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OH, DAT WATERMELON.

HOW TO TELL THE PERFECT FRUIT WITHOUT THE GASTRONOMIC OUTRAGE OF PLUGGING.

What ho! ye old fashioned family physician! Take down from the drug shelf and dust off the "Ready Relief" and "pain killers" of last year; refill the Jamaica ginger bottle and get ready for the coming gripe season, for the watermelon is at hand and the midnight wail of the small boy will now be heard throughout the land.

Not that there is any positive danger from eating the heart of a ripe watermelon.

Bless you, no.

But in his greed for more, the youth is likely to eat in too close to the rind and thus get himself into trouble. But who can blame him, for who has ever eaten enough of this glorious fruit at any one time?

The eating of watermelon is an art learned only by long and varied experience. It isn't a fruit with which to begin one's breakfast, or for that matter to begin or end one's dinner, that is, if one expects to eat other things.

By itself alone? Yes! yes! yes! Eat it at anytime and at all times, and may the Lord forgive you if accused of gluttony or of greed.

Good watermelons are not yet plentiful, but will be in a few weeks. Those now in market are from Florida and cost \$9 per dozen. Wait until they are about \$10 per hundred and then—!

From now until frost expect to read a great deal of watermelon literature. Be prepared to hear sung the praises of a plugg'd melon. Be calm, however, when listening to the advocates of brandy or claret soaked melons and say to yourself such ideas could only emanate from a diseased brain. No one in his right senses, unless possessed of a vitiated palate, could possibly make such a pernicious suggestion. The Bill Brown banquet was a culinary poem in comparison to the outrageous gastronomic proposition of filling a perfect melon with spirits of any kind.

It is quite an art to select a choice melon without cutting a small hole through its fat green sides, but it can be done; the same as an expert can tell a counterfeit from a genuine bill—by the feeling and general appearance. The dark green of the melon should be the color of English ivy leaves; the yellowish spot underneath caused by its contact with mother earth should be tested with the pressure of the finger. The spot should have a springy resistance and the indentation thus made should not be noticeable when the finger is removed. If it remains the melon is too ripe and likely to be watery. If no depression can be made the melon is not ripe enough.

The most delightful bottle of champagne I ever tasted was taken out of the case, then buried in ice for two hours and served in long, slender stem glasses. The most satisfactory manner of cooling a melon is to bury it in ice two hours before serving, wipe it dry, and cut it into longitudinal slices.—Thomas J. Murrey in New York Herald.

GIRLS WILL WEAR GALLUSES.

The newest, most delicious fad, an emanation from the fertile brain of the immortal Worth, is to have the smart girl's serge skirt held up by real "galluses" crossing over her silk skirt or blouse for summer wear. But such galluses are idealized, glorified, and feminine, for they are of gold braid or ribbon, studded with flashing jewels or jet cabochons flashing in the light. Any way, every girl knows how difficult it is to keep the skirts up taut and trim to the belt, especially if she lays aside one of the discomforts of conventional life known as corsets, and she will welcome the new innovation.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion & Debility.

THE BACCARAT BEAUTY.

SYMPATHETIC ACCOUNT OF THE ATTRACTIVE QUALITIES OF LADY BROOKE.

Lady Brooke, whose name is just now so prominently before the public in connection with that of the Prince of Wales is a far more beautiful woman than her photographs make her appear. Indeed, I have never yet seen a portrait that did her justice. With her wealth of golden hair, her graceful figure and her exquisite complexion, she has always seemed to me the perfection of fresh, delicate, lily-like, English loveliness. She is, however, far from popular in London, a fact due to the jealousy caused by the partiality which the Prince of Wales shows for her society, and also to the strong individuality of her character.

She does not make friends easily, has a horror which she does not attempt to disguise for all bores and for everything commonplace, and possesses a mind of much originality, which is as active as her body. She drives four-in-hand, handling the ribbons in a delightful manner, talks cleverly, is a devoted mother to her beautiful children and does an immense amount of good with her enormous wealth among the poor, both around Epsom Lodge, her country seat in Essex, and in London. At the former place she has organized and maintained a school where over a hundred poor girls of the neighborhood are educated and taught dainty and feminine trades, such as lace-making, embroidery of underwearing, &c., commanding both good remuneration for the present and a pleasant livelihood for the future. Of course she is willful and perhaps I might add sometimes something of a spoiled child. But what pretty woman is not, especially when, as in the case of Lady Brooke, she has been taught from her earlier youth to consider herself the greatest heiress in London.—Marquise de Fontenay in New York Recorder.

