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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1893.

HON. F. M. SIMMONS has received the appointment as Collector of the Eastern District of this State. His appointment was made Monday.

THE SENATORS who favor free silver have been somewhat encouraged with their efforts for the past few days. Silver is gaining ground in the Senate if we read the proceedings of that body aright.

CONGRESSMAN MURRAY, of South Carolina, has appealed to the people for aid for the sufferers in his State from the recent storm. He says that large numbers of his people were left homeless and penniless and unless they receive aid they will almost starve to death.

GOLD still comes to this country and the mints are busy coining it. Gold is coined free. Why not silver? The Sherman act is not repealed. The bankers and money brokers say that this act caused us to lose our gold. It is now coming back. What is bringing it back? Is it the Sherman act? We trust our Senators will fight the repeal bill until they get a measure which will give us both silver and gold in its place. Then let it be repealed.

CONGRESSMEN BUNN AND SETTLER are recorded as the only Congressmen from this State who voted for the repeal of the Sherman law. Mr. Bunn voted for it because his party's platform had demanded it, and he also voted for all the silver bills which were introduced because his party is pledged to the use of silver and gold as money. He evidently believes in fighting for reform in straight form and having no log-rolling in it. His plan is best but it won't always work.

THE distress among the poor and laboring classes of the large cities is very great and in many instances the government of these cities have been forced to give them aid; a few rich men have contributed very liberally and have used their means to a good end. Here in our own State we find that large numbers of people have no employment whatever and they have been forced to beg for something to sustain life. The Wilmington Messenger has started a bread fund in Wilmington for the poor of that city and gives away 150 tickets at 10 cents each every day. The work is under the supervision of the Ladies Benevolent Society.

In the city of New York the New York World gives away each day 8,000 loaves of bread to the poor, and in giving this bread it writes an editorial, which is worth reading, as follows:

"Some people are so very nice in their charities that they will give only to the 'deserving poor.' By this term they mean moral, temperate, religious persons who have met with misfortune and are in need of help. It is no doubt true that the acutest suffering-amongst the refined and respectable poor people who have 'known better days.' To physical suffering is added mental distress. Poverty and pride fare hard together. But when it comes to hunger and actual starvation there is no room for distinctions. Hunger is a great leveller.

The greatest and most divine Teacher of Charity that this world has ever known did not say: 'Feed the deserving poor.' He said: 'Feed the hungry.' He did not say: 'Clothe the respectable ragged.' He said: 'Clothe the naked.' He did not say: 'Visit the reformed and regenerated convict.' He said: 'Visit them that are in prison.'

The hunger, the nakedness, the imprisonment were the sufficient facts with Jesus of Nazareth. And he added: 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.'

THE USE OF SILVER AS MONEY.

In the days of our fathers there was virtually an established value of silver bullion as there was an established value of gold bullion, from which those metals varied but a small particle, so that we may say sixteen grains of silver were worth one grain of gold; of late years, because of several influences at work, there is no established value of silver and that metal fluctuates in value like corn or cotton or wheat does.

With gold it is different, for the governments of the commercial world have maintained the established money value of gold, and there are but slight fluctuations in that metal.

Gold has become the standard money in Europe and in this country. A dollar in paper currency or in silver money has the same value as a dollar in gold. The Democratic party in its platform, has pledged itself to maintain this condition of the finances. It has pledged itself to keep all the dollars on an equality. Prices of commodities rise when the demand for them exceeds the usual supply; and generally they fall when the supply exceeds the usual demand. Gold likewise fluctuates slightly, according to demand and supply; and in recent years, while its money value has remained unchanged, its value measured in necessities of life has increased. And so we may say that gold has risen in value. But in rising it has carried up with it all other currency.

And so all currency has risen in value, as measured in necessities of life.

The value of these articles is generally fixed abroad, and therefore their price here is not materially affected by the amount of money we happen to have in this country. For instance, the final market for cotton is Liverpool, and if the ruling value there is 5 pence, or say 10 cents, that will measurably fix the value of the staple here, no matter whether we have much money or little, so that there be no interruption in the regular course of legitimate business. The value will be measured in gold abroad, and this we cannot prevent as long as the final market is Liverpool and gold remains the standard money.

In France they have an enormous quantity of silver money in circulation, which is intrinsically worth only about half its face value, but values there are also measured in gold, and all the currency is kept on an equality.

The general condition of the French people is easy—easier perhaps than that of any other country in Europe; the reason being that currency is plentiful, and the masses very economical and saving. But if a revolution were to come, as may happen there any day, the silver money of France would fall to half its value.

As long as there is plenty of currency in a country, it all being on an equal with gold, it is not in direct effect very material what that currency consists of.

But knowing that evils and loss sometimes come from a depreciated currency, while advocating a large volume of currency, we wish to see it all of equal intrinsic value. And we think that is the principal of the Democratic platform; so while it would answer one good purpose to continue coining silver dollars of the present value, the principle of the Democratic party would not be carried out by such an operation. In a measure we would be on a line with France; and were convulsions to come, our silver dollars would at once fall to their intrinsic value, and our currency would be greatly disturbed. Any further coining ought therefore to be on the basis of equal intrinsic value among the dollars.—News-Observer-Chronicle.

SEVERAL young men have recently died in North Carolina from diseases contracted from smoking cigarettes. The law prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to boys under 17 years of age is not enforced. The boys still continue to smoke them. It would be better to adopt Ohio's law to tax retail cigarette dealers \$100 and wholesale dealers \$300 a year. This could be enforced and would do much to prevent the sale of the deadly cigarette.—Kinston Free Press.

Many people, not aware of the dangers of constipation, neglect the proper remedy till the habit becomes chronic, or inflammation or stoppage results. A dose or two of Ayer's Pills in the beginning would have prevented all this.

Mills and Factories in North Carolina.

The Bulletin for August of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture is of unusual interest and value. In addition to its crop reports and matter for farmers, it has illustrated report of the Committee from North Carolina that visited the Chicago Fair, and a list of all the cotton and woolen mills in the State as well as a record of all the miscellaneous mills, factories, etc. This is valuable and encouraging.

In the number of cotton mills Gaston leads with 19. Next comes Alamance with 18. Randolph is third with 16. Then come Mecklenburg with 11, Richmond with 9, Cleveland with 7, and Cumberland and Guilford with 6 each. Eight counties alone have 92 mills.

Iredell, Lincoln, Durham and Surry have 5 each. Cabarrus, Montgomery and Rowan have 4 each. There are other counties with three, two and one each. New Hanover shows up with one. If we counted correctly there are 154 in all. We did not count the miscellaneous mills, factories, etc., but by estimate there are about 770. There are 210 plug, smoking, cigar and cigarette factories.—Wilmington Messenger.

The Situation More Hopeful.

The Springfield Republican takes a hopeful view of the financial situation. It points to the panic of 1884 when the New York banks issued almost as many clearing-house certificates relatively as this summer. Money then ran up to 3 per cent. a day above the legal rate, mills shut down all over New England, 500,000 men were thrown out of employment, and confidence everywhere received a rude shock. Yet, in six months there was hardly a trace of the disaster. The Republican says:

In that panic such stocks as Burlington and Quincy fell over 20 points, following a heavy decline the previous year, against some 33 points this year; St. Paul 36 points, against 37 this year; Northwest 43, against only about 32 this year; Illinois Central 30, against only 18 this year; Lake Shore 45, against only about 30 this year, and New York Central 39, against only about 19 this year. And that drop of 1884 immediately followed a heavy decline in the last months of 1883, while the present drop came on the heels of a period of rising or stationary prices. It is thus a fact, and one to be emphasized at this time, that stock at least were hit about as hard in 1884 as this summer, and yet, as we have said, recovery was immediate, and by 1886 we had strikes for higher wages, brought on all over the country by the boom that had so suddenly followed. This is a matter for the faint hearted to take under serious advisements.

The Atlanta Constitution, in referring to this matter, says it may be that we shall see a similar immediate recovery this year. The indications promise an easier money market and a renewal of trade and industry. The outlook is undoubtedly brighter, and if everybody will settle down to business and do their level best the chances are that we shall see the dawn of good times this fall.—Norfolk Virginian.

An exchange tells a story of a boy who was sent to market with a sack of roasting ears and after lingering around town all day came home without selling them. When his mother asked him why he had not sold the corn he said no one had asked him what was in the sack. There are many merchants like that boy—not a few in every town. They have plenty of goods but fail to tell the people what they have in their sack.

Cruelty to his Children.

A case of cruelty by a colored man to his children has come to our notice. Isaac Forbes, who lives on South Front street above Moody's mill, was found to have tied his son about twelve years old, to the joist with his toes just touching the floor, in order to whip him. Before tying him up Forbes had also removed all the boys' clothes but one garment, and when interfered with he was sitting in a chair, and whipping away. It is said that a similar dose was administered to the boy the previous night, and that he has also subjected his daughter to the same ill-treatment.—New Bern Journal.

Money in New York.

Money is in decidedly better supply throughout the country; this a number of trustworthy indications prove. The rise in domestic rates on New York, though chiefly due to falling off in the supply of drafts pressing upon the market, shows none the less that the needs of interior consignors have been satisfied in other ways. In both Chicago and Boston New York exchange stands now virtually at par. At Chicago, where the banks have no loan certificates to liquidate, the easing of the money market progressed so rapidly to-day that contracts for December wheat delivery, broke with great violence, with the September price standing unchanged. There is indeed reason for supposing that the \$40,000,000 foreign gold imported during August has for the most part been sent West, where it is now at last restoring monetary equilibrium. National bank circulation, too, as appears by to-day's Government report, increased in August \$16,225,961 against only \$5,000,000 in July, and of this fifteen millions not over four has come to New York city banks. Locally, the relief is naturally slow. But the slackening of strain from the interior has its influence here, and will doubtless be reflected in tomorrow's bank statement.

AUGUST COINAGE AT THE MINTS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Out of \$5,120,600 worth of coinage executed at the mints of the United States during August \$4,340,800 was gold, as follows: Double eagles \$2,500,000, eagles \$1,267,400, half-eagles \$578,400. The silver coined amounted to \$1,910,000 pieces of the value of \$647,000, in half and quarter dollars and dimes. No standard silver dollars were coined. Nickels to the amount of \$68,900 and pennies to the amount of \$20,900 were also coined.—New York Post.

Before the Committee.

Manufacturers are now in Washington having a "hearing" before the House Committee of Ways and Means. When the McKinley tariff was upon the anvil and the thousand and one manufacturers came before the same Committee, but not composed as now, and presented their various demands for an increase of tax upon the people for their sole benefit, it is well known as a fact that they were very potential. In fact so convincing were their pleas upon the Republican members of the Committee, that they became very accommodating and a tariff bill was shaped in accordance with these insatiable blood suckers. Hence the people who were asking for bread only received a stone, or rather a scorpion. The huge Republican tariff tax was actually raised from an average of 47.10 per cent. tax upon more than two thousand articles to 60 per cent. average.

It is to be hoped that the "hearing" before the present committee will result differently. It matters not what the pleas may be, however plausible, however strong, there are some facts not to be lost sight of. They may be thus summarized:

1. The people have spoken in loud, ringing, imperative tones for tariff tax reduction.
2. That it is a flagrant wrong and immorality to tax the many for the benefit of the few—to tax 66,000,000 of people, mostly toilers, for the benefit of 1,000,000, mostly Nabobs and Plutocrats.
3. That the United States Supreme Court (Republican) has decided, and it is reported in Wallace, that a tariff levied for any purpose other than for revenue is "robbery," and that is the precise word used to describe the venal, vicious damning act.—Wilmington Messenger.

"I do not believe this institution has a Superior in the South." So writes an eminent scholar and Divine of the WILSON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, For Young Ladies. WILSON, N. C. (Established in 1872.)

This institution is entirely non-sectarian, and offers a thorough preparatory course of study, together with the unusually full and comprehensive Collegiate course. Excellent faculties for the study of Music and Arts. Healthful location. Fall term, or 23rd school year, begins Sept. 4th, 1893.

For catalogue and circular, address, SILAS E. WARREN, Principal, Wilson, N. C. Aug. 3-1m.

25th Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin.

The reports of correspondents of the Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin, issued by the North Carolina State Weather service, for the week ending Monday, September 4th, indicates serious damage to nearly all crops, chiefly by the hurricane of August 28th, and by the excessive rains on that day and subsequently. The past week has been unfavorable in almost every respect. The first few days were somewhat above the normal in temperature, but the latter part quite cool, with low temperature during the night. There was very little sunshine until the last two days. The rain-fall was very excessive on August 28th, and again on the 30th and 31st. The heavy rain caused rivers to overflow, inundating lowlands, the effect of which still continues. The Roanoke at Weldon, Monday morning, September 4th, is seven feet above the danger line. The only favorable effect of the rain was to put land in good condition for plowing and bring up turnip seed.

