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

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## THE MODELS HUSBAND.

I lights the fire for her—I cooks the breakfast.  
I dress the little children—like a husband order do;  
In fact, I'm doin' just so much 't would take a  
hook to tell.  
An' that's why me an' Mary air a gettin' 'long  
so well!  
I never has a word to say—she does the talkin'—  
all!  
She starts up in the springtime, and she's lec-  
turin' till fall:  
An' then she makes a winter start—as true as  
true kin tell.  
An' that's why me an' Mary air a gettin' 'long  
so well!  
I sometimes feel like breakin' things, or slam-  
min' of a door;  
But I catch her lookin' at me, an' I'm humble  
to see before!  
She knows I ain't a goin' to frown—to quarrel, or  
rebel.  
An' that's why me an' Mary air a gettin' 'long  
so well!  
But sometimes when I has a chance I goes off to  
myself—  
After leavin' my religion on a corner o' the  
shelf—  
An' I cusses, sorter privately!—the woods kin  
never tell—  
An' that's why me an' Mary air a gettin' 'long  
so well!  
I'm glad the New year's comin'—the swearin' off  
New Year—  
For my soul is jest a hummin' fer a livin' chance  
to sweat!  
An' then that'll be excused fer it!  
But don't you tellers—  
For I've done said me an' Mary air a gettin'  
'long right well!  
—F. L. Stanton.

## PRICELESS.

There's a baby at our house;  
Come the other night,  
He's the cutest little mouse,  
Eyes so small and bright,  
Little fingers fat and pink;  
When they spread apart  
Seem to reach right out and sink  
Deep into your heart.

## BILL ARP'S LETTER.

Roasts! That is a newspaper word for large headlines. It attracts attention like fire. Criticize wouldn't do. The reporter must have a word that burns or scorches. There is a good deal of this roasting going on. The governor roasts the yankees who come prying around. Drs. Parkhurst and Broughton roast the governor and the negro preacher, Lampkins, roasts Parkhurst. It looks like everybody and everything has to prey on something. The eagle catches the hawk; the hawk catches the chicken and the chicken gobbles up the worms and the bugs. Everybody and everything is in constant peril and it is well we don't know it, for it would make us very miserable. The people of Galveston and Jacksonville escaped the worst afflictions—the dread storm and fire—the agony of fear and apprehension. What a noble and generous deed it was for Galveston to do—to give \$1,500 to Jacksonville. What a redeeming trait in our northern cities to give help to the southern sufferers. I think more of them than I think I do. There is still a power of good in human nature everywhere and I reckon that Ogden & Co. had good intentions when they came down to inspect us. The trouble with those people is that they think they know more about us than we know ourselves and are surprised when they find us a civilized and respectable people. Dr. Parkhurst admitted that he had never been south before. They know less about us than they do about the French or the Germans or the Chinese, and they know nothing about the negro. One of them remarked: "These negroes seem to be quite happy. I hear them laughing quite merrily at the dapo. I had supposed that they were very miserable, indeed."

Now, Dr. Parkhurst says that we hate the negro and say so, but the northern man pretends to love him and lies about it. The Doctor is mistaken. We do not hate the negro. We hate the mean ones, whom the north has contaminated, but there are lots of them in every community whom we have respect for and who are good, useful, law-abiding citizens. We can pick out scores in our town who are useful and industrious and pay respect to the respectable white people. For many of these we have more regard than for Pat Banks and all his sort. Pat breaks into jail and breaks out. Pat broke into the chaingang and I went down to see the prison commission and begged him out for his wife's sake and paid his way home and he has been in jail or the calaboose or the chaingang ever since, and yet his poor wife sticks to him and follows him with her little children when he runs away. They are hid out somewhere now and nobody cares for them. Oh, the bonds—the chains of matrimony that tie a poor, pitiful, pleading woman to such a man as that.

