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THE SMITHFIELD HERALD.

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NORTH CAROLINA NOTES.

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

Wake county levied taxes to the full constitutional limit.
The average of the age of the Senior class at Trinity, was 23 years.

The news from all over the State is that the crop prospect is very good.
It is estimated that Edgecombe county has paid out since January \$75,000 for horses and mules.

Major Robert Bingham will leave in a few days for a European tour, and will return about September 1st.

The Conference of the M. E. Church, for the Warrenton district, will open at Rocky Mount on July 4th. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. T. Page Ricard.

Double freight trains are running daily over the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad from Goldsboro to Morehead City, thus affording unusual facilities to the trucking interest of Eastern Carolina.

Messrs. Natt. Atkinson & Sons., Asheville, call for an exhibit of grasses and cereals in that city on the 4th of August, and offers premiums for the best, aggregating fifty-four dollars in cash. This is commendable.

The Pittsboro Home says that the recent commencement at the University was its ninety-second one. We have had occasion as the visiting committee to examine into its management and we hesitate not to say that it is eminently worthy of the patronage of the public.

Last week the revenue men captured two barrels of whisky, about one hundred gallons, in a barn in Hadley's Township, in Chatham county. It was brought to the depot and shipped to the collector at Reidsville. They found the place of the still but it had just been removed.

It is estimated that at least twenty thousand barrels of Irish potatoes went forward to Northern markets from New Berne and vicinity last week. At an average of four dollars per barrel—some brought five and six—this would bring in the neighborhood of seventy-five thousand dollars to the community.

Mr. W. S. Caffey, while walking through his new ground near Burlington, recently, found a curious collection of keys, which probably belonged to some burglar, who evidently believed in having plenty of tools to work with. The assortment, numbering about seventy-five, consisted of nearly all sizes and kinds, including skeleton keys and lock picks.

The Charlotte Democrat says: We saw in the Museum at the University of North Carolina last week, ninety-two specimens of different kinds of North Carolina birds. They were killed near Chapel Hill and stuffed by Prof. Holmes. The varied and bright plumage was really wonderful to behold, and the neat manner in which the birds were "put up" reflects great credit on the Professor.

We see in the Asheville Advertiser that Ruth Lytle, the wife of Harvey Lytle, both colored citizens of this county and resident near Cooper Station, gave birth to a female double-headed child recently. The two heads spring from the same neck; both faces the same way. The rear skull seems to be growing into the front skull, leaving the left cheek distinctly visible. The front face is well formed, the features natural, but hair grows on the forehead down to the eyebrows. The hair on the arms is an inch long. Both heads are covered with long, black, silky hair. She weighs eleven pounds, appears to be perfectly healthy and is doing. The mother is of mixed blood, Indian, negro and white. The father is a negro. Dr. R. J. Wilson is physician to the family. Great excitement prevails among the negroes of the neighborhood, who think this is a curse sent on their people. Several persons have offered to take the child, but the parents refuse to part with it.

Why the Democratic Party Ought to Win.

The Sun indulged yesterday in the prediction that Mr. Cleveland will not be a candidate in 1888. This is so contrary to the general opinion, and indeed to the general wish, that we are inclined to ask for the facts on which so odd a prophecy is based. We refrain, however, lest we remind our neighbor of his fallibility in such matters, and that would be needlessly distressing.

If he had predicted that the land reform which the President is so vigorously pressing, for instance, is fast becoming a national issue which will render his renomination inevitable, that could be easily understood. Or if he had asserted that the clean and honest government which the American people are enjoying is creating an appetite for more of the same sort, that would show that he recognizes the drift or current of public opinion. Not to see such a drift or current is to be strangely blind, and leads us to fear a personal prejudice has been mistaken for the prophet's mantle. The political situation, as we view it, is peculiarly encouraging and may be summed up as follows:

The people of this country see plainly that a Democratic administration means peace and commercial prosperity. It is evident that the business community in every part of the continent is not only satisfied with the present order of things, but decries its continuance. National affairs are conducted on the lines of a policy at once conservative and patriotic. If there is a lack of the dangerous brilliancy which would entangle us in foreign complications there is an increase in the public sense of security. Confidence prevails everywhere. No doubts or fears or suspicions lurk in the air. There is no prevailing feeling of uncertainty to interfere with commercial enterprise and adventure. When we take an account of stock we find that our political books balance, and there is no dread crisis to which we look forward with trepidation. The country is on its feet, with cool blood and level head and the pleasant consciousness of health and strength.

