

# THE SMITHFIELD HERALD.

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

VOLUME 5.

SMITHFIELD, JOHNSTON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA JUNE 4, 1887.

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## NORTH CAROLINA NOTES.

CHOICE ITEMS TAKEN FROM OUR EXCHANGES AND BOILED DOWN FOR THE HERALD READERS.

There are twelve prisoners in Craven county jail.

Murderer McCabe escaped from Wayne county jail, he was to be hung this week.

Rev. J. A. Leslie, of Tarboro, has been elected Chaplain of the Edgecombe Guards.

An observant gentleman of this county says the crops are the finest ever known at this season.

Fire in Rockingham last week destroyed eight buildings, entailing a loss of many thousand dollars.

The Elizabeth City races will occur June 3d at the fair grounds at that place. Many noted horses are entered and will compete.

The fishermen at Morehead and Beaufort are having a good catch of porpoises, the hides of which sell for three dollars each.

A vein of gold was discovered last week on a tract of land near Col. J. W. Johnston's farm, about ten miles from Weldon, in Halifax county, belonging to Dr. W. M. Perkins.

The Rev. Wm. B. North, A. M., of the North Carolina Conference, will deliver the literary address at the commencement of the Mason School, in Warren county, June 2, 1887.

The Lobbell Car Wheel Company, of Wilmington, Del., has recently purchased the iron property near Gaston, Halifax county, and have commenced to develop the mine. The iron is said to be of fine quality.

We learn that a negro, in Mitchell county, by the name of Tol Gardner was arrested last week at Blakesville and locked up in jail upon suspicion of having murdered another darkey by the name of Penlad for his money, who it seems had about \$400.

The Danbury Reporter says a vein, or more properly speaking, a real ledge of the richest magnetic iron ore has been discovered a few miles from Danbury. The ledge breaks out along the side of a hill for 150 feet or more in some places, and stands from one to two feet above the surface.

Miss Murfree, the famous Tennessee novelist, is a grand daughter of North Carolina. The Old North State has many worthy descendants. Gov. Gordon, of Georgia, is of good North Carolina stock. We think the same may be said of the two eminent Thomas Cobbs, Howell and Thomas.

The Visitor says the report of the Treasurer of Wake Forest College is a gratifying exhibit of the finances of the Institution. It shows the total investment of the endowment fund to be \$153,096.44; of the Bostwick Loan fund \$11,256.60; of the General fund \$8,000; grand total of investments \$172,263.04.

Grant Best, the seventeen-year old negro boy who killed three of his companions and wounded two others at one shot in Wilmington only a short while ago, was found guilty of murder in the Criminal Court on the 24th inst. At the time of the shooting there was a general impression that it was the result of carelessness.

The new Edenton Street Methodist church, at Raleigh, which was dedicated on the 22d inst., cost upward of \$26,000—all of which has been paid. This congregation has wrought nobly. Not only have the male members manifested a commendable liberality, but the ladies of the church have raised a little over \$3,000 of the above amount, since the building began.

The Blade says the prospect of a railroad to Carthage this year is very gloomy. The penitentiary authorities have about decided to remove the force of convicts now employed in grading to the Western part of the State. The cause of the removal is that they can get the cash from the railroad authorities there and here they have to take township bonds bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent.

## A Fortune in a Skeleton.

The skeleton of a man was recently found in a ruined hut on the banks of the Red river, near Caledonia, Dak., and in the pockets of his tattered clothing were greenbacks and gold to the amount of nearly \$5,000.

## Foreign Troops Will be Invited.

The commissioners appointed to go to Europe to secure the attendance of foreign troops at the international encampment to be held in Chicago in October, left for Europe on the 25th inst. The commission confidently expect that many friendly powers will accept the invitation, thereby expressing their appreciation of the kindly feeling of the American government.

## But How About The Election?

There is no reason to doubt that Blaine can command the nomination next year if he wants it, and he can command the solid Pennsylvania delegation against any but Cameron; but will Blaine decide to wield his admitted power to nominate himself? He will be most earnestly advised against it by many sincere friends, and we regard his declination as quite possible.—Philadelphia Times.

