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## MATTER OF HISTORY.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE INCIDENT WHICH LED TO THE FAMOUS SAYING OF "WHAT THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA SAID TO THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA."

Every man in the United States is supposed to know what the "Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina," but possibly some do not know when and under what circumstances the famous remark was made.

Nearly a century ago a man prominent in political affairs in North Carolina moved across the border and settled in South Carolina. He had been there only a short time when he committed some small crime or misdemeanor, for which he was indicted. To escape arrest he returned to his old home in North Carolina. In due course of time the governor of South Carolina issued his requisition on the Governor of North Carolina for the fugitive criminal.

The fugitive had rich and influential friends in his native State, and they interceded with the governor until he refused to grant the requisition. A long official correspondence followed. Prominent men in South Carolina told the governor he had not been treated with proper official courtesy by the governor of North Carolina.

The result was that the South Carolina governor, accompanied by a large party of friends and advisers, journeyed by stage to Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina, for a conference with the governor about the matter of giving up the criminal.

The governor of North Carolina, with a large party of distinguished friends, met the governor of South Carolina several miles from town, and escorted him to the governor's mansion with all the ceremony due such a distinguished visitor.

Before the object of the visit was stated the entire party sat down to an elaborate dinner. After dinner wine was served, and after wine came brandy—the "applejack" for which the Old North State is famous.

After many rounds of drinks the decanters and glasses were removed, and the governor of South Carolina stated the object of his visit. He demanded the surrender of the fugitive criminal. The governor of North Carolina refused. Then followed a long and heated discussion in which the attorney-generals of the two States took an active part.

Finally, the governor of South Carolina grew angry, and, rising to his feet, he said:

"Sir, you have refused my just demand, and offended the dignity of my office and my State. Unless you at once surrender the prisoner I will return to my capital, call out the militia of the State, and, returning with my army, I will take the fugitive by force of arms. Governor what do you say?"

All eyes were turned on the Governor of North Carolina, and his answer was awaited with breathless interest. The governor rose slowly to his feet, and beckoned to a servant who stood some distance away. His beckoning was firm and dignified, as became his position. He was slow about answering, and again the governor of South Carolina demanded: "What do you say?"

"I say, governor, that it's a long time between drinks!"

The reply restored good humor. Decanters and glasses were brought out again, and, while the visitors remained, if any one attempted to refer to the diplomatic object of the visit he was cut short by the remark that it was a long time between drinks.

When the visiting governor was ready to return home he was escorted to the State line by the governor of North Carolina, and they parted the best of friends.

The fugitive was never surrendered.—Atlanta Journal.

## DRESS REFORM.

JUDICIOUS DRESS REFORM WILL BRING HEALTH AND COMFORT AND BEAUTY.

The dress-reform movement has invaded Chautauqua with a vengeance. A big meeting was held yesterday, and so great was the interest manifested that the president, Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller, decided to have a "secret conference" today, still further to look into the matter. Men were to be excluded at this meeting, but several of them managed to get in, "on the quiet," and were enjoying the fun when they were discovered. It is needless to say they were promptly "bounced."

Mrs. Frank Stuart Parker, of Chicago, was the principal speaker. She had a plentiful supply of dresses and tights, the latest and most radical styles adopted by the reformers, and showed the Chautauqua ladies how to use the garments. Then every lady became interested and many were converted to the new order of things. One lady said if this new style of dress were adopted, women would have forms and figures as beautiful as actresses, and that perhaps the husbands would then stay at home from variety theatres or ballet performances.

The radical wing of the reformers prevailed, and it was decided to do away with high collars, low-necked dresses, corsets, garters of all kinds, in fact everything that would mar or disguise the female form. The crusade has been started here and there is no telling where it will end. The girls at the gymnasium wear big zouave trousers all wool and five yards wide.

