

The ROANOKE NEWS

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WELDON, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1893.

NO. 52

STATE ITEMS.

THE NEWS FROM ALL OVER THE STATE IN A CONCISE FORM.

Greensboro has a new skating rink.
Mad dogs are numerous in Moore county.
Work has begun on a hosiery mill at Mt. Airy.
Mr. Moody, the evangelist, will not go to Raleigh.
Strawberries are in bloom in the Duplin section.
Burlington has a new band and new instruments.
A large steam grist mill has been put up at Goldsboro.
High Point has a batchelor's club, with a large membership.
Stock is now being subscribed for a knitting mill at Kinston.
The railway from Jacksonville to New Bern is nearly completed.
Evangelists Fife and Lee will hold a revival meeting at Charlotte.
The next meeting of the Board of Agriculture will be held in June.
The Baptists of Franklinton are to have a handsome new church.
The sales of fertilizers are very heavy in nearly all parts of the State.
Work on the Burlington and South-eastern railway will soon begin.
The State's tobacco exhibit at the World's Fair will be admirable.
Mr. James D. Lowry has taken charge of the North Wilkesboro News.
Goldsboro votes in May on the issue of \$50,000 of improvement bonds.
There will be a large reduction in tobacco acreage in the Raleigh section.
Mr. J. C. Ellington will take charge of the State Library on 1st of April.
It is said that State Senator George L. Martin will be postmaster at Wilmington.
There will soon be in operation a steam ferry across the Neuse river at New Bern.
A Baltimore company is now placing electric lights in the insane asylum at Raleigh.
Goldsboro's streets are being paved with stones from the phosphate mines at Castle Haynes.
Maj. R. L. Ragland, of Hycos, Va., well known to North Carolina tobacco growers, is dead.
A 12 year old daughter of Mrs. H. B. Coen, of Wayne county, was burned to death last Saturday.
Greensboro new fire alarm system fails give satisfaction, a separate bell being used for the alarms.
Twenty-seven dollars was found in a pear tree by some little boys, near Rockham, while hunting owls.
The telegraph and express office at pel Hill is now in town instead of at depot, a great convenience.
The committee of the Waldeness is in Morganton, looking over lands in Burke and McDowell counties.
A Durham firm has built a buggy out of various North Carolina woods for special exhibit at the World's Fair.
Two Raleigh men have served as minister to Spain, these being the late D. M. Barringer and R. M. Saunders.
The people of Winston will vote in May on the question of whether that city shall purchase the water works.
Mr. Scarborough has appointed Mr. David T. Moore, formerly of Johnston but more recently of Forsyth, clerk in the department of public instruction.
Mr. Josephus Daniels is temporarily installed in the office of Secretary Smith of the Interior Department, pending regular assignment to his duties as chief of a division.

WHICH WILL THEY CHOOSE

A 7,000,000 BALE OR 9,000,000 BALE CROP?

Which will the farmers choose, a decrease of labor and plenty of home supplies at a handsome profit, or an increase of labor with smoke houses and corn cribs in the West, and ruinous loss on the production of their cotton crop? Can any sane man hesitate?
A 7,000,000 bale crop will bring 10 cents, or in round numbers \$350,000,000; while a 9,000,000 bale crop will not bring over 7 cents, or say \$315,000,000 a loss of \$35,000,000—and how about the cost of production? To raise a 7,000,000 bale crop at 8 cents per pound will cost \$280,000,000, which, if sold at 10 cents will net the farmers a profit, over and above the cost of production, of \$70,000,000. On the other hand, to raise a 9,000,000 bale crop at 8 cents per pound will cost \$360,000,000, which, if sold at as much as 7 cents per pound, would only bring \$315,000,000, or a net loss to the producers of \$45,000,000, showing a difference in favor of the lesser crop of \$115,000,000 and that with plenty of home supplies for the next crop.

It is generally admitted that with meat at 8 cents per pound and corn at 75 cents per bushel, the average price of producing a pound of cotton is 8 cents. With these admitted facts before the cotton growers, their policy should still further reduce the acreage and place the American crop on a 7,000,000 basis, thus insuring 10 cents a pound for cotton, or a profit to the farmers of at least 2 cents on the pound, but on the contrary if they return to an increased acreage, an increased use of fertilizers, and produce a 9,000,000 or a 10,000,000 bale crop, values will be reduced below 7 cents and every pound of cotton will be sold at a net loss of 1 cent or more per pound.

Today when they know the average cost of production is in the neighborhood of 8 cents a pound and by limiting their acreage they can make a profit on it, they are everywhere making preparations to increase the acreage, and voluntarily assuming an unquestionable loss of many millions. The price of hog meat today ranges from 12½ cents cash to 20 cents on time; the price of corn from 69 cents cash to \$1 on time. To buy supplies at these prices to raise 6 or 7 cent cotton is simply suicidal. It is not yet too late to recede from the determination already formed to increase the acreage; why not cut down the cotton crop and increase the acreage of food crops? It can be done and done profitably.

HE WAS DONE.

Chauncey Depew told a good story about the old spiritualist who died and his neighbors thought he ought to have a decent Christian burial, and so they got an old village preacher to officiate, and he prayed at the open grave and sung a hymn, and then was making a few sympathetic remarks about the uncertainty of life and the duty of preparing for death, and so forth, when suddenly the bereaved widow, who was a spiritualist, too, rose forward and said: "Stop—stop right now, Mr. Johnson. I've just had a communication from my deceased husband in the coffin there, and he says you are an old fool, and everything you have said is a lie."

The good old preacher was set back and embarrassed for a moment, and his voice trembled and his eyes got watery as he said: "My friends, I have been preaching the gospel for forty years, week in and week out, and I have helped to bury most every man, woman and child, who has died in this settlement, but this is the first time in all my life that I was ever sassed by a corpse—and now you may throw in the dirt, for I'm done."—"Bill Arp."

Children are the joy of the family, the rays of sunshine that light up the domestic firmament; and yet there are to be found very many mothers not waiting in parental affection, who will allow their darlings to droop and die from influenza or whooping cough, when one bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup would have saved their lives.

THE EDITOR'S RUSE.

IT BROUGHT A SUBSCRIBER LONG IN ARREARS TO TERMS.

A subscriber to one of the Southern papers a few years ago, being sadly in arrears for the same, promised the editor that if his life was spared to a certain day he would without fail discharge his bill. The day passed, and the bill was not paid. The conclusion, therefore, was that the man was dead—absolutely defunct. Proceeding on this conclusion, the editor in his next issue placed the name of his delinquent under his obituary head, with the attendant circumstances of time and place. Pretty soon after this announcement the subject of it appeared to the editor, not with the pale ghastly appearance usually ascribed to apparitions, but with a face as red as scarlet; neither did it, like other apparitions, wait to be first spoken to, but broke silence.

"What the—, sir, do you mean by publishing my death?"
"Why, sir, the same that I mean by publishing the name of any other person, viz, to let the world know that you are dead."

"Well, but I'm not dead."
"Not dead? Then it is your own fault for you told me you would positively pay your bill by such a day, if you lived till that time. The day is past, the bill is not paid, and you positively must be dead for I will not believe you would forfeit your word; oh, no."

"I see you have got round me, Mr. Editor—but say no more about it; here is the money. And hark, you wag, just contradict my death next week, will you?"

"Oh, certainly sir, just to please you; though upon my word, I can't help thinking you died at the time specified, and that you meely came back to pay this bill on account of your friendship to me."

NEW POLITICS.

WILL GRESHAM DOMINATE THE CABINET?

The place which Gresham holds in Mr. Cleveland's confidence is shown by a circumstance which has not attracted much attention. It is known that Gresham was lately summoned by Cleveland to come to Lakewood in the shortest time. The Judge was working night and day to get ready to leave Chicago to enter on his duties as Secretary of State at Washington, it even then being certain that he could not be present at the inauguration. Dropping everything and adjourning court for a few days, the Judge obeyed the summons. What the President wanted of Gresham was his opinion whether or not, should there be an occasion, the Secretary of the Treasury could, under the law, do a certain thing regarding bonds. In three minutes Gresham's off hand enlightened the President-elect, and on the first train started back to Chicago. This incident derives its significance from the fact that, although the prospective Secretary of the Treasury, Carlisle, is one of the ablest lawyers in the country and has paid much attention to this very question, was at Cleveland's elbow, although Cleveland at the moment had selected, if he had not announced, his Attorney General, whom he would naturally consult on matters of that kind, it was only Gresham's opinion that would suffice, and he was sent for, even though it was on a question outside of the line of duties to which his future position in the administration related.—New York Sun.

OF COURSE YOU READ—The testimonials frequently published in this paper relating to Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are from reliable people, state simple facts, and show beyond a doubt that Hood's Cures. Why don't you try this medicine? Be sure to Hood's.
Constipation, and all troubles with the digestive organs and the liver, are cured by Hood's Pills. Unequaled as a dinner pill.

SACCHARINE.

SWEETER THAN A BEST GIRL—SUGAR, MOLASSES AND HONEY ARE NOWHERE IN COMPARISON WITH SACCHARINE.

An industry still young, but unquestionably with a great mercantile future, is that of saccharine, a product of coal tar. It is a substitute for sugar, has none of its bulk and is so powerful that it is 300 times sweeter. The history of its discovery is interesting.

In 1879 Dr. Constantine Fahlberg, a Russian by birth, but who had been educated in Germany, became connected with the Johns Hopkins university in Baltimore. There he conducted a series of experiments on the toluene sulphamide, in order to investigate their oxidation products.

The outgrowth of this investigation was the discovery of saccharine. By oxidizing pure orthotoluene sulphamide it was found that it would yield a remarkably sweet compound. The amount obtained, however, was too small to be of any practical value for manufacturing purposes. The problem thenceforth was to find other reactions which would give a better yield of the sweet body. A long and exhaustive series of laboratory experiments extending through several years were necessary for the satisfactory development of the chemical process of production.

As might be expected, a discovery of such practical utility had to run the gauntlet of much hostile criticism. It formed a fruitful subject for discussion in various scientific societies and journals. Attempts were made to show that it was not only deleterious, but dangerous. It is only fair to say, however, that these arguments seem to have been successfully controverted. An overwhelming mass of expert testimony is recorded in favor of saccharine. Eminent professors, like Sir H. E. Roscoe in London, Leyden in Berlin, Paul in Paris, Von Barth in Vienna, and a host of others, after thorough test, have certified that the effects of saccharine upon the physical and psychical functions of the brute and human systems are entirely harmless.

Saccharine in its pure condition is a white powder. Various exclusive advantages are claimed for its use in the arts, household and medicine. To enumerate a few: It is so small in bulk that the saving in storage and freight is of course very great; its valuable antiseptic qualities make it especially available in preserving as well as sweetening articles of food, such as jellies, fruits, etc. In the distilling of brandies and liquors and in the brewing of beer saccharine has been used with signal success. Mixed with glucose, saccharine has a sweetness equal to the finest refined sugar. Further, saccharine serves a distinctly medical purpose. It is employed to disguise the unpleasant taste of medicine wines and other cordials. It has also been highly indorsed as a substitute for sugar for those suffering from diabetes and from fatness. Unlike sugar, it does not go to form surplus nourishment. Finally it may be added that this highly concentrated sweetening substance requires only a little intelligence to be successfully used in the household.—Washington Star.

For thirty days the Benbow house at Greensboro will be closed, while improvements are being made.

Six points, out of many, where Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are better than any other pills:

1. They're the smallest and easiest to take—little sugar coated granules that every child takes readily.
2. They're perfectly easy in their action—no griping, no disturbance.
3. Their effect lasts. There's no reaction afterward. They regulate or cleanse the system, according to size of dose.
4. They're the cheapest, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the good you get.
5. Put up glass—are always fresh.
6. They cure Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick or Biliary Headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

LIGHTED BY BALLOONS.

DETAILS OF A PLAN WHICH WILL BE TESTED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

A balloon with electric lights attached to it for lighting cities is the latest idea of turning the "light of lights" to a practical use. This idea may seem very visionary, but C. A. Smith, one of San Francisco's inventors, has sufficient confidence in the scheme to commence operations of constructing a balloon for that purpose. This balloon will not be of the ordinary silk-bag pattern, but will be made of aluminium in the shape of a cigar, pointed at both ends. It will be about forty feet long and fifteen feet in diameter at its largest point, and will contain sufficient gas to sustain it in the roughest weather. Fans will be constructed so as to hold it point up to the wind and keep it from dipping, and in calm weather it will be so balanced that it will remain perfectly level.

A cable containing the electric wires will hold it at a sufficient elevation, so that the light will be spread over the area to be illuminated to the best advantage. The balloon will sustain six arc lights, or it can be so made as to be covered with incandescent lights, each one of which will be inclosed with a reflector, so as to concentrate the rays of light and throw them downward. An appliance will be provided for hauling the balloon to the earth for trimming the light or making any repairs that might become necessary, or raising or lowering it so that the light may be advantageously distributed.

The inventor claims that, counting the first cost of the balloons and their maintenance, the total cost of lighting a city the size of San Francisco will be reduced considerably, as on balloon will suffice for from four to six blocks. At the same time the tangle of deadly and unsightly wires from the streets will be removed and danger from fires reduced. Mr. Smith, in addition to the lights, has invented an arrangement of mirrors, which will be placed on the under side of the balloon, so that a person on one street can see what is transpiring on the next, even though blocks of buildings intervene, and this mirror arrangement, the inventor says, will be of great service to the fire department, as the location of flames can be easily ascertained should they break out from a building.

"Perhaps the best use to which this system of lighting would be turned would be to harbors," said Mr. Smith to a Call reporter. "Three or four of these balloons placed over San Francisco Bay would make the harbor as light as day. The members of the San Francisco Electric Association have discussed my scheme pretty thoroughly, and they claim that it is not only possible, but one that would be very useful as a system of city lighting. I have enough faith in it to secure space at the World's Fair to place it on exhibition, and my attention from now on until the Fair opens will be directed toward constructing a balloon and having it in perfect working order."—San Francisco Call.

READS LIKE FICTION.

ANIQUE, N. M., March 13.—Capt. P. Stanley, of Silverton, Col., accompanied by Thomas Sewell, C. J. Gavin and J. Clark, of Denver, came here one week ago today to prospect in the old Spanish Copper Canon. While prospecting in what is known as Devil's Gulch, they were astonished at a ghastly discovery they made there in the way of skeletons of a company of soldiers who that had been missing from Fort Marcy ever since the memorable day of the Apache raid on Espanola, September 9, 1879.

It was supposed they had been massacred by the Indians, as not one of the forty-three returned, but it seems that they all must have drunk from the poisonous Verdigris Spring, where their skeletons have lain bleaching for the last thirteen years.
Forty-three skeletons, some of them still incased in uniform; three piles of guns, stacked as they had left them; a lot of ammunition, and the skeletons of forty-five horses constituted the extent of the ghastly discovery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rose Tobacco Cure!

WHAT IT IS DOING.

I received Tablet about six days ago and commenced using according to directions, and can say now that I am cured of the habit of chewing and smoking, contracted about thirty-seven years ago. What are your terms to agents? I want two counties, Cleveland, Miss. E. C. Hopkins.

I have used the Rose Tobacco Cure with happy results.
Please give me all the particulars in regard to agency, for one or more counties.
Yours respectfully,
W. D. Braswell.
Valdosta, Ga.

I sent to you a month ago for a Tablet of Rose Tobacco Cure. It broke me of the habit of using tobacco for fifty-seven or fifty-eight years.
Yours,
Travelers Rest, Ala. J. C. Powell.

I purchased a Tablet of Rose Cure some two weeks since and it has cured me. Please let me know if you will let an agent have as much territory as a State, Tibbee station, Miss. J. H. Ryland.

Rev. Mr. Oulland, of this city, has used your Rose Tobacco Cure and he says it has cured him of the habit of tobacco using. I have been chewing and smoking for 45 years and yet am determined to quit. Please find enclosed \$1.00. Send me a Tablet.
Jacksonville, Fla. Yours,
W. E. Hatter.

Sometime ago I ordered from you a box of the Snuff Cure for myself. It gave perfect satisfaction and completely cured me of the Snuff habit in a few days. I would like to secure the agency for this section, Summit, Ala. Mrs. Carry Haden.

AN OLD CASE.—All that want to quit the use of tobacco, use the Rose Tobacco Cure. I am a free man after using it 55 years. Give terms to agents. Yours,
Valley Head, Ala. R. S. Price.

I write this to say to you that the Rose Tobacco Cure is a wonderful stuff. I have used tobacco in all shapes for 45 years after using one Tablet all desire used two Tablets to be sure of one did the work. Dr. R. J.

PRICE PER TABLET, TOBACCO BOX, SNUFF CUR
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BIRMINGHAM
General Agents for the UNITED STATES

Save Paying Doctors' Bills
D. D. D. BOTANIC BLOOD BALM
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ALL BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES
FOR ALL BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES
SCROFULA, ULCERS, ECZEMA, RHEUMATISM, PIMPLES, ERUPTIONS, and all manner of BATHS, BRUISES and SWELLINGS. Invaluable cures the most stubborn cases. All cases of Rheumatism, Gout, and all other ailments are cured by this Balm.
SENT FREE WONDROUS CURES. BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.
July 28 1y.

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Hats, Caps, Boots Shoes.
All Goods New,
All goods latest Style, all good Cheap.
Everything warranted as represented. Call and examine quality and price. No trouble to show goods, get you see them.
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