## A Good Man.

Mr. Editor—As the time is near at hand for electing a board of education, let me suggest the name of a man qualified and suitable in every way to be a member of the County Board of Education. A man who has the common school interest of the State and county at heart. A man, who as a teacher, has had more experience as such perhaps than any man in the county. One who was one of the first in the county to avail himself of Normal training at Chapel Hill. A man who holds forth that an old method if good, should never be discarded to take hold of new untried fangled methods. A man who if elected would add credit to the office as well as to the educational interest of the county. That man is B. W. Young, of Pleasant Grove Township. Let our J. P.'s consider well before they elect men to fill that important office.

J. P.

## President Cleveland.

It is pretty early yet for the friends of President Cleveland to begin booming him for a second term; and yet it is not earlier than the friends of Grant began. Many of the solid, brainy men of the democratic party have declared themselves emphatically for Mr. Cleveland's re-nomination. They believe him a safe man in the President's chair. There is sound reason for this belief. President Cleveland has shown himself very conservative in his make up. He has conducted the business of the nation as a wise man would look after his own affairs. He makes no pretension of being a brilliant statesman, yet he meets the questions which daily arise with dignity, candor and unswerving decision. He finds opposition in his own ranks, because he has not turned out republicans fast enough; yet he made more changes during the first two years than did President Lincoln when he was elevated to power. He has been criticised for appointing so many southern men to office, yet he could not but recognize that country was now united, and that if the South was ever to be recognized as having a share in the common government, it was time such recognition was made. He has not been more magnanimous to the South than was Grant, or even Hayes. In fact, none of his southern appointees have met with such criticism as did those of Hayes. The financial affairs of the government have been conducted with ability, and the public debt has been greatly reduced. He has kept peace with all nations, although he has been giving an extraordinary power to stir up strife by the Fisheries bill. There is little to criticize in his recommendations to Congress that was not found in the messages of his predecessors. We believe that the conservative men

of the country are generally satisfied with his administration, and fear less from his acts of Congress. President Cleveland may not be re-nominated, but certain it is that if such should prove to be the case, there would be far better reasons for his election than in 1884. In making up the slates for 1888, it would be well for the leaders of the two great parties to bear these facts in mind.—Watertown Herald.

## Four Oaks Items.

The farmer are very busy working their crops in this section. They report crops in a very fine condition and have good stands. The cotton crop is looking better this year than we noticed for several years previous. The corn crop is in fine condition and generally clear of grass. Wheat and oats are better than expected, more than an average crop is sure to gratify the farmers. These splendid showers we have been having has made potato planting the order of the day.

Those of our friends who attended the picnic at Hollowell's will report having a very pleasant time. One of our young men says he didn't get "mashed," for that was the case with him before he went.

Messrs. Ford have received their stock of dry-goods and groceries. Their turpentine distillery will be ready for operation shortly, and they are offering the highest cash prices for turpentine.

Rev. E. Pope and lady are visiting friends near here; after which they will attend the M. E. Sunday School Convention at Clayton. He reports things as being lively at the Newton Grove Mission.

The colored Disciples Church near here seems to be in a good condition; one member was baptized Sunday. Two more accessions are reported; may it last.

RED B.

## A Poor Defence.

The Northern Republican papers have been trying to excuse the barbarism and vandalism of Gen. Sheridan by saying he acted under orders and destroyed such property as would prevent the Southern cavalry to raid Valley and support themselves on the contributions of the people. According to these defenders of the modern Alaric he only destroyed "stores of provisions and all uninhabited buildings." They even called the fellow who caused the slaughter of the old men and women and children of the Piegan tribe of Indians "a brave and humane soldier." God save the mark. It would be as truthful to call the Sioux or the Comanches merciful and humane when they were butchering the helpless victims, applying the scalping knife and the torch. If it is humane to murder, to devastate, to blast, to turn out of homes unprotected females and children, to burn flouring mills, to lay waste growing crops—if that be humane, then Sherman is splendid type of the good and the merciful and the tender hearted.

But this defense set up for the mill burner and crop destroyer will not do. Tens of thousands of Virginians know it to be false. Sheridan outraged every principle of war. If Gen. Lee had been base and cruel enough to have ravaged and destroyed Pennsylvania as Sheridan did Virginia, there would not be enough words of malediction and detestation in the lexicon to meet their demands in heaping their curses upon him. Sheridan should go down in history as the remorseless and inhuman soldier, who carried on the war like a barbarian. He disgraced the very name of soldier, and he is only fit to fellowship with such creatures as Ben Butler, who insulted the women of New Orleans and stole their jewelry and silverware, and with Sherman who burned Atlanta, driving out the inhabitants, and then Columbia and denied it, trying to place the responsibility upon Gen. Hampton. Such men as these give countenance to the remark of Julius Hare "that the ultimate tendency of civilization is toward barbarism."—Star.

## No More Assessments.

The Republican organization will be able to dispense with a very large part of its clerical force in 1888. In former campaigns scores of clerks were kept busy at headquarters "making up" the assessment books. It is estimated that there are about 115,000 Government employees and under Republican rule each one of the 115,000 was assessed to run the Republican campaign. The aggregate of salaries amounts to about \$100,000,000. "Soft soap" was regarded as necessary, and the party managers levied without mercy upon the rank and file of the army of Federal employees. Two per cent on the one hundred million of salaries brought in \$2,000,000. In many cases the assessment was larger. In Virginia, where Mahone depended largely upon "soft soap," the assessment was very heavy, and bitter were the cries of the female postmasters, who were required to hand over to the finance committee a good portion of their stipends.

Yes, at Republican headquarters many clerks were employed in keeping the assessment books. The system was peculiarly Republican. Every office-holder who did not remit promptly was blacklisted. A species blackmail was thus practiced, and all with the approval of the Republican candidate for the highest office in the land.

The financial department of the Republican machine will have to be managed very differently next year. All soft soap will have to come from private sources. The Democrats are in power and the poor Government employees give a sigh of relief whenever they give the matter a thought.—Richmond State.

## Lincoln and Emerson.

The Century for May says that while Emerson did not write in verse of Lincoln, yet in prose he divides with Lowell the honor of early appreciation and fortunate characterization. In "Miscellanies" will be found an essay entitled "American Civilization," which, according to a note by Mr. Cabot, is "part of a lecture delivered at Washington, January 31st, 1862, it is said, in the presence of President Lincoln and some of his Cabinet, some months before the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation." Mr. Lincoln may have been present, but his secretaries have no memorandum showing the fact, Mr. Emerson's son now believes that Lincoln was probably not present. The lecturer praised the "angelic virtue" of the Administration, but urged emancipation; and at the close of this essay, as printed, is a supplement commending the President for his proposal "to Congress that the Government shall co-operate with any State that shall enact a gradual abolition of slavery." Next comes his address on the Emancipation Proclamation, in which the President is greatly praised for his moderation, fairness of mind, reticence, and firmness. "All these," Emerson says, "have bespoken such favor to the act, that, great as the popularity of the President has been, we are beginning to think that we have underestimated the capacity and virtue which the Divine Providence has made an instrument of benefit so vast. He has been permitted to do more for America than any other American man," etc. After this, in the same volume, comes Emerson's brief but memorable essay on the death of Lincoln, in which he says: "He is the true history of the American history in his time. Step by step he walked before them; slow with their slowness, quickening his march by theirs, the true representative of this continent; an entirely public man; father of his country, the pulse of twenty million throbbing in his heart, the thought of their minds articulated by his tongue." Again, in the essay on "Eloquence" ("Essays and Social Aims"), Emerson praises the Gettysburg speech, and in the essay volume he gives Lincoln as an example of the "great style of hero" who "draws equally all classes" "His heart was as great as the world, but there was no room in it to hold the memory of a wrong."

## The Crase Assumes a New Form.

Well, I shall call and see you tomorrow, Jessie.  
Thanks. I shall be delighted to have you come, Ella.  
And I shall bring Fido with me.  
Oh! please do not.  
No? Why not?  
Rover is not receiving at present He is in mourning for a brother who was run over by a South Boston car. Poor little fellow! It wrings my heart to have him going around with a crape around his neck. But the rules of polite society must be observed, my dear.—Boston Courier.

## Couldn't Have Been His Wife.

Has my wife been here? asked a nervous man of a clerk in a Harlem dry goods store.  
Tall woman?  
Yes.  
Red hair?  
Yes.  
Cross eyed?  
Yes.  
Bonnet on sideways?  
Yes.  
Bought ten yards of silk goods and paid cash for it?  
Did that woman do this?  
Yes.  
Well, I don't think it could be Maria, and out he went.—Tid Bits.

