

# THE ROCKET.

VOL. X.

ROCKINGHAM, RICHMOND COUNTY, N. C., MAY 26, 1892.

NO. 20

**Dr. W. L. STEELE,**  
OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL  
**Dentist,**  
ROCKINGHAM, N. C.  
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Rockingham and community, also to the citizens of Anson, Stanly, Moore, Montgomery and Robeson counties. He is well furnished with all the latest improved instruments.  
Teeth extracted without pain. Office over Miss Blakey's store.

**Shoes and Harness!**  
A. W. JONES has moved over the store of J. W. COVINGTON, and is doing first-class work in his line. Boots, Shoes and Harness made and repaired in the best possible manner and at lower prices than they have ever known in this market. Good hand-made  
**Wagon Bridges at \$1.00;**  
other bridges at corresponding low prices. A full stock of Harness and Bridges always on hand, and made to order on short notice by skilled workmen.  
A. W. JONES.

**DON'T FORGET**  
THAT  
YOU CAN  
ALWAYS FIND  
AT THE STEWART  
STORE A FULL LINE OF  
GENERAL MERCHANDISE  
IN ADDITION TO A COMPLETE  
STOCK OF STOVES AND  
FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR  
CASH AND NOT TO BE UN-  
DERSOLD

**Stewart Canning Co.**

**CANCERS CURED.**  
Dr. S. M. Wright, of Gibson Station, N. C., offers his professional services to the people of Richmond and adjoining counties. With a long line of successful experience he feels warranted in saying that the most obstinate cases, where cure is possible, readily yield to his treatment.

**THE CLEVELAND GRAY.**  
**A KETUCKY JACK**  
This celebrated Jack will stand the ensuing season, commencing 15 of March, at my place on Mountain Creek, Tenn., \$2.50 cash and \$3.00 when Colt stands and sucks. No pains will be spared to prevent accidents but I will not be responsible for any that occur. All wishing to raise FINE MULES will do well to have him serve.  
Respectfully  
JAS. A. INGRAM.

**COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF**  
**Valuable Timber Land.**

**BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF** the Superior Court of Richmond county made in case of Jno. F. McNair, and Thos. L. McNair, plaintiffs, against Duncan McKay, and others, defendants, the undersigned commissioners, appointed by said decree, will on the 6th day of June 1892, expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door, in the town of Rockingham, N. C., for purpose of making partition among the tenants in common therein, 1,586 acres of heavily timbered land, situate in Richmond county, about seven (7) miles from the R. & A. railroad. More than half this land is covered with round long-leaf pine and all is heavily timbered. Full description of said land will be given day of sale. The title to the land is clear. Any person desiring to purchase will be shown over the land. Address all enquiries for further particulars to Jno. D. Shaw, Jr. Lenoirburg, N. C.  
FRANK McNEILL,  
Jno. D. Shaw, Jr., Commissioners.

**COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF**  
**LAND!**

**UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A** decree of the Superior Court of Richmond county, made at September term, 1891, in the case of Jno. M. Smith, Adm'r of Stephen Quick, dec'd, vs. R. H. Morrison, the same being an action to foreclose a mortgage, I will on Monday, the 6th day of June, 1892, sell at public auction, at the court house door, in Rockingham, in said county, to the highest bidder, a tract of land lying and being in said county, containing 450 acres, more or less, lying on Mott's Mill Branch and on North side of Mark's Creek, and being same land allotted to Catherine Morrison, widow of Malcolm C. Morrison, as her dower. Full description can be had by reference to book 17, pages 248, etc., of the Register's office for Richmond county, where said mortgage is recorded. Terms of sale cash. Time of sale 12 o'clock April 27, 1892.  
A. C. SHAW,  
Commissioner.

**For Rent.**  
The Corner Store-room in Hotel Richmond building. Apply to T. C. Leak or H. G. Wall.

**KATY DID.**  
I sent a note to Katy, and was awaiting her reply.  
But the carrier went his several rounds and always passed me by.  
The shades were gathering, thicker, and the sun hung very low.  
I was lying in the hammock and was swinging to and fro.  
And I asked myself the question: "Did she answer me or no?"  
And in the leafy maple a little insect hid, And declared as though he knew it: "Katy did."  
And she did.

I finally received it, and grasped it with a start.  
Did it contain an arrow or a dagger for my heart?  
I hastened to my chamber, very nervous and in a confound.  
I tore the letter open and beheld the fond address.  
But I burned to know the answer. Did she tell me "Yes?"  
And in the leafy maple a little insect hid, And declared as though he knew it: "Katy did."  
And she did.  
—Jay Kaye in Overland Monthly.

**THE PATRIARCHAL SWAY.**  
Old Slave Times in the South.  
Charlotte Democrat.  
African slavery, as it existed at the South, was never understood by the outside world; nor is it likely to be fully understood in the future by even our own people. I have been surprised to find that the mass of our young men and women growing up since the civil war, have little or no idea of the real nature of the 'Peculiar Institution.' Chandler Harris, Nelson Page and others have written largely of the distinctive characteristics of the 'regular darkey,' and have also drawn good pictures of the Master Class and of the 'Old Plantation Home.'

But there was an aspect of slavery here that baffled the shrewdest observers, and I have never known a stranger either American or foreign, who could reconcile the almost absolute rights of the master, with the undoubted feelings of affection which generally prevailed between the whites and the blacks in most Southern homes, and which did, indeed, make slavery here more nearly patriarchal than any other system of labor ever known. It is too, this apparent paradox that is so misleading, in the average Northern history, and in most of the traditional accounts given of the slave system amongst us especially those given by the colored people themselves. In one sense, the sway of the master was as nearly absolute as possible, and occasionally there was marked cruelty and wrong yet those of us who know Southern life as a whole, can hear ample testimony that as a rule, the relation of master and slave was generally one of kindness; often of sincere affection and sometimes of a devotion on both sides that was simply wonderful. It is well illustrated in the story of the old darkey who was being buried on to the trenches near Weldon about the close of the war. All bathed in tears, when asked the cause of his distress, he said, shaking his head, "I know dis 'ill kill ole marster. First dey took de two olde boys, and when dey was shot and killed dead, de two oder ones had to go; but he didn't seem to mind it much cause I was dar; but when dey made de call for me ter lebe him, and come to de war he jest clean broke down. He knew I war'n't gwine to run way fum him, cause bow's we's ben together eber since we was boys; but he that somehow sometin mought happen to ole Jake so he might never git back no more. It jest might nigh broke his heart, and young marster, I see fead it gwine to ter break mine too."

This sentiment of trust, of unflinching faith and confidence on both sides, of sincere respect and regard for a reliable domestic on the part of the master, and of cheerful obedience and heartfelt response on the side of the servant, gave to Southern life and Southern society a tenderness and a touch of human sympathy I have never seen elsewhere, in long journeys, at home or abroad. It is this sentiment that lent to Southern cultivated people a softness and a charm rarely found in an agricultural people, and gave to our society a courtesy and a force seen and felt alike in public and private, life at home, in council, and on the field of battle.

This same sentiment still lingers among us, but is destined soon to be but a memory, a tradition; and when the ante bellum period have all gone, there is danger that the subject of slavery and the old Southern home life will alike be treated as a barbaric relic, with scarcely a relieving touch, with scarcely a column or a line to tell the true story of the noble men and women, our ancestors, who once bore gentle sway over this goodly Southern land.

Shall we allow this prophecy to come true? If true, by whose fault will it be? Have we no man, no woman of mature years who can and will yet give us pen pictures of the time they so well loved, and now so love to talk about? And if at this late hour, the fathers and mothers and grandparents are timid in the use of those powers long dormant, and hesitate to draw the picture, or tell the familiar story, where are the young men and maidens, these products of the new civilization? Have they no interest in these matters that they hasten not to draw from their treasure places these precious stories and traditions which are fast flitting away—even now but a memory of by-gone days and customs.

Young men, maidens, arise, seize this opportunity which if not improved will forever be a loss to you and yours.

**Why the War was Fought.**  
Atlanta Constitution.

The younger generation, north and south, should look into the facts of the case before accepting the superficial conclusion that the war was fought for and against slavery.

The fact is, slavery played a very small part in bringing on the war. From first to last the sections were arrayed against each other on account of commercial differences, and secession was threatened by the north before the south rushed out of the union. The embargo, the war of 1812 and the tariff inflamed the people. When New England suffered in pocket during the second war with England, and when she opposed the Louisiana purchase and the annexation of Texas she was rampant for secession. On the other hand, the south saw her rights of property menaced, and was forced to defend her possessions. Then, the north was eager to defend the government which during the first half century of its existence she had tried to break up. But was not the south defending slavery? To some extent, but it was only a part of the commercial or property issue which the sections had been quarrelling over since the foundation of the republic.

The abolition of slavery did not remove the cause of the differences between the north and the south. The old discontent over unequal and unjust financial conditions remained, and the great west came in as a new party to the struggle.

Just now there is a good deal of talk about the antagonism between the classes and the masses, but in the end the sectional lines will be drawn because the privileged classes are in the main concentrated in the northeast, while the financially oppressed masses dominate the south and nearly all of the west.

In the past these angry struggles over commercial and financial differences resulted in threats of secession on the side and actual secession on the other. What will be the outcome in the future? Will the great west and the great south yield to the domination of a plutocracy concentrated in a narrow strip of territory in the east, or will they utilize the power of their numerical majority at the polls, and after securing control of the government proceed with the experimental legislation which they believe will correct the economic evils of the time?

These questions will be answered before long. The history of the past makes it plain that no great body of the American people will patiently endure oppression and injustice, whether real or imaginary. In some way, either peacefully or forcibly, the protest of the masses is bound to make itself heard and felt.

**THIRD PARTY IN THE WEST.**  
What They Say and Think About the 18th Plank Out There.

A correspondent writing to the Statesville Landmark, from Zolias, Mo., has this to say:  
"Is the Union soldier clause a part of the Third party platform?" I asked the other day of one who is organizing that party in Iowa and this State. "Of course it is," said he. I told him it was denied in the South and claimed only as a resolution. I told him that even Linguistic Liar Polk denied it. He persisted that it is really a part of the platform—an essential part, and that he had heard Linguistic Liar Polk defending said clause in the Northwest since its adoption. That clause is the drawing card in this section, where so many of them are sucking Uncle Sam's pension teat. Still the Alliance and Third party are both weak here, where the former was strong in the past. So far as I have observed in western Missouri and eastern Kansas, that mongrel copern—P. U. S. A.—will draw a few Democratic votes while the G. O. P. will go on its way rejoicing. The Third party cranks are not working in the West as they would have the South believe. Their aim seems to be a desire to split the "solid South." If they can accomplish this the benefits will go to the G. O. P. Though not a politician, allow me to make a prediction. If the attempt to split the "solid South" is successful, which means Republican supremacy next November, Polk, Butler, Worth, Barnes, Ramsey, et al., who are now duping the farmers of North Carolina, will be holding political jobs under Ben Harrison. Mark what I say, farmer readers of the Landmark.

**Jerry's Story of the "Socksless" Joke.**  
Chicago Mail.  
"There are thousands of persons who wonder why I am called 'Socksless Simpson,'" said that representative of the State of Kansas to an acquaintance yesterday. "But there are very few who know the real reason. I was a young fellow with a considerable fondness for the society of young ladies, and I was very proud of my feet." The Congressman stretched out his neatly oiled pedic extremities for the inspection of his friends and glanced at them with pride.

"We all used to wear light boots," he continued, "sometimes so tight as to be very uncomfortable. There was a fellow who had a foot just a trifle smaller than mine. He could wear boots a size smaller than I, and a mutual acquaintance, who by the way, was a young lady, spoke about it to me one evening. I was in the habit of wearing heavy woolen socks, and I knew that if I should take them off I could wear smaller boots. To my great joy I found on trying that I could wear a size smaller than my rival, and I at once purchased a pair. I went to call that evening as usual, and found him there, proud in the possession of feet which were really smaller than mine. The subject came up—I believe I started it—about the sizes of our boots, and he eagerly accepted my challenge to a measurement. Of course I won, and he seemed to feel as badly over it as if he had lost a horse race, but the boot-maker who was in possession of my secret gave me away and the boys all got on to the story. Do I wear socks now? I should say that I do."

**Consumption Cured.**

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested the wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent free by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NORRIS, 830 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

**You are Right.**  
Wilmington Star.  
And Frank Osborne, too, the silver-tongued of Mecklenburg! Won't he "make the welkin ring" when he goes punning for the Third party?

**THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.**  
Adopted by the Convention that Nominated Elias Carr for Governor.

Resolved, 1. That the democracy of North Carolina reaffirm the principles of the democratic party, both State and national, and particularly favor the free coinage of silver and an increase of the currency, and the repeal of the internal revenue system. And we denounce the McKinley tariff bill as unjust to the consumers of the country, and leading to the formation of trusts, combines and monopolies which have oppressed the people; and especially do we denounce the unnecessary and burdensome increase in the tax on cotton ties and on tin, so largely used by the poorer portion of the people.

We likewise denounce the iniquitous force bill, which is not yet abandoned by the republican party, but is being urged as a measure to be adopted as soon as they regain control of the house of representatives, the purpose and effect of which measure will be to establish a second period of reconstruction in the Southern States, to subvert the liberties of our people and inflame a new race antagonism and sectional animosities.

2. That we demand financial reform, and the enactment of laws that will remove the burden of the people relative to the existing agricultural depression, and do full and ample justice to the farmers and laborers of our country.

3. That we demand the abolition of national banks, and the substitution of legal tender treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system regulating the amount needed on a per capita basis as the business interests of the country expand, and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

4. That we demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures of all agricultural mechanical productions, providing such stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure prompt conviction and imposing such perfect compliance with the law.

5. That we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

6. That we demand the passage of laws prohibiting the alien ownership of land, and that Congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by alien and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations, in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

7. Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," we demand that taxation, national or State, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all revenue, national, State or county, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

8. That Congress issue a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate the exchange through the medium of the United States mail.

Resolved, That the General Assembly pass such laws as will make the public school system more effective that the blessings of education may be extended to all the people of the State alike.

Mr. Charles McDonald of Cabarrus made a motion that the platform be adopted by acclamation. There were cries of "No." A delegate from Haywood sent forward the following plank: "That we demand a graduated tax in income." This the committee accepted and then a motion was made that the platform as thus amended be adopted by a rising vote. Amid great cheers this was done and the chairman announced that the vote was unanimous. The cheers and applause lasted several minutes.

The highest praise has been won by Hood's Pills for their easy, yet effective action.

**A WOMAN DIES FOR LOVE.**  
Deserted by Her Husband, She Falls in Love with Another Man and Kills Herself for Love of Him—He Flinging Away Also.

Charlotte Observer.  
A distressing affair occurred at Flint Hill Friday, news of which was brought here yesterday. Mr. Janie Williams, daughter of Mrs. H. Richardson, committed suicide by taking morphine. The deadly drug she procured and concealed until the opportunity presented itself when she could take it. Friday she acted rather strangely during the morning, but nothing was thought of it as she had been unhappy for some time. She was missed later in the day, and a search being instituted, was found in an unused room in the house, in an unconscious condition. Physicians were hastily summoned and everything done to save her life that could be, but it was too late; she was beyond the reach of medical skill, or human aid.

The cause that prompted the unfortunate woman to take her life was an unhappy marriage and a subsequent mutual attachment between another man and herself. Two years ago her husband left her, owing to some misunderstanding or unpleasantness in the family and she became enamored of another man, and he of her, but as she was married they could not wed. Both became very unhappy; and she often told her family she would not live unless she could marry the man she loved. This being impossible both began to pine away.

The day before she took the fatal dose she told some one in the house that she didn't intend to live any longer, that her life was a misery, and she could not stand it. Her friends never suspected for a minute that she really contemplated putting an end to her existence, but as she lay a corpse Friday the sad story of a blighted life was before them. The man who she was in love with her is throwing his life away for love also, and was yesterday regarded as critically ill. The funeral of the unhappy woman will be conducted to-day.

**THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.**

FOR GOVERNOR,  
ELIAS CARR, of Edgecombe.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
R. A. DOUGHTON, of Alleghany.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,  
OCTAVIOUS COKE, of Wake.

FOR AUDITOR,  
R. M. FURMAN, of Buncombe.

FOR TREASURER,  
DONALD W. BAIN, of Wake.

FOR SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
J. C. SCARBOROUGH, of Johnston.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
F. I. OSBORNE, of Mecklenburg.

FOR JUDGE OF THE 12TH DISTRICT,  
GEORGE A. SHUFORD.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE,  
CHARLES B. AYCOCK,  
ROBERT B. GLENN.

Aberdeen, Brown County, O.  
NEWANSVILLE, Fla., June 5, 1891.  
Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga.

DEAR SIR— I wish to give my testimony in regard to your valuable medicine, P. P. P., for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, biliousness, etc. In 1884 I was attacked with bilious muscular rheumatism, and have been a martyr to it ever since. I tried all medicines I ever heard of, and all the doctors in reach, but I found only temporary relief; the pains were so bad at times that I did not care whether I lived or died. My digestion became so impaired that everything I ate disagreed with me. My wife also suffered so intensively with dyspepsia that her life was a burden to her; she would be confined to her bed for weeks at the time; she also suffered greatly from giddiness and of sleep. Some time in March I was advised to take P. P. P., and before we (my wife and I) had finished the second bottle of P. P. P., our digestion began to improve. My pains subsided so much that I have been able to work, and am feeling like doing what I haven't done before in a number of years. We will continue taking P. P. P. until we are entirely cured and will cheerfully recommend it to all suffering humanity.

Yours very respectfully,  
J. S. DUPRISS.

19-20  
Take good care of your beard and keep it clear of gray hairs so as to retain your young looks by using Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

THE ROCKET.  
WE INVITE YOU TO COMPARE  
This Rocket  
With any other weekly in this section of the State.  
IT IS GROWING  
AND ITS GROWTH IS BASED ON ITS MERITS.  
Subscription Price—\$1.50 Per Year.

**LOCKHART & MORRISON,**  
ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,  
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Office over J. C. Wright & Co., Store.

**BURWELL, WALKER & OUTHRIE,**  
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ROCKINGHAM, N. C.  
Office over Dr. J. M. Stanall's, One door east of Hotel Richmond.

**JOHN W. COLE, FRANK McNEILL,**  
**COLE AND McNEILL,**  
ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,  
ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

**DENTAL - OFFICE.**  
**R. S. COLE, D. D. S.**  
Offers his professional services to the people of Rockingham and the surrounding country. Office over Dr. J. M. Stanall's.  
April 28-92-U

**ONE : WORD.**  
I come to you with a small affair that you may need. In England, the Continent and many other foreign countries, myself and wares are well known. Many American families on their return from abroad bring my articles with them, for they know them pretty well, but you may not be one of these.

Confidence between man and man is slow of growth, and when found, its rarity makes it valuable. I ask your confidence and make a reference to this Journal to endorse that confidence. I do not think it will be misplaced.

I make the best form of a cure—an absolute one—for biliousness and headache that can be found in this year. The cure is so small in itself, and yet its comfort to you is so great—20 minutes being its limit when relief comes—that it has become the marvel of its time. One and a half grains of medicine, costed with sugar is my remedy, in the shape of one small pill, known to commerce as DR. HAYDOCK'S NEW LIVER PILL. It is old in the markets of Europe, but is new to North America. The price is as low as an honest medicine can be sold at, 25 cents. Send a postal card for a sample vial, to try them, before you purchase.

DR. HAYDOCK,  
63 Fulton St., N. Y.

**C. F. & Y. V. R. R. Co.**  
**CONDENSED SCHEDULE.**  
In Effect May 29, '92.

NORTH BOUND		Daily Except Sunday
NO. 2.		
Lv Wilmington	9:50 a.m.	
Ar Fayetteville	1:55 p.m.	
Lv Fayetteville	3:00 "	
Lv Sanford	4:25 "	
Ar Greensboro	6:55 "	
Lv Greensboro	7:15 "	
Lv Walnut Cove	9:00 "	
Ar Mt. Airy	11:15 "	
NO. 3.		
Lv Bennettsville	12:40 "	
Lv Maxton	1:27 "	
Ar Fayetteville	2:57 "	
NO. 16.		
Lv Ramseur	7:25 a.m.	
Ar Greensboro	10:05 "	
Lv Greensboro	10:35 "	
Ar Madison	1:05 p.m.	
NO. 12.		
Lv Greensboro	10:10 a.m.	
Lv Walnut Cove	1:55 p.m.	
Ar Mt. Airy	5:55 "	
NO. 14.		
Lv Bennettsville	1:00 a.m.	
Lv Maxton	1:45 "	
Ar Fayetteville	3:55 "	

SOUTH BOUND		Daily Except Sunday
NO. 1.		
Lv Mt. Airy	6:00 a.m.	
Lv Walnut Cove	8:11 "	
Ar Greensboro	10:00 "	
Lv Greensboro	10:30 "	
Lv Sanford	12:45 p.m.	
Ar Fayetteville	2:05 "	
Lv Fayetteville	3:04 "	
Ar Wilmington	7:08 "	
NO. 3.		
Lv Fayetteville	3:11 "	
Lv Maxton	3:32 "	
Ar Bennettsville	4:22 "	
NO. 15.		
Lv Madison	2:45 "	
Lv Greensboro	4:55 "	
Ar Greensboro	5:15 "	
Ar Ramseur	8:10 "	
NO. 11.		
Lv Mt. Airy	3:10 p.m.	
Lv Walnut Cove	6:15 "	
Ar Greensboro	9:30 "	
NO. 18.		
Lv Fayetteville	10:15 a.m.	
Lv Maxton	4:30 p.m.	
Ar Bennettsville	7:00 "	
J. W. FRY, Gen. Mgr.	W. E. KYLE, Gen. Passg. Agt.	