

The ROANOKE NEWS

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NO. 20

A KENTUCKY CAVE.

A FARMER STRIKES AN UNDERGROUND WONDER WHILE DIGGING A WELL.

Austin Mallory, a farmer living near Franklin, Ky., sometime since started to dig a well on his premises. The well diggers had not gone more than six feet when they encountered a stratum of rock.

They went down fifty feet and with no indication that the rock was giving out. They were soon to be rewarded, however. All preparations for an unusually heavy blast had been made, the fuse was touched off and the men were drawn out to await results. After the smoke of the explosion had cleared out they looked down and found they had struck a cave.

Three or four ventured in. Their eyes were dazzled with splendors rivaling in magnificence the fanciful scenes described in the lore of the Orient. Wandering about the explorers came upon a small river of crystal clearness, in whose waters strange-looking fish disported. A pool of water was also found, which, so far as they could sound, was bottomless. On the banks of the stream were found the wreckage of what had once undoubtedly been an Indian canoe, drifted there doubtless from some other water course.

The adventurers explored the cave for a considerable distance in each direction, but found no limit or reduction of dimensions. It is unquestionably the greatest subterranean curiosity, excepting the Mammoth cave, in Kentucky.

58 YEARS PRICES OF COTTON.

In the present condition of the cotton market the following prices especially colated for the Democrat from 1834 to date for the staple, will prove of interest to its readers. The rates are on Middling Uplands in New York:

YEAR.	PRICE.	YEAR.	PRICE.
1834-35,	17 45	1835-36	16 50
1836-37,	13 25	1837-38	10 14
1838-39,	13 36	1839-40	8 92
1840-41,	9 50	1841-43	7 85
1842-43,	7 25	1843-44	7 73
1844-45,	5 63	1845-46	7 87
1846-47,	11 21	1847-48	8 03
1848-49,	7 55	1849-50	12 34
1850-51,	12 14	1851-55	9 50
1852-53,	11 02	1853-54	10 97
1854-55,	10 39	1855-56	10 30
1856-57,	13 51	1857-58	12 23
1858-59,	12 08	1859-60	11 00
1860-61,	13 01	1861-62	31 29
1862-63,	67 21	1863-64	101 50
1864-65,	83 38	1865-66	43 20
1866-67,	31 59	1867-68	24 85
1868-69,	29 01	1869-70	23 98
1870-71,	17 95	1871-72	20 48
1872-73,	18 15	1873-74	17 00
1874-75,	15 00	1875-76	13 00
1876-77,	11 73	1877-78	11 28
1878-79,	10 83	1879-80	12 02
1880-81,	11 34	1881-82	12 16
1882-83,	10 63	1883-84	10 64
1884-85,	10 62	1885-86	9 18
1886-87,	9 43	1887-88	10 18
1888-89,	10 31	1889-90	11 28
1890-91,	10 00	to 7.56.	

These rates are for averages in the years given.

It is thus seen that the present price is lower than any previous in the list, with two exceptions—1843-44—when it touched 7 25 and 1845-46 when 5.63 was reached.—Charlotte Democrat.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper—W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. apr 30 ly.

ODD FELLOW DRUMMER.

HOW THE MYSTIC TIE HELPED HIM IN A PINCH.

A drummer had written his house to telegraph a certain bank in a North Texas town to honor his draft for expense money. On reaching the aforesaid town, the drummer went to the bank and found that no instructions had been received. He wound his pilgrimage and called again at the bank twenty minutes before the departure of the train that should bear him away, when he was again informed that nothing had reached them. "Now, what is to be done," thought the drummer, "twenty minutes lost will entail a delay of twenty-four hours' lay up." The situation was fully set forth to the banker and letters presented, which only elicited the stern reply:

"Well, sir, that all looks very well, but business is business. We don't know you nor do we know your house, but if you present proper identifications, we will take chances on your house and honor your draft."

The drummer explained there was not a single human being in town that had any sort of absolute knowledge of him more than he; it was his first visit. The banker sympathized with the knight of the grip, and suggested he could see no way out of it, that he had as well lay over and wire the house.

The drummer fumbled his watch chain and racked his brain in the extremity, (if there is anything more perplexing to a drummer than another it is to be tied up in a town when through with it) when he noticed on the chain F. L. T. There was an avenue of escape.

"Is there an Odd Fellow convenient to the bank?" asked the drummer.

"Yes, sir. Ben Rhine, just across the street. He is the secretary of the Lodge here."

Out shot the drummer, who a moment later found Mr. R. behind the counter of his mammoth dry goods house. He at once introduced himself. They shook hands with the shake. A smile stole over Mr. R.'s face.

I want you to identify me at the bank, Mr. Rhine, so that I can get some money. I belong to—Lodge, No.—. I have some papers here.

"Never mind," said Mr. R., "I have enough. Come along."

At the bank, the drummer was introduced and vouched for by Mr. R., who excused himself and retired before the delighted drummer could compose himself enough thank him.

"Well," said the banker, "that's Odd Fellowship, is it. It beats anything I ever saw. Here's the money."

The drummer sped away to the depot just in time to catch the train. By due course of mail the draft was paid. The drummer relates it with a great deal of pride, and perhaps Mr. Rhine will never know how much this little act was appreciated. Truly, this is Odd Fellowship. One of the fundamental principles of our Order is mutual assistance. Fraternity! Let's have more fraternal feeling.—Heart and Hand.

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.

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

HIS FIRST DOLLAR.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN TELLS SENATOR SEWARD HOW IT WAS MADE.

One evening in the executive chamber there were present a number of gentlemen, among them Mr. Seward. A point in the conversation suggesting the thought, Mr. Lincoln said: "Seward, you never heard, did you, how I earned my first dollar?" "No," said Mr. Seward. "Well," replied he, "I was about eighteen years of age. I belonged, you know, to what they call down South the 'scrubs'—people who do not own land and slaves are nobody there. But we had succeeded in raising, chiefly by my labor, sufficient produce as I thought to justify me in taking it down the river to sell. After much persuasion, I got the consent of my mother to go, and constructed a little flatboat large enough to take the barrel or two of things that we had gathered, with myself and a little bundle, down to New Orleans. A steamer was coming down the river. We have you know, no wharves on the western steamers; and the custom was, if passengers were at any of the landings, for them to go out in a boat, the steamer stopping and taking them on board. I was contemplating my new flatboat, and wondering whether I could make it stronger, or improve it in any particular, when two men came down to the shore in carriages with trunks, and looking at the different boats, singled out mine and asked, 'Who owns this?' I answered somewhat modestly, 'I do.' 'Will you,' said one of them, 'take us and our trunks out to the steamer?' 'Certainly,' I said. I was very glad to have the opportunity of earning something, I supposed that each would give me two or three bits. The trunks were put on my flatboat, the passengers were seated on the trunks, and I sculled them out to the steamboat. They got on board, and I lifted their heavy trunks and put them on deck. The steamer was about to put on steam again, when I called out that they had forgotten to pay me. Each of them took from his pocket a silver half dollar and threw it on the floor of my boat. I could scarcely believe my eyes as I picked up the money. Gentlemen, you may think it a very little thing, and in these days it seems to me like a trifle, but it was a most important incident in my life. I could scarcely credit that I, a poor boy, had earned a dollar. The world seemed wider and fairer before me, I was a more hopeful and confident being from that time."—New York Evangelist.

FORGING BY ELECTRICITY.

IRON AND STEEL MELTED AND WORKED WITHOUT RAISING THE TEMPERATURE OF THE ROOM.

An exhibition was given by Mr. Geo. D. Burton, of Boston, last Thursday, showing the processes of forging and tempering by electricity of obdurate metals. One experiment was the melting into liquid form of a bar of steel an inch in diameter and twelve inches long in forty-five seconds, without the temperature of the room being raised a single degree from its normal condition.

Another thing shown was the making of a steel railroad spike. The bar is cut into the required length, the pieces passed through the electrical machine, where one end, the point being compressed into shape without heating. Another exhibit was the forming of an auger screw, the flat bar of iron being fastened in the machine at the two ends and heated almost instantly, and then twisted into the required spiral by the automatic turn of the machine. A little machine is devised for making spherical ball bearings, such as are used for bicycles, &c. While the exhibit was in process to day a cablegram was received from the Krupp, the great gun makers of Germany, in furtherance of negotiations for the rights of the invention in Germany and other countries of the European Continent.

Well, Sarah, what have you been doing to make you look so young? Oh, nothing much, only been using Hall's Hair Renewer, to restore the color of my hair.

HOPE FOR THE COTTON.

A CORRESPONDENT OF THE RALEIGH CHRONICLE GIVES SOME INTERESTING FACTS RELATIVE TO THE COTTON PROSPECTS.