That is what the Democratic party is doing for the people. It is distinctly the people's party. It goes slowly, perhaps a little too slowly for some of our most aggressive citizens, but it carries a heavy burden of responsibility and does not propose to dump it into a ditch. It is better to have a reputation for looking before you leap than a reputation for leaping before you look. The mere partisan, like Blaine, might make a brilliant administration, but it would be personal rather than national and its brilliancy would be at the expense of the nation's happiness and welfare. The man of more sober counsel, who regards public office as a public trust, who is the people's servant and not a monarch with a four year term, is the only fit person to become the Executive of the republic. We are not a war loving race. We have a great country to develop. We are absorbed in the manipulation of our material resources. We are making use of the opportunities for wealth which are everywhere offered to the industrious and persevering. When an administration to which we delegate the oversight of our national interests honorably steers clear of foreign entanglements, keeps us free from intestine confusion and checks the encroachments on the rights of any section of the country, it achieves the loftiest victory and wins the highest renown which a republic affords.

This is what the Democratic party and the Executive has been doing for more than two years. They have served the country faithfully and the country recognizes the fact. The Republican party was overthrown, in spite of its desperate use of patronage, by an alarmed and aroused people. It had fallen from its high prestige of great moral ideas, and while it retained the garb of the patriot it entered upon the life of a spoilsman. It was born of love of country, it ended in love of power. It began by serving the whole, but it ended by serving itself.

It is now the Jacobin power in American politics, while the Democrats represent the conservative, cautious Girondists. Mr. Blaine is an ideal Jacobin leader. He is the restless head of a restless party. He wants place at any cost—not for the nation's sake, but for his own sake. He is the most desperate politician of the age. And therefore the one least to be trusted. The hot Jacobin blood is in his veins. He is perilously ambitious. He has followers who have fed on the treasury, and like lions who have tasted blood, they are eager for another chance at the public crib.

The Jacobins talked the most about patriotism when they possessed the least of it. Their professed object was to save the country; their real purpose was to enrich themselves. They boasted of the rights of the people, but they had firebrands in hands and their eyes were fixed on vaults containing valuables. They were the prototypes of certain Republicans of the present day. The Republican party has come to be a Jacobin party.

The Girondists were progressive, but cautious. The flambeau was not to their taste. They were constructive and consistent. They effected changes by legitimate means only. They never ran for duceats, but for the public good. They were slower than the Jacobins, but they got there all the same, and there was neither fire or pillage in their path.

In 1834 the people invited the Jacobin party to retire. At the same time they invited the Girondists party to take possession of the White House. As a consequence the country is quiet, prosperous. Its people are one people. North and South are shoulder to shoulder. The past is dead. The future is hopeful. A Democratic administration has given the country what it wants—peace and plenty. And the country has stood by this administration, and will stand by it in 1888.—N. Y. Herald.

For 1888.

In a year from now delegates will be chosen to the Democratic national convention. In July, 1888, the presidential ticket will be nominated. Mr. Cleveland is the strongest man now and he will be the strongest man then for the head of the ticket. Two or three democratic papers, so-called, and a few public men are trying to create disaffection in the Democratic ranks. They have never liked Mr. Cleveland's frank and honest policy, and they are working with all their might to defeat the President in the convention. But against a few kickers we find arrayed the great majority of Democratic congressmen, the great majority of the Democratic newspapers and the masses of the Democratic party.

What has Cleveland's administration done? ask the Republicans and the handful of anti-Cleveland Democrats. The answer is easy and the masses can understand it. Mr. Cleveland has broken up sectionalism by being the President of the whole country. He has turned out of office the Republicans who represented sectional hate and offensive methods. In Virginia nearly every postoffice and every internal revenue office was in charge of a Mahonite. One of Mr. Cleveland's first acts was to replace Republicans by worthy Democrats. Throughout the South good Southern men succeeded corrupt Republican henchmen.

