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THE SMITHFIELD HERALD.

A. M. Woodall, Editor.

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

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.



Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

EDW. W. POU, JR.
Attorney-at-Law.
SMITHFIELD, N. C.
Special attention to Civil Matters in the courts of Johnston and adjoining counties. Office in the Court House.

SENATOR D. B. HILL ON THE Force Bill.

The last step which the republican party took in the direction of centralized government was in the attempted enactment of the offensive and iniquitous measure now known as the Davenport force bill. I have read in detail the prolix and preposterous provisions of the Davenport bill, and I speak not as a partisan, but as an American citizen, jealous of the liberty which my country's institutions secured for me and devoted to the preservation of the simplicity of her governmental system, when I denounce this measure as a dangerous exercise of constitutional authority, a menace to our theory of government, and an insult to the people of the States. It is an arbitrary act of despotism, justified by no precedent, made necessary by no political conditions, but put forward solely to insure republican control of Congress. The country would practically be paying for a house-to-house canvass in every election district for the conformation and advantage of the republican party. The sacred right of representation will depend upon the integrity of a few partisan officers. The conflict between State and Federal authority would be radical and violent. Respect for law would be broken down among the ignorant. Free expressions of the popular will would be gagged by a horde of unscrupulous partisans. Race prejudice would be engendered at the South; fierce party feeling, if not rebellion, everywhere.

If the Republicans should carry the coming election there is no moral doubt that this measure will be pressed again. The party which has so firmly entrenched itself in power, which has created States to increase its political strength, and which proposes in the Davenport force bill to make itself the arbiter of every Federal election—that party will not hesitate to revive this bill at the very first opportunity if a Republican President and a Republican Congress shall be the result of this election.

ISSUE OF CENTRALIZATION.
We must diligently exert ourselves to oppose this great issue of centralization, which certainly confronts us. It presents a more serious problem than any commercial, industrial, or financial question; one more vital to our country's future welfare, more essential to the preservation of our institutions. Have you thought what an immense political machine the enforcement of such a law would create? An army of 150,000 workers and resources of \$10,000,000 for every congressional election—and all "in the interest of purer elections?" The Davenport bill, instead of being in the interest of pure elections, is a direct thrust at them. To prevent such scenes as characterized the election of 1888 several states have recently passed reform laws which it is believed will make bribery and intimidation almost impossible. New York has such a law. In Indiana there is one. Connecticut and New Jersey each have one. Numerous other States now have them. But the Davenport Bill if enforced, will practically render these laws useless, although its provisions are carefully worded to produce an opposite impression.

On the trucks at the depot last night were 20 bushels of chinquapins en route from Mt. Airy to New York. Just think of the amount of work necessary to gather this lot.—Greensboro Record.

Advertise in THE HERALD. Seventeen hundred circulation.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

A Concise Statement of Democracy

To HON. WM. L. WILSON AND OTHERS, COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN:—In responding to your formal notification of my nomination to the presidency, by the national democracy, I hope I may be permitted to say at the outset that continued reflection and observation have confirmed me in my adherence to the opinions with which I heretofore plainly and publicly declared, touching the questions involved in the canvass. This is a time, above all others, when these questions should be considered in the light afforded by a sober apprehension of the principles upon which our government is based, and a clear understanding of the relation it bears to the people for whose benefit it was created. We shall thus be supplied with a test by which the value of any proposition relating to the maintenance and administration of our government can be ascertained, and by which the justice and honesty of every political question be judged. If doctrines or theories are presented which do not satisfy this test, local Americanism must pronounce them false & mischievous.

