

# ROANOKE NEWS

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## RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.

THE SHIP IS GOING DOWN IN A... EVEN THE MOST HARDENED SINS... OF THE CREW WILL CRY OUT TO... FOR THE HELP NO EARTHLY POWER... GIVE.

New York Sun.

After the panic and business depression of 1857, the Great Awakening occurred. It was a religious revival remarkable for its extent and its fervor. At the Fulton street prayer meeting crowded for months together with the most distinguished merchants. Religious services of prayer and exhortation were held in the churches. The churches had to provide meetings to satisfy the demand for religious opportunities to make confession, and send up supplications for the help of God, at a time when the wit of the people was hopeless of finding a remedy for the prevailing distress.

The history of this Great Awakening is written by the late Dr. Ireneus Prime, Presbyterian minister and editor of the Christian. It is a marvellous record of simultaneous religious excitement extending throughout the Union; and the history of the development of the American people will be obliged to study it carefully and profoundly. In its spirit and its character the Great Awakening recalled the early revivals which were the foundation of the Methodist and Baptist churches, in which are now included the great majority of the Protestant believers in the Union, the part, moreover, that is most affected by the religious skepticism that is likely to prevent a repetition of the great Awakening at the present time.

In 1857 all the evangelical Protestant churches believed absolutely in the Bible, heaven and hell, in the immortality of the soul, in a personal God, and in the theme of salvation as proclaimed by the Gospels, both Protestant and Roman Catholic. In 1893 that belief has weakened, or it is lost altogether among a great part of the descendants of the men and women who went down on their knees thirty-six years ago to pray for deliverance from above. No signs of the coming of a prevalent religious revival now appear. In both the country and the town the churches seem to be unusually stagnant. To a large extent the camp meetings of religious exhortation have been changed into schools for intellectual and physical cultivation. Instead of the warnings to sinners against hell fire uttered by terror-inspiring evangelists, Hoke Smith talks about the raising of children and Dr. McGlynn propounds a theory of taxation. Unbelief prevails in the ministry itself, and heresies awaken more interest than efforts for the propagation of faith. The revolt against the doctrine of hell is widespread, and it is freezing an impulse necessary to religious awakening. Protestantism is reaching the doctrine no longer. Clerical Biblical scholars are telling the people that the Bible is of human and not of Divine authorship, and consequently is liable to err, and does err proportionately to the limitations of human knowledge. Many people having lost faith in the authority upon which their whole belief depended, are now doubting all the dogmas of religion, the personality of God, the immortality of the soul, redemption, and damnation.

Accordingly, the present depression in business is not leading to any general expression of faith like the Great Awakening of 1857. It is occurring amid prevailing religious torpor, rather. The looking for relief is not to supernatural agencies, but to natural. It is a change which indicates a religious revolution of tremendous importance. Instead of crying out to God for help, the sinking crew have no other hope than they may be able to save themselves by their own exertions.

**A BATTLE FOR BLOOD**—Is what Hood's Sarsaparilla vigorously fights, and it is always victorious in expelling all the foul taints and giving the vital fluid the quality and quantity of perfect health. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, boils and all the troubles caused by impure blood. Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c. Sent by mail on receipt of price by C. I. Wood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

## GOLD AND SILVER.

COLONEL A. M. WADDELL ON THE TWO METALS.

Wilmington Messenger.

In these days of rampant wisdom on the subject of metallic money it may serve a good purpose to state a few facts in the history of coinage in the United States, which—judging by certain statements which I have heard from intelligent persons—do not seem to be known to the average citizen.

One gentleman, who is very well informed on most subjects, and who is a pronounced "goldbug," stoutly maintained a day or two ago that we had not only been under the single gold standard since 1873, but had always practically been so, and that silver had never been really a full and unlimited legal tender in the United States. This statement surprised me greatly, but the weather (natural and political) being rather warm now, I did not do more than respectfully dissent. Perhaps I ought to have killed him, but I let him go.

The mint was established by Act of April 2, 1792, which also established the money of account, and authorized a national coinage. The unit of the money of account was the Dollar—the standard was gold and silver in the ratio of 1 to 15—the coins of both metals were made legal tender without limit and the coinage was free to all persons depositing bullion at the mint. From that day until 1873, when the silver dollar was dropped out of the coinage act, silver dollars had the same unlimited legal tender quality as gold coin. By the act of 1873 the single gold standard was adopted. By the Bland act of 1878 the silver dollar was restored, and the double standard was re-established. By the Sherman act of 1890 the silver dollar was again dropped, but silver was still recognized as a money metal. So that, excepting the years from 1873 to 1878, and from 1890 to this time—eight years in all—we have for 100 years had a double standard, silver and gold, and the silver dollar has, excepting these years, always been a full unlimited legal tender.

