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## FOR THE AGRICULTURIST.

WHEREIN THE PRACTICAL FARMER MAY FIND SOUND OPINIONS FOR EVERY DAY USE.

### Let us Raise More Sheep.

Joseph Harris, in "Barbore Advocate."

Sheep, hogs and poultry may, to a certain extent, be regarded as the scavengers of the farm. They eat up and convert into a valuable product much food that would be otherwise wasted. But the supply of this cheap food is limited, and we may easily overstock our farms. We can often buy to advantage food, such as cottonseed and linseed cake, malt sprouts, dried graius, corn and bran fed to sheep, provided we have a quantity of straw, hay and corn-stalks that we wish to feed out on the farm and convert into meat, wool and manure. There is a growing demand for good mutton and lambs. In this country for a long time mutton was not a favorite meat. Beef and pork commanded a higher price. Now mutton is higher than beef, and judging from English experience this will continue to be the case. The demand for good lambs is phenomenal. It seems almost impossible to fully supply the demand. Lamb is not only intrinsically a good and nutritious food, but it is easier to keep in our hot climate than beef. A farmer who has plenty of feed and a refrigerator can kill a lamb for his own use. Let us raise more lambs. If the butchers do not want them at a fair price, keep them until a year or two years old and sell them for mutton. There is profit in doing so—sometimes more profit than in selling them as lambs.

In order to get a profit from keeping sheep and raising lambs it is not absolutely necessary that we should have the lambs excessively early. I have had lambs born at different times from the last of December to the last of May, but seldom get the matings before March. I can generally get earlier lambs from grade Merino ewes than from the English mutton breeds. I will not go so far as to say that grade or common Merino ewes are better than ewes of the mutton breeds, but if I lived in a section where these common Merino sheep were plentiful, I should have full confidence that I could raise splendid lambs from them simply by selecting good, healthy, thrifty three or four-year-old ewes, feeding them well and putting them with a well-bred mutton ram, or ram lamb.

There is not one of the above three points that can be neglected. The ewes must be healthy, strong, and thrifty. If they have much Merino blood in them they should be at least three years old. If they have more English blood in them they should be two or three years old. Our sheep are usually half-starved, and common Merino sheep will stand starvation and neglect better than the English breeds that are bred with reference to early maturity and rapid growth. For this reason it often happens that we can get healthier, and more thrifty common, neglected English breeds. Of course there is no profit to the breeder of such common Merino sheep that are kept for three or four years and then sold for \$3 or \$4 per head. But, if selected with judgment, the buyer may make money out of them. To do so, however, he must feed well and take good care of them.

A strong, vigorous ram lamb can be allowed to thirty or forty ewes, and a yearling to fifty or sixty. They should have good feed, and a quart of oats per day or a pound of oil cake or corn. A ram lamb will sometimes eat oats when he will not eat oil cake or corn. The ewes should have the best of pasture and, if early lambs are desired, a feed of grain or oil cake, say one pound each per day, will be amply repaid in the increased number, strength and size of the lambs. As soon as the ewes are served less grain may be fed, and if the pasture is good it may be omitted altogether. But remember that success in raising good lambs for the butcher depends largely on the liberal feeding of the ewes. "But what ram should we select?" I am inclined to think it will make very little difference to the actual value of the lambs what particular breed the ram is selected from. But it will make a great difference whether the ram is well-bred or not. By well-bred I do not mean mere purity of blood or pedigree. We cannot have too much of this, provided it is accompanied with good form, small bone, fine head and ears, short legs, good lam or "leg of mutton," good loin and a vigorous, healthy thrifty growth of firm flesh. In raising lambs for the butcher we do not care for wool. A pound of wool contains four or five times as much nitrogen as a pound of "lamb chops." Bakewell, the great Leicester breeder, probably did not know this fact, but his observation taught him to select sheep that matured early and grew rapidly rather than those which produced a great fleece wool. When we are raising lambs to be killed for food at three or four months old, or chickens for broilers, wool and feathers are

costly products. They run away with a good deal of food or, which is still more important, a good deal of digestion and assimilating force. We want as little offal as possible. The less offal the greater will be the production of choice meat.

