

THE SMITHFIELD HERALD.

A. M. Woodall, Editor.

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

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SMITHFIELD, N. C., THURSDAY DECEMBER 1, 1892.

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Register of Deeds—J. U. Oliver, office in Court House.
Treasurer—J. J. Holt, office in the store of E. J. Holt & Co.
Coroner—H. B. Hood.
Superintendent of Health—Dr. R. J. Honeycutt.
Board of Health—Commissioners—D. T. Honeycutt, Chairman, Jos. J. Young, J. R. Barnes, W. S. Edgerly and S. H. Hood.
County Board of Education—J. B. Hardee, W. F. Gerald and H. M. Johnson.
County Superintendent of Public Instruction—Prof. Ira T. Burlington.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Mayor—Ed. S. Abell.
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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. F. Fickett, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m. on the first and third Sunday of each month. Sunday School every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. Dr. J. E. Beckwith, Superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend these services.
Missionary Baptist Church—on Second street, Rev. F. B. Poston, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m. on the first and third Sunday of each month. Sunday School every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. Dr. J. M. Beatty, Superintendent. Prayer meeting every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

SCHOOLS.

Turlington Institute—Male and female, Ira T. Burlington, Ph. D. (U. N. C.) President. J. L. Davis, A. M. (Trinity College) Assistant. Prof. T. B. Crocker, (Wake Forest) Latin and Greek. Capt. B. L. Croesch, Military Tactics and E. B. Grantham, Penmanship. Robert S. Welton, Telegraphy. T. J. Lassiter, teacher in Primary Department. Mrs. Ira T. Burlington, Music.

LODGES.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 37, I. O. O. F., 11 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m. on the first and third Sunday of each month. Meetings in the Masonic Hall every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend these services.
Fellowship Lodge, No. 84, A. F. and A. M., on Second street. Meetings the second Saturday and Fourth Tuesday night in each month. All Masons are respectfully invited to attend these services.

COUNTY FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

OFFICERS:

W. B. Creech, President; J. W. Fuller, Vice President; E. D. Sasser, Secretary; F. A. Welton, Treasurer; T. B. Crocker, Chairman; W. C. Richardson, Lecturer. Regular time of meeting, the second Thursday in January, April, July and October.

A. M. E. CHURCH

On Hancock Street, Rev. A. J. Harris, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock a. m. and 8 p. m. on the first and third Sunday of each month. Sunday School every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. W. L. 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. T. H. Woodall, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock a. m. and 8 p. m. on the first and third Sunday of each month. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night of each week at 8 o'clock. Sunday School every Sunday evening at 2:30 o'clock. William G. Sanders, Sup't.

Alaska covers an area of 575,000 square miles and has 2,500 miles of coast line.

The population is probably about 30,000, of which all but 5,000 are native Indians. The United States government derives a large revenue from its vast fisheries and fur trade. The fur seal and fur other trade alone is worth \$300,000 a year.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Tetter, 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.

GENERAL NEWS.

A case of Asiatic cholera is reported at Lewiston, Maine.

The city of Havana, Cuba, was visited by a destructive fire Saturday.

Two prisoners awaiting trial for murder escaped from jail in Blair county, Pennsylvania.

George Freney, colored, was hanged Friday at Franklin, Texas, for the murder of his step-son, age 12 years.

Four burglars were captured at Johnson City, Tennessee, while attempting to rob the Watauga bank of that city.

An agreement has been effected between the Government of Spain and Denmark, whereby a minimum tariff is imposed on Danish products imported into Cuba and Porto Rico.

Henry G. Moore, the son of a millionaire, has been sentenced by the courts of Philadelphia to sixty days imprisonment and a fine of \$500 for infidelity to his wife.

The State Canvassing Board of South Carolina have given the certificate of election to Murray, the colored republican candidate for congress in the black district in that State. He will be the only negro in the next congress.

The University of North Carolina foot ball team played the foot ball team of the University of Virginia at Atlanta, Ga., Saturday and defeated them, winning the championship of the South. The North Carolina boys won by 26 to 10.

In the Electoral College Cleveland will have 278 votes, Harrison 138, Weaver 28. Cleveland's majority will be 112, 76 votes more than enough to elect him without New York State. It was almost a solid North as well as a solid South.

Sheriff McGennis and three of his posse, of Gordon county, Georgia, were probably fatally wounded Friday night while trying to arrest Jasper Scott and Willis Morrow, two noted outlaws. Scott and Morrow made good their escape.

The "Brakers" Cornelius Vandebilt's elegant summer residence at Newport, Rhode Island, was burned last Friday. Tapestries that hung in a single hall was said to have been worth \$500,000, which was burned with the building. Loss above insurance is estimated at \$600,000.

From the Dead Letter Office.

During the fiscal year of 1889-90 the receipts of the dead letter office were some 6,500,000 pieces, being an increase of 310,000 pieces, or 5 per cent, over the preceding year.

During 1890-1, while it appeared from estimates of the quantity of matter dispatched through the mails that there was an increase in letters alone of over 150,000,000, the increase to the dead letter office was but 311,000 pieces, or 4 1/2 per cent.

During the year 1891-2, although the general volume of the business and operations of the service approached 8 per cent, in excess of the previous year, usual and even ordinarily expected increase had not only disappeared, but the gratifying fact appears that there was a decrease of over 48,000, or nearly 1 per cent., in the number of pieces sent to the dead letter office.

That the mistakes of the public, which in so many instances prevent matter committed to the mails from reaching its intended destination, and which embarrass and thwart delivery, continue to confront the service, may be attested by the increase of over 17 per cent. in unaddressed letters alone.—Postal Record.

JOURNALISM'S ONWARD MARCH

Not until nearly 200 years after Columbus's discovery, and more than 250 years after Gutenberg's invention, writes John Swinton in the New York Press, was the first attempt made to set up a newspaper in this country. At the opening of the last century there was not any paper printed in those British American colonies from which has grown the American Republic, in which there are now just about 19,000 periodicals. A single number of a little paper was issued at Boston in 1630, but its contents were displeasing to the authorities, and it was smothered on the day of its birth. Not until fourteen years later, or in the fourth year of last century, did the first of our permanent papers make its appearance, and it also was printed in Boston, the News-Letter. It was issued weekly, sometimes the size of a single sheet of foolscap, but latterly the size of half a sheet, and in its early history its printer complained that he could not vend as many as 500 copies of it, though it contained English and colonial news—about as much of both as would fill a column of the journal now in the reader's hands. Those who are interested in such things will be pleased to know that there is a completed file of this first of our country's papers in the archives of the New York Historical Society on Second avenue, the only one in existence, so far as is known. The News-Letter had no rival or contemporary for over fifteen years, but at various periods during the half century after 1720, petty papers began to make their appearance in the chief cities of at least ten of the colonies, and when the War of Independence broke out there were as many as thirty-seven of them, the weekly circulation of all of which did not exceed 4000 copies. The censorship that was exercised over them by the Colonial authorities was hard to abide, and they had to be on guard against printing anything not in consonance with royalty and humility. The great Ben Franklin was one of the early writers for several Colonial papers, and he figured in the Mercury and Gazette of Philadelphia, as well as in the Courant of Boston, which sheet may be called the forerunner of the free press of America.

The first paper ever printed in New York City was the Gazette, which appeared in the closing year of the first quarter of last century under the direction of the septuagenarian Bradford, who was an upholder of the freedom of the press, and who, after a long life of activity, was buried in the graveyard of Trinity Church. After him came the brave Zenger with his Journal, through which he got into a famous suit for libel. The story of New York newspaperdom during the Colonial period is short and paltry, and we cannot give the pioneer editors of our city credit for patriotic service in the cause of American independence. For years prior to the Revolution Sam Adams, of Massachusetts and his compatriots had done brave service in propagating the principles of liberty through the Boston Advertiser and the Boston Gazette; and it would be pleasant to put the name of some New York contemporary of these papers alongside of their names, but the search for such a paper here is vain. While the city was occupied by the British troops, four weekly papers were printed here, all of them under the sanction of the commander of the "royal" army, and the traitor Andre was a writer for that one of them, the Royal Gazette, which, when American independence had been won, made haste to drop the word royal and to turn its coat from royalty to republicanism. When the War of the Revolution was ended, there were just forty-three papers in the young Republic, not one of them daily.

The establishment of American independence gave an impulse to the newspaper business, so that by the time Washington left the office of President there were nearly 200 papers in the United States. The people had been set to thinking as their forefathers never thought; they were full of new ideas; they were debating

great questions; they were exultant in their independence; they enjoyed the liberty of printing; the press was free. The papers of that period, all of which were political organs, wielded much influence, being used as vehicles for communication with the people by such men as Hamilton, Jay, Madison and many other public leaders.

The nineteenth century opened with over 200 papers in our country, most of them puny. Before the close of the same century, or in this year (1892) there are 19,000 periodicals in the United States, nearly one-tenth of which are dailies.

Our population has increased twenty-fold; our newspapers have increased a hun red-fold. The circulation of the American papers of a century ago was counted by thousands in our country, while the papers of this time issue many millions of copies each day of every week in the year. It is hard to give the gross sales of all the daily papers of our own city, but it is safe to say that they run up well toward a million each day of the week.

Great has been the growth of all our country's industries, but the growth in newspaperdom has surpassed that in any other line of production. Marvelous has been the development of the varied material resources of the United States; but the development of the resources of the American mind, as indicated by the press, is yet more marvelous.

After the first of daily American papers, the Pennsylvania Packet, had been started, in 1784, other dailies followed rapidly in its wake, so that by the beginning of this century there existed in several of our cities, and we have five or six of them here in New York, including the Minerva, which was under the editorship of Noah Webster, afterward the lexicographer.

The number of papers continued to multiply all over the country with each decade of the century, and new plants were set up every year, especially in the West, as population increased in that direction.

None of the papers that were printed in colonial times had any editor, in the modern sense of that word. The printer would write some lines about such occurrences as came within his knowledge; he would at times get a few bits of news by pocket or mail coach; he would once in a while get a paper by ship from England, from which he might copy some items of foreign intelligence, and he would occasionally be favored with an official document issued by authority. He was not likely to express any opinion, or to entertain any that could safely be printed. There was hardly any colonial paper in existence at any time during the first half of last century that had any mind or thought beyond that needed to put its items in type. The spirit of the New World had not then come into being. During the second half of the same century the printers of papers were usually the only editors thereof; and even in the decade which preceded, as well as in that which followed our independence, when patriotic men spoke boldly through some of the papers of the time, the editorial function bore hardly any resemblance to that function as it exists to-day. One of the first of American papers with an editor distinct from its publisher was the first daily paper founded here (1794), of which Noah Webster was the editor. Soon after that time the printers of papers began to employ regular editors, while many writers started papers that were edited by themselves.

I do not propose to give an account here of the marvelous development of American journalism during the nineteenth century. A volume would be needed for that purpose. We find 200 papers in our country at the dawn of the century; we find over 4000 at the middle of the century; we find nearly five times that number before the century's close—the word "papers" here including periodicals of all kinds.) The newspaper making industry has become one of the leading industries of the United States, giving employment to over a million people in its intellectual and mechanical departments.—N. Y. Monthly Union.

Banana Paper.

The possible scarcity of jute this year through the short crop in the East Indies—the report is that it will be 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 pounds under the average—will direct attention to the matter of substitutes. One of these may be found in the banana stalks, millions of which are thrown away every year. Already in Nicaragua, it is said, they have been considering the commercial possibilities of a new industry to consist of the collection and the preparation of the fibre in banana stalks for the market. The quantity available in that country is suggested by these facts and figures, which we find in the Gleaner, of Kingston, Jamaica.

In April, 1892, according to consular invoice 150,000 bunches of bananas were shipped to the United States. The quantity for local consumption and surplus fruit make an aggregate of 100,000 each month. Each bunch represents a stalk. Add twice that amount for stalks which the planters cut down to prevent them from choking the others, and the total is 440,000 stalks monthly or 5,400,000 annually. These stalks should each yield five pounds of fibre or 27,000,000 pounds. The supply can be doubled without affecting the fruit trade, for the banana grows in clusters of from eighteen to twenty stalks or trees, and ripens for fibre in about six or eight months and bears fruit in from ten to twelve. The number of plants under cultivation is estimated in round numbers at 1,500,000, averaging fourteen stalks on each, a total of 21,000,000, and the industry is rapidly increasing.

The likelihood that here is a fibre specially suitable for the manufacture of wrapping paper, of not inferior grades, ought to stir the paper makers to instant action. They cannot be too quick about it, as the fruit grows in Florida.—Boston Transcript.

The Giant's Causeway.

The Giant's Causeway is situated at the northern extremity of County Antrim, a short distance from Post Rush, Ireland. It consists of countless hosts of basaltic pillars, varying in shape from a pentagon to an octagon, the average length of each column or pillar being about eighty feet, the whole stacked so closely together that a knife blade could hardly be inserted between them. But the formation of these pillars is not the least wonderful part about them, for, although they may be counted by thousands and tens of thousands, each column is fashioned with a symmetry that suggests a mason's handiwork. Their composition is a perfect fusion of one-half flinty earth, one quarter lime and clay and one quarter almost pure iron, each pillar being divided into regular lengths at joints which come together as a perfect, natural ball-and-socket union. Although to be found in small detachments (embedded in the cliffs, sands, etc.) for some distance along the shore, the principal aggregations forming the causeway proper consists of three projections or tongues known as Little, Middle and Grand causeways. These singular columns are of different lengths, as has already been hinted, and present an astonishing appearance as they stand, an army of at least 40,000 strong marshalled on the shores of Erin as if ever ready to battle with the rising tide. One portion of this marvelous natural freak is known as "Lord Antrim's Parlor"; other sections by such names as "The Giant's Chimney," "The Giant's Head," "The Nursing Child," "Hen and Chickens," "The Priest and His Flock," besides many other mysterious combinations which are at once fantastic, weird and descriptive. One of the most interesting features of the causeway is "The Giant's Organ." This huge "instrument" consists of a group of pillars of various lengths set apart on the side of the main cliff. The large columns being in the center and the smaller ones tapering off on either side, after the fashion of organ pipes, admirably sustain the idea which the name "Giant's Organ" conveys.—St. Louis Republic.

WHEN CLEVELAND WAS A BOY.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—No man in Chicago is more pleased over the result of the election than H. J. Edwards, of the carriage manufacturing firm of H. J. Edwards & Son. Forty years ago Mr. Edwards and Grover Cleveland worked together and shared the same bed in the general store of McVica & Co., Fayetteville, N. Y.

"This was one of the biggest stores in town," said Mr. Edwards. "On one side was a good stock of dry goods, on the other was a rather primitive drug store and in the rear was a grocery. Cleveland or 'Grover' as we called him roomed with me directly over the store. One of our great treats was for the clerks from all the stores in the town to get together some night in the week to tell stories and talk over plans.

"In this connection there is an incident that will illustrate Cleveland's sterling honesty. It had been the custom for us to help ourselves to the eggs without thinking of paying for them. When the clerks came to our store Cleveland said the eggs must be paid for. He was willing to have a good time with the boys, but he didn't want the 'Boss' to lose it. Some of the boys protested, but Cleveland was firm and said if they would not pay for the eggs he would. As a consequence a reform was instituted, and after that the eggs were always paid for.

"After we left the store we attended school together at Fayetteville Academy. Cleveland's eldest brother, Rev. William Cleveland was our tutor. Grover was a splendid scholar. While we were in school one of the standing jokes of the boys was to get up in the night and ring the bell. The bell was used for almost every purpose, including a fire alarm. When the bell rang all the men in town would get up and hurry to the schoolhouse. As the fire-alarms were quite numerous the people would try to find who caused them. Of course they knew in a general way the boys did it, but they could not find out just which one it was. Not long ago, when I was talking over the old days with Cleveland he told me of a number of times he assisted in giving these alarms.

"I have always been a Republican," Mr. Edwards concluded, "but I voted for Cleveland each time he was nominated."—Ex.

Apples as Medicine.

Chemically the apple is composed of vegetable fiber, albumen, sugar, gum, chlorophyll, malic acid, gallic acid, lime and much water. Furthermore, the German analysts say that the apple contains a larger percentage of phosphorus than any other fruit or vegetable. The phosphorus is admirably adapted for renewing the essential nervous matter, lecithin, of the brain and spinal cord. It is, perhaps, for the same reason, rudely understood that old Scandinavian tradition represent the apple the food of the gods, who, when they felt themselves to be growing feeble and infirm, resorted to this fruit for renewing their powers of mind and body. Also, the acids of the apple are of singular use for men of sedentary habits, whose livers are sluggish in action, those acids serving to eliminate from the body noxious matters, which, if retained, would make the brain heavy and dull, or bring about jaundice or skin eruptions and other allied troubles.

Some such an experience must have led to our custom of taking apple sauce with roast pork, rich grose, and like dishes. The malic acid of ripe apples, either raw or cooked, will neutralize any excess of chalky matters engendered by eating too much meat. It is also the fact that such fresh fruits as the apple, the pear, the plum, when taken ripe and without sugar, diminish acidity in the stomach, rather than provoke it. Their vegetable juices and juices are converted into alkaline carbonates, which tend to counteract acidity.—Southern Clinic.

Married men live longer than bachelors.



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.

The graded school tax in the city of Raleigh amounts to \$12,985.

The male pensioners of the State are divided into four classes according to the extent of the wound and disability. This year the first class will receive \$68.00, the second \$54, the third \$34 and the fourth \$17.

Grand Master H. A. Gudger, of the Grand Lodge of Masons, has appointed G. Rosenthal, of Raleigh, Grand Secretary to fill the unexpired term of Grand Secretary Donald W. Bain, deceased.

The Franklin Times comes to front with a large turnout. It says: "The finest turnip we have seen this year was shown us one day this week by Mr. Jere Perry. It was raised by him, and weighs 7 3/4 pounds.

Judge Goff, of the Supreme Court of the United States, has rendered a decision that the Seed Law, passed by the last General Assembly is unconstitutional. The law was tested by D. M. Ferry & Co., Seedsmen, of Detroit, Michigan, through their agent in Wilmington.

The Hotel Zinzendorf at Winston, one of the largest, prettiest and most beautiful hotels in the State, was burned last Thursday morning. The fire originated in the laundry room by the explosion of a stove. The property was valued at \$125,000 and was insured for \$100,000.

Mr. Francis Tally, who lived in Stanly county near New London, was found in his bed dead with his head smashed with an axe. He was 55 years of age and was supposed to have money in his house and is supposed to have been murdered and then robbed. No clue to the perpetrators of the awful deed.

The Supreme Court has sustained the judgment of the Superior Court of Wayne county in the case against Willis Brogden, brother of ex-Gov. Curtis H. Brogden, for the murder of F. B. Sasser. Brogden was convicted of man-slaughter and sentenced to six years in the penitentiary and appealed to the higher court which affirms the judgment and he will have to serve his sentence.

On last Wednesday night a small two masted wood boat on Neuse river just below New Bern was caught in a whirlwind and turned over on the side. Two men were raising the boat and had four passengers, all colored. They all were thrown in the water but succeeded in getting back to the boat. They were far from land to swim ashore. They remained on the boat and during the night three of them froze to death, one fell off the boat and was drowned the other two withstood the cold until a boat came to them next day about 11 o'clock.