

THE SMITHFIELD HERALD.

M. Morgan, Manager

"CAROLINA, CAROLINA, HEAVEN'S BLESSING ATTEND HER!"

Subscription \$1.50 Per Year.

VOLUME 8.

SMITHFIELD, N. C., JUNE, 21 1890.

NUMBER 49.

NEWS ITEMS.

GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE WORLD

Origines and Gleanings from Various Sources.

Henry Smith was hung in Ontario for wife murder recently. Cholera has broken out in Valencia, Spain. Fourteen deaths from it are reported.

Some one stole proofs of Henry M. Stanley's forthcoming book and sold them to several newspapers.

The secretary of the Navy has not yet awarded the contracts for building the co-revisers, bids for which were opened not long ago.

The writ of habeas corpus in the case of Kemmler has been granted, and the prisoner has been remanded for execution.

A bill has been introduced in Congress increasing to \$350,000 the limit of cost of the public building in Wilmington.

Serious riots are reported among the strikers in Silesia, Austria, and the military had to be called out to quell the disturbance.

Four tons of nitro-glycerine exploded at mills situated in Ohio. The shock was felt forty miles. No one was in the factory at the time, so no lives were lost.

The men indicted in South Carolina for lynching Leapheart were acquitted. Many ladies witnessed the trial and congratulated the defendants.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has added nearly four millions of dollars to the river and harbor bill, which will be reported to the Senate next week.

The Union-Labor party of Arkansas met in convention at Little Rock Tuesday, and made nominations for State officers, not one half of the counties of the State were represented.

Rockford, Ill., is visited by a fearful storm which floods the city, drives the people from their houses and destroys half a million dollars worth of property.

Fourteen firms of cloak and suit-makers of New York city have locked out their employes to the number of six thousand. The matter will probably be adjusted.

The freedom of the city of Edinburgh was presented to Henry M. Stanley recently. He made an appropriate speech thanking the authorities for the honor conferred.

The street car strikers in Columbus, Ohio, are giving more trouble, and the situation is threatening; the police force is unable to preserve the peace, and it is proposed to call out the militia.

Arrangements have been made for a visit of the German Emperor to the Czar on the 2nd of August; they will meet at Cronstadt, and the Emperor will remain three days with the Czar.

One of the robbers of the Northern Pacific train at New Salem, N. D., on Sunday, has been captured; he tells a story about the exploit, and says there were five men engaged in it; the sheriff is in pursuit of the other robbers.

Southport Leader: Mr. Archie Guthrie has picked in his garden in this place, seven bushels and one peck of bunch beans, three bushels were picked in one day. These beans were grown on about forty feet square of garden.

The damage to the Steamer City of Rome, which struck Fastnet rock last Sunday morning, is much more serious than at first supposed, and it was only the prompt closing of the sliding door in the bulkhead that she was enabled to reach Liverpool.

A disastrous conflagration, accompanied with great loss of life, is reported from the mining districts of the Ural mountains; more than a thousand buildings were destroyed, and forty persons were banished to death; eighteen thousand persons are made homeless.

Prof. Ed. Hutchinson, the balloonist fell from a height of about seventy-five feet yesterday, near Knoxville; when picked up it was thought he was dead, but he soon revived, and says he will not die; the spinal column at the base of his body was broken, and the doctors say he will live only a short time.

Should the United States Encourage Foreign Immigration?

By request we publish below the speech of Mr. H. M. Turner, prepared for the debate here Wednesday night of last week.