There is a popular notion that black-faced lambs are better than white-faced, and the butchers often leave the black skin on the heads to show their customers that they are of the fashionable breed. Of course the color of the head has nothing to do with the quality of the meat. A black-faced Cotswold is neither better nor worse than a white-faced one. It always makes me sad to see a young and hopeful farmer think he is going to get rich because he proposes to select some particular breed, and feed "well balanced rations." Old and experienced farmers know that the breed is not so important as a br-eder, and the feed not so important as the feeder. In other words, success or failure will depend on the care, promptness, regularity, gentleness, persistence and good judgment of the breeder and feeder rather than on whether he selects South Downs, Shorthorn or Cotswolds, or whether he feeds clover hay and oil cake, or clover hay and oats, or clover hay and corn. A good feeder who feeds clover hay and oil cake will beat a poor feeder who feeds clover hay and corn; and the good feeder who feeds clover hay and corn will beat the poor feeder who feeds clover hay and oil cake—no matter whether it is linseed cake or cottonseed cake, old process or new process. If we want good lambs that will be strong and vigorous, and so that the ewes will give plenty of good, rich milk. And then the lambs must be taught early to eat a little grain or oil cake. I have known men who could not get a lamb to eat, while another man with a little patience and good judgment would soon induce every lamb in the flock to run into the separate pen every time they saw him going to the trough with a pail of food. If the farmer who believes in well-balanced rations has such a man to feed his sheep, they will do well, if he has not and he does not know how to feed them himself, all the chemists in the world cannot tell him how to raise good lambs.

### A PLEA FOR PEACE.

TO THE DEMOCRATS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Common News and Observer.

COMO, N. C., Oct. 26.

Let us have peace. The South cannot afford to incur the danger of an internal political war. It would be ruinous to her domestic and commercial interests. There is not a household in all the land where there is perfect harmony, and yet the members work together and in unison to promote the general welfare. They agree on essentials and agree to differ on minor details. The father says this field of corn needs present attention, while the son says this field of cotton should be worked to-day—till the plowing goes on and the crop is made.

No sect of Christians are a unit upon theological tenets. The Baptists hold to close communion, and yet many good Baptists reject that dogma of the church.

Still they do not divide on the question, but work together, and the results are seen. The Methodists hold to sprinkling, pouring or immersion, yet many good Methodists will receive baptism in no other way than by immersion. They do not divide up in numerous sects upon every shade of opinion.

Let us carry this social and religious wisdom into the political field and see how it will work. Democrats differ among themselves in regard to the expediency of many measures. This is but natural. The interests of a commercial or of a manufacturing people must necessarily differ from those of a purely agricultural people. It is impossible to make a platform save upon general principles. To illustrate, take the tariff question. The late lamented and gifted Kaudal, of Pennsylvania, was a recognized leader in the Democratic party, and he was a somewhat high protectionist. Every true Democrat is in favor of tariff reform, and not a few Democrats are still in favor of high protection. All wise men want a sound currency, but many differ about the methods to be employed to effect it. I hardly think a Necker or a Colbert could devise a method of finance that would suit us all. Some Democrats (and I among the other farmers), demand an unlimited coinage of silver. We would have Potomac salted into silver ingots, and rounded into full jingling dollars. Some others equally good Democrats believe in gold as the unit of value, and a restricted silver currency. Campbell, of Ohio, dodges the Southern (my) view of silver, and the gifted and patriotic Cleveland has also had the audacity to differ with me; and, truly, would it be wise in me to rule them out of the party with their followers? Might I not be left in a cool minority? Truly, this is not the way great battles are gained. In army movements, in councils of war, there may be a difference of opinion, both among the rank and file, yet there must be unanimity of action when the roar of the enemy's guns are heard, and the shouts of the missiles are threatening our bul works.