Yes, there are many better negroes in this community than some of the white folks. I had rather depend upon them in time of trouble. My daughter would trust her two little children with her servant, Clarissy, as willingly as with most any white woman she could hire. Charissy is kind, watchful and affectionate and the children love her. She is a good servant, and you will find such in almost every family that is able to hire one. All such negroes are contented and have the comfort of life in their homes. A good negro will give the sidewalk to a man whom he respects and will tip his hat to him. Social equality is not wanted nor expected. Social equality is not a fixed, universal privilege in any race or people. I would step aside and give the sidewalk to a king or a president or any great man. I am not envious because a rich man can travel in his private car. I recognize the fact that I am in an humbler walk of life and must not intrude. And so I

am one of the old-time masters who require the same respect to be shown to me by the negroes now that they exhibited in the olden time. No more, no less. Those who do not do it are the negroes whom we hate; for those who do, we have a regard that is akin to affection, and we would defend and protect them. Here is Sam Henderson, who gardens and chops wood for half a dozen families, and they are all his friends and would help him in time of need. What a college education is doing for this generation of negroes I am at a loss to know. If I have ever seen one of them he was not at work. This thing of education is changing so rapidly that we old-timers can't keep up with it. The most important features of it now seems to be kicking or bating a ball, and some of the colleges send their boys 500 miles away to play a game. I had hoped that the Tech boys would come out good mechanics, but they don't seem to have time to do anything but play ball. The development of the muscles of the arms and the legs is very important. Such boys are needed in every town and city for firemen and to run with the hose reel and climb the ladders, so I reckon it is all right—I hope so.

But we are all getting along fairly well now and in the enjoyment of more blessings than curses. The weather is delightful, the flowers are in bloom, the garden prospering and we are luxuriating on green peas, strawberries and asparagus every day. The chrysanthemums are looming up and my wife wants me to separate them and transplant, but I don't feel like it. I plucked the first Marechal Niel rose this morning and stuck it in her Pochontas hair at the breakfast table. On the 1st of next month she will be born again—that is to say, she will have another birthday—and I am ruminating what little token of devotion to give her. Two weeks later will be my seventy-fifth anniversary and I hope she is ruminating about a token for me. All's well that ends well. So mote it be.  
BILL ARP.

## To New York By Rail.

Atlanta Journal.  
We will soon be able to roll right into New York on palace cars or others instead of necessarily having to hop off at Jersey City and cross North River on a wheezy ferry boat. The great North river tunnel, begun a generation ago, will be completed within six months.

This announcement has caused much surprise. The tunnel was begun so long ago and the work on it has been so often suspended that the thought of it as an accomplished fact has seldom entered the mind of the average citizen. The tunnel was a great undertaking and its completion will be a notable triumph of engineering skill and municipal enterprise. It will be 5,400 feet long, a little over a mile. Of the total length less than 1,400 feet are to be completed and the great force now employed will soon do the work.

The great tunnel will have two tracks and the grade will be so easy that trains may go back and forth at a high rate of speed. The completion of the tunnel will by no means result in the abolition of the ferry boats. On the contrary, it is probable that there will be hardly any perceptible diminution of ferry travel. When the Brooklyn bridge was built it was predicted that the East river ferries would fall into disuse, but, though great tides of humanity began to pour over the bridge as soon as it was opened, the ferries continued to go from shore to shore of East river as badly crowded as ever.

It will be the same way with the North river ferries after the tunnel is in operation. Travel seems to grow quite as fast as the increased facilities for it.

## Crows Fight a Blacksnake.

A desperate encounter between two crows and a big blacksnake was witnessed last week near Hancock, Md., by Edward McCardell. The snake had eaten the eggs from the crows' nest in the top of a tall tree, and here the fight began, continuing after the snake had dropped to the ground. McCardell's attention had been attracted by the unusual flutter, accompanied by cawing and hissing. One crow engaged the reptile at the head and one at the tail. They would alternate positions, and the special point of attack was the snake's eyes.

McCardell stood at short range, and finding the snake was getting the better of his feathered antagonists advanced with a club to kill it. The snake sprang at him after standing almost erect on its tail, but he succeeded in killing it. The eyes and head of the snake had been much lacerated by the crows.

The snake was 4 feet 10 inches long. Mr. McCardell took it home with him and will have the skin tanned for a belt.

Charleston parties are taking steps to construct a railroad from Wadesboro to Winston-Salem for the purpose of increasing the business of that port by connecting the Atlantic Coast Line with Norfolk & Western and the Pocahontas coal fields of Virginia. The distance from Wadesboro to Winston-Salem is about 90 miles direct, and it is expected that the road will cost \$1,500,000.

## THE PRESBYTERIAN BATTLE.

Rev. Dr. J. B. Mack in Atlanta Journal.

The church of Christ is surely drifting into a fight for her very life. The reformation was only a skirmish compared to the battle just before her now. The character of God, the duty of Christ, the inspiration of the Bible and the truth of eternal punishment are to be put into a furnace heated seven times hotter than ever before. Like the Macedonian phalanx of Alexander of the old guard of Napoleon or the "Iron-sides" of Cromwell, the Presbyterian church will be the chosen band who are to win or lose this battle.

God is preparing the church for this wonderful work. Everywhere Presbyterians are beginning to examine their creed. Every part of the creed will be put into the fire, every particle of its dress will be consumed and only the pure gold of truth remain. Then the Holy Spirit, who uses only the truth, can and will use the testimony of that church for a complete and final victory over Satan.

This preparation is now going on in the northern Presbyterian church, which is by far the largest Presbyterian church in the world and contains about one-fourth of all those who adopt the Westminster confession as their standard of faith.

Last May the general assembly of the northern church officially asked all of its presbyteries to state whether they desired any change in their confession. 189 presbyteries replied. Of these 144 expressed a desire for some change, only 45 requested that the aged document be not repaired, but remain undisturbed.

This assembly appointed a committee of 16 to receive the answers from the presbyteries and to report thereon to the general assembly that will meet in May 1901. That committee of which the late ex-President Harrison was a member, met in February and unanimously resolved to report that their church desired a change in the creed.

This report will cause a discussion which will be carried on by the intellectual giants of the Presbyterian church, who have no superiors in the world. Every doctrine will be rigidly examined; every statement must stand a critical test, every error and all obscurity entirely removed.

The first exchange of shots took place in New York on March 4th. The Presbyterian Union of that city selected these representative men to deliver addresses, which represented the three opinions prevailing in their church. Rev. Dr. DeWitt came from Princeton seminary, the citadel of conservatism, to plead that the confession be not changed, but re-affirmed. Rev. Dr. Herick Johnson, perhaps the most prominent and influential minister in the Northern church, came from Chicago seminary to advocate a supplemental re-statement of the creed. Rev. Dr. Stewart came from Auburn seminary to prove that the best way is to make a new creed.

But honesty and truth seem to demand re-statement, and surely Presbyterians are honest and truthful. There are four things that are essential to a creed which professes to be the witness for God, and to man.

1. What the church believes should have a place in its creed. There are several, one of which is "Foreign Missions." The Presbyterian church believes that the last command of Christ was "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." This doctrine is preached in all our congregations, and emphasized by all our church courts, yet it is not in our confession. Honesty and truth will put it there.

2. What the church does not believe should not have a place in its creed. Are there not things in our creed that the church does not believe? There are several, of which I mention one. Most of our church do not believe the assertion that God "created the world and all therein in the space of six days." They believe that there was a long interval between the creation of the world as recorded in the first verse of Genesis and the "six days work" spoken of in the other part of chapter. Why keep the error in our creed? Both honesty and truth require that the deadly be taken out of the precious ointment.

3. The belief of the men who made the creed must determine its meaning. Almost all (perhaps all) of the Westminster divines believe that some infants were in hell. Hence the "elect infant" section cannot truthfully be interpreted as teaching that all dying in infancy are saved. This would charge these divines with falsehood and dishonesty, or charge ourselves with ignorance.

Five of the largest Presbyterian churches in the world have admitted that the phrase "elect infant" implies that some dying in infancy may be lost. Both the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland have done so, as proven by their "declaratory acts." The Presbyterian church of England has done so, as proven by its omission from their new "article of faith." The Cumberland Presbyterian Church of America has done so, as proven by their changing the phrase "elect infants" to "all infants." The Northern Presbyterian church has done so, as proven by the vote of 100 Presbyteries to change that statement while only 68 Presbyteries voted to retain it.

