

# THE SMITHFIELD HERALD.

A. M. Woodall, Editor.

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

Subscription \$1.00 Per Year.

VOLUME 12

SMITHFIELD, N. C., THURSDAY JUNE 29, 1893.

NUMBER 9.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

## Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

### 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.  
Coroner—L. L. Sasser.  
Surveyor—R. H. Sasser.  
Superintendent of Health—Dr. R. J. Noble, office on Second street.  
Board of Commissioners—D. T. Honeycutt, Chairman, Jos. J. Young, I. W. Hocutt, W. S. Edridge and L. P. Crowder.  
County Board of Education—B. H. Hardee, W. F. Gerard and H. M. Johnson.  
County Superintendent of Public Instruction, Prof. Ira T. Hartman.

**TOWN OFFICERS.**  
Mayor—Seth Woodall.  
Commissioners—J. A. Morgan and W. L. Woodall, First Ward; W. L. Lives and W. L. Fuller, Second Ward; A. W. Smith and D. L. Thomas, Third Ward; F. J. Williams, L. D. Davis and J. B. Hudson, Fourth Ward.  
Clerk—A. M. Woodall.  
Treasurer—John E. Hood.  
Tax Collector—G. N. Penneck.  
Policeman—J. C. Bingham.  
Town Constable—D. A. Coats.

The Advantages North Carolina Cotton Mills Enjoy Over those of New England.

Graham, N. C., June 19.—Until recent years the Southern people thought cotton could be converted into fabrics, on an extensive scale, only along the rivers of New England. Could our fathers come back from the land of spirits and hear the hum of the 50,000 spindles and the rattle of the 5,000 busy looms of Alamance county, N. C., they would be filled with wonder.

The first cotton factory in this part of the South was established on Alamance Creek, about four miles south of Graham, and is still one of the smallest factories in the county. It was owned by Mr. Edwin M. Holt, father of the Holt brothers, who are at present the leading manufacturers in central North Carolina.

He afterwards built another factory at Haw River depot, and associated with him his son, Thomas M., afterwards Governor of the State. Since the war seventeen other cotton factories have been built in Alamance, all of which are in successful operation. The largest of these, the Granite Mills, at Haw River, owned by Governor Thomas M. Holt, has about 9,000 spindles, 450 looms, and gives employment to about 500 hands. The next largest is the Onida, at Graham, L. Banks Holt, Esq.

Burlington has five cotton factories, Graham three, and Haw River one. There are nine at other points in the county off the railroad, but on the river giving them the advantage of water power.

The factories along the railroad except the Granite Mills use steam altogether, and consume great quantities of wood and coal. The surrounding country affords wood in almost unlimited quantity, and the revenues derived from its sale is of great help to the farmers.

For a long time these mills produced only plaids, but recently white cloth and demins have been added to their products. The plaids weigh about four ounces to the yard; the demins nine. The profit in well managed factories is one-sixteenth of a cent per yard, though, of course, a great deal depends on the care with which the raw materials are selected. The products of the Alamance cotton mills for a single year will amount to millions of dollars, and the wealth of the manufacturers seems to be steadily growing.—News and Observer.

### The True Sardine.

Sardines are a small fish of the herring family that are caught in vast quantities on the west coast of France and to a less extent along the shores of Portugal. Their flesh is very delicate. The sardines are salted or preserved in olive oil or butter and put up in tin cans for shipment to all parts of the world. The larger-sized sardines are called clams in France and pilchards in England; their shoals are preyed upon by codfish and especially by porpoises. Little fishes of many other genera of the herring family are called sardines, among them being the "Spanish sardine" of the West Indies. The menhaden, a little fish caught in great quantities on the coast of New Jersey, is called the American sardine. It is put up in oil and marketed as a substitute for the genuine sardines first above described. But many of the so-called American sardines are vile things, preserved in cottonseed oil.—St. Louis Republic.

Pay up your subscription.

### NEWS ITEMS

The jury in the Lizajie Borden trial returned a verdict of not guilty and she was released from jail.

One bank at Portsmouth, Ohio, and two at Los Angeles, California, closed their doors last Wednesday.

The Bank of the Carolinas at Florence, S. C., which closed its doors a few weeks ago, has resumed business again.

The Infanta Eulalie and husband with their suite sailed from New York harbor Saturday morning for Spain.

There is said to be 440,000 Knights of Pythias in the English speaking world, 140,000 of whom have joined the order in the two last years.

Sixty-seven clerks have been dropped from the pay roll of the General Land office in Washington at a saving to the government of \$90,800 per annum.

