

The ROANOKE NEWS

VOL. XXI. WELDON, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1891. NO. 52.

PEANUT CULTURE.

WHAT A VIRGINIA MAN SAYS ABOUT IT.

It is nearly time to select land and seed for the coming crop. A light, sandy loam with sufficient lime applied will grow peanuts. The ground should not be plowed deep, but shallow and well. The hill rows should be slightly elevated, and about two and a half or three feet apart. About May 1 is the proper time with us to plant the crop. In Virginia we make a ridge of two-foot rows, and upon that ridge we run a newly invented planter which levels the same and plants the kernels of the peanuts about ten or twelve inches apart or as may be preferred. Not having a planter a good way to put the seed in would be to make the ridge the distance apart and size as before intimated, and then take the mold-board of a single turn-plow, run it down the center of the ridge, thus bursting it open and sufficiently leveling it, and leaving a furrow of sufficient depth in which the seed may be planted and covered with foot.

And as to the sufficient amount of lime to grow a crop I would say that a half ton of good shell or rock lime to the acre applied in the drill is usually all sufficient to grow peanuts even on fresh land. Less quantities may be applied to lands having been limited previously. Another important thing is receiving good seed. It is often true that good-looking peanuts are very poor seed, because the germ may have been effected by heat or some other cause in the improper curing or handling of them. With good seed a good stand may be had even under unfavorable circumstances, but it may be hard to secure even an ordinary good stand with injured seed, even under the most favorable conditions. Good seed may be had by curing them perfectly dry, after digging in open air before bulking them, and afterward keep them in a perfectly dry place. Some the idea where the peanut is not good that the peanut should be planted with hull or shell upon it. This is a mistaken idea; always shell before planting.

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.

"Bill Arp," recently gave utterance to the following views upon unequal matches in the matrimonial race:

When a young man begins to look round and hanker after a wife he had better consider whether he can keep her or not. If he thinks he can, then he is safe to invite her to put her clothes in his chest, but if she is rich and he is "only tolerable, thank you," he had better be careful and go slow, for riches take wings and fly away, and if he can't keep up the old standard its a reflection upon his capacity. A good, sensible wife won't say anything on that line, but most every woman has an idea that if she was a man she would make life a success and so, if her husband proves a failure, she don't strain her eyes in looking up to him.

In the old-fashioned times when folks married for love, they bunched everything they had and got in one boat and sailed down the stream together, but now a days it is not uncommon to hear a married woman talk about her house, and her farm, and her bank account. It is all well enough to keep what she inherits, but I wouldn't play second fiddle to no woman upon earth, if she ever said "this is mine" to me. It dwells a man in the estimation of his children for their mother to have the biggest pile. Pa is of no consequence if ma has got the money.

Don't Feel Well.

And yet you are sick enough to consult a doctor, or you refrain from so doing for fear you will alarm yourself and friends—we will tell you just what you need. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will lift you out of that uncertain, uncomfortable, dangerous condition, into a state of good health, confidence and cheerfulness. You have no idea how potent this peculiar is in cases like yours.

NECROES OF THE SOUTH.

DECIDED IMPROVEMENT IN THEIR MATERIAL AND MORAL CONDITION.

A colored preacher in Brooklyn, who watches the movements of his race, holds that there is no likelihood of any extensive migrations of the colored people of the Southern States to the Northern. A few thousand come every year to this State from the cities of the Southern seaboard; some go from Virginia and Kentucky to the States lying north of them, and a considerable number in the Gulf States have been anxious to settle upon the lands newly opened in Oklahoma. But it is doubtful whether the annual migration from all the Southern States is as high as 100,000.

The reports received by the preacher as to the progress of the colored people of the Southern States at this time are encouraging. The majority of them, who have been born in freedom since the close of the war or were emancipated in early life, have acquired habits of self-reliance which their enslaved ancestors did not possess, and in several States are as well educated as the whites. The new census shows that in North Carolina the proportion of colored children who attend school is as large as that of white children, and in Virginia it is but little less, while the reports from most of the other States are good.

The preacher argues from the growth of prosperity in the Southern States that time has now fully proved that the colored people are possessed of "industrious habits, and that the notion prevalent in slavery time, that they would never work under freedom, has been disproved by the experience of a quarter of a century. They raise the crops of cotton, sugar, tobacco and cereals as they did before the war. Colored mechanics were few in number under slavery, but there are now tens of thousands of colored workers in skilled industries.

The colored preacher also speaks with pride of the fact that among the colored people of the South there is now a body of excellent scholars, who have graduated from various institutions of learning. They exercise an elevating influence, and are very useful as teachers.

Finally, the colored preacher refers to the interesting fact that there has been a change in the speech of the colored people of the South, and that the "Sambo dialect" is going out of existence. A large proportion of them speak the English language as well as it is spoken by other people, though there are parts of South Carolina and the Gulf States where the plantation lingo still holds its ground. The change has been brought about by the schooling of the new generation.—N. Y. Sun.

THE EARTH WILL FLOP.

Marshall Wheeler began a mighty series of lectures on "Science vs. Supernaturalism," in Irving Hall last evening evening. He claims to have discovered a third principal motion of the earth and the other planets, which, he says is more important than the discoveries of Newton or Galileo.

After a study of fifty years he has learned that every 20,903 years the earth exchanges its north and south poles on account of the magnetism of the earth. The sun so strongly attracts one of the poles and repels the other that in every 20,903 years the earth becomes so heavily charged it turns 90 degrees.

The speaker said that about 6,000 years ago the world made this turn.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. W. M. Cohen, druggist.

THE FIRST REBEL GUN.

IT IS OWNED BY THE DAUGHTER OF THE MAN WHO MANUFACTURED IT.

The first gun made for the Confederate Government is owned by Mrs. H. I. Miller, of Chattanooga. The owners of Libby prison, now in Chicago, are in correspondence with Mrs. Miller for the purchase of the historic relic. The gun was made by Mrs. Miller's father, W. S. McElwaine, at Holly Springs, Miss., in the summer of 1861. It was carried through part of the war by a young man of Holly Springs, a friend of Mr. McElwaine. Originally it had a rifled barrel. About the middle of the war the barrel was injured by a ball, and the gun was returned to Mr. McElwaine, who cut it off at the injured point and bored it for a shot-gun.

Mr. McElwaine was a native of Pittsfield, Mass., where he learned the trade of a machinist. Afterward he worked in a gun factory in New York, and then moved to Sandusky, Ohio, where he engaged in the foundry business. In 1859 he went on a prospecting trip to Mississippi. He settled at Holly Springs, and in a crude way began the foundry business with two partners. When the war began the company had a well equipped establishment, which Jefferson Davis induced the owners to convert into an armory. Small arms were badly needed, and Mr. McElwaine planned and made the necessary machinery for manufacturing them. With his own hands he made the first gun, which his daughter now preserves.

When the battle of Shiloh was fought in 1862 the plant was turning out twenty-five stands of arms a day and employing 500 hands. The armory was afterward sold to the Confederate Government for \$150,000 in addition to the \$60,000 paid for converting it into an armory. The plant was shortly afterward removed to Macon, Ga. After the evacuation of Corinth by the Confederates a raid was made on Holly Springs and the buildings were burned. After an eventful career the maker of the first gun of the Confederacy died in Chattanooga in 1882.

NEW LAW IN REGARD TO DEEDS.

The new laws passed by the last Legislature in regard to the registration of deeds is as follows:

Section 1. That section 1246, subdivision 1, of the Code of North Carolina, be amended by inserting after the word "county," in the 8th line of said division and before the word "who" in said line, the following words "or of any other county to this State, whether said grantor, making or subscribing witness resides therein or not."

Section 2. That all deeds heretofore acknowledged by the grantor, making or subscribing witness before any clerk of the Superior Court or of the Inferior or Criminal Court, or before a notary public or justice of the peace of a county within the State wherein the land conveyed did not reside, shall be and are hereby declared sufficiently proven, and the registration of the said deeds shall be good and valid in the law.

Section 1. That the probate and registration of all deeds, mortgages and other instruments requiring registration, to which the clerks of the Superior Court are parties, and which have been registered on the order of such clerks on proof or acknowledgement taken before justices of the peace prior to the 1st day of January 1891, be and the same are hereby declared valid and binding to all intents and purposes, as if the same had been taken before or ordered by the proper clerk or other proper officers having jurisdiction thereof.