The question whether this government should encourage foreign immigration to the United States is one of decided interest and importance. I maintain that it should not, and for several reasons, first: because a large influx of people constantly pouring into this country from foreign lands will have a tendency to seriously affect, if it does not utterly destroy, the distinctively American peculiarity of our country. There will be such an admixture of foreign blood among us as to absolutely destroy every characteristic that is peculiarly and distinctively American. It may be insisted that this is a very poor reason to urge against foreign immigration, but in my opinion it is a matter of importance to preserve and perpetuate the most prominent traits of the American people, and those traits are a strong devotion to the best interests of the government, and an exalted regard for individual liberty. The most successful means of preserving and transmitting unimpaired our institutions of government, is to instill into the great body of the people an ardent love of their peculiar system of government, a profound regard for the individual rights of man. Now, this desired end can more certainly be accomplished by keeping out all foreign elements, and impressing upon the masses of American population a patriotic devotion to their country. But it will be almost impossible to accomplish this object, important as it is, if the government allows people from every nation in the world to come among us bringing their own ideas of what should constitute government which are, as a general thing, antagonistic to every thing that is strictly American. It is a fact that cannot be successfully contradicted, that there is not at the present day existing in this country that patriotic devotion to our form of Republican government which characterized our forefathers, and in my opinion this lack of love and reverence for our institutions of government is attributable in the main, to the thousands of people who are continually coming here from every nation upon the globe, bringing their own corrupt and distorted ideas of government. The only sure means, then, of preserving unimpaired that patriotic, liberty loving, spirit which has always been a distinguishing trait among American citizens is to discourage as far as possible all foreign immigration to this country. Besides, as a rule, people who come into this country from foreign lands are forced to do so by the persecution and oppression which they receive in their own countries. They are not prompted by that patriotic inspiration that is instilled by free government and personal liberty, and are, therefore, incapable of intelligently exercising the rights of American citizenship.

Another important reason that may be urged in opposition to foreign immigration is found in the fact that foreigners, who come to this country, are generally deficient in character. We do not get the best element of European population. No reasonable person will deny the fact that a bad man coming into a country will corrupt it more or less, and thereby render the protection of life and property less secure. Now, of course if the immigration we have to this country was of the best character, there would be some reason in advocating the affirmative side of this subject, but such is manifestly not the case, and for that reason, the only safe policy for the government to pursue, it seems to me, is to prohibit foreign immigration altogether.

Again, owing to the high regard this country has always manifested for personal liberty, foreigners coming into our country are too soon clothed with all the rights and privileges of citizenship; and owing furthermore to the poverty and oppression and crime that have driven them from the land of their nativity, they become a dangerous element in American politics,

as tools in the hands of corrupt and designing politicians. With the ballot box in their hands, and poverty staring them in the face, prompted by no patriotic impulse, there is absolute danger of their involving the country in a state of misrule and general anarchy, which may ultimately subvert and overthrow our cherished institutions of government. It is a serious, an alarming fact, that the number of purchasable votes is rapidly on the increase in the United States, and with the rapid concentration of wealth into the hands of a few, combined with that insatiable thirst for office engendered by a republican form of government, it is only a question of time, with the character of immigrants who are rapidly pouring into this country, when we as a nation will follow the example of the Roman Empire and utterly cease to exist as a free and independent government. Stop immigration, and educate the people of this country in all that the term education implies, and such a calamity will be averted. It is a fact well established that most of the domestic trouble that has been inflicted upon our country in recent years, in the way of labor agitations, commonly known as strikes, has been instigated and promoted by the foreign element of the country. This of itself is sufficient to indicate the situation and truth of American history. One other reason I desire to cite in opposition to foreign immigration, and that is, it encourages the growth and development of that greatly to be feared principle of religion known as Roman Catholicism. It is only necessary for one to reflect upon the bloody conflicts of the past that have been waged between Protestantism and freer government on the one side, and Romanism on the other to prove that such a calamity may never befall this free land of ours.

The time has been in the history of our country when immigration was an absolute necessity, in order that we as a nation might reach the strength and dignity of a first class power. This was necessary, in order that we might command the respect, and not the contempt of other great powers. But happily for us as a nation, we have now attained unto that enviable importance, which not only renders it unnecessary, but positively objectionable, and antagonistic to our best interests. The most popular argument usually made in support of immigration is that it is necessary to secure a more rapid development of the unequalled resources of the country, as though the world is rapidly nearing its close, and it would be very unfortunate for such a thing to occur with any thing unexhausted. It is true that nature has been bountiful in making this one of the greatest countries that heaven smiles upon. With a soil of unsurpassed fertility, with a variety of agricultural products no where else to be found; with an abundance and diversity of timber unequalled in the world; with an inexhaustible supply of mineral wealth of almost every description, and with a climate unexcelled for its healthfulness, this is confessedly one of the grandest and most highly-favored countries. While all this is true, and naturally excites our pride and admiration, there is no reason to apprehend any fears that our population will not increase with sufficient rapidity, even if immigration is suppressed entirely. Estimates, based upon good authority, put our present population, at about 70,000,000, which is no doubt, by far in excess of any thing dreamed of at the beginning of this century. With a population of 70,000,000 the natural increase will be sufficient to keep this country at its present exalted position as a first class power among the nations of the world. There is this serious objection to a very rapid increase of population. The country as a result is kept more or less in an unsettled condition, while on the contrary, when the increase is gradual and natural, the people more readily adjust themselves to the general progress and development of the country. As proof of this view of the matter, I will call attention to the great difference between countries

