

# The ROANOKE NEWS

VOL. XXIII.

WELDON, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1892.

NO. 3

## THE COTTON PROBLEM.

THE SOUTH CAN MAKE IT PROFITABLY IF IT WILL MAKE ITS OWN SUPPLIES.

The annual report of the Memphis Merchants' Exchange contains a paper on the cotton problem by Mr. C. P. Hunt of Memphis.

Mr. Hunt is of the opinion that the Southern planter is better fitted by nature and his surroundings for the cultivation of one crop, and as Southern land is better adapted to the growth of cotton than any other lands, cotton should continue to be the principal crop raised. This, says Mr. Hunt, can be done to advantage, if the cost of production is reduced as the crop increases, and this reduction can be brought about by the use of cultivators, cotton pickers and other labor and money saving machines. But in the first instance the Southern planter must place himself independent of Northern hog and grain growers, and then plant all the cotton for market he possibly can.

There is sound advice in the above, for if the Southern planter had been raising his supplies at home instead of buying them, it is evident that his condition would have been very much improved, and the largest bills presented for payment at the end of the year would not be for the very articles that he ought to have raised on his farm.

To impress the soundness of this advice Mr. Hunt says: "How foolish it would be for the South to abandon or reduce the production of a product which can only be produced in the South, and go to raising something that can be produced throughout the whole country, from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico."

Cotton cannot be raised in the North and West, and the South can never hope to compete with those sections in raising cereals. And it follows that if Southern farmers will raise their supplies at home, and utilize modern machinery in reducing the cost of making cotton, they can then face competition from abroad to a greater advantage than ever.

India is twice as far from commercial centers as the South, and the cost of production and insurance on her products is double, and Indian cotton is worth from two to three cents per pound less than American.

The following statistics, showing the decreased visible supply and the increased consumption, are taken from Mr. Hunt's interesting letter:

The American cotton crops of 1886-87, 1887-88 and 1889-90 were 6,505,000, 7,046,000 and 6,938,000, respectively, an aggregate of 20,489,000. These were, up to that time, the three largest average crops on record, and yet on the 1st of September, 1889, the visible supply of the world had run down to 832,000 bales. To show how great had been the increase in consumption during the fifteen or sixteen years preceding that period, we will explain that the cotton crops of 1869-70, 1870-71 and 1871-72 were 3,122,000, 4,352,000 and 2,974,000, respectively, an aggregate of 10,448,000, and yet the visible supply on September 1, 1872, amounted to the enormous figure of 2,124,000. It will thus be shown that notwithstanding an increased yield of 10,441,000 in the comparative years mentioned, there was at the end of that time a decreased visible supply of 1,292,000, or, say, an increased consumption of over 11,333,000 bales.

### Shiloh's Consumption Cure

This is beyond question, the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a positive guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10c., 50c. and \$1. If your lungs are sore, chest, or back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by W. M. Cohen.

**IF YOUR BACK ACHES,**  
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, try Shiloh's Porous Plaster. It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

## THE COURT-MARTIAL.

THE CURLY-HEADED SPY — "ORDERS HAVE BEEN EXECUTED" — HE WAS A YOUNG WOMAN.

New York World.

We had crossed the river to hunt for Lee and give him battle in the Wilderness. Darkness was just settling down, and the advance had halted for the night when a squad of cavalry brought in a young man from our front. He wore a mixed uniform, as did most of the Confederates all that day, or as did most of those belonging to the partisan commands. He had on blue trousers, a buttoned jacket, and his hat belonged to neither side. They said he was a spy. They said it carelessly enough, but there was an awful significance in the term at that hour. In camp he would have been searched, interrogated and imprisoned. It might have been weeks before his trial, and he would have been allowed every chance for his life.

We were on the march. There had been fighting. There would be more to-morrow. That meant a drum-head trial for the spy.

How speedily everything was arranged! I was at headquarters, and saw and heard it all. Within half an hour a court-martial was convened—grave faced officers who looked into the face of the young man at first with interest, then with something like admiration. I said a young man. I was wrong. He was a boy of 17 or 18. He had big blue eyes, chestnut curls, and his cheeks were as smooth as a girl's. He was a handsome lad, and I believe every man in the tent felt some pity for him.

"What's your name?"  
"James Blank."  
"What regiment?"  
No reply.  
"Are you a citizen or soldier?"  
No reply.  
"Can you make any defense to the charge of being a spy?"  
No reply.

The officers looked at each other and nodded, and the president waved his hand. It didn't seem a minute before a file of soldiers came. The face of the boy grew white, but he moved like one in a dream. His big blue eyes looked upon one after another, as if searching for a friend, and my heart yearned to cry out that he was only a boy, and ought to be given more time.

Tramp! Tramp! Tramp!  
It was the detail marching him off into the darkness.

"Halt! Tie this handkerchief over his eyes!"  
They had brought a lantern; by its light I saw the big blue eyes for the last time as they looked around in a dazed way. I wanted to shout to the boy that it was not even yet too late to prove that he was not what they believed him to be, but the grimness of the scene parched my tongue.

"Place him there! Fall back! Attention! Ready—aim—fire!"

Ten minutes later the officer in charge of the firing party touched his cap and reported:

"Orders have been executed, sir!"  
"Any further evidence?"  
"No sir; except that he was a young woman!"

## 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 thousand 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.

## A CURE ALL.

THE PRAISES OF THE HUMBLE ONION SOUNDED BY A DEVOTEE.

They are invaluable for soups. They are blood purifiers. A liberal use of them is recommended as a cure for boils, and they tend to make the complexion clear and the face free from pimples. The children of nationalities who eat them most largely noticeably escape that bane of childhood, worms. Their use is beneficial to the digestive organs, they are excellent in disease of the bladder and kidneys, are of benefit in liver complaints, and their power for good in lung troubles is well known. They are the best cure for insomnia.

A favorite remedy for a cough is a syrup made by alternating slices of raw onion with white sugar. Cut a large onion, horizontally, into thin slices, put one in a dish, sprinkle sugar over it, then then add another slice of onion, building it up thus by layers until all are used. Cover the dish. About once in three hours a teaspoonful of syrup will have formed, which should be taken at intervals of about this length, throughout the day.

Hot poultices, made of onions and mixed with goose oil, have been used advantageously in croup. Roasted onions are sometimes bound to the feet and placed upon the chests of little ones suffering the effects of a cold. Placed raw upon a cloth and beaten to a pulp, bandaging with this the throat and well up over the ears, they have given relief in cases of diphtheria.

## HERE IS A LIVE ISSUE.

Representative Sawyer, of Texas, has been making a comparison of expenditures under Democratic and Republican administrations.

His conclusions are startling. They show that during the two years of the Harrison administration over forty millions of dollars have been needlessly expended. Confined to the figures obtained from the division of warrants of money actually paid out, and with all the usual and extraordinary expenditures eliminated, with the cost of taking the census of the country, the interest on the public debt, the money paid for pensions and all similar expenditures taken out, the excess of expenditures for 1883 and 1884 of Arthur's administration over 1887 and 1888 of Cleveland's administration amounted to \$15,775,959. The expenditures of 1890 and 1891 of the Republican administration over 1887 and 1888 of Cleveland's administration were \$40,890,444.

This increase of expenditures, Mr. Sawyer well says, is not justified by the increase of population, and the figures present a striking contrast between the economy of a Democratic administration and the extravagance of two Republican administrations. And yet there are some Democrats who say that they have no issue to go before the people on except the tariff.—N. Y. Herald.

## Answer this Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the food, Yellow skin, when for 75c. we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by W. M. Cohen.

To keep the beard from turning gray, and thus prevent the appearance of age, use Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers, the best dye made.

Ecstatic Lover—"Oh, I have such a beautiful and gentle and tender and loving and angelic sweetheart."  
Married Man—"Ugh."

Ecstatic Lover, unconsciously—"And I'm going to write her a lovely poem, all about herself, and I want you to give me a good word to rhyme with saint."  
Married man—"Aint."

**SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.** A marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth, and Headache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50c. Sold by W. M. Cohen.

## OCALA AND ST. LOUIS.

COL. ELIAS CARR SHOWS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THEM AND REPUDIATES THE LATTER.

To the Editor *Tarboro Southerner*:

Mr. M. J. Battle, in his communication to the *Southerner* of the 5th inst., states that "in no particular does the St. Louis platform differ from the Ocala platform," and further asks "if Elias Carr will repudiate his own handiwork?" I simply desire to call Mr. B.'s attention to two planks from each platform as paralleled below:

OCALA, 1890.  
1. (a) "That our National legislation shall be so framed in future as not to build up one industry at the expense of another."  
(b) "We further demand a removal of the existing heavy tariff tax from the necessities of life, that the poor of our land may have."  
2. "We demand the most rigid, honest and just State and National government should be established, and if this government should be established, the supervision of the railroads in the interest of the public good of the people."  
ST. LOUIS, 1892.  
1. SILENT AS THE TOMB.  
2. "Transportation being a means of exchange most rigid, honest and just State and National government should be established, and if this government should be established, the supervision of the railroads in the interest of the public good of the people."  
3. "The telegraph and telephone, like the post and supervision does not office system, being a means of exchange most rigid, honest and just State and National government should be established, and if this government should be established, the supervision of the telegraph and telephone in the interest of the public good of the people."

These (Ocala) demands were subsequently engrafted into the State Democratic platform and later re-enacted at Indianapolis. I had the honor to be upon the committee at Ocala that formulated them, reporting unanimously upon these two planks. As yet I have seen no authority or reason for eliminating these planks from the Alliance platform, while on the contrary abundant reason for not endorsing a party which is putting the Alliance in an inconsistent and false attitude by demanding 'ownership' after securing National and State governmental control of railroads and completely ignoring the tariff question, most important to all reform measures, the present status of which makes possible all trusts and combines that enrich the few and impoverish the many.

Truly Yours,  
ELIAS CARR.  
CITY OR COUNTRY.

WHICH IS THE BETTER FOR A MORTAL TO PASS HIS DAYS IN.

It is no advantage to live in a city where poverty degrades and failure brings despair. The fields are lovelier than paved streets, and the great forest of oaks and elms are more poetic than steeples and chimneys. In the country is the idea of home. There you see the rising and setting sun; you become acquainted with the stars and clouds. The constellations are your friends.

There you are an aggregation of atoms, but in the city you are only an atom of an aggregation.

R. G. INGERSOLL.

## THE OTHER SIDE.

This is all very beautiful, Colonel, but how did you like it on the old homestead, where you had to run the handsaw through the hickory logs, milk the cows and chase the hogs out of the potato patch? The fields are beautiful, particularly when you have to spend ten or twelve hours a day in running a plow through a miserable quarry of bowlders. The rain on the roof is delightful, but how about it when you are under the grand old trees, five or ten miles from the kitchen stove?

While you are looking up at the constellations did your neighbor's bull terrier ever interrupt your astronomical studies. I prefer *rus in urbe*.

MANHATTAN.

The Mistakes of life are many—some great, others small. We classify them as we feel their effect, and just in the same way you recognize Simmons Liver Regulator when taken for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Billiousness. There can be no mistake in taking the Regulator for these disorders. It quickly relieves. Don't make the mistake of getting any thing else for malaria.

## REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

ELECTORS AND DELEGATES ELECTED AND A LIVELY TIME HAD GENERALLY.

The State Republican Convention met at Raleigh on Thursday of last week. There were more white men present than at any convention of the party in years. Chairman Eaves called the convention to order and made James H. Young, colored, of Wilmington, temporary chairman. While the committee on credentials was out, a number of speeches were made. Congressman Cheatham's speech was conservative, while Solicitor White's was very bitter. Williamson also aired a few grievances. V. S. Lusk, of Brunswick, was made permanent chairman and F. T. Waiser secretary.

