

THE DURHAM RECORDER.

VOLUME 91

DURHAM, N. C. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1911

NUMBER 46

BALLINGER TO QUIT OFFICE

March 4th is the Day It Will Leave

CARTER TO SUCCEED HIM

Montana's Senator is Slated to Reorganize the Interior Department—Land Office Commissioner Dennett is Also Scheduled to Leave the Service With His Chief.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Unless plans that are now well matured are defeated by a reopening of vicious attacks on Secretary of the Interior Ballinger, that official will resign soon after March 4, and a general reorganization of the department will ensue.

Senator Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, is slated for the succession, unless he is fortunate enough meantime to be elected to succeed himself by the Montana legislature, now in session. This is regarded as altogether improbable.

Commissioner Fred Dennett, of the general land office, is scheduled for retirement along with his chief, and the most probable appointment in his place is J. H. Fimple, of Ohio, formerly assistant commissioner of the land office.

Secretary Anxious to Quit.

President Taft has not been willing to have Secretary Ballinger retire under fire. He feels that the secretary's career would be unjustly injured if he should appear to be forced out. On the other hand, Secretary Ballinger is quite as generously disposed to his chief as his chief is to him. The secretary, while considering that injustice has been done to him, recognizes that he is a liability to the administration, and that at a time when it is trimming ship in anticipation of some rather rough weather on the re-nomination and re-election seas it ought not carry too much weight.

He is, therefore, represented as anxious to leave whenever he can do so in circumstances which will make apparent that the act was entirely of his own volition. The people best qualified to know agree that Mr. Ballinger could remain indefinitely if he desired. The recent hull in hostilities has made it possible for him to plan early retirement with dignity.

Friendly to Ballinger.

Secretary Carter's appointment as secretary is regarded as one which will indicate the president's purpose to do what would be considered most friendly to Mr. Ballinger. The present secretary and his intended successor are excellent friends, Senator Carter being a frequent visitor at Secretary Ballinger's office. As secretary, Mr. Carter would not be expected to start hunting for mares' nests about the establishment. He would be loyal to his predecessor, and, while some distinct reorganization would be effected, it would be done with the least reflection on the Ballinger regime.

Senator Carter has two qualifications which peculiarly fit him for administration purposes. He has had experience in the interior department, having been commissioner of the general land office under the Harrison administration. He knows the west, and the laws governing every department of the multifarious activities of the department.

The Tobacco Sales Are Breaking Records

Tuesday and Wednesday a record-breaking amount of tobacco was disposed of on the Durham tobacco market. Wednesday was an especially favorable one, and a steady stream of wagons has been unloading since early in the morning.

The market here, since the first of the year, has shown steadily advancing tendency in volume of sale and also in prices. Last week was a banner week, more tobacco having been disposed of than in any previous week this year, but this week bids fair to eclipse last in point of volume of sale.

Stop! Look! Listen!

A great innovation in newspaper enterprise! A complete novel free! This is the offer of the New York Sunday World, beginning Sunday, February 19, and every Sunday thereafter, a complete detective story, in booklet form, will be given free. A second Sherlock Holmes. Simply great. It will be necessary to order from dealer in advance.

New Charters Granted.

Raleigh, Feb. 2.—The Hornets' Nest Club company, of Charlotte, is chartered with \$10,000 capital by F. P. Moseley and others. The Wilkes Realty and Insurance company, Wilkesboro, is chartered with \$25,000 capital authorized and \$1,000 subscribed by W. G. Wall and others.

ADMIRAL SPERRY PASSES AWAY

Death Comes From Pneumonia After Short Illness

Washington, Feb. 2.—Rear Admiral Charles F. Sperry, who was in charge of the American battleship fleet that went around the world, after command of the warships was relinquished by Admiral Evans, died at the Naval Medical School hospital yesterday morning a few moments before 11 o'clock.

Rear Admiral Sperry was ill less than four days. He contracted a cold last week and two days ago it developed into pneumonia. He was taken to the Naval Medical School hospital Tuesday morning. He was 64 years of age.

