

# THE SMITHFIELD HERALD.

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"CAROLINA CAROLINA, HEAVEN'S BLESSINGS ATTEND HER."

## The Smithfield Herald.

T. F. BOOKER, PROPRIETOR.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1887.

### WITH THREE.

If I could know that after all  
These heavy bonds had ceased to thrall  
Whose in life the fates divide,  
Should sweetly slumber side by side—  
That one green spray would drop its dew  
Slightly alike above us two—  
I would be well, for I should be,  
At last, dear loving heart, with thee!

How sweet to know this dust of ours,  
Mingling, will feel the self same flowers—  
The scent of leaves, the song bird's note,  
At once across our rest be blown—  
One breath of sun, one sheet of rain  
Make green the earth above us twain!  
Ah, sweet and strange, for I should be,  
At last, dear tender heart, with thee!

For half the earth may intervene  
The place of rest and mine between—  
And leagues of land and wastes of waves  
May stretch and toss between our graves  
The bed with summer light be warm,  
While snow drifts heap in wind and storm,  
My pillow, whose one thorn will be,  
Beloved, that I am not with thee!

But if there be a blissful sphere  
Where homestead souls, divided here,  
And wandering wide in restless quest,  
Shall find their longed for heaven of rest  
In the higher, happier birth  
We meet the joy we missed on earth,  
All will be well, for I shall be,  
At last, dear loving heart, with thee!

## The Farmers' Convention.

THE FARMERS OF THE STATE MET  
IN CONVENTION AT RALEIGH  
LAST WEEK.

An address was made by Minister Thomas J. Jarvis, who urged his hearers to foster the University and the Department of Agriculture. He thought the latter should be consolidated with an agricultural school and a mechanical school, and that \$25,000 should be appropriated additionally each year from the public treasury.

### SOME RESOLUTIONS.

Among a number of resolutions offered the subjects of a few are given as important: To provide for working public roads by taxation; to stop appropriations for the State University; to reduce all salaries just one half; to abolish the \$500 annual license tax on fertilizers and impose a tax per ton; to reduce the rate of State tax to 20 cents on the \$100 valuation; to employ the convicts in mining and preparing phosphates; to tax all dogs \$1, for the benefit of sheep-husbandry; to establish farmers' clubs; to abolish the homestead and lien laws; and to abandon the use of commercial fertilizers.

### THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

A resolution was offered by L. L. Polk, editor of the *Progressive Farmer* (which has been adopted as the official organ of the farmers of the State,) providing that to the farmers be given the control and management of the Department of Agriculture. The resolution provides that there shall be nine members of the State Board of Agriculture, one from each congressional district; two thirds of these to be practical farmers, the governor to be *ex-officio* chairman; the commissioner to be a practical farmer; all work foreign to agriculture to be taken from the Department, but its Board shall have the management of an agricultural and mechanical college; the agricultural college to receive \$20,000 annually of the agricultural department fund, \$25,000 annually from the State Treasury, and \$7,500 per annum—the income of the land-serp fund (which the State University now receives).

### AN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Very earnest talks were made on the subject of an industrial college. The committee on that subject recommended such an institution, separate from the Agricultural College.

The Committee on Immigration submitted a report, which was adopted, endorsing the work of the Bureau of immigration and requesting the Legislature to amend the law that the Governor may appoint, with the concurrence of the State Board of Agriculture, one person from each congressional district, who shall be authorized to go North and solicit immigration.

State-Chemist Charles W. Dabney was invited to address the Convention on the subject of commercial fertilizers. He did so in an able manner, and as a result the report of the Committee on Commercial Fertilizers, which antagonized the use of fertilizers, was tabled.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted their report. Among other recommendations was one that the Legislature be requested to enforce a tax of one dollar per head on dogs; also, that a committee of five tobacco-planters be appointed to ask the Legislature to enact such laws as will regulate the charges for the sale of leaf tobacco so that they shall not exceed 5 per cent. of the gross amount of all such sales. This report was adopted.

### ROADS.

The Committee on Public Roads submitted a report recommending that the public roads be worked by convict or free labor.

