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COL. LIVINGSTON.

SPEECH OF THE GREAT ALLIANCE LEADER WORTHY OF THE DEMOCRAT THAT HE IS.

If there is any one thing we need in these perilous times, in this period of the history of this country of ours, if there is one thing we need more than another, it is brave, conservative, deliberate, cool men to deal with these great questions that are now agitating the minds of the people of this country.

If there is one thing I hate, either in church or state, social or political, it is arrogance and impudence, and there are men who have got a good stock in abundance of that kind, who have got a superabundance of it.

Now, I said on that night that I was a Democrat. I said I stood on the Democratic platform and that I was in favor of every plank in it. I said more than that—that any Democrat who went into a contest, whether he agreed with the majority or with the minority upon any proposition adopted by a Democratic convention, that he was bound by the action of the majority, or he could not be a good and square Democrat. [Applause] I said that I had ever been and ever would be bound by the majority vote in the Democratic party anywhere and everywhere. [Applause].

When I accepted the nomination at the hands of the Democratic party in the Fifth Congressional district (and there are those in the house, perhaps, that heard me in my acceptance) in winding up my speech I said: "Democrats of the Fifth Congressional district, this banner that you have placed in my hands shall never trail in the dust while committed to my keeping."

That does not amount to anything, I suppose. Was there an "if" in that? Some of these Jeffersonian "straights" want to know if I would vote for Crisp. I said yes, as a Georgian I would. I preferred him for two reasons but they were not satisfied with that, for they came around on the edges and wanted to know after two or three days in the Atlanta papers if I would go into a Democratic caucus when I got to Washington City and abide by the caucus in all strictly party questions that came before that caucus. I said, yes, I would. But after saying all these things, and making that speech of three-quarters of an hour a few nights ago, I am to be subjected to a few more questions, and another catechism or two from a few more newspapers. When will that end? I want to say to some Democrats in this country: My dear friends, I want to say to you who have never brought anything into the Democratic party, that I am going to watch you and see that you don't take anything out of it. [Laughter and applause].

There are plenty of Democrats in the country that would die and be buried to-morrow, and the only thing they could say was that they had voted for a Democrat if he suited them, and if he didn't they voted against him. They are the very men who are sitting in judgment upon the other fellows. I said if you would stand upon this Democratic platform, if you would come and meet the Alliance Democrats of this country upon these two great fundamental principles of Democracy, "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none," and local self-government, I would guarantee that the Alliance Democrats would strike hands with you, and we would be Democrats of Georgia and Democrats of the whole country, hand-in-hand and heart-in-heart. [Applause].

I aver, as president of the State Alliance, there is not one single "smidgen" of treason to the Democratic party, or against the government within an Alliance lodge. There never has been, and there never will be, I do not suppose. What are the Alliance people doing? What do their lecturers say when they talk to the public? They tell you that the taxation is unjust. They tell you it is discriminating. They tell you it is class legislation. They tell you that the financial system of this country is to protect

monopolies and weighs heaviest upon the farmers, and weighs still heavier upon the cotton producer. They tell you that foreigners are taking up our land and sending it tenants from Europe debauched and full of crime, and cultivating those large areas of land. We are opposed to it. We want our land for our children and our own people. They tell you that. They tell you they are in favor of a fair ballot, not under the supervision of the United States. There is not a single doctrine held by the Alliance people that does not tend to lessen and to remove abuses by the Government.

The old Democratic office holders when I was a boy dared not offer for office a second time, if they had not put their votes and their tongue and their power against every single constitutional infringement, and every single abuse from party government. [Applause] That was the kind of Democracy men had to measure up to when I was a boy. That is just what these Farmers' Alliances are driving after, right now, and they have their heads on it, and they are coming like a cyclone, and they are some of you fellows had better look out. [Applause] It is the object of the Alliance and their leaders to harmonize, and not to divide, not to distract. I want to say this: I do think in my soul that a peace breaker and a peace disturber, a neighborhood broiler, a man who hunts around, whether in politics, in the church or in the neighborhood, or in the family for a division, and for strife, I do think that God Almighty and the country has got less use for that fellow than for anybody else. [Applause]. I read it this way in the Scriptures, "Blessed are the peace makers."

I tell you my dear friends we have found in the Alliance order since we have organized in Georgia, "Blessed is the peace maker." We have found that the man who goes around stirring up strife, getting up division, is a curse to our order, and I want to tell you Democrats who do not belong to the Alliance, who think we are not Democrats, if you catch him you will catch a tartar. You had better let him slip through your fingers into the Republican or the Third party ranks, and thank God when he goes. What do you want? Peace? Yes. And harmony? Yes. Union? Yes. United effort? Yes. Why? Because, for twenty-five years we have labored to a disadvantage politically, financially, commercially. We have been dominated.

I use the word advisedly. I do not take it back. We have been dominated, financially and commercially, for twenty-five years. A few years ago the farmers of Georgia owned 75 per cent. of all the business and the wealth, and the lands of Georgia, but to-day we own only 17 per cent. Within the last three years the cities have grown immensely in property, in taxable property. The cities have added millions in three years, and the country has lost millions. What do you want? Do we want to fight? Fight each other? It reminds me of two angry citizens fighting over a bone. For God's sake let us stop. There is but one way out of the trouble, and that is by united effort on the part of every single man in the whole country. Our enemies want a division. Our enemies laugh in their sleeves and gloat to see us divided. They say as long as we keep the lawyers, and the merchants, and the farmers fighting each other we will manage the finances, and the commerce, and the politics to suit ourselves. [Applause] And here we are a set of fools, if you will excuse; every man engaged in it is a natural born fool, and if he follows it any longer he is a knave. [Applause] Here we are, fighting each other, while our enemies gloat over it, fattening over our dissensions.

There is another reason why we cannot afford it. Lying down under the social fabric of this country is a combustible element we cannot get rid of, and we must stand united. You know what element I refer to. That is our object; that is the object of the Alliance people, and my whole speech the other night to those

young Democrats was on that line. I beg you to remember that Atlanta is not one-half of Georgia, or this country, and you nice, young clever men are not the only Democrats in this country, but these men who wear brogan shoes are Democrats also.

I am going to tell you the truth to-night. Gentlemen of the Democratic party, if you don't get down to harmony, Alliance people if you don't get down to harmony, if you don't track that line, this country is gone, and your liberties are gone with it.

A FLORIDA LAKE CONE.

DRY LAND WHERE STEAMBOATS RAN AND ALLIGATORS PLAYED.

A very peculiar spectacle was to be seen on the outskirts of Gainesville last week. Alachua lake, a sheet of water from ten to fifteen miles in length and covering some 40,000 acres of land, is no more.

On its banks were lying thousands of dead fish, dead alligators floated ghastly in pools of black water and the atmosphere was heavy with noxious gases.

Men and boys were there in throngs, crowding around the pools left by the receding waters, and with hoes and rakes dragging to shore hundreds of fish which had sought their depths for refuge. The waters were fairly alive with their struggles for existence.

Except for a small stream known as Payne's creek, flowing from Newman's lake into the sink, the two main basins of the sink and a few stagnant pools, no water is now to be seen where a few years ago steamers were plowing their way.

This is the second time since 1823 that a similar occurrence has taken place. At that time, the earliest in which there is any record of that part of the country, the bed of the lake was a large prairie, Payne's prairie, having in it a body of water called the sink and a small creek.

In 1868 heavy rains filled up the prairie, but the water disappeared after a short time and the prairie was again dry land.

In 1873, after a series of heavy rains, the sink overflowed and the creek swelled to the dimensions of a lake.

During several years the water increased till a larger lake was formed, and for fully fifteen years sufficient depth of water stood over the prairie to allow of small steamers.

During the last two years, however, the waters have been gradually lowering, and about three weeks ago they commenced going down with surprising rapidity, the lake falling about eight feet in ten days, until now nothing is left of Alachua Lake but the memory of it.

The sink is considered the cause of this change. There is evidently an underground passage connected with it, and for some reason not understood this underground passage has been acting as a drain until all the water in the lake has been drawn out.—Atlanta Constitution.

