

# The ROANOKE NEWS.

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## CORSETS GO UP IN SMOKE.

SCORES OF WOMEN TAKE THEM OFF AT A REVIVAL MEETING IN CANADA.

A few weeks ago, a dispatch from Kingston, Ont., says, the Free Methodists began a series of revival meetings in Sydney, and made many converts. Women seemed particularly anxious to be gathered into the fold. As the number of converts increased the excitement grew, and the meetings, which were held in the town hall, grew so noisy that complaint was made to the authorities, and the revivalists were notified on Tuesday that they would have to hold their meetings elsewhere.

Nothing daunted they left the place, after putting out scouts to advise their friends where the meeting was to be held, and adjourned to a large vacant lot in the edge of town. Here they were addressed by J. F. Fraiser, a revivalist, who sailed into the prevailing mode of female dress, and said women are born beautiful and die misshapen because of the wearing of corsets. Fraiser is an earnest and powerful speaker, and his words created great excitement among the women present.

"Throw off the accursed invention," he cried, "throw it off and go to God as you left Him! Burn them rather than burn yourselves in everlasting fire!"

This suggesting struck a responsive chord, and he had hardly ceased speaking when an enthusiast piled up material for a bonfire and applied a match. It was a weird scene—the dusky evening, the crowd of religious enthusiasts, quivering with excitement, surrounding a fire which shot up long tongues of flame. "Burn them!" hysterically cried a feminine voice in the crowd; and, pushing and panting, a young woman of twenty-five forced her way to the centre near the bonfire. She was tugging at her dress. There was a sudden gleam of white shoulders in the firelight and she flung her corset into the flames saying she would die as God had made her and not as she had made herself.

Her example was contagious; and in less than half an hour not a woman in the crowd wore a corset, and nothing remained in the blaze but a mass of grotesquely twisted corset steels, amid which the flames playfully flickered. The excitement was so great and the nervous strain so intense that several women grew faint, but they had burned their corsets and were happy. The Free Methodists consider the revival a great success, and talk of carrying the war into the States.

## CO-OPERATION WITH FARMERS.

A plan of co-operation with farmers of the State has been instituted by which the benefits of N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station are brought more directly before their attention. All of the sub-alliances in North Carolina (numbering nearly 2,300) have been requested to form "Experimental Committees," the chairman of which is to be in constant communication with the Station Press Bulletins, as well as regular and special bulletins and reports of progress of the Station, are sent to these committees, and the matters contained in them are discussed. A question-box is also used, in which any member can deposit any question. After discussion by the meeting, headed by the Experiment Committee, the questions, if desired, can be submitted to the Experiment Station for answer. These questions may be embraced under any division of agriculture. Every Grange in the State has also been asked to adopt the plan. From the number of Experimental Committees which are being formed, and the interest being expressed, the plan will doubtless prove an unbounded success. It is gratifying to note that the recent meeting of the N. C. Farmers' State Alliance at Morehead passed a resolution endorsing the above plan of Experimental Committees formulated by the N. C. Experiment Station.

As soon as you discover any falling of the hair or grayness always use Hall's Hair Renewer to tone up the secretions and prevent baldness or grayness.

## SOUTHERN EXPOSITION.

REV. THOMAS DIXON TO OFFER THE PRAYER AT THE OPENING—NOTES OF THE PROGRESS.

A reporter spent an hour at the Exposition grounds yesterday and after a look through the big building, assured Mr. John T. Patrick of his belief that everything will not be ready by October 1st. But Mr. Patrick says the State exhibit will be in place by that time. He does not know whether all county exhibits will be or not. On the 15th the work of arranging the State exhibit began. Mr. Patrick was asked when the building will be painted and he assured the reporter that would be done before the opening. The exterior of the building is certainly very unattractive now. Mr. Patrick was also asked as to the mode of illumination of the building and grounds at night. He replied that they would not be kept open at night, and that although every electric light company in the country had been corresponded with not one would make a proposition. The reporter who had happy recollections of the delightful nights at the State Exposition of 1884, expressed his great regret that this exposition would not be available to the public at night—just the time when many would desire to see it. Mr. Patrick also spoke of the danger from fire at night.

As has been stated, the exposition opens October 1. The opening prayer will be offered by Rev. Thomas Dixon, of New York. An address will be delivered that day by Mr. Octavius Cohen, editor of the Charleston, South Carolina, World, his subject being "The Real New South."

Ten of the States will have exhibits. Florida has a space 200x15 feet, Kentucky 30x15; the others 40x15. In the east court a pavilion has been specially prepared for the horticultural exhibit, which will be in charge of Prof. Massey, of the Agricultural College. Florida will send fresh flowers and fruits every week during the exposition.

People who come here from the North and West will like to see a turpentine distillery and a cotton gin and press. All these will be in operation in the machinery annex.

The negroes have all the ground floor of the grand stand building for their distinctive exhibit. Mr. Patrick was asked if they would fill it. He said they would, and that they had applied for an addition to it, fifty by one hundred feet in size. The size of the present building is fifty by two hundred and fifty.

There are to be races every day during the exposition. There will be two weeks of racing for good purses. Letters have been received from Alliancemen in far-away Wisconsin, stating that they will be here. The number of persons formerly residents of this State who will come will be very large. Of course the railway fare is so low, (only a cent a mile, Mr. Patrick states) that it is a capital opportunity for them to revisit their old homes.

Information has been received here that South Carolina troops, from Columbia, will be present. The exposition is certainly well advertised in other States. Five men are now at work putting up bills and lithographs, all in a radius of 150 miles. Raleigh will in a few days be billed.

At 21 A YOUNG MAN THINKS—That he'll never marry.

That his father knows very little.

That the world needs remodeling.

That money can be picked up in the streets.

That he's the person to attend to the remodeling.

That he has absorbed all the knowledge of the world.

That the world is a huge play-ground.

LADIES—Needling a tonic, or children who want building up, should take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

april 30 1y.

## A FAST ENGINE.

MASTER MECHANIC RICHARDS DESIGNS A NEW LOCOMOTIVE—WILL HAVE FOUR CYLINDERS.

"If the new engine I am about to have constructed is not capable of making one hundred miles an hour I'll give her away to the first person I meet."

This astounding statement was made yesterday by Mr. Jackson Richards, the master mechanic of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, who was exhibiting to a party of deeply interested persons the drawings for a locomotive which, if successful, is almost sure to revolutionize the construction of the high speed locomotives of the future. Mr. Richards, who is recognized all over the United States as having no peer in knowledge concerning locomotives and railroad machinery, has been working on his latest invention for the past ten years, and a few days ago the drawings were completed and the patent was applied for.

The new invention will enable a gigantic stride to be taken in the matter of high speed locomotives, and, if the new flyer is as successful as experts predict she will be, it is more than likely that the time between Philadelphia and New York will be made in less than an hour. A specimen engine will be built for exhibition at the World's Fair, and the trial trip will be made between here and that city.

In outward appearance the new locomotive will not differ materially from the speedy engines now used on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad between this city and New York. The peculiarity of construction lies in the fact that instead of the two cylinders, as used at present, there will be four. One cylinder will be located on each side of the locomotive frame as at present, and the other two will be cast in what is known as the cylinder saddle. The inside pair of cylinders are to be in one piece, and will lie on an angle. The outside cylinders are to be horizontal as at present. The four cylinders will entirely overcome what is known to engineers as the dead center, and the engine will be perfectly balanced without any counter-balance in the wheels. This latter improvement will, to a large degree, do away with the vicious pounding which has proven so destructive to modern road-beds. The perfect balancing of the engine will be largely due to the working of the two cylinders so near her centre, and these same cylinders, working as they do, from such a central point of vantage will help out in the matter of speed to a great degree.

According to the experts who have examined the drawings, the valve motion is perfect. There will be four valves—one to each cylinder—and they will be operated by two links, the same as now used for two cylinders. The engine is designed to be built on the Wootton fire-box, the same as is now used on the famous "206," which made a mile in the remarkable time of 39:45 seconds on August 27. The ordinary speed of the destined world-beater will be eighty-five miles an hour.—Philadelphia Record.

## 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 1y.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

## PRESIDENT BUTLER

AGAIN EXPRESSES HIMSELF ON THE THIRD PARTY QUESTION.