The protection of the people in the exclusive use and enjoyment of their property and earnings concededly constitutes the especial purpose and mission of our free government. This design is so interwoven with the structure of our plan of rule that failure to protect the citizen in such use and enjoyment or their unjustifiable diminution by the government itself, is a betrayal of the people's trust. We have, however, undertaken to build a great nation upon a plan especially our own. To maintain it and to furnish through its agency the means for the accomplishment of national objects, the American people are willing, through Federal taxation, to surrender a part of their earnings and income. Tariff legislation presents a familiar form of Federal taxation. Such legislation results as surely in a tax upon the daily life of our people as the tribute paid directly into the hands of tax-gatherers. We feel the burden of these tariff taxes too palpably to be persuaded by any sophistry that they do not exist, or are paid by foreigners. Such taxes representing a diminution of the property rights of the people, are only justifiable when laid and collected for the purpose of maintaining our government and furnishing the means for the accomplishment of its legitimate purposes and functions. This is taxation under the operation of a tariff for revenue. It accords with the professions of American free institutions and its justice and honesty answer the least supplied by a correct appreciation of the principles upon which these institutions rest.

This theory of tariff legislation manifestly enjoins strict economy in public expenditures and their limitation to legitimate uses in as much as it exhibits as absolute extortion and exaction, by way of taxation, from the substance of the people, beyond the necessities of a careful and proper administration of government. Opposed to this theory the dogma is now boldly presented, that tariff taxation is justifiable for the express purpose and intent of thereby promoting special interests and enterprises. Such a proposition is so clearly contrary to the spirit of our constitution and so directly encourages the disturbance by selfishness and greed of patriotic sentiment that its statement would rudely shock our people, if they had not already been insidiously allured from the safe land marks of principle. Never have honest desire for national growth, patriotic devotion to country, and sincere regard for those who toil been so betrayed to the support of a pernicious doctrine. In its behalf, the plea that our infant industries should be fostered did service until discredited by our stultified growth. Then followed the exigencies of a terrible war which made our people heedless of the opportunities for ulterior schemes afforded by their willing and patriotic payment of unprecedented tribute: and now, after a long period of peace, when our

overburdened countrymen ask for relief and for a restoration to the enjoyment of their incomes and earnings, they are met by the claim that tariff taxation for the sake of protection is an American system, the continuance of which is necessary in order that high wages may be paid to our workmen and a home market provided for our farm products. These pretenses should no longer deceive. The truth is that such a system is directly antagonized by every sentiment of justice and fairness of which Americans are pre-eminently proud. It is also true that while our workmen and farmers can, the least of all our people, defend themselves against the harder home law which such tariff taxation decrees, the working man suffering from the importation and employment of pauper labor instigated by his professed friends and seeking security for his interests in organized co-operation, still waits for a division of the advantages secured to his employer under the cover of a generous solitude for his wages, while the farmer is learning that the prices of his products are fixed in foreign markets, where he suffers from a competition invited and built up by the system he is asked to support. The struggle for unearned advantage at the doors of the government tramples on the rights of those who patiently rely upon assurances of American equality.

Every governmental concession to clamorous favorites invites corruption in political affairs by encouraging the expenditure of money to debauch suffrage in a support of a policy directly favorable to private and selfish gain. This in the end, must strangle patriotism and weaken popular confidence in the rectitude of republican institutions. Though the subject of tariff legislation involves a question of morals, we cannot, with impunity permit injustice to taint the right and equity, which is the life of the republic, and we shall fail to reach our national destiny if greed and selfishness lead the way. Recognizing these truths, the national Democracy will seek, by the publication just and sound principles, to equalize to our people the blessing due them from the government they support to promote our countrymen a closer community of interests, cemented by patriotism and national pride, and to point out a fair field, where prosperous and diversified American enterprise may grow and thrive in the wholesome atmosphere of American industry, ingenuity and intelligence. Tariff reform is still our purpose.

Though we oppose the theory that tariff laws may be passed, having for their object the granting of discriminating and unfair governmental aid to private ventures, we wage no exterminating war against any American interests. We believe a readjustment can be accomplished, in accordance with the principles we profess, without disaster or demolition. We believe that the advantages of free raw material should be accorded to our manufacturers, and we contemplate a fair and careful distributing of necessary tariff burdens, rather than the precipitation of free trade. We anticipate with calmness the misrepresentation of our motives and purposes, instigated by a selfishness which seeks to hold in unrelenting grasps its unfair advantage under present tariff laws. We will rely upon the intelligence of our fellow countrymen to reject the charge that a party comprising a majority of our people is planning the destruction of American interests; and we know they cannot be frightened by the spectre of impossible free trade.

