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THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

MORE GENERALLY SPOKEN THAN ANY OTHER.

It is somewhat curious to note the progress of this English tongue. The language in which Shakespeare and Milton wrote was the language of less than six million people, and when Washington was President less than sixteen millions used the English language. At that time French was spoken by from thirty to fifty millions. Half a century ago as large a proportion of the population of the globe spoke German as English. Now Germany is far behind in this respect.

In Austria, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, and the United States German is spoken by about 60,000,000 people. In France, Belgium, Alsace Lorraine, Switzerland, the United States and Canada, Hayti, Algiers, India, the West Indies and Africa French is spoken by about 45,000,000. In the British Isles, the United States, Canada, Australia, the West Indies, India, and other British colonies English is freely spoken by 100,000,000. These figures are very significant and their analysis, did space permit us to give it would prove even more so.

The fact is that the enterprise of the English people long ago led them to explore this globe pretty thoroughly and to pick up whatever was worth having. It was not an action of the government, for the governments of that day were too stupid to originate any policy whatever. It was the work of semi-commercial buccaneers whose discoveries and pretensions the governments had just enough sense to sustain. Out of this condition of things has arisen the widely scattered extent of the British Empire.

But this very condition of things favored the way for the extension of the influence and language of Great Britain. Wherever the English standard was planted the English tongue was spoken, so that now, all over the world, more than in the case of Latin in the old Roman empire, an Englishman can go round the world and be understood, speaking only his native tongue.

Accordingly, it may be said with confidence that, if a great revolution does not take place, submerging English and American interests, then those interests are bound to prevail all over the globe, and with their general prevalence will come the universal use of the English language.

HE GOT A CONGREGATION.

Bishop Talcott, of the Episcopal Diocese of Montana and Idaho, preached in Philadelphia not long since. He gave an account of how he got a congregation at one of the towns. He sent out circulars in advance but they made no impression. He found upon arrival that most of the towns were at the saloons. He visited them all, sought the proprietors and was introduced all round to the boys. He tells the story thus:

"Gentlemen," said I, "I am going to hold services in the Town Hall tomorrow morning, and want to get the people there. Will you help me?"

"Yes, sir," they answered. "Bishop you can depend upon us. We'll see you through." And they did. I visited the other saloons with almost identical results, and the following morning you would have thought that the circus had come to town from the crowds that flocked to the service. I have never preached to a more reverent congregation than they were."

Wanted to be heard from.

If any person has ever given Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy a fair trial, and has not been perfectly and permanently cured that person should write the proprietors of that wonderful remedy, for they are in dead earnest and "mean business" when they offer \$500 reward for a case of nasal catarrh which they cannot cure. The remedy is sold by druggists, at only 50c. It is mild, soothing, deobstruent, and purgative, cleansing and healing.

EMIGRANTS.

ELEVEN CARLOADS OF NEGROES EN ROUTE TO SOUTHERN STATES.

Charlotte Chronicle, Jan. 3.

Eleven carloads of negro emigrants, numbering about 2,000, stopped in Charlotte a while yesterday. The larger portion of them were from Wayne, Pitt, and Lenoir counties. They were on their way South to different locations. This crowd of negroes will be divided among the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Alabama. Some of them said that the inducement offered is a farm to rent, the landlords agreeing to furnish the tenants with supplies for half the year. Others said that they did not know what they would do until they arrived at their destination, and that they were under obligations to the agents, to work out their passage, after which they will look out for themselves. Many seemed not to know why they were going. One fellow said that he had been on the way more than a week and was getting tired and hungry. Our reporter looked into one of the cars as the agent in charge was carrying a large basket of bread through the car and distributing loaves among the families. The agent told the reporter that 2,000 negroes left Goldsboro Wednesday for Georgia, by way of the Atlantic Coast Line. The emigrants from Pitt said that nearly all the negroes have left that county, most of those that remain being in the towns.

The agents are still at work and the exodus is likely to continue. The negroes say that they leave because they were unable to live on account of their destitute condition in the eastern counties.

They say that they could have secured employment or rented farms, but the farmers were unable to pay wages, and that they could not secure supplies.

VOODOOISM IN HAYTI.

The celebrations in honor of the re-establishment of the fixed order of affairs, have, curiously enough, given an impetus to the spread of the voodoo worship, says a Haytian correspondent of the New York Evening Post. It is difficult to say to what extent this savage relic of barbarism pervades Haytian society, but no one who has lived in Hayti any time can deny that it is spreading rather than disappearing. On the plea that the people had been subjected by the war to many privations and few pleasures, the government some little time ago caused the distribution of sums of money in the various communes in the north, to be used for public amusements. The effect is seen in the increased frequency of the voodoo orgies that are held in the outskirts of the town, and prolonged sometimes for days. In one of the towns recently a citizen reported that upon arising in the morning he has found the skull of a baby with the accompanying paraphernalia of the voodoo rites, on the path in front of his house. It does not follow that there had been the sacrifice of the goat "without horns," as the human victim is termed, but that the rites should be so openly practised shows the leniency of the government in its efforts to gain popularity at the expense of civilization. It may be that the minister of the interior has not yet awakened to the responsibilities of his position, but it must not be forgotten that under General Dominguez voodooism was openly recognized and practised.

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: "Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. One 50c. bottle, at W. M. Cohen's drugstore."

ON THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

A CHARLESTON MINISTER OF THE RACE ON ITS SOLUTION.

Emancipation day was celebrated in Charleston by a parade of all the colored military and civic organizations. After the parade an immense array of colored people was addressed by the Rev. I. S. Lee, D. D., one of the most influential of their preachers. In the course of his address he said: "I believe that the ultimate solution of the negro problem will be emigration, from necessity, if not choice. Amalgamation is neither possible nor desirable. To obtain our rights and maintain them by force we are unable to do. Outrages such as lynching negroes, compelling them to ride in smoking-cars, refusing them hotel accommodations are evidences strong and convincing that we will never attain manhood full here. These are the shadows of coming events.

"We make a great mistake when we suppose that the Anglo-Saxon gave us our enfranchisement for the love he had for us. I deny that he did it for philanthropy. He did it because he thought he could use us. Whenever the white man does anything for us, be he a Northerner or Southerner, mark my word, it is only because he thinks he can use us as his tools. No more faith can be put in Republican than in the Democrat. They are both Anglo-Saxons, and do nothing for us unless it is to their advantage to do so, and will throw us overboard, like 'Uncle Ben' in Johnson's story, as soon as they find us too heavy.

"We must show our independence, and the sooner we do it the better. Let some of us leave—go to Africa, if necessary—and show that we can get along without the Anglo-Saxon, and, by this spirit of independence, make them lean and appreciate our value. Independence and emigration are, in my opinion, the only solutions for this great question."

This utterance made a most profound impression on his hearers. It struck a responsive chord, and was loudly indorsed by many. It will undoubtedly lead to a movement looking to an exodus.

Does Experience Count?

It does, in every line of business, and especially in compounding and preparing medicines. This is illustrated in the great superiority of Hood's Sarsaparilla over other preparations, as shown by the remarkable cures it has accomplished.

The head of the firm of C. I. Hood & Co. is a thoroughly competent and experienced pharmacist, having devoted his whole life to the study and actual preparation of medicines. He is also a member of the Massachusetts and American Pharmaceutical Associations, and continues actively devoted to supervising the preparation of and managing the business connected with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hence the superiority and peculiar merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is built up in the most substantial foundation. In its preparation which modern research in medical science has developed, combined with long experience, brainwork, and experiment. It is only necessary to give this medicine a fair trial to realize its great curative value.

READ AND REFLECT—Mayor McDowell, before the chamber of commerce, at Charlotte, recently gave some sound sense regarding newspapers. Hear him:

"Encourage your home papers and help build them up, for the culture, intelligence and public sentiment of a city are often gauged by the character of the paper it supports. Every place of importance must have the mighty aid of the press, a journal that will publish to the world its advantages, its life, its warlike goods, its manufactures, and reflect like a mirror its daily acts, deeds, intentions and progress of its people. I make the statement that an able, dignified, conservative and progressive newspaper is of more real benefit toward advertising, stimulating and building a city than any other one agency or enterprise that she can possess."

MOTHERS and nurses should always remember that disappointment never attends the use of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price only twenty-five cents a bottle.

The close sympathy existing between the stomach and brain is noticeably exhibited in the headache resulting from indigestion. Lead always enters the head, when caused by indigestion.

NO ELECTION LAW.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS WILL REFUSE TO SUPPORT SUCH A MEASURE.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says:

"The back-bone of the movement for a sectional election law is broken," said an observant republican to-day.

The man was right. I understood that all four of the Missouri republicans in the house are against tampering with federal elections. Those are most opposed who have a large proportion of negro constituents. Mr. Frank, who is on the elections committee, is outspoken in his opposition to the Sherman-Chandler programme. The hostility of the Southern republicans may be due to one or several causes. They perhaps dread a recurrence of scenes of violence, and those who represent mixed constituencies feel that such a law would solidify the white element and thus weaken their own hold on the party. At any rate, with the exception of Hook, of Tennessee, the Southern republicans are not enthusing over the proposition to change the law.

Mr. Brower, of North Carolina, one of the few Southern chairmen of committees, thus unburdened himself to me this afternoon: "I once thought that if a bill could be framed that would not be obviously sectional, but intended to operate all over the union, I would favor it. But I do not see that any great change is needed except one that would make elections honest in Indiana and New York as well as the South. If a system could be devised, by secret ballot or otherwise, which would insure fair, free, honest elections, I would support it with the greatest cheerfulness. There is no use, however, to frame laws that apply to the South alone. It will do us harm."

Mr. Brower predicts that little, if anything, will be done with the subject of federal elections. In this view most judicious men of both parties concur, although the talk about a "strong bill" goes on.

GOOSE CREEK ISLAND.

"Goose Creek Island, on the North Carolina coast, is one of the most inaccessible, uncome-at-able places to be found in the South," says the Philadelphia Telegram. "Its area comprises several thousand acres, and its soil is unusually fertile and admirably adapted for the raising of cattle. The island is surrounded for many miles inland by almost impassable swamps; access by water is had through a narrow, tortuous channel only navigable by the smallest of craft. For miles around the water outside of the passageway is only a few inches in depth and a man in rubber boots could wade dry-shod all day long in this worthless stretch of water, which is too shallow for fish and too deep for agriculture. Hence the islanders lead a very retired and isolated life, practically as much shut off from the world as if they were in the midst of the Atlantic. There are about two hundred and fifty houses on the place, mostly cabins, though there are several well-to-do planters, who, educated and refined, keep aloof socially from the poor and illiterate inhabitants."

SHIRTS dresses and new bonnets.

"I haven't had a silk dress since I was married, nor a new bonnet for three seasons," complains Mrs. C. V. R. She declares she is bound to have a new bonnet if she has to work for it herself. This is true, but many ladies who would gladly work hard to attain a desired object, are unable to do so because they are almost constantly afflicted with diseases peculiar to their sex. Dragging-down pains, displacements, leucorrhoea, and other uterine disorders, are the bane of many women's lives; but Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will cure where all other compounds fail. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturer, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

GENERAL LEE.

THE MAN WHO NEVER SHIRKED A RESPONSIBILITY.

Jefferson Davis in North American Review.

After the close of the war, while I was in prison and Lee was on parole, we were both indicted on a charge of treason, but in hot haste to get in their work the indictment was drawn with the fatal omission of an overt act. General Grant interposed in the case of General Lee on the ground that he had taken his parole and that he was, therefore, not subject to arrest.

Another grand jury was summoned, and a bill was presented against me alone, and amended by inserting specifications of overt acts. General Lee was summoned as a witness before that grand jury, the object being to prove by him that I was responsible for certain things done by him during the war. I was in Richmond having been released by virtue of the writ of habeas corpus. Gen. Lee met me very soon after having given his testimony before the grand jury, and told me that to the inquiry whether he had not in the specified case acted under my orders, he said that he had always consulted me when he had the opportunity, both on the field and elsewhere; that after discussion, if not before, we had always agreed, and therefore he had done with my consent and approval only what he might have done if he had not consulted me, and that he accepted the full responsibility for his acts. The evident purpose was to offer Lee a chance to escape by transferring to me the overt acts. Not only to repel the suggestion, but unequivocally to avow his individual responsibility, with all that, under existing circumstances, was implied, was the highest reach of moral courage and gentlemanly pride.

CHANCES FOR COLD WEATHER.

Capt. Henry E. Melville, who has just entered upon his eighteenth consecutive year of service as superintendent of Philadelphia ice boats, has furnished a newspaper reporter with the following dates at which Delaware river was sufficiently obstructed by ice to warrant the city ice boats being placed in service since 1872.