On the first day of August the outlook of the cotton crop prospect in North Carolina was decidedly gloomy and depressing. The July crop was practically nothing, and August was ushered in with the continued heavy rains. There are only now two combined effects which can secure a fair yield of cotton in North Carolina, and there are portions of the State that these two combined effects—a favorable August, and a late fall—in which a fair crop will not be secured.

To start with, the cotton crop is nearly three weeks late, and this must be overcome by a corresponding lateness of the fall. From the time the square forms to the appearance of the bloom, is twenty-seven days. From the appearance of the bloom, to the opening of the boll, is forty-two days. The first day the bloom is white, the second day it turns red and falls off, and leaves the boll in view, in a kind of a little cup. When the boll becomes dotted all over with red spots, resembling a turkey egg, it is then safe from the ravages of frost. When the blooms are upright and fully open, and filled with rain, the boll invariably sheds and is lost, hence, the July rains have in great part destroyed the July crop.

I have never known a good crop of cotton made with a continuously rainy August, nor have I ever known a good crop of cotton made with a continuously dry August. If wet, the cotton sheds heavily, and goes to weed, laps in the rows, and so much moisture is created that the lower bolls rot to a great extent, and if very dry, the bolls shed badly. I have seen it so effected by dry weather in August that you might strike a stalk ordinarily hard with a stick, and the bolls would fall from the stalk in numbers. As a general thing, a late spring is followed by a late fall and very rarely does a bloom as late as the 5th of September fail to make; and last year I am sure, that blooms as late as the 20th or 25th of September, made cotton. So with a good August, and a late fall, the hopes of the farmers may to some extent be realized.

But in some parts of the State with the above advantages, not more than a third of a crop can be expected, as the cold and wet weather up to the first week in August, have so materially injured the cotton that it cannot recover from it. From my observation, which is confined to considerable travelling in different portions of the State, and I have had some experience in raising cotton, I should say that the recently published statistical rating of average crop in this State, is beyond question, too high. Cotton needs, more than anything else, hot nights, and up to the present time few hot nights have prevailed, the nights all through July being cool, and we had in July two or three real cold spells. The consequence is, together with the late spring, that you have seen no open bolls as yet, and will see no new cotton in market in August, which is very frequent, and will hardly see any on or before 10th or 15th of September. The farmers know that this betokens a short crop and that only a late fall can better his fortune. A few years ago, it will be remembered that up to August 1st, the crop was most promising, yet a poor crop was made, and the year following up to August 1st, the prospect was very discouraging, and yet, a fair crop was made. This is at least encouraging to the toiling farmer.

A few days ago I met on the train Mr. Elias Carr, of Edgecombe, who I know is a model farmer, a man of judgement and experience and owns one of the finest farms in the State, and if the seasons are good always succeeds, and in conversation with him I suggested that if we had a good August and a late fall that he would make a fair crop of cotton. His reply was that with these advantages he could not hope for himself to make a third of a crop, if that, and he thought the injury done too great to revive the crop. This was rather against my theory of a good August and a late fall, but in the face of this wacidity testimony I shall still insist that if we have a good August, and no frost before the 20th or 25th of October, the farmers will have cause to give thanks that their toil has not been unremunerative.

CIRCULAR LETTER FROM

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Official announcement is hereby made that the State Board of Education have adopted "Good Health for Children," and "Health Lessons for Beginners," and placed these books on the State list of text books, in compliance with the statute passed by the last session of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Study of the Nature of Alcoholic Drinks and Narcotics, and of Their Effect upon the Human System, in the Public Schools."

These books are published by Messrs. Leach, Shewell & Sanborn, of New York, and are placed with the University Publishing Co., 66 and 68 Duane St., New York, as are all the other books on our State list. The price at which they are to retail is 20 cents for "Good Health for Children," and 28 cents for "Health Lessons for Beginners." Merchants will get the regular discount, and a supply can now be had by ordering from the University Publishing Co. Messrs. A. Williams & Co., Raleigh, N. C., will also furnish the books to the trade upon terms which may be made known by corresponding with them. It has taken some time to have one of these books revised so as fully to comply with the statute. It is hoped that merchants will, without delay, secure a supply, and that all the school officers and teachers will see that instruction is given to all children from these books. "The Course of Study" indicates how this can be done in an efficient way. Every teacher should possess a copy of "Good Health for Children," and every pupil, after he has passed through the fourth reader, should possess a copy of "Health Lessons for Beginners." Considering the amount of matter in them, these books are very cheap. Any pupil will be well repaid by buying and studying both before he uses Steel's, which is left on the list for the higher classes. In our system, it is not expected that a great many pupils will ever reach this higher book.

