

The ROANOKE NEWS.

VOL. XXIII.

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

NO 16

KEEPING A BANK ACCOUNT
AN EXPERIENCED CASHER LAYS DOWN
SOME USEFUL RULES.

Confectioners Journal.

1. If you wish to open an account with a bank, provide yourself with a proper introduction. Well managed banks do not open accounts with strangers.

2. Do not draw a check unless you have the money in bank or in your possession to deposit. Don't test the courage or generosity of your bank by presenting, or allowing to be presented, your check for a larger sum than your balance.

3. Do not draw a check or send it to a person out of the city, expecting to make it good before it can possibly get back. Sometimes telegraphic advice is asked about such checks.

4. Do not exchange checks with anybody. This is soon discovered by your bank; it does your friend no good and discredits you.

5. Do not give your check to a friend with the condition that he is not to use it until a certain time. He is sure to take an out-of-town check from a neighbor, pass it through your bank without charge and give him your check for it. You are sure to get caught. Discount an accommodation note, in the meaning of a bank it is a note for which no value has passed from the indorser to the drawer.

6. Do not give your check to a stranger. This is an open door for fraud, and if your bank loses through you it will not feel kindly toward you.

7. When you send your check out of the city to pay bills, write the name and residence of your payee, thus: "Pay to John Smith & Co., Boston. This will put your bank on its guard if presented at the counter."

8. Don't commit the folly of supposing that because you trust the bank with your money the bank ought to trust you by paying your overdrafts.

9. Don't suppose you can behave badly in one bank and stand well with the others. You forget there is a clearing house.

10. Don't quarrel with your bank. If you are not treated well, go somewhere else; but don't go and leave your discount line unprotected. Don't think it unreasonable if your bank declines to.

11. If you want an accommodation note discounted, tell the bank frankly that it is not, in their definition, a business note. If you take a note from a debtor with an agreement, verbal or written, that it is to be renewed in whole or part, and if you get that note discounted, and then ask to have a new one discounted to take up the old one, tell the bank about it.

12. Don't commit the folly of saying that you will guarantee the payment of a note which you have already indorsed.

13. Give your bank credit for being intelligent generally and understanding its own business particularly. It is much better informed, probably, than you supposed.

14. Don't try to convince your bank that the paper or security which has already been declined is better than the bank supposes: This only chaff.

A gentleman, under forty years of age, whose hair was rapidly becoming thin and gray, began the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and in six months his hair was restored to its natural color, and even more than its former growth and richness.

P. P. P. A wonderful medicine; it gives an appetite, it invigorates and strengthens.

P. P. P. Cures rheumatism and all pains in side, back and shoulders, knees, hips, wrists and joints.

P. P. P. Cures syphilis in all its various stages, old ulcers, sores and kidney complaints.

P. P. P. Cures catarrh, ezcema, chronic female complaints and broken down constitution and loss of manhood.

P. P. P. The best blood purifier of the age. Has made more permanent cures than all other blood remedies.

For sale by all druggists.

A FOURTH PARTY.
CALL FOR A CONVENTION TO ORGANIZE
IT FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Being an old and astute politician and having carefully studied and analyzed the democratic, republican and third political platforms and find them all rotten and corrupt to the core of evil and only evil tendencies, calculated in their nature, design and purpose to bring disaster, ruin, poverty and destruction to the masses, and believing there is yet hope of averting the disastrous ruin that threatens our country by organizing a fourth political party similar and yet dissimilar to either of the aforesaid parties. Similar to some of the foregoing, as it is to be made up entirely of the rag tag bob tail, dissatisfied, disaffected, disgruntled, grumbling, growling, whining members of other political parties, and dissimilar as no man is allowed to become a member of this party for our trade or business.

I hereby call a mass meeting of such men as above described to meet in John Barbee's opera hall on the night of May 21, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock for the purpose of organizing and fully equipping for the war this fourth political party. When fully organized we will elect by ballot a sufficient number of men to fully, secretly, stealthily and sneakingly canvass the entire county of Hamilton. It shall be the duty of such canvassers to lie on, misrepresent and throw their nasty filth and slime, and even puke on all other political organizations. I hereby notify all interested parties that no one shall hold office or even become a member of this party until he fully endorses and subscribes to the following oath:

"I, A. B., in the presence of my disgruntled brethren, do most sincerely promise and swear that old Jim Hogg is personally and individually responsible for the drouths, cyclones, hail storms, short crops and low prices of farm products in the State of Texas; and if Clark is elected Governor he will have the country in a worse fix than Hogg has, for I do solemnly swear Clark is a bigger liar and a smarter man than Hogg.

