

THE ROCKET.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
L. M. BLUE, and W. E. HARRISON.
Editors and Proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Dollar and a half in advance.

Advertising rates furnished on application.

IN THE ROCKIES.

An Interesting Letter from Bookingsham's Representatives in the Far West.

Presuming a short account of our trip to THE ROCKET may be of interest to, at least some of your readers I will attempt, while waiting for dinner, five o'clock p. m. to give you some of the points. Our little party consisting of Mrs. J. S. Ledbetter, J. P. Leak, my daughters "Pinky" and "Fanny" and myself, left our town Rockingham, on the C. C. railway at nine o'clock p. m., August 8th for Atlanta. We saw but little, as most the distance was passed in the night. The crops we saw before reaching Atlanta were fair for the soil and the season. We procured tickets to Memphis leaving Atlanta late in the evening of the 9th, we saw the cotton and corn crops of that part of Georgia on the road to Birmingham Ala., the cotton was generally small but well set with blooms. We passed through Alabama in the night, and reaching Holly Springs a little after sun rise on the 10th. The crops in that part of northern Mississippi over which we passed were poor indeed, and the country badly worn. I saw in this part of Mississippi more gullies than I ever saw, I think, in my whole life. We arrived in Memphis about 8 o'clock a. m. J. P. Leak and I repaired immediately to the office of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad to procure "round trip" tickets through Arizona, Indian Territory, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Nebraska, Missouri, Arkansas again back to Memphis. Here we had as we thought the misfortune of not being able to find the Agent until the train for Little Rock had left. So we were detained in Memphis until night. J. P. Leak returned to the Depot and brought the girls to the Peabody Hotel and we concluded we would remain in the "Bluff City" until next morning, giving us plenty of time to procure tickets and see some of the city although it would cost per party fifteen dollars, three dollars per day each.

At last I found the Ticket Agent whose office was in a room in the Peabody Hotel. I showed him the route we wished to take, he said he could give us the tickets we desired. Then by a little financiering I succeeded in making \$95.00, a dollar saved is a dollar made you know, this was pretty good work for one day at an expense of only three dollars for myself but I concluded I would at least one time, be generous and divide the \$95 equally among the whole "teaparty." After breakfast, having procured our tickets J. P. Leak and I took a stroll about the city, leaving the girls to look out for themselves and see the sights. We found James Dockery Esq., in his office about noon, he took us down to see the great bridge which spans the "father of rivers" at this place and connects the state of Tennessee with the state of Arkansas with a steel band. Just below the bridge we visited a very large mound, built by the now extinct people, the Mound Builders, immediately on the bluff overlooking the great Mississippi River. At the bridge we found the girls. Mr. Dockery then took us all to the Telephone Exchange where we found some dozen or two girls doing their duty. One of them explained the modus operandi of all of which was new and very interesting. While in Mr. Dockery's office he showed us a letter from an uncle of his written to Gen. Alfred Dockery, Dockerys store, N. C., from Memphis in 1847, he spoke of the cotton prospects and named 63 to 7 cents as the price of the staple at that time. Next morning we left for Little Rock by the Iron Mountain route, one I had never before traveled. The crops along this route were only fair, nothing like I have seen in days past on the Arkansas River bottoms.

We got to the Little Rock depot about 2 o'clock. R. A. Little was then waiting for us, but in the crowd we missed him entirely and it was late in the evening before we learned we were in the city, he took us to his home and we spent the night with his family. Leaving next morning for Mount Nebo some 80 miles up the Arkansas River to spend a few days with my brother Thomas W. Stevels. Mt. Nebo is some 6 or 8 miles south of the Arkansas river, rising abruptly to

the height of 1,900 feet the sides are so steep as to make the ascension quite difficult. When about half way up the mountain, we met brother Thoos, who had received a telegram announcing our arrival in Little Rock. We spent several days very pleasantly with brother Thoos, at his cottage. The view from Nebo's top is very good indeed. Sixty thousand acres in cultivation can be seen on Arkansas River and adjoining uplands at a single view.

By way of parenthesis, our arrival and stay in Little Rock brought up from the tablet of memory, a leaf of personal history, the most trying if not the darkest in my not altogether uneventful life of over three score and ten years; as its not long I will relate a part of it. In the fall of 1856 I took my negroes from North Carolina and settled on January 1st 1857 in the canebrakes of the Arkansas River 15 miles below Little Rock. In the fall of 1858 I took out a few more negroes, on the trip down, the Mississippi and up the Arkansas River one was taken sick and died a few days after landing at the farm. On my arrival at the farm I found the manager and most of the negroes in feeble health from chills—in a few days pneumonia broke out among negroes. I advised the overseer to leave for a more healthful locality, which he did leaving me alone with the negroes. Every one who took the disease died although I employed the best medical skill obtainable in the city of Little Rock. I paid \$150 for one visit, the doctors prescribing and I administering day and night. I would wrap my cloak around me and visit them at all hours of night. In about three weeks I lost at a low estimate \$13,000 worth of negroes—four died within 24 hours. I could not desert them however much I feared to stay or desired to get away. I held the fort and remained until improvement came.