Section 2. That all deeds, mortgages or other instruments requiring registration to which clerks of the Superior Court are parties, or in which the said clerk are interested, may be proven or acknowledged and the privity examination of any married woman, when necessary, taken before any Judge of the Superior Court or Justice of the Supreme Court, and the said deed, mortgage or other instrument ordered to be registered by such judge or justice in like manner as is provided by law, chapter 37, volume of the code, for probates by clerks of the Superior Court in other cases.

NO NEED FOR ALARM.

THE TAXES WILL BE SUFFICIENT FOR ALL PURPOSES.

The *State Chronicle*, early after the adjournment of the Legislature, expressed the opinion that the appropriations for the two years would not exceed the receipts. Afterwards we saw it stated that the Legislature ought to have increased the taxation, and that the failure to do so would result in a deficiency when the Legislature assembled in 1893.

The editor of the *Chronicle* yesterday had a conference with State Treasurer Bain, with him went over the appropriations made and the receipts from all sources that can be relied upon. With a full knowledge of all the financial operations of the State Mr. Bain stated to us: "There will be a deficit for the first year, but I am confident that the receipts for the two years will equal the expenditures."

Mr. Bain stated his reasons for this faith, among which we may mention:

1. There will be no General Assembly for 1892. This usually costs from \$60,000 to \$62,000.
2. It is reasonable to suppose that there will be some increase from the new assessment of property this year.
3. A number of the appropriations made are specific and not perpetual, and are not to be calculated in the annual expenditures.
4. It is not anticipated that the whole of the appropriation for the enforcement of the oyster law will be necessary. It is not expected by the friends of the oyster law, from present indications that more than one-third of the appropriation will be called for to carry out the provisions of that law.

Mr. Bain is a very accurate and painstaking officer and does not make mistakes. No man understands the condition of the Treasury or the financial operations of the State so well as he, and no man in the State is more careful to keep within bounds. His statement, therefore, is full answer to all the statements of alarmists. There was no need to increase the State tax, and the receipts will equal the expenditures for the succeeding two years. This is very gratifying particularly when we recall the fact that this Legislature made many progressive movements, and gave a fresh impetus to educational and material progress.—*State Chronicle*.

FROM A TO IZZARD.

HOW THE VARIOUS PEOPLE EXPRESS IDEAS OF LONG DISTANCE.

The measures for long distances have varied widely at different times and with different nations, to say nothing of the comparisons used in different sections of our own country. For instance:

The Jews said "from Dan to Beer-shaba."

The Persians say "from Medina to Mecca."

The English say "from Land's End to John O'Groat's."

The Yankee says "from Maine to Texas."

The Southerner says "from Florida to Alaska."

The Sucker and Hoosier say "from the Great Lakes to the Gulf."

The South American says "from the Isthmus to the Horn."

In Louisiana they say "from New Orleans to Pittsburg."

In California the common expression is "from Altaville to Pilot Knob."

An Attractive **POCKET ALMANAC** Combined with **MEMORANDUM BOOK** advertising **BROWN'S IRON BITTERS** the best Tonic, even away at Drug and general stores. Apply at once.

Catarrh cured, health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. At W. M. Cohen's drugstore.

Sleepless nights, made miserable by that terrible cough, Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. For sale at W. M. Cohen's drugstore.

RACE INCREASE.

THE COLORED RACE NOT HOLDING ITS OWN.

The population of the South Atlantic and South Central States, Missouri and Kansas by races, is given as 23,875,259, of which 16,868,205 were white, 6,996,166 colored and 10,888 Chinese, Japanese and Indians.

The facts as ascertained sustain the theory that the high rate of increase in the growth of the colored population as shown in 1880 was apparent, not real, and that it was due to the imperfect enumeration in the Southern States in 1870.

During the past decade the colored race has not held its own against the whites in a region where the climate and conditions are, of all those which the country affords, the best suited to its development. It is seen that in but three decades—that is, from 1860 to 1890—during a part of which time the slave trade was in progress, has the race increased more rapidly than the white. Since 1830 the whites have steadily increased at a more rapid rate than the colored people. This increase has not been effected by the aid of immigration for with the exception of Kansas and Missouri these States have received comparatively few immigrants either from foreign countries or from the Northern States.

Similarly the proportion of the colored inhabitants to the white increased somewhat between 1860 and 1830, but since that time it has steadily diminished. In 1830, when this proportion was at its maximum, there were nearly six colored inhabitants to ten white, but this proportion has been reduced to a trifle more than four at the present date, or by nearly one-third of its amount.

