THE SMITHFIELD HERALD.

A. M. Woodall, Editor. "CAROLINA, CAROLINA, HEAVEN'S BLESSING ATTEND HER!" Subscription $1.00 Per Year.

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

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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. U. Oliver, office in Court House.
Treasurer—E. J. Holt, office in the store of E. J. Holt & Co.
Coroner—L. L. Sasser.
Surveyor—Romulus Lambert.
Superintendent of Health—Dr. R. J. Noble, office on Second street.
Board County Commissioners—D. T. Honeycutt, Chairman, Jos. J. Young, I. W. Hocutt, W. S. Eldridge and L. P. Creech.
County Board of Education—J. R. Hardee, W. F. Gerald and H. M. Johnson.
County Superintendent of Public Instruction, Prof. Ira T. Turlington.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Mayor—Seth Woodall
Commissioners—J. A. Morgan 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—G. N. Peacock
Policeman—J. C. Bingham.
Town Constable—D. A. Coats.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Church—on Second street, Rev. J Puckett, Pastor, Services at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m. on the second Sunday of each month. Sunday School every Sunday morning at 9-30 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. H. Poston Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m. on the fourth Sunday in each month. Sunday School every Sunday morning at 9-30 o'clock J. M. Beaty, Superintendent. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 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 10½ o'clock in each month. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

Presbyterian Church.—Rev. Jno. A. McMurray, pastor Services, in the Old Academy building every Third Sabbath, morning and evening. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 9-30 o'clock a. m..

SCHOOLS.

Turlington Institute —Male and female, Turlington, Ph. B., (U. N. C.) Principal. J. L. Davis, A. M., (Trinity College) Assistant. Prof. T. R. Crocker, (Wake Forest) Latin & Greek. Capt. B. L. Creech, Military Tactics and E. R. Grantham, Penmanship. J. W. Denning, Telegraphy. T. J. Lassiter teacher in Primary Department. Mrs. Ira T. Turlington, Music.

LODGES.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 37, I. O. O. F., A. M. Woodall, N. G., E. S. Sanders, V. G., Dr. R. J. Noble, Sec'y. Meets in the Masonic Hall every Monday evening at 8 o'clock. All Odd Fellows are cordially invited.

Pellowship 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; Jos. Fuller Vice President; E. D. Snead, Secretary; B. A. Wellons, Treasurer; D. R Stafford, Chaplain; Wm Richardson, Lecturer. Regular time of meeting, the second Thursday in January, April July and October.

A. M. E. CHURCH

On Hancock Street, Rev. J. B McGee 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. T. H. Woodward, A. M. Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock a. m. and 8 p. m. on first and 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.

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STUDIES OF THE EARTH.

Although man has lived upon the earth for thousands of years he has made many discoveries, he has not yet mastered its surface, much less solved all of the problems it presents. In some respects he knows more about the planets and stars that are millions of miles away than he does about the globe on which he lives and moves and has his being. But if his knowledge of the earth's surface is limited, it is nevertheless much greater than his knowledge of its interior. It was the belief of scientists years ago and is still the belief of the majority of tolerably well-read people that this earth of ours is a molten mass covered by a thin crust of chilled and hardened material. One of the suggested reasons for this belief is the observation that the temperature of rocks increases as one descends into the earth, at the rate of one degree for about sixty-four feet. It has been assumed from this observation that a temperature which would melt the rocks would be reached before going many miles. Volcanic action has also suggested a molten interior, and so also has the appearance of rocks subjected to much. But scientists do not accept observations as conclusive. On the contrary, they show that so far as these observations go the question is still left open and that there are certain other facts which appear more conclusively to show that the earth is solid or nearly solid. The increase of temperature in the interior of the earth is accompanied by increase of pressure, which, it is believed, raises the melting point so that notwithstanding the observations in mines the melting point of rocks may never be reached. Moreover, volcanoes may not be vents for the interior molten mass nor for large reservoirs. The matter they eject may be rendered fluid of eruption by a sudden withdrawal of pressure or by the action of water. The proofs of the theory that the earth is solid are so much dependent upon mathematics that they can only be described in general terms. They relate mainly to the action of the sun and moon upon it in the creation of tides. Astronomers have calculated that the earth offers as much resistance to tidal deformation as would a globe of steel, and hence that it is not a molten mass with a thin crust but a solid or nearly solid body. Prof. Newcomb has added another kind of proof. Some small, varying changes of latitude have been detected and shown to be periodic, and these periods are shown to correspond with what would theoretically occur if the earth were solid, while they do not correspond with what would occur from similar deflections of the axis of a molten mass thinly encrusted. While these arguments may not be considered conclusive, they are entitled to more respect than those which at one time were accepted as showing that the earth is a mere crust cooled upon the surface of a molten mass. The new view of the earth is much more satisfactory than that of Descartes. "Firm as a rock" will have added strength to its meaning it is established that the rocks are not liable to fall through the supporting crust into a cauldron, where they may be melted and disappear.—Baltimore Sun.

The greatest things are done by the greatest fools.

Men's motives are mercifully hidden by their shirt fronts.

Those who howl and bark at other people's ways should examine their own ways.

The most charming attribute of friendship is the right of candor.

ANIMAL CENSUSES.

A Phrase of the Population Question but Seldom Considered.

We are accustomed to take into consideration the population of a country or town in thinking or speaking of it, but we consider this matter from a somewhat restricted—that is, a human—point of view. If we looked at it from an equine point of view, and considered countries and cities as to their horse population, these regions and places would be changed about a great deal in rank and importance. Populous countries would all at once become thinly inhabited, and certain great cities would disappear from the face of the earth. Thus it would be, also, if we looked at the matter from the mule's or the pig's or the sheep's point of view.

Certain cities of Eastern Asia, for instance, have no horses at all. The Tuamotu archipelago, which extends in the Pacific Ocean a distance of fifteen hundred miles, is put down in the official publication of the United States Department of Agriculture on the farm animals of the world as possessing only two horses. They must be lonesome animals indeed, unless they are so fortunate as to have the same owner.

The most populous horse country in the world is Russia. It has twenty millions of horses. The United States comes next, with a horse population of more than sixteen millions.

In proportion to the number of inhabitants, the United States is far richer in horses than Russia. But in that proportion the United States is in turn far surpassed by the Argentine Republic, where according to the latest accessible figures, there are a few more horses than people.

The countries of Western and Southern Europe are thinly populated with horses, compared with the American continent and Russia. Italy, with a human population of more than thirty millions, has only seven hundred and twenty thousand horses. But it has almost twice as many mules and donkeys as horses.

Spain has only a few more than three hundred thousand horses, or about one horse to every sixty people. Most of the "cavaliers" of Spain ride on donkeys.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has only about two million horses.

The United States is the most populous mule country in the world. It is also, by many millions, the most populous pig country, possessing over forty-six millions of swine. There is here also a larger proportion of pigs to the human population than in any other country—larger even than in Ireland, a country which is popularly but mistakenly supposed to be the Utopia of the pig.

The country of the sheep, par excellence, is Australia. On that continent there are a few more than three million people, but there are sixty-two million sheep—that is to say, twenty sheep to every man, woman and child.

In the United States we have only about forty-seven million sheep, which, though a larger sheep population than that of any other country except Australia and the Argentine Republic, is not proportionately so great a number as several other countries possess.

British India has more cattle than any other country, but the United States has almost as many—upwards of fifty-two millions. However, the Argentine Republic again leads in the number of cattle in proportion to human beings. If the cattle in Argentina were divided equally among all the people, every man, woman and child would have five cattle to take care of, and there would be enough left to give one additional "critter" each to almost a million of the people.

Considered from the point of view of farm animals, the Argentine Republic is probably the most important country in the world.—Ex.

Two men were placed in jail at Hillsboro Friday for burning goods to get the insurance.

BAPTIST INCREASE IN 1892.

The new Year Book has just been issued by the Publication Society, Dr. Lansing Burrows, editor, and, as usual, it is full of valuable and interesting information. The number of regular Baptist members in the United States is given at 3,383,160. Of these 166,322 were baptized last year—an average of 454 a day for the entire year. Georgia reports the highest number of baptisms, 20,126; Texas comes next with 17,226; then Alabama with 13,001; then Virginia with 12,210; then South Carolina with 10,663; then North Carolina with 9,989; then Kentucky with 8,410; then Missouri with 7,818; then Tennessee with 6,693; then New York with 6,498; then Pennsylvania with 5,442; then Arkansas with 5,283; then Illinois with 4,926; then Mississippi with 4,869. Thus it goes till we reach Wyoming, which reports thirty-four.

Thus the baptisms in the South far outnumber those in the North, the South being the Baptist stronghold of the world. More than half the Baptists of the earth live within the bounds of the Southern Baptist Convention. And it is significant that the South is not where lax views of doctrine or polity prevail among Baptists. If ever the Baptists of the South shall become as "liberal" as are Baptists in England and in some parts of the North, there will be a great decline in the number of baptisms reported. It is not accidental that Baptist principles prevail most widely where they are most firmly held and most boldly maintained.

Last year 42,464 persons were excluded from the fellowship of Baptist churches in the United States. This does not indicate a very lax state of discipline. It is a striking fact that one-fourth as many were excluded as were baptized.

The amount of money contributed by the denomination in 1892, in this country was $13,907,418.59. This does not include the amounts given by Messrs. Rockafeller and Colgate to Chicago and Colgate universities. New York leads off with $1,713,761.76. Next comes Massachusetts with $1,067,876.64; then follow in order Pennsylvania with $962,125.76; Illinois with $660,117.28; New Jersey with $550,716.26; Missouri with $404,477.68; Ohio with $461,235.60; Virginia with $445,206.71; Texas with $379,898.41; Michigan with $372,123 57; Kentucky with $350,633.73; North Carolina with $308,382.15; Iowa with $298,299.91; Georgia with $257,967.25; Connecticut with $246,940.46; South Carolina with $230,697.64. So it goes till we reach Idaho with $2,150.00.

The general average per capita is over $4.00 for the whole country. This is very good; but the generous gifts of the few greatly helped the average. Many, alas! so many, give little or nothing.

In point of number of Baptists Georgia continues to lead with 344,158. Virginia follows with 311, 409; then come North Carolina with 248,041; Alabama with 232,566; Kentucky with 230,589; Texas with 220,015; South Carolina with 218,496; Mississippi with 189,100; Tennessee with 149,263; Missouri with 139,458; New York with 133,648, and so on to Nevada with sixty-three.

Let no one fail to read and study these figures under the idea that they are dry. Baptist figures are never dry.

We have in the United States 153 institutions for higher education, with 1,657 instructors, 26,552 pupils, of whom 2,451 are studying for the ministry. The property and endowments of these institutions reach the enormous figure of $31,741,222 Of these seven are theological seminaries, thirty-five are universities and colleges, thirty-six are for young ladies, fifty-one for co-education of the sexes and twenty-four for negroes and Indians. The Baptists have more money invested in higher education than any other denomination in the United States.

There are twenty-five Baptist charitable institutions reported, with property and aggregating $1,444,421. The marked tendency to multiply such institutions is most gratifying. Twelve orphan asylums are in list, whereas it has not been long since our Louisville Baptist Orphans' Home stood alone.

The names are given of forty four ministers who came to us last year from other denominations, along with a list of our foreign missionaries with addresses. The Baptist papers of the country, including only those designed for general circulation, number 123, and several more have been started since Dr. Burrows sent in his manuscript.

The Year Book is a mine of useful information which every intelligent Baptist should have. The circulation has greatly increased since Dr. Burrows took hold of it; but the wonder is that the circulation is not tenfold greater. The price is 25 cents, net, a marvel of cheapness. Get it and study it.—Western Recorder.

HOW TO STOP STEALING.

A recent examination of the "Irving Savings Institute," of New York showed overdrafts and embezzlements by the president, secretary and paying teller to the amount of 70,000.

The two former have paid back their overdrafts, and resigned; the latter has simply admitted his stealing and running away. He said, "I have not been able to pay my bills on my salary of $1,800 per year, and for about seven years I have been taking money for actual expenses. I have a sick wife and mother. I had money on every side; all I had to do was to reach out my hand and take it, and then make a false entry."

That is the way they all do. A man with heavy bills to pay, out of a moderate salary, handles thousands of dollars of cash every day just as if it were his own. A bill comes in; he has nothing is his pocket; there is money on every side, he is trusted with it, he takes it pays the troublesome creditor, makes a false entry and the thing is safe. In this case the stealing has gone on for ten years, and regular examinations from time to time had failed to show anything wrong. The president and secretary did not insist on a scrutiny of the books which would have detected their own misdoings, and as neither of them knew of the misconduct of the other, each one, without collusion, was using his official power to allow things to go on as they were.

This was one of the swell banks of New York, with securities well worth seven millions, and a surplus of almost seven hundred thousand. The officers whom the stockholders paid to keep things straight, let them go crooked, and it is fair to reckon that many other banks of lower grade and less capital are in the same condition.

What safety can there be, then, to stockholders and depositors? None at all. under the present system, but a very simple remedy can be applied, not so far suggested, as we have seen. Let the depositors, whose interest in these banks is commonly many fold larger than that of the stockholders, have the right, under suitable legislation, to select one or more of their number, who shall not be stockholders nor borrowers of the bank, to make examinations of the books and papers three or four times a year, without notice, and the evil will cease. The depositors are always the first to lose, and they ought to have such a chance to protect themselves.—Hickory Press.

Boarding Lunatics Around.

In several foreign countries—Belgium especially—the insane are boarded out with private families, who, for a small consideration, take charge of them, and for the unfortunate pensioners receive more care and attention than they would in a lunatic asylum. At the town of Gheei, in Belgium, sometimes called the "City of Simple," there are one or more lunatics in every house, and the system has been found to answer admirably.—Galignani Messenger.

Somewhat of a "Mixtry."

The Rev. Dr. Marshall's prayer at the Jefferson Davis ceremonies, in Raleigh, was published by many papers in this State. The Goldsboro Argus, by a blunder of the foreman, gives the following as a part of this prayer:

"O Lord, our heavenly Father, the high and mighty Ruler of the Universe, who doth from Thy throne behold all dwellers upon earth, thou hast been our refuge from one generation to another. Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever the earth and world were made, Thou art God from everlasting and

"The price of prime Irish potatoes is looking up' on the Northern markets. They were quoted yesterday at $4.10 per barrel.
world without end."

This is almost as badly mixed as the old minister's description of Noah's wife, whom he confounded with the ark. In reading, he skipped a page, and read "she was three hundred cubits long, fifty cubits wide, thirty cubits deep, and pitched inside and out."

Or as that of the sermon of the darkey who said: "An' while Paul was preachin' de maiden fell out uv de winder; and de fragments dey gathered up was twelve basketfuls, an' whose wife shall she be in de judgment?"—Charlotte Observer.

Senator Leland Stanford.

A Western paper gives the following brief history of Senator Leland Stanford, of California, who died of heart disease on the 20th of June.

Leland Stanford was born in Watervliet, Albany county, N. Y., March 9, 1824. His ancestors settled in the valley of the Mohawk, New York, about 1720. He was brought up on a farm, and when 20 years old began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1849, and the same year began to practice at Port Washington, Wis. In 1852, having lost his law library and other property by fire, he removed to California and began mining for gold at Michigan Bluff, Placer county, subsequently becoming associated with his three brothers, who had preceded him to the Pacific coast. In 1856 he removed to San Francisco and engaged in mercantile pursuits on a large scale, laying the foundation of a fortune that has recently been estimated at more than $50,000,000.

In 1860 Mr. Stanford made his entrance into public life as a delegate to the Chicago convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency.

He was an earnest advocate of a Pacific railroad, and was elected president of the Central Pacific company when it was organized in 1861. The same year he was elected governor of California, and served from December, 1861, till December, 1863. As president of the Pacific road he superintended its construction over the mountains, building 530 miles in 293 days, and on May 10, 1869, drove the last spike at Promontory Point, Utah.

He also became interested in other roads on the Pacific slope, and in the development of agriculture and manufactures of California. In 1885 he was elected to the United States Senate for the full term of six years, from March 4, 1886. In memory of his only son, Mr. stanford has given the state of California $20,000,000 to be used in founding at Palo Alto a University whose curriculum not only includes the usual collegiate studies but comprises instruction in telegraphy, type-setting, type-writting, journalism, book-keeping, farming, civil engineering, and other branches of education.

The corner stone was laid on May 17, 1887. Including in the trust fund for the maintenance of the University is Mr. Stanford's estate at Nina, Tehama county, Cal., which is said to be the largest vineyard in the world. It comprises 30,000 acres, 3,500 of which are planted with bearing vines. It is divided into 500 acre tracts, and most of the labor is performed by Chinamen.

The most beautiful sound on earth is a silent tongue.

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

Mrs. A. W. Fraps, aged 52 years, committed suicide in Raleigh last Friday morning by cutting her throat with a razor.

Peter Green, colored, was killed by lightning near Oxford Saturday evening while sheltering in a log cabin from a thunderstorm.

Rev. Dr. Henry M. Tupper, president of the Shaw University, of Raleigh, had to have his foot amputated to save his life, caused from wearing a tight shoe which inflamed his toe.

The Winston Sentinel says that J. E. Uzzle, who presented the famous rabbit foot to Vice President Adlai E. Stephenson, is still getting orders for rabbit's feet. He says he has sold 8,000.

The Greensboro Record of June 23rd says: Last night the Winston train brought down three hundred crates of peaches, two hundred and fifty crates of which were shipped from Kernersville and the other from Friendship and New Garden, consigned to a Philadelphia house.

Governor Carr last week pardoned Carrie Chisenhall, white, and Mag Bush, colored, who were serving a sentence of twelve years each in the penitentiary for abducting a young white girl for immoral purposes. They had served three years of their sentence, and evidence has been produced that the girl was immoral before the alleged abduction.

State Geologist Holmes has made his report to the Governor. It is a careful summary of the work of the survey. Prof Holmes is examining the clays of Harnett, and the sandstones of Moore, Richmond and Anson. Assistant Geologist Nitze and Geologist Keith, of the U. S. G. S., are paying their attention to the Geology of the great Smoky Mountains. Mr. J. V. Lewis and Prof. Williams of the U. S. Survey are examining the minerals of Mason and Jackson. Mr. W. W. Ashe, of the forestry department, is studying the timber in the Black Mountain region.—News and Observer.

Mr. LeRoy Tise returned Saturday from a business trip to Davidson county. While away he was told of a remarkable incident. A few days ago two men were fishing below the Holland mill dam, not far from the Forsyth line. In looking up at the mill the fisherman, to their surprise, discovered a colored woman going around on the turbine water wheel. They immediately notified the miller who stopped operation at once. When removed the woman appeared to be insane. After working and talking with her awhile, however, she began to talk with some sense. She said she had been on the wheel two or three days and was very hungry. When food was brought to her she ate very ravenously.—Winston Sentinel.