

# ROANOKE NEWS.

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## SEN. JOHNSON WRITES.

REVEALS THE WAR WAS FOR PROFIT AND CHARACTERIZES ITS HEROES AS MERCENARIES.

Senator M. C. Butler has received a letter from General Bradley T. Johnson, who commanded the Maryland troops in the Confederate army, concerning the monument made by Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, and Abe Patterson Post, U. S. A. R., of Allegheny City, against the erection of the Confederate monument on Gettysburg battlefield by the Second Maryland regiment, which Senator Butler severely denounced in his oration at the reunion of Confederate survivors.

After giving the history of the efforts to raise the funds for the monument, its location and inscription and the objections of the Monument Association, he gives his opinion on the war and the men on the Union side. He says:—

"I thank God that you and I and our comrades have lived in the heroic age of the republic—we marched with Lee and rode with 'Stonewall' and rode with Grant, and to the remotest generations posterity will tell the story as we tell now of Thermopylae and of Bannockburn. What prouder heritage can we leave our children and our children's children than the sabres we bore?"

"Information, observation and reflection for twenty-four years have convinced me that the war would never have been waged against the South except for the profit there was in it and that the agitation against us is carried on since only for the pensions that are now to be got. The war was a contractors' war and the agitation is a bounty pension agitation. Let them write their own history; we have made ours. Mercenaries have enlisted in every war since the beginning of time and they have their place. Fortitude, fidelity, endurance, devotion to high ideals of truth and honor have their place, too, and in the days of trial that will surely come, when belief in God and truth and justice and right must stand against worship of Mammon, lust of gold and greediness of materialism, in defence of the rights of the people against the power of the plutocracy, then the whole world will turn for assistance and relief to the men whose ancestors on so many battlefields, by so much blood and suffering and poverty, testified their devotion to liberty, to order, to truth and right."

Commenting on the above letter Senator Butler says:—"I leave it to speak for itself. I would much rather be the dead lions whom this shaft was intended to commemorate than the live animals practicing their heels against the Second Maryland monument."

## A TRANSPARENT MAN.

HIS BONES AND ARTERIES CAN BE SEEN.

Ivan Dzsarselisky Orloff, from Buda Pesth, has arrived in New York, and will be exhibited in a museum. He is known as the "transparent man," and his case has interested some of the greatest medical authorities of Germany, among whom are Drs. Virchow and Bergmann, of Berlin, physicians to the royal family. The peculiarity of Herr Orloff's case is that the bones of his legs, which are very small and thin and greatly deformed, are so soft and cartilaginous that with the aid of a candle or other light in a darkened room one can look right through the limbs and observe the workings of the blood vessels, both veins and arteries, which run through the bony tissue. He is not exactly transparent but he is certainly translucent, and a number of physicians who met the little fellow were very much astonished at what they saw. According to the medical authorities this softening of the bones, which seemed to begin when he was a year old, is extending over his whole system, and in a few years he will be perfectly limp and helpless. They say it is due to the loss of the chalky substance in the bony tissue, and it has already more or less affected the whole skeleton.

## CHEAP LIGHT AND POWER.

A SIMPLE APPLICATION OF ELECTRIC SCIENCE.

Bottled daylight is a desideratum, but if the discoveries of Mr. W. E. Ladd, of Galveston, Texas, as reported in the News of that city prove to be as valuable in practical application as they are reported to appear from the standpoint of experiment, Edison must yield the wizard's wand to the Texan inventor, who, it is claimed, has solved the central of electro-dynamics, namely, the supplying of power and light at a nominal cost. The search for the primary battery has been as patient and as baffling as that of the alchemists for the "philosopher's stone." The dynamo has replaced Davy's cells, and the carbon loops and points his charcoal spinters, but the original problem of the effective primary battery has thus far remained unsolved. The conditions of the problem are known to the utmost nicety, but repeated failures have caused it to be ranked with that of perpetual motion, to be solved, if ever, by chance. The battery employed by Mr. Ladd, however, is claimed to meet and satisfy all the conditions of the problem and afford all the utility and power possessed by the costly dynamic machines, and that, too, at a ridiculously low cost. A battery of four small cells ran a sewing machine, kept electric lights of various powers burning, operated electric motors and performed other work requiring dynamic outfits. The representative of the Galveston News, who witnessed the working of the battery, described it as follows: "It possesses all the usefulness and power of the cumbersome dynamic machines, while its cost is ridiculously low. It renders electric lighting cheaper than coal oil or gas, while it offers a motive power which the poorest workman can command. With the dynamo, the storage battery and the incandescent lamp, the scientific and industrial world might well have been content, and yet the discovery of this primary battery shows how little reason it had to be. The battery is a marvel of compactness and simplicity—a little box, scarcely larger than a cigar box. The elements employed are zinc and carbon. The zinc plates measure 3 by 3 1/2 inches, giving a surface of 21 square inches. The carbon is a rod 5 inches long and 3/4 of an inch in diameter. The zinc is suspended from its centre by means of a copper hook, and is completely immersed in the fluid. The solutions for the battery are: For the outer cell containing the zinc, 1 part strong sulphuric acid to 15 parts water; for the inner cell or porous cup the solution is prepared by mixing 8 parts sulphuric acid with 7 of water, and when cool adding Chili saltpetre to saturation. That is the whole thing."

The salient merits of the battery are said to be its effectiveness, its cheapness and its absolute safety as it generates a low tension current. Mr. Ladd is reported to be organizing a company to develop his invention, the application of which will be looked for with interest.—*Manufacturers' Record.*

## Female Beauty.

It is a fortunate thing that all men do not have the same taste in female beauty, for otherwise they would all fall in love with the same woman, which would be awkward. Although the preferences of men for different styles of feature vary greatly it is, undoubtedly, a fact that an appearance indicative of health is pleasing to all alike. A woman may be without regular features yet, if healthy, she will be beautiful to someone and pleasing to all. A sallow complexion, a dull eye, a system debilitated by unnatural discharges in short, all the ills attendant upon the irregularities and "weakness" peculiar to the sex, can be banished by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Ask your druggist.

It is to be a furry winter, if the fur men are good prophets.

"Will you darn my stockings?" is the latest way of popping the question.

No need of writing new resolutions for 1890; the old set will serve every purpose.

## A DEADLY CYCLONE.

PROPERTY DESTROYED AND PEOPLE KILLED IN BEAUFORT COUNTY.

A terrible cyclone, carrying death and destruction upon its wings, swept over a portion of Beaufort county on Thursday. Reports so far received show that nine persons were killed by it, and that more than twenty were injured. It started in the upper or northern portion of the county and carried everything before it, cutting a swath a half a mile wide through timber and straying farms with debris. Large oaks were uprooted and carried hundreds of yards by the wind, and cotton fields were swept clean not even a stalk or root being left. Farm houses were blown to atoms, and the inmates in many instances had narrow escapes from death.

Farmer Wesley Edwards heard the roar of the cyclone in the distance and called his family into the house. The family consisted of husband, wife and four children. The eldest, Miss Ellen was to have been married Friday to a neighboring farmer. When they saw that the cyclone was moving directly towards the house the members of the family sought safety in flight, but it was then too late. The storm was upon them and the house and outbuildings were swept away like chaff. Father, mother and children were lifted high by the whirling wind and then dropped back to earth dead 500 yards further on. Edwards' body was found impaled on the limb of a fallen tree. His wife's body was found near by. The children had been carried some distance further and their bodies were terribly mutilated. Mrs. Edward's clothing had been completely torn from her and a heavy tree had fallen across her body. Near the village of Washington the storm struck a wooden saw factory where many hands were employed. The noise of the machinery and the puffing of the engine prevented the workmen hearing the approach of the cyclone until it was upon them. The factory collapsed like a house of cards, and Joseph Elmerson and Thomas Collins were struck by flying timbers and instantly killed. A dozen others whose names cannot be learned were badly injured and some will die. The factory was swept entirely away, nothing being left to mark the spot where it stood except a few of the foundation stones. About a mile further on the cyclone overtook Miss Mattie Cleve, a young girl who was returning from a visit to a neighbor's. She was whirled up into the air and is supposed to have perished. Her body has not yet been found.

The cyclone was beyond doubt the most destructive ever known in this State. The total damage cannot yet be estimated, but it will exceed \$30,000.

## BAD FOR TRUSTS.

Trusts have received another deadly blow in the decision of the Illinois Supreme Court in the Chicago Gas case.

The companies propose to try another combination in the hope of avoiding or evading the law as just interpreted by Judge Magruder. But the outlook is not encouraging for them.

The principles proclaimed at Ottawa are as broad as they are wholesome. The Court declares that a combination to crush out competition, advance prices and establish a monopoly is contrary to public policy and the law of the land. Any combine, either of gas companies or any other concerns formed for that purpose or producing that effect, cannot hereafter flourish in the State of Illinois.

The decision follows those rendered in this city by Judge Barrett and the General Term. It accords with popular sentiment throughout the country and is another victory of the people over grasping trade barons.—*New York Herald.*

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## THE NEW SOUTH.

A RECOGNITION OF MR. GRADY AS ITS EXEMPLAR AND EULOGIST.

Rev. Sam Small, in his lecture, "Is Our Civilization a Failure?" recently delivered before great audiences in the north and west, says:

"It has lately pleased some of the irreconcilables of the public press in the north to sneer at what they denominate 'southern civilization'—or rather, the lack of civilization in the South. Seizing with avidity upon some isolated outbreak of criminality or brutality, reported and often villainously magnified, from some Southern locality, they parade the sorry spectacle as a proof of total depravity of the Southern people. Then comes the sneer: 'And all this in Mr. Grady's wonderful new South!'"

"I take courage from your common sense to unqualifiedly denounce the spirit and implications of such publications.

"I declare to you that Mr. Henry W. Grady, the brilliant and eloquent editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*, published in my home city, has not misstated the facts nor overdrawn the picture of that new South of which he is, in his own person and career both the exemplar and the eulogist. When he thrilled the guests at the New England dinner and spoke with forceful eloquence to the celebrants of our constitution's centennial, he voiced the sentiments of the people for whom he spoke, and the enthusiasm aroused by his speeches throughout the north was not more general than the indorsement given to his words by his own people. Himself a scholar in that hard school of poverty that taught its alphabet of toil and independence amid the ash heaps that marked Sherman's march to the sea, Mr. Grady knows the feelings, desires and aims these experiences engendered in the hearts of his compatriots. That 'New South' that materialized in magic splendor before the minds of his auditors, as he pictured its birth, rise and progress; its resources, reclamations and riches; its high principles, its practical progress, its unpensioned patriotism and fidelity, was a photograph—not simply a panegyric—not purely a prophecy.

"The South of to-day is a new South in every wise, truthful and patriotic sense. Its patriotism is profound in honor and hangs upon no other gage of gold. Its interests in the public welfare is sincere and non-sectional. Its purpose to do its part in public duty and for the national prosperity and glory is unimpeachable. Public order is as precious to us as it can be to you. The sanctity of person, property and life is as great a concern in the south as in the north. The bludgeon of the brutal is non-partisan; the knife and pistol of the assassin is non-sectional; the rope of Judge Lynch oscillates with impartial fatality across the border once marked by Mason and Dixon's line. The northern States have mobbed to death as many negroes per State in the past nine months as have the Southern States. The criminal records of the North are blacker in proportion than those of the South. Female virtue is held in lighter estimation in the North by the records of prostitution; the marriage relation is more lightly worn by the records of your divorce courts; fiduciary trusts are more frequently violated, as shown by the register of the exiles in Canada. It has been a popular delusion in the North that 'the chief occupation of the Southern man is to swear, drink whisky and shoot niggers for pasture. Yet the cold and undeniable fact is that public profanity is far more general in the North than in the South; Sabbath desecration is far more flagrant; and the North drinks more whisky and beer per capita than any of the people of the south. The populations of Ohio and Georgia are as five to three; yet Ohio has 14,213 liquor dealers to 1,467 in Georgia; one dealer in Ohio to every 260 of her people, and only one dealer in Georgia to every 1,392 of her people; one dealer in Ohio to every fifty voters, and only one dealer in Georgia to every

276 voters. How do you like the showing? 'O,' you say, 'that is a forced instance.' Is it indeed? Massachusetts and North Carolina have about the same population. Massachusetts has one liquor dealer to every 257 of her people, while North Carolina has one dealer to every 1,482 of her population. So I might project the same comparisons through a dozen instances.

"Georgia has hanged a white man for the murder of a harmless negro man; the fashionable women of New York city have kissed and decked with flowers in profusion the brutal negro murderer of a weak and aged white woman.

"These are but hap-hazard facts, coming easily to mind, to teach us the wisdom of charity and the virtue of consistency. There is great need and great room for many reforms in the ways and works of the north as well as the South. Let us not be so quick to accuse and so eager to denounce one another. The civilization of the new South is certainly not behind, if it is not in advance of the average civilization of the land at large. Indeed, I may say that the new South to-day make profert of itself, in naked honesty, to vindicate the presentation of its character as made by the fervent affection and gifted tongue of Mr. Grady."

## ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

CUBANS FAVOR THE IDEA OF BECOMING PART OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Marquis del Real Sorocco is a wealthy Cuban who spends considerable time in New York, where he is now quartered at the Marlboro. He is largely interested in sugar manufacture, and notwithstanding a long line of blue-blooded ancestry, is a good deal of a democrat and an annexationist.

"The sentiment of the business men of Cuba is for annexation with the United States if it can be brought about," he said some days ago. "They feel that nothing else would so materially develop the great natural resources of the island. No richer soil, no finer tropical climate, and no finer people exist in the world than in Cuba, and, while she is rich and prosperous, not half her resources have been developed to the extent to which they are capable. Our people like the Americans. They feel that the real market for their products is in the United States, and this country furnishes what we want. The advantage of commercial union is apparent to everyone, and is the parent of the feeling for a stronger union. Cuba's proximity to the United States is another reason for the prevalent feeling for annexation, which Cubans believe is not far off. With the added volume of trade which that would open up, and the influx of northern dollars backed by northern enterprise and northern business methods, there would be immense financial benefit to both, and ultimately closer relations, either commercial or political, must be brought about."—*New York Star.*

## Curability of Consumption.

This has been a vexed question among physicians, opinions, even in the same school, being strangely divergent. Of this, however, the public are convinced; it is a terribly prevalent disease, and the average doctor meets with but scant success in treating it. Consumption is in reality scrofula of the lungs and is liable to attack any whose blood is tainted. For driving out the scrofulous humors, and thus removing the predisposing cause, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a sovereign remedy. It purifies bad blood, heals scrofulous ulcers, and what ever difference of opinion exists as to curing advanced cases of consumption, it remains that many pronounced "incurable" have been by it brought back from the brink of the grave to restored health and vigor.

A WISE DISCIPLINE—Hard work and faith are the only sure foundation of a useful life. It takes patience to wait for a tree to grow and bear fruit; patience to sow grain and wait for it to ripen; patience to earn bread by toil. But patience is a wise discipline. It puts a curb bit in the jaws of passion. It forces philosophy and prudence with in a superhuman resource.

## N. C. CONFERENCE.

PROCEEDINGS AT ITS ANNUAL SESSION IN GREENSBORO LAST WEEK.

The one hundred and fourth annual session of the North Carolina Methodist Episcopal Conference, South, convened in Greensboro on Wednesday the 27th ult., at 9 o'clock a. m., in West Market Street church, Bishop R. K. Hargrove in the chair.

After religious services, conducted by the Bishop, the Hon. D. W. Bain called the roll, after which, on motion Mr. D. W. Bain, was elected Secretary, Revs. N. M. Jurney and W. L. Cunningham assistant secretaries.

W. H. Branson, Revs. R. B. John and W. W. Rose were elected statistical secretaries.

The usual standing Committees were appointed.

The Bishop made a personal appeal to the Conference for a Parsonage somewhere in California, and the preachers gave him \$80.00.

Then Bishop Holsey of the colored Methodist Episcopal Church was introduced and he addressed the Conference in reference to Paine Institute.

Dr. J. D. Barbee submitted his report of the business and financial condition of the publishing house at Nashville.

A communication was read to the Conference from W. C. Dunlap, stating that he was compiling a history of the gospel among the slaves before the late Civil war, asking for such information as any member of the Conference might have in preaching to slaves before the war.

Dr. T. M. Jones, President of Greensboro Female College, read his annual report.

He stated that the Marvin Missionary Society in the college has selected a young lady to be educated for foreign missionary work, and they have a young lady who is now in the junior class, and when she finishes her course another will be selected.

A collection was taken for the Oxford Orphan Asylum and \$300 was contributed.

## SECOND DAY.

On motion of Dr. Yates the secretaries were appointed a committee on the publication of the minutes.

Rev. G. W. Ivey reported on the case of Rev. G. O. Gaunt and stated that after prayerful investigation they find nothing against him and his character passed.

Rev. J. T. Harris presented a paper memorializing the General Conference to so change the Discipline as to make it the duty of the pastors to organize missionary societies in their respective charges.

Rev. J. D. Arnold presented a memorial to the General Conference recommending that the President of each Conference Missionary Board be appointed by the Bishop, and not elected by members of the Board as is now the case.

Rev. J. F. Crowell, President of Trinity College, read his annual report. There has been a gratifying increase of public interest in the college during the year. Several new schools have been added and there has been a steady growth in all the departments.

The third day was passed chiefly in examining us of character. On the fourth day the following delegates were elected to the General Conference:

Lay delegates: D. W. Bain, Rev. B. F. Dixon, C. W. Tillett, J. W. Bauney, W. R. Odell, J. S. Carr, J. A. Odell, D. R. Nicholson Clerical: Revs. J. R. Brooks, J. A. Cunningham, F. L. Reid, V. A. Shreve, W. S. Black, J. E. Mann, H. T. Hudson, F. D. Swindell.

The Bishop addressed the Conference with reference to the Woman's Department of Church Extension.

A resolution promising the hearty cooperation of the Conference to the Woman's Department of Church Extension was offered by Rev. L. L. Nash, and adopted.

The Board of Trustees recommended the removal of Trinity College to Raleigh and the resolution of Mr. J. W. Mauney to that effect was passed after the question was debated. Raleigh guarantees to put up buildings worth \$35,000.