

WHAT THE WORLD DOES WEEKLY.

INTERESTING ITEMS RELATED BRIEFLY.

News Items Which Are Gleaned From Various Sources And Prepared For Our Readers.

Immense forest fires are reported in Monroe county, Ark.

The poor whites of New York city are buried in coffins that cost but 40 cents.

Visitors to Tullamore jail say Mr. O'Brien is greatly changed, and that he refuses to take nourishing food.

At Denver, Colorado, a married actress was murdered in a theatre box because she had "deceived a lover."

The Tennessee State Prohibition Convention has determined to carry the fight into next year's legislative contest.

The United States Army now consists of 26,436 men and officers. General Sheridan wants an increase of 5,000.

The New York World says it costs nearly \$1,000,000 to secure the city and county officials in the recent elections.

A powder factory at El Paso, Texas, was blown to atoms recently; one man was killed and another fatally injured.

Two Paris editors fought a duel recently with swords, growing out of a quarrel over Gen. Boulanger, and one of them was wounded.

Archibald Campbell, member of the Dominion Parliament for Kent county, Ont., has been unseated because of bribery committed by his agents.

Four-fifths of the 110,000 men and boys employed in the mining of anthracite coal are said to favor a continuance of the strike in the Lehigh region.

The condition of the Crown Prince of Germany is reported to be much worse; developments showing that he is afflicted with soft cancer of the most malignant type.

The Royal Clyde Yacht Club will withdraw its challenge to compete for the America's Cup, on the ground that the action of the New York Yacht Clubs is unconstitutional.

The Treasurer of the United States has issued his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, which is bristling with figures running up into the hundreds of millions.

Robert Bonner, who for thirty-six years has been proprietor and manager of the New York Ledger, announces that he will retire from that paper, which in future will be conducted by his three sons.

Governor Green, of New Jersey, joins those who believe that the result of the New York election makes Cleveland's renomination certain, and that it indicates the selection of some Republican candidate other than Mr. Blaine.

Johann Most, the Anarchist, has been arrested in New York for making an incendiary speech; this is the second time he has been arrested on the same charge, and he will probably get one year's imprisonment with fine.

The letter of the President, accepting the resignation of Commissioner Sparks, of the General Land Office, has been given to the public; it is very kind in tone, and is highly complimentary of the retiring commissioner.

In the first ten months of 1887 there were 9,408 miles of railroad constructed, the construction of September and October surpassing the average, and rating at nearly 1,500 miles a month, or fifty miles a day. This rate was never equaled, exceeding in ten months the total construction of the twelve months of 1886.

Hartford, Ct., November 17.—The members of the Unity Church have called a special meeting to take action in relation to Rev. J. C. Kimball, the pastor, who has created contempt by his Sunday sermons, comparing the Chicago anarchists with the Savior. He preached from the text about Christ before Pilate, and the cry of the mob to "crucify Him."

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BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.

The Baptist State Convention assembled at Durham on the 16th inst., a large number of delegates from all over the State being present. Rev. Dr. Bailey declined re-election to the Presidency of the Convention. Mr. W. H. Pace was elected to that position.

The work of the Home Mission Board during the past conventional year was as follows:

Missionaries, 251; places occupied, 822; baptisms, 3,923 received by letter, 2,319; churches constituted, 119; houses of worship built, 62.

Twenty-five of its missionaries have labored among the colored people of the South, six are at work in Cuba and the rest are preaching the gospel.

The board claims that after all the State boards have done what they can, there are still at least ten millions of our Southern population among whom we may find an appropriate field for its laborers.

Last year North Carolina raised \$1,620.31 for this board. Let us make it \$2,500 this year. The receipts for this object since May 1st, 1887, have been more than fifty per cent larger than for the corresponding period of last year. As the work is now better organized than ever before, and as there are nearly 800 brethren and sisters in North Carolina who are the appointed and recognized representatives of the board in their respective churches, may the board not confidently rely on \$2,500 from our State for the year ending May 1st, 1888? The amount given this year is \$2,038.35.

New Sunday schools organized this year, 41 up to the beginning of 3rd quarter. Present number of Sunday schools (approximate) 850; number of attendants, (approximate) 70,000.

The last report of the foreign mission board was exceedingly encouraging. We give the following summary:

Brazil: Missionaries (native and foreign) 14; churches and stations, 6; baptisms, 16; members, 175.