The day that Cleveland took the oath of office stealing in the government had to stop. Thieves had to flee from the public crib. Star-route frauds were no longer possible; navy-yard frauds were exposed and stopped. The Treasury Department could no longer be used as a syndicate for making millions of government officials. Millions had been stolen annually through the Pension Bureau and other divisions of the Interior Department. All this corruption had to come to an end. A new system of book-keeping began in 1885, and the millionaires who had been robbing the government every year through the channel of land grants found it no longer possible to wine and dine commissioners of railroad accounts, and

they have been squalling ever since. "Public office is a public trust" is written over Mr. Cleveland's desk, and this motto has been faithfully lived up to. The Secretary of the Interior has presented a scheme which has been approved by the President providing for the opening up of 100,000,000 acres of land. Rich Western lands held by the railroad syndicates and long unoccupied will be sold at reasonable rates to industrious settlers, the rights of the millionaire corporations having expired by limitation. When this scheme is carried out thousand upon thousands of worthy men will be able to acquire small farms on easy terms and develop the country, while the government at the same time will be able to reap a rich benefit by the sale of the vast stretches of unused territory.

But something more is expected of a President, of course, than mere attention to details. The President must have statesmanlike qualities. He must have pronounced views upon finance and political economy. Well Mr. Cleveland has shown his statesmanlike qualities in many ways, and he has put himself squarely on record in favor of a sound financial policy and as a revenue reformer. Every good Democrat appreciates what the administration has done; and we repeat it, Mr. Cleveland is the strongest man to-day and he will be the strongest man in 1888.—Richmond State.

N. C. AT THE EXPOSITION.

We find the following editorial in a late issue of the Asheville Citizen. We commend it to the attention of every community in the States that touch the Piedmont region:

At the Atlanta exposition of 1881 crude materials selected from the almost totally undeveloped resources of western North Carolina were exhibited, and the display not only gratified all North Carolinians who saw it, but astonished them as well as others. That exhibition has been worth untold thousands in dollars directly to our section, besides adding comforts, conveniences, etc., not to be estimated. Notwithstanding the improvements which have taken place, yet real developments have scarcely been entered upon. In October Atlanta will offer another opportunity for western Carolina.

We have faith enough in the resources of our section to hope for and urge a full participation of the Piedmont exposition. Every county should have a full exhibit, as one's duty should be eminently proper for the county commissioners of each county to consider this matter and at least recommend their people to take the necessary steps to secure a good exhibit, and appoint some person to superintend the collection. Our section must be represented. We cannot afford to lose such an opportunity. Thousands of people from all sections of the union will certainly attend to see for themselves what an exhibit a section of which so much boasting has been made, can offer. It may cost a few hundred dollars to our people to make the collection and exhibit—not more—but, if well done, done upon a scale which the real resources will justify. Thousands upon thousands of dollars will come back to aid the further development and prosperity of the section. Let us all be up and doing.

It is admitted on all sides that the Cotton Exposition at Atlanta was the starting point of the present development of southern resources. That exposition first attracted northern capital to the south. Even the exhibit made by North Carolina, as incomplete as that was, has, according to the Citizen, repaid that State a thousand fold.

The Piedmont exposition will equal the Cotton exposition in every respect and surpass it in many respects. Its buildings will be as large, and its equipment much more complete. Its programme is more attractive and will bring larger crowds. The interest in the Piedmont region is a hundred times greater now than it was in 1881, and visitors from all sections of the north will be here in large numbers to study resources of this section epitomized at the exposition.

The people of Atlanta are spending one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to get this show ready, and every accommodation will be offered to visitors and exhibitors. They furnish this money themselves and ask for no outside help, and are projecting preparations on a scale that leaves little hope of the return of a dollar invested. All they ask is that the towns and cities throughout the Piedmont region take advantage of the opportunity thus offered and make such a show of their resources as will confirm the lessons taught by

the Cotton exposition in this city. Applications from exhibitors from the north and west are already overwhelming. Every building that can be erected can possibly be erected can be filled with fine exhibits from beyond the Ohio or the Potomac. The directors, however, are anxious that the Piedmont region shall come to the front and take first place in this exposition, which is primarily for its benefit.