of rapid growth in population, and those of the opposite. Confusion and lawlessness are more prevalent in the former, while in the latter, there is a higher regard for law and order.

Those who advocate a large influx of immigration to the United States, do not, in my opinion, have that regard for the future of the country, that coming generations are entitled to. With our population increasing about 40 per cent during every decade, as it now is, there will be in the course of a half century beyond all question a doubt, a greater population under this government—if it should exist so long—than was ever known to exist in a separate government. There will be also at the end of that time a wonderful development and exhaustion of the resources of the American continent which will, necessarily result in great injustice to the people who are to inhabit this country in the future. A proper regard for the people of the future is one of the strongest evidences of an enlightened and Christian civilization. The rapidity with which the timber of this country is being consumed is convincing proof that it will not be very many years before most of our valuable timber will be almost entirely exhausted. It has been the pride and boast of this country, that in proportion to population, there were more people in it, who had homes of their own, than in any other; and yet the tendency in the opposite direction is fearfully and rapidly on the increase. Annually the number of people who own their homes is diminishing in our country. It is a principle of political economy that the happiness and prosperity of a people, and the stability of civil government, depend largely upon the great masses' having homes of their own. When you view this subject carefully and from every stand point, it does seem to be the part of wisdom and statesmanship, that the government should suppress immigration, and preserve this country with its matchless advantages, for Americans and their descendants.

SAM GREEN.

MR. EDITOR:—Once upon a time; there was an old man and that old man was blessed with a big crop of gals and after a while he was cursed, as he thought, to know how to marry them off and get clear of his burdens in his old age.

"Nothing succeeds like success and nothing fails like failure." This is so, FORE and AFT. This old man had his gals on hand and he could not get them off. How! why, how, was he ever going to marry them? He did not know human nature well enough, and the gals nature, especially, to take advantage. There was brother Jones over there, his neighbor, who never had any trouble with his gals and here he was, could not even get one of them to have a sweetheart. The old man was troubled, he could not see into things at all and so one day he asked brother Jones, how it was, that he had no trouble in marrying his gals off, while he, himself, could not have any success at the business? Says, brother Jones: I manage my crop of gals on the same plan that I do my wheat straw, every year. Now when I get thro' having my wheat thrashed out, I am very careful with the straw, save every spig of it and by no means will allow the cattle and horses to eat it. I build a high fence around it, shelter it well and allow it to stay there the better part of the winter, away later on, I will give just a little to the stock and they eat it and love it better than the best feed I have got. I don't gorge them out on it but feed them only a little at a time and by the spring, I have some of my best feed and fooled the stock with my wheat straw and made them eat it, while if I had given it to them on the start, as most' people do, they would have run over it and put it under foot and I would have lost it all, as 'tis a very poor manure for a litter. And on this principal, I get my gals off. When a youngster comes around I like and think he will do, I will not allow my gals to go in the parlor, I meet the

young man at the gate and tell him he can pass on. This is sure to work. They meet at the next places of course and the next thing I know they are engaged. I pretend to be powerful upset. I am won over of course by the old lady just in time to give a small wedding and in this way I have married my three gals and they are married well, too. If there comes a fellow I don't think much of I give all the encouragement to the fellow I can and tell the gals he is all right and would approve of their marriage to him. He don't call but about twice, looks as if he wanted to do something but could not make it. You see you must learn how the gals are first, then act accordingly. This is a right good advice and I have no doubt but that in a great many cases this plan would work the best. Go for the things you don't want and let alone and try to shun the things you like.