SAVE MONEY AND SUFFERING.—One feature of the thousands of testimonials that have been given in behalf of S. S. S. is remarkable. In numbers of instances it is related that a great deal of time and money have been spent in a vain effort to secure relief from disease in the usual way. A knowledge of the virtues of Swift's Specific would have saved the time and the money, to say nothing of the prevention of the suffering. There need be no such mistakes made now. The great blood purifier is for sale by druggists everywhere, and the S. S. S. company in Atlanta will send to any address their treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases free, and a pamphlet containing a few of the thousands of testimonials they have received from those who have experienced the benefits of this wonderful medicine.

"Jim, the Westerner," will be presented at the hall to-night. It is highly spoken of by the press everywhere and had a long run in New York City. The play will not be cut.

CAPTURED A WILD MAN.

A STRANGE CREATURE FOUND AND STRANGER STORIES TOLD OF HIM.

The usually quiet little city of South West City, Mo., was thrown into intense excitement yesterday morning by the sudden appearance of what was supposed to be a maniac, who came rushing through the streets to the terror of men, women and children. Only after a severe struggle was he captured by the marshal and his assistants and lodged in jail, where he had to be changed to the floor.

He is of medium height and of a delicate build. Yet he snaps trace chains as though they were made of twine. He is a most woe-begone specimen of the human family. His talk is more like the chatter of a monkey or a poll parrot than anything else. His entire body is covered with hair.

For the past six months there have been tales told in regard to a ghost having been seen in the timber in the south and west of this city. One man claims to have seen him astride a phantom horse, high up in the air, and come to town speechless and had to be escorted home.

Then he was again seen by a full-blood Cherokee, who was scared out of his wits. This Indian is an intelligent man. He first saw the man crawling on the ground snake fashion, and as he supposed, he was watching something, but on nearer approach the wild man sprang to his all fours and outran the Indian's horse.

The most sensational tale yet told about the man comes from a source which cannot be disputed. The gentleman lives in Arkansas and is a minister of the gospel. He will make an affidavit that he saw him some time last August near Crump, a country store in Benton county sitting astride of a log, toying with two large snakes. One was an immense diamond rattler and the other a large black snake. After going through several contortions of the body the wild man beheaded and devoured the rattler. Then with a wave of his right hand he mounted in midair and disappeared. The minister says he was so terrified that he could not move for at least one hour.

Who the wild man is and where he came from no one knows. The proper authorities have been notified and will be here to-day. Great numbers of people are coming in to see him. He glares at them sometimes with a fiendish expression. At other times he grows restless and utters horrible screams and yells.—St. Louis Republic.

I LOVE MY COUNTRY.

Gen. Longstreet says that on one of the long night marches in Virginia the only way he could get rest was to lie down on the ground while the column was passing and sleep for an hour or so. He woke up just as the stragglers were coming along the rear and heard an old Georgia cracker soliloquize about the situation: "I love my country and I'll fight for it, and I'll die for it, and I'll go naked and barefooted for it, but when this war is over I'll be cursed if I ever love another country."

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, 320 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y. apr 30 ly.

FOSTER'S FORECAST.

GREAT STORMS PREDICTED FOR OCTOBER—THESE STORMS WILL INDICATE WHAT THE COMING WINTER WILL BE.

A remarkable period of great storms will occur during the first half of October that will be surpassed only by those that will occur in March, 1892. There will be three storm waves during this storm period, which will cross the continent from west to east along the usual storm center routes. The first of these storm waves will be most severe in the Mississippi valley and the last one on the Atlantic coast. The first of these storm waves will be due to leave the Pacific coast about September 30, cross the Rocky-Alleghany valley from October 1 to 3 and reach the Atlantic coast about the 4th. On the 2nd this storm wave will be crossing the Mississippi river not far from St. Louis, and will then be of very considerable force in Illinois and Missouri. Accompanying this storm wave may be expected tornadoes, cloud bursts, hail and severe gales and within one or two days following it killing frosts will visit most of the localities north of latitude 36, with a strong probability of frosts much further south. Hurricanes will develop great force on the north Atlantic at this time, but I cannot give their exact location, but they will probably be not far east of the West Indies. These hurricanes will become very fierce along the Atlantic coast from 1st to 18th of October. These storms will indicate what the coming winter will be. I expect very great storms from the 1st of October to the last of March and if this period of storms covering the first half of October proves to be of more than usual force it will indicate that I have not miscalculated the weather, and we may then confidently expect a very cold, severe and stormy winter, setting in quite early. Saturn will pass its equinox the last of October, and to that influence I attribute the great increase of storms since the middle of last May.