Winter of 1872-73, December 1; winter of 1873-74, January 15; winter of 1874-75, December 30, winter of 1875-76, December 19; winter of 1876-77, December 10; winter of 1877-78, January 3; winter of 1878-79, December 23; winter of 1879-80, December 31; winter of 1880-81, December 11; winter of 1881-82, January 4; winter of 1882-83, December 20; winter of 1883-84, December 25; winter of 1884-85, December 20; winter of 1885-86, January 10; winter of 1886-87, December 6; winter of 1887-88, December 29. In the winter of 1888-89 the boats were kept in readiness with half crews, but they were not called into service during the entire winter. The first ice appeared last winter December 23, and disappeared December 30; appeared again February 13, and disappeared February 20; appeared again February 24, and finally disappeared for the season four days later, the ice at no time being over two inches thick. By the above record it will be seen that the chances of considerable cold weather before the winter is over are very good. In four winters of the eighteen reported the river did not freeze sufficiently to require the ice boats until after January 3.

Salt Rheum

With its intense itching, dry, hot skin often broken into painful cracks, and the little watery pimples, often causes indescribable suffering. Hood's Sarsaparilla has wonderful power over this disease. It purifies the blood and expels the humor, and the skin heals without a scar. Send for book containing many statements of cures, to C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

NOTHING but the frames of many good resolutions remain to-day.

HONESTY is doubtless the best policy, but it seems to have expired long ago.

A DESPERATE FIGHT.

A BLOODY MELEE AT DYSARTSVILLE, IN MCDOWELL COUNTY.

A special from Marion to the Asheville Citizen says: At Dysartsville, thirteen miles southeast of this place a desperate fight occurred on Wednesday night between Francis Dixon, Divon and Alex. West and wife, which resulted in the shooting of Alex. West, and breaking the arm and leg of Mrs. West.

Some time ago Dixon borrowed one quart of meal from West, and did not return it at once. Later he offered to repay the meal, but West would not take new meal, and demanded old meal, the kind he had loaned. Dixon could not get old meal, and still insisted that West should take the new.

On Wednesday evening West and his wife tackled Dixon in the public road near his house, knocked him down, and were administering a fearful beating. Dixon's son James, a thirteen year old boy, was standing near, and when he saw that his father was being so fearfully beaten, put the muzzle of a gun within a foot of West and pulled the trigger. The contents were emptied into the bowels of Alex. West, and will in all probability result in death. Mrs. West, who entered the melee, brandishing a large knife, and was making night hideous with her profanity, came out with an arm and thigh broken, and otherwise bruised and scarred. Francis Dixon was also badly bruised and scarred. The Dixons were lodged in jail yesterday to await the action of the Superior Court. The trouble grew out of an overdose of "corn licker."

MR. DAVIS' MEMOIRS.

Recently numerous contradictory statements concerning the promised volume of the life of the late ex-President Davis have appeared in the newspapers. With the object of getting the facts in the case a correspondent went to Beauvoir for the purpose of obtaining from Mrs. Davis in person information at once reliable and authentic touching this subject. The lady, in reply to his question, stated that beyond the completion of a few chapters by Mr. Davis, the work was yet practically in its incipency. The necessary data, however, is at hand, having been carefully compiled by Mr. Davis previous to his death, so that the labor of collecting matter and otherwise fitting it in shape for publication would, comparatively speaking, consume but a short time. So far the work remains just as Mr. Davis left it. Arrangements are being made, however, with the assistance of two very capable gentlemen to complete the memoirs.

PURE AIR.—Pure air is the most important tonic, and we should see to it that we have sufficient of it in the rooms in which we live and work. Not only must the air space be sufficient, but the air must be constantly renewed if we are to live healthy lives. Nor can the importance of open air exercise be exaggerated. We should accustom ourselves and our children to be out in all weathers and temperatures, unless there be some special reason to the contrary. Keep the skin healthy with regular cold bathing, and always wear wool next to it.

Remarkably Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtin, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption, and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taking ten bottles, found herself sound and well, now does her own housework and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this great discovery at W. M. Cohen's drugstore, large bottles 50 cents, and \$1.00.

The county roads were never in a better condition.

The trains from the South are continually behind.

There is a new tropical night. 'Twas in the mid December.