The ratio of 15 to 1, established in 1792, continued until 1834, when, by a reduction in the weight and fineness of the gold coins, it was changed to 15.98 to 1 (practically 16 to 1). This was done because for more than twenty years before this change was made gold had a higher value in the market than in the nominal or legal tender value of United States coins, and therefore commanded a premium in the silver coins. The consequence was that gold was largely melted or exported.

After this change of standard the silver coins were worth more as bullion than their legal tender, or nominal value, and they gradually disappeared from circulation. This continued until 1853, when the weight of the silver coins (except the dollar) was reduced sufficiently to keep them in circulation, and these minor coins became legal tender only to the amount of five dollars. But all the time the silver dollar piece was full legal tender, and afterwards the bonds of the United States issued under the act of 1869 and 1870, the former entitled "an act to strengthen the public credit," and the latter "an act to authorize the refunding of the National debt," were expressly made redeemable in "coin," which, of course, meant gold coin, or silver dollars.

If there is any "news" in this brief statement to any of your readers they are welcome to it.

## A PARADISE.

These are pretty hard times, but who knows what may be in the future. A German chemist says he has discovered a process of converting wood into flour, and a Bavarian chemist says he can reduce wood to a flexible fibre, which may be spun and woven into cloth. When a cord of wood can be ground into flour and woven into clothes, won't this old world be the lazy man's paradise—if some one will supply the cord of wood?—Wil. Star.

## NUMBER OF THE SAVED.

"I BEHELD, AND LO, A GREAT MULTITUDE WHICH NO MAN COULD NUMBER."

Dr. Pritchard in Charlotte Observer.

If I mistake not, the opinion prevails generally, that in comparison with the whole human family, the number who will reach heaven will be small. This opinion is not in accordance with the teachings of the Bible, or the facts of the case, as I think I can show. Not to mention the fact that many of the Lord's children are very humble and make no large figure in the world; that many very faulty and inconsistent persons will be saved, and that a large number of the persecuted, whose character had been maligned and memory blackened will be among the redeemed, I call special attention to the great proportion of the human race who die in childhood. About one half of those born in the world die before they are fifteen years of age, and pretty nearly a half before they pass the line of accountability. In this class are to be included the children of the heathen and when we recall the fact that thus through all the ages, from the creation of man till the present, nearly one half of the whole race has been saved, we comprehend in one lump, an incomprehensibly great number of souls, who can have gone to heaven in the past. What now is the promise of the future? Whatever may be one's views of the coming of Christ—whether post-millennial, or pre-millennial—these things are probably to follow before the end of time; the ravages of war will cease, intemperance shall no longer destroy men and the restraints of morality and religion on their evil passage will allow a prodigious increase in the inhabitants of the earth; all sorts of conventions and agencies for the diffusion of knowledge and the spread of the gospel will be multiplied; the Holy Spirit will be poured out more copiously and powerfully than ever before, and the Gospel will spread with unexampled rapidity throughout the world, and then for many ages we may hope that a far larger part of the human family will be gathered into heaven than heretofore. Then will be realized the vision of John (Rev. 7:9): "I beheld, and lo, a great multitude which no man could number, of all nations and kindreds and people and tongues, stood before the throne and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes and palms in their hands; and cried with a loud voice, saying: Salvation to our God which sitteth upon the throne and unto the Lamb."

## FOR PRETTY GIRLS.

Many people seem to think that because a girl is plain or only ordinary in appearance that she necessarily makes the best wife. Ask the opinion of male friends, and more often than not the answer is something in this style: "Oh! pretty girls are very well, but the plain sensible maiden is the one to be desired for home comforts and domestic happiness." It is certainly true that plain girls marry more easily than their good looking sisters, and so it is time something was said in their defense.

Does it signify then, that because a girl is endowed with more than ordinary charms that she is certain to shirk the duties necessary to man's comfort, and yield unwillingly to the ordinary routine of domestic toil? By no means! She can just be the sweetest and prettiest little creature in all the world and still attend to her work cheerfully. She may spend more than ordinary time before the glass, but then it is not her duty to look her best? Her beauty is a gift, and does it not behoove her to take the greatest care of nature's endowment?