W. S. FOSTER.

THE SOUTH'S PROGRESS.

ITS PROSPERITY IS SOLID AND ITS ADVANCEMENT SURE.

The *Manufacturer's Record* of last week contains its quarterly review of the industrial progress of the South, showing that notwithstanding the usual dullness of the summer and the late financial stringency, there has been a steady and solid advancement. The *Record* says:

"The most trying period which the industrial growth of the South has ever encountered has been that covered by the last nine or ten months. It would have been natural for a rapidly developing section like the South, whose thousands of new enterprises were being organized or were under construction, to have felt the effect of financial troubles more seriously than any other section, but such has not been the case. Of course many enterprises just getting under way when the panic came have been abandoned, but this has been mainly in the line of development and town companies. The manufacturing enterprises in operation have gone along steadily. Banking and general business operations, though somewhat restricted in volume have stood the financial strain remarkably well. Despite the extreme depression in iron, Southern furnaces have generally been running to their full capacity and making some profit; cotton mills have been busy, and in nearly every line of manufacturing there has been a steady, substantial gain, even during the great monetary stringency. The way in which the South has stood the strain has surprised the financial world, and has materially strengthened the confidence of the capitalists of the North in the great future of this section. During the last nine months 2,473 new manufacturing enterprises have been organized."

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

WOMEN IN TROUSERS.

WHAT ONE OF THE SINNERS HAS TO SAY ABOUT PROPOSED INNOVATIONS.

Anglo-Saxon men and women of the tenth century were clothed similarly, and the Roman costume of which no one can be a greater admirer than appreciative Charles Dudley Warner, is externally almost identical for both sexes. Dr. Hammond prescribes trousers for all women who do manual labor except such as is strictly confined to the hands. He thinks sewing machines should never be worked by women in skirts, and he reserves gowns for the drawing-room and the ball room, relegating saleswomen, physicians, surgeons and nurses in hospitals to trousers, giving as one argument that "flowing drapery worn by the woman physician and nurse is more apt to absorb contagion than the closely-fitting trousers of man, and hence renders them carriers of disease from house to house, or from person to person."

There are trousers and trousers. The trousers of Europe and America are neither useful nor ornamental. They are an excrescence, and the sooner men return to the breeches of their forefathers the better. But the trousers of Turkish women are by no means unsightly, and a costume modeled on that of the harem or modern Greece, might combine utility with beauty. However, before making so great a revolution, why not adopt the fashion of the first empire? Can there be any attire more beautiful and charming than that with which the lovely Empress Josephine has made us familiar?

In this, as in the only perfect dress—that of ancient Greece—the waist line comes below the bosom, few skirts are needed, and hoops and bustles are impossible. If American women were not absolutely snobbish in their allegiance to Paris dressmakers, if they thought for themselves and dared to call their bodies their own, they would meet in council and make their own fashions. Until public schools and private seminaries turn out self-helpful, able bodied individuals, instead of rickety parrots stuffed with book learning, the reign of common sense will be postponed.

Sister sinners, what are you going to do about it?—Kate Field's Washington.

WORLD'S FOOD SUPPLY.

AN ESTIMATED DEFICIT OF 200,000,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT AND RYE.

An exhaustive study of the world's food supply in the *American Agriculturist* emphasizes facts of grave importance to both America and Europe. It declares that the halt has not been told about the European shortage in breadstuffs, which not even a bountiful crop this year would have relieved. Continental powers, especially Russia, suppress the facts as far as possible. In many Russian provinces the scarcity of food became apparent as far back as February last. In the Konstantinovka district many families have not cooked a meal since Easter, but subsist on bread, soaked rye, grain, &c., bestowed in charity. That eastern Germany is in practically the same plight admits of no doubt. Accepting the largest estimates of production, both at home and abroad, and even assuming that the United States and Canada can export 225,000,000 bushels, the *American Agriculturist* still finds a deficit in the world's food supply of at least 200,000,000 bushels of wheat and rye, with a possibility of the shortage being twice as great. Added to this is the almost total failure of the potato crop in Ireland, and a serious curtailment in the yield of potatoes on the Continent.

If the above statement is correct, all breadstuffs, including rice, ought to bring higher prices.

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.