

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 SEPTEMBER 7, 1893.

NUMBER 19.

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

Royal Baking Powder

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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—Roman-Lambert.
Superintendent of Health—Dr. R. J. Noble, office on Second street.
Board of County Commissioners—T. W. Honeycutt, Chairman, Jos. J. Young, J. W. Hootch, W. S. Eldridge and L. P. Creech.
County Board of Education—J. B. Hardee, W. F. Gerald and H. M. Johnson.
County Superintendent of Public Instruction, Prof. Ira T. Turinton.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Mayor—Seth Woodall.
Commissioners—J. A. Morgan and W. L. Woodall, First Ward; W. M. Ivon and W. L. Fuller, Second Ward; A. W. Smith and Daniel Thomas, Third Ward; E. 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. P. Pickett, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m. on the second and fourth Sunday in each month. Sunday School every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. Dr. J. R. 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 o'clock. Dr. 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. Services every first Sunday and Saturday before at 10:30 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.

Furlington Institute—Male and female, Furlington, Ph. D. (U. S. 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. B. Grantham, Penmanship. J. W. Downing, Telegraphy. F. J. Lassiter, teacher in Primary Department. Mrs. Ira T. Turinton, Music.

LODGES.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 37, I. O. O. F., E. S. Sanders, Sec'y. Meets in the Masonic Hall every Monday evening at 8 o'clock. All Odd Fellows are cordially invited.
Fellowship Lodge, No. 84, A. F. & A. M. Hall on Second street. E. H. Rose, W. M. Thos. S. Thain, Secretary. Meets the second and fourth Saturday and Fourth Tuesday night in each month. All Masons are respectfully invited.

COUNTY FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

OFFICERS:

W. R. Croach, President; Jos. Fuller Vice President; E. D. Sneed, Secretary; B. A. Wellons, Treasurer; D. R. Stafford, Chairman; W. M. 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 o'clock p. m. on each Second Sunday in each month. Sunday School every Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock. E. J. 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 o'clock p. m. on first and third Sunday 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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SENATOR VANCE'S SPEECH ON SILVER.

Mr. Vance began his speech with the statement that the great law of supply and demand operated in regard to money just as it did to everything else; when money was abundant prices were high; when it was scarce the prices of all products were low. Therefore he that increased the abundance of money benefited production and enhanced prices and wages, and he that contracted or diminished the amount of this money depreciated everything that is for sale, including wages, though by reason of combinations and defensive measures in many parts of the world wages are effected less than products. The effect upon the condition of mankind which would follow the destruction of one-half the currency of the world—amounting in the aggregate to \$7,500,000,000, it would be impossible accurately to describe. Still this process of destruction has been going on quietly since 1872, and its result is seen in prices lower in many things than has ever been known in the memory of man.

Every government that had demonetized silver had done so when it was at a premium, and when the coinage was stopped in India the effort to have it stopped altogether in the United States began, aided by the influence of the moneyed power of all the world and our own government. It coinage stopped here, silver ceased to live throughout the commercial nations of the earth. The repeal of the law without any substitute meant the end of silver money for this generation unless a revolution of the people should restore, as it did, after the fraudulent demonstration of 1873. Let no man doubt that this movement for the repeal of the Sherman act was the result of a conspiracy among the money-holders of the world. Our own Secretary of the Treasury had said so. It had been repeatedly announced in the British House of Commons, and nowhere denied, that the intent of this combination was to increase the value of the gold in the hands of those who held it and increase the value of all securities by making them payable in gold. The method of the attack was by the creation of a panic.

Mr. Vance criticized the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in redeeming the notes issued in payment for bullion in gold, and said that any technically intelligent man would construe that law to mean that the discretion was to be used in favor of silver when the condition of the treasury required it. Most of the gold shipped abroad was obtained from these notes, although any other obligation of the government was payable in the same coin. The object of the conspirators was, however, to show that the departure of gold was attributable to the Sherman law, and for that purpose they chose to redeem those notes. Some foreigners believed the cry that we intended to go to a silver basis and set back some of our securities, and the clamor that began in a false pretense ended in a howl of real terror.

