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NO. 5.

THE BOERS SEND AN ULTIMATUM.

Great Britain Required to Come to Terms or Fight—Equivalent to a Declaration of War.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The colonial office has received an ultimatum from the Transvaal government which Sir Alfred Milner cabled Secretary Chamberlain this morning.

The dispatch says the Transvaal lays stress on the fact that the military preparations and action of Great Britain have caused an intolerable condition of things throughout South Africa. Therefore, the Transvaal government is compelled earnestly to press Her Majesty's government to give assurances that all matters in dispute shall be submitted to arbitration, that recent British reinforcements landed in South Africa shall be re-embarked within a reasonable time, that the reinforcements now on the way to South Africa shall not be landed, and that the British troops now on the borders of the Transvaal republic shall be instantly withdrawn.

In reference to arbitration, the Transvaal says: "That all points of material difference shall be regulated by a friendly course of arbitration, or in whatever amicable way that may be agreed upon by this government with Her Majesty's government."

In regard to the withdrawal of reinforcements, the ultimatum refers to all troops that have arrived in South Africa since June 1, 1899, with "mutual assurances and guarantees from the government that no attack or hostilities on any portion of the British government shall be made by this republic during further negotiations."

The conditions stated lead up to the following paragraphs: "This government must press for an immediate and affirmative answer to these four questions, and earnestly request Her Majesty's government to return such answer before or on October 11, 1899, not later than 5 p. m. It (the Transvaal government) desires further to add that in the unexpected event that no satisfactory answer is received in that interval, it will be compelled with great regret to regard the action of Her Majesty's government as a formal declaration of war, and will not hold itself responsible for the consequences thereof.

"And in the event of any further movements of troops within the above time in nearer direction to our borders, this government will be compelled to regard that as a formal declaration of war."

War Begun By the Boers.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Ladysmith, dated Wednesday, alone among the specials received, declares that war has begun by the Boers in Natal. The correspondent says: "Free State burghers have seized a train at Harrismith which was the property of the Natal government. Last night a mounted patrol was stoned by Boers. The men's orders were not to fire unless they were fired upon." The other dispatches only represent that hostilities are imminent.

LONDON, Oct. 11, 10:55 p. m.—Up to the present hour no dispatches have arrived from the Cape, timed since the ultimatum, so it is not yet known whether the first shot has been fired.

England's Reply.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Following is the text of the British reply to the Boer ultimatum: "Chamberlain to Milner, high commissioner, sent 10:45 p. m., Oct. 10, 1899:

"Her Majesty's government has received with regret the peremptory demands of the South African republic, conveyed in your telegram of October 9th. You will inform the government of the South African republic in reply the conditions demanded by the government of the South African republic are such as Her Majesty's government deems it impossible to discuss."

Formal Declaration of War.

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 12.—War was declared yesterday. The formal declaration occurred at 10 o'clock this morning.

In reply to the formal inquiry of Sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape Colony and British high commissioner in South Africa, President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, announces that that state will make common cause with the Transvaal. The home preparations for the growing apace. The Reservists are being ordered more actively to mobilization and the government has engaged transports.

Acts of War Committed.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A special dispatch from Ladysmith, Natal, says that the occupied Lang's Nek the moment the ultimatum expired and are now being evacuated. Ingogo Heights have been occupied. Official confirmation of the announcement that the Orange Free State burghers have entered Natal by way of Van Reenen's Pass, is at hand. It leaves no further room for doubt that acts of war have already been committed and that the campaign has begun.

This is good advice from the Macon Telegraph: "Let no man be deceived by the advance in cotton. The short crop is the only reason for the upward tendency of prices. A big crop next year will pull it down again. Plant wheat and oats and pigs."

USE OF GOAT'S LYMPH.

Startling Results Predicted for a New Discovery.

New York Evening Telegram.

"I regard it as the discovery of the nineteenth century and I predict that before very long it will be used in every hospital in New York."

The above remark was made by Dr. R. W. Steger in an interview concerning the goat's lymph compound of Dr. Roberts, of Chicago, and the case of insanity it recently cured.

Dr. Steger is one of two physicians in Greater New York who have been using the lymph in their regular practice. He has just been elected president of the Roberts Medical Society, an organization named for the discoverer of the lymph. The society has arranged for the publication of a medical journal for the extension of the Roberts treatment throughout the country.

Dr. Frederick Holden of Brooklyn, who has been associated with Dr. Steger in the use of the lymph, has been elected secretary, and Dr. Joseph R. Hawley, director of the institute in Chicago, that has perfected Dr. Roberts' lymph, has been appointed editor.

The lymph is drawn from the lymphatic glands, spleen and other organs of goats, and is injected beneath the skin of patients. Dr. Steger declares that if put into general use it would undoubtedly cure at least 40 per cent. of the cases of insanity in the country.

"I have been using the lymph for two months," said Dr. Steger, "and the results I have obtained from it are simply remarkable. In fact, I hesitate to speak of many of the cures that have come under my observation for fear that other physicians will think I am exaggerating."

"The lymph, in the first place, is designed to effect cures in cases of chronic rheumatism, locomotor ataxia and premature old age.

"It is designed to build up men who have lived too fast and have become old before their time. Introduced into the system the lymph invigorates the exhausted cells and restores and increases power and strength. The lymph has even been known to cure consumption in the early stages, although I have had no cases of this sort, and cannot testify as to that."

"The idea is that the lymph builds up the system by restoring the diseased tissue. The cells that are kept in a healthy state coming in contact with cells that have deteriorated builds up the latter. Probably the most important case I have had and the one that would occasion most surprise was one of locomotor ataxia. The patient had not been able to walk for two years. Control of all the muscles of the body had been lost."

"I used the lymph for several weeks and there was a marked improvement. I continued its use, and the last I knew of the case the patient walked to my office."

"I have had 15 cases of locomotor ataxia, and every one has shown marked improvement. The lymph will cure many chronic diseases ordinarily considered incurable. The difficulty with the lymphs that have been experimented with heretofore is that they have all been made from dead tissue."

"That was the trouble with Dr. Brown Squard's Elixir of Life. Dr. Roberts' lymph is made from living tissue. It is well known that blood corpuscles removed from living tissue can be kept animate and can be transferred to other tissue. In his experiments Dr. Roberts kept the cells of the lymph alive for months after taking them from the animal."

"The lymph is taken from the goat while it is yet alive. Goats are used because they are the healthiest of all animals and the main point is to secure the very healthiest cells.

"Goats are especially bred for the purpose and are very carefully raised. When they are about five or six months old they are chloroformed and the glands are removed. Then this lymph is made according to the formula known to Dr. Roberts."

Dewey Went to Church.

New Haven Dispatch, 4th.

A story of Admiral Dewey is told by his nephew, James Dewey, who has been visiting in New Haven. Last Sunday when the admiral and his relatives were at the Waldorf-Astoria, the admiral turned to them and said he was going to vanish and not one was to know where he had gone or anything about his movements. Soon after he left the hotel in company with one of the Olympia's officers, got into a carriage and was driven away.

What became of him for the next two hours not a member of the Dewey circle knew until the admiral returned and informed his relatives that he had been attending services at a church in Harlem. "Not a soul in the church recognized him and that is just what the admiral is pleased at. It was the first time he had been at church in about two years.

Rev. L. G. Broughton, of Atlanta, announced Sunday night that he and Dr. Campbell Morgan had agreed to exchange pulpits next summer, and Dr. Broughton will fill Dr. Morgan's pulpit for a month, and the London preacher will remain in Atlanta almost a month, the remainder of his trip in America to be occupied with engagements already announced, and in two other cities.

GENERAL NEWS.

Aguinaldo, in a proclamation, says the Filipinos should pray that the Democratic party may win the next Presidential election in the United States.

Admiral Dewey has signified his willingness to go to Atlanta and present the sword to his Flag Lieutenant Brumby. The time is not yet fixed and will be announced later.

Admiral Dewey will accept the home to be presented to him by popular subscription, and has made known his wishes to the committee having charge of the fund.

A conflict in the South African Republic will temporarily decrease the world's gold production, but Treasury officials say it will not cause serious consequences in the financial world.

Tom Jenkins, a negro, attempted to assault a school girl, at Anderson, S. C., Thursday. She escaped from his clutches and he was captured. He was given his choice between being hanged or submitting to a surgical operation. He chose the latter. The operation was performed and he was turned loose.

Without formality of a court martial, Governor Candler, of Georgia, has determined to dishonorably discharge from the service of the State those members of the National Guard who raided the store and barber shop at Hamlet, N. C., on the return of the Atlanta battalion from the Dewey celebration in New York.

A new and up-to-date allegation as ground for asking a separation from her husband is brought by Mrs. Samuel Goldfarb, of New York, who says Mr. Goldfarb is too ugly to live with. Since they were married in 1890 the husband has spent a small fortune, it is said, in complexion improvements and beautifiers, but still the lady says he does not come up to her ideal.

An Unfounded Report.

Concord Times.

Last week's Oxford Ledger contained the following:

"Ye Masons of North Carolina listen! The Massachusetts equality of negroes with white people has been recently introduced into the sewing room at Oxford Orphan Asylum in face of the fact that widow ladies and girls in Oxford would be glad to get the situation. The fact is this; a colored woman has been placed temporarily as one of the managers of the sewing room to assist in teaching the girls how to ply the needle. At the polls last November the white people of this State put their foot down on this kind of business."

Mr. J. C. Fink, a prominent Mason of Concord, seeing the above, wrote to Superintendent Hicks, and received the following letter, which satisfactorily explains the matter:

Oxford, N. C. Oct. 7th, 1899.
Mr. Jas. C. Fink, W. M., Concord, N. C.
DEAR SIR AND BRO:—Your telegram was duly received and answered.
I am very sorry the erroneous impression has gone out that we are even temporarily employing a colored woman here as instructor in the sewing room, for there is not a shadow of truth in such a statement, which was originally published by an enemy of the present administration, who has, in the past, frequently displayed this spirit. These are the facts in the case: The assistant matron of our sewing room was taken sick and left for a few days and we were very much pushed in that department with fall and winter work and also with work on a small exhibit of the children for our State Fair. So we felt obliged to get some one to sew for us for a few days and this colored woman was the only available help that we knew of at that time. She does considerable work for our teachers and other ladies in Oxford and I am informed, sews in the families of our most highly respected citizens. She has done her work here only as directed by the sewing room matron and has had nothing whatever to do with the children or with any other work in our institution than her own given her by the matron.

I know you will gladly correct this report. Fraternaly yours,
W. J. HICKS,
Superintendent.

Money Order Exchange With Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The Postoffice Department has been informed by the Postmaster-General of Mexico that a convention has been approved by the Mexican Senate whereby a mutual exchange of money orders will be carried on by the two countries. The agreement will take effect on January 1 next. The orders drawn in Mexico are to be converted into United States money at the value of such money quoted in the City of Mexico on the day of issue of the order, and, in like manner, the orders drawn in the United States are to be converted into Mexican money.

Left \$500,000 to Converse College.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 10.—D. E. Converse, a large mill owner of Spartanburg, who died a week ago, left one-third of his estate, valued at \$500,000, to Converse College, in institution for the higher education of women, founded by him in Spartanburg ten years ago.

KICK HIM AGAIN.

Kick him again,
Kick him again,
He's down!
'Tis true he has confessed his sin,
Crying, "Unclean, unclean!"
'Tis true he did not hide behind
Extenuation's screen,
'Tis true his punishment has been
The torture of hell here—
The loss of all that goes to make
Existence on earth dear.
But what of that?
He's down!
And, being down, of course should be
Benefit of hope and friends.
Shall penitence and punishment
In this world make amends
For having shocked our righteous souls
With revelations grim
Of such depravity as dwell,
Of course, alone in him?
We who are pure
Must frown
Upon the sinner who allows
His sin to find him out,
For such examples weaken faith
In all of us, no doubt.
"Be sure your sin will find you out."
The ancients used to say;
"Be sure your sin don't find you out."
The motto is to-day.
Don't let him up when down,
There are not stains enough for all
The sinless ones to cast,
But we can show our holy zeal
And use them while they last,
What right has he, a king dethroned,
To seek again his crown
Through brave endeavor, toil and tears?
Kick him again, he's down!

SALE OF STAMPS.

Uncle Sam printed just a few postage stamps during the year 1898. The number of two-cent stamps issued during the year was about 2,500,000,000. Such a number, obviously, is beyond the grasp of the human mind, but perhaps the matter may be made more clear by putting it otherwise.

An ordinary two-cent stamp is exactly one inch long. From this fact, by a little calculation, it is easy to discover that the number of stamps of this denomination issued in 1898, placed end to end, would exceed a distance considerably exceeding 39,000 miles. In other words, they would make a continuous strip of stamps, each adorned with the head of the "Father of His Country," stretching in a belt more than once and a half around the equator.

Of course, though the two-cent stamps are those principally used, there are others. Enough one-cent postage stamps were issued during the year 1898 to stretch from New York City, by way of Europe and Asia, to Bombay, India, if similarly arranged in one strip. All other stamps, as to production and sales, are of minor importance, comparatively speaking, but it is interesting to know that almost exactly one mile of \$1 stamps were manufactured for the demand of 1898. Of \$5 stamps the production was equivalent to a little more than half a furlong, or about one-fiftieth of a mile.

Now, if all the postage stamps printed by the United States Government in 1898 were placed one on top of another, as neatly as might be, without putting them under pressure, how high do you suppose the pile of them would be? There is no use guessing; you would never get it nearly right, unless you went to work to calculate it for yourself. The 3,500,000,000 stamps of all denominations printed during the current year—the statement, of course, is approximate—would tower to an elevation of twenty-one miles. This is more than three times the height of the highest mountain in the world—Mount Everest, in the Himalayas. If the same number of stamps were piled up in the form of the ordinary sheets of 100 in each, it follows that the stack would be over a fifth of a mile high.

It appears from figures furnished by the Post Office Department that the average person in Massachusetts, including men and women and children, spends \$2.30 on postage stamps per annum. New York comes second, with an expenditure of \$2.27; the District of Columbia third, with \$2.16; Colorado is fourth, with \$1.93; and Connecticut is fifth, with \$1.80. The States ranking lowest in this regard are South Carolina, with 25 cents per capita; Mississippi, with 34 cents; Alabama, with 35 cents; Arkansas, with 37 cents; and North Carolina, with 41 cents.

Our Little War.

The attack of the Filipinos on our troops within four miles of Manila seems to argue great boldness on their part and insincerity on the part of the sultan. Still, such inroads will be possible so long as the insurgents continue operations. It is impossible to guard infallibly all points of a long line of defense in a tropical jungle. The movement of General Schwan from Bacoor upon Cavite, and Novoleta was resisted and there were casualties. The Americans were successful in the end, though much exhausted by the exertions of the day. Our forces have reached the vicinity of San Francisco de Malabon, where 5,000 Filipinos are supposed to be assembled.

Killed by a Practical Joke.

Weary William—Practical jokes ain't right, Sandy. Dere's me old pard, Dusty Rhodes, dat died from de effects of one.
Sandy the Supplicant—How'd happen?
Well, you see, Dusty goes up to de dese wayside cottage, and asks for a pie. De lady says, "Here's a pie in de house, here's a cake."
What species o' twas—'twas a

WHAT NEGROES COST.

The White Man's Burden That is Borne by the South.

Columbia State.

The great objection urged against the proposal to deport the negroes is the cost. Undoubtedly it would take a very large sum of money, but it should be remembered that the negro costs a good deal to keep him here. The Richmond Dispatch has investigated the matter in Virginia and makes this statement: A gentleman at the capital yesterday after spending some time consulting official figures reached the conclusion that the negroes of Virginia cost the State every year about \$500,000.

This means that the negroes' portion of criminal expenses, the cost of keeping up his schools, and of taking care of the colored insane of the State aggregate a sum a half million dollars in excess of the amount of taxes paid by the race into the State treasury.

In this connection figures obtained from Colonel Moreton Mayre, auditor of public accounts, by Mr. Frank P. Brent, secretary of the State Board of Education, for Dr. J. L. M. Curry, general agent of the Peabody fund, are of timely interest. These figures show that the value of farm lands and buildings owned by whites in the counties is \$155,952,260. That owned by blacks is only \$5,866,949.

The value of city and town lots owned by whites in Virginia is \$141,397,191; owned by colored, \$5,554,967. The value of personal property owned by whites in Virginia is \$96,428,625; owned by colored \$3,617,889.

Total value of realty and personalty owned by whites of Virginia, \$393,778,067; by colored, \$15,030,305. From a statement prepared by the auditor in 1891, and on file at the capitol, it is learned that in that year the negroes of the State paid \$103,565.54 in taxes. The same year the cost of apprehending, trying and convicting negro criminals was \$204,000. This great sum does not include the appropriation to negro schools, nor the \$50,000 spent in caring for the colored insane. These figures are believed to be proportionately correct to-day.

It was officially stated that the negro race every year receives from the State treasury at least a half million dollars more than it pays in. The last census reports place the white population of Virginia at 1,020,122; the colored at 635,858. Placing the cost of the negro above what he pays into the treasury at \$500,000 each negro in the State is a dead loss of 85 cents every year, while the proportionate share of the expense falling upon the whites is 50 cents a year in round numbers. Virginia has almost twice as many whites as blacks, but in other Southern States the blacks far outnumber the whites, and the burden on the latter is therefore so much the heavier. The population in Alabama in 1890 was 833,718 whites, 679,299 colored; in Georgia, 987,537 whites, 855,996 colored; Louisiana, 558,345 whites, 560,192 colored; North Carolina, 1,055,832 whites, 262,565 colored; South Carolina, 462,008 whites, 689,141 colored; Mississippi, 544,851 whites and 744,749 colored. In Virginia the negroes are more than one-third of the population; in Alabama the proportion is slightly larger; in Georgia the colored population is almost one-half; in Louisiana it is more than half; in North Carolina it is one-third; in South Carolina it is more than three-fifths, and in Mississippi it is nearly two-thirds.

Virginia's white man's burden is comparatively light, and if the expense in the other States is no less proportionate to the ratio of population, it is not hard to see what a financial load the darkey is. The whites who are annually paying 50 cents apiece to support the negroes now would doubtless be willing to contribute a good deal more than that to get rid of the black brother. Deportation is termed impractical; perhaps so, but were the conditions removed, it would likewise be thought impractical for a population of superior intelligence and refinement to support a much larger population of inferior who are practically pensioners. In Virginia according to the figures presented, the criminal class of negroes alone costs twice as much as the taxes paid by the whole race, and the amount spent for schools and asylums must to have been half a dozen times as much. The pity of it is that the criminals and lunatics are not decreasing and education seems to have but little effect. Yet we pay dearly for keeping the negro with us and some are not willing to send him away.

Fire at Troy.

TROY, N. C., Oct. 4.—Fire broke out last night in the livery stable of Hearn & Varner, destroying the property, together with a hotel and several stores. The following are the principal losses: Green's hotel, \$1,200; no insurance; Monday hardware store—loss \$4,500; \$2,000; W. C. Wares' store—loss \$650; no insurance.

STATE NEWS.

A. F. Page, the well-known saw mill and railroad man, now living in Raleigh, is very ill.

Rev. John T. Abernethy, son of the late Dr. R. L. Abernethy, died at Enfield on the 5th in his fiftieth year. He was the first graduate of Rutherford College.

The State Normal and Industrial College opened on the 5th with four hundred and twenty-five students, the largest opening in the history of the college.

The North Carolina synod of the Presbyterian church met in Asheville on the 10th, and was opened with a sermon by Dr. Howerton, of Charlotte. At ten o'clock the following officers of the synod for the ensuing year were elected: Moderator, Rev. Wm. Black, of Mecklenburg; reading clerk, Rev. W. C. Alexander; recording clerk, Rev. P. R. Law. All were elected by acclamation.

The smallpox situation in Rowan remains about the same, with eleven fully developed cases in the pest house and some eighteen or twenty suspects in the house of detention. The town authorities have had all the school children, both white and black, vaccinated. Those refusing to be vaccinated are not admitted to the schools. The county physician says he feels sure that the disease is under control, and no further spread of it is to be feared.

The cotton receipts in Charlotte are falling far below the average this season. The receipts for October, 1898, were 10,000 bales making an average of about 330 bales per day. The receipts so far this month have fallen far below that number. The cotton weaver thinks that two-thirds of last year's receipts would be placing the estimate too high for this month, as compared with October, 1897. Many of the farmers says they are making just half a crop, but it is probable that the average will be very slightly over this estimate.

The Mormon elders are covering North Carolina as with a blanket. The elders claim that they now have 800 adherents to their faith in this State, of whom 150 have been baptized this year. They say they have eight church buildings, and other churches organized without buildings. They expect several hundred Mormons and about fifty elders to attend the Conference to be held at Goldsboro on November 3d and 4th. They state that they will rent the opera house in Goldsboro in which to hold their Conference, but the Goldsboro people are not specially pleased to have the Mormons make headquarters there. Whether they will be allowed to do so remains to be seen.

Lincoln's Proverbs.

New York Times.
An autograph letter which I should like to own was shown me a few days ago. "A. Lincoln" was boldly signed at the end of it, and this wisdom was there paraphrased in this wise:
"Do not worry."
"Eat three square meals a day."
"Say your prayers."
"Think of your wife."
"Be courteous to your creditors."
"Keep your digestion good."
"Steer clear of biliousness."
"Exercise."
"Go slow and easy."
"Maybe there are other things that your special case requires to make you happy, but my friend, these, I reckon, will give you a good lift."



"Sweet Bells Jangled
Out of Tune and Hars"
Shakespeare's description fits the sands of women. They are cross, pendent, sickly, nervous—a burden to themselves and their families. Their sweet dispositions are gone, and they, like the bells, seem sadly out of tune. But there is a remedy. They can use

McELREE'S
Wine of Ca
It brings health to
organism, and hea
well relaxed nerves.