

ROANOKE NEWS.

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NO 36.

FROM RINGWOOD.

On Saturday night Prof. M. C. Pullen died quite unexpectedly at the residence of Mr. Whitehurst where he was on a visit. He had been teaching school in Ringwood for two months, and was called a first-class teacher in every respect. He was a son of Roderick Pullen deceased, and no one could fight against him.

Thursday night Mrs. Paul Garrett, who had been ill for sometime, died at the residence of her grandfather, Rev. Dr. A. S. Smith, and was interred with solemn ceremonies on Saturday morning, the Rev. W. L. Mellichampe, of Weldon, officiating. Kind and loving hands and skilful medical aid had ministered to her every want, but death, the destroyer, claimed this lovely form. To those who miss the departed we can only say:

Weep not that their toils are over; weep not that their race is run; God grant that we may rest as peacefully when our work like theirs is done.

Till then we will grieve with gladness our treasures to him to keep And rejoice in the sweet assurance—

He giveth his loved ones sleep. He giveth it, oh, so gently! As a mother will hush to rest

The babe that she softly pillows so tenderly on her breast.

Forgotten now are the trials and sorrows that make them weep For with many a soothing promise

He giveth his loved ones sleep.

Mr. Cary A. Williams was awarded a \$50 premium for tobacco at the Rocky Mount tobacco exposition last week. This speaks well for his manager, Mr. Cole, who is in my opinion one of the best tobacco growers in the State.

The demand for the water of Mr. C. A. Williams' mineral spring grows in proportion as its merits are found out, and many are saying its invigorating and health giving properties are not surpassed by any known hygienic water extant.

Crops are poor and the cry of "hard times coming" is as bad, if not worse than ever. G. E. M.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

FROM WELDON BRIGHT JEWEL BAND.

Whereas the Conference has seen best to remove from us our beloved pastor, Rev. J. A. Lee, we the Bright Jewels of Weldon

Resolve 1st, That we tender to him our sincere thanks for the interest he has manifested in our work and for his presence at the monthly meetings.

2nd, That we sincerely regret his departure and our prayers will follow him to his new field of labor, and we recommend him to the Bright Jewels of Murfreesboro as a faithful counselor.

3rd, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this society and that a copy be sent to the ROANOKE NEWS and Bright Jewels with a request for publication.

Alice Anderson, } Commit-
Kate Gary, } tee.
Forest Stainback, }
Mrs. H. C. Spiers. }

POPULATION OF N. C. TOWNS.

The last census shows that there are twenty-three towns and cities in North Carolina, that had a population of over 2,000 in 1890. The following table shows the population of each in 1880 and in 1890:

Towns.	1890.	1880.
Wilmington,	20,056	17,350
Raleigh,	12,678	9,265
Charlotte,	11,557	7,094
Asheville,	10,235	2,616
Winston,	8,018	2,854
New Bern,	7,943	6,443
Durham,	5,485	2,041
Salisbury,	4,418	2,723
Concord,	4,339	1,284
Payetteville,	4,222	3,845
Henderson,	4,191	1,421
Goldboro,	4,017	3,286
Washington,	3,545	2,462
Greensboro,	3,317	2,105
Elizabeth City,	3,251	2,315
Reidsville,	2,969	1,316
Oxford,	2,907	1,349
Salem,	2,711	1,340
Statesville,	2,318	1,062
Edenton,	2,295	1,382
Wilson,	2,126	1,475
Hickory,	2,023	
Beaufort,	2,007	2,009

The correctness of the maxim "nothing succeeds like success" is well exemplified in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The most successful combination of alteratives and tonics, it always succeeds in curing diseases of the blood, and hence its wonderful popularity.

ALCOHOLISM.

DR. KEELEY'S BICHLORIDE OF GOLD TREATMENT CURES THE HABIT.

I arrived home from Dwight Monday night November 2. I had been gone just one month, five days of which I spent in Chicago on my way home. I cannot answer for all of Doctor Keeley's patients but I can for one of them. You can inform your readers as to a sequel to my letters written from Dwight that I am a cured man, saved, you might say. The effect of the Keeley cure is not like that produced by "swearing off and sticking to it." If a man quits of his own accord, he simply breaks a habit but does not cure the disease which that habit has produced. This disease has the fatal feature of locating itself in a man's brain or nervous system without his being aware of its existence. A patient denies that he has consumption and believes he is getting well on the day he dies. Much the same with a man who drinks. Other men are drunkards but he isn't. The Keeley remedy is no respecter of whims. It operates with precisely the same effect upon the man who gets drunk but denies it, as it does upon the man who gets drunk and wakes the town with his riot. Both men will shake hands upon a common platform inside of thirty days. Doctor Keeley himself is no respecter of persons and the millionaire and the colman must fall into the same line or get left. I followed the rules implicitly and never missed a shot. The incredulous will say, How do you know you are cured, and the scoffer will say, Oh fudge, he will be drinking again when a good opportunity presents itself. Nonsense! I know I am cured because the desire has been removed which it never really is when a man quits of his own accord. People who have no inherited or cultivated desire for liquor don't count in this discussion, for they know nothing about it and their testimony is worth no more than a drinker's promise to reform, which a Judge on the bench, temporarily sojourning at Dwight, said, in his town were not worth five cents a shipload. I am just as likely to commence drinking again as I am to commence jumping off the bridges as a daily diversion. To a Keeleyite the one seems about as sensible as the other. People have asked me if I thought this cure was permanent, to last a life time. I answer yes, I think so because I have confidence in the doctor and he told me that the only way I could change this new physical condition was by using alcohol. If the desire returns at any time I shall take another course but I am confident that I am all right. A man is not proud of the necessity that prompts him to go to Doctor Keeley, but he can be proud of the result of such a visit. As a matter of course I feel different about this matter than I did three weeks ago, and I can see now that there is no stigma attached to the going; the stigma, if there be one, to the man who feels as though he needs this treatment, is the staying at home. I shall be only too glad to give anyone information founded upon my personal experience and will go down to Dwight with anyone who wants to go, and make him feel at home the first day. At the end of three weeks he will be ready to extend a helping hand to some other man, who just at present may be known in his community as "a mighty nice fellow only he drinks."

L. S. TRUESDELL.
Berlin, Wis., Nov. 4, 1891.

NO PARTISAN POLITICS.

THE ALLIANCE LECTURERS CLEARLY DEFINE THE POSITION OF THE ORDER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Eight of the nine district Alliance lecturers met President Butler and State Lecturer Bell in Raleigh this week to map out the plan of work so that all would work in harmony. President Butler and Lecturer Bell had already organized the districts, and the district lecturer here had been regularly elected by their people. This was a meeting for consultation. It is the object that there shall be entire unity and harmony of action, and that wisdom of all representing the various sections of the State guide each one in his work in his own district. Each lecturer is held responsible for the condition of his district to be supervised in a general way by the President and Lecturer of the State Alliance. This meeting completed the organization of the lecture system which now consists of county bureaus (composed of lecturers of the sub-Alliances in each county) the district bureaus (composed of county lecturers of the various counties in the district) and the State bureau (composed of the district lecturers and State lecturer.) It is through this agency that the Alliance will push its campaign of education throughout every section of the State, and make its battle against the unjust encroachments of organized capital and monopolies. Through such a perfect system as this seems to be it ought to be able to secure many reforms. It puts the State President and State officers in elbow touch of every sub-Alliance in the State.

THE JOINT ADDRESS

ISSUED BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED AS THE RESULT OF THE CONFERENCE OF ALLIANCE AND NON-ALLIANCE DEMOCRATS.

At a recent conference of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party, which was attended by many of the leading citizens from different sections of the State, and in which our present political condition, as a party, was discussed in a spirit of forbearance and conciliation, it was deemed wise to issue an address to the friends and adherents of the party urging that same spirit shall enter into and control all our discussions and actions preparatory to and during the great struggle of 1892.

At this conference the undersigned were selected to prepare and issue the address, and we were especially enjoined to voice, as nearly as possible, the spirit of harmony and unity and loyalty to the Democratic party which characterized the conference.