PROFESSIONS OF BI-METALLISM BY PARTIES.

Mr. Vance then referred to the inflow of gold, but said the bankers of New York, intent on keeping up the cry, contracted their currency, refused to loan money and enforced stagnation in all branches of business. Never was there a more senseless clamor or more criminal disturbance of public confidence. If the Sherman law sent out gold, it surely brought it back. If not, what made it return? The fact that in the midst of the clamor our resources are so great as to be able to check the outflow of gold and to turn the tide in our direction, ought to restore confidence to every man whose confidence is worth securing.

The discussion of this question, Mr. Vance said, was narrowed by the fact that all parties profess bi-metallism, and have declared for the use of both gold and silver in their platforms. The conditions attached to these professions of bi-metallism were, Mr. Vance said, so various that

it could hardly be conceived that all were acting in good faith. With all the grave pledges of their party platform, State and National, starting them in the face, as well as their own speeches, promises and votes in the past, blowing-trumpet-tongued against the deep denunciation of the taking off of the silver some Senators clamored all the louder that the only way to save silver was to repeal the one law on the statute book which gives it life. In the presence of a position so defiant of logic and of fact it was hard to speak plainly without appearing to violate those courtesies which were demanded by feelings of personal respect and regard for each other. Members of Congress declared they loved silver money—bi-metallism—therefore, they slew it. They wanted both metals, therefore they abolished the one. They wanted gold and silver coined on terms of equality, according to their platform, and so they stopped coining silver. They desired to maintain the parity, but cut the only cord that held silver up, and permitted it to drop out of sight.

A CLAUSE OF THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

Referring to the Democratic platform, Mr. Vance asked if it was meant that by coining no silver we should thereby make no discrimination against either metal? Did the platform mean that we should first cut off the coinage of silver and then show no discrimination, but coin equally of both? And after that, when the platform said that the dollar unit of all coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, did it mean that we must first reduce by hostile legislation the intrinsic value of silver so as to render a carrying out of that pledge an impossibility? And when it says that this intrinsic and interchangeable value is "to be adjusted through international agreement," did it mean that we should first increase the disparity in order to facilitate the task of getting foreign nations to agree to coin it with us at 15/4 to 1, and, failing in that, when the platform goes on to say, "or by such safeguards or legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals in equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts," did it mean that these legislative safeguards should be applied while the silver dollar was still alike, so as to help maintain its parity with gold, or after its coinage was stopped and its intrinsic value was reduced as that it was virtually dead? Did it mean that it should be good in payment of the public debt, among private parties and with small fry? Was that a wink with a golden eye to the Bond holder and a broad silver smile to common people who loved the old dollar? When the platform denounced the Sherman act as a "cowardly makeshift" did it mean a makeshift for free coinage of silver or the use of Gold—a makeshift for bi-metallism or monometallism? If the framers of that plan meant that it was a cowardly makeshift for the free coinage of silver, was not this bill for its repeal without a line in its place a greater coward and a worse makeshift? It was meant that it was a cowardly makeshift for gold monometallism, was not the language of the platform itself both a coward and a lying makeshift for the truth? Finally, if the language of the platform, taken altogether meant only that we were to oblige the bankers, bondholders and stockbrokers first by unconditional repeal, accompanied only by a short stump speech in the belly of the act, saying that it is our policy at some future time—the Lord knows when—to do something further—the Lord knows what—in the direction of carrying out the other promises of the platform, were not the makers and upholders of that declaration of policy and purposes open to the charge of insincerity and of so framing words as to deceive the people whose suffrages they were seeking?

A CRITICISM OF MR. GORDON.

Democrats were put in power and Mr. Cleveland, though known to be personally hostile

to the use of silver, was elected because the people believed that he would carry out in good faith the promises made for him in the platform, and to which he accepted in his letter of acceptance. In the fulfillment of these promises the first thing done was to yield to the clamor of capitalists and anticipate the regular session of Congress for the sole purpose of stopping the coinage of silver and nothing more.