## Profitable Business Operation.

A California farmer recently gave the refusal of his farm for a week at one hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre. He quickly regretted making the bargain and feared it would be taken. At the end of the week the purchaser informed him that he thought one hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre was too much and would not take the farm at that price, thinking to obtain it for less. The farmer was delighted and immediately increased the price to one hundred and seventy-five dollars per acre, which the purchaser agreed to, and bound the bargain with five hundred dollars down. A thousand dollars made and twenty acres in one minute was a pretty good operation.

## He Paid 20 Cents Per Annum.

"Boss, Ize a bit confused 'bout suthin'" said one of the negro whitewashers at the market to Detective Webb the other day.  
"Well, what is it?"  
"What does per annum mean?"  
"Per year, of course."  
"A hull y'ar?"  
"Yes."  
"Can't there be no mistake?"  
"No, sir."  
"If I borrow \$2 of Abram Johnson an' agree to pay twenty cents per annum dat means twenty cents a y'ar, does it?"  
"It does."  
"Hu! Dar's gwine to be de biggest row in Kaintuck to-night you eber hearn tell of."  
"About what?"  
"About dat per annum. I borrowed \$2 of de pusson menshened at 20 cent per annum, an' fur de las' fo'teen month he's bin collecting twenty cents a week as regular as a clock. Stuck right to it, he did, dat per annum meant every Saturday night. Law! but when dese paws on on him won't per annum take a flop!"—Detroit Free Press.

## The Living Earth.

As another illustration of the life that dwells in nature, let us briefly consider earthquakes. The peculiar terror of an earthquake lies mainly in the suddenness of its approach. Volcanic eruptions are usually preceded by vast rumblings, or jets of steam, or other unmistakable tokens. Hurricanes and cyclones in like manner have heralds that announce their coming. But with an earthquake there are no premonitory symptoms. The great earthquake which took place at Lisbon in the year 1755 found the people engaged in their ordinary occupations. All the shocks were over in about five minutes. The first shock lasted about six seconds. In that brief space of time most of the houses had been thrown down and thousands of men, women, and children crushed beneath the ruins. At times the ocean leads fresh terrors to the scene. Thus at Lisbon a wave of water over fifty feet high rushed in among

the houses, and covered what still remained. In the island of Jamaica on a different occasion two thousand five hundred houses were buried in three minutes under thirty feet of water. Recent delicate scientific experiments have discovered the fact that the surface of the land is never absolutely at rest for more than thirty hours at a time. Thus those great earthquakes which make epochs in history are merely extreme cases of force that seldom sleep.—Scientific American.

## The Strange Fat Man's Joke.

A practical joke on Manager Burnham, which, however, cost Briody \$600, leaked out this week.  
When the league met in New York last March, Manager Burnham told President Newberger that he had Briody's written agreement to play in Indianapolis the season of 1887 for \$1,400, but that owing to the catcher's corpulency he didn't believe he wanted him. So at New York Newberger said to Stearns: "I understand you are going to sign Briody for \$2,000 on the strength of last year's record. Now, I think I can save you some money."  
"How so?" asked Stearns.  
"Why, we have signed Briody for \$1,400 and don't want him."  
Whereupon Stearns telegraphed to Watkins: "Sign Briody for \$1,400 and no more." Briody fumed and fretted awhile, but finally signed for \$1,400.  
When the Detroit club reached here this week Briody asked Newberger if he had said he had signed with Indianapolis for \$1,400. Newberger responded in the affirmative and referred him to Bunham for particulars. When they got together the whole story came out. A fat rascal, afterwards discovered to be one Fisher, had imposed himself on Burnham, who didn't know Briody, during the winter as the Kansas City catcher. He was in need of ready cash and upon Burnham advancing him a small loan, readily signed Briody's name to a contract as Burnham's own figures and that is how Burnham is out \$13,500 and Briody \$600.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