Colonel Polk offered the following substitute for the recommendations of the committee, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That it is the desire of this Convention that convict labor should be employed on the public roads of the State, and that our convict labor should not be employed for the benefit of moneyed corporations, and especially do we condemn the policy of giving this labor to these corporations.

A resolution was adopted requesting our representatives to support the experiment-station bill introduced by Senator Hawley, so that the stations may be under State and under Federal authority.

The Committee on the Agricultural Department submitted a report offering several recommendations. The report was, after much discussion, referred to a special committee of seven.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws submitted a report, which was adopted.

Mayor Dodd was introduced to the Convention, and made an admirable speech, which was replied to by D. R. Parker, on behalf of the Convention.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the Convention adjourned, to meet at Greensboro' on the second Wednesday in January next.

### BILL TO PREVENT FREIGHT DISCRIMINATION.

The following is the full text of the bill as it passed the House: The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact that the provisions of section 1966 of the Code are hereby repealed, and the following provisions are inserted in lieu thereof:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any railroad operating for the transportation of any freight of any description of the same class over its roads to charge a greater amount of toll or compensation for a short distance than for a long distance in the same direction over its roads; and any railroad company violating this section shall forfeit and pay the sum of \$200 for such violation to the party injured. Nothing in this act shall be taken in any manner as abridging the right of any railroad company of making special contracts with shippers of large quantities of freight, to be of not less in quantity than one car-load.

Section 2. Nothing in this act shall be construed to mean that said railroads may charge as much for shorter distance as for a longer distance, the shorter being included in the longer, but they shall not be required to charge proportionate *pro rata* per mile; but this shall not be construed to mean that more shall be charged for equal quantities in the car-load for a shorter distance than for a longer distance.

Section 3. Nor shall said railroads make any unjust discriminations in the rates of charges for toll or compensation for transportation of passengers or freights of any description.

Section 4. That this act shall not affect suits now pending in courts instituted prior to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Hines and Battle vs. the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company.

Section 5. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

### A Story of a Kiss.

WHY A WOMAN WAS AFRAID OF  
AND WHAT REALLY HAPPENED.

[Chamber's Journal.]

A Cincinnatian was walking along one road and a woman along another. The road finally united into one, and reaching the point of junction at the same time, they walked on together. The man was carrying a large iron kettle on his back; in one hand he held the legs of a live chicken, in the other a cane, and he was leading a goat. They neared a dark ravine. Said the woman: "I am afraid to go through that ravine with you; it is a lonely place, and you might overpower me and kiss me by force."

Said the man: "How can I possibly overpower you and kiss you by force, when I have this great iron kettle on my back, a cane in one hand, a live chicken in the other and am leading this goat? I might as well be tied hand and foot."

"Yes," replied the woman, "but if you should stick your cane in the ground, and tie your goat to it, and turn the kettle bottom-side up and put the chicken under it, then you might wickedly kiss me in spite of my resistance."

"Success to thy ingenuity, O woman!" said the rejoicing man to himself; "I should never have thought of this or similar expedients."

And when they came to the ravine he stuck his cane into the ground and tied the goat to it, and gave the chicken to the woman, saying: "Hold it while I cut some grass for the goat;" and then—so runs the legend—lowering the kettle from his shoulders, he put the fowl under it and wickedly kissed the woman, as she was afraid he would.

### Goodness Sakes.

The ladies are now wearing bustles of such plethoric proportions that the Scientific American in a late number publishes the plan of what might be termed a chair-bustle which we are forced to confess gives every promise of being very useful as well as ornamental. The bustle consists of a stool shaped frame of wicker work having a seat about fourteen inches wide, and while being very light is strong enough to bear the weight of a person. This bustle is buckled around the waist in the usual way, and when covered by the top dress gives that garment a most charming hump and slope behind. The legs of the chair bustle reach within a foot of the ground, and when a lady wearing one of them is out shopping and gets tired all that she has to do is to sit down and make herself comfortable, the bustle being so constructed that the act of sitting down throws it into the proper position, and it catches the lady on the drop, without any danger of missing fire and causing embarrassment. For further information, apply to Beaty and Morgan, Smithfield, N. C.

### The Farmers and the Bird Law.

[Statesville Landmark.]