Several tables are given by the Census Bureau which the movements of the colored element of the population during the last half century. An inspection of the tables makes it evident that there has been no extended movement of this element since the time of the war. Indeed, with the exception of the District of Columbia, the border States appear to have lost rather than gained, and during the last decade there becomes perceptibly a southward movement of the colored element from the border States into those bordering the Gulf, particularly into Mississippi and Arkansas, where they have increased proportionately to the whites.—*N. Y. Herald*.

UNWELCOME PEOPLE.

HUMAN FRAILTIES PERTINENTLY DESCRIBED BY THE EDITORIAL PARSON.

Those who point out to us our own faults.

Those who always take their troubles along and leave their joys behind.

Those who neglect their own business to attend to that of other people.

Those who stay too long when we are busy.

Those who have a hobby that they ride to death.

Those who always want to talk about things in which we take no interest.

Those who never have anything to talk about but themselves and the weather.

Those who ask so many questions that they discover our ignorance.

Those who are overly positive about things of small importance.

Those who come at the very time when we wish they had stayed at home.

Those who agree to everything we say, and never have any opinion of their own on any subject.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures Consumption. For sale by W. M. Cohen.

Shiloh's Vitaizer is what you need for Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 15 and 75 cents per bottle. For sale by W. M. Cohen.

A DIMPLED STORY.

THE PLEASANT RESULTS OF A TEN CENT INVESTMENT ON THE STREET.

A young Brooklyn Benedict sauntered down Nassau street several months ago in a reverie. He was thinking of his home across the bridge. An interesting event was soon to happen there, and he was on his way to a fruit store to buy some dainties for his young wife. His face beamed with happy anticipation of the thanks of the little woman who awaited his return. He pushed through the crowd of pedestrians without heeding anything or having the train of pleasant fancies diverted until he passed a young Italian image pedler. The Italian's stock of plaster work was displayed in a high doorway out of the way of the busy throng. The sunbeam lighted up the statuettes. The Benedict looked down at them, walked on a few steps; then turned back. Two tiny busts had attracted his attention. One represented a boy crying, with his cap pulled away over his right eye. The other was a dimpled cheek girl laughing. They captivated young Benedict's fancy.

"How much are they?" he asked the Italian.

"Tena cents," replied the pedler, his face lighting up gayly at the prospect of a purchase.

"All right; I'll take 'em," the Brooklynite said, and when the pedler had wrapped them in an old newspaper he tucked them in his overcoat pocket and continued on his way to the fruit store. He hid the images when he got home, and without his wife's knowledge, placed them upon the mantel in the dining-room where she would see them the first thing in the morning. "It will be a little surprise," he thought. The plan worked to perfection. The mistress of the household gave a little cry of delight as she caught sight of the girl's head.

"What pretty dimples," she said, when the young Benedict came down to breakfast.

"Yes; rather pretty for the price. I thought you'd like 'em," the husband replied.

In two months time the happy event that the household had been looking forward to anxiously had happened. A good natured girl baby had come to further distract the Benedict's mind from the dry details of business. He had weeks before forgotten the trifling purchase from the humble Nassau street art purveyor.

A week later the healthy infant looked up at the ceiling and smiled. Her fat cheeks crumpled into two unmistakable dimples. The Benedict laughed. He was immensely tickled. The dimples looked as pretty as could be and he was proud of the fact.

"But where on earth did the dimples come from?" he said. "There haven't been any in our families."

"A happy whim of nature, I suppose," said the young mother, and she kissed each dimple several times.

The Benedict went down to dinner alone half an hour later. His eyes chanced to scan the mantel and rested on the five-cent bust of the laughing girl.

"By George!" he fairly shouted, "here are those dimples now—the very ones. Well I call that about the best investment of a dime I ever made."

It was another illustration of the whims of nature. The dimples had captivated the young wife. She saw them daily. They had made a lasting and pleasing impression upon her mind, and, as often happens, what the mother most admired had been reproduced in her child.

"It's lucky it wasn't a boy," said Benedict, philosophically. "It might have been a crier of the worst description.—*New York Sun*."

That Hacking Cough can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. For sale by W. M. Cohen.

Will you suffer with Dyspepsia in Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitaizer and guaranteed to cure you. For sale by W. M. Cohen.