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THE SMITHFIELD HERALD.

VOLUME 12 SMITHFIELD, N. C., THURSDAY JULY 27, 1893. NUMBER 13. A. M. Woodall, Editor. "CAROLINA, CAROLINA, HEAVEN'S BLESSING ATTEND HER!" Subscription \$1.00 Per Year.

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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 Collectors—S. E. Foscock. Police—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, commencing at 9 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend these services. Missionary Baptist Church on Second Street, Rev. P. H. Poston, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m. on the fourth Sunday of each month. Sunday School every Sunday morning, commencing at 9 o'clock. J. M. Beatty, 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. Meetings every first Sunday and Saturday before at 10:30 o'clock in each month. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

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

LODGES. Olive Branch Lodge, No. 37, I. O. O. F., E. S. Sanders, N. G., J. D. Spiera, V. G., Dr. E. J. Noble, W. M. in the Morning. Hall every Monday evening at 8 o'clock. All Odd Fellows are cordially invited. Fello Lodge, No. 81, A. F. & A. M. Hall on Second Street. Elias Rose, W. M., Thos. S. Thalh. Secretary. Meetings every Saturday and Fourth Tuesday night in each month. All Masons are respectfully invited.

COUNTY FARMERS' ALLIANCE. OFFICERS: W. R. Croach, President; Jas. Fuller Vice President; E. D. D. L. Croach, Secretary; R. A. Jones, 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 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.

We are frequently asked by busy men what periodical will best give them the news of the day, boiled down so that, with the limited time at their command, they can keep abreast of the thought and progress of the day. There is but one such—The Review of Reviews.

This magazine fills the bill exactly. Its illustrations alone, especially its portraits of prominent persons, are worth many times its subscription price of \$2.50 per year.

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THE OLDEST BOOK IN THE WORLD.

The only complete work that, without question, can lay claim to being the oldest book in the world is known as the "Papyrus Prisse," and now forms one of the treasures of the Bibliotheque Nationale, says Knowledge. It was presented to the great library of Paris by a Frenchman of the name of Prisse, who discovered the papyrus at Thebes. The tomb in which it was found contained the mummy of one of the Entews of the eleventh, or first Ptolemian, dynasty. The date when the manuscript was written cannot, therefore, have been later than 2500 B. C. But if the exact age of this identical copy should be doubtful, we know precisely, from the text itself, the date of its composition, as it states it was compiled by one Ptohotep, who lived in the reign of King Assa. The full title runs: "Precepts of the Perfect Ptohotep, under the King of the South and North, Assa." As this king was the last but one of the fifth dynasty. Ptohotep, who flourished in the reign of this Pharaoh and held the distinguished office of "prefect," must have compiled his work his work about 3350 B. C. Divided into forty-four paragraphs, or chapters, the work is something very much more than a mere literary curiosity. It is written in the Egyptian hieratic character; is rhythmic, if not poetic; is addressed to the educated classes and embodies throughout high and noble principles for the regulation of individual life and conduct, and for the maintenance of good government. The man in question is enjoined by this very ancient writer to labor at all times to be a true gentleman, lest from his own defects of character he suffer the authority given him by favor of the Supreme Being to be weakened. An Egyptian prefect was the highest dignitary in the land, second only authority to Pharaoh himself. It was the office held by Joseph in the biblical story: "Only in the throne will I be greater than thou." The prefect had the custody of the key of the Lari, or royal granaries, to which no entrance could be obtained without the production of the prefectorial seal. The holder of the office was at once the Egyptian first lord of the treasury, chancellor of the exchequer and, in his judicial capacity, lord chief justice of Egypt.

All our greatest Egyptologists bear testimony to the extraordinary civilization of ancient Egypt. The work of Ptohotep fully confirms this position. It testifies to a height of culture and refinement obtaining in Egyptian society 5,240 years ago that to our Western circumscribed notions of modern superiority are simply inconceivable. The teachings of the "precepts" more than justifying all that has been said by Egyptologists. "It is certain," says Professor Renouf, "that at least 3,000 years before Christ there was in Egypt a powerful and elaborately organized monarchy enjoying a material civilization in many respects not inferior to that of Europe in the last century." Lepsius writes: "The fourth dynasty ascended the throne about 3,124 B. C., and at that time, long before our usual ideas of the development of the nations, there is found a people highly instructed in all arts of peace; a state carefully organized; a hierarchy firmly founded, minutely divided and organized even to the smallest external matters; a universally diffused system of writing and the common use of papyrus; in short, a civilization which in all essential points has already attained its full maturity, and only by close investigation is further development in some directions discovered." So also Professor Maspero: "In one of the tombs of Gizeh, a high officer of the first period of the sixth dynasty (B. C. 3703) takes the title of 'Governor of the House of Books.' Not only was there already a literature, but this literature was sufficiently large to fill libraries, and its importance was so great that one of the court officers was specially des-

ignated for the keeping of the royal library. The wisdom and high moral teaching embodied in the precepts of Ptohotep abundantly confirm this testimony.—New Observer-Chronicle.

Curiosities About Oranges.

The name "orange" is from the Latin aurum, meaning gold or of golden color. The fruit was originally a small bitter berry about the size of a common Richmond cherry, and very seedy. It has been cultivated in Hindostan from a very remote period and was taken from that country to Arabia and Persia in the eighth or ninth centuries. It is said to have received little or no attention from cultivators of fruits in either of the countries last mentioned above, prior to the beginning of the tenth century, there being a tradition that it was a "cursed" fruit sent by Mohammed to destroy the unfaithful.

This reminds me that our common tomato was formerly supposed to be poisonous, it now being less than fifty years since it was only grown as a garden curiosity. But to the orange: In the tenth and eleventh centuries the horticulturists of Oman and Syria began the cultivation of the tree in earnest, the fruit going under the name of "bigarade." By the end of the twelfth century it had become quite abundant in all the countries of the Levant, the returning soldiers of the cross (Crusaders) bringing it with them upon their return from Jerusalem.

It was well known, but not extensively cultivated in either Italy, Spain or France before the middle of the sixteenth century, four hundred years after its introduction into the first named country, the hindrance being a survival and an addition to the old anti-Mohammedan tradition, viz: That the use of the fruit would cause the partaker to enroll himself with the legion of Islam whether he desired or not.

The Spaniards finally attempted and succeeded in cultivating it in their West Indian colonies, and from there it found its way into Florida, Central America, Mexico and California, always improving in size and flavor until it became what it is to day, one of the most perfect.—Botanist Journal.

Fish in Boiling water.

One of the most remarkable discoveries in the shape of a peculiar species of fish ever made on this continent was that made at Carson City, Nev., in 1876. At that time both the Hale & Norcross and the Savage mines were down to what is known as the "2,200-foot level." When at that depth a subterranean lake of boiling water was tapped. The accident flooded both mines to the depth of 400 feet. After the water had all been pumped out except that which had gathered in basins and in the inaccessible portion of the works, and when the water still had a temperature of 128 degrees—nearly scalding hot—many queer looking little blood-red fish were taken out. In appearance they resembled gold-fish.

They seemed lively and sportive enough when they were in their native element—boiling water—notwithstanding the fact that they did not even have rudimentary eyes. When the fish were taken out of the hot water and put into buckets of cold water for the purpose of being transported to the surface, they died as quickly as a perch or bass would if plunged into a kettle of water that was scalding hot; not only this, but the skin peeled off exactly as if they had been boiled.

Eyless fish are common enough in all subterranean lakes and rivers, but this is the only case on record of living fish found in boiling water.

The world annually consumes about 650,000 tons of coffee. Estimating coffee as being worth about \$400 per ton, which is about a good average, this represents an outlay of \$260,000,000 for this one beverage each year.

EXTRA SESSIONS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Cleveland's call for an extra session of Congress to meet on August 7th, is the twelfth proclamation of that character since the foundation of our government.

The first extra session called was by President John Adams, to meet on May 15, 1797, in view of the suspension of diplomatic relations with France. It adjourned on July 10, the same year.

The second session assembled at the call of President Jefferson, and convened October 17, 1803, being called on account of trouble growing out of the cession of Louisiana by Spain to France, adjourning March 28, 1804.

The next extra session was also called by Mr. Jefferson, and convened October 26, 1807, having been made necessary by our disturbances with Great Britain.

The fourth extra session convened in response to a proclamation by President Madison, on November 4, 1811, the call having been issued July 24. The meeting lasted until July 6, 1812, and was also made necessary by disturbances with Great Britain.

Mr. Madison called another session to convene September 19, 1814, the session lasting until March 3, 1815.

President Van Buren called the sixth extra session of Congress to convene September 4, 1837, a period of twenty-three years having elapsed since such action had been taken. It lasted thirty-three days, and was called on account of the suspension of specie payment and the generally serious condition of the country's finances.

The seventh extra session was convened by President Harrison on May 31, 1841, the proclamation having been issued on the seventeenth of March as a result of the threatening condition of the country's finances and revenues. This case was perhaps more analogous to the present situation than any other extra session.

On the 21st of August, 1856, the eighth extra session, called by President Pierce, met on account of a failure in the previous session to make appropriations for the Army, as a result of the Kansas trouble. The Whigs, who had control of the House, had put a "rider" on the Army bill forbidding the using of troops to enforce what was known as the Le Compton constitution, which caused the bill to fail. The extra session thus called lasted but nine days and the bill became a law without the "rider."

President Lincoln called the ninth session to meet on July 4, 1861, the cause being the insurrection of the Southern States. It lasted thirty-four days.

The tenth extra session was called by President Hayes, on October 15, 1877, on account of the failure of the previous session to make appropriations for the Army. The Democrats controlled the House and the Republicans the Senate, the latter refusing to agree to a "rider," so-called, in respect to the using of troops at the polls.