It is difficult to estimate the damage to crops by the hurricane of August 28th; however, the injury is very considerable, probably in many counties from 10 to 20 per cent. or more. The tobacco crop suffered most seriously; the leaves being bruised or cut badly. Corn was blown down and fodder whipped into shreds. The greatest damage is to the fodder, as the corn will come up partially and ripen just as well. Cotton suffered least from the wind, though some bolls were blown off and cotton blown out of the open bolls. Excessive rain caused some shedding. Serious damage was done to fruit, which was blown off trees, and in the Western District even some trees were blown down. There was considerable damage also to lowland crops in the west by flooding.

The weather during the next week will probably be very favorable to crops. There will be abundant sunshine; not much rain, if any it will occur towards the latter part of week. The nights will be cool.

EASTERN DISTRICT.—The past week has been cloudy and windy with too much rain. The damage by the storm of August 28th appears to be very considerable. Corn was blown down and fodder badly injured; the chief damage is to the fodder crop, as the corn itself will partly rise and will ripen just as well. Cotton not so badly injured, but some bolls blown off, some cotton blown out of full bolls. Shedding caused by too much rain. Turnips growing well.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.—The week was unfavorable for all farm work, owing to the storm Monday and the excessive rain. All correspondents report damage to corn, fodder, cotton, tobacco and fruit. A great deal of the fodder was not pulled and this was blown down and tore in shreds. The principal damage to corn, perhaps, was on bottom lands, where it was overflowed. Tobacco is reported to be badly bruised and broken. Cotton is blown down in many places, but of course the damage cannot yet be estimated. Fruit trees were stripped of their fruit and some blown down.

WESTERN DISTRICT.—The center of the great hurricane of August 28th passed from south to north over the Western District, probably directly over Charlotte. The heaviest rains occurred in

this section, and serious damage to crops both by wind and by flooding of lowlands and washing of uplands. Corn, cotton and tobacco damaged; fruit blown off trees and many trees blown down. The damage to crops is naturally somewhat overestimated now; fine weather the coming week will cause improvement and better outlook.



SHILOH'S VITALIZER. Cure Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee. For a Lambs Side, Back or Chest Shiloh's Porous Plaster will give great satisfaction.—25 cents.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. Have you Catarrh? Try this Remedy. It will positively relieve and cure you. Price 50 cents. This Injector for its successful treatment is furnished free. Remember, Shiloh's Remedies are sold on a guarantee to give satisfaction.

For sale by Hood Bros. Smithfield, N. C.

Cancers Cured.

DR. J. H. DANIEL, DUNN, N. C. Has met with most wonderful success in the treatment of cancers. Write to him for one of his pamphlets on Cancer and its treatment.

GOODS GOING AT COST.

In order to make room for my Fall Stock I will close out my Spring and Summer Dress Goods, Ladies and Misses Spring Hats, Gents and Boys Straw Hats, Gents, Ladies and Misses Oxford Tie Shoes at cost. So if you wish to get Bargains call at W. G. YELVINGTON'S. Aug. 3-1f.

Pay up your subscription.

THE SUN.

During 1893 THE SUN will be of surpassing excellence and will print more news and more pure literature than ever before in its history.

The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world. Price 5c. a copy. By mail, \$2 a year. Daily, by mail, \$6 a year. Daily and Sunday, by mail, \$8 a year. Address THE SUN, New York.

THE NEWS & OBSERVER

(DAILY AND WEEKLY)

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The Exponent of true Democracy, Newsy, Reliable.

S. A. ASHE, Editor.

A BIG REDUCTION.

Lowest prices yet given.

In order to increase our business during the Summer months and get off every piece of Summer Goods in stock we have decided to offer special inducements.

Our Stock consists of Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware, Farm Implements, Groceries, and General Merchandise.

We offer good Molasses at 25 cents per gallon, former price 35 cents.

Good Flour at \$1.90 per sack. Your choice in Straw Hats at 25 cents, worth 50 cents to \$1.00 and a thousand other articles at very low prices.

We want your Chickens, Eggs, Beeswax and other produce and will pay goods or money for it.

