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WHOLE NUMBER 1041

Reports from savings banks in New England and the Middle States show an increase in deposits, without the corresponding demand for funds.

The Farmers' Review says that the United States produce 300,000,000 pounds of wool per annum and use twice that amount.

An Atchison (Kan.) bride is not only supporting her husband, but is paying something every month on his first wife's funeral expenses.

The aim of the University Settlement Society of New York is to aid the citizens of a neighborhood, "without infringing on their self respect," and no patronizing airs are assumed.

The New York World cites as an instance of the vastness of the insurance business—that the premiums paid in Louisville, Ky., alone this year amounted to \$1,000,000.

France points with pride to its Tunisian colony, where there are now 32,000 French citizens and persons claiming French protection. Great results are expected from the opening of the harbor of Tunis next year and of Bizerta the year following.

There are at present in the Gobelins manufacture two large State carpets valued at \$50,000 and \$40,000 respectively at least. They were made during the Empire, one being ordered by the Italian Government and the other being intended for the palace of Fontainebleau.

Housekeepers know "boneless cod-fish," and now a member of the United States Fish Commission announces that the boneless shad is in process of evolution and well advanced toward completion. He does not lose his bones in the same way as the cod, to wit, after death, but by careful breeding and crossing.

The Secretary of the Treasury has requested the Secretary of State to instruct the United States consular officers everywhere to refuse to certify invoices of goods on and after September 1st unless the merchandise is invoiced after the metric system. This action is taken on information received from the consuls at Paris and Lyons, who say that the "aune" system of measurement now in use in France on invoices of goods intended for the United States, facilitates frauds on the Custom House, and that the metric system would greatly simplify commercial transactions and facilitate a comparison of invoices and prices.

Says a well known architect in the Philadelphia Press: "The days of towering steeples on churches and public buildings will soon be dropped, and well they should be. For years a tall steeple on a church was only a mark of competition to enable the next congregation if possible to erect their steeple a peg or two higher. They are very expensive things at best, and in a few years become very dangerous and are always targets for the highest winds and the lightning stroke. Many serious accidents have occurred in their repairing, and a first class sky high ornamental steeple costs often as much as one-third of the whole building. How they originate is a matter of some doubt, but the general belief is that in the earliest days both in this country and in foreign lands, the church steeple was the lookout tower to watch the enemies of the settlers for miles around."

A man up from Venezuela, where they have been cutting one another's throats in a revolutionary matinee, says of that unhappy country's warriors: "Fakstall's ragged regiment wasn't in it with the soldiers down there. They are the hungriest looking creatures you ever saw. I've given pennies to them on the street. They wear linen breeches and an undershirt, and when they come into town they wrap their blankets around them to cover their nakedness. They carry old flint-lock muskets. There are a few Remingtons and Winchester, but mighty few. They have machetes. A machete is a sort of big butcherknife without a point. It is about three inches wide and thirty inches long, and pretty heavy. They cut wood and kill snakes and enemies with machetes. Some of them have shoes, but the most of them wear a leather sole with a strap across the heel and toe. The bare heels and toes stick out."

TWO CONGRESSES.

A BITING CONTRAST BETWEEN THE FIFTY-FIRST AND FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESSES INSTITUTED BY EX-SPEAKER REED.

Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed makes a scathing arraignment of the present Democratic Congress, in his article on "Two Congresses Contrasted," in the North American Review. He says: "Whenever an army is like the famous army of Xerxes, essentially barbaric, it matters not how far the ranks stretch across the field of vision, or how far off on the horizon's edge they pass glittering out of sight. They are useless alike for conquest or for slaughter. The numbers only emphasize the failure. They hasten its downfall, and serve only to astonish children in story books that so many could be conquered by so few. Wherever discipline or unity of purpose is lacking, numbers may be one of the elements of disaster. No army can fight the enemy if it must at the same time fight itself."

"When the House of Representatives of the Fifty-second Congress met, it met as a mob, and has kept up that interesting form of organization ever since. Of course, the Republican leaders could have driven the enemy into compact shape, covered them with reproaches, forced them to train, and otherwise have made an army of them. Then there would have been much glory won by the said leaders among the unthinking, but the exhibition would have been lost to the world of Democracy, as it really is a hopeless assortment of discordant differences, as incapable of positive action as it is capable of infinite clamor."

He speaks of the cause for surprise at the election of Mr. Crisp for Speaker instead of Mr. Mills, "then supposed to be the embodiment of Democracy" but "the determination of the leaders that the party should enter the next contest remembered by principles pushed Mr. Mills to the wall."

"The party," he says, "can contemplate his work of this session with the calm certainty that there is no intellect so subtle, no mind so broad, no sympathy so delicate as to detect therein the slightest trace of a principle of economic science or a system of revenue, and the Democracy certainly do enter the next campaign unembarrassed by their immediate past, and with great power of being natural; that is, of being all things to all men."

"The history of this Congress, he thinks, will present all the dead level of a Dutch landscape. "The only picturesque object which will break the sky line will be Mr. Holman draped as a statue of Economy, standing on the railroad-crowded summit of the Lawrenceburg embankment trying in vain with a spy-glass to find any trace of the river the embankment was intended to confine. Indiana, however, and the appropriation will be in full view."

"When the House met great hopes were entertained that strict economy would reign. The man whose reputation was the highest was placed at the head of the Committee on Appropriations, and the great duty of reducing to an honest level all the expenditures of the Government were entered upon. Mr. Holman, the great high priest of the new dispensation, disappeared from mortal view for many days, and finally reappeared with a calm, stately, and self-denying resolution proclaiming the principles of honesty, just as though they had been newly discovered, and were, for the first time in the history of the world, to be put into practice. It was a solemn moment. Everybody felt that the high-water mark of human virtue had been reached, and, under the awe-inspiring impressions of that day, they were treated as scoffers who suggested that after high water came the ebb. I hate to tell the sequel; but, alas, the scoffers were right. Never since that hour have the Democracy looked so grand, gloomy, and peculiar as on that Pentecostal day when the Holman proclamation of economic virtue was administered to them, and they resolved how bad others had been, and how good they themselves would be. It is sad to be obliged to add that now, after the results have been reached, we find that the squandering Republicans appropriated 463 millions at the first session of the 'Billion Congress,' while the economic Democrats have appropriated over 500 millions at the first session of a Congress that certainly cannot be called a 'Nickel Congress.' Would it be in the nature of insult to the fallen to propose to the Honorable Mr. Holman, a sum in the rule of three? If the expenditure of 463 millions made us what precise epithet would do justice to what people have appropriated 500 millions? It really begins to look as if this country was too big to be measured in some half bushels."

After reviewing the conditions confronting the Fifty-first Congress, the accumulation of the work of six years that preceding Democratic Congresses had not

done, and the necessity that it should be done, Mr. Reed remarks, with pardonable exultation, that the House, "amid shouts and outcries which already seem strange and incomprehensible, broke down the barriers of custom and re-established the right of the majority to rule. This was its greatest achievement, for which it will have a name in history."

"Having thus assumed the reins of power, the majority became responsible for what was done. They became responsible for the act of 1890 relative to the purchase of silver. Whether that act, isolated from all the circumstances of 1890, was absolutely wise, is more than I know. That it then and there saved this country from the free coinage for which every Democratic leader was then clamoring, and on which they are now so silent, I do know. If time shall show that it ought to be repealed, that will in no wise militate against the wisdom of passing it in 1890. They became responsible for the refunding of the direct tax, a just measure, which, among other things, saved from bankruptcy the State of Kentucky, most, if not all, of whose representatives voted against it."

"They became responsible for that latest revision of the tariff, which is just now rising so high above the slanders which two years ago poured upon it as if the foundation of the great deep had broken up. Free sugar, larger exports and larger imports are fully justifying the bill, and increased manufacturing results will soon add their quota to the returning prosperity of the country."

"They became responsible also for the meat and cattle inspection, which took away from foreign Nations their last excuse for refusing to receive our food products, and enabled our able Secretary of Agriculture and our foreign ministers to restore to us in some measure the markets of the world for such products."

"They became responsible for the destruction of the Louisiana Lottery. They redeemed the honor of the United States by making provision to pay its honest debts. They opened up to actual settlement many million acres of productive lands, and gave a suitable form of Government to vast areas of the territory of the United States."

"They became responsible for pension laws which the Democratic House has not dared to assail, and which, however much they may be covertly complained of, were but the assurance of the Nation that the soldiers of the war and their dependents might be forever sure that the bounty of the Nation, which it was honorable for them to receive, should stand between them and that taint of dishonor which, whether justly or unjustly, has always attached itself to local and parochial charity."

"But it is not necessary to again enumerate the acts passed by the Fifty-first Congress. The catalogue already given of duties pressing upon the Congress at its commencement is also a catalogue of duties done. The House of Representatives of the Fifty-first Congress met every responsibility without exception, and gave the judgment of the representatives of the people upon all the questions which the people put before them."

JUMPING FOR LIFE.

The Big Hotel at White Sulphur Springs Destroyed

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The Belmont Hotel, at White Sulphur Springs, five miles from the city, was destroyed at midnight by a fire which broke out in the laundry and spread with great rapidity. There were nearly 200 guests in the house at the time, many of them jumped from the windows. Mrs. Dr. Von Ruck, of Asheville, was badly injured, and died Thursday morning. Charles Green, of New Orleans, had a leg dislocated. Clerk Henderson also had a leg dislocated, and a colored nurse a leg broken. A few others were slightly bruised, but none seriously hurt. All the guests lost their baggage and some of them other personal belongings. A good many diamonds and a good deal of money were lost in the fire, numbers of those in the building escaping only in their night clothes. The guest made their way, as best they could, to Asheville, where they were made comfortable.

The hotel property was owned by a corporation and leased to Dr. Von Ruck. The building was erected at a cost of \$65,000, and there was insurance of \$22,500 on it.

To Invite Senator Hill to Topeka.

[From the Kansas City Times.] TOPEKA, KAN.—The Kansas Democratic Flambeau Club of Topeka at a meeting voted to invite Senator David B. Hill of New York to visit Topeka this fall and be their guest. For this purpose the following committee on invitation was appointed with orders to report at the next regular meeting: Judge John May, Mayor R. L. Coffan, C. K. Holliday, Jr., Eugene Hagan, Eugene Wolfe, S. B. Isenhart, the Hon. M. Heery, Rankin Mason, John Mileham, and A. J. Arnold.

An Indiana Scamp in South Carolina.

ROCKVILLE, IND.—Jas. H. Morrow, a well-known horse jockey of Washington, was arrested and lodged in jail here charged with producing abortion upon a woman at Columbia, S. C., some months ago and from which it is reported she died. A letter was received by the authorities here some weeks ago to keep a lookout for him, as he had been indicted for the offense at Columbia. The South Carolina authorities have been notified by telegraph.

THREE STATES' BRIEFS.

Telegraphic Dispatches From Many Points of Interest.

The Fields of Virginia, North and South Carolina Carefully Gleaned For News.

VIRGINIA.

There are about 1,000 miners on a strike at Pocahontas at present.

The national archery tournament began at Old Point Comfort Thursday, and nearly all the clubs in the United States have representatives present.

Col. John M. Brockenbrough died at his residence in Richmond. He was 62 years of age and a native of Richmond county. He commanded the 40th Virginia regiment in the war up to Gettysburg.

Mrs. Ye, wife of the Korean secretary, has not been well for some months past, and will leave Washington on September 5th for a visit to her home in Korea, to which country she will be accompanied by Miss Davis, of Abingdon, Va., who will go as a missionary. They will sail September 17th from San Francisco.

A fatal and singular accident occurred on board the train after it left Quantico for Fredericksburg Saturday evening, by which a colored woman had her neck broken. She was on her way from Washington to her home, near Brooke station. After the train left Quantico she attempted to pass through the car, when by a sudden lurch of the train she was thrown violently against the back of one of the seats and her neck broken.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The residence of Sheriff R. D. Ross at Asheboro was burned Tuesday.

The Rowan County Fair will be held in Salisbury October 4-7.

Guy Maxwell, aged 23, was drowned in Lake Forsyth at Charlotte, Friday.

A young lady, Miss Kate Pater, was killed by lightning at Farmer's Turnout, Brunswick county.

The aggregate valuation of the property in Forsyth county, as shown by the taxlisters, is \$7,579,348. The property held by the white citizens is rated at \$7,456,593, and the colored people at \$123,755.

Dr. Kemp P. Battle, of the State University, has accepted an invitation to deliver the historical address at Raleigh's centennial celebration on October 19th. His subject as assigned by the committee will be: "The First Hundred Years of Raleigh."

The convention of oyster growers was held at Ocracoke last week. Resolutions were adopted and ordered to be presented to the Legislature next winter that the oysterman were opposed to scraping or dredging of any kind on oyster grounds.

Two Second Adventists, a man and his wife, have been conducting a meeting at Christian chapel, in Lenoir county, for about three months past. Their church now has a membership of about 140. The meetings are very sensational, the people falling on the floor in trances, etc. Three young men of that section have been ordained ministers of this church.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston has quarantined against cholera.

Lieut. Commander Wm. W. Rhodes has been ordered to duty at the naval station at Port Royal, S. C.

The acreage of sea island cotton in the State is 12 to 15 per cent. less than last year.

A little boy named John Meldow was drowned in Colonial Lake at Charleston, Thursday.

Fairfield county fair will be held at Wimblesboro October 27-28. The Richmond fair will open at Columbia on Nov. 15.

The Georgetown Rice Mill has recently put eleven Engleburg rice hullers in its mill at a cost of \$4,000. The acreage in rice is increasing.

OTHER STATES.

A coroner's jury at Nashville, Tenn., investigated the killing of J. H. Taylor, a horse thief, and returned a verdict that Sheriff Hill was justified in killing the man.

A man at Macon, Ga., has a \$10 note of the State of North Carolina, printed in 1788. While he is rather proud of his treasure as a curiosity he cannot help calculating the compound interest: he has lost by the money lying there unexpended.

Two Roads Didn't Sign.

ATLANTA, GA.—The Southern Steamship and railway Association adjourned after nearly all the roads of Virginia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Georgia and Florida signing, the Cincinnati Southern and the Alabama Great Southern having failed to sign the agreement. Major Fink has signed the agreement to make up his mind the impression among the members is that there will be a bitter boycott of these roads unless Major Fink gives in.

Ran Away With His Mother-in-Law.

SALEM, VA.—A citizen of this place has been placed in a curious predicament by the action of his son in law. The latter, who lives with his father-in-law and works at the mines of the Salem Furnace Company, returned home a few nights ago and eloped with his mother-in-law. The father-in-law has instituted a suit for divorce on the ground of desertion.

MacRae Associate Justice.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Gov. Holt has appointed James C. MacRae, of Fayetteville, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge David Davis.

A ROMAN BULL.

The Pope Dismisses Cardinal Ruggiero in Disgrace.

All Germany's Sons Must Learn the Art of War. Says Emperor William.

ROME, ITALY.—Great excitement has been caused by the dismissal of Cardinal Ruggiero, Prefect of Financial Affairs of the Propaganda, and who has been looked upon as the probable successor of Pope Leo XIII. It is said that the Pope himself ordered Ruggiero's dismissal, being convinced, as a result of inquiry, that Ruggiero, and not Monsignor Folchi, was the really guilty party in connection with the misinvestments, to use a mild term, for which Monsignor Folchi was dismissed from the Papal service about a year ago. The dismissal of Folchi was brought about, it is said, by Cardinal Ruggiero. Folchi was Vice-Chamberlain to the Pope, and had control of the Papal funds. It was alleged that, in the winter of 1890-91, Monsignor Folchi, supported by Prince Buoncompagni and Baron Lazzaroni, resolved, in order to save the Banco di Roma, in which the Vatican held 10,000 out of 12,000 shares, besides other securities, to establish first in Paris and London, and afterward in Rome, Berlin and New York, a syndicate of Catholic banks, with the object of absorbing the financial societies of Rome that were known to be in a disastrous condition, and to restore them to vitality, while at the same time raising the value of the depreciated securities. Above all they wanted to save the Banco di Roma, intending, as they eventually did, entirely to reconstruct it. The scandal arising out of the affair has already been made public. Later investigations appear to have exonerated Folchi and implicated Ruggiero. There is great excitement in church circles, and it is generally believed that a tremendous scandal is awaiting disclosure.

BERLIN, GERMANY.—It is announced semi-officially that the Emperor's speech at the Emperor Fran Josef's banquet has been misquoted and distorted, and that the declaration that he has been credited with making against Caprivi's military bill was only a conditional one. What the Emperor really said was that the German people could not expect to have the service-term reduced to two years unless they were willing to pay for it. The numerical increase of the army, in second place with the two-year service plan, must be accompanied by increase of appropriations, otherwise the efficiency of army would be impaired. If the people refuse to grant such an increase the Emperor's preference was for an army of the present size, rather than for one of more men yet with inferior equipment and discipline.

A CLOUD-BURST AT ROANOKE.

Over \$100,000 Damage Done and a Man Drowned.

ROANOKE, VA.—A cloud burst over this city at 9:30 Monday night and rain fell in torrents over four hours, filling cellars and lower floors of business houses on Campbell and Salem avenues and Nelson, Jefferson, Henry and Commerce streets. Doors were burst open, windows crushed in by floating debris and goods washed away. The loss in goods damaged will reach \$100,000. Many buildings are seriously damaged by the undermining of foundations.

Barney Smith in trying to cross Salem avenue stepped into an excavation for a sewer and was drowned. Policeman Peck lost his footing there and fell in and was pulled out insensible. It is said that other people have been drowned, but the report cannot be verified. Men and horses travelling the flooded streets were compelled to swim.

The electric light station was flooded. The electric cars are not running, and it will be a week before lights and power for the operation of machinery in many establishments can be supplied.

The storm was confined principally to Roanoke. Six miles westward there was only a sprinkle. Farms two miles South of the city were ploughing and north and east the rainfall was very light.

Was Afraid He'd Be Elected.

JACKSON, MISS.—The Rev. J. H. Gambrell, the Baptist minister who was some weeks since nominated for Congress in this district by the People's party, has withdrawn. He gives the strange reason that he thinks he will be elected if he remains a candidate. He says he cannot afford to give up his church and go to Congress, and that his former candidacy was for the purpose of assisting in the reform movement. His reason is the theme of much diverse criticism.

Used Her Dress to Take Her Life.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mary Burns, aged 22, of 42 Christie street, was arrested on the Bowery last night for being drunk and disorderly. She was locked up in a station house this morning when she was found dead. She had torn her dress into shreds and hanged herself to the bars of the window.

A Mountain Cave Hospital.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—A special from Coal Creek says a mountaineer arrived there bringing information of the discovery of a hospital in the mountains a few miles from Coal Creek which the miners have improvised into a cave. He says he saw 21 dead bodies there and a large number wounded.

To Prison for Hugging Girls.

NEWARK, N. J.—Justice Matthews of this place sent down Lampke of Brooklyn to Rockland county jail for two months for hugging girls on the street.

ALLIANCE READING.

President Putler's Annual Message To the North Carolina State Alliance in Session at Greensboro.

To the N. C. Farmers' State Alliance: BROTHERS.—One year ago, you placed your banner in my hands. You placed me in the front of the N. C. division of the great national army of reformers. It was a position of tremendous responsibility and I trust I felt in a large degree the gravity of the situation. It was at a time when the organization was entering the most critical period of its existence, a time when we and our principles were to be subjected to the supreme crucial test. The year has been a stormy one. Every day, Sundays excluded, the fire of the enemy has been poured upon us with merciless force and in an unscrupulous manner. The money power has left no stone unturned to crush the movement and down the cry of the weak for mercy and the demand of freeman for justice.

Today we meet again. Let us see what has been accomplished; what the present status of the organization is, and what is our duty in the future. Every reform movement has its various stages of growing and development. Many of those movements sooner or later reach the stage of disintegration and decay. This has been the case when the cause has been slight or local or temporary or when the people failed to find the true cause for a real wrong, and therefore could not apply the true remedy. The cause of the present movement is deep rooted and wide spread. It is one that in a large degree affects alike every laborer and wealth producer of the whole country. A portion of those suffering from the blighting effects of some great influence caused them to organize to study the situation. They formed themselves into a great vigilance committee to search for the cause, a cause that made them poorer while each worked harder created more wealth, a cause that made them poorer while each worked harder created more wealth, a cause that has made poor the people whose labor has made their country rich. Since this class of men and this condition existed in every quarter of the country, the organization soon spread over the whole country. For years the cause or rather the causes have been simultaneously searched for and studied from Maine to California and from the lakes to the gulf. The cause or part of the causes were found. The whole organization agreed on them. The public generally agreed that the evil causes existed. We then appealed to the law makers of the country for a remedy. Great sympathy was expressed for our condition, but no remedy was offered. The organization then formulated its own remedies for each cause and appealed to the law makers to give us these remedies. They found fault with our remedies. We then demanded that they should give those demanded or something better. That was fair. For if the wrongs exist, if unjust and oppressive laws are on the statute books, it is the duty of our law makers to give us relief, to give us our remedy or a better one. Up to date the demands of the people have been ignored, while every request of the monopoly corporations and the money power has been promptly agreed to. We have just realized that the organization came too late for justice to be gotten by petition. * * *

THE RALEIGH CONFERENCE.

On April 17th I called a conference of the Alliance of the State through one representative from each county. I did it in the interests of our principles and the cause of reform. While at times during the year many of us (though a unit in thought) have differed in judgments as to methods, yet today the organization is practically a unit in action as well as thought. I believe that the guidance of a divine hand has turned what at times seemed to be mistakes, into blessings. Our seeming errors have proved to be the essence of wisdom, for by what methods could we have been stronger than we are today? Therefore let us at all times have that charity of opinion for each brother, for we may honestly differ, but we have a right to expect from each other brother.

DEATH OF COL. POLK.

During the year the organization, National as well as State, has suffered an irreparable loss, and each member has felt a sore bereavement by the untimely death of our great and beloved leader, Col. L. Polk. We have never known a purer man, nor has any organization ever been blessed with a more ardent, devoted and loyal leader, yet his charity toward those who differed with him in opinion, and his spirit of fairness toward those who opposed him was almost superhuman. His great work and his magnificent example lives after him, and it is today an inspiration to every reformer to have the courage of his co-victims and to carry on the work for humanity so grandly and heroically begun. Let us build a fitting monument to his memory, but his greatest monument will be the place he holds in the hearts of his people. Let his last words ever be the motto of the hour, "Do your duty."

Richmond's Chamber of Commerce.

RICHMOND, VA.—The correspondence of the chamber of commerce was held in day Masonic form at 5 o'clock. The grand lodge of Masons at 5:20 proceeded to the site, corner Main and Ninth streets, the Knights Templar acting as escorts. The address was delivered by Colonel John S. Purcell in behalf of the chamber.

First Frost in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H. Aug. 22. The first frost of the season prevailed in this vicinity this morning.