

ROANOKE NEWS.

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DED ON THE TARIFF.

ENGLAND PROTECTIONISTS WANT FREE IRON AND COAL.

According to the Washington City correspondent of the New York Star, a number of the Republicans in the South of the tariff began on Friday last. Many of the New England Republicans, Governor Ames of Massachusetts, and the list, are in favor of free iron and coal from Canada—nowhere else—to rescue the New England manufacturers from their difficulties. These manufacturers are now engaged in a hopeless struggle against the tariff, but against the superior advantages of Pennsylvania and Birmingham, Ala., and other points in the South. The old days of the New England manufacture of iron was very successful. In the finer processes it was better elsewhere. This was before Pennsylvania and the Southern iron industries received their wonderful development. Now the New England men are endeavoring to overcome the natural difficulties which have grown up as the country has developed. Instead of taking their foundries to the places where the iron can be produced most cheaply, they are now trying to break down, for their individual benefit, the system of which they are part.

The hearing before the Ways and Means Committee to-day on this subject is very significant, and none the less so because some of the most prominent Republicans in New England took part in it. Their testimony was in favor of modifying the protective system, as far as they themselves are concerned, oblivious of the fact, which the Pennsylvania and Ohio members of the Committee are only alive to, that the protective system is a chain of many links, and that the duty on iron and coal is one of the strongest of these links. The New England free raw material men desire a modification of the tariff for themselves, but they oppose, as was clearly made apparent in the testimony of to-day, free raw material for the smaller manufacturers of iron, wire and the like. They are in favor of free trade as to the materials which enter into the articles they manufacture, but they are strenuously against any reduction of duty on the manufactured article itself for the benefit of the manufacturer.

Their attitude is causing a good deal of agitation in the Republican and protectionist camp, and is giving the straight Republicans from New England much concern. This is a subject which the Ways and Means Committee of the House and the Committee on Finance of the Senate hoped would have been smothered in some way. To have it brought thus prominently to the front on the very first day of the Ways and Means sitting is very disheartening.

A very large Percentage

Of the American people are troubled with a most annoying, troublesome and disagreeable complaint called "Catarrh." It is not necessary to be so troubled. It is demonstrated beyond question that Carter's Catarrh Cure (Papilion) Catarrh Cure immediately relieves and permanently cures Catarrh. A thorough and fair trial will convince you.

Use Carter's Flax Soap for the Skin. Catarrh Cure \$1.00. Soap 25 cents. At W. M. Cohen's drugstore.

When a woman gets angry you can generally depend on her saying frankly what she thinks—or what she thinks she thinks.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon.

Trial bottles free at W. M. Cohen's drugstore.

FALL RIVER CONVINCED.

THE COTTON MILLS MUST COME SOUTH.

When Fall River was seized with the fever of building more cotton mills a year ago or so, among the organizations last in the field seeking subscriptions was the Glen Mill. The stock was soon taken, but when the first assessment on the stock was called for no response was made, nor have any steps been taken up to this time to begin work on the mill. The promoters of the scheme say the mill will be built in the spring, but an inside rumor has it that some of the capitalists interested in the scheme will put their money into a Southern venture instead.

Let the ultimate results be what they may, the significant fact still remains that the phenomenal success of cotton manufacturing in the South has so impressed would-be investors in mill stock in Fall River as to deter them from building another mill and set them to considering investing in the South instead. Fall River is the leading cotton manufacturing centre in the country, and its mills are among the most successfully and economically run in the North. The fact then that the success of cotton manufacturing in the South has called a halt in this, great centre, even though the halt be perhaps temporary, shows that it will not be very long before Fall River money will actually come South in this industry. A few years ago Fall River said the South could not make cotton cloth to compete with the North. Now the city has found conviction. The next step, most naturally, will be to go South. The 53,000-spindle mill at Florence, Ala., to be built largely by New England capital is a poster for Northern cotton mills, and is only a forerunner of other large mills to be established, besides the 25,000-spindle mill already decided upon at Denison, Texas, likewise by New England capitalists.—*Manufacturers' Record.*

ENGLISH CAPITAL.

New York Times.

It is not only in this country that English capital has been seeking investment in various industrial undertakings during the year now drawing to a close. Large sums have been invested in Austria, Cuba and Mexico, as well as in other countries, where for many years commercial and mining interests have been controlled by the English. The purchase of foreign properties and the sale of them in the London market has swollen the sum subscribed for the shares of new companies in that city for the year to \$913,736,475. Last year the sum was \$800,700,000, and in 1887 it was only \$490,300,000. A very considerable part of the great sum subscribed in the past year has been invested in American breweries, and at the same time English breweries have been going on into the hands of the public in the same way.

NEGROES AT THE NORTH.

During the early abolition days the experiment of introducing negroes into white society was made, but it did not work. Nor has the race prejudice been obliterated by emancipation. In all Northern towns and villages the negroes are compelled to live apart, in quarters inhabited by them wholly. Here in New York they really suffer much hardship because of this discrimination. They cannot select their residences, as white people do, from among a vast number, but must go to the comparatively few tenements in which negroes are allowed, which are usually in districts where the population is colored altogether. If the landlord of an ordinary tenement house should introduce a colored family, no matter how neat and respectable, he would lose his white tenants.—*Sun.*

MAKE NO MISTAKE.—If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, possessing, by virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion and preparation, curative power superior to any other article of the kind before the people. For all affections arising from impure blood or low state of the system it is unequalled. Be sure to get Hood's.

A SAD SUICIDE.

MISS LUCY WOMBLE, ENDS HER OWN LIFE IN A TRAGIC MANNER—INSANITY SUPPOSED TO BE THE CAUSE.

News and Observer.

A startling report was on the streets early yesterday morning of a sad case of suicide. The story was to the effect that Miss Lucy Womble, daughter of Mr. Louis D. Womble, of this city, had committed suicide by shooting herself with a pistol.

On investigation the rumor was found to be too true. It was learned that Miss Womble's mind had for some time been slightly affected. Recently changes for the worse had been noted. On yesterday morning about 9 o'clock the report of a pistol was heard by the family at her home at number 558 East Hargett street, and when they reached her in her room they found that she had shot herself through the temple with a revolver. Death was almost instantaneous.

Miss Womble's mental impairment had been noted for about two months past. She was about 22 years of age and had always resided in the house of her father until her death. Her derangement was of a religious character and she spent much of her time in reading and praying. She had little to say and seemed averse to mingling in society. Recently she seemed to have relapsed into a state of melancholia.

The first unusual circumstance that was noted, however, was her absence from Sunday school on Sunday morning, where she regularly taught a class. She did not go to Sunday school, stating that she was unwell. On yesterday morning as usual however she arose and assisted in preparing breakfast and seemed more cheerful than ever. Soon after breakfast she retired to her room and in a short while her sister in passing through the house heard a pistol shot. A search being instituted Miss Womble was found lying upon the floor directly in front of the mirror in her own room up stairs.

To all appearances she had taken the revolver, which belonged to her father and which happened to have been left in her bureau drawer, and standing before the mirror placed it against her right temple and fired. She had fallen directly in front of the mirror and the revolver lay near. She lived only a few moments. The revolver was a single barreled one.

The affair was a great surprise, as Miss Womble's mental impairment was not considered serious. A short while ago she went on a visit to her sister, who is a teacher in the Goldsboro Graded School.

The funeral will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock from the First Presbyterian Church.

The awe-struck audience gazed
On the figure, gaunt and gray;
'Twas the murdered king, or the
ghost of him.

And Hauidet was the play.
His hour was brief, he said,
He must go ere the light of day.
To the place of torment prepared
for him,
Till his sins were purged away.
Yes, purged was the word he used
And I thought what a remedy
late

Would Pierce's Purgative Pellets
prove.
In his case, then and there,
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets
has no equal as a cathartic in de-
rangements of the liver, stomach and
bowels. Small, pleasant in action, and
purely vegetable.

THE only thing that a man can borrow
in this world without giving security is
trouble.

Blair says its all right.

Mr. S. O. Blair, Chicago, says: "We could not keep house without your Clarke's Extract of Flax Skin Cure and Cough Cure. We have used both for numerous troubles, especially for our child. We recommend the Cough Cure to every family having children. We used it for Whooping Cough with remarkably quick and satisfactory results, and use it for any and every cough the family may have." Only one size, large bottle. Price \$1.00. If you want the best toilet soap get Clarke's Flax Soap, 25 cents. Ask W. M. Cohen, Druggist, for these 14 paragraphs.

KEMMLER TO DIE.

EXECUTION BY ELECTRICITY HELD TO BE CONSTITUTIONAL.

Monday the decision in the Kemmler case was handed down with a long opinion by Judge Dwight. It will be remembered that Kemmler is the murderer condemned to death under the State law providing for the execution of criminals by electricity. A writ of habeas corpus was sued out, alleging that Kemmler was sentenced to undergo a "cruel and unusual punishment" contrary to the constitution of the State of New York and of the United States.

An offer was made to prove that the punishment as prescribed by the statute was cruel and unusual. A referee was appointed to take and report such proof as should be offered by either party on the question proposed. The writ was dismissed and the prisoner remanded to the custody of the agent and warden of the State prison. The question came up before Judge Dwight on appeal.

Concluding his decision, the judge says: "The light of the scientific evidence in this case is sufficient, as we think, to remove every reasonable doubt that the passage of a current of electricity of a certain well determined intensity through the vital parts of the body under chosen conditions of contact and resistance must result in instant death. If the question were of the advisability in the change of the mode of inflicting death, by capital punishment, the discussion might be prolonged. As we are confined to the question of the constitutionality we deem the further discussion unnecessary. The order dismissing the writ of habeas corpus and remanding the prisoner must be affirmed."

KANSAS CRIES FOR AID.

Distressing news of suffering from cold and from lack of food supplies comes from the western part of the State, where the cold snap of Saturday has changed to the nature of a blizzard. There are three feet of snow on the ground in Sherman county, and the people have issued a pitiful appeal for aid. The treeless country gives the wind full play about the houses, many of which are but frail structures utterly inadequate in such an emergency. Should the storm continue numbers of settlers will be blockaded miles from the railroads or other sources of supply. In many cases, owing to crop failures, families will be left with absolutely nothing in the way of food. The Wichita Board of Trade has already taken up the matter, according to a dispatch from that city, and the appeal will be acted upon in other cities.

A man who has practiced medicine for 40 years, ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says:
Toledo, O., Jan. 10, 1887.

Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have been in the general practice of medicine for most 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience, have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to directions.

Yours Truly,
L. L. GORRUCH, M. D.
Office 215 Summit street.
We will give \$100 for any case of catarrh that can not be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure Taken internally.
F. J. CHENEY & CO. Props.,
Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
dec 12 1 mo.

Did you get a present?

LOGICAL reasoning and theories may convince a superficial observer, but earnest seekers after truth demand experimental knowledge, found only in the testimony of those who have experienced the virtue of an article. For this reason the thinking world knows that B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm), excels all other blood purifiers, judging it as they do from convincing truths they see published from time to time.
dec 12 1 mo.

THE AUSTRALIAN PLAN.

HOW IT WORKS IN THAT COUNTRY AND AS MODIFIED IN MASSACHUSETTS.

In South Australia, under the electoral act of 1879, which has been considered entitled to the highest commendation various polling booths are provided, each having separate compartments, and each having a ballot box with a cleft for receiving the ballot, and constructed with an outer and inner cover, both under lock and key. These compartments are so arranged as to screen the voter from observation while he is preparing his ticket, and are provided with pencils, for the use of the electors. Each voter when he enters the booth is required to satisfy the election officers that he is entitled to vote. That being done and his name found on the list, he is handed a voting paper bearing the initials of the election officer, and a mark is then placed against the voter's name on the list. The elector having received his "voting paper," retires to a compartment, where without delay he indicates his choice of candidates by making a cross in the square opposite the names of such candidates. He then folds the paper delivers it to the presiding officer, who deposits it in the ballot box, when the voter is required to quit the booth. There is no provision made in this law for illiterate voters, probably because reading and writing are necessary qualifications of voters, but those who by reason of blindness are unable to prepare their ballots are entitled to name their agents to accompany them into a compartment and mark their papers for them. In Massachusetts, where their ballot system, modeled after Australian law, seems to be complete and satisfactory, the election officers are required to designate the polling places and cause them to be complete and satisfactory, the election officers are required to designate the polling places and cause them to be "suitably provided with a sufficient number of voting shelves or compartments in which voters may conveniently mark their ballots, so that in marking them they may be screened from the observation of others, and a guard rail shall be so constructed and placed that only such persons as are insured said rail can approach within six feet of the ballot boxes and of the voting shelves or compartments." Neither voting places nor ballot boxes, however, are hidden from the view of those outside the rail. No person is admitted inside the rail except election officers and voters except to keep order and enforce the law. When a voter presents himself at the polling place his name is announced to a ballot clerk in a distinct voice, and if found upon the "check list" by the officer in charge of it he repeats the name and the voter is then allowed to enter the space inclosed by the guard rail. The ballot clerk then gives him one ballot, and only one, and his name is immediately checked on the list. The voter on receiving his ballot retires alone to one of the compartments and prepares his ballot by marking a cross in the square opposite the name of the candidate of his choice, or by writing in a blank space provided therefor the name of his candidate, and indicating such choice by placing a cross opposite. The voter then folds his ballot and keeps it folded until he places it in the box with the official endorsement upon it underneath. No voter to remain in the inclosure longer than ten minutes. No one is allowed to take away any ballot until the polls close. When a voter defects one he returns it and is entitled to another. Such returned ballots are cancelled and preserved with the check lists, while under the Australian law they are destroyed. Ballots defectively marked and placed in the ballot box are not counted. There is a singular provision in reference to illiterate persons which amounts to a disqualification of those who were not voters prior to May 1, 1887. An elector who cannot read, but who voted prior to that time, is entitled as are blind persons, on request, to the assistance of one or two election officers

to aid them in marking their tickets, which assistance must be certified to on the outside of the ticket by the officers who are prohibited from disclosing the contents. In Kentucky, where the law is only applicable to cities, provision is made for assisting blind voters, but none for the illiterate. The election machinery necessary to put in operation the Australian ballot system, with such modification as our convenience may suggest, is not complicated and need not be very expensive.

CAROLINA CULLINGS.

Mr. W. P. Fife, the drummer evangelist, will begin a series of meetings in Durham, January 5th.

Greenville Reflector: Twenty-three negroes left here Friday morning, some of them bound for California.

The tobacco factories of Durham have used since the first of last January 14,500,000 pounds of leaf tobacco.

Monroe Register: Calvin Trull advertises his personal property for sale next Monday. He, with a number of others, will leave for Arkansas soon. We regret to see good farmers leaving North Carolina.

A letter received at Greensboro, N. C., on Wednesday, from Russel A. Alger, the Michigan millionaire, says that he intends to visit North Carolina in the near future with a view of investing some of his vast accumulated wealth. It is not known just what line of business he will interest himself in, but it is believed he will place a good deal of money in the State.

The Executive Committee of the N. C. Teachers' Assembly met at Raleigh and arranged the programme for the next meeting of the assembly in June. A new feature, which has been secured for the session, is the presence of several of the most distinguished educators of this country and Europe, who will read papers on subjects of educational interest. It is possible that the assembly will not meet at Morehead City this year, as it has done every year. Propositions from Asheville and other points in the State are being considered.

MERCURIAL RHEUMATISM.

Mr. J. C. Jones, city marshal of Fulton, Arkansas, writes: "About ten years ago I contracted a severe case of blood poison. The leading physicians of the city were called in, and they prescribed medicine after medicine, which I took without affording me any relief. I also tried mercurial and potash remedies, with the same unsuccessful results, but which brought on an attack of mercurial rheumatism that made my life one of untold agony. After suffering for four years, I gave up all former remedies and commenced taking Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) After taking several bottles I was entirely cured and able to resume work. I consider Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) the greatest medicine for blood poisoning to day on the market."

A PROMPT CURE.

Two bottles of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) cured me of a breaking out all over my body, caused by blood poisoning.

Victor Stewart,
24 S. Royal street, Mobile, Ala.

For thirty years I was afflicted with blood poison, from which I suffered untold agonies. I commenced taking S. S. S., and after using five bottles, I am entirely cured.

William Schenk,
Flushing, L. I.

I suffered twenty years from blood poisoning. Three bottles of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) cured me entirely.

Catherine Mosher,
Mincola, L. I.

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta Ga.