It must be apparent to any thoughtful observer that there is a general depression in agriculture and a consequent feeling of dissatisfaction and unrest among those engaged in that pursuit, though the tillers of the soil are not the only ones who are suffering from this general depression. This want of prosperity among the farmers has seriously affected the great mass of those engaged in other vocations; in fact but few have escaped its baleful influence. Then we are common sufferers from a common cause. If this be true, can there be any reason why we should not work together to remove this cause and drive from power its author?

The real author of the grievances of which the people so justly complain, is the Republican party, which has administered the Federal government for the benefit of favored classes and against the interests of the toiling masses of the American people. And we appeal to our fellow citizens of all vocations to stand shoulder to shoulder in the fight we must make against this great adversity.

In the dark days following 1868 and 1869, we stood together against this same enemy in State affairs, and we conquered. The lessons then learned should not be forgotten, and we expect them to bear fruit, if we do not mistake the temper and patriotism of our people.

Let us not be guilty of the folly of wasting our strength and dividing our forces in uncompromising, acrimonious contentions among ourselves as to the best means of accomplishing a deliverance from the evils which now environ us and from the burdens which now weigh us down.

Among these evils and burdens we will mention two about which it seems to us we can all agree and from which we cannot hope to be delivered till we overthrow the party which created them. The first of these is the inadequate supply of money in the country and the want of a better system for its distribution, so that it may be procurable more easily and at reasonable rates of interest; and the other is the unjust and burdensome system of Tariff Taxation. The former we regard as the chief cause of the stagnation in business, and the latter a powerful ally in robbing agriculture and labor of just rewards. That the supply of currency is entirely insufficient for the business transactions of the country needs no arguments to prove. It is the experience not only of the farmers but of most men engaged in other business and professional pursuits. Now, add to this inadequate supply of money and its improper distribution, the unequal and unnecessary burdens of Tariff Taxation whose cruel exactions have now realized the wildest dreams of the most exorbitant monopolists, and we find a sufficient cause for the unrest and disquiet existing among our people. We affirm that these evils are direct offspring of Republican legislation. Other causes of greater or less weight may be assigned for the present depression in agriculture and other pursuits; but they too, so as their origin can

18 POUNDS OF BLOOD.

Is about the quantity nature allows to an adult person. It is of the utmost importance that the blood should be kept as pure as possible. By its remarkable cures of scrofula, salt rheum, etc., Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven its claim to be the best blood purifier.

For a general family cathartic we confidently recommend Hood's Pills. They should be in every home medicine chest.

A pretty sight for winter is a field full of blooming plants, when the snow is on the ground and cheerlessness reigns without.

No better preparation for the hair has ever been invented than Ayer's Hair Vigor. It restores the original color to faded and gray hair, and imparts that natural gloss and freshness, everywhere so much admired. Its reputation is world-wide.

be traced to legislation, must be charged to the same Republican party; for there has not been an hour in the last twenty-five years when that party did not control one branch or other of Congress or the Executive and thus hold an effectual check at all times upon the power of the Democratic party to give the people relief and redress by repealing vicious legislation and enacting remedial measures; so that it cannot in fairness be said that the Democratic party is responsible for failing to do these things. In our opinion the shortest practicable road to the redress of the wrongs and evils which oppress the country is through the complete triumph of the Democratic party, which is the party of the people, whose fundamental principles are in harmony with their interest.

This committee, composed of ten Democrats, five of whom belong to the Alliance and five of whom do not, but all speaking the sentiments of the Democratic party, sympathize with and unite in the strenuous demands of the people, uttered through the Farmers' Alliance; the various industrial organizations, and otherwise for such thorough reform in the financial system as will give to our people a sound currency in sufficient abundance and properly distributed, and relief from the burdens of tariff taxation.