The last extra session was convened March 18, 1879, having been called by President Hayes by reason of the failure of the Forty-fifth Congress to make appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial departments, as well as the Army expenses.

What is Accomplished in a Life-Time by a Busy Journalist.

When people look at the numerous volumes written by Scott, Dickens and Thackeray it strikes them that these great writers did an enormous amount of work. The mechanical labor of producing so many books is in itself something remarkable, but a busy newspaper man writes more in a year than a successful novelist does in twenty years.

An active reporter grinds out, at the lowest estimate 1,400 words a day, 42,000 in a month, 504,000 in a year, equivalent in quantity to the reading matter of nearly six three-hundred page novels. Some reporters have been at work from twenty to forty years. At the very low average we have given, a busy journalist would write in ten years 5,040,000 words; in twenty years 10,080,000; in thirty years 15,120,000 words, and in forty years 20,160,000, or an amount of matter equivalent to 224 novels of 300 pages each, the work of any fifty industrious novelists.

It is very evident from these figures that newspaper writing represents hard work. But let us go a little further with these statistics. In order to write twenty words a man's finger travels over the space of a foot with two or three distinct movements in the formation of each letter. At this rate it will be seen that, as there are 5,280 feet in a mile, a newspaper man in forty years makes his pencil travel about 195 miles with a vertical and a lateral motion.

This work is aside from the reporter's time and labor spent in getting his facts, but even this superficial calculation should make it plain that the mechanical or physical labor of writing is much greater than the general public supposes. We have had in our mind a writer who gets up only a column a day, but there are men who average two or three columns daily. To figure out the product and the labor of such toilers would stagger belief and would cause many young men to give up their journalistic aspiration.—Atlanta Constitution.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds.—If you have never used this great cough medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of throat, chest and lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money refunded. Trial bottles free at Hood Bros., Smithfield, and J. W. Benson, Benson, N. C. Large bottles 50c. and \$1.

How is This Explained?

A very curious number is 142,857, which, multiplied by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6, gives the same figures in the same order, beginning at a different point; but if multiplied by 7 it gives all nines. Multiplied by 2 it equals 285,714; by 3, 428,571; by 4, 571,428; by 5, 714,285; by 6, 857,142; and, as I have said by 7, 999,999. Again, if you multiply 142,857 by 8 you have 1,142,856, and by adding the first figure to the last you get the original number, 142,857.—Leeds (England) Mercury.

Three men in France competed to see who could drink the most water. One swallowed twelve quarts, the second nine and the third seven. All three died from the effects.

China makes a poor show in the journalistic world. For all its 400,000,000 inhabitants it has only 24 newspapers. 10 of which are daily and 14 appear at longer intervals.

A new substance called valzin is now being manufactured in Berlin under a patent, and it is claimed to be 200 times sweeter than sugar and free from certain objectionable properties of saccharin.

The average consumption of grain in Europe is 410 pounds per inhabitant, yearly.



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.

Two more cases of scarlet fever were reported in Raleigh Saturday in the family of Mr. Ellington.

State Auditor Furman says that the pension fund for this year will be a little over \$100,000.

The Atlantic and North Carolina railway has declared a dividend of five per cent, two-thirds of which will go into the State treasury.

Seventeen horses belonging to Mr. J. H. Harden, of Alamance county, were sold at auction last Friday by the trustees to whom Mr. Harden had assigned. The horses sold for \$5,050, averaging \$300 each.

According to the report of the Railroad Commission there is now 2,571 miles of railroad in the State. It states that there was only 39 miles of road constructed during the year just closed and that one road, 16 miles of track of the Maxton, Alma and Rowland road, was taken up.

The total assessment of railroad property in the State for taxation is \$23,843,920.01. The Richmond and Danville system is assessed, 1,100 miles, at \$7,163,459.92. The Atlantic Coast Line, 715 miles, at \$6,680,377.92. The taxes on railroads this year will be \$96,000, or about twice as much as was paid last year.

The Raleigh-News-Observer says: Mr. Andrew Roadfoot, who lives near Fayetteville, has lately dug a well on his place, 60 feet deep. Nearly all the way down the well was a clay, but a stratum of gravel was found at the bottom, with a plenty of good water. In the gravel he found a part of a log of wood, petrified in part and partially converted into coal, of the variety known as lignite. The petrified part was thickly encrusted with crystals of iron pyrite, while the lignite had enclosures of what appeared to be pine resin. This resin will melt and blaze on the application of a match and give the characteristic odor of turpentine when burning.

How many years it required for this pine log to become buried under sixty feet of dirt is a question for geologists to speculate on. Mr. Roadfoot reports also, on the same plantation, two depressions or shallow drains, some twenty-five acres each, without any outlet for water. They have both been drained by sinking a well at the lowest part of each basin.

Through these wells the surface water reaches a porous stratum of gravel and escapes, leaving the basins in a good condition for crops. The outer rim of the basin is, in both cases, very sandy and poor.

The specimens referred to above have been deposited in the State Museum.