COLORED PROGRESS.

In the course of an address before the Colored Normal School, of Washington City, Superintendent Porter, of the Census Bureau, said:

"The forthcoming reports will show one and one-third million colored pupils in the public schools. There are, in addition to this, 37,000 pupils in private schools, and about 8,000 in parochial schools, making a total, in round figures, of 1,378,000. There are over seventy institutions for superior education of the negro and over 7,000 colored students in training for teachers, while hundreds are studying theology, law and medicine. Fifteen-sixteenths of the entire colored population of the country live in the Southern States. In at least ten of these States, the percentage of gain in public school enrollment has far outstripped the gain in population.

"The great industrial progress of the Southern States during the last decade would have been impossible were it not for the seven millions of your race who stand ready to improve their own condition by increasing skill and labor.

"The Southern negro is no longer merely a plantation hand. He has turned his attention to other pursuits, and as he becomes more expert in the various occupations of life, we may expect to find a still greater diversification of industries in the Southern States.

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster at 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 like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c a bottle, at W. M. Cohen's drug-store.

SUB-TREASURY BILL.

HOW A FEW MEN COULD CONTROL THE COTTON CROP UNDER IT.

According to the calculations of an anti-Sub-Treasury Mississippian, it would be in the power of a capitalist having \$100,000 in cash to buy and hold \$500,000 worth of cotton, under the Government warehouse scheme, simply by reinvesting his 80 per cent. advances and that it would take only \$60,000,000 capital to control an entire cotton product of \$300,000,000.

The same argument applies to wheat, corn, tobacco and all non-perishable products, provided the planters and farmers could be induced to sell at the time and on terms to suit the cash purchaser; and future prices would be wholly controlled by the syndicate that owned the stuff.

But the advocates of the sub-treasury plan insist that it is to save the people from just such monopolistic speculations as are here suggested. The planter, for instance, is not going to sell outright if he can raise what money he wants at the time by warehousing his crop and borrowing 80 per cent. of its value, thus insuring to himself any advance in price that may occur, and of course, assuming the risk of any decline that may ensue.

There are objections enough to the system, and the opportunities for speculation that it offers are among them, but the danger in this direction is not as great as it is in some others. At least it is hardly supposable that the producers would enter into any conspiracies against themselves, except in cases of dire distress, to be victimized by outside conspirators.—Washington Post.

VANCE'S THREE RS.

Senator Vance of North Carolina is perhaps the wittiest man in public life in the country.

On his recent trip to California, with a Congressional committee, I heard him get off one of his brightest witticisms.

His wife is a Catholic, and he is a pronounced Protestant. In talking one evening in the smoking room of the car, one of his brother Senators asked how it was that he happened to marry a Catholic.

"Well," said the Senator, "I will tell you—I have tried rum; I have tried rebellion, and I thought it might be good to try a little Romanism in order to complete the prescription. The combination is a good one."—Atlanta Constitution.

AN ALASKAN RAILWAY.

Hon. Charles Frances Adams, of Boston, has written a letter to E. H. Wells, the Alaskan explorer, concerning the latter's published scheme for building a railway to Alaska. Mr. Adams says: "When I was last in the Dominion, and also in Alaska, it seemed to me not impossible that the time might come when a railroad would be needed, and would be remunerative from Winnipeg, north westerly, into the mining country of Alaska, but I was equally persuaded of the fact that this time had not come, neither do I believe it will come within the next ten or fifteen years.

This significant letter will attract attention from railway managers all over the country. It is construed as a conservative admission from Mr. Adams that the Alaskan railway may actually be built within the next twenty years, thus forming a link of the chain that is to connect the Czar's Siberian railway with America.

La Grippe Again.

During the epidemic of La Grippe last season Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, proved to be the best remedy. Reports from the many who used it confirm this statement. They were not only quickly relieved, but the diseases left no bad results. We ask you to give this remedy a trial and we guarantee that you will be satisfied with results or the purchase price will be refunded. It has no equal in La Grippe, or any Throat, Chest or Lung Trouble. Trial bottles free at W. M. Cohen's drugstore. Large bottles 50c., and \$1.

THE NORWEGIAN WAY.

THE MEN INSTEAD OF THE WOMEN WEAR THE RING.

"Leap year reigns forever in this heathen land!" exclaimed an English tourist, stopping in a Norway village. One evening he had been taking a lesson in Norsk from a young lady, a Norwegian being present who had just walked sixteen miles across the mountains. When the lady rose to go to her lodgings in an adjoining house the Englishman offered to escort her through the darkness.

She declined the honor, and in so abrupt a manner as to surprise him. When she had gone the Englishman asked the Norwegian if he spoke English.

"Not much—only a few words," he answered. "Tell me what means that ring the lady wears. She is going to be—how you call it?" asked the Norwegian in scarlet perplexity—"going to be married? Yis! Yis!"

"But," continued the Englishman, "what I am ignorant of is the difference in your rings between married, unmarried, going to be married and never going to be married."

"O, you will never tell that," said the Norwegian, laughing loudly. "We cannot mark the men. Among us it is the men who wear the ring."

"O, see! That is a new light!" said the Englishman, taking the man's large left hand, on whose fourth finger was a solid gold ring. "That is your wedding ring, then?"

"Nai, nai," he replied, laughing and blushing. "That means I have got to be married!"

"And then what becomes of it?"

"We put it on the right hand instead of the left," said the Norwegian, holding out his hand to bid the Englishman "Good night."

Then, as he was closing the door behind him, he said in confidential tones: "Yis, that young lady who was talking to you is going to marry me next month."—Youth's Companion.

A BATTLE IN MID-AIR.

TERRIFIC FIGHT BETWEEN SLATERS ON A ROOF.

One of the most thrilling scenes ever witnessed here occurred about 4 o'clock on the roof the high tower of the new courthouse. Two men, John Young and Frederick Whylen, were nailing on slate 125 feet from the ground when they got into an altercation over the possession of a hammer. Blows followed words, and the men clinched and a desperate struggle began. The men twisted and twirled on the narrow platform, each intent on toppling the other off. Each was determined not to fall himself.

Soon hundreds gathered below and watched the thrilling struggle. Now they were on the edge of the platform now in the centre. At times the under man bent half down across the scaffolding. If they said anything in the mad contest it was not heard below. On the earth women shrieked and grew white and men trembled.

At last, in seeming despair of burying his foe to the ground, Whylen hit Young a terrific blow in the forehead. For a moment he shook as if to fall, when with a sudden effort Young gathered his strength together and choked Whylen into insensibility. He was himself too exhausted to do else than lie still upon the scaffold until other workmen came and lowered both men to the ground.—Ex.

The Great Benefit

Which people in run down state of health derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla, conclusively proves that this medicine "makes the weak strong." It does not act like a stimulant, imparting fictitious strength but Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up in a perfectly natural way all the weakened parts, purifies the blood, and assists to healthy action in those important organs, the kidney and liver.

NATIONAL ALLIANCE.

TROUBLE AMONG PROMINENT OFFICIALS.

A Jackson, (Miss.) special to the Times-Union says: During the visit here of Polk, Livingston, McDowell and Willets, Alliance lights, some interesting developments came to the surface in relation to National Alliance matters. The National Alliance legislative council met in Washington last February and created a legislative committee consisting of three members, of which O. S. Hall, President of the Missouri Alliance, was one. The functions of this committee were to formulate measures growing out of the Ocala demands to be presented to the 52d Congress. Hall, from the inception of the Sub-Treasury measure, has been one of its strongest opponents. When he was selected as a member of the committee, it was regarded as a victory for the anti-treasurites, and as an indication of the ultimate abandonment of the scheme. Hall, after his election, commenced to work with increased vigor against the scheme, and with his coadjutors had succeeded in organizing a movement covering the entire Southern States, as is shown from the call of the meeting of the Anti-Sub-Treasury League, of Dallas, Texas, July 10th next. This meeting promises to be largely attended, and organized opposition to the sub-treasury measure and McCuneism will be definitely inaugurated, and on this circumstance hangs an interesting tale. Within the last month remonstrances have been sent to Hall by members of the legislative council and members have had urged upon President Polk the advisability of taking action against Hall. Polk has had considerable correspondence with Hall, advising him to desist, and very recently submitted to him one of the two alternatives, either to cease his opposition to the sub-treasury bill, or to tender his resignation as a member of the legislative committee.

In the event of his non-compliance he was given plainly to understand that he would be suspended and was given until July 25th to make his answer. It is believed this is a decisive stroke of Polk to frustrate the objects of the Anti-Sub-Treasury League at Dallas, Tex., and to influence less intrepid opponents to the measure than Hall to steer clear of the Dallas circuit. Those who know President Hall assert positively that he will decline to be coerced and to give up his convictions, but on the contrary he will resign and fight the Sub-Treasury scheme harder than ever. It is believed by many that this will split the National Alliance and an organization will grow out of the Dallas meeting as a result, with a more liberal policy in many respects, and especially as to membership.