Dress reform has struck Chautauqua with a vengeance. Mrs. Parker is a member of the Chicago Dress Reform Club, which numbers 300 prominent ladies who dress in harmony with the laws of health, comfort and grace, and stand pledged to utilize all opportunities to advocate common sense attire and to explain the scientific principles of dressing as set forth by Jenness Miller and others. Mrs. Parker stated that the failure of the dress reform movement in Boston fifteen years ago was due to the fact that utility only was considered and beauty totally ignored. Women are waking to the fact that they have a work in the world, and time and strength must not be wasted by cumbersome and superfluous dressing. It failed because it did not make a study of the human body or the condition which must be considered in attempting so vital a reform.

The Chicago Society, organized May 11, 1888, strives not alone for utility, but for beauty and comfort as well. It has on its rolls society women, physicians, ministers, wives, teachers, and many others of intelligence and prominence. In their meetings all phases of the reform are discussed, including physical development. This society educates the dress-makers and from six to ten are employed who study sensible dressmaking. Artists of reputation are employing their energies in making patterns, manufacturers are being educated to make the goods which are necessary, and permanent dress reform is now a reality.

Mrs. Parker was scathing in her rebuke of the deformities of fashionable dressing, and talked in a most delightful way of the beauty, comfort and health which judicious reform in dress is sure to bring.

### Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. W. M. Cohen, druggist.

**IF YOUR BACK ACHES.**  
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try **BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.** It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give you a good appetite.

## THE NEGROES' DESTINY.

THE RELATIVE DECREASE OF COLORED POPULATION SHOWN BY THE 11TH CENSUS—THE NEGROES' FUTURE HOME THE SOUTHERN LOWLANDS.

Hasty speculations concerning the future numerical strength of the negro in this country, based on his proportionate high birth rate, and the misleading reports of the census of 1870, have done more than anything else to render the negro problem a question for political manipulation. Only two years ago the presiding officer of a political convention stated that at no distant future the colored population would reach fifty millions. Statements such as this are regarded with different degrees of satisfaction, and if true the negro would himself soon overrun this continent.

The crudity of statements such as this, which can be used so disastrously for political purposes, is shown by General Francis A. Walker in the July *Pocum*, in an article sketching the future of the negro, based on the statistics of the race back to 1808, when the slave trade was abolished. At that time, or from the census of 1810 the negro numbered 900,000, or 19 per cent, of the entire population. In the recent census he is but 11.9 for the entire population has increased sixteen fold the negro has increased but ten fold. Taking the statistics by ten and twenty year periods since 1810, Gen. Walker shows that the increase by per cent has declined steadily, and asserts that in all probability this steady reduction in the negro's relative importance in the population will never be reversed.

In confirmation he examines in detail the respective birth and death rates in 23 Southern counties of equal population, black and white, based on the tenth census, and finds that per 1,000 births of those born and dying, the rate for whites was 100:1 against 140:8 blacks. The proportion of death rates between blacks and whites in the large cities is greater against the blacks. In New Orleans the death rate for whites was 25.57, blacks, 26. In St. Louis, whites, 18.19, blacks, 33.78. These results show that the negro race in maintaining its slight rate of increase only by means of a very high birth rate over a very high death rate.

Another fact worth noting is the future geographical distribution of the negro, now that he can move freely from place to place. As a slave, the tropically bred negro was forced to follow the interests of his Northern bred master, often into regions where he lived only at a sacrifice of vitality. Comparing between 1880—90 the rates of increase in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee and North Carolina, with the cotton growing States, it is found to be 19 per cent. in the latter against 5 per cent. in the former. The inference is that in those parts of the country where the negro is not an economic necessity, the black population will become more and more reduced by the entrance of a vigorous white element. Industrial considerations at the same time will draw him to his more natural habit at the Gulf States, where the white man cannot take his place. Whatever growth may be expected from the colored race, will take place there, and it is not probable that a race so limited in its range will ever reach to one-third even of fifty millions.

To recapitulate, the negro in 1790 was one-fifth the population; in 1840, but one-sixth; in 1860, one-seventh; in 1890, less than one-eighth. Industrial reasons and natural tendencies are draining him off toward the low lands of the Gulf of Mexico, and there his greatest rate of increase will be felt, which in the nature of things will be constantly decreasing in its relation to the total population.