President Butler, of the State Alliance, gave our correspondent a special interview to day regarding the "Third Party" matter. He said: "The Third party cannot necessarily be said to be on its feet in North Carolina. If you go into the country and talk to good men they will tell you that if it is necessary, and nothing else will do, they will favor the Third party. A great many good men will say this, but it merely expresses their desire for relief and the necessity for such relief. They look to the leaders for support. They trust them. It all means that if these leaders were to say that there were no other means of relief they would go with them and embark in this Third party enterprise. No dictatorial leadership can bring this about. These people must see the need of the Third party themselves. In addition to this they must have the assurance of the men upon whom they depend. In other words, if they were sat down upon and could get no relief they would resort to these extreme measures. The necessity for such measures can only result from indiscreet action. If the movement were started it would astonish you to know how many people would go into it. But to start it, both sides, those in and those out of the Alliance, would be to blame. I have no apprehension of the Third party in North Carolina, because the formation of that party would be the result only of bad management by the Alliance and of an extreme position taken by the order. I do not believe it will take such a position or that those outside of the order will be governed by prejudice. Some persons claim that the Third party may be formed by people who are opposed to the Alliance and forming what they might call a straight Democratic party, but I have no idea of any such thing. There is too much patriotism in the State, and the Alliance will give no rational cause for any such movement.

Mr. Butler spoke in general of Alliance plans. The presidents of the State Alliance from the National council and this is now working on a new sub-treasury bill which will be prepared ready for submission to Congress. "The Alliance," he says, "is fighting for victory; victory in the best, easiest and safest way. It is not going further than the resolutions regarding the sub-treasury plan. It means little more than the mere increase of the volume of the currency. What the Alliance is pledged to and will stand by is a larger volume of currency and a flexible one. If that can be accomplished without the warehouse scheme, so much the better. The State bank system is popular in North Carolina, but not elsewhere. In the meetings of the council the president of the Alliance of this State has voted for that plan, but the other presidents opposed it and the north-west will never consent to it. As a national organization we can never get it, and therefore we have abandoned it."

## A YOUNG LADY OUTFRAGED.

THE SCOUNDREL SKINNED ALIVE AND CUT TO PIECES.

The Picayune's Shreveport, La., special says: The news was received here to-day of a most heinous outrage committed on the person of a young lady school teacher near Arcadia.

The school was two miles from the young lady's home, and the other afternoon, after school was dismissed, she started to walk home. In a lonely place she was set upon by a burly negro, who dragged her into the woods near by and tied her to a tree, where she was kept for two days.

The searching party found her there on the evening of the second day, when she told them the story with the request to hide near by as the negro would soon return. This they did, and in a short while the negro made his appearance and was captured. He was fearfully tortured, being skinned alive and literally cut to pieces. His body was left in the woods for the buzzards to dispose of.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is in favor with all classes because it cures economy and strength. 100 Doses One Dollar.

## RARE MINERALS.

NORTH CAROLINA IS THE STATE FOR THEM.

North Carolina is the State of all others for rare minerals. The preface of Bulletin 74 of the United States Geological Survey says that since 1881 "a goodly number of species has been added to the lists," and that minerals formerly supposed to be rare are now found abundantly and have acquired commercial importance. "For example, in response to an industrial demand, North Carolina has supplied zircon and menegite by the ton, and samarskite by the hundred weight, and the output can be increased almost indefinitely. The State has also contributed to science several new specimens as yet not found elsewhere, and some of these, notably among the vermiculites, are significant for the light they shed upon other associated minerals." The commercial demand referred to comes from the manufacturers of the Welsbach light. This invention consists in saturating a fine film of silk with a solution of these minerals. This is placed over the flame of a common Argand lamp, the heat from which destroys the silk, but leaves the mineral work intact. The peculiar quality of these minerals is that they absorb certain of the colored rays, and give a pure, bright, light, like that of the sun. Since the Welsbach lamp has been introduced in London it has displaced all other illuminators for the use of chemists and microscopists, for it is more steady and reliable than any other, bright daylight not excepted. The one trouble thus far has been that the film would not bear transportation, but recently the manufacturers think they have overcome this by incasing it in solidified petroleum. When the film, thus protected is put in position, the flame quickly burns away the coating as well as the silk. Should this prove to be practicable, then the demand for these minerals will draw heavily on North Carolina's great supply.

## FIRST FEMALE ENGINEER

SHERUNS A WEST VIRGINIA TRAIN AND IS A PRETTY GIRL.