## Items from Avera's Mill.

The negro's religion does not tell him not to steal, but it does tell him not to get caught.  
The negro glories in the ballot, and if the law disfranchising them, when convicted of crime, was repealed, crime would rapidly increase.  
Cotton chopping is about over and the plant is looking unusually fine.  
Chicken thieves are plentiful in this section, and some report not a fowl left.  
A Sunday School was organized at the new church in Wallace's neighborhood on Sunday last, and more than fifty scholars were enrolled. Elder R. A. Johnson was elected Superintendent and Mr. John Jones, Assistant. Mr. John Alford was elected secretary and treasurer. The money to purchase the necessary books was raised in a few minutes. The Elder preached a very impressive and pointed sermon after the school was organized.  
A Johnston county man once said every tobacco chewer was both a beggar and a liar, because said he, if they had no tobacco they would beg some, and if they had but a small piece they said they had none.  
The young negroes, those raised since the war, and who have had the advantages of freedom and education, are not morally equal to those raised before the war. If we have been correctly informed, a large per cent of those in the penitentiary are under 35 years of age, the most of whom can read and write. It really seems that freedom and education is a curse instead of a blessing to them.  
The republican party furnishes the penitentiary and other penal institutions of the State with more than seventy-five per cent of their inmates.  
The moral law is not a barrier in the way to hinder the negro from committing crime. The civil law is the only thing they dread.

RUSTIC.

## RANDOM RAKINGS.

NEWSY ITEMS WHICH ARE GLEANED FROM MANY VARIOUS SOURCES FOR OUR READERS.

The Beecher monument fund exceeds \$20,000.

An incendiary in Savannah, Ga., destroyed thirteen dwellings; loss \$30,000.

There are 65,000 persons reported to be in Europe awaiting transportation to this country.

There are 73,000,000 bushels of wheat in the United States that are in excess of home requirements.

The schooner Marietta Steelman was sunk in collision with the steamer Cherokee near Barnegat; crew saved.

Savannah Typographical Union adopted resolutions disapproving of the New York Sun boycott by labor organizations.

Four steamer passengers were killed in the collision between the steamers Celtic and Britannic; both vessels arrived in New York.

Dynamic cartridges were exploded under a church at Springfield, Ky., where Rev. Mr. Duncan was delivering a prohibition address.

Cotton Manufacturing has reached great proportions in Russia, the annual imports of raw cotton being about \$43,000,000 in value.

Cleveland is considering an ordinance requiring all screens to be removed from bar-rooms, so that whiskey must be publicly tipped.

Eleven persons suicided in Berlin last Sunday, and Bismarck who has been studying the suicide problem in Germany says it is due to beer-drinking.

Norfolk has to record another death from kerosene oil, the victim this time being Miss Jennie Moore, who tried to rekindle a fire by pouring oil upon it.

De Bepsuade, husband of Violet Cameron, the actress, received \$1,950 damages against the Manchester Empire for a libel contained in an interview with Lord Lansdale published in that paper.

The work of laying the new steel rails on the A. & N. C. Railroad has been completed, and all arrangements for the pleasant transportation of the large Summer travel that is expected are nearly finished.

The latest official estimate of the revenues and expenses of the government, for the current fiscal year, places the receipts at \$370,000,000 and the expenditures at \$266,000,000. The revised estimate of expenditures does not vary from that made by Secretary Manning, but his estimate of the receipts of the year is exceeded by \$14,000,000.

The Baptist Missionary Union has under care 785 preachers, ordained and unordained, 45 stations, and 975 out stations, with 56,439 communicants, of whom 3,450 were baptized last year. The native Christians contributed \$36,163.16. The receipts from all sources in this country were \$384,996.73, or \$22,970 more than the year previous.

A passenger train heated by steam from the engine has commenced running on the Northern Pacific between Brainard and Duluth. The coaches are heated by two radiators at each end of the car, and by pipes enclosed in metal boxes running through the cars, the heat being controlled by registers. The steam is supplied direct from the locomotive boiler, but with extra long trains or in very cold weather the plan contemplates the use of a special boiler on an iron car.

It is not generally known that T. V. Powderly, head of the Knights of Labor, recently came very near joining the newspaper profession. Just before the Richmond convention attention was called to the fact that \$1,500 was a very small salary for such an organization as the Knights of Labor to such a man as Powderly. Just at that time a syndicate of prominent Western papers offered him the position of European correspondent at a salary of \$5,000. The temptation, of course, was great, but after reflection Powderly declined the offer. He is now receiving \$5,000 from the Knights.