At this point a fight occurred between the Eaves and Mott factions over the proposition to elect a chairman of the State Executive Committee. Eaves was successful and carried the convention with him. The committee was authorized to place a State ticket in the field, and it is said this will be done in July. The following were elected as delegates at large to the National Convention: H. P. Cheatham, E. A. White, John C. Dancy and J. C. Pritchard. They are all in favor of Harrison's renomination. E. S. Walton, John L. Fisher, H. B. Brown and H. G. Gussow were made alternate delegates.

Spencer Blackburn, of Ashe, C. M. Bernard, of Pitt, were made presidential electors at large.

The State Executive Committee are D. H. Abbott, J. W. Lloyd, E. P. Powers, J. H. Williamson, D. C. Mangum, J. H. Young, Z. V. Waiser, A. L. Hendrix, G. W. Crawford.

Col. A. W. Shaffer said that but for the action of Mott's men in making a fight Eaves would never have gotten the chairmanship again and that the feeling against him is very bitter indeed. Eaves is very proud of what he terms his victory over Mott. He said yesterday that for some months Dr. Mott and Marshall Mott had tried to bulldoze him at Statesville. It now appears that Eaves was about to personally attack young Mott at the convention when the latter made some personal charges against him. Friends of Eaves pulled him back. Young Mott is a dangerous man in a scrimmage. There is much talk among Republicans about a scene after the adjournment of the convention caused by Dr. Mott publicly cursing and denouncing collector White, chief clerk Lehman and W. F. Henderson, of Lexington.

## COUNTRY LIFE.

We congratulate those who can live in the country. Jesus loved the country. We find him among the mountains and sitting by the sea. He presses a lily into his sermon. He caught a bird for a text. He walked in the garden the night of his capture. So it is a good sign when a christian finds company and suggestiveness and refreshment in the beautiful things of God's world. There may be means of grace in a hyacinth or japonica. It is well when in the small door-way of a city residence a patch of luxuriant grass is cultivated, or a clematis is taught to climb. A man can preach better of love and faith and heaven when there are camellias on the pulpit.

It is no evidence of weak sentimentality when a christian loves natural beauty. No doubt Christ selected the garden of this country-seat as a place for private devotion. He who has no spot for secret prayer is a starveling christian. A man has sorrows, temptations, sins and deliverance that are no one else's business. He is a fool who tells the world everything. There are prayers that belong only to God's ear. Better have some place consecrated to private prayer. Choose a pleasant place if possible—not the garret, not the cellar, but a room warm, lightened, cheerful. There is no use in penance.

After the Grip Hood's Sarsaparilla will restore your strength and health, and expel every trace of poison from the blood.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Is Life Worth Living?

That depends upon the Liver. If the Liver is inactive the whole system is out of order—the breath is bad, digestion poor, head dull or aching, energy and hopefulness gone, the spirit is depressed, a heavy weight exists after eating, with general despondency and the blues. The Liver is the housekeeper of the health; and a harmless, simple remedy that acts like Nature, does not constipate afterwards or require constant taking, does not interfere with business or pleasure during its use, makes Simmons Liver Regulator a medical perfection.

I have tested its virtues personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, biliousness and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. Have tried forty other remedies before Simmons Liver Regulator, and none of them gave more than temporary relief, but the Regulator not only relieved but cured.  
H. H. JONES, Macon, Ga.

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## TRIMMINGS TO MATCH.

We have the best stock of

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BOYS  
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In town. GOOD FITS and STYLISH MAKES. Big Assortments of

## SHOES

in all grades. Latest New York styles in

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GENT'S FURNISHINGS. Housekeepers goods and anything you will need.

We will sell goods as cheap and give you as good values as anyone in town.

Respectfully,  
HART & ALLEN.  
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