of the wisdom and integrity of our administrators who served her in peace and who started her so well on the difficult path of self government. We must help her onward and upward; and in helping her we shall help ourselves.

The foregoing considerations caused the negotiations of the treaty with Cuba and its ratification by the senate. They now with equal force support the legislation by the congress which by the terms of the treaty is necessary to render it operative. A failure to enact such legislation would come perilously near a repudiation of the pledged faith of the nation.

I transmit herewith the treaty, as amended by the senate and ratified by the Cuban government.

Resolution Regarding Prof. Bassett.

So far as we are able to learn the Methodist church at Smithfield is the first to pass resolutions condemning Prof. John Spencer Bassett, of Trinity College, for his recent radical utterances on the race question. Wednesday evening after the prayer service, at a call meeting of the members and officers of the church the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Whereas, Prof. John S. Bassett, a member of the Faculty of Trinity College, Durham, N. C., recently wrote, and published in The South Atlantic Quarterly, an article containing statements unusual, inflammatory, and not in harmony with history, and hurtful to the best interests of our people, moral, social, educational, and religious—Therefore,

Resolved, by the officers and members of the M. E. Church at Smithfield, N. C.,
First—That said statements of Prof. Bassett are calculated to encourage a sentiment and foster a social condition in the South, that promises no good to any race or class, but only evil, a condition which the best white people are earnestly laboring to avoid.

Second—That such statements are unjust to our southern institutions, and southern sentiment, and are compromising and humiliating to southern Anglo-Saxon manhood and womanhood.

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