A dispatch from Clarkburg, W. Va., says: The Cairo and Kanawha Valley Railroad, a narrow line connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio at Cairo, in this State, claims the distinction of employing the only female railroad engineer in the United States. The lady's name is Miss Ida Hewitt. She is the daughter of Col. Hewitt, one of the principal stockholders of the road. Miss Ida, who is a very beautiful and accomplished young woman under twenty years of age, has always been fond of looking at machinery. She has spent a large portion of her time in the shops of the company. She finally became a machinist of no mean ability, when she undertook the task of running an engine on the road, and her success was so great that she is now regularly employed in that capacity, and makes her daily run with as much regularity as a veteran engineer. Her engine is said to be a model of neatness and cleanliness, and she rarely misses making schedule time. It is understood that she has been invited to run an engine at the World's Fair next year in Chicago.

No person should travel without a box of Ayer's Pills. As a safe and speedy remedy for constipation and all irregularities of the stomach and bowels, they have no equal, and being skillfully sugar-coated, are pleasant to take, and long retain their virtues.

It is said that deaf people are searick.

Do not let your stock run the streets.

You cannot be too particular in the medicines you use. When you get a blood purifier, be sure you get Sarsaparilla, and no other. It will cleanse your system, and give every part of your body. It makes weak strong.

## THE GREAT STAPLE.

THE COTTON CROP OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1890-91—RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS FROM VARIOUS PORTS.

The cotton crop of the United States for the year ending with the close of August, 1891, amounts to 8,652,597 bales, to that time was the largest ever grown, by 1,341,275 bales.

The foreign exports show that of an excess of 878,382 bales over last year to foreign ports Great Britain has taken 479,330, France 86,362 and the continent, etc., 312,690.

Among the foreign shipments during the year have been 4,494 bales from New York to Japan.

## SOUTHERN COTTON CONSUMPTION.

The principal gain in consumption has been in Georgia and North and South Carolina. In the two latter a large number of the old mills have increased their spindles, and nearly all the spindles in those States have been busily engaged.

The returns from Georgia last season showed seventy mills, including four burnt and one changed to woolen, leaving sixty five. This season's returns show sixty-one mills, an apparent reduction of four. This difference is due to three mills having been merged into other concerns, and one reported new last year, but which thus far has not been built. Of the sixty-one mills fifty-five have been in active operation and six idle.

A comparison of 60,000 new spindles reported in Georgia last year shows, that while they consumed last season 13,597 bales—many of them not having run full time—this season they consumed 22,519 bales. This gain however, has been partly offset by reduction in several of the larger mills, which complained of enforced idleness of part of their machinery on account of scarcity of labor. Reduction to finer counts of yarns has also, in a degree, reduced the consumption of some of the mills.

North Carolina shows the heaviest increase in spindles, though the largest gain in quantity of cotton consumed has been in South Carolina.

The total consumption of the South for the twelve months ending August 31, 1891, has been 504,664 bales, against 546,894 last year, making a gain of 57,767 bales, of 10.56 per cent. This is a handsome showing, considered in addition to the material gain of last year. As a matter of fact, there are several States whose consumption now amounts to as much as that of the entire South a little over ten years ago.

Calculated in pounds, the Southern mills have used up during the past year the equivalent of 572,671 bales of last season's weight.

The following tables show totals of mills, looms, spindles and consumption by States.

SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS 1890-91			
States	Mills	Bales Consumed	
		Spindles	1891.
Alabama	27	122,058	39,145
Arkansas	5	19,525	610
Georgia	61	467,039	153,818
Kentucky	6	48,750	15,536
Louisiana	4	54,500	13,660
Mississippi	11	60,568	15,162
Missouri	2	17,500	1,528
N. Carolina	120	462,961	140,508
S. Carolina	51	446,525	164,957
Tennessee	31	154,506	30,508
Texas	6	63,996	6,522
Virginia	15	101,919	23,707
Total	339	1,989,845	604,661

The following were the receipts at ports in North Carolina for the year ending September 1:

Port	1891.	1890.
Wilmington	189,326	134,916
Newbern	25,744	6,355
Washington	41,776	21,768
Morehead City, etc.	2,045	59
Total	558,890	163

The following are the net receipt and exports of bales of cotton American ports during the year September 1:

Port	Receipts
New Orleans	2,077.7
Galveston	1,000
Mobile and Pensacola	