A farmer writing to the editor of the *Landmark* says: I see some member of the Legislature, in his zeal to benefit the poor farmer, has introduced a bill allowing a person to kill partridges or quail on his own land any time of the year. Neither the farmers nor any other class want any such a law, as it will not give poor Bob White any chance at all. We can't raise tobacco without the aid of the quail, as they destroy the worms. On the other hand we had hoped this Legislature would further protect the birds by passing a law prohibiting netting or trapping them any time of the year, and only allowing them to be shot between November and March. A law allowing the shooting of members of the Legislature during a certain period would be a damned sight more acceptable to the farmers.

### Ex-Governor Brown, of Tennessee.

[New Bern Journal.]

Our townsman, Dr. George K. Bagby, assures us that there is no necessity of farmers losing hogs with cholera when they have a remedy so simple and cheap as common salt. He says the salt should be given dry at least once or twice a week, not in swill or slops, but simply dry salt put in a trough. Our Jones county itemizer, who is a practical farmer and a hog raiser, uses the remedy with the addition of lime, and he reports that while his neighbors' hogs that range with his, die, his never die with cholera. The remedy is certainly worth trying. But we fear that death from empty corn cribs is often attributed to cholera. In cases of this sort dry salt will save them.

### STATE NEWS.

—Wilson county has organized a farmers club.

Deputy-Revenue-Collector Dortch last week captured two illicit distillers in Lenoir county.

—Last week the prisoners in Wayne county attempted to rid themselves of jail life by sawing their way through the iron bars. Investigation showed that files had been given the prisoners by outsiders, and that there was a concerted plan of thirty prisoners to escape in a body. It very nearly succeeded.

—Frank James, flagman, was killed Thursday morning last near Cash creek trestle, a few miles east of Asheville on the Western North Carolina railroad. He was standing in a deep cut, when a land-slide occurred, burying him completely. He was quickly dug out, but expired in a few minutes. He was sixty years old and a son of the foreman of the shops at Salisbury. —*Raleigh News-Observer*.

—The trial of Henry Artis, a negro man, for the murder of his step daughter, Louisa Dickerson, last week, at Goldsboro', resulted in his conviction. He was sentenced to be hanged Tuesday, March 1st. The crime was committed November 5th near Fremont, Wayne county, the skull of the girl having been crushed by repeated blows by an axe. The jury was composed of six white and six colored men.

—Last Thursday evening, the dwelling house, dairy, kitchen and smokehouse of Mr. William M. York, near Hilliardston, this county, was burned to the ground. This was the largest and finest house in Nash county, and was built by the father of the late Elijah Hilliard. Beside the above, Mr. York lost part of his furniture, twenty barrels of corn, and about \$300 worth of tobacco. He was insured for only \$1,500. —*Rocky Mount Talker*.

—The convicts should not be allowed to render to the State or to individuals work which should be done by honest labor. For instance, much of the work done on the new public building at Raleigh has been done by convicts. It should not have been so. Let the convicts be put to work on the public roads of the counties to which they belong. This will relieve the farmer of an onerous duty and will accomplish in the end, a result which the State cannot afford to be without; viz: macadamized roads. The law now imposes road working on the already overworked farmer. Why not relieve him by putting convicts on the roads. —*Salisbury Watchman*.

### The Pride and Glory of Our Commonwealth.

[Winston Progressive Farmer.]

While we do not agree with Governor Scales in all his recommendations, we do commend the interest he takes in the welfare of the inmates of the State's asylums, and we trust that the representatives of the people will be governed in no niggardly spirit towards them. We believe in economy, and want to see an economical administration of our State affairs, but we suggest that there is ample field for its exercise in some of the other departments of the government, within easy reach of the Legislature, without cramping these benevolent institutions, which ought to be the pride and glory of our commonwealth.

### Hog Cholera.

[New Bern Journal.]

Our townsman, Dr. George K. Bagby, assures us that there is no necessity of farmers losing hogs with cholera when they have a remedy so simple and cheap as common salt. He says the salt should be given dry at least once or twice a week, not in swill or slops, but simply dry salt put in a trough. Our Jones county itemizer, who is a practical farmer and a hog raiser, uses the remedy with the addition of lime, and he reports that while his neighbors' hogs that range with his, die, his never die with cholera. The remedy is certainly worth trying. But we fear that death from empty corn cribs is often attributed to cholera. In cases of this sort dry salt will save them.

### KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The State Assembly at Raleigh Adjourned Thursday.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

*Resolved by the State Assembly of North Carolina Knights of Labor*, That we regard the passage by the Congress of the United States of the Blair educational bill as of vital importance to the laboring classes of the South: therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we address a communication to the Senators and Representatives from this State asking them to urge the passage of said Blair bill.

The following resolution on the convict question was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Legislature be asked to pass a law setting forth—first, that the employment of convict labor in any capacity when it comes in competition with free labor is unjust to honest workmen of the State, and should not be tolerated; second, that all laws giving convict labor to private corporations without adequate remuneration to the State be repealed; third, that convicts should be used mainly in working the county roads until we have good roads at all centres of trade in the State.

J. M. Broughton, of the General Co-operative Board installed the following officers of the State Assembly for the ensuing year: State Master Workman, John Nichols, Raleigh; Worthy Foreman, John G. Gordon, Charlotte; Recording Secretary, John R. Ray, Raleigh; Treasurer, D. R. Julian, Salisbury.

### STATE LEGISLATURE.

#### SENATE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1887.

The following bills were introduced: To repeal section 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8, of article 10 of the constitution, abolishing the home stead and personal property exemption.

To change the time for holding courts in Wilson and Vance counties.

To protect the farm laborer and tenant from impositions.

To amend chapter 172 of the laws of 1885.

For the better protection of fields from live stock in fence districts.

To amend section 82, 470, 630 and 739 of the Code.

To amend section 657 of the Calendar.

For the better preservation of the records of the General Assembly and the libraries of both houses.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

To appoint a committee on railroad commission (a joint select committee consisting of three from the Senate and five from the House).

Mr. Lockey offered an amendment, that section one be stricken out, as he considered that a select committee was not absolutely necessary.

Mr. Elias said, that if the first section be stricken out, it would do away with the purport of the second section.

Mr. Webb said, that there were some railroads in the State whose freights they could not regulate.

Mr. Lockey said, the third section did away with the objection raised by Mr. Elias.

Mr. Lockey's amendment was adopted.

Mr. Fields offered a substitute, to the effect that two be appointed on the part of the Senate, and three on the part of the House to enquire into the advisability of having a railroad commission. Lost.

He moved that the bill be tabled. Carried.

The bill for the prevention of the carrying of concealed weapons; giving the magistrates the power of trying such persons as may be found guilty under the bill came up, and Mr. Crouse spoke in favor of it.

Mr. Lockey also spoke in favor of it.

Mr. Williams, of Davidson, said the school fund would be benefited by allowing the matter to be determined by the justices of the peace.

Mr. Clark said, that the tendency of the Senators was to overdraw the evils or benefits of the different bills. He was against this bill.

Mr. Elias said, that if this was allowed to be the judgement of the justices of the peace, this bill would be a dead letter, and he should vote against it.

Mr. Warren said, if the present law was a good law, there should be an adequate punishment for it. He regarded it as a good law, and was opposed to the bill now agitated.

Mr. Alexander did not think that if a person was caught carrying a concealed weapon, he should be forced to the expense and inconvenience of appearing before the judge of the superior court.

The amendment offered by the committee passed its second reading. The bill as amended passed its second reading and was placed upon the calendar.

To regulate freights on railroads; prohibiting the railroads from charging a greater rate of freight for a short distance than for a longer one, but not preventing them from making special rates to larger shippers.

Mr. Pemberton said that there was an amendment now before the House that would cover the same ground, and he moved that the bill be informally passed over; carried.

A bill giving justices of the peace larger jurisdiction.

Mr. Elias moved that the bill be tabled.

Mr. Lockey said that he thought the justices of the peace should be allowed this jurisdiction, as it was only in regard to the stock running at large in the no-fence districts.

Mr. Elias' motion was lost.

The bill passed its second and third reading. Engrossed.

