

# SMITHFIELD HERALD.

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MALE AND FEMALE  
Smithfield, Johnston County, N. C.  
L. J. Davis, A. M., President; T. T. Vestal, Ph. D., Principals.

STYLES FOR SPRING.  
Facts Figures and Fabrics at The Centres of Trade and Fashion.

Special Correspondent of the Herald.  
A touch of sunshine from the smiling face awakened the wintry world of the accessories.  
This season began with novelty and the streets thronged with eager purchasers. The novelty of the season is the novelty of the season.

Caution characterize brims of all classes. CHAPEAUX FOR SPRING.  
Millinery goods are in demand. The large importing and jobbing houses are exhibiting their novelties.  
All sorts of straws will be worn in hats and bonnets this spring. The embroidered harlequin shoe, with harlequin stocking to match, is a late English stocking fancy.

The brims of new spring hats are neither wide nor eccentric. They are narrower in the back than in front.  
New spring hats are tall and are trimmed high in the back, the front, or on one side.  
All bonnets have high crowns and brims small, but a little larger than those of last year.

Some of the new Paris bonnets have perfectly square crowns, with but little brim to speak of, but the profuse trimmings hide the shape of bonnet.  
New hats with enormous crowns and medium brims, the crown of one color, the brim of another, in straw, are seen at Ridley's, and are trimmed in the "Little Duchess's" own styles, to look larger in the crown and taller than ever.

Bonnets have flanchon, Normandy, and brims of various kinds, converting the bonnet into a capote, with close, flaring, cleft irregular or regular brim at pleasure, while the trimmings are so arranged as to give a conical or pyramidal effect to the whole.  
SIDNEY EARL.

**A Few Long Words.**  
Rochester and Post Express.  
A Correspondent has asked for the longest words in the English language. There have been a large number of answers, some of them quite amusing. Here is a list of words, with the number of letters in each: Philoprogenitiveness 20  
Incomprehensibility 20  
Disproportionableness 30  
Situationalist 21  
Honorablefidelity 22  
Velocepedestrianist 23  
Transubstantiationist 23  
Proutianist 24  
Only the first three words are to be found in the last edition of Webster's dictionary, and disproportionableness undoubtedly is the longest word in that volume. The correspondent who originated honorablefidelity defines it as honorableness, but it certainly has not honorableness enough to entitle it to a nest in the unabridged. Velocepedestrianist likewise lacks age and respectability, but it may find its way into Webster in time; it certainly has good locomotive powers. Sutionist is a doubtful word, and we do not believe even a mandamus would get it into the dictionary. Transubstantiationist might get there if Webster wasn't looking. The man who invented proutianist-substantiationist says it is a good English word derived from a shout and simple Latin root, and means one who dissents from the doctrine or dogma of the so-called real presence. That may all be, but he ought to be condemned to pronounce the word twice a day as long as he believes it and tries to introduce it into the speech of honest men.

But speaking of long words, what is the matter with *honorableness*? *honorableness* is a good English word derived from a shout and simple Latin root, and means one who dissents from the doctrine or dogma of the so-called real presence. That may all be, but he ought to be condemned to pronounce the word twice a day as long as he believes it and tries to introduce it into the speech of honest men.

**PRESIDENT AND SENATE.**  
Effect of the Message on Suspensions and Removals.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—President Cleveland has every reason to be satisfied with the effect of his message. The Democratic Senators have been brought into line by it, and the Republican Senators have been greatly impressed by it. One of the most sensible Republicans said today: "We will end just about where we began in this matter." Another said in a deprecatory way: "We have no desire for a fight with the President. His message seems to me uncalled for. There was nothing to draw it out. We have not treated him badly, and have no intention of doing so."

Hon. James W. Reid delivers the annual address before the Literary Societies of Oxford Female Seminary in June.—*Dan Valley Echo.*

WENTWORTH.  
Young Men's Literary Society.