Mexico: Missionaries, 17; churches and stations, 21; baptisms, 100; members, 350, contributions, \$823.

Italy: Missionaries, 15; churches and stations, 14; members, 306; baptisms, 26.

Africa: Missionaries, 16; baptisms, 16; members, 138.

China: Missionaries, 54; churches and stations, 24; baptisms, 46; members, 677; contributions, \$699; besides a chapel built at Shanghai by Deacon Wong, costing about \$1,000.

The foreign missionaries are 58; of whom 24 are ministers and 34 ladies. The baptisms for one year were 228, and the contributions in mission fields, \$3,012.61.

The receipts of the Foreign Mission Board were \$87,830.53, the largest in its history. Of this amount North Carolina contributed \$7,242.34. The amount contributed in this convention during the year ending November 10th, 1887, is \$6,428.53.

Prospects of Mr. Blaine.

If Democrats express opinion unfavorable to the Presidential prospects of the Maine statesman, their opponents charge that the wish is father to the thought. But it is not necessary to resort to Democratic records. That respectable and influential journal, the New York Evening Post, makes these gloomy predictions: "If the Republicans should renominate Mr. Blaine, Mr. Cleveland would unquestionably beat him far worse than before. Mr. Blaine could not again conduct a successful intrigue for 'the Irish vote,' and on the other hand he could not again hold to his support the tens of thousands of Republicans who only supported him under protest before because they believed that Mr. Cleveland's election would ruin the country." If the Republicans are to be guilty of such stupendous folly as presenting again the tainted and dangerous candidate whose nomination defeated them in 1884, then indeed is the election of 1888 already decided in Mr. Cleveland's favor.

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SKETCH OF FANATIC JOHN BROWN.

A MURDERER AND PILLAGER OF PEOPLE.

He And His Murderous Crew Slay And Destroy But Some Thought Him a Saint.

In the August number of the Century Magazine Messrs. Nicolay and Hay have made several errors of omission and commission which should be corrected in the interest of true history.

These writers say, on page 517: "In association, habit, language and conduct he was clean, but coarse; honest but rude." Two circumstances, however, indicate that he was practicing a deception upon the committees and the public: He entered into a contract with a blacksmith in Collinsville, Conn., to manufacture for him 1,000 pikes of a certain pattern, to be completed in ninety days, and paid \$550 on the contract. There is no record that he mentioned this matter to any committee. His proposed Kansas minute men were only one hundred in number, and the pikes could not be for them. His explanation to the blacksmith that they would be a good weapon of defence for Kansas settlers was clearly a subterfuge. These pikes, ordered about March 23, 1859, were without doubt intended for his Virginia invasion, and, in fact, the identical lot, finished after long delay, under the same contract, were shipped to him in September, 1859, and were actually used in his Harper's Ferry attempt. The other circumstance is that about the time of his contract for the pikes, he also, without the knowledge of committees or friends, engaged a worthless adventurer named Forbes, to go west and give military instructions to his company, a means neither useful nor practicable for Kansas' defense. These two acts may be taken as the first preparation for Harper's Ferry. These are constructive lies. But John Brown made use of many others in his preparation for the Virginia raid, which were in no way doubtful or equivocal.

1. He came to me in Worcester to solicit a contribution of arms for the defense of some Kansas settlements, which he said he knew were soon to be attacked by parties already organized in Missouri for that purpose. Not doubting his word, I gave him all the arms I had, in value about \$500.

2. Under the same false pretense he secured another contribution of arms in this city. These arms, also, were never taken to Kansas, but were captured at Harper's Ferry.

3. Before his attack upon the United States Arsenal he spent several weeks in Virginia. He pretended to be a mineralogist, and went about with a hammer breaking off the corners of rocks. Under the pretext of seeking for copper he found opportunity for trying to enlist slaves in his little rebellion. The representative in congress from the Harper's Ferry district gave me these facts.

4. Under the same false pretense of aiding the settlers in Kansas he procured funds from several New York merchants, one of whom said that he gave him \$50.