I furthermore do solemnly promise and swear that I will under no circumstances vote for any man for office who can read or write or whose state and county taxes amount to more than two dollars a year.

I furthermore most solemnly and sincerely swear by all the devil and vim that is in me that I do honestly and sincerely believe that the property accumulated by hard licks, industry and economy of our wealthiest men ought to be divided equally between the lazy, disgruntled members of this party, and I furthermore swear that I will never be satisfied until this is done. I furthermore tip toe and rock back on my dew claws and solemnly, sincerely, willingly and anxiously promise and swear that I never will plant more than a half crop of anything and will under no circumstances half work that, and furthermore I will do all I can to keep my neighbors from working theirs or paying their debts, and to cap the climax I do, with all the earnestness of my soul, from the bottom of my heart sincerely promise that I will take all of my wife's butter and eggs to town and trade for whiskey, get drunk and talk politics.

Believing a party made up of the above material would revolutionize the whole country and be a good thing, I urge all who can conscientiously take the above oath to be prompt in meeting at the above time and place.—John Bentley Brown, in His Courier.

The Blues:

Away with them! Take Simmons Liver Regulator for that torpid liver which has put your digestive powers out of gear. That's at the bottom of the blues, and when you take Simmons Liver Regulator you strike at the root of the evil, and everything else that is wrong goes with it. No more indulgence. Dyspepsia or Biliousness. That sounds bright enough and is true.

AS A FLAME OF A CANDLE.
ON HIS ASHEN LIPS STILL TREMBLED
THE SACRED NOTES OF THE REFRAIN,
"NEARER TO THEE."

New York Sun.

One who looked the crowd over as we waited for the train would not set us down as hard-hearted and indifferent, but so we proved to be, as a young girl not over 13 years of age, leading an old man who was stone blind and very feeble, passed slowly around the room soliciting alms. They got a penny here and there, but even those coins seemed to be given out grudgingly, and those who gave nothing consoled themselves with the reflection that the pair were frauds and really needed no financial assistance.

When they had made the tour of the room, the girl led the old man to a seat in the corner, and after a few words had passed between them they began singing a hymn. She had a wonderful voice for a child, clear and sweet, and his was a deep bass.

The hymn was that entitled "Nearer My God, to Thee." You have heard it by a full choir, accompanied by the strains of a grand organ, but you never listened so intently as we did there. There was a plaint in that girl's voice that touched a chord, and there was a quaver in the old man's bass which saddened you. They sang low and soft, and they had not finished a verse when half of us were standing up to see them better.

The girl kept her eyes on the floor at her feet. The sightless eyes of the old man—her father—were raised to the ceiling, and over his wrinkled face crept a glad smile as they finished the chorus: "Nearer, my God, to Thee—Nearer to Thee."

The hymn was not finished when every man began feeling for a contribution, and women opened their portemonnaies. It was different now. They were no longer frauds, and every one was glad to give something. Two or three were ready to move about to take up a collection, but they waited for the hymn. When it came to the chorus of the last verse the old man was singing bravely. Half way through his voice suddenly choked and the last two lines were sung by the girl alone, and died away in a sob and a cry. All of us saw the old man's head drop forward and his body lurch. He would have fallen to the floor had not the girl seized and held him up. A dozen of us were there in a moment, but we were too late. The old man's life had gone out as you breathe upon the flame of a candle, and on his ashen lips still trembled the sacred notes of the refrain:

"Nearer to Thee."

NO ROOM FOR DOUBT.

MR. CLEVELAND OPPOSES THE FORCE BILL.

Those who are disposed to doubt the attitude of Mr. Cleveland toward the Force bill, can have no just grounds for doubting any longer after reading the following extract from a speech delivered by the ex-President at Philadelphia on the 8th of January (Andrew Jackson's Day).

"When we see our political adversaries bent upon the passage of a Federal law, with the scarcely denied purpose of perpetuating partisan supremacy, which invades the States with election machinery designed to promote Federal interference with the rights of the people of the localities concerned, discrediting their honesty and fairness, and justly arousing their jealousy of centralized power, we will stubbornly resist such a dangerous and revolutionary scheme in obedience to our pledges for the support of the State governments in all their rights."

Absolute and unqualified opposition to the Force bill could not be more strongly expressed. Mr. Cleveland, in the above extract, not only opposes and denounces the infamous bill, but he states a principle of constitutional law, which the South has ever contended was correct, and gives his pledge to the maintenance of the rights of the States.—State Chronicle.

THE TARIFF TAX.

A MOTHER OF A FAMILY DOES NOT UNDERSTAND WHY SHE MUST PAY IT.

In the New York Tribune of May 29 there is this statement: "Another favorite material this year is Galatea, which is of the tickling order of goods, but is very light and serviceable. It comes in all colors, and can be easily laundered. The material is 40 cents a yard on this side of the Atlantic, and only 7 cents in Eng land."

A "mother of a family" quotes this statement of the Republican organ in a letter to the New York Evening Post, and endorses it as true. "Galatea cloth," says she, "is a most desirable article of goods for children's clothing." The material costs 7 cents a yard in England, but the tariff puts it up to 40 cents a yard here. There is an American imitation of the English article which is sold a little under 40 cents, but, according to the "mother of a family," it is "flimsy and worthless."

The "mother of a family" after getting some Galatea cloth happened to read Governor McKinley's recent speech at Minneapolis and was struck, she says, with this passage: "We stand for a protective tariff because it represents the American home, the American fireside, the American family, the American girl, the American boy, and the highest possibilities of American citizenship. The Democratic party believe in direct taxation, that is, in taxing ourselves, but we do not believe in that principle so long as we can find anybody else to tax." She wished somebody, she says, to "harmonize Mr. McKinley's speech with the paragraph in the Tribune." She can't for the life of her, see that the foreigner helped her to the extent of 33 cents a yard when she paid 40 cents a yard for her Galatea cloth. She is a woman, of course, hasn't as powerful an intellect as the author of the McKinley act, but she is willing to be taught. "I would like," she says, "to have you explain to me how it is that the tax of 33 cents a yard which I have to pay on every yard of this English cloth which I buy for my children comes out of the foreigner's pocket?"

The Post gives it up. Only persons whom self-interest or partisan feeling has trained to swallow thorny paradoxes cangulp down the McKinley doctrine. Of course the tariff rate is added to the price so far as the home manufacturer—with the help, often, of a trust to suppress home competition—can do it. Else he wouldn't want a tariff rate. Nobody wants a tariff rate to put his prices down, but to put them up. As the foreign price of an article goes down, so, to some small extent, does the price of the protected article. When the foreigner shall begin to sell Galatea cloth, for example, at 6 cents a yard, the American article will also go down one cent, but its price will still range as closely as possible to 33 cents a yard. The tariff thus keeps the price always vastly higher here than abroad.

Oh, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50¢, to run the risk and do not nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million Bottles were sold the past year. It relieves croup and whooping cough at once. Mothers, do not be without it. For lame back, side or chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by W. M. Cohen Druggist.

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.

LADIES
Needing a tonic or cheering up, who want building up, tonifying, take
H. C. S. IRON BUTTERS.
It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Rheumatism and other Complaints.

THE FORCE BILL OF 1890.

THE SUBSTANCE OF THE FEDERAL ELECTION OR FORCE BILL PASSED BY THE REPUBLICAN HOUSE IN THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

The principal features of the measure are as follows: Chief Supervisors of Elections in judicial districts are charged with the execution of the law, which is to apply to Federal elections in cities of 20,000 inhabitants and upward, and in entire Congressional districts, exclusive of such cities, upon application to the supervisor of 100 voters, or in counties and parishes forming a part of a Congressional district upon application from fifty voters. The supervisors are to guard, scrutinize, and supervise registration and every act or incident connected with registration and plans for ascertaining who are legal voters. Upon notice from the Chief Supervisors the United States Circuit Courts are required to open for the purpose of transacting registration and election matters.

The supervisors are to be appointed by the Circuit Courts—three in each election district or voting precinct, only two of whom shall be of the same political party. These supervisors are to attend all registrations in their districts, challenge persons, personally inspect and copy the original registration books and papers, attend elections, and detect and expose the improper or wrongful manipulation of the lists. In case of failure of local election officers to put the statutory oath to challenged voter, and to pass at once upon his qualifications, then the supervisors are to apply the test and receive and deposit the vote, making a list of all such challenges. They are also to personally inspect ballot boxes before elections, keep independent poll lists, and endorse rejected votes (endorsed with the name of the voter) in envelopes. In addition to these duties, the supervisors are required to make—in towns of 20,000 people and upward—a thorough house-to-house canvass before election, to inform voters upon inquiry where and in what box to deposit their ballots, and to scrutinize naturalizations.