It is necessary that application for space should be made promptly. The directors have already provided one hundred and fifty thousand feet of space. If it is necessary to have more buildings in order to accommodate exhibitors this fact should be known as soon as possible. Atlanta's whole heart is in the enterprise, and her whole people are ready to back the directors in anything that is necessary to make it a complete success. The directors, from president down are working without salary and giving their whole time to the work. Now, let every town, every community, every individual, in the Piedmont region that has anything that would be interesting to show, or that gives an idea of the riches of this section, undoubtedly the richest section of the republic, send forward at once his application for space, stating exactly what he proposes to show, and exactly the space he needs. The Cotton exposition found it necessary during the last month to decline as many exhibits as they had already exhibited, it being impossible to erect new buildings in time for their accommodation. It is earnestly hoped that the Piedmont exposition will not have to curtail its show in the same way. The directors are ready to furnish the buildings if the exhibitors will only make known their wants in time.

We ask the newspapers in the Piedmont region to help in getting this request before people. There is not a community whose best interest will not be served by such an appeal in its local paper. Will not our brothers of the press give us their aid in this matter. The Constitution cannot hope to reach every community in the Piedmont region, but wherever its circulation extends it gives the Piedmont exposition its hearty and gratuitous help. Will the press anywhere throughout the whole section be backward in giving their sanction and sympathy to this enterprise, which promises so much to develop the communities through which they circulate.—Atlanta Constitution

Tar Heels of Long Ago.

THE IMMORTAL CHARGE OF THE NORTH CAROLINIANS AT GETTYSBURG.

As the time advances we contemplate with increasing admiration the almost numberless deeds of heroism enacted by men from both sections in the great civil war. The grandest among these achievements was the immortal charge of the North Carolinians at Gettysburg—a display of heroic fortitude rivaling that of the Greeks at Thermopylae and casting into the shade the mad gallop of Balaklava, made famous by the song of England's poet laureate, or the still more renowned assault of Bonaparte's Imperial Guard at Waterloo. Comparing this latter event with the charge of the North Carolinians, let us see in what respect the North Carolinian performance excelled that of the French.

In the first place the North Carolinians had endured a heavy fire of artillery for several hours before the charge, which was calculated to unnerve the most seasoned troops, where the French Guard had previously been securely sheltered behind a hill in the rear.

Secondly, the distance traversed by the Confederates to reach the enemy's line was very much greater than that covered by the French, and therefore they were exposed to fire for a longer period of time.

Thirdly, the firearms used by the Federals were manifold more destructive than the flint-lock and muzzle-loading muskets in the hands of the British soldiers.

while the Confederates moved in line, with nothing to carry them onward except indomitable plant.

Fifthly, the British position was in the open field, while the Federal troops were protected by intrenchments hastily thrown up but quite formidable.

Sixthly and lastly, the Confederates penetrated the enemy's lines, seized their guns, and were prevented from holding the position only by a lack of reinforcements on their part and the arrival of fresh troops from the Federal reserves. Bonaparte's Imperial Guard, composed of picked veteran soldiers, not only failed to break the British ranks, but were driven back before their lines by a counter charge of Wellington's Guard.

The Valley of Silence.

In the hush of the valley of silence
I dream all the songs that I sing;
And the music floats down the dim valley
Till each finds a word for a wing.
That to hearts, like the dove of the Teague
A message of peace may bring.
But far on the deep there are billows
That never shall break on the beach;
And I have heard songs in the silence
That never shall float into speech;
And I have had dreams in the valley
Too lofty for language to teach.
And I have seen thoughts in the valley—
Ah, me! how my spirit was stirred!
And they wear holy veils on their faces—
Their footsteps can scarcely be heard;
They pass through the valley like virgins,
Too pure for the touch of a word.
Do you ask me the place in the valley?
Ye hearts that are harrowed by care?
It lieth afar between mountains,
And God and his angels are there;
One is the dark mountain of sorrow,
And one the bright mountain of prayer.
—Father Hyon.

Sentenced to Solitary Confinement.

The trial of a man for selling liquor was held in one of the Dakota prohibition counties. A quart bottle of whisky was produced by the officer as having been found on the premises of the defendant.