Yes, the pretty girl can be pretty, as well as look pretty.

The Chinese pay their doctor only so long as he keeps them in health. They believe in preventing rather than curing disease. This is sound sense, and one of the strongest recommendations of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a medicine which not only cures diseases but prevents them.

## SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

HOW THE SOUTHERN FARMERS LIVED SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

Two North Carolina papers, the Wilmington Messenger and the Warrenton Record have been looking backward to see how the Southern farmers lived seventy years ago.

At that time cotton was sold in the seed and averaged two cents a pound or a little under. It was hauled by wagon and the freight was high. Tobacco sold at from \$3 to \$4 per hundred—the same grade which now brings \$50 a hundred.

What did these farmers pay for their supplies? They bought calico at 25 cents a yard, iron at six to ten cents a pound, salt at \$3.50 a sack, brown sugar at ten or twelve cents a pound, loaf sugar at twenty or twenty-five cents, blankets at \$5 to \$15 per pair.

Yet they lived well and prospered. The people steadily grew rich, bought slaves, built fine houses and had money to lend. There is only one way to account for it.

The farmers made their own provisions and lived at home.

Their lives were simpler and their wants fewer than at the present time.

A return to the old policy of producing our food stuffs would soon make the South rich. The indebtedness of our people has been greatly reduced in the past few years and there is no reason why they should not forge rapidly ahead.

## A ROMANCE OF PAW CREEK.

HOW TWO DASHING WIDOWS GOT ACROSS A STREAM—SEQUEL LATER.

"Carry ye one another's burdens" is a scriptural injunction that all Christians, be they widowers or not, feel it incumbent upon them to try and carry out, but it remained for two well known widowers, one of Berryhill, the other of Paw creek, to interpret it into "Carry ye one another as burdens."

Two dashing widows, as the story goes, are visiting in Paw Creek. Friday they started out to see a friend living across the creek. When they got to the creek the plank was gone, and they stood there deliberating how to get across, looking wondrous shy and attractive in their don't-know-what-to-do expression; at least so thought the aforesaid good looking widowers, who happened to be strolling along in the same direction. Seeing the predicament in which the ladies were placed, after a short consultation the gentlemen decided on what course to pursue. They advanced and offered to carry the two charming widows across. At first the offer was declined, but, by dint of coaxing, they submitted, and soon were amid stream, each widow in the arms of her own particular widower. It goes without saying that they landed safe on the other shore.—Charlotte Observer.

Don't give up in despair and acknowledge that you are a hopeless slave to Tobacco, Opium or Drink, when Hill's Chloride of Gold Tablets, sold by all leading druggists, will effect a speedy, permanent cure and make a man of you.

## A BIG PIG.

In a Western town there lives a woman who has a genius for large stories. As she is accustomed to say, she "scorns petty details."

At a tea party she entertained the company with a description of a hog which her father fattened to the enormous weight of 5000 pounds.

"Oh, dear!" ejaculated her husband, "it must have been 500."

"Why, Edward Babbitt!" exclaimed the narrator with evident disgust, "the skin weighed that."

Be sure and put a box of Ayer's Pills in your satchel before traveling, either by land or sea. You will find them convenient, efficacious, and safe. The best remedy for costiveness, indigestion, and sick headache and adapted to any climate.

## PANACEA SPRINGS.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Sally Burt Spruill, the daughter of our old friend W. E. Spruill, Esq., of Littleton, to Mr. Charles S. Gay, of Northampton, in the M. E. Church, at 10 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) and before this is in print the happy couple will be speeding their way to Chicago.

The crops are still improving and doing well with the exception of some fields of cotton which has the rust.

The tobacco flues are kept hot now and some fine cures are reported, and with confidence in Mr. Cleveland and the Democratic party, we hope yet to get good prices for this year's products. \*\*\*

## RINGWOOD.

A game of base ball between Drapers and Brinkleyville was played on the grounds of the latter on Saturday the 12th inst. Previous to the game a most tempting Brunswick stew was served to the large crowd present. After dinner the game was called, Drapers to the bat and Mr. Roger Patterson was chosen umpire. After two innings were played a storm of wind and rain came up which broke up the game. Score, Drapers 11 Brinkleyville 16.

Children's day at Bethesda M. P. church on Sunday the 13th inst., was a most enjoyable occasion.