FORCE BILL.
The administration and management of our government depend upon popular will. Federal power is the instrument of that will not its master. Therefore the attempt of the opponents of democracy to interfere with and control the suffrage of the States through Federal agencies, develops a design, which no explanation can mitigate, to reverse the fundamental and safe relations between the people and their government. Such an attempt cannot fail to be regarded by thoughtful men as proof of a

bold determination to secure the ascendancy of a discredited party in reckless disregard of a free expression of the popular will. To resist such a scheme is an impulse of democracy. At all times and in all places we trust the people, as against a disposition to force the way to Federal power, we present to them as our claim to their confidence and support, a steady championship of their rights.

SOUND AND HONEST MONEY.
The people are entitled to sound and honest money, absolutely sufficient in volume to supply their business needs. But whatever may be the form of the people's currency, national or State—whether gold, silver, or paper—it should be so regulated and guarded by governmental action, or by wise and careful laws, that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value or purchasing power. With this condition absolutely guaranteed, both gold and silver can be safely utilized upon equal terms in the adjustment of our currency. In dealing with this subject no selfish scheme should be allowed to intervene, and no doubtful experiment should be attempted. The wants of our people, arising from the deficiency or imperfect distribution of money circulation, ought to be fully and honestly recognized and efficiently remedied. It should, however, be constantly remembered that the inconvenience or loss that might arise from such a situation, can be much easier borne than the universal distress which must follow a discredited currency.

CIVIL SERVICE.
Public officials are the agents of the people. It is therefore their duty to secure for those whom they represent the best and most efficient work. This plainly can be best accomplished by regarding ascertained fitness in the selection of government employees. These considerations alone are sufficient justification for an honest adherence to the letter and spirit of civil service reform. There are, however, other features of this plan which abundantly commend it. Through its operation worthy men in every station and condition of American life is recognized in the distribution of public employment, while its application tends to raise the standard of political activity from spoils hunting and unthinking party affiliation to the advocacy of the party principles by reason and argument.

REUNION.
The American people are generous and grateful; and the have impressed these characteristics upon their government. Therefore, all patriotic and just citizens must commend liberal consideration for our worthy veteran soldiers and for the families of those who have died. No complaint should be made of the amount of public money paid to those actually disabled or made dependent by reason of army service. But our pension roll should be a roll of honor, uncontaminated by ill desert and unvitiated by demagogic use. This is due to those whose worthy names adorn the roll, and to all our people who delight to honor the brave and the true. It is also due to those who in years to come should be allowed to hear, reverently and lovingly the story of American patriotism and fortitude, illustrated by our pension roll. The preferences accorded to veteran soldiers in public employment should be secured to them honestly and without evasion, and when capable and worthy, their claim to the hopeful regard and gratitude of their countrymen should be ungrudgingly acknowledged.

PATERNALISM.
The assurance to the people of the utmost individual liberty consistent with peace and good is a cardinal principle of our government. This gives no sanction to vexatious sumptuary laws which unnecessarily interfere with such habits and customs of our people as are not offensive to a just moral sense and are not inconsistent with good citizenship and the public welfare. The

same principle requires that the line between the subjects which are properly within governmental control and those which are more fittingly left to parental regulation should be carefully kept in view and enforced education, wisely deemed a proper preparation for citizenship, should not involve the impairment of wholesome parental authority nor do violence to be the household conscience. Paternalism in government finds no approval in the creed of Democracy. It is a symptom of misrule, whether it is manifested in unauthorized gifts or in unwarranted control of personal and family affairs. Our people still cherishing the feeling of human fellowship which belong to our beginning as a nation, require their government to express for them their sympathy with all those who are oppressed under any rule less free than ours.

IMMIGRATION.
A generous hospitality, which is one of the most prominent of our national characteristics, prompts us to welcome the worthy and industrious of all lands, to homes and citizenship among us. This hospitable sentiment is not violated, however, by careful and reasonable regulations for the protection of the public health, nor does it justify the exception of immigrants who have no appreciation of our institutions and whose presence among us is a menace to peace and good order.