5. In 1858 he made a raid into Missouri, murdered Mr. Crews, a peaceful old farmer, and took away eleven slaves, with about \$4,000 worth of oxen, mules, wagons, harness, saddles and other property. As soon as he got outside of the state he sent agents in all directions to solicit and get the eleven negroes to Canada. He was from December to April getting them through. This slow movement was doubtless for the purpose of prolonging as much as possible the time for his agents to procure funds. His plunder and collections went, probably, to increase his Harper's Ferry fund.

6. He often asserted that in the above raid he liberated several slaves without bloodshed and without the use of weapons. It is proved that Mr. Crews was killed in that raid.

7. He repeatedly said that he was not present at the Pottawatomie midnight massacre. It is proved that he was present as commander of the assassins.

8. He repeatedly affirmed that he took no part in those murders, though he approved of them. It is proved that the first unarmed victim, Mr. Doyle, was killed by Brown's own hand. There is abundant other proof that in all his murders in Kansas, Missouri or Virginia, his creed was that "The end justifies the means," and that lying in his case was a holy vocation. Does the expression "honest but rude" truthfully describe John Brown?

At that time (1859) I was serving my second term in congress, and have every opportunity to know the minds of members regarding John Brown's raid. There was not one member of the house of representatives who considered his punishment unjust. A very few (and I was one of them) thought it impolitic, and said that it would have been better to put the criminal in a mad-house for life. This method would have made ridiculous any attempts of the Garrison disunionists to consecrate "old Brown" either as a "martyr" or a "saint." Had any republican member of congress defended the course of the invader and murderer, or denounced the courts of Virginia for properly punishing him capitally, such a republican would have been expelled from the party without notice or delay. Henry Wilson was one of the most radical of the republicans, but he said in Boston, after Brown's raid and before his execution, in words more emphatic than elegant, "John Brown is a damn fool." Later he said in the United States Senate: "To the allegation that Massachusetts sympathized with John Brown's invasion of Virginia and elected a governor that endorsed it, I wish to interpose an emphatic denial. Such a charge is a libel upon the republican party, upon the state of Massachusetts, and upon her governor." Only a few months after Brown's execution the national republican convention met in Chicago to nominate a candidate for president. That convention passed unanimously a resolution denouncing the "armed invasion of a state, under whatever pretense as one of the gravest crimes."

Every stump speaker for Lincoln in the canvass denounced John Brown's raid unsparringly and incessantly. Had there been any doubt upon this subject, the republican party could not have carried a single state, and probably not a single town, in all the northern states.

The active men at that time in urging the claims of John Brown as a "saint" were the same ones who, at the South Farmington meeting on the 5th of July, 1854, applauded William Lloyd Garrison while he publicly burned a copy of the constitution of the United States. They are the same who have written novels claiming to be John Brown's biographies. They are the decorators of their "saint" with the use of various colored feathers, stuck here and there, and many bits of picturesque adornment in ribbons and flannel rags, all of flaming colors, so that he has become at last much more grotesque than Madge Wildfire ever was, since unaided, she was her own decorator. Of this sort were the anarchists who sought to make a "saint" of John Brown. In numbers they were utterly insignificant, constituting less than one in 20,000 people in the northern states. As voters, they were nothing, since they would not contaminate their fingers or their conscience with any vote which had the protection of the constitution, called by them a "league with death and a covenant with hell." But in brazen defiance of law, and in perpetual din and noise, these advocates of anarchy, these howling derisives—as Dr. Leonard Bacon used to call them—were equal to Olympian Jove with all his thunders.—Eli Thayer in Boston Herald.

Soldiers' Re-union.

(State Chronicle.) It is requested that there be a Re-union of all our ex-Confederate Soldiers at Silver City Fair, Friday, December 2nd, 1887.

Col. L. L. Polk has promised to be present and address them. Hon. Zeb. Vance will be invited. Let all Farmers' Club be well represented at the Fair.

THE NATIONAL CAPITOL GOSSIP.

NATIONAL TOPICS REPORTED WEEKLY.

Our Correspondent Writes About The City—Who Are There And What They Are Doing.

There is no longer any doubt about the nomination of Secretary Lamar to fill the vacancy on the Supreme bench caused by the death of Justice Woods. It is said that his name will be sent to the Senate a few days after the opening of the session, and that at the same time Postmaster General Vilas will be nominated to succeed Mr. Lamar as Secretary of the Interior. The question as to who will succeed Mr. Vilas as Postmaster General is still left in doubt, but Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson is regarded as his probable successor.