After they were set free I returned to the same farm which had been deserted when the Federal army took Little Rock. They all returned and we entered into a partnership in raising cotton, they then had to employ their own doctors, nurses etc. I no longer waited on them in their hours of sickness, the same sympathy existed, but that almighty Yankee dollar interest had been torn away, that pocket interest of \$1,000 in each negro was not there to rule my conduct, it is a powerful interest you may believe—enough of this.

On Tuesday morning Aug. 15th we left Mount Nebo passing through Van Buren and Fort Smith Arkansas, through the Indian Territory, saw but few Indians, we found cotton growing high up in the Territory through Kansas into Colorado to Pueblo, Colorado on the Arkansas River. We visited the immense Steel Plant in Pueblo and our party saw wonders. From Pueblo still ascending the Arkansas River passing farms and dozens of oil mills, we entered the Rockies through the Canyon of the Arkansas crossed the divide through Marshall Pass at an elevation of 10,800 feet above sea level, descending through the Black Canyon of the Gunnison, the grandeur of sublimity and beauty of the scenery is indescribable, we reached Salt Lake City, the quondam Mormon Paradise, Sunday evening, August 21st. Monday we visited the noted Mormon Temple, Assembly Hall and the Tabernacle with its wonderful acoustic properties, unexcelled they say, by none other in the world. Tuesday we procured tickets for the Yellow Stone Park. Our party was here increased by the addition of two Hoosier ladies travelling alone, one a widow and a Republican, the other an old maid and a Democratic farmer, one farm 90 acres in Timothy grass, the others in small grain. She told me her farm yielded her an income of 10 per cent on their value. She employs her tenants etc. herself. Both are intelligent educated nice ladies. We left the rail at Beaver Canyon in Idaho for a stage ride to and through the Park of 320 miles, having travelled by rail 3,120 miles since leaving home. We spent first night on the bank of Snake River having travelled fifty miles without a change of teams. Thursday we travelled only thirty miles spent the night with an old Bachelor who lives in a fine two story log house "80139" under main hall 18x30 is ornamented from floor to rafters with pictures, elk heads and antlers natural as they deers heads, bears heads and skins, moose heads, lynx heads, eagles, crows, steel traps, snow shoes etc. etc. quite a museum. The bedroom furniture in several rooms cost \$100 to \$125 per set, rooms carpeted, beds nice clean and comfortable. He has no woman on the ranch, only a man assistant about the house, a stable etc. Mr. Dwyelle is "chief cook and bottle washer." He does the cooking waiting on the table, putting pillow slips

sheets etc. on the beds and all the house work. Our bill for two meals and lodging was \$3 each. He gave us moose and elk steak, liver, ham, potatoes, fruit, coffee, tea etc. During the afternoon he bought me and my quarters of a cow moose weighing 100 pounds each, the head was 27 inches long from top to nose, saw 12 inches long 9 inches wide, he paid five cents per pound. We drove from Dallas 30 miles to this hotel up hill nearly all the way. I drove one team, the girls the other a considerable part of the way, the team was walking where it was very steep. We got to this hotel, equal to the best city hotels in its appointments—water and electric lights etc. about three p. m. Friday evening the 26th.

This morning Saturday August 27th, we drive up to the upper Geysers Basin, looking at the Geysers, boiling pools, steam gets etc. saw the Old Faithful Geyser erupt or belch forth hot water and steam over 100 to 125 feet three times. The thermometer about noon stood at 38°. It began raining about 1 o'clock and we started back to this hotel, it soon began to hail, then a regular heavy snow storm set in, blowing directly in our faces all the way. Snow, the grass, flowers, trees, wood and mountains were all covered white with the "beautiful snow." Something we had never before seen in August. We have met, no acquaintance since we left Mount Nebo, except two or three I had met on former visits to the Park in 87-88.

We met here last night a Mr. Holt who lives in Montana, who tells me his father was a brother of the late Mr. Edwin Holt of our State, says his father left North Carolina 57 years ago. He is a cousin of Governor Holt and William Bank Holt of our State. He sends by me an invitation to Gov. Holt to visit him at his home in Montana, says that he will give him a hearty welcome, and, at least, meat enough to eat, as he can take his pick out of 30,000 head. He branded this year 1,900 calves. He buys a great many cattle in Arizona and Texas, keeps them two years, then sends them to Chicago; says he bought this year 10,000 two year old steers.

Tomorrow, Sunday morning, Aug. 28th, we expect to go to the Canyon of the Yellow Stone River, where it takes one grand fall of 360 feet perpendicular without meeting anything in the fall, thence our route is not determined on. Westward the Star of empire takes its way and Westward the Christian Sabbath took its way, Star of Bethlehem, not much of either have reached this far West yet. I have seen them reaping grain, mowing hay, building railroads etc. in this far West on the Sabbath day.

Yours truly,
ROBERT L. STEELE.

Public Schools.

In answer to "Inquiry" we give the following facts on this subject: In 1868 there were, practically, no public schools in the State. From 1868 to 1870 there were only disbursed for public schools about \$39,000, while the balance of the school fund, over a hundred thousand dollars, was voted by the republican legislators to pay their per diem. So much for what the republicans did for education in two years. Of course there were, practically, no public schools.

In 1870 the democrats came into power, and in 1873 there were 3,888 public schools taught for white children, and 1,761 taught for colored children enrolled on the public school books. The average school term, was nine weeks per year.

In 1888 there were 4,438 public schools taught for white children, and 2,317 for colored children. The school books show enrollment in 1888, of 211,493 white children, and 125,284 colored—the average school term being 12 1/2 weeks per year.

In 1891 there were 4,573 public schools taught for white children, and 2,260 for colored; and an enrollment of 214,307 of white children and 115,812 colored—the average school term being 12 1/2 weeks.

In 1892 the increased taxation will make the average school term about 14 weeks, and will show the amount disbursed for school purposes to be about \$800,000. Thus it will be seen that the public school system, under our excellent democratic Superintendents, sustained by democratic legislation, has been prospering from year to year. This is clearly evidenced by the fact that the first year of democratic rule in the State \$177,497.94 were disbursed for public school purposes; in 1881, \$409,658.88; in 1888, \$691,185.20, and in 1892, as stated, about \$800,000. Do our people want the public schools closed and the school fund taken to pay negro legislators? If not they can prevent it by voting the democratic ticket, and in no other way.

HOW TO MANAGE HUSBANDS.

Each One Requires a Different and Peculiar Treatment.

Philadelphia Times.
It is about as easy to manage a husband as to answer the question "How many stars are there in the sky?" for the simple reason that there are husbands and husbands, each with his own peculiar characteristics, and no other man that ever lived and his own peculiar weaknesses. To manage a husband as he ought, the wife must first study him out like a general does the map of the enemy's country and then lay plans for the siege accordingly. It is really worth to manage him let that word never be any more than her lips of her power is gone, at once and forever. Mankind is so easily led if they only think they are having their own way. No matter how queer or silly a mortal you have to deal with, let him imagine you are willing to do as he says and all will be plain sailing. The wife who says "I entirely agree with you, but—" and then goes on to argue her own side, stands a much better chance of running him over to her way of thinking than the one who at the outset remarks "I don't agree with you in the least." All men, no matter what they say to the contrary, are purely feminine women. The coaxing half childish manner is much more apt to gain its own way with all classes of mortals than the domineering positive actions of the progressive woman. Savants, business men, society followers and even ministers are as easily led and influenced by a little judicious flattery as a girl of 17. Men of brain and likewise men of heart, and a little prizing and a little deference will work wonders.

To all wives of whatever sort or kind of husbands we say be loyal, be loving, and be kind. Submission in truth whenever submission is necessary, never neglecting the widely duties for interests outside of the home, and endeavoring at all times to work for his interests, be it g. pleasant to his friends and beautifying his home and it is safe to say there will be no lack of management, for with such a course of treatment he be worthy the name of man, he will need none.

When England had High Tariff.

Boston Globe.
Fifty-five years ago England had just such a tariff as these special plaiders are now insisting upon for this country. In spite of the traffic cry of the protected classes that England would be plunged into irretrievable ruin if the high duties were removed, a mighty uprising of the people swept away their sophistries. What was the result? The wages of mechanics increased more than 100 per cent.

Agriculturists' earnings increased 60 per cent. Meanwhile, too, the hours of labor fell of 20 per cent. Crime diminished, pauperism decreased rapidly and—fastly. The persistency with which the McKinleyites continue their unfair comparisons between this country and England is only equalled by their consistency in refusing to compare the England of to day, with the high protection England of fifty-five years ago.

U. A. Thompson, Seymour, Ind., writes: "My sister Jennie, when she was a young girl, suffered from white swelling, which greatly impaired her general health and made her blood very impure. In the spring she was not able to do anything and could scarcely get about. More than a year ago she took three bottles of Botanic Blood Balm, and now she is perfectly cured."

OFFICE BOARD COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, Richmond County, N. C. Sept. 6th 1892.
Ordered that there be signature new registration of voters for Spring. Hill township. By order of the Board, W. G. DeBERRY, Clerk.

OFFICE BOARD COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, Richmond County, N. C. Sept. 6th 1892.
Ordered that the following persons be appointed Registers for Richmond County: William Smith township—Wm. M. Smith Jr. Beaver Duns township—E. C. Whitaker. Black Jack township—Neil Graham. Rockingham township—W. H. McHenry. Wolfie township—J. A. Wallington. Marks Creeks township—N. D. McDonald. Williams township—W. F. Gibson. Laurel Hill township—A. M. Kelly. Spring Hill township—Neil McNeill. Stewartville township—W. H. McLeary. By order of the Board, W. G. DeBERRY, Clerk. Sept. 6th 1892.

New Goods

for the early Autumn Trade.

We have made a new departure, and have just added to our stock a full and complete line of

DRESS GOODS
of the fashionable fabrics and trims to match. Dress Patterns from \$1.00 to \$10.00 per yard. At large and complete lines of

TRUNKS
We have a well selected stock of Men's Trunks and Boys

Clothing.
We have a well selected stock of Men's Trunks and Boys

Can't You Hear I
I have replaced to my Groceries, Confectioneries and Fresh Meats, Country Produce and Butter and pure Apple Vinegar.

THE FUR FLY
It is our pleasure to announce our readiness to

MAKING THE FUR FLY
Our competitors say we sell too cheap, but we always sell to the public in not expressing any dissatisfaction at the attention. Cash buyers in search of first class goods at very low prices. Please call on us, and save money. A full stock of

Heavy and Fancy
Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff and General Merchandise always on hand in any quantities wanted. Highest prices paid for Country Produce.

Very respectfully,
W. T. PHIPPS & Co.
Rockingham, N. C.

THE FIRST
We have made a new departure, and have just added to our stock a full and complete line of

DRESS GOODS
of the fashionable fabrics and trims to match. Dress Patterns from \$1.00 to \$10.00 per yard. At large and complete lines of

TRUNKS
We have a well selected stock of Men's Trunks and Boys

Clothing.
We have a well selected stock of Men's Trunks and Boys

Can't You Hear I
I have replaced to my Groceries, Confectioneries and Fresh Meats, Country Produce and Butter and pure Apple Vinegar.

THE FUR FLY
It is our pleasure to announce our readiness to

MAKING THE FUR FLY
Our competitors say we sell too cheap, but we always sell to the public in not expressing any dissatisfaction at the attention. Cash buyers in search of first class goods at very low prices. Please call on us, and save money. A full stock of

Heavy and Fancy
Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff and General Merchandise always on hand in any quantities wanted. Highest prices paid for Country Produce.

Very respectfully,
W. T. PHIPPS & Co.
Rockingham, N. C.

THE NEW YORK RACKET

We beg indulgence for a few days. We are receiving goods to such an extent that we havent had time to communicate to the public this week, but promise you some solid facts on low prices next week.

Ratliff & Caudle, Managers.

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, Threshing Machines,
Best Machinery at Lowest Prices.
A. B. PARROTT & CO., YORK, PA.

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. McNeil and Thos. J. McNeil, plaintiffs, against Danahy McCoy, and others, defendants, the undersigned commissioners, appointed by said decree, will, on the 19th day of Sept. 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 heirs in common therein, 1,650 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 the records thereon. Address all enquiries for further particulars to Jno. D. Shaw, Jr. Laurinburg, N. C.

For the Hungry!
I am now better prepared to feed the people than ever before. My facilities are equal with the best on the market. Meals can be had at

All Hours
And at low prices. When in town call on Wm. D. Leak's Dining Room where your appetite will receive prompt and personal attention.

W. D. LEAK, Prop.

WHAT CAPT. ALEXANDER SAYS.
In the coming campaign I will do what I intend to name the abolition of our State and National tickets, and I am sure that when our people realize that the election should be won by the Carolina vote shall be assisted by these Carolinians or by Federal officers, perhaps from New England, they will not hesitate to do their duty in keeping North Carolina in the Democratic column.—Hon. R. H. Alexander.