

The ROANOKE NEWS

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STATE PENSIONS.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR THOSE WHO WOULD AVAIL THEMSELVES OF ITS BENEFITS.

The law regarding pensions to disabled Confederate veterans, as amended by the last General Assembly of North Carolina, is an important legislative document of profound interest to all who come within its purview. The requisites to entitle a man to the benefits of the pension act are that "he must be a bona fide resident of North Carolina, and must be incapacitated for manual labor by reason of wounds received while in the discharge of his duties as a soldier in the service of the State of North Carolina or in the Confederate States of America during the late or between the States, and to the widow remaining unmarried of any deceased officer, soldier or sailor who lost his life while a citizen of the State or of the Confederate States during the late war between the States, the following sums, annually, according to the degree of disability, ascertained by the following grade, viz: 1st, To such as have received a wound which renders them totally incompetent to perform manual labor in the ordinary avocations of life, \$100; 2nd to such as have lost a leg above the knee or an arm below the elbow, have a leg or arm rendered utterly useless by a reason of a wound or permanent injury \$50; 4th to such as have lost one eye, and to all widows remaining unmarried, and all other soldiers who are otherwise disabled to perform manual labor by reason of wounds received while in the Confederate service, \$25.

It will be necessary that the applicant must allege and prove that he, or she, has been for twelve months, immediately preceding his or her application, a bona fide resident of North Carolina. That the soldier or sailor was enlisted and served in that capacity, either in the service of the State of North Carolina, or in that of some other State in the Confederacy, or in the Confederate States service. The time, place and circumstances in which the wound was received, and the nature and character of the wound, particularly its effect in disabling the applicant for manual labor, must be clearly set forth. Applicants are required to make their proofs as full and concise as possible in these points, and accompany the same with affidavits of one or more credible witnesses, and the certificates of well known medical practitioners, as upon these proofs will depend the amount of the pension under the classification provided by the statutes."

All applications for pensions must "be filed before the County Board of Pensions on or before the first Monday in July 1891," to entitle the petitioner to consideration during the current year.

WANTS TO MARRY.

The Washington Star has been publishing a symposium from prominent people on how to attain long life. Gen. Clingman, of North Carolina, in giving his opinion among other things says:

"I will be 78 years old in a few days, and I am in perfect mental and physical health. I walk about three miles every day, and I think I have been growing younger during the last three years. I find that my nails grow faster and tougher, and the growth of my hair has increased. I think that the improvement of my health since 1885 has been largely due to the use of an extract of tobacco, which stimulates the perspiratory and other organs and opens up the whole system. I am a bachelor, but I have wanted to get married all my life and first fell in love at five. I have wanted to marry since then, and I want to marry now more than ever, but I can't afford it."

DO NOT SUFFER ANY LONGER.

Knowing that a cough can be checked in a day, and the first stages of consumption broken in a week, we hereby guarantee Dr. Acker's English Cough Remedy, and will refund the money to all who buy, take it as per directions, and do not feel our statement correct.

For sale by W. M. Cohen, Druggist, Weldon, N. C.

GENERAL SUMNER.

THE REVOLUTIONARY HERO'S REMAINS REMOVED TO GUILFORD BATTLE GROUND.

The remains (and precious little of that) of General Jethro Sumner, of Revolutionary fame, were taken from their resting place, the county town of "Bute" some six or seven miles from Warrenton, near Jones Springs yesterday the 19th.

The late State Legislature through the influence of Judge Schenk, made an appropriation for the purpose of having the tomb and what of the remains that could be found of General Sumner removed to Guilford Court House battle ground. Yesterday Dr. D. R. Schenk, of Greensboro, with Hon. Charles Cook, of our town, with several hands went to the spot above mentioned and removed the monument and a few soft bones, all that was left mortal of this once honored and distinguished chief, to Warrenton where the monument was placed on the cars and the remains in a casket, all to be forwarded to Greensboro at once. Gen. Sumner was quite a distinguished man in his day. General Sumner was sheriff, as the old record in the Registers office of this county shows, of the county of Bute, which then embraced Warren county, and several counties adjacent. He was sheriff of Bute sometime between the years of 1768 and '73. The monument over his grave is quite a heavy massive structure, which was made and erected according to the plan, model, etc., set forth in the will of his daughter, Mrs. Blount, of Tarboro. The design as set forth in the will was such as was in that day erected over members of Congress buried in Washington City. The monument is in a good state of preservation, but is very much discolored by the dark and unsightly dirt from nature's laboratory. It is to be polished, and set up in a conspicuous spot on the Guilford Battle ground to perpetuate the memory of this distinguished North Carolinian.