There is a mud-flat, you cannot call it an island, mid stream in the beautiful Chowan. I believe it is a small Patagonia, no man's land. It is first above and then under the water, rather out to say the least of it. Passing down the lovely river a few days ago, I observed that its pure, bright and

laughing waters parted, as they impinged upon the upper end of this unhappy obstruction, and it seemed to me somewhat angrily part, flowing in one side, and part, on the other. But I observed that when they came together again, they did so with a rush and it seemed to me with a happy commingling, and the waters went dashing and laughing, so glad to see again. Just so see. A slight mud flat is between the Alliance and the Democracy. Now if the mountain will not come to Mahomet, why then Mahomet must even go to the mountain. Query, which is the mountain? Let a grand banishment be called, the calm, met of peace be smoked. Down bitterness, up love, and out of darkness will come light, out of confusion, order will be evoked.

There is danger ahead! Who will cry "down brakes?" More anon.

J. H. P.  
Alliance Lecturer.

### THE SOUTH.

NOBLE UTTERANCE FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD, 22d U.T.

Mr. Henry W. Grady never uttered a sentence which better deserves a place on his monument than the following:

This hour little needs the loyalty that is loyal to one section and holds the other in enduring suspicion and estrangement. Give us a broad and perfect loyalty that loves and trusts Georgia alike with Massachusetts—that knows no North, no East, no West, but endures with equal and patriotic love every foot of our soil, every State in the Union.

These words were a part of the Boston speech which at once gave Mr. Grady deserved prominence. That they represent the sentiments of a New South and a New North standing shoulder to shoulder is plain from the fact that they were greeted with deafening applause when uttered and are now chosen for a place on the monument which was yesterday unveiled.

We are told in sneering tones by partisans in this section who have not yet adopted the spirit of these words that the Confederacy was flaunted in the parade. It is argued, thereupon, that the whole South is still on horseback and marching toward Washington.

Every traveler who has wandered over the plantations beyond the Potomac and studied the people who live there, know that the South could not be dragged or driven back into the old regime of slavery. These are better days than those from every point of view, socially, politically and commercially. These are a pleasant dream, those were a nightmare; for we had conflicting interests that, but now we have a common country and a common purpose.

But the struggle, while it lasted, was full of heroism on both sides. Everything was staked on the hazard by North and South alike. Since we won the day it is all the better for us. Since they lost the fight, it is all the better for them. But they cannot forget the sacrifices they made and we should think less of them if they could. Their flags may indicate a loss, pride in the courage of their sons and fathers, but you may have noticed that above all other flags on the grand occasion floated Old Glory to the breeze, and so long as that holds its place the lips of criticism are dumb. Let them honor their dead, even their dead cause, as seems to them best. They and we are one and we are both glad that it is so.

### WE ARE BLESSED.

WILL STAR.

This old world of ours is always in trouble, but she seems to have had more than her usual share of it this year, which will be a memorable one for its record of calamities. With short crops and starving people, droughts, floods, tidal waves, cyclones and tornadoes on sea and land, swallowed ships on the ocean, railroad wrecks, life-destroying earthquakes, revolutions, insurrections and riots, bank failures, embassies, robberies, suicides and the deaths of noted men, the list is full, indeed. In respect to natural calamities and civil turmoil our own country seems to have been a fortunate exception, being on the whole exempt from any widespread storm or flood or drought, and blessed with abundant crops while peace has reigned within her borders. We may not all have prospered as we would wish to; there may be, and are, those who have toiled hard, and who have but little to show for it, and there are thousands who have not been able to find work for their hands to do, but as a people we have been so much more blessed than people in other portions of the world, that we ought to be devoutly thankful.

### GOV. HOLT.

New Bern Journal

Governor Holt is making a good governor. He has gained greatly in popular favor since his induction into the executive office. Prudent, careful and industrious; unostentatious, courteous and obliging; he discharges the duties of his office with the easy grace of a gentleman.

Governor Holt is a business man, and, as such, he was a member of the Cone Export and Commission Company. It has been charged that the company is a Trust. That the Governor has never admitted, but to the end that no suspicion may attach to him, he has withdrawn from the company. Without intending to commit the Journal to the support of any prospective candidate we take pleasure in commending the present State administration for the prudence and industry it has exhibited.

While Dr. Gatling, the inventor of the deadly Gatling gun, is at the Exposition in Raleigh, we have on a visit to New Bern Mr. Richard Gill, the son of the real inventor of the Gatling revolver, Mr. John Gill. The genuines are both the sons of North Carolina.—New Bern Journal.