The mass of the Presbyterian church

really believe that all dying in infancy are saved. Hence honesty and truth will make them change their creed, so as at least to stay this: "Elect infants (and we believe that all dying in infancy are included in the election of grace) are regenerated and saved." That will give glad the heart of him who was once the "Babe of Bethlehem." A creed should declare the whole counsel of God, and not declare an elect part. To mutilate a human being is worse than to mutilate God's word is worse. Let our creed be as broad and bright as the Bible. Our creed properly preaches God's love for the elect; the Bible also teaches (John 2:3): "Not for ours only, but for the sins of the whole world." Our creed truly testifies that God's Son was sent to be the saviour of the elect—the Bible is more full (John 4:14): "We have seen and do testify that the Father sent the Son to be the Saviour of the world." The creed witnesses that Jesus, by the grace of God, died for the elect; the Bible is again more full, saying (Hebrews 2:9): "That He, by the grace of God, should taste death for every man." The creed asserts that God wills to save the elect; the Bible states this and adds (I Timothy 2:4): "Who will have all men to be saved." The creed loudly and sweetly sings that the grace of God which bringeth salvation hath appeared unto the elect; the Bible makes the divine anthem to be louder and sweeter and broader (Titus 2:11): "For the grace of God, that bringeth salvation, hath appeared to all men."

The creed is good, but the Bible is better. The creed sees God's love for the "elect only"; the Bible sees God's love for the elect and also His love for the world. God's love for the elect is like the sun, the greater light; God's love for the lost world is like the moon, the lesser light. Both beautiful lights were put in the blue above by the same divine hand. We need the glorious kind of day, yet we also want the gentle queen of night. Let God's love for the elect shine in our creed with midday splendor; but for the dear Redeemer's sake, let the soft luster of His love for all mankind light up some spots therein. Then will the pulse of our church beat in blessed union with the heart of Him, who for sinners wept on Olive's mound and bled on Calvary's mound.

Our church believes this—most of our ministers preach it—have we the courage to put it in our creed? Or will we shun to declare the whole counsel of God?

## The Presbyterian Assembly.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 16.—The sixteenth annual session of the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly began here, to-day, the opening session being called to order by the retiring moderator, George J. Martin, of Little Rock. Dr. Neander M. Woods, of Memphis, who was this afternoon elected moderator, preached the opening sermon. He was assisted by the venerable Dr. G. W. Boggs, of Holly Springs, Miss., who was a member of the first Southern Presbyterian Assembly, in Augusta in 1861. There were upward of 200 ministers present.

Dr. N. M. Woods, of Memphis; Dr. R. P. Kerr, of Richmond, Va.; Dr. F. R. Beatty, of Louisville, Ky.; and Dr. T. H. Branson, of Richmond, Ky., were candidates for moderator. Dr. Woods was elected by acclamation. He was nominated by Dr. Kerr, of Virginia, and the nomination was seconded by Dr. Beatty, of Kentucky. The afternoon session was devoted to the reading and referring of reports on education and colored evangelization and the reports of the executive committees on foreign missions.

Dr. R. H. Fleming, of Lynchburg, Va., presided during the afternoon session, the moderator being engaged in making up the committees. A special committee with Dr. F. R. Beatty, of Louisville, Ky., as chairman, will report a scheme for a more efficient provision for the aged and infirm ministers. A catechism on Church government has been proposed by a committee headed by Dr. R. P. Kerr, of Richmond, Va., and will be submitted to the Assembly. It is for use in Sunday schools and Bible classes. Another question that will excite deep interest is that of abandoning the international system of Sabbath school lessons for another, which makes a more graded study. The question of the marked decline in the number of candidates for the ministry will occasion grave study.

## Pat and His Father.

"Pat," said a manager to one of his workmen, "you must be an early riser. I always find you at work the first thing in the morning."

"Indade, and Oi am, sor. It's a family trait, Oi'm thinking."

"Then your father was an early riser, too?"