Will buy your Wool or ship it for you.

We are here to do business and must do it.

Give us your trade and we guarantee satisfaction.

Respectfully,

Cavenaugh, Branham & Co. Benson, N. C.

June 15-3m.

—DENTISTRY.—



Dr. J. M. Parker, graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery in class of 1887 and 1888, offers his services to the public. New local anesthetic for painless extraction of teeth. Pure Nitrous Oxide gas for extraction of teeth administered when desired. Will occupy office built by Dr. D. T. Smithwick. Will be in Smithfield from 15th, to 22nd, of each month.

THE JACKSON HOUSE.

DUNN, - - - N. C.

W. S. JACKSON, Proprietor.

Comfortable Rooms well furnished.

Tables furnished with the best the market affords and everything kept in first-class order.

Board by the day, - - \$1.00.

Week, - - - - - \$3.50.

Month, - - - - - \$10.00.

Single meals, - - - 25 cents.

Fully prepared for traveling men.

Your patronage desired.

June 15-2m.

BACK AT HIS OLD STAND.

J. T. Barham has moved his Saloon back to his old stand on Market street, and invites his customers and friends to call on him at that place. Je 8-'93.

Announcement.

I am pleased to announce to the public that I have decided to make Smithfield my future home, where you will always be able to find me at my place of business, ready and prepared to do you better work for less money than any other mechanic in town. I make repairing a specialty. If your tires need shrinking, bring them to me. I have a machine that will do the work without cutting.

All work warranted. Satisfaction guaranteed to all. I also carry in connection with my shop business, a full line of coffins of all sizes, which I offer for sale at reasonable prices. Thankful for past patronage, I hope by good work and strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

I remain yours for business,

WILLARD WOODALL.

April 13-1m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE: Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of J. H. Branham, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me for payment on or before the 14th day of June, 1894, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. Witness my hand and seal this 24th day of May, 1893. T. W. BRANHAM, Adm'r. June 20-6-w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE: Having qualified as administrator of the estate of R. B. Fairfax, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present the same to me for payment on or before July 1st, 1894, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Witness my hand and seal this 24th day of June, 1893. W. P. RAIFORD, Adm'r. June 25-6-w.

NOTICE: By virtue of the authority contained in a mortgage deed executed to C. D. Smith and assigned to me on the 17 day of January 1893, by H. S. Pittman and duly Registered in the Register's Office of Johnston County in Book 2, No. 5, pages 128 & 129 I shall sell at public sale on the Court House Door in the town of Smithfield, N. C., on the 14th day of August, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, two tracts or parcels of land situated in Smithfield township, Johnston county and on the East side of the town of Smithfield, as follows, viz: One tract or parcel known as the Seven acre tract, more or less on which the Gin House of J. Alford, stands adjoining C. D. Smith and others. The other tract containing 2 1/2 acres—commencing at the Road the corporate limits of the Town of Smithfield, and runs nearly South with said town line to the E. S. McClellens line, thence nearly East to the Big Ditch, thence North with said Ditch to the Road, thence with said road to the beginning.

These lands are more fully described in the decree of sale in the above entitled action of foreclosure to which reference is hereby made. These lands are all available for building lots and would prove a safe and profitable investment. This July 25th, 1893. E. W. FOSTER, Commissioner.

HAVING qualified as Administrator of the estate of John L. Taylor, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me for payment on or before August 10th, 1894, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. This August 7, 1893. J. M. DEARLEY, Administrator. Aug. 10-6-w.

SALE OF LAND UNDER A DECREE FOR FORECLOSURE. State of North Carolina, Johnston county, Emille W. McVea, vs J. B. Alford and wife et al.

NOTICE—By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Johnston county, N. C., rendered at February term 1893, I will sell at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 28th day of August, 1893, at the Court House in the town of Smithfield, at 12 o'clock noon, two tracts or parcels of land situated in Smithfield township, Johnston county and on the East side of the town of Smithfield, as follows, viz: One tract or parcel known as the Seven acre tract, more or less on which the Gin House of J. Alford, stands adjoining C. D. Smith and others. The other tract containing 2 1/2 acres—commencing at the Road the corporate limits of the Town of Smithfield, and runs nearly South with said town line to the E. S. McClellens line, thence nearly East to the Big Ditch, thence North with said Ditch to the Road, thence with said road to the beginning.