He died in March 1786, and must have been buried one hundred and six years—perhaps the only instance on record in the United States of the removal of a body which had been buried so long.

There is an inscription on one side of the square base of the tomb which reads as follows: "To the memory of General Jethro Sumner, one of the heroes of '76." —Warrenton Letter in *News and Observer*.

A POSTOFFICE DIALOGUE.

THERE WAS NOTHING FOR ANY OF THE FOSTERS, BECCA INCLUDED.

A quiet looking coon entered the post-office yesterday and bawled out: "Any mail h'ar for any of the Foster's?"

Mr. Pool in his usual quiet manner said "No."

"Anything for C. C. Foster?"

"No, not anything."

"Anything for Lillie Foster?"

"No."

"Anything for Miranda Foster?"

"No, there is not!"

"Any for Pete Foster?"

"No, not a bit."

"Anything for Kvb Foster?"

"No, nor Jane Foster, Paul Foster King Foster, Matilda Foster, Linda Foster, Jim Foster, dead, living born or unborn, native, foreign, civilized or uncivilized, savage, barbarous, male or female, black or white, franchised or dis-franchised, naturalized or otherwise. No, I positively say there is nothing for any of the Fosters, either individually or collectively."

The coon looked at Mr. Pool in amazement and said: "Mister please look and see if there aint nothing for Becca Foster?" —Charlotte Chronicle.

DR. ACKER'S ENGLISH PILLS

Are active, effective and pure. For sick headache, disordered stomach, loss of appetite, bad complexion and biliousness, they have never been equaled, either in America or abroad.

For sale at W. M. Cohen's drugstore, Weldon, N. C.

DREW HER BELT

ONE HOLE TIGHTER AND STARTED IN THE RACE.

Statistics are said to be dull and stupid. That may be true as a general thing, but when you take an inventory of your property and find that you are worth just three times as much as you were ten years ago then figures become more fascinating than poetry and more thrilling than oratory.

The South will back us up in these statements. When it pulled itself together after the war it found that it had nothing but bankruptcy and pluck as capital in trade. Its motto was, "The past is nowhere; the future is everywhere," and it drew its belt one hole tighter and started in the race.

The statistics which represent progress are as exhilarating and cheering as old wine. Its coal output twenty years ago was about two million tons; now it is nearly eighteen million tons. In 1880 it thought it was rushing along at a break neck speed because it had erected mills on its streams and manufactured one hundred and eighty thousand bales of the cotton it had raised, but in 1890, only ten years later, it manufactured five hundred thousand bales and made contracts for more mills.

Before the war the sleepy negro lay in the sun on top of iron mines whose value was only suspected. Agriculture absorbed the people's attention and they let the negro sleep on. Now the mines are worked, the bonanza has been uncovered, dreams of wealth have become an inspiration; the roar of the forge, the hum of machinery are heard everywhere, and old Pennsylvania is beginning to tremble in her boots as she surveys her vigorous and daring rival.

The South has rolled up its sleeves and proposes to be rich again—richer than ever. It has all the natural resources which attract capital and enterprise. Young men from the North on the lookout for a career are making investments there, helping to develop the country, and they always receive a warm welcome. The tides of population, kept apart so long, are mingling their waters, and unless the politicians raise a row there won't be any North or any South twenty years from now, and in their stead we shall have a united, contented and prosperous country.

Therefore, hang the politicians and let the good work go on.—New York Herald.

INDISCREET.

It is not difficult to imagine that the goddess of liberty smiled gently and indulgently as they made their way up the walk to the capitol. And when they entered the hall where the whispering gallery is, the sight seers all seemed to pause as if they had heard Cupid flap his wings. The moment of interest didn't seem to attract them much and at last they found a cozy nook behind in a corner where the crowd could not jostle them and where they were safe from even the stare of the stairway's marble eyes.

"Darling," he whispered, "we are at last alone. You have told me often, but I want to hear it again. Tell me that you love me."

Her lips parted, but as he awaited her reply there came the words in a hoarse, brutish voice,—

"You can bet your life I do!"

They looked once into each other's startled faces and fled. They had struck the whispering gallery and there was an audience at the other end of the line.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, Ohio, had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold at W. M. Cohen's drugstore.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE PARTY COMPLETED.

1st. That, in view of the great social, industrial and economical revolution now dawning on the civilized world, and the new and living issues confronting the American people, we believe that the time has arrived for the crystallization of the political reform forces of our country and the formation of what should be known as the People's Party of the United States of America.

2nd. That we most heartily endorse the demands of the platforms as adopted at St. Louis, Mo., in 1889, Ocala, Fla., in 1890, and Omaha, Neb., in 1891, by industrial organizations there represented summarized as follows: The right to make and issue money is a sovereign power to be maintained by the people for their common benefit, hence we demand the abolition of the National banks as banks of issue, and as a substitute for the National bank notes we demand that legal tender treasury notes be issued in sufficient volume to transact the business of the country on a cash basis, without damage or special advantage to any class or calling, such notes to be legal tender in payment of all debts public and private, and such notes when demanded by the people shall be loaned to them at no more than 2 per cent per annum upon non-perishable products as indicated in the sub-treasury plan and also upon real estate with proper limitation upon quantity of land and amount of money; We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver; We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land and that Congress take prompt action to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by alien and foreign syndicates, and that all lands held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only; Believing the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand that taxation, National, State or municipal shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another. We demand that all revenues, National, State or county shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government economically and honestly administered; We demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on income; We demand a most rigid, honest and just national control and supervision of the means of public communication and transportation, and, if this control and supervision does not remove abuses now existing, we demand Government ownership of such means of communication and transportation; We demand the election of President, Vice-President and the United States Senators by the direct vote of the people.

3rd. That we urged the attendance of all progressive organizations on the conference called for February 22nd, 1892, by six of the leading reform organizations.

4th. That a National Central Committee be appointed by this conference, to be composed of a chairman, to be elected by the body, and of three members for each State represented, to be named by each State delegation.

5th. That this Central committee shall represent this body, attend the National conference on February 22nd, 1892, and if possible unite with that and all other reform organizations there assembled. If no satisfactory arrangement can be effected, this committee shall call a national convention not later than June 1st, 1892 for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President.

Stand Your Ground.

When you make up your mind to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy some other preparation instead. Clerks may claim that "ours is as good as Hood's" and all that, but the peculiar merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla cannot be equalled. Therefore have nothing to do with substitutes and insist upon having Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and building up medicine.

A YEAR OF STORMS.

WEATHER SHARP FOSTER'S DISCOURAGING PREDICTION AND HIS REASONS THEREFOR.

Beginning with the first week in May of this year and ending with the last week in June 1892, will constitute the greatest storm period since 1832-33, and it will be at its greatest force during the coming winter. The winter will set in early and with its unusual cold and great snows and blizzards will be what is termed a very hard winter. These winter storms will begin in the Northern tier of States with great severity in October, and an early winter, very severe all over the continent, will follow. The force of the storms will increase very gradually, and the May storms will not be so marked as those later on. We will probably have an occasional tornado, but destructive storms will not attract general attention till after June 8, when the great battle of the elements will begin in earnest, and every month will begin its noted storms.

June is not always a month of great storms, but it will be this year, and should my predictions be verified as to that month the public will give more attention to what I have said as to the eleven months that follow it. October and November are the months that usually bring the tropical hurricanes that are sometimes very disastrous on the Gulf of Mexico and occasionally do damage as far north as Tennessee and Arkansas. The great hurricanes that visited the lower Mississippi and the coast of the Gulf of Mexico in 1832-3 will be repeated next October and November. Wherever you find an old man who followed flat-boating on the Ohio and Mississippi river in 1832-3 you will find an oracle who can reveal much history about the hurricanes of the lower Mississippi river at that time. Portions of Florida were greatly damaged by the hurricanes sixty years ago.

The causes of this period of great disturbances will be the equinox of Saturn in October and the equinox of Jupiter next January. Jupiter's equinox occurred in August and Saturn's in October 1832, and hence the great storms of that and the year following. The equinoxes of these planets cause great electric disturbances in our solar system just as do the equinoxes of our earth in March and September, but on a larger scale. Electricity is the force that causes all storms, and the sun and all the planets throw an electric force far into space over their equators, as does the electro-dynamo, and consequently when any planet passes its equinoctial the electric tension of the sun and of that planet are disturbed, and simultaneously the electric force of every planet in the solar system is unbalanced, which effects the electric currents of the earth.—Daily News.

A LA VICTOR HUGO.

This is the work of a Georgia editor in imitation of Victor Hugo. It is far better than an editorial on the size and strength of the Italian navy:

'Tis night;
In Shermantown.
The moon is overcast—
Bully for the moon.
Lycurgus and Opedilloe.
Two cats—
Thomas cats—
Appear on the woodshed roof.
Lycurgus, with tail unfurled and glaring eye-balls, comes on with back uplifted and jaws portentous.
Ditto Opedilloe.
Now immortal gods look on!
They buckle to!
Spat! Spat! Spiff!
Biff!
Hark!
A window is lifted and a wild-eyed man appears with musket in hand—
Bang!!
Scampers Lycurgus and Opedilloe from the woodshed roof, crying:
"Saved!"
"Saved!"
But the man—oh! where was he?
Kicked clear across the hall into the next room.
Musket hadn't been fired since the war.
Fias.

A BIC SA' E.

VALUABLE IRON MINE TO BE OPENED IN WILSON COUNTY

In the North Western portion of Wilson county eight miles from Weldon, and extending into Nash, there has lain for many years a deposit of rich iron ore. The deposit is ten or twelve miles long and varies from a hundred feet to a mile in width. Its depth is unknown. During the civil war—in 1863-'64—it was worked by Messrs. Tappy & Lumsden, of Petersburg, Va., for the Confederate Government. The ore was used in building iron-clad vessels, etc., and gave entire satisfaction. On account of lack of facilities for procuring coal it was costly work and was abandoned at the close of the war. Since that time the property has lain idle and no attempt made to work it. We are reliably informed that not long since, through the negotiations of Mr. Colin McNair, that portion of the the property known as the Matthews Iron Mine, was sold to a party of Pittsburg, Pa., capitalists, for several thousand dollars. Profs. Emmons and Kerr, State Geologists, have examined this property and pronounced it rich in quality and quantity. Other experts have rendered a like verdict. The purchasers, we learn, are prosecuting inquiries as to the right way for a railroad from this place to their property. We hope to be able to announce at an early day that the mines have been reopened, giving employment to many of our people.—Wilson Advance.

"SHALL WOMEN WOOP?"

"There are few problems of special interest to women, and therefore to all the world (of which woman is the autocrat) about which Kate Field has something to say that is worth hearing. She is now trying to solve the problem, "Shall women woo?" and here are a few of her strokes: According to our rather curious system it is perfectly consistent with human dignity to ask another for honor, affection, devotion—all the most precious things in life—but it is not permitted to be indebted for material necessities. In a nominal state of society man is the bread winner, and can ask a woman to share his loaf without loss of self-respect. Suppose, however, the proposal of marriage devolves upon the woman? She is placed in the awkward position of a suppliant for material benefits. Why this should be ignominious is by no means easy to explain, but who will venture to dispute the facts?

Compare the mental constitution of the two sexes. Here it would seem for a moment as if so delicate an office might be given to women. A man reaches a decision by a process of reason, while a woman jumps to it by the simpler and directer method of intuition. No one pretends to urge that reason is of any use at all in the direction of the affections. But on the other hand, woman lacks to a marked degree the mental quality of single-mindedness. As she reconsiders her answers, and so has made proverbial "a woman's no," she might take to reconsidering her suit, which would lead to all sorts of embarrassments.

HUMAN INSTINCT.

So powerful is human instinct, that some of its suggestions become embodied in social and household customs. The people know and feel that at the beginning of the spring season the system needs an alterative and a purifying tonic and stimulant. In all parts of the country it is custom for the housewife to dose her brood with sassafras tea. Among the simple remedies that our ancestors employed, this decoction has continued to hold its own. The demand for a spring alterative and tonic, however, is filled more efficaciously by S. S. S., which is itself as simple as nature's remedial medicine should be. It purifies the blood, cleanses and strengthens the system, and prepares the human machine to stand the wear of the summer months.

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS