

THE Roanoke Patron.

"ESTO PERPETUA."

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Potocasi, N. C.

D. M. Beale, Editor.

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Grange Directory.

(10)

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Meets quarterly—the fourth Tuesday in January, April, July and October.

Patrons, do not cease working for your Grange paper, for by increasing its circulation you help to increase interest in the Grange and its work. As long as we can we intend to speak for the Grange, and we want you to help us. Our subscription list has increased some this summer, and may we not hope for a larger increase during the fall?

We ask those who are behind to pay as soon as they can.

The coroner's jury in the case of the rail-road disaster near Statesville a short time ago, in which 22 persons were killed and 26 wounded, after examining witnesses and getting all the information they could, returned a verdict to the effect that the wreck was caused by the displacement of one of the rails near the bridge across Third creek by some malicious person or persons unknown to the jury. This it would seem clears the rail-road authorities of all blame in the matter. But the jury charges the rail road company with gross negligence, in leaving their tools with which the spikes and bolts that held the rail in place were supposed to be removed exposed in open shed where they might be taken and used by any passer by; and they also found several rotten cross-ties at and near the displaced rail, and that the superstructure on the bridge was partially defective and unsafe. This, however, was not the cause of the sad accident.

AMPLE ROOM.

Ample room at the hotels during the Exposition at Raleigh, guaranteed at moderate prices. The Exposition management has arranged with parties to put up temporary lodging houses, and a uniform price of only fifty cents per night is to be charged for sleeping quarters. A well supplied restaurant will be attached to each of the lodging houses, and persons can purchase cooked food at prices to suit themselves.

Good for the South.

It gives us pleasure to publish the following extract from an article in the State Chronicle, and we hope the estimates and statements therein may prove to be correct. It says: "It is estimated that the grain crops of the South this year will aggregate nearly 100,000,000 bushels more than in 1890 and this added to the large yield of the fruits and vegetables will keep at home at least \$75,000,000 that last year went north and west for food stuffs. This will fully offset the low price of cotton and if cotton should advance by reason of a decrease in yield, there will be a clear gain to southern farmers' interests. The yields of sugar, rice and tobacco promise to exceed the crops of 1890 and will add largely to the general prosperity of the south. The bankers in sections of the south report that with business on a solid basis, with less indebtedness on the part of the farmers and merchants than for many years, and with good crops assured, the prospects for the fall and winter have never been more favorable. A period of great activity in solid, substantial development is universally predicted.

A THIRD PARTY.

A great deal is just now being said about a third party, which from the sentiments expressed in the Alliance organs seems to be a certainty. The organ of N. C. State Alliance has not as we have seen come out squarely in favor of the third party, but says something like this, if the Democratic party will not pledge itself to support all the demands of the Alliance then they must form a party of their own, a third party. Now, if, as it has been said, the Alliance in the South is the Democratic party of the South, where will be the difficulty in getting the party to pledge to the support of the Alliance demands—all of them? We are sure it is a principle of the Democratic party that the majority shall rule. Why then should the farmers organize a new party when they can control the party to which they already belong, and which they believe is the best party known in our politics? We do not favor a third party, because we do not think there is yet a sufficient necessity for it to justify its formation at the risk of losing more than will be gained; besides, we have parties enough already, and we do not believe a multiplicity of parties will "hasten the good time coming." We do not profess to know much about the parties, but as we understand it the Democratic party in its platform of the past favors nearly all the demands of the Alliance, and we are sure it would be better for the Alliance South to work through that party, than to form a new party at the risk of losing all. A half a loaf is better than no bread at all, you know. Bro. Alliancemen, inside the Democratic party you can control and elect such men as you choose, men who are pledged to your demands if the party is not; but withdraw and divide the party, and what will be your chance of success? Very doubtful. This is the way it looks to us, and we are not "up a tree" either.

From Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin.

The reports of correspondents of the WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLETIN, issued by the North Carolina Experiment Station and State Weather Service, for the week ending Friday, September 4th, 1891, show that although slightly better weather has prevailed no improvement in crops has taken place. The early part of the week was decidedly too cool, the temperature reaching the normal only during the last few days. The excessive rains have ceased, but light showers, which were quite unnecessary have fallen. The rain-fall was heaviest in the Eastern District and least in the Western, otherwise the same conditions have prevailed generally over the State. Cotton continues to shed and is affected by rust. Opening very slowly. Corn was not much damaged, but saving of fodder and hay not progressing very well. Tobacco-curing progressing rapidly, the yield not promising to be quite as good as expected. The prospects are now for a few days of rainy weather and lower temperature. The present condition of the staple crops is as follows:
EASTERN DISTRICT—Cotton, 69; corn, 83; tobacco, 82.
CENTRAL DISTRICT—Cotton, 73; corn, 88; tobacco, 79.
WESTERN DISTRICT—Cotton, 78; corn, 91; tobacco, 84.
FOR THE STATE.—Cotton, 73; corn, 87; tobacco, 82. (130 reports received, representing 60 counties).

Help the Juveniles.

A short time ago we heard that a father gave his little boy who belongs to the Juvenile society some cider, and the little boy drank it, and thus broke his promise not to drink cider, or other intoxicating drinks. We mention this in order that we may call the attention of fathers, and mothers, too, to the importance of not only being friendly to the Juvenile temperance work, but to give their hearty co-operation in the good work of trying to save the boys and girls from the evil habits of drinking, using tobacco, profane language, and gambling.

We do not propose here to give reasons to show that the work of the Juvenile Temple is good and laudible, for this is too plain to need any argument or discussion. Every person that has had any experience knows something of how hard it is to break off from an evil habit when it fastens itself upon one. They know that it is much, very much, easier to prevent the formation of a wicked and hurtful habit, than it is to free one's self from it when once formed. Hence, it is only necessary to say that the work of the Juvenile Temple is to prevent, if possible (and we believe it is possible if all will help) the formation of the bad habits spoken of in the beginning of this article, to at once separate the favor if not the co-operation of every lover of the children.

We are free to admit that this Juvenile work may prove ineffectual in some individual cases, as does every other good work, but with the restraints, protection and teaching given the children, every one must see that a great and noble work can and will be accomplished; more certainly, if the work shall receive the co-operation of parents. Therefore we earnestly beg all parents to give this matter their thoughtful attention and do what they can to help the work along. You know something of the insidious foe, how by degrees he fastens himself upon his innocent and unwary victim, and you are not entirely ignorant of the wily arts practiced by the agent of this foe, who to get gain would sell the youth of our country into a slavery worse than Egyptian bondage; and it is your duty to look out for your children, and see that they are not led into the net. Far be it from you to put with your own hand any temptation in their way, but remove it as far as possible from them.

Even the man who strangles his convictions of right, and continues to sell that which he knows has been and will yet be the ruin of many a promising youth, because he gets gain thereby, will acknowledge that there is great danger in the drinking habit, and that the safest remedy is total abstinence, and the best time to begin the practice of total abstinence is in childhood; and while it is probable that he will continue to sell to those who will buy, yet, in the name of the Juveniles and juvenile workers, we would beg even such a one as well as others, especially parents, to encourage and help the children to keep their promise of total abstinence firm unto the end of life. Will you do it? "It were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and he drowned in the depths of the sea, than that he should offend one of these little ones."

Helping the South.

The Northern railroad officials and the Northern editors are doing much toward making a success of the Southern Inter-State Exposition which is to be held in the City of Raleigh, N. C., October 1st to December 1st.

Col. A. K. McClure, editor of the Philadelphia "Times," writes the managers, "I will do all that can be done through the Times to aid the Exposition in the North," and this comes as a volunteer offering from Col. McClure.

The Pennsylvania Railway Company says: "We will do all we can to aid in making a success of the Exposition."

BUILDING THE FAIR.

BUSY SCENES AT JACKSON PARK, THE SITE OF THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

It takes a fence six miles long to enclose the World's Fair buildings. All these structures are to be of extraordinary dimensions, but the largest of them, on which the foundation work has just been commenced, will be something stupendous. It is the Hall of Manufactures and Liberal Arts. The site for this vast building is a broad, highly situated plateau overlooking the lake. A railroad track runs through its center, and on each side rise tremendous piles of lumber, iron and all sorts of construction material.

A similar scene is witnessed at the other great building, on which further progress has been made. Within the enclosure the Exposition site resembles one vast workground, surrounded by freight cars and lumber yards. Looking out toward the lake, the breakwater, the long pier and foundation for a naval exhibit presents the appearance of a mammoth dockyard.

Changed, indeed, is Jackson Park, and those who visited it three months ago would not know it now. A world's workshop, employing an army of builders, environed on three sides by the foliage and flowers of the south parks, and on the fourth by the infinite expanse of the lake.

The exposition site has undergone a wonderful change since last spring. Then it was a soft marshy ground shelving in irregular stretches to the water line. Now it is a firm level, a smooth sandy surface upon a clay subsoil. A perfect and admirably improved building site. The hundreds of visitors who view the grounds cannot immediately appreciate the immense difficulties that have been overcome and the great labor involved in the earthwork accomplished, on this lake shore site. It is now a level, surface to the line of the lake, a surface a mile and a half in length and, at its southern extremity, nearly a mile in width. This has been created, graded and leveled by constantly employing a small army of men and now, within the six miles of fence that surrounds it, the work of constructing the great buildings is being pushed with ceaseless activity.

From the slight eminence already known as "administration hill," which the lofty administration building is destined to effectively crown, the observer can even thus early gain a realistic sense of the distinctive features and general magnitude of this stupendous undertaking. At this point he is practically in the center of the sites allotted to the principal buildings and the system of terrace work which will surround them. He is also in the centre of a complex network of railway track, 50,000 feet of it extending in every direction and connected with the trunk lines by fifty switches, all of them in constant use. This system of railway is laid upon what, four months ago, was wild park land untouched by the first improvement. The tracks are covered with cars, loaded with lumber, iron and every description of building materials. These roll into the grounds unceasingly and are switched up to the buildings to which the materials belong. Gangs of men take hold with a will and as if by magic towering piles of materials rise in every section of the grounds. Mounting superintendents ride from point to point urging things forward. The word is "rush" in every department and branch of construction.

The big buildings are beginning to rise. Already some of the principal structures are not only in evidence, but progress on them are marked from day to day. Looking northwest from the administration building the visitor sees the Womens' Building, already so far advanced that it looms up imposingly against its background of park trees.

Rising in the vista are the Electricity and Mines and Mining buildings, on which the foundations are already completed. Upon the sites of the Horticultural and Transportation buildings all preliminary work is completed, and hundreds of tons of material are ready to be placed in position.

Hundreds of men are engaged on every possible sort of construction work. Laying water-mains, electric-light plant, modeling for the exterior decorative work and developing landscape effects around the ornamental waters.

A busy place indeed is the exposition ground, and soon it will be as busy by night as by day for the electric lighting necessary for night construction has just been arranged for.

From one end of the ground to the other everything is pushed, and that, too, in all sections of the work. In the landscape system, which includes the lagoons, basins and ornamental waters, the breakwater and lake shore terrace, the great pier and casino; in fact, all principal departments and even their minor divisions are being pressed forward with a business-like ambition thoroughly in accordance with the impelling spirit of this gigantic enterprise.

Women troubled with headache, will find Simmons Liver Regulator relieves and cures.

RICH SQUARE SIFTINGS.

The Kicker is in the Ring.

MR. EDITOR:—They can't rattle my gits in me in the old stinkin lockup hear lately. If I am ever put in one I do hope it will be a more decent one and in a better place than the one hear. I think if Allen Smith was brung hear he wouldn't rite such faverabul letters. He wrote from Halifax jail, "I am in a good rum with three mity nice men and the jajer is stremlly kind." Gess hear sum the rest or us will be sory with Kort cums; but thin if we can rase a little munny we can hav it "laved over." They started to have a big Kort bear last weak and they laved the case and the Kort both over. Its gitin poplar to "lay over."

Say Mr. Editor what has becom, of I, X. L.? Why in the word did he stop so abruptly? I do wish he had rote a few more times. Whin the Kicker stop, you cum over hear to see about it, for you may no be's in jale an nedes help, no telin wuat may hapin.

Mr. H. B. Peebles will teach the male school and Miss May Weaver will teach the femal school; The mail school will be at no. 5 on urahaw street and the femal at no 6 Roanoke street. —Mr. Buxton sold a big lot of shepe and cattle to a Norfolk man last week. —Most of the murehants will go on after goods in a few days. —Dr. Bolton wint last week to Baltimore and it is rumered that he will open a drug store hear. —Mr. Wil Seldon is with Weaver & Lassiter and Mr. Steven Futrell is with A. Vann. —Miss Minnie Carter and Miss Cary Turner living near hear died last weak. —W. & L's new store is nearly finished.

I wont to no what it takes to constitute a dude. Editor or sum correspondant tel me. I dont ng, I hav hurd that a dude is a feler that is good for nuthin but to look at, (and not hardly fit for that) that dresses fine, wares stiff wide colars and black shoes and low cufs; that pays more attention to dressin than any thing else and will have fine close if he has thim to stele or lie out of sam body that is sum acunt; thinks he's beter than most any body else an looks beter, while every body that sees him nows hes not fit for nuthin but to drink mene whisky an sport such girls as has got no beter sence than to notice him. I don't no whether it takes that or eny part of it to make a dude. I simply ask so that if I ever should see one I would no what to call him for you no I insist on callin things by their right names.

I am glad to see Francis wind up her leter in beter humer. You see I no how to smothe things over. This aint my furst blowin up by the ladsy. It don't hurt thim to git real mad sum times and they don't generally hurt eny thing except may be to pul sum bodys' hair and I kepe mine short all the time enyhow. Whin they git as mad as fire thim you jest begin to talk luy to toun and "sit on the church steps" and talk "poetry about the stars" and they will be a smilin in five minits. Now I don't want to go too fur with this thing cause I don't always mene every thing I say an I see an you see Francis is takin on about it and furst thim I no she will inter sute against me for gainin luv by false pretence or brech of promise. Thin I'll be in a fix, wont I?

Sum of um kepe growlin about the Kicker's bad spellin. If they don't lack it may be they could spind a part of thair time profertably re-ritin and kerectin it. He does his best an don't keer for the balance. You cant sate every body no how and I don't want to. I wouldnt sute sum fokes to save thair lives for to sute thim I would have to do sum mity mene things and I don't purpose to do that. THE KICKER. Sep. 7, '91.

THE PRESIDENT.

Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, is booked for a speech at the Southern, Inter State Exposition, which is to be held at Raleigh, during the months of October and November. John Wanamaker and the entire Cabinet think it is good policy for the President to visit the Southern people. They found out during the President's Southern trip, made during the early part of the year, that the Southern people can treat the President of the United States with courtesy.

The President will receive an enthusiastic welcome at the Capital of the Old North State.

My own family medicine—Simmons Liver Regulator—Rev. Jas. M. Rollins, Fairfax, Va.

The Grange seeks to educate its members in matters of legislation, as well as in methods of farming.