A native of Brooklyn, N. Y., Rear Admiral Sperry entered the service as a midshipman September 26, 1862. From then until his appointment as commander in charge of the Yorktown during the Spanish-American war, he served on various vessels and at various navy yards and naval stations. He was made a captain July 1, 1900, and as such, after several years in command of different ships, served as president of the Naval War College, to which he was assigned in November, 1904.

He was promoted to rear admiral May 26, 1905. He was a delegate to the international conference on the revision of the Geneva convention of August 22, 1864, and was a delegate at The Hague conference which convened in June, 1907.

Admiral Sperry was retired at the age of 62 years, September 3, 1909, and at the time of his death was on temporary duty in Washington.

HOUSE STOPS THE EFFORT

BILL PASSED TO CUT OUT THE REFORMATORY NEAR MT. VERNON.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The house of representatives Monday voted 112 to 42 to restrain the District of Columbia from erecting a reformatory or any other penal institution within a radius of ten miles of Mount Vernon, the tomb of Washington, either on the Virginia or the Maryland side of the Potomac river. The question at issue was as to whether the District of Columbia should be allowed to establish a reformatory on a tract on the Virginia shore of the Potomac river, three and one-half miles below Mount Vernon, the home and last resting place of George Washington. The purchase of the land was authorized by congress last year.

Representative Carlin, of Virginia, offered an amendment to the district appropriation bill providing that no reformatory, workhouse or other penal institutions should be erected within a ten-mile radius of Mount Vernon, and this amendment brought on the discussion. The amendment, which, after being amended on motion of Representative Pearre, of Maryland, to include that state, was adopted.

Representatives Douglas, of Ohio, Pearre, of Maryland, and Hull, of Iowa, were among those who assisted Mr. Carlin in his attack on the reformatory site, claiming it would be a desecration of the most sacred spot in the country.

MRS. SCHENK'S CLOSE CALL

BOAT OVERTURNS, SINKS TWICE BEFORE RESCUERS ARRIVE.

Wheeling, W. Va., Feb. 2.—Mrs. Laura Farnsworth Schenk, whose trial on the charge of poisoning her millionaire husband recently ended in the disagreement of the jury. Tuesday had a narrow escape from death in the flood-wollen Ohio river, when a skiff in which she was rowing upset and threw her into the swift current.

Mrs. Schenk is staying at the home of Mrs. Lasch, on Wheeling Island, one of the residence sections of the city, which is entirely cut off today by the flood. She was attempting to row to the mainland in a small boat when the flood whirled her craft around and finally capsized it.

Mrs. Schenk had disappeared under the water twice before several men who had witnessed the accident could get to her from the shore. She was in a semi-conscious state when she was lifted into one of the boats. She was taken immediately to the home of Mrs. Lasch, and a physician was summoned.

Bishop Cheshire Returns.

Raleigh, Feb. 2.—Bishop Joseph Blount Cheshire, of the Diocese of North Carolina, has just returned from Jamaica, where he participated in the consecration of churches that have been rebuilt, since the great earthquake. En route back to North Carolina the bishop stopped in Cambridge, Mass., and delivered an address on "The Church in the Confederate States."

J. C. PRITCHARD IN NEW YORK

He is Received With a Warm Welcome by New Yorkers

The New York Times, of Thursday last, contained the following account of Judge J. C. Pritchard's presence there and the object of his visit:

Judge J. C. Pritchard, of the United States circuit court district which includes Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia and North and South Carolina, has arrived in the city from his home in Asheville, N. C., for a week's speechmaking in behalf of the movement for bettering the condition of the southern negro. He is speaking particularly in the interests of the National Religious Training school, of Durham, N. C.

"There never has been a time since emancipation," he said yesterday, "when a majority of the white people of the south were not friendly to the negro as an individual. For years after the close of the Civil war the colored people were confronted with a situation that was critical in the extreme. The efforts of the north in their behalf were, from the very nature of things, misunderstood by the south, while the efforts of those of the south who really felt an interest in their welfare were misunderstood north of the Mason and Dixon line.

"Fortunately, this condition has disappeared, and a majority of the people of all sections are now in hearty sympathy with the colored people in their efforts to elevate their race. The colored people of North Carolina who have been upright in their dealings and avoided places of dissipation are accorded all the rights to which they are entitled under the laws, and possess the confidence of the whites."

As showing the attitude of the white people of the south and their willingness to grant the negro educational facilities, he told of the effort to have a constitutional amendment passed to permit the negroes to have for educational purposes only such sums as were raised from taxes on property owned by negroes. The sentiment against this measure throughout the state was so strong, he said, that the matter was dropped before it could be brought before the legislature.

But Judge Pritchard said much remains to be done in improving the condition of the negro, and he intimated that some of the money spent for foreign missions might better be used for this purpose.

"Christians today are contributing more than ever before," he said, "to the uplift of mankind in foreign lands, and it is proper that they should. But the obligation to care for those in our midst is greater and if possible more imperative. Until we have remedied conditions at home, home missions should keep pace with foreign missions."

One of the greatest men of the negro race, he said, was Dr. James E. Shepard, who had founded in Durham, N. C., a school for the benefit of his race. The negroes are taken there, he said, and while they are being taught in industrial courses they imbibe ideas of the attitude toward life that is calculated to advance best their interests. At the summer session it is planned to have courses for settlement workers, missionaries, evangelists and Young Men's Christian association secretaries, and to have literary and industrial courses so that those who can attend the school may come under its influence.

"There are about 30,000 negro ministers in the United States," said the judge, "and of these only about 10 per cent are trained. It is the hope of Dr. Shepard to reach these untrained ministers and direct them along practical lines."

Prominent Railroad Man Visiting Here

Mr. T. H. Gatlin, division superintendent of the Southern railway, with headquarters at Knoxville, Tenn., with Mrs. Gatlin and daughter, Elizabeth, arrived here this afternoon to be the guests of the former's sister, Mrs. F. A. Moore. Mr. Gatlin is well remembered in Durham by a number of residents, having attended Trinity college, and since leaving this institution he has made rapid strides in the railroad field.

They will spend several days in this city, going from Durham to their former home in Tarboro, N. C.

Inspecting Schools.

Raleigh, Feb. 2.—Members of the house committee on education, accompanied by State Superintendent of Public Instruction J. Y. Joyner, have gone to Greensboro to inspect the Eastern Carolina Teacher Training school. They will return today. Members of the senate committee on education are to go to Greensboro Friday to inspect the State Normal and industrial college and the colored A. and M. college.

THE ROOSEVELT DAM OPENING

A Stupendous Piece of Engineering Work

SIX YEARS IN THE BUILDING

It is Connected With the Salt River Irrigation Project, and is Regarded as One of the Marvels of Modern Engineering—The Cost is in the Neighborhood of \$8,540,000.

Facts Concerning Great Dam.
It is 1,080 feet long, 280 feet high and contains 360,000 cubic yards of masonry.
The reservoir will have a capacity of 56,628,000,000 cubic feet of water, which will be used to irrigate 240,000 acres of land.
The dam has been nearly six years in building and will cost the government about \$8,540,000.
The location of the dam and reservoir is in the Salt river valley, about 70 miles north-west of Phoenix, Arizona.

Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 2.—The Roosevelt dam, the stupendous engineering work in connection with the Salt River irrigation project, is completed and will be formally opened next month by former President Roosevelt, in honor of whom the dam was named. Preparations already are under way to make the opening a gala occasion. The event will be attended by representatives of the national government, public officials of Arizona and neighboring states and many eminent engineers.

The dam is regarded as one of the marvels of modern engineering. Located in an almost inaccessible canyon, about 70 miles northwest of this city and 60 miles from the nearest railroad, its rapid and successful construction has been watched with interest by engineers all over the world.

At the point where the dam crosses the Salt river the stream runs through a narrow gorge, across which the huge barrier of stone and cement stretches to a length of 1,080 feet. The dam is 280 feet high, or about the height of the Flatiron building in New York. On top its length is equal to that of two city blocks, and provides a roadway 20 feet wide. The dam contains 326,000 cubic yards of masonry. The blocks of stone were blasted from the canyon walls and the hundreds of thousands of barrels of cement used in the construction as manufactured by the government in a mill erected on the ground.

Behind this imposing structure of stone and cement the waters of the turbulent stream will form the largest artificial lake in the world. The great reservoir will be 25 miles long and more than 220 feet deep against the dam. It will have a capacity of 56,628,000 cubic feet, or sufficient water to cover the state of Delaware a foot deep.

The reservoir will irrigate 240,000 acres of land and it is estimated by expert agriculturists that the crops of a single season will pay for the entire investment of the government, which has been about \$8,540,000. Not only will the great dam save up the water for the dried fields, but it will also light the farmers' homes, give them the power for their telephone lines, run their mills and factories and also operate lines of railway if desired. All of this will be done through the medium of a great powerhouse which the government has erected at the base of the dam and which will be used to convert the waterfall into electricity.

The completion of the dam is expected to result in the influx of thousands of farmers to the valley and this in turn will create a demand for all classes of labor. The whole project is a part of the government's great irrigation service, which, as some one said, "is making the dry places wet and the wet places dry."

In a most wonderful way the various irrigation projects in Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Colorado and other sections of the west are rapidly changing the country from a land of sagebrush and cactus to one of prosperous farms and flourishing towns.

Of all the projects of the kind yet undertaken by the government the Roosevelt dam is the largest in point of dimensions. It is about 25 feet higher than the famous Shoshone dam in northwestern Wyoming.

More Stage Divorces.

New York, Feb. 2.—According to figures prepared for the New York Presbyterian Ministers' association, actors and actresses are the most given to divorces of any class or occupation, while ministers, in proportion to their number, are less frequently divorced than any other class of individuals.

SENATOR BROWN WARNS SENATE

Says That Legislation Hangs in the Balance

Washington, Feb. 2.—Senator Norris Brown, of Nebraska, in discussing the Lorimer case yesterday afternoon, served notice on the senate that it must vote this session on these four propositions:

The validity of the Lorimer election.
The resolution to amend the constitution for direct election of senators.
The tariff commission.
The Sulloway bill to increase pensions.

Would Block Legislation.

Senator Brown told the senate plainly that if these measures were not voted on and were put over beyond the end of this congress, then some of the appropriation bills would also be blocked and forced to go over. While he did not say so, it is obvious that to put the appropriation bills over would mean an extra session of congress.

The significance of the warning given by Senator Brown is by no means lessened when it is understood that he has the backing of the senate insurgents in his position. For days there has been quiet talk among the progressives that the senate would find itself up against the necessity of voting on the Lorimer case, the tariff commission measure, the direct election of senators and the Sulloway bill, or some other pension measure, or seeing the appropriation bills blocked and visions of an extra session staring it in the face.

Senate's Honor Involved.

"The Lorimer case," said Senator Brown, "brings home to the senate an issue involving its own good name and honor. A wrong judgment in this case is likely to mean and ought to mean, eventually, the end of the senate."

Senator Brown took the view that Lorimer personally knew what was going on with respect to his election at Springfield.

"He was there himself. His headquarters were on the ground. His political agents were about him. He roomed with his creature, the speaker of the house of representatives. No man can read the story in this record without concluding that behind the organization and activities of that legislature was one single powerful mind. Events were planned and worked out with care and precision. The controlling brain behind was the brain of Lorimer. He knew Mr. Hopkins could not be defeated in a caucus; he knew it was impossible to be elected by republican votes alone, because a majority of republican votes were pledged by the primary to Hopkins. It was therefore necessary to get votes from some other party."

Reaching the Other Camp.

"The first step to reach the other camp was to co-optate with the men in the other camp in the distribution of the spoils arising from the organization of the house of representatives. Sharpless was elected speaker by the aid of democratic votes."

"No man, even though he have a cool and calm disposition, directed by a calculating intellect of first grade, could accomplish anything alone and by himself. The very nature of the situation and the very character of the struggle made it necessary for Mr. Lorimer to have agents and lieutenants and emissaries to attend to details and execute the plan; but the plan was his."