ROME, N. C.  
Mr. Editor:  
Seeing through the columns of your valuable paper items from Wentworth section, and being always glad to have our section represented, we have decided to send you the proceedings of the "Young Men's Literary Society" that gave a very pleasant entertainment on February the 27th.

The attendance were not large, but the attention was good.  
The query discussed was, "which is the most benefit to our country the printing press or steam engine?"  
The speakers on the affirmative were M. Bell, J. S. Lawton; negative M. B. Williams, J. W. Wood. The query was decided in favor of the negative. The deciding committee were J. C. Lee, Wm. Wise, and L. Eldridge.

As we are young and bashful and afraid of some of the young ladies, we will come to a close by saying, we hope the HERALD success forever.  
P. S. The farmers are busy preparing their land for their tobacco crops and we think they will make a success.  
The school at Wentworth is still growing—the roll call shows 67; three counties represented in the school; Johnson, Sampson and Wayne.

**B. & B.**  
**Millions Taken From the People.**  
Scotland Neck Democrat.  
The whole delegation from the South sits like dummies in Congress and allows millions upon millions taken from the people to lavish upon Union soldiers' pensions; and if a halt is not called, and that quick, all the "real estate" and personal property in the country will not be worth enough at a fair valuation to satisfy these horse leeches and blood suckers. The disabled and afflicted soldier or his helpless child or wife ought to be cared for by the government. But no able bodied soldier deserves to be pensioned.

The great object of the East and the bond holders are to keep the treasury empty, so that the public debt may never be paid, but shall always hang like a mill stone on the necks of the people; the bondholders all the while drawing the interest in gold. We say stop, or turn the world off its hinges.  
**Come to Stay.**  
Mrs. Hendricks (to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, who always manage to drop in about dinner time)—Now, you must stay to dinner. The bell will ring in a very few minutes and—  
Mr. Smith—Oh, thanks, Mrs. Hendricks, but we couldn't think of it.  
Mrs. Smith—Oh, no, indeed. You are very kind Mrs. Hendricks, but I left baby alone with the nurse and—John, do you think the baby will—  
Mr. Smith—Oh, the baby is all right. Maria, but it looks a little like rain, and I think—er—perhaps he had better—  
Mrs. Smith—I don't mind the rain. We have an umbrella, and, besides, I haven't anything on that water would hurt, but I'm afraid it's getting late, and I wouldn't like to put Mrs. Hendricks to any inconvenience.

**Big Hog.**  
Mr. Calvin Pitt of Edgecombe county, killed a hog the other day that weighed 823 pounds, we are informed. Mr. Geo. P. Sugg, and Mr. Martin Gardner, who live in the same neighborhood, killed two some time since, that weighed respectively 701 and 722. Pretty good size hogs. Give us more such farmers and there will be *lean western bacon* sold here.—*Wilson Advance.*

**PENSIONS AND POLITICS.**  
Letters Promised in Proof of Commissioner Black's Charges.  
Among the proofs to sustain statements made by Commissioner Black that the Pension Office was run as a political machine under Republican rule are letters written by Commissioner Dudley, and copied in official letter books to Congressmen Steele, of Indiana, and Boutelle, of Ohio, which show that the Pension office was virtually at the service of Republican candidates for office in 1884 to aid in their election. The letters will be produced in to-morrow's debate on the Pension bill.

THE FARM.  
shelter the Cattle.

Cows should not be exposed to the weather; they may be turned out daily to water in sheltered yard. No more than five should be turned out together at one time, to avoid injury from going each other. Never allow the cows out long enough to cause them to have and hump themselves. They must be allowed a liberal supply of water, but it should not be ice water. The dairyman who will furnish tempered or tepid water for the cows in very cold weather will save feed and increase his profits, as well as promote the comfort of the cows.

**A Good Feed for Poultry.**  
Take a piece of liver, rough beef, or even blood, about a pound, and boil it to pieces in half a gallon of water, adding more when too much has evaporated. While boiling, add half a pint of soaked beans, the same of rice and the same of linseed meal. When the whole is cooked, add salt to taste, and thicken with two parts ground oats, one part middlings and one of corn meal. Add the mixed ground grain until the mess has thickened to a stiff dough. If it burns, a little no harm will be done. When stir in half a pint of ground bone. If milk is convenient, it may also be added, either as curds, buttermilk or any other shape. When boiling, add a tablespoonful of bread soda to the water. This food may be cooked in the shape of cakes and crumbled for the fowls or fed in the soft state. A tablespoonful of this is sufficient for each hen.

**Profit in Potato Crops.**  
For late potatoes it is very doubtful if it is ever good policy to plant the same field more than two, or at most three, years before the crop is changed to some other crop or laid down to grass. Massachusetts buys large quantities of potatoes that are grown outside of the State, and it is a question whether farmers had not better devote more attention to this crop, and less to some of the crops that are now grown in such quantities as to very frequently overstock the market to an extent that brings prices below the cost of production. By such change we could keep our money at home which is now sent out for potatoes, and, at the same time, reduce the production of other crops to such an extent as would be very likely to bring prices up to a point where there would be some profit in producing them. Should we decide to grow more potatoes, it is important that, if less other crops are to be grown, it should be of those crops that are now grown in excess of the demand, and not by dropping other crops that we do not grow half enough of, and which can be grown to a good profit. For example, it would be very poor policy to grow two acres less of corn that we might grow two acres more of potatoes. It is often said that we grow such large quantities of farm products that we greatly overstock the market.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

**Spring Plowing.**  
American Agriculturist.  
In plowing small fields, it is the easiest way to set a plow in at the bars entering the field, and follow the fence around. Besides, if the work is to be done by proxy, the plowman needs little watching, except to see that he keeps his furrows true and of the required depth and lays the sod well over, that one is tempted to allow it, and thus at every plowing the soil is heaped up against the outside of the field. "Back-furrowing," or "left about," is, of course, the only remedy. Common farm hands make such bungling work of this, that it is necessary to stake out the furrows for them and watch them besides, especially in irregular fields. When properly done, the entire field is plowed in one "land," unless it is very much broken up. The old dead furrows, left when the field was last plowed, may ordinarily be seen, and will serve as a guide. They will probably be found quite accurately in the center. To lay out a lot for back-furrowing, the line of the first furrow should be well staked, midway between two parallel sides. It should not come nearly to the other sides, and in plowing, the land plowed should imitate in its beginning and progress the finish of a field plowed outward from the centre. Thus after plowing a few furrows, carrying the plow around at the ends of the land, the plow is run across the field and not taken out a again until the field is finished. In plowing old ground for spring grain, the dead furrows will come in the middle of the field in all probability, unless it be plowed in several lands. To make smooth work after the land is plowed, turn half a dozen furrows "left about" back into the dead furrow, plowing the two inner ones deep, and the next two shallow, and the next two more scratches. Thus plowed, the field may be sowed and seeded down without a dead furrow, if well sown.

Taxation North and South.

The census demonstrated some most interesting facts. The figures have been grouped very instructively and some very valuable lessons may be drawn from them. The statistics of per capita tax in the different States are a matter of economic value in more respects than one. They are especially important in showing that the South is a desirable section to locate in, to secure freedom from the burdens of government in their heavier phases, and when this privilege is associated, as in the case of the South, with better climate, superior natural resources, freedom from bleak winters and killing cold, and all the advantages of our sunny region, the inducement to give the South the preference as a place to immigrate to, is irresistible. Let us take the per capita tax in the five New England States:

STATES	Per capita tax.
Maine	7.99
New Hampshire	7.77
Vermont	5.25
Massachusetts	13.64
Rhode Island	9.74
Connecticut	8.62

We will now take the six Southern States of the Atlantic coast:

STATES	Per capita tax.
Virginia	3.07
North-Carolina	1.37
South-Carolina	1.85
Georgia	2.08
Florida	2.25
Alabama	1.65

We will show the tax in six of the Western States, in order to demonstrate that the advantage of low taxation still belongs to the South in comparison with any section. We will select the six lowest Western States.

STATES	Per capita tax.
Kansas	5.00
Indiana	6.24
Michigan	5.27
Wisconsin	5.27
Minnesota	5.57
Louisiana	6.24

In the Western States the same proportion holds. For instance we find that the Pacific States stand thus:

STATES	Per capita tax.
California	14.60
Oregon	6.37
Nevada	14.00
Colorado	11.07

We have given some of the details, and now we will present the average by sections:

SECTIONS	Per capita tax.
New England States	10.47
Middle States	8.63
Western States	6.99
Southern States	2.40

The difference in the rate of taxation between the New England States, for instance, and the Southern States is prodigious and amounts to a vast aggregate income to individuals in a great difference, making on large properties a heavy percentage. As we stated at the outset, when we connect this tremendous disparity in taxation with the marvellous wealth of resources in the South, and add to this the immeasurable benefit of a climate that never freezes up, that permits unobstructed labor all the year round, that allows agriculture to be pressed ten months in the year, and we have a superiority of natural attraction that is irresistible. The census man has ingeniously arranged the States into a pyramid to illustrate the matter of taxation, and upon the broad expanding base with California to represent the substratum of a burdensome taxation, there rises in diminishing oneness the outline of State and other expenses to pay for the benefit of every kind of government, in which the South caps all as the glorious apex of the suggestive pyramid, representing the greatest exemption in this broad country from the depressing burdens of government support. The value and the significance of this can not be over estimated, and the more it is considered the stronger recommendation does it appear. It is one of the many recommendations that must render the South attractive to the world's emigrants, seeking desirable home. It must and should be a potential factor in inducing the seeker for the best locations in which to live to choose the Sunny South.—*Manufacturer's Record.*

**Alcohol a Poison.**  
*Dio Lewis' Nuggets.*  
We put a drop of alcohol into a man's eye. It poisons it. We try it upon the lining of a living stomach. Again it poisons it. We study, after death, the stomach of drunken men, and find alcohol produces in regular stages redness, intense congestion, morbid secretions, deeper hurt, destruction of parts, utter ruin. We study its influence upon the health and strength of sailors and soldiers, and find it helps to freeze them in arctic regions, and exhausts them in the tropics. We watch two regiments on a long march in India, one

with and the other without grog, and are driven to the conclusion that even moderate quantities of alcohol weaken the muscles and break the endurance. We visit the training grounds of oarsmen, pedestrians, and prize fighters, and learn everywhere the same lesson—alcohol is a poison to muscle and brain.

**MAKING MEAT DEAR.**  
Last year the meat of more than a million hives slaughtered in Chicago was sent East by railroad in competition with the shipments of live cattle. In consequence of this lively competition the trunk-line pool has ordered an advance of 50 per cent, in the rates of freight for dressed beef, to take effect on the 1st of March. The railroad companies are the business rivals of the Chicago shippers of dressed meat, as they own enormous cattle yards in New York, Philadelphia and other Eastern cities. As the monopoly over the meat market has been broken by Chicago dressed beef the railroad companies are resolved to check, if not to wholly prevent, its transportation. To the masses of consumers in the East the simple meaning of this is: Dear meat. At any rate this advance in freight rates must raise the price of beef. If the shippers of dressed meat are driven out of competition the cattle-yard monopoly will be restored and the public be once more at its mercy.

We need not regard the great Chicago firms that ship dressed meat to the hungry consumers of the East as missionaries of mercy. If they had a monopoly of this trade they would doubtless prove as remorseless and greedy as the cattle-yard combination. In this struggle between the cattle yard proprietors and the railroads on the one side and the Chicago shippers of dressed meat on the other for a gigantic monopoly the present interest of the public is very plain. It is of the utmost concern to the masses of consumers in the East that the dressed meat of Chicago shall not be driven from the market by the arbitrary fiat of the railroad companies that have no legitimate interest in this question except as common carriers. The railroad pool now presents itself to the public as a forestaller of the markets—as a conspiracy to make meat dear to the people.