Attention is called to the statute as printed in the pamphlet, "Changes in the School Law," and to the Superintendent's note thereunder. As soon as it can be made at all convenient, all teachers should be examined on these books, and the grade noted on their certificates.

S. M. FINGER,
Superintendent and Secretary of Board of Education.

ROANOKE UNION.

The next session of this Union will assemble with Dawson's Church, in this county, August 28th. Introductory sermon will be preached at 11 o'clock that day, by Rev. J. F. Love.

1. The proper observance of the Lord's day. R. M. Johnson, J. R. Pace.

2. How can this Union be made most efficient? J. F. Love, L. M. Curtis.

3. The relation between giving and the development of christian character, and the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. G. J. Dowell, E. L. Hilliard.

4. Foreign Missions—(1) Are the heathen saved by the gospel? H. W. Battle.

(2) Are our obligations to send them the gospel less binding than formerly. A. D. Hunter, F. P. Shields.

(3) Does sending them the gospel help or hinder the gospel at home? J. D. Huffman.

5. Home Missions—(1) In the South—the great need of its earnest prosecution of the work—W. E. Daniel.

(2) In Cuba—its origin and progress. W. B. Morton.

6. Orphan work—should it be done by the church or the State? N. Biggs, W. A. Dunn.

After the sermon Sunday morning, it is desired to take a collection for the Salisbury chapel.

RAISINS placed on a tooth, it is said, will relieve toothache.

COAL men expect to reap a rich harvest the coming winter.

It is thought that the coming tobacco crop will bring a good price.

You can save money by buying seal-skins and coal now.

APPLY the skin of a boiled egg to a boil.

THE OLD NORTH STATE.

AS CULLED FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

The average of the cotton crop in this State for August is 75.

Two illicit distilleries were captured near Sanford last week.

200,000 pounds of tobacco was shipped from Winston last week.

The students of the University have resolved to have no more hazing.

John R. Miller, State organizer of the Prohibition party, is canvassing the State.

A shoofly train will soon be put on the N. & C. road from Wilson to Portsmouth.

The site for the new postoffice and custom house at New Bern has been purchased.

The number of deaf mutes in the State is over 500 and there are over 700 blind.

The new system of waterworks at Fayetteville will cost \$50,000. Work will soon begin.

A family named Blair living in Caldwell county has fallen heirs to several million dollars in England.

Col. Wharton J. Green has presented to the State library a crayon portrait of General Albert Sidney Johnston.

Mr. J. A. Thomas, of the Louisburg Times is president of the N. C. Press Association for the ensuing year.

The Tarboro Southerner reports a stalk of corn with fifty ears on it, all of which have silks, cobs and grains on them.

Wiley Whitney, of Johnston county, was killed a few days ago by a beam of a cider press which broke and crushed his skull.

The fair at Red Springs last week was successful. Governors Holt and Tillman were there, the former making an address.

The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry will celebrate its 98th anniversary on the 23rd by going into camp at Carolina Beach.

The amount of taxes the railroads will have to pay this year under the assessment by the commission is \$51,568.15, an increase of about \$13,000 over that paid last year.

The Corundum mines in Clay county pay better than any three gold mines in the State. It is sent to Massachusetts where it is put in emery wheels. It sells for sixty cents a pound.

As the time draws near for the election of a President for the A. & N. C. road the annual stew begins along its line. They are after Mr. Chadwick now. His administration has been most successful, let him alone.

A woman in Onslow county having to leave her two year old child in the house alone last week tied a rope around its waist and fastened the other end to a bed post. The child in her absence got the rope tangled about its neck and was choked to death.

The alumni of the State University offer five fellowships of the \$200 a year to college graduates higher culture and in literature, science. There is no charge for a fellowships will pay all expenses.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will do you good, if you have a Cough or any trouble with Throat, Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery Consumption, Coughs and Colds, intended to give relief, or money paid back. Sufferers from Lung found it just the thing and under its had a speedy and perfect recovery. A sample bottle at our expense and leave for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at W. M. Cohen's drugstore. Large size 50c. and \$1.00.