The value of Edwin Booth's personal property is \$605,000. He leaves \$10,000 each to his cousins Charlotte Mitchell, Baltman and Robert Mitchell, of North Carolina.

Several persons were killed and much property destroyed by a cyclone in Jefferson county, Kansas, last Wednesday. Also three persons were killed by one at Conception, Missouri, the same evening.

Two banks in San Francisco, one at Minneapolis, one at New Whatcom, Washington, and one at Niagara Falls failed last Saturday. All of them lacked money to meet the demands made on them.

Senator Leland Stanford, who was found dead in his bed at his home in San Francisco last Tuesday night was said to be worth \$50,000,000. He owned 100,000 acres of land, and gave \$20,000,000 to found the University which bears his name. His death was caused by paralysis of the heart.

Charles H. Conrad a prominent banker and tobacco manufacturer of Danville, Va., was found dead on the Richmond and Danville railroad track near Amelia Courthouse Friday morning. He was supposed to have been thrown or had fallen from the train as he left Danville on the midnight train for Richmond.

News was cabled from London to New York Friday night that the British battleships Victoria and Camperdown had collided in the Mediterranean sea off Tripoli, and that the Victoria had sunk with all her men on board and more than 400 of her crew drowned. She had on board 718 men including the officers and of that number 430 were lost. The Camperdown was not injured very seriously.

A dispatch from Ashland, Wisconsin, of last Thursday says: Reports from Iron River state that the fires there have been discovered to be the work of incendiaries. Another attempt was made Wednesday to set fire to a house on the outskirts of Iron River. The fire department has been on duty night and day, and it is thought that the worst is over. The total losses by the fires during the past week will reach \$2,000,000.

United States Treasurer Morgan received a cablegram from London last Wednesday stating that Baring, Magoun & Co., of New York and London, had shipped \$900,000 in gold to the United States. During the eleven months beginning July 1st, 1892, and ending May 31st, 1893, the amount of gold shipped from the United States to Europe, according to the figures furnished by the bureau of statistics of the Treasury Department, amounted to \$105,965,950. During the same period gold was imported from Europe to the United States to the amount of \$20,164,699, leaving a balance against us in that period of \$85,801,251. During the five months of the present calendar year, beginning January and ended May 31st, the amount of gold exported was \$71,003,044, imports during the same period being \$10,749,361, or a balance against us of \$61,000,000 in round figures.

### JOHN WILKES BOOTH.

How and Where the Slayer of Lincoln Died.

The following account of Booth's death is given by the Rev. Mr. Garrett, at last account pastor of the Presbyterian church at Maysville, Ky.

"I have been requested to write a description of the death of John Wilkes Booth, the slayer of Abraham Lincoln. Though years have passed since then, and though your correspondent was a youth at the time, the incidents connected with his death are as fresh in my memory as if they had just occurred. To comprehend fully the details of his capture I will have to give a short description of my father's house and farm, where he was shot. Our farm is situated in Carolina county, Va., a little more than two miles south of the little village of Port Royal, on the Rappahannock river. Our house is on the right of the stage road leading from Port Royal to Bowling Green, the county seat, and about a quarter of a mile from the road. It was on the afternoon of Monday, April 24, 1865, that Booth came to my father's house. He was brought there by two ex-confederate soldiers, Willie Jett and Lieut. Ruggles, and introduced to my father as James W. Boyd, a confederate soldier, who had been wounded at the battle of Petersburg. It will be remembered that Mr. Booth had broken his leg in jumping to the stage of the theatre in Washington after shooting the President. Mr. Jett asked my father if he could accommodate Mr. Boyd for a few days until he got better and could travel. You know a true Virginian never resists an appeal like that, and, of course, Mr. Boyd was welcomed at once. Messrs. Jett and Ruggles then rode away toward Bowling Green. Mr. Boyd and my two brothers (who had just returned from Appomattox) remained on the porch talking until supper was announced. After supper Mr. Boyd complained of his wound; said that riding had jarred it. He retired early. I slept in the same room with him that night and noticed that he had two handsome revolvers and a dirk with a pearl handle. The latter, he said, was a gift of a friend. He slept soundly, and when I arose in the morning he was still sleeping. I remember looking at him as I left the room, and I thought that I had never seen a finer specimen of manly beauty, and I still think that he was the handsomest man I ever saw. He was very fair and his jet-black curls were brushed back from a forehead rather low, but very broad. His glossy-black mustache shaded a mouth as soft as a woman's, while his square chin told of a resolute will. Nothing of interest occurred during the forenoon of the next day (Tuesday.) My brothers went away in the morning and did not return until dinner. After dinner they amused themselves firing at a post in front of the house with pistols. Mr. Boyd surprised us all, for he would strike the mark every time.

"About the middle of the afternoon another man came, whom Mr. Boyd called 'Davy.' This man was Harold who attempted to kill Stanton. They then asked my brother if they could hire the horses to go to Millford Station, on the R. F. & P. R. R., the next day. My brothers replied that they could not spare their horses, but that there was a colored man who lived near who would take them. They went to see this man and engaged him to take them away early the next morning. He did so, but he only took the bleeding corpse of one and the mangled wretch who was so soon to expiate his crime upon the gallows. That night (Tuesday) Booth and Harold proposed to sleep in the barn, as they wanted to make an early start and did not wish to disturb the family. My brothers, fearful of losing their horses, slept in an adjoining barn. About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 25th my father was awakened by a noise at the door, and on going to answer the knock was confronted by a man, who

placed a cocked revolver at his head and led him into the yard, where he was greeted with cries of 'Hang the rebel!' 'Hang him; here is a rope,' &c. The whole premises were surrounded by a horde of excited men, searching in every house and corner. They soon found out that there were men in the barn, upon which they surrounded it, not forgetting to leave my poor old father in the yard in his night clothes, guarded by two men, who even refused to let him put on a coat, but kept him in the chill night air, old and feeble as he was, without anything to protect him from the cold. At the barn more than fifty men were engaged in trying to persuade one man to surrender. Failing in this, they resorted to the idea of burning him out. The barn was fired, and then they seemed no nearer their object than before, until at last one man, more humane than the rest, walked up to the side of the barn, put his pistol through a crack and fired. Then my brother and a soldier rushed in and dragged him from the flames that were almost upon him, took him out and laid him upon the grass in the yard. Finding that life still remained, they brought him on the porch, where a mattress was spread for him. A man was dispatched for a doctor, who soon arrived, but too late, for human skill could not avail where death had already set his seal. The glazing eyes, the clammy brow, now wet with the cold dew of death told us that the fatal bullet had done its work. Reviving for a moment, he asked to see his hands. They were shown him. He looked at them for a moment, and murmuring 'Useless, useless,' fell back upon the pillow. The thread of life that remained was parting very gently. A few strands yet remained, but the tension was increasing. Again he revived and whispered, 'Tell my mother I died—for my country. I did—what—I—thought—was—best.' A gasp—a shiver—and the erring soul was before its Judge."

### SILVER FACTS AND FIGURES.

MR. CARLISLE'S SHOWING OF THE OPERATION OF THE SHERMAN ACT.

The following is Secretary Carlisle's full statement in regard to silver coinage and purchases of silver bullion:

The operations of the United States mint commenced in 1792 and from that time to 1873, a period of eighty-one years, the total amount of silver dollars coined was \$8,045,938. In 1873 the coinage was stopped by act of Congress, but in 1878 it was resumed under the so-called Bland-Allison act, by the terms of which the secretary of the treasury was directed to purchase and coin into standard silver dollars of 412½ grains each not less than two million dollars worth nor more than four million dollars worth of silver bullion each month, and between the date of that act and July 14th, 1890, a period of twelve years, there was coined \$378,166,793. In addition to this there has been coined from trade dollars \$5,078,472 and from the signorage of bullion purchased and coined under the act of July 14th, 1891, the sum of \$6,641,109, making the aggregate \$389,886,374, in full legal tender silver money issued by the government since 1878. Of this amount only \$58,016,019 were in actual circulation on the first day of the present month, the remainder being held in the treasury as part of the assets of the government or being represented by outstanding certificates.

The act of July 14, 1890, required the secretary of the treasury to purchase 4½ million fine ounces of silver bullion a month, and it provided that he should continue the coinage of silver dollars at the rate of two million dollars per month until July 1, 1891; and under this act there have been coined \$29,408,461, which makes the total coinage of silver dollars under all acts since 1878, \$419,294,845, or more than fifty times as much as was coined during a previous period of eighty-one years.

In addition to the silver bullion purchased by the government since 1878 and coined as above stated, the secretary of the treasury has purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, and now holds in the vaults of the treasury uncoined, 124,292,532, fine ounces of silver bullion, which cost the United States 114,290,920, and is worth to-day at the market price of \$103,411,386, thus showing a loss of \$10,888,534. By the terms of the act the secretary was required to pay for all silver bullion purchased with the issue of United States treasury notes payable in coin, and it provided that upon demand of the holder of any such notes they would be redeemed in gold or silver coin, at the discretion of the secretary, it being, in the language of the act, the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law.

In the execution of this declared policy of congress it is the duty of the secretary when the necessity arises, to exercise all the powers conferred upon him by law, in order to keep the government in a condition to redeem its obligations in such manner as may be demanded and to prevent the depreciation of either, as compared with the other. The records of the treasury department show that during the thirteen months beginning May 1, 1892, and ending May 31, 1893, the coin treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver bullion under the act of July 14, 1890, amounted to \$49,971,184, and that during the same period the amount of such notes paid in gold was \$47,435,173. It thus appears that all the silver bullion purchased during that time, except \$2,216,011 worth, was paid in gold, while the bullion itself is stored in the vaults of the treasury and can neither be sold nor used for the payment of any kind of obligation. How long the government shall be thus compelled to purchase silver bullion and increase the public debt by issuing coin obligations for it is a question which congress alone can answer. It is evident that if the policy is continued and the secretary of the treasury shall be compelled to issue bonds or otherwise increase the interest bearing public debt it will be done for the purpose of procuring gold with which to pay for silver bullion purchased under the act referred to, better known as the Sherman act.

### The First Lightning Rod.

Almost everybody believes that Franklin was the inventor of the lightning rod, and, in this one particular, nearly everybody is mistaken. The first lightning conductor was not invented by the genius who is said to have "caught the lightning wild and played with bolts of thunder," but by a poor Bohemian monk who lived at Scuttenberg, who erected his lightning catcher on the place of the Curator of Preditz, Moravia, on June 15, 1724. The name of this inventive monk was Prokop Dilwisch. His apparatus was composed of a pole surmounted by an iron rod supporting twelve curved branches and terminating in as many metallic boxes filled with iron ore and inclosed with a wooden box like cover. This was traversed by twenty-seven iron-pointed rods, the bases of which were connected with the ore boxes. This entire system of wires was united with the earth by a large chain.

The enemies of Dilwisch, jealous of his success, excited the peasants of the neighborhood against him, claiming that his invention was the cause of the dry weather that was ruining their crops. When the inventor laughed at them and refused to remove it they put him in prison and destroyed his work.

M. Melan used a triple-pointed rod years before Benjamin Franklin ever thought of a lightning rod.—St. Louis Republic.

He—Isn't that tiger a beauty?  
She—Now, you mustn't talk that way. We are engaged now, and you have no right to call anything beautiful except me.—Texas Siftings.



### KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

### STATE NEWS

It is said that the English sparrows are playing havoc with the grain shocks around the town of Goldsboro.

It is reported that Maj. W. M. Robbins has been tendered the Consularship at Dundee, Scotland, and has declined it. It pays about \$4,500 per annum.

Only two Chinamen have registered in this State under the Geary Law, and one of these lives at Goldsboro and is trying to marry a mulatto woman.

The Grand Lodge of Mason's met at the Oxford Orphan Asylum Saturday, it being St. John's Day, and by custom the Lodge always meets there on that day.

The Liquor Dealers' association which met in Raleigh last week elected Sol Bear of Wilmington president. The next meeting will be held in Charlotte.

The city of Wilmington has borrowed, from New York, \$18,810 at 7 per cent., to pay the coupons on city bonds due the 1st of July, says the Messenger.

Mr. Robert W. Sharpe, a young merchant of Graham, was thrown from his wagon and received injuries from which he died in a few hours one day last week.

Work was commenced on the Burgaw and Onslow railroad at Burgaw last Thursday. Miss Mattie Taylor threw the first shovel of dirt. It will take four months to complete the road.

Prof. J. Y. Joyner, Superintendent of the Goldsboro Graded School, has accepted a professorship in the State Normal School at Greensboro to fill the place of Prof. E. A. Alderman, who goes to the State University.

The large saw and planing mills, dry kilns, and about 40,000 feet of lumber belonging to Leavitt & Leavitt at Aberdeen were burned last Friday. Loss estimated at \$20,000. Insurance \$12,000.

The Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias met its annual session in Greensboro last week. The order now has 2300 members in this State. The Endowment Rank is the insurance department of the order and last year paid death claims in the State amounting to \$111,000. The next session will be held in Winston on the 3rd Monday in June, 1894.

Reports come from Asheville that George W. Vanderbilt has just concluded the purchase of 20,000 acres of land in the "pink beds" section of Henderson and Transylvania counties of North Carolina. The purpose of the purchase is to make one of the finest game preserves in the world. Game keepers are already in charge of the property and every farm house on the estate has been torn down. The property is only a few miles from Vanderbilt's residence here.