BANK NOTE PAPER.

SOME POINTS ABOUT HOW IT IS MADE.

The paper upon which bank notes are printed is called "distinctive paper" because used exclusively by the government for the printing of bonds and notes. The mills where it is manufactured are at Glenn Falls, Westchester county, Pa. An agent of the Treasury Department receives the paper direct from the hands of the manufacturer, and every precaution is taken to keep any of it from being lost. When this "distinctive paper" is being made scraps of red silk threads are mixed with the pulp in a big tank. The finished material is conducted to a wire cloth without passing through any screen which might retain the silken threads. Next an arrangement above the wire cloth scatters a shower of blue silk threads, which fall upon the paper as it is being formed. The side upon which the blue silk is deposited is used for the back of notes, each thread being so deeply imbedded as to remain permanently fixed. The smooth side of the paper, that in which the red threads alone are seen, is used for the front of the note. Each of these sheets is registered as soon as finished.—Baltimore Sun.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES.

Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is generally due to liver troubles.

It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give you a good appetite.

FIFE TAKEN TO TASK.

THE "DRUMMER" EVANGELIST FIGURES IN A STREET FIGHT.

GREENSBORO, N. C., June 27.—Several evenings ago a party of young people, composed of the best people of the community, held a picnic at the Guilford Battle Grounds, at which there was dancing. Mrs. Judge Schenck was the chaperone. Fife in his meetings has spoken of the battle ground picnic and the people who attended it, using the grossest of language in describing the dancing, calling the people who participated "mulletheads," saying that the dancing was worse than the liquor saloons. Once describing "the hugging of the dancers," he alluded to the chaperone of the dance, and said there had been a second picnic at the battle grounds which had been chaperoned by a different, but he thanked God that she was a noble Christian woman and did not allow them to dance. These offensive remarks became unbearable, and Dr. Schenck's sons sought Fife and had an interview with him and they state that they had a satisfactory explanation from him, and that he promised not to allude to it any more.

Last night he again alluded to it and characterized it as "miserable and abominable." Judge Schenck and his three sons called at the room of Mr. Fife in the McAdoo House, and demanded an apology. Mr. Fife replied: "Look here, you have struck the wrong fellow." Then they left without violence, but were present at the night meeting, when the matter was casually referred to by Mr. Fife. At the close of the meeting it was whispered that Mr. Fife would be attacked, whereupon Mr. Fife said: "Friends, hold on a minute; I understand that I will be attacked." Many voices replied: "They will have to attack us too," and Mr. Billhorn added, "and Jesus too."

A hundred men escorted Mr. Fife to his room and as soon as they left him the three young Schencks came up and attacked Mr. Fife in the presence of his wife and threatened to kill him.

Mrs. Fife exclaimed: "You are not going to assault a man of God in the presence of ladies?"

They replied: "No, not in the presence of ladies."

Mr. Fife then approached the buggy in which Judge Schenck was sitting, offering him his hand, to which the Judge responded: "I won't shake hands with any such d—d scoundrel."

Mr. Fife was then struck by Dr. Schenck with a loaded cane and staggered. Dr. Schenck then fired a pistol. Mr. Fife was taken to a drugstore for treatment, and, on returning on the arm of Mr. McAdoo, exclaimed: "All for Jesus, bless God."

Several thousand indignant citizens assembled at the court house, and, after making several great speeches, a committee, consisting of Judge John A. Gilmer and others, reported resolutions strongly condemning Judge Schenck. Several hundred ladies met in the Gospel tent and declared their intention to stand by the evangelist. Judge Schenck and sons have been arrested. Intense excitement prevails and there is fear of further trouble.

CONDITION VS. THEORY.

Those who are in ill-health are confronted by a condition, not a theory, although there are numbers of people ready and anxious to theorize about it. In ninety nine cases out of a hundred S. S. S. will do the work of renovation. In cases of indigestion, loss of appetite and general debility, this wonderful medicine acts with almost miraculous certainty. It restores the activity of the liver, purifies the blood and builds up the system. As a tonic for young and old it is without a rival. Though it is powerful in its effects, the youngest or the oldest can take it with the most beneficial effects. S. S. S. has behind it record of half a century, and is more popular as a household remedy to day than ever before.