R. W. Stencil, pastor of the Christian church at Winston, has resigned to accept the position of State evangelist of the Christian church.

### THE TORNADO SEASON.

Lieutenant Finley Gives the Result of His Observations to the People.

During the last 13 years the Weather Bureau at Washington has paid particular attention to cyclones and tornadoes, with a view to ascertaining their nature, force, direction, and the best means of escaping from them.

Lieutenant Finley, of the United States Army, has been for many years in charge of this subject, and has elicited several facts important for all people to know and remember, among them the following:

1. Tornadoes occur in the United States during every month of the year, but are most frequent in April, May, June, and July, when the air nearest the earth may be exceedingly hot while the upper air is cold. They may and do occur in every part of the country, but are more common in the great central plain than elsewhere; and are least frequent—in the mountainous regions.

2. Tornadoes almost always occur in the afternoon, between half past 3 and 5 o'clock.

3. The average number of these storms in the United States is 146 a year.

4. The signs of an approaching tornado are similar to those which indicate a coming thunder storm, namely, a low and falling barometer, an intense, oppressive heat, an absence of wind, and an accumulation of threatening clouds.

5. The clouds which indicate a tornado gather in the west or southwest, and move toward the east or northeast. If there is danger in them, there is soon observed a violent commotion in the mass of black clouds, a rushing toward the center, while at the point where the observer stands the air is hot and almost motionless. Soon there is heard a great roaring noise, and then is seen the onward rush of the funnel shaped cloud.

6. The line of safety at such a moment is toward the northwest. If the observer faces the storm, let him turn directly to the right, and make the best time he can. The strength of the tornado is near its southern edge. The thing to do is to get out of its path, or to seek some refuge below the surface of the ground.

7. Lieutenant Finley remarks that sufficient time is usually afforded for escape if people will keep cool and make no false steps.

If they run to the east they must soon be overtaken by a tornado moving from 50 to 100 miles an hour. If they run into the woods they greatly increase their danger. If within a house or cellar, they should avoid the easterly side, because if the building is destroyed it is that side which receives the mass of crushing material.

8. In a wooden house the cellar is the safest place; in a house of brick or stone the cellar is the most dangerous. The best preparation in a country much devastated by tornadoes is to make an excavation in the west side of the cellar, and make it sufficiently large to provide room for every member of the family. But even this is not safe unless the overhanging earth is supported by heavy timbers and well constructed masonry.

9. It is well to bear in mind that no building whatever can be made strong enough to resist the tornado at the point where its force is greatest; nor is it possible to change the course of a tornado by discharging cannon balls into it, nor by exploding dynamite in any quantity. Still less can the fatal cloud be dispersed by the use of any electrical contrivance.

Lieutenant Finley's advice to families living in the Southwest, where these disturbances often occur, is to make a tornado cave for themselves, and effect a special tornado insurance upon their buildings.

### ILL OMENED JANE.

All Royal Bearers of the Name Have Come to Grief.

Jane, as borne by the royal families of Europe, has always been a name of ill omen, says *American Notes and Queries*.

Lady Jane Gray was beheaded for treason; Jane Seymour was one of the victims of King Hal; Jane Beaufort, wife of James I, of Scotland, was savagely murdered; Jeanne de Valois, wife of Louis XII, was repudiated for her want of personal beauty; Jeanne d'Albret mother of Henry IV, was poisoned by Catherine de Medici; Jane of Castle lost her reason through the neglect of her husband, Philip the Handsome, archduke of Austria; Jane I, of Naples, caused her husband to be murdered and married his assassin, and Jane II, of Naples, was one of the most wanton of women.

### RATS FOR SQUIRRELS.

The Business an Enterprising Negro Built Up.

It is reported that a negro employed in one of the warehouses at Americus, says the *Savannah News*, has been in the habit of supplying dressed squirrels to the good people of Americus. Nothing was known about him, and it was supposed that he was a huntsman, but some one grew suspicious, and investigations followed.

It was discovered that the fellow had been killing the great rats that infest the warehouse, dressing, and selling them as squirrels. Indignation does not express the feelings of the negro's customers when they learned of the fraud that had been perpetrated upon them.

### ODDS AND ENDS.

Bogus coffee is giving great grounds for complaint.—[New Orleans Picayune.]

You can never measure how long a man will be missed in this world by the length of his widow's veil.—[Athenian Globe.]

Simkins—Do you and your wife get along well together? Hen Peck—She gets along well enough, but I don't.—[Epoch.]

If you wish to know what the standing army of the United States is you must patronize the horse cars.—[Boston Bulletin.]

"Never sell a horse to a friend" is a good maxim to follow, but a better rule is never to buy a horse from a friend. The one saves your feelings and the other your money.—[New York Recorder.]

An Ethical Point.—La Fiancee—I am sorry to hear papa is speculating so heavily. La Fiancee—By Jove! It is almost criminal for a man to speculate with money that ought to be saved for his son in law.—[Life.]

Trouble Below.—Arch Imp—These nineteenth century innovations threaten to ruin our business. Ordinary Devil—What is going wrong? Arch Imp—What novelties can we show a man who comes to us from a crematory?—[Life.]

The Elderly Bachelor—Emma, I look upon you with the fondest of feelings. My heart is yours; will you be my wife? Emma—Have you asked my mother yet? "To be sure—20 years ago—but how did you happen to know it?"—[Elegance Blatter.]

A Sure Sign.—Mrs. Sharpey (at a hotel)—That couple try to act as if they had been married for years, but I know they are on their wedding tour. Mr. Sharpey—Guess not. Mrs. Sharpey—Yes they are. He gave her the tenderloin of the steak.—[New York Weekly.]

One of the professors of the University of Texas was engaged in explaining the Darwinian theory to his class, when he observed that they were not paying proper attention. "Gentlemen," said the professor, "when I am endeavoring to explain the peculiarities of the monkey I wish you would look at me."—[Texas Sittings.]

Honest, but Mistaken.—Old Griggs—I was readin', 'Tidy, that Rosa Bonheur, that big French woman, is 75 years old an' paints as much as ever she did. Mrs. Griggs—I do de ar! What desprit, shamefaced critter them French women be! At her time uv life I should think she'd better be de in' somethin' else than frivolling like a girl.—[Chicago Tribune.]

### RELIGIOUS NOTES.

One hundred and seventy seven new parsonages were built in the M. E. Church South jurisdiction during the year 1890-91.

Five thousand four hundred and thirty one missionaries are supported by the women's societies of the United States and Europe.

A lady has conveyed in trust an estate in Washington valued at \$80,000, for the purpose of erecting an Episcopal cathedral at the Capital.

The Catholics of Quebec have the largest organ in Canada. It has just been erected in the Cathedral of Notre Dame. It cost \$50,000 and contains 5,773 pipes.

During 1890 there were built in the United States 8,500 churches; ministers to the number of 4,900 were ordained, and a membership, in all denominations, of 1,000,000 added.

The *New York Evening Post* says that the children of the Unitarian fathers in Boston have largely gone over to the Episcopal Church for the sake of more form and ceremony.

The Moravian Mission in Greenland consists of six stations in two groups and of nine missionaries. Under their charge are 1,608 persons. The rest of the Greenlanders are cared for by Lutheran brethren of the Church of Denmark.

A vegetarian church is to be established in Philadelphia. One of the fundamental principles of the church will be that life is sacred, and that therefore the shedding of blood, even though it be for the sake of providing food for the human race, is wrong.

The membership of the M. E. Church South for the past conference year shows a gain of 41,411 members, bringing the number up to 1,218,561. All of the 45 conferences, except five, show an increase in their membership. The decrease in these five conferences only amounted to 1,088.

It is something that American missions alone now occupy more than 4,000 stations in unevangelized lands, with 2,350 missionaries sent from this country add more than 10,000 native helpers; that there are at these stations more than 2,700 churches, with nearly 237,000 communicants, of whom 26,000 were added last year; and that \$4,000,000 are contributed annually in our country to carry on the work. It is something, certainly, that all Protestant missionary societies have now 46,000 missionaries and helpers in the field, ministering to nearly 700,000 communicants and to more than 8,000,000 adherents to Christianity, and expending every year at least \$12,000,000 in the distant and costly work.—Dr. Storrs, in *Sunday School Times*.

