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

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Supplies will be advanced on crop time where suitable arrangements are made.

Very Respectfully,
BLAKE BROTHERS.

JEFFERSON DAVIS ON SHILOH

He Still Thinks Beauregard's Army Caused the Loss of the Battle.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 25.—Jefferson Davis has replied to the communication of Gen. Beauregard animadverting on the remarks of Mr. Davis delivered at the time of the unveiling of the statue of Albert Sidney Johnston at Metairie Cemetery in this county on April 6. The President of the late Confederacy says:

"In my opinion the only mistake of Gen. Johnston in relation to the battle of Shiloh was in not personally making the order of march from Corinth towards Pittsburg Landing, for which his large experience in the movement of troops peculiarly qualified him, instead of trusting that duty to Gen. Beauregard, his second in command, and who had seen comparatively little service with troops in the field. If in this way, as appears by contemporaneous statements, a day was needlessly spent in the march it was a mistake with serious consequences."

"I shall not notice in detail the self-laudation of the long communication under review, but will merely say, that if Gen. Beauregard was the author of the plan of battle; if he was present throughout with the troops who fought it; if he was on the field when Johnston fell; if the enemy had not been driven from point to point, and if Gen. Beauregard throughout the whole of the day before, as well as after the death of Gen. Johnston, did direct the general movements of our forces, and did after the fall of his chief actively press the attack so that the right and centre of the enemy began to give way in confusion after Gen. Beauregard had assumed command, and if the order to retire was not given until after an attempt to make a concerted onslaught had been made, but which, he states, was desultory, without spirit or ardor, and failed in effect, and if it was not until just before sunset that he ordered a cessation of hostilities, then many eyewitnesses of good repute have greatly missed the important fact in regard to the battle of Shiloh, and especially as to how a victory was well-nigh won and how it was forfeited."

"My assertion will not rebut that mass of weighty evidence which has been adduced. I have no disposition to enter into his controversy, and did not mention General Beauregard either by name or official designation in my remarks of the 6th inst. He undertook to make plain as a reference to himself what might have been generally supposed to belong to some staff officer, but he knew the rightful owner, and claimed his own and proved that it could not refer to anything which happened on the field of Shiloh. It would have been more pertinent if he had shown that the order of march had not been the cause of delay in the arrival of the troops at the point of junction."

DEMOCRATIC TO THE BACKBONE.

Kentucky is Democratic to the heart's core. She cannot be diverted from her Democracy by any kind of specious side issue, nor by the discouragement of the times, albeit so full of misleading phantoms, nor yet by the lack of a head and a policy in national affairs directed by the instincts and sustained by the traditions which brought the party of Jefferson into being as the party of freedom and progress, which developed it under Jackson as the party of the Union and of the people, and which, after years of wandering through the wilderness, restored it to the nation and itself, under Tilden, as the party of the Constitution and a reunited country. The need for its existence, and for its resolute maintenance of its principles, was never greater than it is at this moment. The land is racked by sophisms. The air is full of dissonant clamor. Isn't the order of the day.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*, Dem.

Saves the children. They are especially liable to sudden colds, coughs, croup, Whooping cough, etc. We guarantee Acker's English remedy a positive cure. It saves hours of anxious watching. Sold by Sasser, Woodall & Co.

ROSE-COLORED SOUTHERN PICTURES.

The trade and manufacturing journals are constantly dwelling upon the statement—a fact we may suppose—that the reported prosperity in the South is "solid." We may accept the statement as true in so far as the manufacturing interests are concerned, but not true as to agriculture. The increase in manufactures is to a great extent owing to the influx of Northern capital. The men in the North are always on the alert for investments that they think will pay. They have large extra capital and they are so putting it where it will yield six per cent. or more. It would be interesting to know what proportion of the increase in manufactures was from Southern capital and what from Northern.

The Southern people are selling off the lands and woods and mines, but the "big money" will be made by those who buy. The organs of trade and manufactures are writing with exceeding confidence about Southern prosperity, and if you will listen at them you will find a most flourishing people. They point to the increase in the production of cotton and yet every Southern man of observation knows that the cotton planters are by no means as well off now as they were four years after the war ended. The organs of traffic and manufactures write in glowing terms of small farms and truck farming and growing home supplies. This is laughable. The truth is that thousands of farmers look to the North for their hay, bacon, pork, flour and meal. There are thousands that buy their butter, lard, vegetables and canned goods. This is the fact but you will not learn it from the manufacturing organs.

The merchants, farmers and editors are ready to laugh over the rose-tinted pictures of Southern progress in the Baltimore *Journal of Commerce*, *Textile Record* and other similar publications. The merchants know that the farmers are carrying a big load of debt, and the farmers know it.

It may be that hereafter the South will do better—that it will grow home supplies and engage in raising many crops. It may be that mines and cotton mills may become so numerous and flourishing as to become rivals of New England and New York and Pennsylvania. It may be that Northern manufacturers and miners may put more and more capital in Southern ores and cotton mills. It may be that farmers—

much more important than the other classes—may learn by experience and may make cotton a less cost and may realize larger prices. We hope all this may come to pass. But at the present it is all nonsense to talk about great prosperity and excellent financial health. Says the *Textile Record*:

"The people have learned from happy experience that there is a tangible blessing in soil, and that the earth beneath their feet contains far more enduring and honorable wealth than that which was represented by a servile population. In five years the wealth of the South has increased more than 40 per cent, while the population has grown but 16 per cent. Southern enterprises under favorable conditions, has compensated many times over for the loss of slave property."

Such a statement is absolutely mis-leading. There has been no such increase. Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Texas are certainly poorer than they were ten years ago. The people are more hardly pressed than they have been since the first two years after peace was declared. That is the testimony of those who have the best opportunities for knowing. There can be no solid prosperity when the farmers do not prosper. In North Carolina, we know, that as a class they are not prospering. As long as mortgages are used to fertilize crops and cover lands; as long as corn cribs are kept in the Northwest, wheat fields in the same section, and smoke houses in Cincinnati and Chicago; as long as money is so high and they are compelled to buy supplies at from ten to twenty per cent. in excess of what they could buy them with the cash; as long as cotton sells for eight or nine cents (it is a little higher now, when the farmers have none on hand, and what for sixty or seventy cents and tobacco at half former

rates, how can there be substantial and assured prosperity.—*Wilmington Star*.

ROME ITEMS.

The farmers are quite busy planting cotton and rubbing the mud from their eyes these windy days. They are preparing for the battle which is just ahead. Hoping to be victorious with General Green, for their success depends on this great battle. Your young teachers from Antworth went up to be examined a few days ago. This is what we need. Hurrah for old Antworth. The boys of this section had an enjoyable time Saturday evening April 23 rabbiting. I guess the rabbits caught, if they thought at all, some times had come. The writer is very much pleased to think that whiskey has been done down at Peacock's Cross Roads. For times seem quite dreary. There at church last Friday was a very pleasant time. A number were present to hear the good sermon and the music by the New Hope Class.

CLAYTON DOTS.

Last Monday the 25th, inst., had a lovely rain. It rained nearly all day and we imagine that many farmers were very grateful to see it. The rains are alive with active "planting" since for almost every one planting his cotton now. "Victoria" of Huckleberry is sick, we are sorry to hear.

Mr. John R. Guess, of Cary is visiting her daughter, Mrs. M. G. G. G., near Clayton. Sometime since, Senator Horne engaged a negro, Ben Allen, to build a chimney for him. Ben had a job elsewhere, and failed to get around by the promised time, so Mr. Horne hired another to build the chimney and in building it he failed to run the chimney straight, which caused it to lean against the top of the house. Ben came around as soon as he could but, in passing the house, he saw the chimney was crooked. He went to Mr. Horne's place where there was a crowd of men. "Well," says he "I see you've got the chimney built?" "Yes," says Mr. H., "you said so long I couldn't wait for you." "Well," said Ben, "I thought I were a man of means." "What?" says Mr. H. "I am sir. Why?" "Nuffin, sir, only I see the chimney's got a lean on your side."

Another grog and blushing fellow will soon bow at the Hygeal altar.

Mr. Jas. T. Pool, of Cary is visiting friends in and near Clayton.

Very bad fire near Baptist Church yesterday. Between two and three hundred pannels of glass and over fifty cords of wood destroyed. The fire got out from the workmen in the new ground. Mr. Wm. Sanders.

TO BE EXHUMED.

The remains of Peter S. Ney, a teacher in the West of this State during the earlier part of this century, were to be disinterred, by request of Mr. Lyman Diaper, President of the Historical Society of Wisconsin, and the skull examined to see if it had been trephined. The object is to establish his identity with that of Marshal Ney, the commander of the 'Old Guard' at Waterloo. There are those who believe that the Marshal Ney, and the pedagogue Peter S. Ney, were one and the same. History states Marshal Ney was shot at Waterloo, December 7, 1815, but there are many who believe that the men who fired the volley discharged only blank cartridges at their commander, and that Ney, who feigned death managed to escape to this country, where he took refuge in the mountains of North Carolina.—*Wilmington Review*.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the World for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale by T. R. Hood.

THE TRUE INTEREST OF THE FARMERS.

The farmers of the country must look after their own interest. All along they have allowed others to attend to their matters or to neglect them. The *Star* has again and again urged upon the farmers the necessity of organizing, of combining. The legislation of the country, or much of it, has been inimical to their interest. They have toiled and worried, but low prices, bad crops, and high taxes have kept them poor. This is particularly the case with the South. Add to these causes for failure and distress the unwise way in which most have farmed it and you need not go far for the real cause of the great depression of the farming interests. The mortgage system is ruinous because it forces the farmer to pay from 12 to perhaps 20 per cent. more for his supplies than he could have bought them with the ready cash. Then a failure to raise home supplies such as bacon, bread and vegetables has added to his embarrassments and increased his despondency.

Everybody knows this is a true bill. Only the organs of manufacturers and Protection fail to understand it. How long shall all this continue? Are the North Carolina farmers determined to go on repeating the failures and follies of the past? Will they persistently pursue the same unwise and unremunerative course? Will they still neglect to organize for the united action? Money ought to be cheaper in the South. It can be got in the North for 5 or 6 percent if the leading farmers of the country would unite and take the proper steps. Money in private hands in the North today more than 31 or 4 per cent. If they could lend on good collateral to the Southern people at 5 or 6 per cent. they would gladly do so. Farm supplies bought at 5 or 6 per cent. interest would be the first step towards independence. Between supplies at present prices and mortgage at that, and supplies at cash rates there is a fortune for the industrious and economical farmer.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* has recently considered a phase of the "farmer's need" that it is well not to overlook in this view. It is the failure of the farmers to look after his products after they are ready for market. They do not know the ins and outs of traffic and commerce and what it costs them to realize proper returns for their products. The *Courier-Journal* says:

"They spend all their time in producing and devote too little time, if any at all, to studying upon what the law and the politicians are doing for them. They should work less in producing, and more in reading, and discussing the things which the law-making powers of the country are about. If they should thus lose half a year's crop of corn, wheat, tobacco, cotton, and the rest, they will make money by it, provided they thus learn what is the matter with the laws, and adopt sensible resolutions to use their irresistible power in correcting the laws, abuses, frauds, and crimes upon them."

"The tariff and coinage laws are taking from them and transferring to other more favored classes about one half the market value of their crops every year."

If they understood the effects of the War Tariff they would throttle it. If they knew how it robbed them they would countenance no politician who favored it. They have the power and they do not use it. They are robbed openly and every day under the forms of law and they are indifferent, heedless, ignorant. Well says our Louisville contemporary:

"What a shame and disgrace, therefore, if the farmers, with all this power in their hands, continue to be robbed every year of half the proceeds of their industry, and to be made the mere serfs to the extent of half their working time for certain privileged classes. Nor should the farmers be afraid of pushing the remedies needed to cure the special ills of their class in the most radical and resolute manner."