NICARAGUAN CANAL.
The importance of the construction of the Nicaraguan ship canal as a means of promoting commerce between our States and with foreign countries and also as a contribution by Americans to the enterprises which advance the interests of the world of civilization, should commend the project to governmental approval and endorsement.

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.
Our countrymen not only expect from those who represent them in public places a sedulous care for the things which are directly and palpably related to their material interests, but they also fully appreciate the value of cultivating our national pride and maintaining our national honor. Both their material interests and their national pride and honor are involved in the success of the Columbian Exposition; and they will not be inclined to condone any neglect of effort on the part of their government to insure in the grandeur of this event a fitting exhibit of American growth and greatness, and a splendid demonstration of American patriotism.

CONCLUSION.
In an imperfect and incomplete manner, I have thus endeavored to state some of the things which accord with the creed and intentions of the party to which I have given my lifelong allegiance. My attempt has not been to instruct my countrymen nor my party, but to remind both that Democratic doctrines lie near the principles of our government and tend to promote the people's good. I am willing to be accused of addressing my countrymen upon trite topics and in a homely fashion, for I believe that important truths are found on the surface of thought, and that they should be stated in direct and simple terms. Though much is left unwritten, my record as a public servant leaves no excuse for misunderstanding my belief and position on the questions which are now presented to the voters of the land for their decision. Called for the third time to represent the party of my choice in a contest for the supremacy of Democratic principles, my grateful appreciation of its confidence, less than ever, effaces the solemn sense of my responsibility.

If the action of the convention you represent shall be endorsed by the suffrages of my countrymen, I will assume the duties of the great office for which I have been nominated, knowing full well its labors and perplexities, and with humble reliance upon the Divine Being, infinite in power to aid, and constant in a watchful care over our favored nation.
Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.
Gray Gables, Sept. 26, 1892.



SYRUP OF FIGS
ONE ENJOYS
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.
Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

STATE NEWS.

There are 280 students at the State University.

Two negro boys, age 12 years each, have been arrested in Raleigh for house robbing.

Mr. Alexander Holt, brother of Governor Thos. M. Holt, died suddenly Saturday morning at his home in Burlington in the 57 year of his age.

The Raleigh cotton mills reached high water mark last month. The production of the plant was 105,160 lbs yarn.—State Chronicle.

At the term of Wake Superior Court held last week there were 25 jail cases tried. One was sent to the penitentiary and 15 to county roads.

Gov. Holt has offered a reward of \$200 for Alonzo West, of Madison county, who is charged with the murder of Matt Rector there September 16 last.

The taxable property given in for taxation by the white people in Wake county amounts to \$9,576,283, and by negroes \$419,827.

The dedication of Trinity College at Durham will take place on October 12th 1892. Rev. E. E. Hoss, D. D., editor of the Nashville Christian Advocate, will deliver the dedication sermon.

Chairman Simmons has been elected from business men of Baltimore and salesmen from this State employed there \$1,269.51 for campaign purposes. Several ladies added their mite to the fund. Chairman Simmons is very grateful for this remarkable evidence of the devotion for North Carolina thus shown. The fund is needed as the committee's expenses are very heavy and as the political situation is very dangerous indeed.—Raleigh correspondent to Norfolk Virginian.

It is reported that the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad will this winter purchase two new and improved locomotives for their fast trains, which will make seventy-five miles an hour. These locomotives are known as four cylinder Vaucilar compound locomotives. One of them passed through here last week for of the Southern roads. It took the "Shoo fly" to Wilmington and on the run made a mile in fifty-two seconds. This locomotive had four cylinders—two high pressure 11 1/4 inches, and two low pressure, 16 inches. The stroke is twenty-four inches and there are eight driving wheels five feet eight inches in diameter. The truck wheels are wrought iron and are also Vaucilar's patent. It is said that one of these Vaucilar locomotives with six feet drivers has made a mile in 49 1/2 seconds, or at the rate of ninety-two miles an hour.—Weldon News.

WADDELL & ABELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.
Office in Court House.
Will practice in the State, where services are required. Special attention to the settlement of estates.
Feb. 25th-1892.

DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
Sheriff—J. T. Ellington, office in Court House.
Superior Court Clerk—W. S. Stevens, office in Court House.
Register of Deeds—J. E. Oliver, office in Court House.
Treasurer—E. J. Holt, office in the store of E. J. Holt & Co., 101 North Main Street.
Coroner—B. R. Hood.
Surgeon—T. R. Fuquham.
Superintendent of Health—Dr. R. J. Noble, office on Second Street.
Board of Health—Residence—D. R. J. Barnes, W. S. Eldridge and S. H. Hood.
County Board of Education—J. B. Hardee, W. P. Gerard and H. M. Johnson.
County Superintendent of Public Instruction, Prof. Ira T. Burlington.
TOWN OFFICERS.
Mayor—Ed. S. Abell.
Commissioners—L. L. Sasser and W. L. Woodall, First Ward; W. M. Ives and W. L. Fuller, Second Ward; A. W. Smith and Daniel Thomas, Third Ward; F. J. Williams, J. L. Davis and J. B. Hudson, Fourth Ward.
Clerk—A. M. Woodall.
Treasurer—John E. Hood.
Tax Collector—J. T. Cobb.
Policeman—C. L. Enson.

CHURCHES.
Methodist Church—on Second Street, Rev. J. P. Pickett, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock a. m. and 8 o'clock p. m. on the second Sunday of each month. Sunday School every Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock. Dr. J. B. Beckwith, Superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend these services.
Missionary Baptist Church—on Second Street, Rev. E. J. Foston, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock a. m. and 8:30 o'clock p. m. on the fourth Sunday of each month, and at 8:30 p. m. on the first Sunday night. Sunday School every Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock. J. M. Beatty, Superintendent. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend these services.
Primitive Baptist Church—Elder J. A. T. Jones, Pastor. Services every first Sunday and Saturday before at 11 o'clock in each month. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

SCHOOLS.
The Collegiate Institute—Male and female, Ira T. Burlington, Ph. B., (U. N. C.) Principal. J. L. Davis, A. M., (Trinity College) Assistant. Capt. Jas. A. Welton, Military Tactics and Book Keeping. E. B. Grantham, Penmanship. Rob't S. Welton, Telegraphy. Mrs. Ira T. Burlington, Music.

LODGES.
Olive Branch Lodge, No. 37, I. O. O. F., J. H. Woodall, N. G., A. M. Woodall, V. G., Dr. E. J. Noble, Sec'y. Meets in the Masonic Hall every Friday evening at 8 o'clock. All Old Fellows are cordially invited.
Falls Chapel Lodge, No. 84, A. F. and A. M. Hall on Second Street. Elias Rose, W. M., Thos. S. Thain, Secretary. Meets the second Saturday and Fourth Tuesday night in each month. All Masons are respectfully invited.

COUNTY FARMERS' ALLIANCE.
OFFICERS:
W. R. Creech, President; Jas. Fuller Vice President; E. E. Small, Secretary; B. A. Walbridge, Treasurer; J. F. Stafford, Chaplain; W. Richardson, Lecturer. Regular time of meeting, the second and fourth in January, April, July and October.

A. M. E. CHURCH
On Hancock Street, A. J. Harris, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock a. m. and at 8 o'clock p. m. on each second Sunday of each month. Sunday School every Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock. W. R. Holt, Superintendent. Class meeting every Thursday night at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend these services.
Missionary Baptist Church (colored), Rev. W. F. H. Woodard, A. M. Pastor. Services on third Sundays in each month. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night of each week at 8 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday evening at 2:30 o'clock. William G. Sanders, Sup't.

Baby Ruth Cleveland was one year old Monday.

The most serious epidemic of smallpox ever known in the city of Chihuahua, Mexico, is now raging in that city. Many deaths are reported.

The Wilson Tobacco market is the liveliest in the State. Between \$15,000 and \$30,000 have been paid for tobacco here every week during the last month.—Wilson Advance.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Tetters, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Hood Bros. Smithfield, and J. W. Benson, at Benson, N. C.

Advertise in THE HERALD.