### GRAINS OF GOLD.

"Malice drinks half its own poison."—Seneca.

"He who shows his passion tells his enemy where to hit him."

"Desire not thou too greatly, for like fire destroying what it folds, so is desire."

Truth is the most precious of blessings; without it man is blind; 'tis the eye of reason.—Rousseau.

Men stumble over straws in the way to heaven, but climb over mountains in the way to destruction.—Anon.

Use well the moment and with seeing eyes Peruse the thing that's next thee, and be wise!

If a man can not attain to the length of his wishes, he may have his remedy by cutting them shorter.—Cowley.

"Truth always fits. It is always congruous, and agrees with itself. Every truth in the universe also agrees with all others."

If a sinner Were thrown out of heaven at intervals You'd soon attain to a trick of looking up.—Mrs. Browning.

A perfectly civilized man can never be perfectly happy w he there is one unhappy being in the universe.—Robert G. Ingersoll.

If I can put one touch of rosy sunset into the life of any man or woman, I shall feel that I have worked with God.—George MacDonald.

How far that little candle throws its beam! So shines a good deed in a naughty world. Heaven doth with us as we with torches do. Not light them for ourselves; for if or virtuous Do not go forth of us, 'twere all alike As if we had them not.—Shakespeare.

"The Word of God will stand a thousand readings; and he who has gone over it most frequently is the surest of finding new wonders here.—Hamilton.

Out of fierce and persistent agitation have come the great reforms that have lifted humanity higher, as out of sorrow the sweetest resignation has come.

All the doors that lead inward to the secret place of the Most High are doors outward—out of self, out of smallness, out of wrong.—George MacDonald.

Artist, let thy words be few. To thy shaping toil be true, And work thyself from day to day, Like a breath into the clay!

At first it was a single thought, The outcome of it none could see, But, into living action wrought, It reached and blessed humanity.

There is no royal road to anything. One thing at a time, all things in succession. That which grows fast withers rapidly; that which grows slowly endures.

If any one can convince me of an error I shall be very glad to change my opinion, for truth is my business, and right information hurts nobody. No; he that continues in ignorance and mistake, 'tis he that receives the mischief.—Marcus Antoninus.

### THE POET'S PRAYER.

If there be some weaker one, Give me strength to help him on; If a blinder soul there be, Let me guide him nearer Thee; Make my mortal dreams come true With the work I find in would do; Clothe with life the weak intent, Let me be the living I meant; Let me find in Thy employ, Peace that dearest is to me; Out of self to love be led, And to heaven acclimated, Until all things sweet and good Beem my natural habit.—J. G. Whittier.

### A TAX ON BACHELORS.

A Bill That Will Make Unmarried Georgians Warm.

A bill has passed the Georgia Legislature imposing a tax on bachelors. Under its terms it will cost a Georgian \$25 annually to begin the bachelor business at 30 years of age, and on a rising scale of \$25 for each five years a man of 60 will be put to the expense of \$150 for this privilege of going without a wife.

A more ghastly piece of legislation could hardly be conceived, striking as it does at the very roots of personal liberty.

Government has quite as much right to fine a man for not wearing a beard as for not marrying. Government has also the same moral right to impose a tax on bachelors as it has to fine the poor for the benefit of the rich under the guise of a "protective" tariff.

"Government" is only all of us, and "all of us" can do as we please.—Pawtucket, (R. I.) Tribune.

### A HISTORIC KETTLE.

The Vandalism of a Copper Utensil Went Through Years Ago.

A lady residing at Tribes Hill, N. Y., is in possession of a massive copper tea kettle which dates back to the days of the Revolution and has an interesting history, says *Good Housekeeping*. It then belonged to Adam Fonda, who was father was tomahawked during Johnson's raid, in 1780, his house being burned at the same time.

Adam Fonda lives on the banks of the Cayadutta, and his house was also burned. One of the Tories who was engaged in this vandalism saw in this house a teakettle which was too good to be destroyed, and he took it and filled it with butter which had just been churned. He then hid it under the Cayadutta Bridge, expecting to return that way, but he never came back for it, and not long afterward some children playing under the bridge discovered it. This kettle was the only article saved from the house.