#### HOUSE.

The following bills were presented:

To prevent the sale of lottery tickets.

To establish a new county to be called Badger.

To prohibit the clerks of courts from practicing law or drawing legal papers.

To amend section 308 of the Code, relating to titles of land for public buildings.

Bill to repeal section 1966 of the Code, relating to discrimination in railroad freight charges, was taken up.

Mr. Overman asked that the bill be had offered to prohibit discrimination in freight charges be taken up and considered at the same time. This was done and Mr. Sutton spoke in favor of the bill, explaining the working of the present law as construed by the supreme court, thought that the law should be repealed and Mr. Overman's bill passed.

Messrs. Holt, Ewart and York spoke in favor of the bill as offered by Mr. Overman, and thought the law as at present embraced in the Code should be repealed.

Mr. Overman didn't like this hurried manner of passing the law to repeal the section of the Code, but was in favor of passing the bill for the relief of the people.

Mr. Pearson offered an amendment that section 1,966 of the Code be repealed and that Mr. Overman's substitute then follow in its stead. Amendment accepted.

Mr. Leazer offered an amendment, that this act shall not effect suits pending in the courts prior to the suit of Hines & Battle vs. the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company. Amendment accepted.

Mr. Clark said that if there was any report of improper treatment, he would be in favor of this bill.

adopted and the bill passed its second and third readings.

The bill to "repeal the present system of county government, and restore to the people the right of local self-government" was then taken up as unfinished business.

Mr. Shaw spoke in opposition to the bill. He said that the same system had been in vogue for a great length of time, in fact it was nearly as old as the State itself. It worked well for all these years and it was not until after the war, when the negroes were freed and the whole State was overrun with Northern Carpet-baggers, that the question of any change was heard. Cumberland county was but a fair sample of the acts of the republican boards of county commissioners, where they sat and were paid for more days than were in the calendar year and collected mileage enough, at ten cents per mile to encircle the globe. Their county scrip was only worth about 40 cents in the dollar, and Cumberland county has had enough of commissioners elected by the people. He hoped there would be no repetition of the "drama of 1868," was no enemy to the colored people, but this was a white man's country and they intended to rule it.

Mr. Ewart said it was charged by democrats that they did not want this law repealed on account of its placing the eastern counties under the negro rule, if that was true he would vote against the bill, for he did not believe in incompetent men being rulers. He sent forward the following amendment:

Provided however, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to the counties of Bertie, Craven, Edgecombe, Halifax, New Hanover, Northampton, Jones, Warren, Caswell, Pender, Chowan, Pasquotank, Granville, Green and Hertford, but that in these counties, the county commissioners and justices of the peace shall be selected as heretofore.

Mr. Lyon, amend by inserting Bladen.

Mr. Overman made a strong speech in reply to the argument as offered by the republican side. He said the question of changing the system was never heard of until the carpet-baggers came down from the North and worked themselves in with the ignorant negroes. The democrats should not be blamed for the war, they did not bring it about, but the republicans did; and after the war was over the republicans then took charge of affairs and such an administration of the laws was never heard of before. They would not allow a foreigner, how intelligent, to vote until he had remained here five years, but the three millions of ignorant negroes, not one of them knowing how to write his ballot, were well qualified and justly entitled to vote; they tried then to enforce the civil rights bill; they tried in every way they could to degrade the white people, and now they talk of liberty. The people know all about their party and have learned not to trust them. They say it is a wrong system of government, after people have lived and died under it for over one hundred years. He desired it to become an issue in every campaign, for had it been in the last campaign the seats occupied by republicans in this House would be few and far between. The republicans were anxious to handle the money in the eastern counties, but the people have not forgotten the state of affairs when they were in power. Property was taxed eighty cents on the hundred dollars, forty millions of debt, school fund gone, legislature sitting all the year round and taking all the taxes to pay them and bonds worth 15 cents. Compare these things with the democratic administration, and he defied any man to say that the democrats had not been fair and wise in the administration of the government. He went into a detailed account of the many differences between the present state of affairs and those under republican rule.

Mr. Pritchard said it was too near the hour for adjournment to reply to Mr. Overman's speech, but he would do so to-morrow.

Pending discussion the House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day.