In reply to Senator Gordon's query why the friends of silver halted between unconditional and conditional repeal, Mr. Vance said that by conditional repeal we united the Democratic party, or a least all true friends of bi-metallism. By the proposition of unconditional repeal that was impossible. Bi-metallism was the most popular; it not the most potential factor in the last campaign. It was the one plank common to all platforms. A comparison of votes in Congress and in conventions before and after the proposed repeal would form a contrast that would put to shame the wonder inspiring patent medicine advertisements "before and after taking."

Referring to Senator Gordon's change of front, he said he believed he would be condemned out of his own mouth and would be compelled to say like the wild-eyed, long-haired man who accompanied the temperance lecturer, "I goes along to serve as a frightful example." Giving and taking was fair, but when one side did all the giving and the other side all the taking, it amounted to a surrender. Thirty days from this time all obstructions to the business of the world would have passed away, and to-day, according to leading financial papers, an upward tendency was everywhere manifested. He called upon his friends to take heart and stand by the object of their love a little while longer. To insist upon repeal in the face of the admitted fact that the Sherman law was not the cause; the trouble was an acknowledgment that it could not be repealed without some substitute in cold blood and in times of reasonable prosperity.

NO SILVER BILL WILL BE SIGNED.

In view of the attitude of the President he knew and other Senators knew that any bill providing for either the free coinage or the limited coinage of silver could not become a law, and to permit the passage of this bill without attaching some other legislation to it—knowing that other legislation could not be secured independently and by itself—was to consciously surrender and turn their backs upon the pledges made to the people. If Democrats did this they must do it with their eyes open to the consequences and knowing that they were subjecting themselves to the serious accusations of their constituents. If the Democratic party did this it would cease to be the people's friend and become the subservient tool of combined capital and constitute in its legislative the literal succession of the 33 years of that Republican rule which they had always heretofore denounced as building up the combinations and corporations which have well nigh absorbed the wealth of the country.

After dwelling for a time upon the production of the two metals and their use as money by different governments, Mr. Vance concluded his speech by a declaration favoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver and explained why he thought this could be accomplished and maintained.

Mr. Vance delivered the speech from printed slips, brought close to his vision by a half dozen large volumes piled upon his desk. His manner was as usual, very humorous, and the witticisms which glittered all over the production were provocative of frequent peals of laughter on the floor and in the galleries. Not one-half of the Republican Senators were in their seats, and those for the most part seemed to give more attention to their correspondence than to the speech. On the Democratic side of the chamber, however, almost every chair was occupied, half a dozen of them by Republicans, and all seemed to enjoy the entertainment to the utmost. For

the first hour of the speech Mr. Voorhues, was not in his place, and when he did come into the chamber he sat on the Republican side.

At one point in the speech Mr. Vance allowed Mr. Cockrell to put in a statement, furnished by the director of the mint, showing the aggregate production and coinage of gold and silver in all the nations of the world from 1873 to 1893, the recapitulation being as follows:

Gold—Production, \$2,219,000,000; coinage, \$2,787,000,000.
Silver—Production, \$4,400,000,000, coinage, \$2,352,000,000.

And Mr. Cockrell laid stress upon the fact that the coinage of gold exceeded the production by \$577,000,000, while the coinage of silver was \$78,000,000 less than production.

Mr. Vance resumed his seat at 2 p. m., having occupied an hour and forty minutes. He was soon surrounded by Senators offering their congratulations.

The Suicidal Mania.

Suicide is doubly interesting to physicians, not only as they study it in its professional aspects and psychological bearings, but from the fact that, according to recent statistics, probably more physicians than any other class of men die by their own hands, lawyers coming next, and the liberal professions as a whole furnishing about one-fifth of all cases. Various causes have been suggested to account for this seemingly abnormal development of the suicidal tendency among doctors, some ascribing it to overcrowding and the struggle for sufficient work to maintain life in such a way as to make existence inviting, while others, with probably more reason, seek the explanation in the greater tendency among medical men to fall victims to opium, chloral, cocaine and other drug habits.

Since suicide increases with education and civilization, it might be demonstrated that physicians as a class advance more rapidly in those directions than do others and simply show their superiority by keeping at the head of the list. Unfortunately for such a theory, that of insanity—possibly the result of supposed civilizing influences—steps in and destroys whatever of merit may attach to the act or to the fact of belonging to the class most given to its practice. Morselli speaks of "the known disposition of doctors to become mad."

Suicidal mania is undoubtedly traceable to hereditary predisposition in many cases, while it is fair to presume in others that a man whose father killed himself may become so possessed with the idea that he himself will do the same that he is forced to the act to get rid of the idea. Such cases should be treated and afforded instances in which prophylactic medicine can and should assert itself. Even in monomania hope may be held out of permanent cure of the desire to die.

Dr. Siebald told at the international congress for experimental psychology, held at London, of his success in treating by hypnotic suggestion a woman with strong suicidal mania. To accomplish the desired result by this means repeated sittings must be had, and the suggestion of cure made over and over again. In the instance recorded 58 sittings of 45 minutes each resulted in freeing the woman of all her self destroying tendencies. The would be suicide is one of three things, a great philosopher, a crazy man or a coward. If a philosopher, his philosophy is faulty, unless perhaps he is beyond all hope and doubt a burden to himself and to the community.

If a lunatic, he must receive careful treatment, and his reasoning powers be trained to follow out ideas which will take him out of himself and give him some interest in life. The whole treatment is prophylactic, but much may be accomplished, and possibly hypnotism may prove a valuable aid in its accomplishment. Much might be done to give force to the character of the coward, but when a man becomes so afraid to face the world with its trials, disappointments and distressing problems that he prefers to solve them all by getting out perhaps it is well to let him go.—Medical Record.



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.

George W. Downs is doing a large business in corundum mining, near Franklin, taking out from 60,000 to 70,000 pounds weekly.

A party of thirteen Waldenses passed through Raleigh recently en route from Italy to Burke county, where they will make their future home.

Mr. L. Harvey, who lived near Kinston, shipped 298 barrels of cantaloupes from one acre, besides several barrels which were sold at home.

There are 181 convicts in the penitentiary at Raleigh. Eighty convicts have just been sent to join the hundreds now on the Roanoke State farms.

The Piedmont Mining Company, capital stock \$560,000, has been organized at King's Mountain, by A. R. Rudisil and others to open tin and other mines in that vicinity.

The State Geologist has been informed that valuable sapphire polishing materials have been discovered in Jackson county. A company has been organized to work it, and 135 men are now at work. The material is said to be worth ten cents a pound.

A thief entered the room where Mr. G. W. Britt was sleeping at his boarding house in Raleigh last Sunday night and stole eleven hundred dollars in greenbacks from him. No clue has developed as to who the thief was.

The watchman at Boston's bridge has found a relic of the terrible wreck that occurred there two years ago. A few days ago he dug up in the bed of the creek a valuable gold watch containing nineteen diamonds. The watch had laid under the water two years, and the front case was missing.

Asheville Citizen: Yesterday afternoon while the convicts were at work near Alexander, two of them Merritt Parham and Creed Mack, white men, made a break for liberty and succeeded in escaping, despite the efforts to catch them. Parham was sent up for five years at the last court for highway robbery, while Black's crime was larceny, he having been sentenced at the last term to two years in the gang.

Southport Leader: Two rattlesnakes were reported as having been killed last week near W. J. Wescott's, in this county, one five feet three inches long with fourteen rattles, the other four feet six inches long and five rattles.—The body of "Bud" Doshier, the little colored boy drowned on Wednesday of last week, was discovered by Dan Lee, employed on the Government launch, as the boat was going up the river Friday morning. The body was found floating off Deep Water point.