"Just lemme see that bottle o' likker," said the Judge. It was handed to him. He pulled the cork out with his teeth, smelled of the contents a couple of times, held it up to the light and said:

"I sentence this ere likker to solitary confinement."

"What's that?" asked the prosecuting attorney.

"The contents o' this bottle is hereby sentenced to solitary confinement."

"Why, you blamed old snoozer, you ain't trying the bottle—it is the prisoner here who is before the Court."

"Five dollars for contempt o' court your redeved pettifogger!" roared the Judge. "The prisoner is discharged! Get out o' here, every one o' you! I'll show you ef this Court can't enforce its own sentences!" And he put his feet up on the desk, threw his head back and there was a sound like pure cold spring water running out of the bung-hole of a barrel.—Dakota Bell.

Sad, if True.

A sad and touching story comes to us from Grand Marais. A guileless red son of the forest whose early education in the intricate sciences seems to have been somewhat neglected, found a nitro-glycerine cartridge, and, of course, thought it was something good to eat. One of the peculiarities of the noble Indian is that when he finds a thing and doesn't know what it is he invariably classifies it with his alphabetical list of foods and entombs it in his always hungry midst. This Indian made a fair average lunch from the tenderest end of the cartridge, smacked his lips with satisfaction, and returned to his tepee.

RANDOM RAKINGS.

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

It is announced that the Scotch Thistle will not take part in the Jubilee races.

Secretary Manning has returned from his European trip, greatly improved in health.

Young Albert Victor, son of the Prince of Wales, will go to the House of Lords as a Peer.

A young rascal named Will Guess fired a rifle ball at Miss Irene Fann at Cleveland Tenn., killing her instantly.

Ex-Secretary Daniel Manning, commenced his business career in New York last week in assuming the duties of the office of president of the Western National Bank.

At an Anarchist picnic in New Jersey a riot occurred. A reporter who wore an American flag was beaten and thrown over a fence. Some indignant young men stormed the Anarchists when a fight ensued. Six were injured, none fatally. Clubs and pistols were used.—Star.

News has been received in Dublin of the Phoenix Park informers, sent by the government to various come three and a-half years ago, after the Invincible trials. Kavanagh, the carman, has been dead some time. He always drank hard, and after leaving Ireland went from bad to worse, and finally succumbed to delirium tremens.

A gentleman who recently talked to President Cleveland about being present when a fair is held in a New England State says the only thing necessary to get the Chief Executive to an affair of a public nature when it will not interfere with dates already made is an assurance that no evil can come of his presence—that is, that there is no politics in the occasion.

The labor vote might hold the balance of power in a few of the close States, but that would be the extent of the movement, and it is seriously questioned that it can be solidified sufficiently to accomplish even this much. There would be no apparent incentive for a solid labor movement, no direct benefit to accrue therefrom, and without such incentive the vote would be hard to control.

Another very interesting discovery has been made at the Acropolis in Athens, in the shape of five marble statues. Two of them are over life-size and are good examples of the art of the period before Phidias. They represent female forms, and are in a fair state of preservation. All the statues have been sent to the Acropolis museum, which has already been greatly enriched by the discoveries made during these excavations.

Ex-Speaker Randall said recently that he believed the House favored a repeal of the tobacco tax. He thinks there will be an effort made to review the tariff, but insists that if duties are lowered revenue will probably increase. He sees no necessity for an extra session, and earnestly depreciates any financial legislation that is likely to disturb the present satisfactory economical conditions, but says the revenue must be reduced.

Secretary Bayard's position on the subject of emigration from Ireland is entirely sound. He declines to make rule regarding immigrants without means, beyond that laid down by the law. The government will take care through special investigations to prevent the landing of "foreign contract labor," and that persons liable to become public charges are not landed at our ports without giving the security required by law.

COLUMBUS, O., June 14.—A lodge of bloodthirsty anarchists has been discovered in this city. It numbers ninety men and women, and some of the circulars are of the most revolutionary character. The organization dates from the visit of Mrs. Parsons last March. Their work in this, as in other cities, is carried on with the greatest secrecy, and it is a difficult matter to locate their place of meeting or to learn much about their work.