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FOR GOD, FOR COUNTRY AND FOR TRUTH.

W. FLETCHER AUBSON, EDITOR.
C. V. W. AUBSON, BUSINESS MANAGER.

VOL. IV.

PLYMOUTH, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1892.

NO. 11.

Directory.

STATE GOVERNMENT.
Governor, Thos. M. Holt, of Alamance.
Secretary of State, Octavius Coke, of Wake.
Treasurer, Donald W. Bain, of Wake.
Auditor, Geo. W. Sanderlin, of Wayne.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Sidney M. Finger, of Catawba.
Attorney General, Theo. F. Davidson, of Swain.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.
Sheriff, Levi Blount.
Deputy Sheriff, D. Spruill.
Treasurer, E. R. Latham.
Superior Court Clerk, Thos. J. Marriner.
Register of Deeds, W. P. Hilliard.
Commissioners, H. J. Starr, W. C. Marriner, R. D. Latham, Jos. Skittlesharpe and M. A. Litchfield.
Board of Education, Thos. S. Armistead, T. L. Tarkenton, J. L. Norman.
Superintendent of Health, Dr. E. L. Cox.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Rev. Luther Eborn.

CITY.
Mayor and Clerk, J. W. Bryan.
Treasurer, E. R. Latham.
Chief of Police, Joseph Tucker.
Councilmen, E. R. Latham, G. R. Bateman, D. O. Brinkley, J. F. Norman, J. W. Bryan, J. H. Smith, Sampson Towe and Alfred Skinner.

CHURCH SERVICES.
Methodist—Rev. W. B. Moore, pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 8 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 8. Sunday school at 9 a. m., J. F. Norman, Superintendent.
Baptist—Rev. J. F. Tuttle, pastor, services every 1st and 3rd Sundays at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday night at 7:30. Sunday school every Sunday at 9:30 a. m., J. W. Bryan, Superintendent.

Episcopal—Rev. Luther Eborn, rector. Services every 3d Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m., L. I. Fagan, Superintendent.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.
Meets Tuesday after the first Monday of each month, Dr. H. P. Murray, Chairman, L. F. Fagan, Secretary.

LODGES.
K. of H. Plymouth Lodge No. 2508—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday nights in each month. W. H. Hampton, Dictator, N. B. Yeager, Fin. Reporter.
K. of L. of H. Roanoke Lodge—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday nights in each month. J. F. Norman, Dictator, N. B. Yeager, Secretary.

I. O. O. F. Esperanza Lodge, No. 28 meets every Tuesday night at Bunche's Hall. T. J. Lewis, Dictator, P. Hillard, Secretary.

COLORED.

CHURCH SERVICES.
Disciple—Kider A. B. Hicks, pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m., 3 p. m., and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m. E. Mitchell, Superintendent.

Methodist—Rev. C. B. Hoggans, pastor. Services every 1st and 3d Sundays at 11 a. m., and at 3 and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m., S. Wiggins, Superintendent; J. W. McDonald, Secretary.

1st Baptist, new Chapel—Services every Sunday at 11 and 3, Rev. S. K. Knight, pastor. Sunday school every Sunday.

2d Baptist, Zion's Hill—H. H. Norman, pastor. Preaching every 4th Sunday. Sunday school every Sunday, Moses Wynn, Superintendent.

LODGES.

Masons, Carthagean—Meets 1st Monday night in each month. S. Towe, W. M., A. Everett, Secretary.

U. O. of F. Meridian Star Lodge 1024—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday night in each month at 7:45 o'clock. T. F. Benbury, N. G., J. W. McDonald, P. S.

Christopher A. Cooks Lodge K. of L. No. 1—Meets every 1st Monday night in each month at 8 o'clock.

Burying Society meets every 3d Monday night in each month at 8 o'clock, J. M. Walker, Secretary.

Roper Directory.

CIVIL.

Justice of the Peace, Jas. A. Chesson.
Constable, Warren Cahoon.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Rev. J. T. Finlayson, pastor. Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock (except the first), and every Sunday night at 7:30. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Sunday school Sunday morning at 9:30. L. G. Roper, Superintendent, E. R. Lewis, Secretary.

Episcopal, Rev. Luther Eborn, rector. Services every 3d Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, Thos. W. Blount, Superintendent, W. H. Daily, Secretary.

Baptist, Rev. Jos. Tinch, pastor. Services every 3d Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.

LODGES.

Roper Masonic Lodge, A. F. & A. M. No. 448, meets in their Hall at Roper, N. C., at 7:30 p. m. 1st and 3d Tuesdays after 1st Sunday. J. L. Savage, W. M.; J. H. Clarke, Secretary.

Important to Ladies.

Sir—I made use of your PHILITOKEN with my last child, in order to procure a safe and easy travail. I used it about two months before my expected time, until I was taken sick, and I had a very quick and easy confinement. Nothing occurred to detract my convalescence, and I got about in less time than was usual for me. I think it a medicine that should be used by every expectant mother, for should they but try it as I have, they would never again be without it. Mrs. ELIZABETH DIX.
Any merchant or druggist can procure Roper's PHILITOKEN for \$1 a bottle. CHARLES F. BISLEY, Wholesale Druggist, 62 Cortlandt St., New York.

NEVER MIND WHAT "THEY" SAY.

Havre de Grace Republican.
Don't worry nor fret
About what people think.
Of your ways or your means,
Of your food or your drink,
If you know you're doing
Your best every day,
With the right on your side,
Never mind what "they" say.

Lay out in the morning
Your plans for each hour,
And never forget
That old Time is a power.
This also remember
'Mong truths old and new,
The world is too busy
To think much of you.

Then garner the minutes,
That make up the hours,
And pluck in your pilgrimage
Honors bright flowers.
Should grumblers assure you
Your course will not pay,
With conscience at rest
Never mind what "they" say.

Then let us, forgetting
The insensate throng
That jostles us daily
While marching along,
Press onward and upward,
And make no delay—
And though people talk,
Never mind what "they" say.

THE INMATES OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

The following correspondence explains itself:

NASHVILLE, N. C.,
July 10, 1892.

W. C. STRONACH, Esq.:
DEAR SIR:—Mr. P. S. Pender, who is editor of the *Rattler*, the organ of the People's party in this county, and who is also secretary of the Nash County Confederate Veterans' Association, while addressing the Peoples Party Convention, which met here on yesterday, stated: "That the Stronachs had informed the inmates of the Soldiers' Home that if they failed to vote the straight Democratic ticket, in the coming elections, they would have no further use for them." That one of the old veterans, whose name he had in his possession had said so.

Now, I think men who resort to such monstrous falsehoods in order to poison the minds of our people and thereby array them against the Democratic party, ought to be held up before the public in their proper light. I hope, therefore, that you will deny this infamous charge through the press. If you wish to use my name in this connection you are at liberty to do so. If you want more witnesses I can furnish them.

Yours respectfully,
J. P. ARRINGTON.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 12, '92.

J. P. ARRINGTON, Esq., Nashville, N. C.:

MY DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 10th to hand. In reply I have to say that Mr. Pender's statement is utterly and entirely false.

I have never asked an applicant as to his political faith, nor have I ever talked politics to the inmates of "The Home." I have been told that we have some Republicans, and, for ought I know, there may be some Peoples' party men here.

I have not tried, nor shall I try to influence the political action of the inmates. I do not think it would be proper for me to do so in view of the fact that the whole legislature (Democrats and Republicans) so promptly responded when called on for an appropriation for this much needed charity.

Yours truly,
W. C. STRONACH.

WHAT THE SOLDIERS AT THE HOME SAY.

RALEIGH, July 13, 1892.

At a meeting of the inmates of the Soldiers' Home, held this day, the following were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, There appeared in the *News & Observer* this morning a communication from Mr. J. P. Arrington, stating that Mr. P. S. Pender, in an address before the Peoples party convention, in Nash county, stated "that the Stronachs had informed the inmates of the Home that if they failed to vote the straight Democratic ticket in the coming election, they would have no further use for them," and

WHEREAS, Knowing the high Christian character and integrity of Mr. Stronach, we, the inmates of the Home, do hereby pronounce such statement as utterly false in fact and malicious in design, and do declare that Mr. Stronach has never directly or indirectly tried to influence, individually or collectively, any of the inmates of the Home as to the po-

litical opinions we may hold; therefore

RESOLVED, That we do hereby denounce the statement as false in every particular and without the shadow of truth.

RESOLVED further, That each inmate of the Home do sign this paper, and that a copy be furnished Mr. J. P. Arrington, Mr. W. C. Stronach and the *News and Observer* for publication, and the papers of the State be requested to copy the same.

E. P. Waise, A. Olive, Z. Roberts, J. M. Poole, Wm. Lyman, T. W. Butt, R. I. Jones, J. F. Ayers, P. B. Marlow, William Poe, Clinton Jones, John A. Campbell, Owens Carter, B. F. Taylor, D. P. Ramsaur, D. M. Sloan, I. R. Paryear, John D. Sutton, G. W. Marshall, William Hasten, William H. Jernigan, J. D. Hall, James R. Mahoney, C. C. Pierce, W. P. Covington, Owen Hand, Solomon Grey, O. M. Neal.

(Mr. W. A. Buis, who probably was not present when the above was signed, called at our office before the above was received by us and stated that he had been in the home a year, and he knew that the statement made by Mr. Pender is absolutely false.—Ed. N. & O.)

POLITICAL POINTS.

A "provisional" standing army, permanently employed to protect a protected iron mill, will be a steady campaign speech on the blessings of high protection.—N. Y. World.

The solid South is solidifying under the menace of a Force bill, while the once solid Northwest is breaking away from Republicanism and fusing for victory over its cardinal doctrines.—N. Y. World.

The tariff had nothing to do with it, of course, for McKinley himself hath said it, but the Homestead affair will have something to do with the tariff if, in fact, it has not already punched some holes in that armor-plated craft.—Phil. Record.

The People's party in Indiana don't seem to be in a very solid condition. Within the past week, the Secretary of the State Central Committee and the candidate for Lieut. Governor have pulled out of the party. They couldn't stand Weaver.—Wil. Star.

The People's party propose to call themselves "Populists." But why should they be ashamed to call themselves "Populists," which means the same thing? "Populist" is a neologism which they cannot popularize while they have "Plebeian" ready to hand.—Phila. Record.

We heartily congratulate Grover Cleveland and Adlai Stevenson, and predict that March 4, 1893, will find them occupying the White House; and further, that they will poll the largest Afro-American vote ever given to a Democratic candidate.—New York Message (Afro-American)

General Field, the Third party candidate for the Vice-Presidency, formally opened the campaign in Virginia at a meeting at Hanover Court House on Wednesday. There were about 200 white men present, some of whom were straight Democratic. The meeting was not an enthusiastic one.—News & Observer.

Mr. Carter, the new chairman of the Republican National Committee, is an Ohio man who went West to grow up with the country and anchored in Montana. He and Russell Harrison have been running some enterprises together, and doubtless Russell got in some of his work in having him elected chairman.—Wil. Star.

Mr. William F. Harry, the new chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is one of the most popular Democrats in Pennsylvania. He stands in that State along with Gov. Pattison and was elected at the same time, notwithstanding the State is heavily Republican. We suppose he has special qualifications for the duties of the position to which the executive committee has elected him, and we believe he will make a vigorous campaign.—N. & O.

The Republican party has instructed the negroes in Perry county to support Kolb. On Thursday their executive committee took action on the matter. Mat Boyd was chairman, Nick Stevens, the noted negro

politician was on hand. The Kolb forces were marshalled and led by Charlie Childs, the negro postmaster at Marion. Though there was opposition, Kolb carried the day.—Mobile Register.

Some fellow who ought not to be allowed to stay away from home at night has questioned whether Mr. Cleveland was opposed to the Force Bill. One might as well ask if Mr. Cleveland is opposed to the McKinley tariff bill; but the matter being called to the attention of the great Democratic leader, he replied: "I regard it as a most atrocious measure, and I do not see how any Democrat can think otherwise."

The helplessness of the Governor of Idaho in the presence of the rioting miners comes as a new illustration of the political recklessness of the Republican party in admitting such States to the Union. * * * But so long as the Republicans have gained eight or nine votes in the Senate, with which to save the protective system and imperil our financial stability we suppose nobody has any right to complain.—N. Y. Post.

The proper title for the Republican campaign volume would be a Book of Blunders, and it should tell all about the nomination of Reid, the appointment of Foster, the selection of Campbell as chairman of the national committee, and the reduction of wages by Carnegie. By the time the chapters devoted to these subjects are prepared there will be ample material for a large and interesting book.—St. Louis Republic.

CLEVE AND STEVE.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS NOTIFIED.

THE CAMPAIGN IS OPEN.

Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson, were officially notified of their nominations at New York on the 20th inst.

CLEVELAND'S REPLY.
After listening to the reading of the official notification Mr. Cleveland replied as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: The message you delivered from the national democracy arouses within me emotions which would be well nigh overwhelming, if I did not recognize here assembled the representatives of a great party who must share with me the responsibility your mission invites. I find much relief in the reflection that I have been selected merely to stand for the principles and purposes to which my party is pledged, and for the enforcement and supremacy of which, all who have any right to claim democratic fellowship, must constantly and persistently toil. Our party responsibility is indeed great. We assume a momentous obligation to our countrymen when, in return for their trust and confidence, we promise them a rectification of their wrongs and a better realization of the advantages which are due to them under our free and beneficent institutions. But if our responsibility is great, our party is strong. It is strong in its sympathy with the needs of the people, in its instance upon the exercise of the governmental powers strictly within the constitutional permission the people have granted, and its willingness to risk its life and hope upon the peoples intelligence and patriotism.

Never has a great party, intent upon the promotion of right and justice, had better incentive for effort than is now presented to us. Turning our eyes to the plain people of the land, we see them burdened as consumers with a tariff system that unjustly and relationally draws from them their purchase of the necessities of life an amount scarcely met by the wages of hard and steady toil, while the exactions thus wrung from them, build up and increase the fortunes of those for whose benefit this injustice is perpetrated. We are the farmer listened to a delusive story that fills his mind with visions of advantage, while his pocket is robbed by the stealthy hand of high protection. Our workmen are still told the tale of the repealed, despite of this demonstrated falsity, that the existing protective tariff is a boon to them, and that under its beneficent operations their wages must increase—while, as they listen, scenes are enacted in the very abiding places of high protection, that mock the hopes of toil and attest the tender mercy the workman receives from those made selfish and sordid by unjust governmental favoritism. We oppose earnestly and stubbornly the theory upon which our opponents seek to justify and uphold existing tariff laws. We need not base our attack upon questions of constitutional permission or legislative power. We denounce this theory upon the highest possible grounds when we con-

tend that in present conditions, its operation is unjust and that laws enacted in accordance with it are inequitable and unfair.

Ours is not a destructive party. We are not at enmity with the rights of any of our citizens. All are our countrymen. We are not recklessly heedless of any American interests, nor will we abandon our regard for them; but invoking the love of fairness and justice which belongs to true Americanism, and upon which our constitution rests, we insist that no plan of tariff legislation shall be tolerated which has for its object and purpose a forced contribution from the earnings and income of the mass of our citizens, to swell directly the accumulations of a favored few, nor will we permit a pretended solicitude for American labor, or any other pretext of benevolent care for others, to blind the eyes of the people to the selfish laws, to gain unearned and unreasonable advantages at the expense of their fellows. We have also assumed in our covenant with those whose support we invite, the duty of opposing to the death another avowed scheme of our adversaries, which, under the guise of protecting the suffrage, covers but does not conceal a design thereby to perpetrate the power of a party afraid to trust its continuance to the untrammeled and intelligent votes of the American people. We are pledged to resist the legislation intended to complete this scheme, because we have not forgotten the saturnalia of theft and brutal control which followed another Federal regulation of State suffrage; because we know that the managers of a party which did not scruple to rob the people of a President, would not hesitate to use the machinery created by such legislation to revive corrupt instrumentalities for partisan purposes; because an attempt to force such legislation would rekindle animosities where peace and hopefulness now prevail, because such an attempt would replace prosperous activity with discouragement and dread throughout a large section of our country, and would menace, everywhere in the land the rights reserved to the States and to the people, which underlie the safe guards of American liberty. I shall not attempt to specify at this time other objects and aims of democratic endeavor which add inspiration to our mission.

True to its history and its creed our party will respond to the wants of the people within safe lines and guided by enlightened statesmanship. To the troubled and impatient within our membership we commend continued, unswerving allegiance to the party whose principles, in all times past have been found sufficient for them, and whose aggregate wisdom and patriotism, their experience teaches, can always be trusted.

In a tone of partisanship which benefits the occasion, let me say to you as equal partners in the campaign upon which we to day enter, that the personal fortunes of those to whom you have entrusted your banners are only important as they are related to the fate of the principles they represent and to the party which they lead. I cannot, therefore, forbear reminding you and all those attached to the democratic party or supporting the principles which we profess, that defeat in the pending campaign, followed by the consummation of the legislative schemes our opponents contemplate and accompanied by such other incidents of their success as might more firmly fix their power, would present a most discouraging outlook for future democratic supremacy and for the accomplishment of the objects we have at heart. More over, every sincere democrat must believe that the interests of his country are deeply involved in the victory of our party in the struggle that awaits us. Thus patriotic solicitude exalts the hope of the partisanship and should intensify our determination to win success. This success can only be achieved by systematic and intelligent effort on the part of all enlisted in our cause. Let us tell the people plainly and honestly what we believe and how we propose to save the interests of the entire country, and then let us, after the manner of true democracy rely upon the thoughtfulness and patriotism of our fellow countrymen. It only remains for me to say to you, in advance of a more formal response to your message, that I obey the command of my party and confidently anticipate that an intelligent and earnest presentation of our case will insure a popular endorsement of the action of the body you represent.

MR. STEVENSON ACCEPTS.
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I cannot too earnestly express my appreciation of the honor conferred upon me by the great delegated assembly which you officially represent. To have been selected by the National Democratic convention as its candidate for high office is a distinction of which any citizen might well be proud. I would do violence to my own feelings, sir, should I fail to express my gratitude for the courtesies terms in which you have advised of the results of the deliberations of the convention. Mistrusting my capacity fully to meet the expectations of those who have honored me by their confidence I accept the nomination so generously tendered. Should the action of the Chicago convention receive the approval of the people I shall, to the best of my humble ability, discharge with fidelity the duties of the important trust confided to me. Reference has been made in terms of commendation to the late Democratic administration.

Identified in some measure in an important branch of the public service with that administration, I am gratified to know that it has in so marked a degree received the endorsement of the democratic party in its national convention. I am persuaded that intelligent discussion of the issues involved in the pending contest for political supremacy, will result in victory to the party which stands for honest methods in government, economy in public expenditures and relief to the people. In the contest which we enter we make no appeal to the passions but the sober judgment of the people. We believe that the welfare of the toiling millions of our countrymen is bound up in the success of the democratic party. Recent occurrences in a neighboring State have sadly emphasized the fact that a high protective tariff affords no protection; and tends in no way to better the condition of those who earn their bread by daily toil. Believing in the right of every voter to cast his ballot unswayed by power, the democratic party will steadily oppose all legislation which threatens to imperil that right by the interposition of federal bayonets at the polls. In a more formal manner, hereafter, Mr. Chairman, I will indicate by letter, my acceptance of the nomination tendered me by the National Democratic Convention and will give expression to my views touching the important question enunciated in its platform.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.
This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10c., 50c. and \$1. If your lungs are sore, chest, or back lame, use Shiloh's Potent Plaster. Sold by Bryan & Chears, Plymouth, and Dr. B. F. Halley, Roper.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.
The following is the State Democratic platform as adopted by the State convention assembled May 18:

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 inequitable force bill, which is not yet adopted 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 and mechanical productions; providing such stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure prompt conviction and imposing such penalties as shall secure most 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 than the blessings of education may be extended to all the people of the State alike.

That we demand a graduated tax on incomes.

Spruill & Rro. sell Hering's Compound Syrup of Blackberry Root. This is only specific for Cholera Infantum and all summer complaints.