The proposed Convention at Atlanta is the first step towards emancipation. If that meeting is governed by wisdom it can be the instrument of doing very much good. It must look at economic questions from an enlightened standing-point and at the same time with reference to their own particular interests.

The Southern dailies are much divided as to the money and tariff questions. About half probably are advocates of a gold standard and of a War Tariff. They are the friends of manufacturers

and monopolists in this and not of the great farming interests. They will mislead you if you listen to their plausible arguments to show that the royal road to wealth is by heavy taxation. The *Courier-Journal* says:

"If they should compel the artisan industries to come down to the same bed-rock of production which they themselves occupy, it would be worth five hundred million a year to the foreign trade of the nation. If they should compel a return to the money standards and free mints of the Constitution, it would accomplish more than any other measure possible to human wisdom to distribute prosperity and the blessings of industrial equity among all classes of producers, whether in the shop or the field."

"To farmers, it has become an instant issue between vigorous measures of self-defense or a perpetual scheme of robbery and confiscation by the hand of their own Government. If they neglect their self-defense, all other classes will neglect it. It is therefore not a time for dalliance and dilly-dallying, but concerted action and individual effort are eminently necessary."—*Wilmington Star*.

JANAUSCHEK AS MEG MERRILLIES.

The part of *Meg Merrilies* had become so thoroughly identified in the public mind with the fame of Charlotte Cushman that it has been almost a surprise to find it attempted by another. But we can think of no one better fitted to the task of reviving it than Mme. Janauschek; in many respects, indeed, the part is peculiarly adapted to her strong and bold genius. She achieved a very distinct success last evening, holding her audience fully in hand by the magnificent strength of her impersonation, and eliciting from it frequent and enthusiastic applause. Her *Meg Merrilies* must be accorded a place with the best of her characterizations, and may be fairly set down as a very pronounced and important addition to the great dramatic creations of the day. Her impersonation excels in dignity and force of characterization. She draws the lines that set forth the gypsy queen in a very impressive manner. If you feel something less of the womanliness of the character. Something less of the tenderness and the pathos with which we all remember Charlotte Cushman to have imbued it, you are on the other hand, powerfully moved by a possessing sense of its dignity, its grandeur, its almost superhuman quality seems to a great extent to dominate it, and gives to it an absorbing interest and an impressiveness peculiar to itself. You see and feel the power of a distinct individuality that not simply rises superior to its surroundings, but even seems to disdain them altogether, Mme. Janauschek's acting fully carried out her work along the lines of her interpretation of the character. Broad, massive and bold was her picture, and energetic, determined and full of dramatic fire her acting. The death scene was effectively managed, and even after the audience remained to applaud.—*Boston Post*.

THE BIRMINGHAM BOOM BURN.

A gentleman was in Athens Friday who brings us some long-expected news from Birmingham, Ala. He says that one day this week \$1,500,000 worth of paper went to protest, and real estate is feverish and excited and in no demand. He says the people are greatly excited, for they realize the fact that the predicted collapse is now about on them and it will run thousands. This is the first serious financial disaster that has come upon Birmingham, and it will doubtless be quickly followed by others that will pick the bubble of fictitious values and bring property in the place down to its legitimate price. Our informant further says that the ore found around Birmingham is only fit for stoves and piping and can never be made into steel. This, of course, renders it unfit for steel rails, and greatly contracts its sale.—*Athens Banner*.

[Typhoid, Scarlet and Yellow Fever, Measles, Diphtheria, Small-pox, Cholera, etc.]

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid will destroy the infection of all fevers and all contagious and infectious diseases. Will keep the atmosphere of any sick room pure and wholesome, absorbing and destroying unhealthy effluvia and contagion. Will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it. Use Darby's Prophylactic Fluid in every sick-room.