Pointing out that Lee O'Neill Brown himself had admitted that Lorimer knew everything he did, Senator Brown said Brown was making his report to his chief, and it was utterly unbelievable that he kept from Lorimer the bribery of Beckmeyer, White, Link and Holtzlaw.

Bound by the Testimony.

"Lorimer is bound by the testimony of this witness; the senate is bound by it," said Mr. Brown. "When it is established in the proof that Lorimer knew what Brown was doing it is established that the bribery of at least four members was committed with the knowledge and with the consent of Lorimer, and when that fact is established all disputed questions of law are taken out of this case. It will not be necessary to grow profound and eloquent over the constitutional rights of men to be determined by a question of legal mathematics whether a man can purchase a full vote or only half a vote, because everybody concedes that bribery of a single vote with the knowledge and consent of the candidate destroys his title to the office."

Next Wednesday Bill Day.

Raleigh, Feb. 2.—On Wednesday of next week all the pending bills bearing on labor in manufacturing will be before the legislature, and will be considered by the joint committee on manufacturing. At that time it is expected that manufacturers will be here from all parts of the state to oppose the 60-hour labor bill and other impending measures that are objectionable.

STUBBS BILL LOST-22 TO 69

It Was to Call a Constitutional Convention

Raleigh, Feb. 2.—The Stubbs bill to call a constitutional convention for the revision of the North Carolina constitution was defeated in the house Wednesday night by a vote of 22 to 69 after two hours' argument, that was opened by Doughton, of Alleghany, against convention and Tu lington, of Iredell, for it. Stubbs, of Martin, author of the bill, closed with a spirited speech for the convention. The other speakers were Battle, of Wake, against the convention; Williams, of Buncombe, for and Roberts, of Buncombe, against convention.

When the house convened for the night session to consider the Stubbs bill Mr. Stubbs sent forward amendments providing that the convention, if called, shall not consider any amendment relative to prohibition. The convention shall not be in session longer than thirty days to formulate proposed amendments, then adjourn sixty days and reassemble to adopt or reject the measures proposed, the whole session not to exceed sixty days. The vote on these amendments was a tie, 25 to 28, and Speaker Dowd cast the deciding vote in favor of amendments. The bill then came up on second reading and the speech-making began.

Mr. Doughton, of Alleghany, opened in opposition to convention, insisting that there is not an "overshadowing" demand for great change that would warrant opening the constitution to general change, but that specific amendments would meet the need. The people and business of the state should not be disturbed with opening the whole organic law to change in convention. The amendments just adopted would have no legal force, as the convention would necessarily be a law unto itself as to what changes it made in the constitution. The people want peace and quiet and opportunity to attain greatest possible prosperity through peace and quiet. Furthermore, sixty days would be too short to revise the constitution in convention. The democratic party might be disrupted or seriously hampered in the campaign. He wanted to enter his solemn protest against opening the constitution to general change.

Mr. Turlington advocated the bill, insisting that the 22 changes recommended by Governor Kitchen and this legislature could not properly discuss and formulate so many changes for the people to vote upon. Each former constitutional convention has, he insisted, been followed by great prosperity. The proposed convention would more than pay for itself in empowering the legislature to change the state system of taxation alone, not to mention a great number of other financial benefits.

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MRS. MARY COPLEY DEAD

WELL-KNOWN LADY PASSED AWAY THIS MORNING.

After rounding out a long and useful life of more than three score years and ten, Mrs. Mary A. Copley passed away peacefully at her home on Peabody street this morning about 3:30 o'clock. Mrs. Copley was 73 years of age, and died of tuberculosis, from which she had been a sufferer for many years. She was well-known and had a wide circle of friends who were devoted to her, on account of her kindly manner and nobility of character.

The deceased was a sister of Messrs. W. A. and J. B. Warren. She is also survived by a son, Mr. Freeland Carden, all of this city. The funeral services will be conducted from the home at 833 Peabody street tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock by Rev. W. C. Barrett, pastor of the Second Baptist church, of which the deceased was a life long member.

AS TO PRIVILEGE TAXES

A LENGTHY HEARING GIVEN ON DISCRIMINATION.