I meet old friends in my travels and they all, with a hearty shake, tell me to go for the no-fence question all I can. Arouse the people up, get their thoughts on it and it may be that all of the county will go into it. There are a few people in every section, and their number is growing all the while, that know the fence has got to play and the sooner it plays, the better for the people. Why? Because the increase of population, the general advance in agriculture and the progress of the people, will put the fence aside, as every other county has done, as she becomes enlightened.

There is no better evidence or surer markers of progress, than a people can show than to abolish the fences. I know 'tis a new thing and will give some trouble to a few parties—as to fixing pastures and getting used to keeping up and looking after their own things but is there any great wrong in this? Do we go on or do we go back? Shall a man be troubled with his own stock, or will their stock trouble somebody else? Do we get near the point of making and adjusting the laws of our country to every man and make every man attend to their own affairs? Do we hold up our arms, and ask the sun to stop, as did Joshua, and all progressive ideas must wait for the old fogies to die? Will the live progressive men allow the slow and lazy fogies of this county to keep her in the dark and we be behind the whole State with Raleigh, Goldsboro and Fayetteville touching our borders with their steps of progress? Will we, I say? Give this your thoughts, you thinking men, use your influence in the right direction, and let us not be behind the whole state in this very important matter. We are blessed with railroads, with water powers, with good soil and plenty of pretty "gals" and with these advantages and the amount of ugly men old Johns on contains, I say, she ought to hold up her head, throw off the old coat of foginess, have her back scratched and do something, as a County, for her State and people.

SAM GREEN.

Come out of Radicalism.

MESSRS. EDS.—After closely investigating the differences between the principles advocated by the Democrats and Republicans, I feel that I must express to your many readers a few of the traits of the Republican party, not that I hover revenge against them for being Republicans, or hold any deadly hatred toward the principles they professedly maintain, but because they fail in every instance to fulfill a promise to do good and commit many more outrages upon the people than they had contracted for. And knowing them as I do, and that there is so wide a margin between what they pretend to be and what they really are, it pains me much at times to see my friends and neighbors march up to the ballot box with as much and perhaps more zeal, and apparently as great patriotic enthusiasm as any of us and cast their votes in favor of that party which would elevate the negro and set up a woolly headed race in preference to white Democrats to make laws for us and govern in their own ignorant and savage manner.

ner a race of enlightened men and women.

From my early boyhood, I have gone to our precinct; Election, to hear the candidates speak. Like most of boys, I had not learned the necessity for knowing the truth, having never realized the responsibility of citizenship. Sport and pastime were of more consequence to me than the political question at issue. My chiefest employment on such occasions was to look around and see who were drunk, who were selling cider, wine, ground peas, and who were fighting. By the time I had gone the rounds and satisfied my boyish curiosity the speaking had closed. But eight years ago, that is to say in 1882, I reached the age of majority and felt the mantle of responsibility of American citizenship falling upon and resting about my shoulders. As many express it, the time had come for me to choose between right and wrong. I had given that part of the question but little thought, and was unable to go with either party and fully relieve a strong conscientiousness to do right. Fortunate for me there were voters who understood their duty and whose able judgement I could fully rely upon. I watched them and found that they were Democrats and voted the Democratic ticket. I further saw that the negroes and sorry white men voted the Republican ticket. This was enough of itself to settle the main question I so eagerly sought. I had never realized the necessity for two political parties. This was another question of intense interest to me, why was it? and how did it come about? Of course it was all too much for me at once, and for the time I could not do better than decide that the Democratic party was for the respectable white men and the Republican party was for the negroes and vagabonds. Again there was something more that added to my bewilderment. Some white men who made considerable pretensions to respectability would get out of the line and vote for some independent occasionally for constable or the like. Just here light broke in upon the subject and I was convinced once for all. I remember that:

"Little drops of water,
Little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean,
And the wondrous land."

and inasmuch as it took the drops of water one by one to make the ocean, and the grains of sand one by one to make the earth, it took the negroes and sorry white men one by one to make up the Republican party in the South.

