

The Smithfield Herald.

LARGE AND INCREASING CIRCULATION.

"TRUE TO OURSELVES, OUR COUNTRY AND OUR GOD."

AN EXCELLENT ADVERTISING MEDIUM

VOL. 15.

SMITHFIELD N. C., THURSDAY JULY 16, 1896.

NO. 12



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rational efforts—there is commensurate knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a congested condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy recommended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-known everywhere. Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used. Its ingredients are of the highest quality. It is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be recommended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-known everywhere. Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used. Its ingredients are of the highest quality. It is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

Bryan, of Nebraska.

His right sword from the scabbard leaped—
Bryan, of Nebraska!
And like a shaft of light he swept—
Bryan, of Nebraska!

From all the light of freedom won—
Bryan, of Nebraska!
By means with victory on his brow—
Bryan, of Nebraska!

He leads Columbia's patriot sons—
Bryan, of Nebraska!
A million cheers—a million guns
For Bryan, of Nebraska!

—FRANK L. STEVENSON.
Cockerill got even.

The following amusing incident in the life of the late John A. Cockerill is told by Rev. Cyrus Kittle, of Mount Olivet, Ky., who was intimately acquainted with the great newspaper man when he was editor of a little country weekly in Adams County, Ohio. One of Editor Cockerill's delinquent subscribers came in one day and told him he would haul him a load of wood the following Saturday if he were living. Saturday came, but no wood materialized. The following week Editor Cockerill came out in his paper with a lengthy obituary of the man. He recited his many noble characteristics, went with him through life and finally landed him safely across the Jordan. The man upon reading his own obituary came to see Cockerill in a perfect rage. He demanded an explanation and Cockerill said that he supposed him dead, as he had promised him a load of wood if living.—Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box.

For sale by Hood Bros Smithfield, Edgerton & Hare, Selma. A civil question always demands an answer, but you will find some who will only spare a growl.

North Carolina Delegation.

THE NORTH CAROLINA delegation to Chicago organized as follows:

Chairman of the delegation Theodore F. Klutz; Member National Committee to succeed Senator Ransom, Josephus Daniels; Member Committee on Resolutions, John R. Webster; Member Committee on Credentials, W. D. Turner; Member of Committee to Notify Nominee for President, George S. Powell; Member of Committee to Notify Nominee for Vice-President, P. M. Fearnsall. Col. A. M. Wadwell was elected to nominate Judge Walter Clark for Vice-President.

Things are not fairly and equitably divided in this sad and sinned world. Some men haven't hair enough on their heads to make a baby's eyebrow, while some butter looks like it was the boss of a wig factory.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN FOR PRESIDENT.

ARTHUR SEWALL FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Both Nominated on the Fifth Ballot.

We gave in our last issue a report of the Chicago convention up till Thursday evening. The nominating speeches were made Thursday night, six candidates being placed in nomination.

Friday morning Chairman White called the convention together at about 11 o'clock and announced that the convention was ready to hear other nominations. Then Mr. Harry, of the Pennsylvania delegation, placed in nomination Robert E. Pattison, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Mattingly, of the District of Columbia, seconded the nomination of John R. McLean, of Ohio. Delegate Miller, of Oregon, nominated Sylvester Pennoyer, of Oregon. The names of Bland, Bryan, Boies, Blackburn, Matthews, McLean, Pattison and Pennoyer were now before the convention.

The roll call of the States for the first ballot began. New Jersey and New York declined to vote. North Carolina cast her 22 votes for Bryan, of Nebraska. At the close of the first ballot the clerk read the result, as follows: Bland, 233; Boies, 86; Matthews, 37; McLean, 54; Bryan, 105; Blackburn, 83; Campbell, 2; Pennoyer, 10; Killman, 17; Teller, 8; Hill, 1; Russell, 2; Stevenson, 2; Pattison, 95. Absent and not voting, 185.

The balloting began again. Several changes were made by the different States. The second ballot resulted as follows: Bland, 281; Boies, 37; Matthews, 34; McLean, 53; Bryan, 197; Blackburn, 41; Pattison, 100; Hill, 1; Pennoyer, 8; Stevenson, 10; Teller, 8.

All the candidates lost on this ballot except Bland who gained 48, and Bryan, who gained 92, and Pattison, who gained 5.

The result of the third ballot was as follows: Bland, 291; Boies, 36; Matthews, 34; McLean, 54; Bryan, 219; Blackburn, 27; Pattison, 97; Stevenson, 9; Hill, 1. Bland had gained 10 and Bryan 22.

The fourth ballot showed gains for Bryan and was as follows: Bland, 241; Boies, 33; Matthews, 36; McLean, 46; Bryan, 280; Blackburn, 27; Pattison, 96. The whole number of votes cast 768. Necessary to a choice, 512. The chairman ruled that two-thirds of all votes cast were necessary to nominate.

THE LAST BALLOT.

The fifth call was begun and Foote, of California, declared: "California, for the first time, is solid and casts 18 votes for Bryan."

Florida carried 8 votes to Bryan from Matthews and Boies. Kentucky being reached, Delegate James loomed up and shouted: "While Kentucky loves her great Democrat and would be glad to vote for him, they seem not to want him, because he was a Confederate soldier. Then Kentucky casts her 28 votes for the world's greatest orator, Wm. J. Bryan."

At this point the Illinois delegation filed into the hall, their appearance stirring a commotion.

"North Carolina casts 22 votes for the sure nominee of this convention, Wm. J. Bryan," was announcement of this State.

The Ohio men marched back and were again recited for McLean, their conference having produced no change.

The 24 votes of Tennessee stepped into Bryan's camp and almost immediately Virginia followed her with the same number, both of them deserting "Silver Dollar" Bland. Three Territories—Arizona, New Mexico and Indian Territory—marched after them from the Bland standard to Bryan, each one six strong.

The enthusiasm was aroused again when big "Buck" Hinrichsen called out the vote of Illinois for Bryan, the most important desertion from Bland. The nomination of Bryan seemed imminent.

There were cries: "Ohio can do it," and John R. McLean appeared on a chair, holding a cane aloft, while under him the other leaders seemed to be squabbling. "Ohio withdraws the name of McLean," said that gentleman, "and casts 46 votes for Bryan." His voice failed to carry many feet, so that the dramatic stroke was lost upon the galleries.

There was commotion afloat in the Texas ranks next door to Ohio. Bryan had 492 votes; Montana, with six and Oklahoma with the same number, swelled it to 504, two-thirds of all the votes cast.

Gov. Stone, of Missouri, stern-faced and dark-browed, faced the audience on the platform. "Ladies and gentlemen," he began with a gesture for silence, "I have received this note from Richard Parks Bland." An impressive hush fell upon the whole multitude as in deliberate tones, with a full pause after each word he read the note. It follows:

"LEBANON MO.,
July 7, 1896.

"Dear Sir: I wish it to be understood that I do not want the nomination unless it is the judgment of the free silver delegates that I would be the strongest candidate. If it should at any time appear that my candidacy is an obstruction to the nomination of any candidate who is acceptable to the free coinage delegates in the convention or one more acceptable to a majority of those delegates than myself, I wish my name at once withdrawn from further consideration. I am willing to waive State instructions for me and let the free silver delegates decide the matter. Put the cause above me.

"Yours truly,
"R. P. BLAND."

The note having been finished he spoke of how he went to Chicago to conduct the campaign for the great commoner, but now bowed to the will of party.

"In the name of Missouri," he said, "I lower the standard under which we have fought throughout this convention and in its place I lift that of the gilded glorious son of Nebraska.

"Gentlemen we have chosen a splendid leader," he said, and went on to pay tribute to the Nebraskan as a great orator, great scholar, but above all bearing in his breast a heart that throbs in sympathy with the great masses. The Democratic party would not only nominate Bryan, but would elect him, the Governor continued, and for his prerogative said: "I cast the 34 votes of Missouri for Bryan."

The hand stowed away in the left above the speaker's head, broke into the bars of "Columbia." Canon boomed their accompaniment outside. Probably the happiest woman in the world at that moment was the one sitting in the front row of the platform about whom pressed noted men and women to take her hand in congratulation.

Confusion reigned throughout the building, with delegates upon their chairs clamoring to change their votes amid a fierce hum of surprise and speculation. Then Delegate Van Wagon, of Iowa, crowded to the platform in impressive tones, he said that Gov. Boies also placed the cause above the man and he too cast the vote of his State for Bryan. Senator Jones changed the vote of Arkansas, which was instructed for Bland, to the Nebraskan. Other States tumbled into the foaming wake. Montana and West Virginia changed their votes amid great enthusiasm. Senator Turpie, of Indiana, withdrew the name of Matthews and moved that the nomination be made unanimous. Delegate McDermott, of New Jersey, demanded a call of the States. There was no second to Mr. McDermott's demand, however, and the chairman declared the motion carried.

Another wild scene followed. Again the guidons were torn from their sockets and paraded about Boies and Bland banners and flags of all descriptions joined in the rally about the standard of Nebraska.

The standards of New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey, and all the New England States were left standing in the midst of the confusion.

On Senator Jones' motion at 3:30 the convention took a recess until 8 o'clock.

After a short night session the convention adjourned to meet Saturday morning 10 o'clock.

Saturday was the last day of the great Democratic convention. The convention was called to order at 11 o'clock Saturday morning.

Nominations for Vice-President were called for. The following were placed in nomination: George Fred. Williams, of Mass.; John R. McLean, of Ohio; James H. Lewis, of Washington; Walter Clark, of North Carolina; Geo. W. Fithian, of Ill.; Sylvester Pennoyer, of Oregon; Arthur Sewall, of Maine; Joseph Sibley, of Pennsylvania; Richard P. Bland, of Missouri; John W. Daniel, of Virginia.

Before the balloting began McLean and Fithian were withdrawn.

At the close of the first ballot Sibley was in the lead with 163; Sewall next with 100; George Fred. Williams next with 76; Bland, 62; Clark, 50.

The second ballot resulted as follows: Sibley, 113; Sewall, 37; McLean, 158; Bland, 294; Clark, 22.

After the second ballot Sibley's name was withdrawn.

On the third ballot Bland received, 255; McLean, 210; Sewall, 97 and Sibley, 50.

At the third ballot Bland was withdrawn.

The result of the fourth ballot was: McLean, 296; Sewall, 261; Clark, 46; Daniel, 54.

After the fourth ballot a telegram from McLean was read saying that any vote cast for him was against his expressed wish and without his authority. Delegates began to change to Sewall and when the roll call was completed, Sewall had 420 votes.

Illinois then went over to Sewall with her 48 votes insuring his nomination. Other states followed suit and the fifth ballot resulted in the nomination of Sewall, he receiving 568 votes.

And the convention after one of the most momentous sessions in the history of the Democratic party adjourned sine die.

Two Lives Saved

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption, and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at the drug stores of Hood Bros., Smithfield, J. W. Benson, Selma and Edgerton & Hare, Selma, N. C.

Rocky Writing.

Never call a man a name in type which you would not call him to his face. Never say a thing in print less courteously than you would say it in personal intercourse with the person of whom it is printed. Because a man is a member of Congress or a Governor over a hundred or a thousand miles away does not license an editor to apply epithets to him or malign or misrepresent him any more than if he were a private citizen of his town, and he met him every day. There are people in charge of newspapers who think nothing of publishing reputable men as potroons and thieves upon no other grounds than that they differ with them politically. An editor who will do this kind of thing reveals plainly that he has no conception of the dignity of his office, and also that he feels that his sheet is so feeble and obscure that it will in all probability never do the person he abuses any harm.—Missouri Editor.

It is hard to loose one friend but it is harder to have none to loose and, therefore, none to meet us and welcome us when we emerge from the gloom of death to the eternal sunlight beyond, where every life carries its own history like pictures on its outer wall.—Orange (Va.) Observer.

Subscribe for your county paper, only \$1 per year.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM ADOPTED AT CHICAGO.

Declares for Free and Unlimited Coinage of Silver. Tariff for Revenue.—Income Tax.

PREAMBLE.

We, the democrats of the United States in national convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to the essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of the constitutional limitations.

During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of government power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this republic of republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self government has found its best expression in the maintenance of rights of the states and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the constitution of the United States.

MONEY QUESTION.

Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the federal constitution names silver and gold together as the metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the monetary unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit.

We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge or the approval of the American people, has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money-lending class at home and abroad; the prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people.

OPPOSED TO THE GOLD STANDARD.

We are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the revolution.

COINAGE OF BOTH GOLD AND SILVER.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

AGAINST BOND ISSUES IN TIME OF PEACE.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that

this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We, therefore, demand that the power to issue notes to circulate as money be taken from the national banks and that all paper money shall be issued directly by the treasury department, be redeemable in coin and receivable for all debts, public and private.

A REVENUE TARIFF.

We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the government, honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the repeal of the tariff to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in national elections and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industries, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets.

Until the money question is settled, we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax. But for this decision by the Supreme Court, there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a Democratic Congress in strict pursuance of uniform decisions of that court for nearly one hundred years, that court having in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had previously been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the government.

KEEP OUT FOREIGN PAUPERS.

We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufacturers.

The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems and pools require a stricter control by the federal government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

SYMPATHY FOR CUBA.

We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office and such administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

We declare it to be the unwritten law of this Republic, established by custom and usage of one hundred years and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our government, that no man should be eligible for a third term for the presidential office.

IMPROVE WATERWAYS.

The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the Republic so as to secure for the interior States cheap and easy transportation to tidewater. When any waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to need aid from the government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

SUBMITTED.

Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people, we invite the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

We denounce arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States, and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the states and rights of citi-

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



ABSOLUTELY PURE

STATE NEWS.

A young man named Morris Stevens was drowned in the Catawba river a few days ago.

Kinston is to vote next month on a proposition to issue bonds to establish an electric light plant.

The Pioneer tobacco warehouse and leaf factory at High Point was totally destroyed by fire Sunday night.

M. H. Pinnix, Esq., of Davidson, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the seventh district.

On the first ballot Walter Clark received 50 votes for Vice-President, North Carolina giving him 22, Virginia 24 and Alabama 4.

State Treasurer Worth approves the nomination of Bryan and thinks that the Populist and Free Silver parties in convention at St. Louis should endorse him.

The reports of the great freshets on the Roanoke river are alarming. It is reported that the dykes at all the State farms have broken and that 1,000 acres of fine corn is under water.

AS TO PENSIONS.

Recognizing the just claims of deserving union soldiers, we heartily indorse the rule of the present commissioner of pensions, that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll and the act of enlistment and service should be demanded conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

NEW STATES.

We favor the admission of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona into the union as States, and we favor the early admission of all the territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to Statehood, and while they remain territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed.

The Democratic party believes in home rule, and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

All Free

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not have now the opportunity to get it free. Call on the advertised druggist and get a bottle free. Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life pills free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. For sale by Hood Bros., Smithfield; Edgerton & Hare, Selma.

Opinion of the Press on the Presidential Nomination.

He is undoubtedly a man of ability, and his remarkable oratorical powers produced a great impression when he was a member of the last Democratic House of Representatives. As a speaker, his record is at least sincere and consistent.—Norfolk Landmark.

Against Mr. Bryan, personal, nothing can be said. The Chicago convention could have selected no man who was better fitted to be the leader of the silver forces. Young, ardent and enthusiastic, he is precisely the sort of man to head such a movement. His record in Congress as a tariff reformer and as a eloquent and earnest advocate of whatever he espoused, will very considerably strengthen the cause he represents in a campaign like the present.—Baltimore Sun.

Mr. Bryan fits the platform admirably. In the matter of government ownership of railroads he is in advance of Eastern sentiment, but in the West his views in respect to this question are more popular. The convention was ready to be captivated by the young Nebraska orator and ex-Congressman, because it could not fully approve either Boies or Bland. Mr. Bryan was unquestionably the strongest in the West, and, all things considered, was probably the most available and the best of the foremost candidates for the nomination.—Richmond Dispatch.

He has no record in statesmanship. He was too young to assert his patriotism thirty-five years ago. What schemes of government, what social theories occupy his brain, no human being can disclose. He is young, he is ardent, he is ambitious, he is gifted with the power to sway men's minds, he is a born leader, an attractive figure on the stage, and that is all we know. Whether the American people, after four months of solemn deliberation, will confide their destinies to his untried hands, we do not undertake to prophesy. What we do know is that William Jennings Bryan is the most dramatic product of our National politics, the most sensational and picturesque creation of our age.—Washington Post.

When a good man gets on his knees the devil's throne shakes.