Facts such as these indicate that the negro problem will become less and less rather than more and more a political problem, and that the solution may reasonably be left to the operation of physiological and economic laws.

## DAVIS TO HIS CHILD.

A LETTER WRITTEN WHILE HE WAS A PRISONER IN FORTRESS MONROE.

The following hitherto unpublished letter, says the Jackson (Miss.) *Clackalogue* of June 4, will be read with special interest at this time. "Little Pollie," to whom the letter was addressed, is now Mrs. Hayes, who honored by her presence the unveiling of the confederate monument.

Fortress Monroe, Va., 23d May, 1866.

My Dear Little Daughter: Your welcome letter was duly received, having been forwarded by the courtesy of the attorney general, to whom you enclosed it. Your mother and little Winnie are all well. Their arrival was a great pleasure to me, though I had urged that they should stay with you all until some change in my condition had taken place. I desired that you should all be together and have compensation for your long and sad separation. Yet it was a great pleasure to me to hear of you more fully than I could have done without seeing some one who came directly from you, and my weary heart revived at the sight of my dear wife and cheery infant Winnie is very bright and sings and laughs, and seemed to recollect me as soon as we met, and is almost as loving as my little Pollie was, when, in lisping accents, she welcomed my coming at evening and grieved at my going in the morning.

I am much pleased by the account given of your improvement, but still wish when I see you again to find you my little child. You will always be to me my own little Pollie. To others you may be what years and education will make you I wish darling daughter to be all to them which time will make her. I look with pride on your badge for good conduct, and then I look away to see the picture always in my memory of my baby daughter. In dreams you come to me, the same gentle, loving child, from whom I never received anything which is not happiness now to remember.

I am truly glad that you have so demeaned yourself as to make your teachers love you, and that you have not failed to regard them as you should—in the light of benefactors. Some children forget that their teachers are laboring for their good, and take more trouble to break needless rules than would be required to observe them, and try to learn as little as they can. Such deserve punishment. They will know so little when they leave school that their parents will be grieved by their bad reputation and ashamed of their ignorance. How it makes me rejoice to be assured that my little daughter will never cause me either pain.

I cannot tell when we will meet again, but I pray that our separation may soon be terminated, and most earnestly do I pray that the Lord may guide and protect you, and by such paths as to him may seem best, lead you to that better life which is the reward, he has promised to all who believe on Him and obey his commandments. Give my love to your grandma, aunt and brothers when you see them. Thank your kind teachers for their care of you. You can write to your mother direct, but when you write to me you will as heretofore enclose your letter to Attorney General Speed.

Farewell, my dear little daughter. May you be as happy as you are beloved by your father.  
JEFFERSON DAVIS.  
Miss Margaret Davis, of Sacred Heart.

### A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at W. M. Cohen's drugstore.

Bessie—I hear you have broken with Charlie Loveleigh.  
E. B. Rance—O, no! I am quite heart whole.

## STATE ELECTIONS.

THOSE TO BE HELD THIS YEAR AND WHO AND WHAT WILL BE VOTED FOR.

Iowa, Nov. 3, will elect governor and other state officers and legislature.

Kentucky, Aug. 3, will elect governor and other state officers and legislature, and vote upon the constitution framed by the convention which was elected August 4, 1890.

Maryland, Nov. 3, will elect governor and other state officers and legislature, and vote upon six proposed amendments to the constitution of the state. The first empowers the governor to disapprove separate items in appropriation bills; the second restricts the exemption of corporations from taxation; the third provides for uniformity of taxation; the fourth relates to the election of county commissioners; the fifth authorizes the sale of the state's interest in all works of internal improvement, and the sixth empowers the legislature to provide for the taxation of mortgages, if such taxation is imposed, in the county or city where the mortgaged property is situated.

Massachusetts, Nov. 3, will elect governor and other state officers and legislature.

Mississippi, Nov. 3, will elect three railroad commissioners and legislature.

Nebraska, Nov. 3, will elect associate justice of the supreme court and two regents of the State University.

New Jersey, Nov. 3, will elect part of the senate and will elect.

New York, Nov. 3, will elect governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, controller, treasurer, attorney general, engineer and surveyor, the senate, the assembly, ten justices of the supreme court, and a representative in congress from the tenth district.

Ohio, Nov. 3, will elect governor and other state officers and legislature, and vote upon a proposed amendment to the constitution providing for uniformity of taxation.

Pennsylvania, Nov. 3, will elect treasurer and auditor general, and vote whether a constitutional convention shall be held and elect delegates to the same.

Texas, Aug. 11, will vote upon five proposed amendments to the constitution of the state. The first provides for the registration of voters in towns of 10,000 population and over the second relates to the maintenance of the common schools, the third fixes the maximum rate of interest at 10 per cent, and in contracts where no rate is specified at 6 per cent; the fourth relates to local option, and the fifth provides for establishing two or more civil courts of appeal.

Virginia, Nov. 3, will elect one-half its senate and its house of delegates.

### A TELEPHONE IN EVERY ROOM.

The telephone is put to a new use in the great hotel at Tampa, which Millionaire Plant has just built to rival those of Millionaire Flagler, at St. Augustine. Instead of an electric press button, every room will have a telephone connected with the office. Guests will be able to communicate not only with the office, but with their friends in other rooms as well.

The great orchestra, which was one of the marvels of the Paris Exposition, is to be placed in the large music room of the hotel. It has been arranged that any guest in his room can, by merely telephoning to the office, be connected with the orchestra and have the music transmitted to him in full volume. In fact, he can put in actual practice one of the most wonderful of Bellamy's conceptions, and every night, if he likes, go to sleep listening to harmonies.

### 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 find our statement correct.

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

## THE OLD NORTH STATE.

AS CULLED FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

Tarboro voted a tax last week for graded schools.

Another rich gold find has been made in Montgomery county.

Col. Fred A. Olds, ordinance officer on the Governor's staff, has resigned.

T. C. Worth, son of ex-treasurer Worth, died at Greensboro on Monday.

Merchants in some parts of the State are resisting the collection of the purchase tax.

Greensboro voted \$30,000 for the Girls' training school. Not a vote was against it.

Suits will be instituted to reclaim the oyster beds which are unlawfully held by private parties.

Two Raleigh young men left Raleigh Monday morning for trips to Niagara Falls on bicycles.

The block destroyed by fire last week in Rocky Mount will at once be replaced with brick buildings.

The Farmers' Alliance of Person county has decided to run a warehouse next year, for the sale of tobacco.

The Mecklenburg Alliance has agreed that each member will not plant more than ten acres of cotton next year.

The trustees of the University will meet at Raleigh tomorrow for the purpose of electing a professor of latin.

There is a big liquor war going on in Gastonia, where indictments are pending against violators of the prohibition law.

A beautiful spot with superior natural advantages has been allotted to North Carolina in the grounds of the World's fair.

The electric light plant at Henderson which originally cost about \$16,000 was sold at auction a few days ago for \$2,261.

A negro man committed an outrage upon the person of a ten year old colored girl in Sampson county Monday and then killed her. He is still at large.

Dr. H. A. Nash, of Granville, was last week convicted of assault upon a young lady of the county and sentenced to two years in jail. He appealed and gave bond pending the appeal.

The veterans encampment last week at Wrightsville was a success, 600 being present. General Robert Ransom was in command, and Senator Ransom delivered an address on Friday.

The Maryland Historical Society will erect a handsome monument on Guilford Battle Ground to commemorate the valiant deeds of Maryland troops in that battle on March 15, 1781.

Waynesville has given \$3,000 and five acres of land to the Southern Assembly of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and that organization will hold its annual meetings at that place.

The Seaboard Air Line is preparing for business when it gets through to Atlanta. Numerous orders for cars of various kinds have been given, and all the old rolling stock is being thoroughly overhauled.

Mr. Charles P. Upditch, recently Republican Superior court clerk in Wake county has been given an appointment in the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington with a salary of \$1,200 and expenses.

### 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.

Sold by W. M. Cohen, druggist, Weldon, N. C.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.  
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.  
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.  
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS