



Published by Roanoke Publishing Co.

## "FOR GOD, FOR COUNTRY AND FOR TRUTH."

# W. FLETCHER AUSBON, EDITOR. C. V. W. AUSBON, BUSINESS MANAGER

VOL. IV.

# PLYMOUTH, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1892.

NO. 22

## Directory.

#### STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Thos. M. Holt, of Alimance. Secretary of State, Octavious Coke, of Vake.

Treasurer, Donald W. Bain, of Wake, Auditor, Geo. W. Sanderlin, of Wayne. Superintendent of Public Instruction, Bidney M. Finger, of Catawba.

Attorney General, Theo. F. Davidson, of Buncembe.

COUNTY GOVEENMENT

Sheriff. Levi Blount. Deputy Sherif, D. Spruill. Treasurer, E R Latham. Superior Court Clerk. Thos, J. Marriner. Register of Deeds, J. P. Hilliard. Commissioners, H. J. Starr, W. C. Marriner, B. D. Latham, Jes. Skittletharpe and H. A. Lietchfield. 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. K. Latham. Chief of Police, Joseph Tucker. Councilmen, E. R. Latham, G. R. Bate-man, 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 Bunday at 11 a, m., and 8 **p. m.** Prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 8. Sunday school at 9 a. m., J. **F.** Horman, Superintendeut

Baptist-Rev. J. F. Tuttle, pastor, serviand 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday night at 7:30. Sunday school every Sunday at 9:30 a. m., J. W. Bryan, an perintendent.

Episcopal-Rev. Luther Eborn, rector. Bervices every 3d Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Banday 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, LODGES.

K. of H. Plymouth Lodge No. 2508-meets 1st and 3d Thursday nights in each meeth. W. H. Hampton Dictator, N. B. Yesger Fin. Reporter.

K. L. of H. Roanoke Lodge-Meets and 4th Thursday nights in each month J. F. Norman Protector,

N. B. Yeager Secretary. IOOF. Esperanza Lodge, No. 28 meets

every Tuesday night at Bunell's Hall. J W. Bryan, N. G , L. T. Houston, Nect'y.

## COLOSED.

### ONURCE SERVICES

JUDGE GRESHAM'S POSITION. LABORING MEN AND + OLD SOLDIERS WILL FOLLOW HIM STILL.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 2 .- The public announcement that Judge Gresham would vote for Grover Cleveland created a sensation in this city today. The rank and file of the Republican party believed that Gresham would remain loyal to the cause of that chusetts, heads so happily of convertparty. The leaders, however, have known for a long time that the most they could expect from him was silence.

Those who enjoy the Judge's confidence are not surprised at his action. To them he has freely expressed his disapproval of the economic policy of the Republican Party. He has always believed in a revenue tariff only. Two weeks ago, in con-versation with an Indianapolis friend versation with an Indianapolis friend sable Weaverites, communists and the Judge took a pesimistic view of men of that stamp? Are we to have the outlook for the farmers and workmen, in the event of the indorse- Democrats have devised during the est of the party that he tender his resignament of the McKinley tariff at the last twenty-five years over-thrown tion. polls next month. He believes that and destroyed? Are we to see the Th four years more of McKinleyism public charities, the penitentiary, the would place the country completely Institutions again turned over to the under the control of the plutocrats keeping of such men who had them through the creation of trusts and in charge in the days of Touregee combinations which would control and Deweese ?-News & Observer. the markets of the country-combinations that would destroy the labor organizations and ruin farmers by

controlling the price of agricultural products. To a prominent leader of the Peo-

ple's party a few weeks ago Judge Gresham said that the only hope of saving the country from plutocracy was through the election of Grover Cleveland, for that was possible while the election of a People's party candidate was an impossiblicity; that Cieveland stood between the extremist-between the plutocratic tendency of the money power and the Sub-Treasury schemes of the oppressed ; that only a man like Cleveland could restore the Government to its origi- hering to the system established by the nal functions, and he advised the People's Party leaders to do nothing States retain many high powers, and exerto endanger the election of Grover

will write a letter soon severing his connection with the Republican party govern themselves. The centralizing tendency of the republican party is regarded with seri- ble man can hesitate to see .where his duty ousness by those who can look below calls him? Who can refrain from assertthe surface and see the shadow of an ing the right of the people to govern themempire. When the people become selves? indifferent to constitutional questions the day of the republic will have been nunbered.-State Chronicle.

Cooley, Gresham, McVeagh and, Green now add their names to the list which SI erman Hoar, of Massaed statesmen who have renounced the corruptions of the Republican party and have, from patriotic motives, espoused the cause of the people under the Democratic banner -- In one month more the die will be cast, the result accomplished ! What shall be the effect here in North Carolina? Are we to have a mongrel legislature, controlled by a combinery of Republicans and despithe wise legislation which patriotic campaign he deemed it best for the inter-

The contest between the parties this year is on the same lines that it has long been. On the one side are arrayed the Republicans and their allies who have the purpose to contralize the government, obliterate ment, would increase and expand until a consolidated nation is built up. On the other side are arrayed the Democrats, who believe that the interest and happiness of the people will be best promoted by ad-

constitutional lawyer-Judg Cooley, The Democrats antagonize that as being return to the fundamental principles of free another blow at the right of the people to

With these matters at issue, what sensi-

MR. ROLINSON RESIGNS.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF THE SEC OND SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Mr. S. M. Blount, chairman, requests us to publish the following address to the voters of this district :

Persuant to a call of the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the Second Senatorial District, met in Washington, N. C., on the 30th, ult., to consider the resignation of Hon. S. M S. Rolinson, the Democratic nemines for Senator.

Mr. Rolinson in his letter of resignation stated that he was prompted by no motive but an esrrest desire for the success of the party and, that, owing to the fact that he was unable to give his attention to the

The committee after a careful consider ation of the matter, finding it too late to call a convention, decided to accept the resignation of Mr. Rolinson and nomina. ted Mr. James S, Marsh, of Beaufort

county to fill the vacancy on the ticket. The committee takes pleasure in recom. mending to the voters of the district Mr. Marsh as a man eminently qualified and capable of filling the high position for which he has been nominated by the Demooratic par.y.

> Very respectfully, SAM'L, M. BLOUNT, Ch'm. Dem. Ex. Com. 2d Sen. Dis-

#### DEMOGRATIC PLATFORM.

The following is the State Democratic platform as adopted by the State convention assembled M.a. RESOLVED, 1. That the demosracy of | un hmp, anomic maiden, with uncomfort. North Carolina resffirm the principles of able prominences, is rapidly giving p'ace the democratic party both State and national, and particularly favor the free coinage hering to the system established by the patriot fathers - a system in which the States retain many high powers, and exer-cise in many particulars the full right of independent and soverign communities. trusts, combines and monopolies which have oppressed the people ; and especially do we denounce the unnecessary and burdensome increase in the tax on cotton lies and on tin, so largely used by the poorer portion of the people. We likewise de neunce the inequitous force bill, which is not yet abandoned by the republican party. but is being arged as a measure to adopted as soon as they regain control of the House of Representatives, the purpose and affect of which measure will be to es tablish a second period of reconstruction in the Southern States, to subvert the liberties of our people and inflame a new race an. tagonism and sections! 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 lisu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash avste.n. regulating the amount needed on 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 4. That we demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures of all agricultural the country. Formerly the State controlled and machanical productions; providing such stringent system of procedure in trials posing such penalties as shall secure mos 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 allen ownership of land, and that Congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by allen and foreign syndicates ; and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations, in excess of such as is actaally 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. That Congress issue a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to of the United States mail. RESOLVED, That the General Assembly pass such laws as will make the public school system more effective that the bies. sings of education may be extended to all the people of the State alike. That we demand a graduated tax on in

popular government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more

BEACON

urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the Federal capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the States that strikes at the very roots of our Government and the Constitution as framed by the fathers of the republic.

"We warn 'he people of our common country, jealons for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of the Federal control of elections to which the Republican party has committed itself is fraught with gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the republic. It strikes at he North as well as the South and injures

the colored citizen even more than the white. It means a borde of deputy mar-

shals at every poliing place armed with Federal power; returning boards appointed and controlled by Federal authority; the outrage of the electoral rights of the people in the several States ; the subjugation of the colored people to the control of the party in power, and the reviving of race

antagonism, now happily abated, of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all-a measure deliberately and justly described by a leading Republican Senator as "the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate.'

#### MORAL VALUE OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

That a certain amount of exercise is needful for health is one of the few things on which all doctors are sgreed, and one of the still fower things as to which medical teaching is submissively accepted by the non. professional public Unfortunately, intellectual assent no more aples practical performance in the domain of bygiene than in that of morals. It is by those "in popp\_ lous cities pent," by professional and business men chained to the desk of the consulting room, and by women, that ex ercise is most apt to be neglected. With regard to young ladies, indeed, it is not so very long since nearly all exercise worthy of the name was tabsoed by Mrs. Grundy as only fit for "tomboys," and as tending to give an appearance of robust health which was thought to be incompatiable with refinement. More rational notions anow beginning to prevail, however, and to a type more like the Greek ideal of hearth y womanbood. The rudy-cheeked, full.

Which Was It?

One of the best compliments a preaches can ever have is this : "He preaches as if he meant every word he says." Nothing is quite so soon detected as insincerity in the pulpit.

A Western minister, who is not always so careful as he ought to be in making his preaching and his practice go together, was lately telling some friends a story of adventure. It was a large story, and the minister's little 10 year old girl was listening to it very intently. When he finished, she fastened her wide open eyes upon her father's face and said, very gravely :

"Is that true, or are you preaching now, papa ?"

#### Citizens Only.

The desirability of care in expression can hardly be too forcibly impressed upon those who write advertisements. circulars, and public announcements of all sort.

A very peculiar effect was produced by the following announcement, contained in the advertisements of a county fair: "Among other attractive features of this great Fair there will be highly amus

ing donkey races and pig races. \*Competition in these two contests

open to citizens of the county only!"

The Atchison Globe thinks that when people read a good thing about a man in the papers they look at him the next time they see him as if they hadn't seen it; when they read a mean thing about him, however, they look as if they had seen it.

For Value Received.-She-He was desperately in love with her. Why, he sent her costly flowers and presents nearly every day for two years. Did he finally win her? He-No. He earned her.-The Epoch.

#### Where the Money Is.

There are fifteen National banks in New York city which have deposite exceeding fifteen million dollars each, the largest amount being thirty-three million dollars in the National Park Bank. and the next largest amount twenty-five million in the Chemical National. Ten banks have over fifteen million dollars each loaned, the National Park having the largest amount, and the First National the second largest

## How to Read the Tongue.

The perfectly healthy tongue is clean moist, lies loosely in the mouth, is round at the edge, and has no promine pillæ. The tongue may be furred from local causes or from sympathy with the stomach, intestines, or liver. The dry tongue occurs most frequently in fever. and indicates a nervous prostration or depression. A white tongue is diagnostic simply of the feverish condition, with perhaps a sour stomach. When it is moist and vellowish brown it shows disordered digestion. Dry and brown indicates a low state of the system, possibly typhoid. When the tongue is dry and red and smooth look out for inflammation, gastric or intestinal.- [New York Ledger.

#### News and Observer

THE ISSUE-

iple - Elder A B HICEs, Bervices every Sanday at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and 8 p m. Sunday school at 9 a. m. E. G Mitchell Superintendent

Methodist - Rev. C. B. Hogans, pastor, Services every 1st and 3d Sundays at 11 a. m., and at 8 and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m., S. Wiggins, superintendent; J. W MoDonald, secretary

1st Baptist, New Chapel - Services every Sunday at 11 and 3, nev S R Knight, pastor Sunday school every Sunday

2d Baptist, Zion's Hill - H H Norman. paster Preaching every 4th Sunday. Sun-day school every Sunday, Moses Wynn, Superintendent

#### LODGES

.

Masons, Carthegian - Meets 1st Monday might in each month. S Lowe, W M., A. Everett, secretary.

G U O of O F Meridian Sun Lodge 1624-Meets every 2d and 4th Monday night in each month at 71 o'clock, T. F. Bembry, M. G., J W McDonald P. S.

Christopher Atocks Lodge K of L No-Meets every 1st Monday night in each month at 8 o'clock

Burying Scolety 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 moraing at 11 o'close (except the first), and every Sunday night at 7:30. Prayer meeting every Wed. nesday night. Sunday school Sunday moraing at 9:80, L G. Roper superintendent, E. R. Lewis secretary.

Episcopal, Rev. Luther Eborn, rector, every 2d Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school every Sunday merning at 10 o'clock, Thos. W. Bloust superintendent, W. H. Daily score. tary.

Baptist, Rev. Jos. Tinch. pastor. Ser. vices every 8d Sunday at Ila. m., and 7:30 p. m.

#### LODGES

Roper Masonic Lodge, A. F & A. M. No 443, 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.; R. L. Williams, Secretary.

#### Important to Ladies.

Sir-I made use of your PHILCTOKEN with my last shild, in order to presure a safe and easy travail. I used it shout two months before my expected time, until I was taken sick, and I had a very quick and easy confinement. Nothing occurred to protract 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 at such times. I am yours re-spectfully Mrs. ELIZABE | H DIX. apectfully Mrs. ELIZABEIH DIX. Any merchant or druggist can procure RIBLEY'S PHILOTOFEN LOF \$1 a bottle. CHARLES F. RISLEY, Whole ale Drug gist, 62 Cortlandt St.", New York.

Cleveland While Judge Gresham will take hundreds of his old political followers with him, it is not with this class that he will injure Harrison the most in Indiana and Illinois. He is the

ideal of the workingmen, especially the railroan mon, and the Democrats have never concealed the fact that had he been nominated by the Republicans he would have carried Indiana by 50,000 majority. His famous railroad decision, known to workingmen as the "tin-bucket decision," is not forgotten. When Jay Gould wrecked the Wabash Road and a District Judge appointed a receiver with orders to pay the defferred interest to boudholders first. Circuit Judge Gresham overruled the district Judge, appointed anoth-

men carrying dinner buckets first. The employes' wages were then long brigade" winch paraded the streets of Chicago in the interest of Gresham's nomination four years ago. Workingmen recognize Gresham as their friend, and thousands in Indiana and Illinois who are wavering will vote for Cleveland because they

know that Gresham would not mislead them. Judge Gresham is extremely pop ular with the old soldiers. While in command of a brigade he was shot through a leg, which crippled him for life. To the soldiers he was always "Walt"; even now the old soldiers call him "Walt."

# POLITICAL POINTS.

J. L. Galloway, Esq., the nominee of the Third party county convention for surveyor, pulls down his name from the county ticket, repudiates the Third party and returns to his first love, the Democratic party.-Rockingham Rocket.

# The charges we brought against turn-coat Butler about his receiving a check for \$300 from the National Republican Executive Committee

can be amply sustained by most excellent authority. Two weeks ago, when "Mariann" was at Concord another check for the same amount was received by him, which Col. Tipton, of Shelby, dares him to deny -Goldsboro Headlight,

2.4

It is now reported that the great Senate; but the purpose is still entertained.

independent and soverign communities. But this means each State will have entire control of its local affairs, and the legislatures of the several States will deal with those concerns that bear most close'y on the home life of the people.

The present constitution of the United States invests the United States government with but few powers in addition to" those previously invested in the old Confederation. Among the new powers conferred was that of lavying duties, but this power was given solely for the purpose of raising revenue. But these Contralists have pas. sed step by step from the original intention, until now they proclaim that the power of levying duties shall be so used as to increase the wages of certain sitizens : and, inusmuch as the wages form a part of the cost of production, and the cost of er receiver, with orders to pay the production regulates the price paid by the consumers, the result is necessarily that the power of levying duties, intended originally past due. This decision was the to raise revenue, is so exercised as to make origin of the famous "tinbucket one class of citizens contribute to pay in" creased wages to another class. Such is one of the results already attained by the and private. Centralists.

Another result relates to the currency of that matter entirely. The Legislature of each State provided a proper amount of as shall secure prompt conviction and imcurrency for the people of that State. The Centralists have changed all that. Nowhere does the Constitution invest Congress with any right to regulate the currency of the States, but by the device of taxing State currency, the Federal govern. ment has gotten rid of all that, and it has assumed the right to issue currency of its own, so that the people must sue to Congress for more currency, and that body turns a deal ear to their entreaties.

These are but samples of the matters involved in the great controversy between the two centending parties. The Central ists propose to deprive the States of their rightful power to deal with vital questions which concern the happiness and prosperity of the people, and the Democrats propose te restore to the States their old-time privileges.

sought by means of the Force bill to usurp to the Federal government the function of facilitate the exchange through the mediam holding elections, and to have the elections put under charge of commissioners who will be appointed for life by the present Republican Judges. The scheme is merely a plan to have the elections held perpetually under the supervision of Republican supervisors appointed now for life! By this means they hoped to have perpetual control of the elections. Their purpose, however, was fortunately defeated in the

THE DEMOCRATIC PLAT. FORM ON THE FORCE BILL.

comes.

"We solemnly declare that the need of a

living illustration of the value of exercise. She is healthier, stronger, more lisson and withal more intellectual, more energetic and self.reliant, as well as more amiable and better tempered, than her wasp, waisted beringleted great.grandmother, with her languid elegance and her Draconian code of feminine decorum. In the physical betterment which is so conspicuous in girls of the period lies the best hope for the future of our race.- Sr Morrill Mackenzie in the new Review.

LOVE. James' School Journal.

Love is the perpetual melody of humani. ty, it is something that flows to every heart. It depends upon forma. There is nothing that could purchase a geni so precious as the love for our perents, which we are commanded to love and honor all the days of our life, although nature scorus all fo m al rules in affairs of love.

This strong and absorbing feeling which makes our life a chanuel of Lappiness; without this we would not care to live.

It is difficult to know at what moment love begins, for instance we have friends whom we prize very highly ; the more we are with them, the better we love them When time takes us from place to place among our friends how delighted we are Is there a plant, a flow.r. or anything so beautiful as it is where the smiles and tears of affection have been spent, where some fond eye met our own, some eudearing heart was clasped to ours

Take this away and what joy has memory or what delight has hope in future pros pocts.

That bosom which does not feel love is cold, and the heart which does not accept is false.

Love makes memory happy and home beautiful; the beautiful are not the most loved, but those who are most truthful, kind and honest.

Love is an actual need and requir ment of the heart; there is no man or woman but what knows or has experienced some.hing of love; life is not complete without it.

A woman's love is like a tender plaut ; it cannot bear cold neglect ; therefore it in more true than that of min

Love purifies the heart; it strengthens and enuobles the character.

Mon and women cannot be judged by the same rules, for love is but the embe ish. ment of man's early life; he seeks for repu tation, credit, fortune and space in the world's thought and domision over his fellow man But woman's whole life is a history of affection; the heart is her world, one harsh word from one whom that little heart cared for would crush her feelings and make her very unhappy. How many hearts have been lost and how many avert ed eyes and cold looks have been g ined from this simple word love? Here she lingers till the shadow of death

darkens her days. ELLA CHAFT. A popil of the James School.

An American 5 cent stamp, issued in 1846 at Brattleborough, sold in London recently for \$1,250. This must be the much vaunted stamp of approval.

After many years of ignoble neglect, the town of Ayr in Scotland is at last on the point of setting up a bronze statue of Robert Burns in an open space in the town, paid for by local subscription.

By a decree of the khedive, the cultivation of tobacco has been prohibited throughout the whole of Egypt. The owners of lands which are found to be under tobacco cultivation will be subjected to a fine of \$1,000 per acre.

A beautiful piece of sculpture from ancient Ephesus has reached the British Museum. The relic forms part of a marble bull, the head being exquisitely carved, while the figure of a goddess appears on the body. It is supposed to be 2,000 years old.

The English census shows that prisons are the healthiest abodes in the country. and that workhouse life insures a ripe, old age. At one workhouse it was found that nearly three-fourths of the inmates were over 60; 33 women and 21 men were between 80 and 90; two women over 90.

In the Manchester Guardian the other day appeared two suggestive advertise-ments side by side. One was for a woman" who was a good cook, to whom £45 a year was offered, and the other was for "a lady by birth and education," act as nurse to a child at an annual salary of £20.

The longest bridge in the world is the Lion Bridge near Sangang, China. It extends five and a quarter miles over an area of the Yellow Sea and is supported by 300 huge stone arches. The roadway is 70 feet above the water and is inclosed in an iron net work. A marble lion 21 feet long rests on the crown of every pillar. The bridge was built at the command of Emperor Kieng Long, who abdicated in 1796 on account of old age.

Ruby's mamma is accustomed to read something from the bible to the children when they are put to bed. The other days the little girl possessed herself of the bible and began to play with it. On being reprimanded, she looked up and asked most innocently, "Why, mam is this your heaven book ?"

More than that, the Centralists have