As common carriers of freights, the trunk line railroads exercise an enormous influence over every department of the country's trade and industry. By arbitrarily pooling rates competition is stifled, and each company in the pool exercises absolute sway over the territory which it occupies. By their power to fix uniform rates of freight the trunk lines can raise or depress at will the prices of nearly all necessities of living. Is not that enough and more than enough? By no means. The railroad companies have assumed a more dangerous function. As cattle-yard owners and butchers they assume the power to fix the prices of the daily meat of the people. If they can do this with impunity, what bounds can be set to their usurpation and tyranny?

At the very time when our committee of Congress are deliberating upon measures to prevent unjust discrimination in freights the railroad companies do not hesitate to brave public opinion by an act which outdoes all former aggressions. In order to prohibit the transportation of a prime necessity of life they double the rates of freight on it, and thus make war upon their own legitimate business of common carriers for which they hold their charters. They place their interests as members of a cattle-yard ring above their duty to the public and to their stockholders, which requires them to transport all freights at moderate and fair rates. What plea will their agents and attorneys in Congress and in State Legislatures be able to make in defense of this iniquity? Is the presence of this attempt to forestall the meat markets of the country, what pretext can they offer against the immediate passage of laws to prevent unjust freight discriminations? *Philadelphia Record.*

**TOBACCO CULTURE.**  
The Kind of Soil best Adapted to it and the Preparation of the Same.  
A light gray, sandy soil with yellow clay subsoil is most satisfactory for the cultivation of tobacco, but an article of equally fine flavor and quality is raised on white flinty land with like subsoil. Fine yellow tobacco can be grown on any light, thin soil, with growth of whortleberry, chinquapin, sourwood, persimmon, post oak, black-jack, or any of them.

Some of the most successful cultivators of the weed prefer old fields grown up in pines or covered with broom-sedge; these lands produce the brightest wrappers, a fine, silky texture, but the virgin woodland generally gives the desired texture, with more weight and elasticity. In the Tobacco Belt of North Carolina prominent farmers have recently come to the

conclusion that there is scarcely a farm upon which some spot of land may not be found that will produce a good yield of the fine yellow tobacco, from the Roanoke to the Cape Fear, and from the coast of the East to the mountains at the West—and even far beyond.

New woodlands or piney old fields requires the same preparation in winter or in early spring as for corn or cotton. Broom-sedge or old field should be thoroughly broken up, the fall previous to its planting, and if possible the sedge should be turned under while green. In the months of March and April following the soil should be made as fine as possible by repeated dragging and ploughing. Afterwards the rows should be carefully laid off with a shovel plow, in lines of from three to three and a half feet apart, the strongest soil requiring the wider rows.

If home-made manure is to be used—stable or cow pen—let it be mixed and scattered thinly in the drill-furrow, so as to go completely over the whole crop area, and follow with the concentrated fertilizer at the rate of from 200 to 250 pounds to the acre, according to the strength of the soil. The land should then be bedded with an ordinary turning plow, and then made with the hoe into hills three feet apart from centre to centre. Smooth these off until they present an even, flat surface 20 or 25 inches in diameter, and indent the middle with the hoe. Now they are ready for setting the plants when the proper season.

The making of hills with the hoe is a tedious and expensive process, but it is still almost universally practiced.

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**GOODS THE BEST, PRICES THE LOWEST.**  
Our choice new stock does gladden every eye, and those who come to look, remain to buy. They find our prices scarce affect their store, and when they've bought feel richer than before.  
We are selling the following brands of fertilizers:  
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Anchor Brand for Cotton, High Grade Premium for all crops.  
Boykin, Carmer & Co's Home Fertilizer, Orchill, and Genuine German Kalsit.  
Thinking our friends for past favors, we respectfully ask a continuance of their patronage.  
Very respectfully,  
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