I felt and still hope that I was then and am yet willing to support whatever is right and tends to promote honest government, but I have never seen but one thing of the Republican party that I could support or say "amen" to and that was when it was defeated in 1884. Their election is a true prophecy for hard times and their administration is full of oppression. I have sometimes thought that if these men who labor so vigorously upon the characters of their sons and daughters to hammer them into Republicans could see and know the truth as it is they would for sake the way they have gone and flee with all the household to the folds of the Democracy. But I have found my mistake. Before a man can ally himself to that motly gang he must abandon all regards for honest government, and write upon his forehead "Money makes the mare go." Sometimes it is a very little money among these very little men. They are willing to yell themselves hoarse and then vote with the devil's party for a few drinks and a familiar shake of the hand. They are willing for negroes blacker than the "ace of spades" to hold government over them and grow fat and rich out of their own pockets. They are willing to have these African mules made mail agents upon our railways, as for instance upon the Short Cut road, and also have them appointed postmasters where they will come in direct contact with the white ladies and gentlemen of the South. They are willing to have social equality, intermarriage between the races, mixed schools and everything else they can construe "civil rights" to mean.

There are but few Republicans in this sections and they are ashamed of the name. If you call one a "rad" except by way of a joke it gets his "Irish" up and he is dangerous. You must treat him timidly as a physician would small pox if you don't want to fight or run. They can't bear it.

There are some white men who will always be Republicans for the sake of followers and they can't find them outside of the negro party, besides the negroes need some white black man to keep them together. In conclusion let me say to the Democrats "Together we stand, divided we fall."

Benson, N. C.

STATE NEWS.

NEWSY GLEANINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

Warrenton Gazette: The wheat has been harvested and the yield is a poor one.—Mr. Henry Williams, of Saeco who keeps a daily record of the condition of crops, weather, etc., says the crop prospect is better now than it has been since 1881.

The west-bound mail train on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, which left Asheville at 4.25 Saturday was derailed two miles west of Marshall. Ten persons were hurt, some very seriously. Information of the disaster is meagre, owing to the reticence of the railroad authorities. A special train conveying surgeons went out from Asheville to the scene of the accident.

Monroe Enquirer: Our farmers are still in the very best of spirits over the crop outlook. Cotton and corn never looked better at this time, and this is not confined to one section or a small area, but is general. Good cotton and corn crops will go far towards getting our people out of debt and making them independent. —Sam Allen, col., has been farming on the Tipton place in Buford township for six years. A few days ago while Sam was engaged in throwing off lumber he was approached by some officers from South Carolina, who ordered him to hold out his hands and as he did so they snapped a pair of handcuffs on him, and hurried him off to the South Carolina penitentiary, from which he was an escaped convict.

Asheville Citizen: The Richmond and Danville Railroad Company are now or will soon become the owners of the Danville and New River Railroad in Virginia. Exactly what the Richmond and Danville wants with this road is not known, but it is supposed that it is to be used as a part of the new line now building to Wilkesboro, N. C., from Winston, and that the line from Wilkesboro will be extended to Bristol. This would give the Richmond and Danville a direct line from Danville to Bristol, and it is believed by some that with such a line built the Richmond and Danville would then buy up the Atlantic and Danville and get into Norfolk and have an outlet to the seacoast for the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia.

Roxboro Courier: Last Saturday morning, the community near Olive Branch, was shocked to learn Mr. Stephen Melton, an old and highly respected citizen of that neighborhood, had committed suicide by hanging himself. The particulars, as we learn them, are as follows: Mr. Melton, who had for a number of years been a member of Olive Branch Missionary Baptist church, dressed himself for church, and at about 11 o'clock left home, as his family thought to go to preaching. It seems that he went to the barn and got a halter rein which he had made of hickory bark, then went to a strip of woods between his house and one of his sons, got on a stump, tied the halter around his neck and then around a limb and stepped off, and when found a short while afterward by two of his grandchildren, was dead. No cause is given for this act, as his home affairs were in a very satisfactory condition. Insanity must have been the cause. Mr. Melton was about 65 years old, and was a good neighbor.