Raleigh, Feb. 2.—The question of discriminations against the municipal governments of the state in the matter of their participation or lack of participation in privilege taxes through the operation of the state revenue act has just come in for a lengthy hearing before the joint finance committee of the legislature, in which the committee of mayors from the North Carolina Municipal League presented the contentions of the towns that they should have some benefit along with the state in these sources of revenue. Mayor Pittman, of Henderson; Mayor McNeill, of Fayetteville; Mr. M. J. Meyer, of Wilmington, were the principal speakers. The committee took no action.

A HOT DEBATE ON MOON BILL

A Measure to Codify Laws Relating to the Judiciary

SECTIONALISM IS REVIVED

Bartlett and Keifer Lock Horns on the "Rebellion" Clause, the Former Winning His Point—The House Applauded Debaters—A Dramatic Scene for a While.

Washington, Feb. 2.—A dreary day in the house of representatives devoted to discussion of the Moon bill to codify laws relating to the judiciary, was brought to a dramatic close when by a unanimous vote the words "war for the suppression of the rebellion" were stricken from the bill on motion of Mr. Bartlett, of Georgia, and the words "civil war" inserted.

This action was not taken, however, until the members had been stirred by a debate between Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Keifer, of Ohio, which called out frequent bursts of applause. The section of the bill which contained the phrase stricken out had to do with cases before the court of claims.

When Mr. Bartlett offered his amendment, General Keifer was on his feet in a minute. "What's to be accomplished by that?" he asked. "Good feeling, that's all," interjected Mr. Mann, of Illinois. "That is worth something."

Mr. Bartlett said he thought the era of the war was now far enough in the past not to use the word "Rebellion."

"But it is used in the constitution; in the fourteenth amendment," insisted Mr. Keifer.

"But that was right after the war when sectional animosity and hate were rife," replied Mr. Bartlett.

"Nothing is to be accomplished by it," declared Mr. Keifer.

"Well," said Mr. Bartlett, "I think there are people who differ with the gentleman."

General Keifer insisted that the southern people called the war a "rebellion" during that conflict.

Mr. Bartlett pleaded that it was long enough after the cessation of hostilities to forget the animosities of that struggle. He declared it was not the part of a generous and victorious foe to suggest that words used in the heat of the struggle should be kept up.

"I have lived long enough," he continued, "to respect the views of people of the other side. And I think this is generally true of the entire country, north and south. I did not think my amendment could cut out an objection even from my friend from Ohio."

"If that speech is intended as a lecture for me, it comes about 50 years too late," said General Keifer. "That speech," continued General Keifer, "has more tendency to call up the differences that arose in 1861 and 1865, than the use of the language in the bill. I do not particularly object to the use of the words 'civil war' instead of 'rebellion.' I simply asked what was to be gained by it and the gentleman seems to think it would have a tendency to get those differences out of the minds of the people of this country. Few people, I suggest, would have read the words in the bill; more will read the gentleman's speech."

"On the 9th of April, 1865, when Lee surrendered at Appomattox, some of us here, with open wounds still running, welcomed the soldier on the other side—the soldier we had been fighting for four years—and laid down all our feelings so far as they were concerned."

"In the Spanish war I had the honor to have in my company the sons of Confederate veterans from Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Tennessee and South Carolina and you cannot find one of them who would say he had ever found any evidence in me of a feeling against him because he was from the south or was the son of a Confederate veteran."

Mr. Bartlett assured General Keifer again that he had not intended his remarks as a lecture. General Keifer said he knew Mr. Bartlett was a gentleman of the kindest heart, peace was restored and the amendment was unanimously adopted.

Death of Mrs. Annie Cobb.

News of the death of Mrs. Annie Cobb, of Smithfield, who has a number of relatives in the city, was received here this morning.

Mrs. Cobb was the mother of Mr. J. N. Cobb, who holds a responsible position with the American Tobacco company here, and she was a sister to Messrs. P. C. and J. H. Sneed and Mrs. J. M. Sasser.

Messrs. F. C. and J. H. Sneed and Mr. Cobb left this morning for Smithfield to attend the funeral.