## A STORY WITH A MORAL.

"We need more money," said J. W. Blake, of Texas. "I don't mean the money which the old Georgia farmer who, in the early days, went up to Milledgeville to see General Robert Toombs wanted. Toombs was at the time a director in the State banks."

"Robert," says he, "the folks down our way air in need of money."

"General Toombs, who was often profane, replied: 'Well, how the h— are you going to get it?'"

"Can't you stamp it, Robert?" suggested the farmer.

"Suppose we do stamp it," argued General Toombs, "how are you going to redeem it?"

"Exactly," said the farmer, "that was just what I was coming to. The people down our way air agin redemption!"

## FASTEST TIME EVER MADE

One of the Royal Blue Line trains of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on a recent run between New York and Washington, covered a mile in 39.1 seconds as recorded by a mechanical indicator. At this rate the train traveled at the phenomenal speed of a trifle over a mile and a half a minute, or over ninety miles a hour which surpasses all previous records of fast time. If the speed were maintained the time between New York and Washington would be reduced without stops to two hours and a half and with stops to three hours. Five hours is now the fastest time between the two cities, and it is made daily by the Royal Blue Line only.

## ON TRIAL.

That's a good way to buy a medicine, but it's a pretty hard condition under which to sell it. Perhaps you've noticed that the ordinary hit or miss medicine doesn't attempt it.

The only remedy of its kind so remarkable in its effects that it can be sold on this plan is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. As a blood cleanser, strength restorer, and flesh builder, there's nothing else known to medical science. In every disease where the fault is in the liver or the blood, as dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, and the most stubborn skin and scalp, and scrofulous affections, it is guaranteed in every case to benefit or cure, or you have your money back.

To every sufferer from Catarrh, no matter how bad the case or of how long standing, the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy say this: "If we can't cure it, perfectly and permanently, we'll pay you \$500 in cash." Sold by all druggists.

My son, let thy wisdom distinguish between the woman that is good looking and the woman that looks good.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Is Life Worth Living?

That depends upon the Liver. If the Liver is inactive the whole system is out of order—the breath is bad, digestion poor, head dull, cramping, energy and hopefulness gone, the spirit is depressed, a heavy weight exists after eating, with general despondency and the blues. The Liver is the housekeeper of the health; and a harmless, simple remedy that acts like Nature, does not constipate afterwards or require constant taking, does not interfere with business or pleasure during its use, makes Simmons Liver Regulator a medical perfection.

"I have tested it personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Throbbing Headaches, it is the best medicine the world ever saw."—H. H. Jones, Macon, Ga.

Take only the Genuine, Which has on the Wrapper the red Z Trade-mark and Signature J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

## TO THE LADIES OF

WESTERN HALF OF HALIFAX CO.

I know Dr. J. A. McGill's ORANGE BLOSSOM to be a very great blessing to our sex. We have long needed something which we could use ourselves and which could conquer the stubborn forms of chronic inflammation and congestion which lie at the foundation of all female troubles. That Dr. McGill's treatment meets the demand of this long felt want is shown by the fact that many cases which have baffled the skill of our best physicians, are being cured by it. I have pledged myself to let my suffering sisters in the above Counties know of this simple, entirely safe, yet wonderful cure. To accomplish this I must have the help of some good Christian lady in each township. There are not less than one thousand ladies in each of the above Counties to whom this cure would be of inestimable value, many of them mothers who need strength that they may train their little ones; then there are so many young girls whose trouble is not considered serious, but nevertheless need attention, as only a little time will be required for it to take the color from the cheeks and all the joy from their glad young lives as it has done in thousands of other cases. Write for information. I answer all questions. I will also send Township Agents Terms to those who will assist me. MISS LIZZIE R. DAVIS, Areola, Warren Co., N. C.

4-20-1y

## THE TALK OF THE TOWN NOW IS

## Have YOU Seen

The pretty goods at

## Tillery's Store?

Dress Goods of all Kinds; And trimmings to match.

## EVERYBODY

says they are the prettiest in town. A nobby line of Gents' Furnishings. A large line of sample goods to be sold at

## NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES.

and if you can't get a suit of clothes in stock you can select a pattern and the fit is guaranteed; it takes only five days to make a suit.

**HATS:** A big line of the newest styles straw and felt hats just opened.

I am always glad to show goods, and prices shall compete with the lowest that good goods can be sold at.

Respectfully,

W. B. TILLERY,

Weldon, N. C.

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