As to the particular methods and plans by which these objects, desired by all true Democrats, are to be accomplished, it is but natural that there should be honest differences of opinion. One man may assign one cause for the general stagnation in business and suggest a remedy which he believes to be a sovereign remedy. Another man equally intelligent and honest may differ with him as to the real cause of the proper remedy to be applied. It is manifestly unjust to charge either of these men with dishonesty or enmity to reform where reform is needed. Our friends must learn to discuss all questions concerning these matters in a spirit of fairness, good will, and mutual confidence and esteem, within the party lines, and when the time for action comes unite upon such men and such measures as seem most likely to lead us to victory and to secure for the people such wise and needful reform in our national legislation as shall have respect to the good of the whole people and shall not be for the benefit and enrichment of the few. If we remain united and determined, we may dislodge the Republican party from power and in time work out these needful reforms, but if we divide up among ourselves it can but result in continuing this party in power and thus perpetuating the evils of which we now justly complain.

The unity of the Democratic party in the whole country is essential to prevent the enactment of the Force Bill which would forever destroy the freedom of elections, perpetuate the rule of the Republican party and its vicious measures, which have so oppressed the people, and ruin especially the South. We have reason to apprehend that this dangerous bill, which we all had hoped was dead, will be revived again and enacted into a law if, by our divisions, the Republican party should obtain once more full control of the law-making power of the Federal Government. Then too, we have so much at stake at home in North Carolina

From 1871 to 1891 our State Legislation has been wise and for the best interest of our people. From 1876 to 1891 three wise laws have been wisely administered, and during all that period we have had a clean, pure, progressive administration of our home affairs; and we do not hesitate to say that the State government given us by the Democratic party is as near perfect as human institutions can well be made. It would be madness in us to divide up among ourselves and by this division turn our State government over to the party of 1868 and 1869, and we think to sow the seeds of discord and promote division in the ranks of the Democrats of North Carolina, from whatever motive, would imperil the best interests of the State and should be avoided by all true men.

In view of these facts, and of the far-

reaching consequences of the great struggle of 1892, we urge upon Democrats in every section of the State and of every shade of opinion to lay aside all feelings of prejudice and distrust, and to study and discuss every proposition made for reform with an earnest desire to secure the best.

Speaking by authority of the State Executive Committee, we urge all our people to refrain from fault finding; we condemn abuse and vituperation in whatever quarter, exhort all to practice a prudent and rational forbearance, and commend to you the supreme virtue of charity. Let us concede to all, as we claim for all, the inalienable right of opinion.

The monopolists and their foster-father, the Republican party, will not loosen the fetters with which they have bound us without a desperate struggle, and we cannot please them better than to waste our energies in fighting each other. Let us so demean ourselves now that we may be able to present an unbroken front to our common enemy when the time comes for action. Patriotism, country and home appeal to us for homony and promise the rich reward of unity.

Ed. Chambers Smith,
E. A. MOYE,
Elias Carr,
Wm. M. Robbins,
A. LEAZAR,
Thos. J. Jarvis,
S. B. ALEXANDER,
H. A. GUDGER,
C. B. WATSON.

The members of the committee appointed to draft and issue the above address, whose names are appended thereto, signed it some weeks ago, but, as I could not hear from Mr. J. S. Bell, a member of the committee, to whom a copy had been sent for approval and signature, a delay was caused in its publication. Mr. Bell, though endorsing the address, has now declined to sign it because of his official position as State Lecturer of the Alliance and as Chairman of the special committee, with this explanation, and regret for the necessary delay, I give it to the public. Respectfully,
Ed. Chambers Smith.
Raleigh, N. C., Dec 2, 1891.

FROM MONTANA.

"It is with pleasure to inform you of the good that S. S. S. has done me. I had blood poison several years ago, which had never been eradicated from my system. Last November it broke out in the shape of salt rheum on the back of my hands. I spent sixty dollars trying to be cured by the treatment of physicians and taking other medicines, and never found any benefit from any treatment until I commenced taking S. S. S. That cured me sound and well, and now I feel that I am a well man. I took only three bottles. I have recommended the medicine to a great many people, and find that it is benefiting them as well as myself."—S. S. Burrell, Horse Plains, Montana.

S. S. S. never fails to relieve the worst cases of blood poison when taken by directions and before some vital organ has become impaired, so as to render a cure impossible. Our treatise on the blood and skin will be mailed free to all applicants.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

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 receipt, 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.