The Albatross, the trim little iron steamship of the United States Fish Commission, sailed from the Navy Yard yesterday for a three years' cruise of scientific research in the Pacific Ocean. She will sail down the Atlantic coast and around the Horn, arriving in the San Francisco next May. She has been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with the most improved apparatus for sea soundings and scientific work. The scientific party aboard consists of Prof. Leslie A. Lee, of Aowdoin; Thomas Lee and C. H. Townsend. The Albatross is officered and manned by the Navy. She is commanded by Lieutenant Howard Warring; her other officers being Lieut. F. W. Coffin, Ensigns W. B. Fletcher and Maybury Johnston, Passed Assistant Surgeon James E. Gardiner, Assistant Paymaster Chas. S. Williams, and Passed Assistant Engineer Charles R. Roelker. It is expected that two other line officers will be ordered to the vessel before she leaves Norfolk.

Five of the most important provinces of Canada were represented at the recent Quebec conference by leading men of their governments. An assembly more truly representative of the people could not be got together. It was nonpartisan and patriotic, and contained picked and trusted politicians from every district. All were shrewd and able men, well acquainted with public opinion and exceedingly unlikely to take ground against it incautiously. They unanimously adopted resolutions favoring unrestricted reciprocity of trade between Canada and the United States. The importance of this resolution of the conference is very great, and its adoption was very timely. It has been said that there is no general desire in Canada for commercial union. It will no longer be possible for the most fatuous ringster to indulge in that assertion. The action of the Quebec conference should have a large influence upon the commissioners about to meet in Washington. They cannot now doubt what Canada wants. The British representative cannot but perceive that the Ottawa Government, if it pretends that Canadians in general do not wish for commercial union, does not represent the Dominion truly.

A Cure for Typhoid Fever. Mr. John R. Cox, a citizen of Baltimore, publishes the following communication: "Some time since a gentleman informed me that he knew of several persons who had been cured of typhoid fever by the application of mashed raw onions to the feet. Two patients were so ill that they were not expected to live over a few hours. Six large onions were pounded to pulp and applied to the feet of the patient. He was relieved in a short time and got well. The second case was a few weeks later and the result equally satisfactory. The first opportunity I had I tried it on a colored boy during one of my visits to the house of reformation for colored children. He was very ill with typhoid fever. I named the matter to Gen. Hora, who immediately ordered the application. In a few hours he was asleep, rested well and recovered."

The next Virginia Legislature will be heavily Democratic.

BROTHERLY AND SISTERLY LOVE.

(San Francisco Chronicle.)

A girl is generally very unselfish to her brother. You don't often hear of a young fellow giving up his pocket money to his sister; he usually grows if she wants him to take her to the theatre. But if a boy's in a little trouble his sister will stand by him like a brick. She'll not only give up her pocket money, but she'll go and wheedle some more out of her father to give it to him. She'll fib, she'll prevaricate, she'll beg. He'll hang about outside until she gets it and comes and gives it to him. Then he will grab his hat and bolt out of the house. And she does not mind if she does not thank her particularly. He's her brother, and—well—a woman always looks at a kindness done to a man as its own reward. A boy can generally wheedle money out of his mother. But if she can't give it to him out of the household case or her own pocket she has a tendency to spoil all by telling his father what she wants the money for. A girl cannot succeed with her mother very often, but she does not often fail with the old man. And she's always more ingenious in inventing necessities for it. A girl, with all the more limited acknowledged needs of womankind for money, will find at any time a more reasonable excuse for requiring it than a man with innumerable natural wants. God bless the sisters, anyway. Any one of them is worth a whole family of brothers.

Lingg's Awful Plot.

Michael Schwab said Fire Marshal Kromer, with whom he is acquainted and who visited him at the prison shortly after his arrival: "Lingg was the scoundrel who did it all. Spies would not have been executed if the bombs had not been found in Lingg's cell. Why, that miserable rat asked for a pencil and paper to write some devilry only five minutes before he died. It's a mystery to me how he managed to conceal that fulminating cap about him with which he took his life."

Being asked in German what he thought Lingg intended to do with the bombs, Schwab replied: "I think he was going to explode them among the jail officials and others who would be present at the execution and murder as many as he could, regardless of the consequences to himself. The actions of this wretch were what prevented commutation for poor Spies. I do not think that the police or jail officials had anything to do with the bombs found in Lingg's cell, and I do not know how he got possession of them."

Teosinte and Kaffir Corn.

(Rural New Yorker.)

Rhena or Euchloea luxurians (Teosinte) is again spoken of by some writers in the Northern farm press as a wonderful fodder plant. The R. N. Y. would respectfully caution its readers against being influenced by such statements. We tried it carefully 10 years ago. The seed is slow to start and the season must be just such as we do not have often more than one year in five, to induce a growth equal to that in Indian corn. The leaf is broader than that of corn, the plants tiller as much as those of the wonderful (!) Pearl millet (Panicum spicatum) and they may be cut back and still grow. But there is in most seasons no need to cut them back. Besides, it does not form seed north of the Southern States, and a seed crop is doubtful there. It has been well tried in many parts of the country and found wanting. We would also guard our readers against Kaffir corn so extensively advertised during the past season. It may prove valuable in the South or in droughty regions where corn is an uncertain crop, but it will never, as we believe, be extensively cultivated in the North where corn thrives. The result of our trial with the Kaffir corn during the past season, has already appeared in these columns. Those who "know better" are cautioned to try it in a small way only.

NORTH CAROLINA NEWS BUDGET.

WHAT HAPPENS WORTH MENTIONING.

Choice Items Taken From Our Exchanges And Boiled Down For The Herald Readers.

Trinity College has enrolled 137 students.

Statesville will soon have a plough factory.

Roberson county has thirty regularly organized farmers' alliances.

A large crowd of farmers attended the farmers' meeting at Poplar Tent on the 19th.

Preparation is being made at Fayetteville to establish a wool-carding factory and cotton factory.

The Asheville Citizen says that twenty-eight car loads of cattle have been shipped from Sylva this fall.

The Carolina Central Railway is being overhauled and heavy steel rails are placed on it from one end to the other.

Oxford Torchlight: The Bank of Oxford has paid for tobacco since August 1, 1887, up to date, (Nov. 7), \$265,697.18.

The Progressive Farmer, edited by Col. L. L. Polk, favors Capt. S. B. Alexander, of Mecklenburg county, for Governor.

The report of the Annual Conference of the African Methodist Church in North Carolina shows an active membership, of 14,404.

At the recent term of Cabarrus court Judge Clark fined Col. Paul B. Means, \$100 and the cost for attempting some time ago to cowhide Editor Sherrill.

It is thought that Rev. Dr. J. D. Huffham, one of the most earnest and valued preachers in the State, will accept a call to the church at Goldsboro.

Charles Mangum, a colored youth of 16 years, about two miles of Oxford, accidentally shot himself through the thigh, recently while cleaning a pistol.

Newberne Journal: We are informed that a colored man while under the influence of liquor was driving a horse and cart along the run at Foy's mill, near Swift creek, last week; he drove over the embankment and the horse became entangled and was drowned.

The Supreme Court will render an opinion in a few days in a very important case, entitled the State vs. Patterson, from Cabarrus county. Upon this decision will hinge the right of citizens to sell brandy made of fruit grown on their own premises without license tax.

Wilmington Star: Two new passenger coaches have recently been turned out from the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company's workshop in this city. They are handsome, and complete in every particular, and reflect credit upon the skilled workmen and Mr. J. H. Davis, the Master Car Builder at the shops.

Raleigh News-Observer: Commissioner of Labor Statistics W. N. Jones, has received a statement from the Norfolk & Southern Railroad giving the number of miles of road, number of employees, etc. There are about one hundred miles of the road in operation in this State. It employs 307 persons. The salary of conductors is \$60 per month; engineers' salary \$73 per month. Skilled laborer is paid at the rate of \$2.50 per day; ordinary labor \$1.

Weldon News: For the convenience of local travel, the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company has put on a passenger train to run between this place and Wilmington, making the round trip daily except Sunday. The train is known as no. 15 and will leave here at 6 a. m., arriving at Rocky Mount at 7.15, at Wilson 7.48, Goldsboro 8.38 and Wilmington at 11.30. Returning will leave Wilmington at 4 p. m., arrive at Goldsboro at 6.52, Wilson 7.38, Rocky Mount 8.19 and Weldon at 9.30 p. m. The train will carry neither mail, express or freight, but is purely a local passenger train.