In canvassing the votes the State laws are to govern, except: All ballots are to be counted by tens, first by an inspector of election and second by a supervisor, the local election officers and the supervisors keeping separate tally sheets, which are to be compared and the result publicly announced. Ballots deposited in the wrong box are to be counted. Returns are to be made by the supervisors in duplicate to the clerks of the United States Circuit Courts and to the Chief Supervisor, who is to tabulate and return them to the United States Board of Canvassers of the Congressional vote, which is to be appointed by the United States Circuit Court, and consisting of three citizens of the State and persons of good repute, not more than two of whom are to be of the same political party. The Board is to convene on Nov. 15, each even year, and is to declare and certify the result of the election, and send one return to clerk of the House of Representatives, one to the Governor of the State, and one to the proper Chief Supervisor of Elections. The Clerk of the House is to place upon the roll of members elect the names of the persons declared elected by the United States canvassers, in case there is a difference in the result reached by them and by the State election officer. A penalty of between \$1,000 and \$5,000 is provided in case the Clerk neglects this duty.

All ballot boxes are to be clearly inscribed with their nature, and boxes are to be kept in plain sight and open to inspection. Bribery or attempted bribery of voters or election officers is made punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years or both. Like severe penalties are provided for false registration and voting repeaters, coercion of supervisors or voters, improper conduct of election officers, false canvassing, ballot box stuffing, fraudulent ballot distribution, resistance to a supervisor's lawful commands, breach of the peace at nomination or election, intimidation, and almost every kind of election fraud.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DYSPEPSIA

Is that misery experienced when suddenly made aware that you possess a diabolical arrangement called stomach. No two dyspepsies have the same predominant symptoms, but whatever form dyspepsia takes

The underlying cause is
in the LIVER,

and one thing is certain no one will remain a dyspeptic who will

It will correct
Acidity of the
Stomach.
Expel flat-gases,
Alleviate Irritation,
Assist Digestion
and at the same
time

Start the Liver working and
all bodily ailments
will disappear.

"For more than three years I suffered with
Physical—in its worst form. I tried several
cures, but they failed me entirely. At last I tried
Simmons Liver Regulator, which cured me in a
short time. It is a good medicine. I would
like to sell it."—JAMES A. ROANE, Philadelphia, Pa.

Set that you get the Genuine,
with Z. on front of wrapper,
PREPARED ONLY BY

Z. H. ZELLIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

SALE OF LAND.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Halifax County, wherein W. P. Simpson, and wife were plaintiffs and B. F. Arrington and others were defendants, I will sell, at the court house door in the town of Halifax, on Monday the 22nd day of August 1892, the following described property:

One tract of land in Brinkleyville township, Halifax county, adjoining the lands of T. N. Harrison, Garfield Sykes, L. Vinson, Mrs. Isabella F. Kyle, L. W. V. Bobbitt, the Moore tract, the lands of Dr. G. E. Matthews, and containing one thousand acres, more or less, it being the land wherein the late J. P. Tyree resided at the time of his death and known as the Wiggin's place.

One other tract in same township and county, on the east side of Little Fishing Creek, adjoining the lands of J. B. Laughter and others, known as the "Harrison-Homestead," and containing three hundred acres; also the tract of land adjoining the above tract, lying on Little Fishing Creek, adjoining the lands of the heirs of Benj. Johnson, the Mayo tract, Jesse Boone and others, being the balance of the Harrison tract, sold by Public Administrator and bought by J. P. Tyree, containing six hundred and sixty three acres, more or less.

TERMS CASH.
WM. T. WILLIAMS,
6-23-td. Commissioner.
Ringwood, N. C., June 21st, 1892.

FOR
SALE.

A yoke of very fine oxen,
Young and large.
PRICE \$60.00.
Also a young cow, half Jersey,
sey, and young calf.
PRICE \$18.00.

W. R. BOND,
Scotland Neck, N. C.

iy 7 tf.

S. H. HAWES & CO.,

DEALERS IN