"Me father, is it? He rises that early that if he went to bed a little later he'd meet himself getting up in the mornin'."

The proposed railroad from Winston to Wadesboro would be a fine property. It will be 90 miles long and traverse a fine country. It would shorten the distance from Cincinnati to Charleston 300 miles.

The Ohio Supreme Court has sustained the Anti-Lynching law, which holds the county accountable to the extent of \$5,000 damages.

## WHAT HYPNOTISM WILL DO.

Prof. Ladd of Yale Believes the Patient Really Knows He is Playing a Part.

"We are a nation of lawmakers and lawbreakers," said Prof. George T. Ladd, professor of philosophy in Yale University last week in the course of his lecture at the university on "The Legal Aspects of Hypnotism." Prof. Ladd says that while it was possible for crimes to be committed by a patient in the hypnotic state, these cases were comparatively rare. "It is a queer fact," he continued, "but invariably the patient seems to have a consciousness which prevents him from actually committing the crime. In this respect it resembles the crimes committed on the stage. There have been known cases, however, where a person after continued experience under the hypnotist has been made to fire a revolver which he really thought to be loaded at a dear friend. In my mind, however, I believe that the patient really knows that he is playing a part, or at least has a dim consciousness of it in all cases."

As to whether a person can be induced by a suggestion in the hypnotic state to commit a crime after waking without having any idea as to where the idea originated, Prof. Ladd thought in some cases, where the person was again subjected to the hypnotic influence, such a thing might be possible, but such cases were extremely rare.

As to the ruling to the court under such circumstances Prof. Ladd said a very mixed condition of affairs faced a Judge, and the rendition of the verdict must depend upon whether the rulings of the classical school of criminology or the anthropological school were followed.

The first school recognized all individual responsibility, for instance, and contended that society must punish crime or individuals would punish it with a recognition of moral blame. The anthropological idea is that society has nothing to do with the freedom of will, but that if the failure to punish a crime is going to result in more crime being committed, it is right for society to punish any body where such punishment will serve its interests.

"Twenty years ago," Prof. Ladd continued, "the great corporations of this country were persistent lawbreakers, but in these days they do not need to break the laws, as they make them themselves."

The lecturer discussed whether laws should be passed to forbid under penalty the practice of hypnotism, and touched on the laws enacted some years ago in Belgium, which prevented public exhibitions of hypnotism and experiments on the mentally weak.

"How any court could determine this last," said Prof. Ladd, "is beyond my comprehension."

Some people have been clamoring for a restriction of the practice of hypnotism to members of the medical profession, but Prof. Ladd characterized such a step as foolish. He admitted that in cases of obtaining secrets from persons under the hypnotic influence or in cases of surrendering of the person, the statute books showed a gap.

He also was in favor of the abolishment of public exhibitions of hypnotism, as the temptation in such cases was strong to use violent methods and thus develop a latent hysteria in the patient. In closing Prof. Ladd said:

"It might be possible for a skilful physician to obtain important information from a criminal by hypnotism, but rarely could it be done, for if a man is a liar in his normal state then the chances are strong that the results of the hypnotic condition would show very little truth gained. At any rate, it would be contrary to the law of the courts of the United States, as such testimony would tend to incriminate."

## For Printers and Editors.

The climate of North Carolina is worth more than the oil wells of Texas if we can learn how to convert it into coin. The Inland Printer advocates building a small receiving hotel, a small hospital and a number of cottages in Western North Carolina for printers and newspaper men who need rest, a change of climate and the outdoor recreation needed by long continued indoors application. The Printer says:

"In Western North Carolina, a region which offers the best climate advantages, there are lands that may be procured on the most advantageous terms. The altitude is moderate and the scenery and climate delightful, within a day's journey of nearly all the large publishing centers, and midway between New York and Chicago, the region is a most favorable one for a colony of the character indicated."

## Equally Guilty.

Some law writers and some editors are discussing the query: "Which is the more to be excused—the lawyer who advocates a case in which his convictions do not follow his brief, or the editor who writes political articles contrary to his own convictions?"

Both are equally guilty of debasing their high callings. No man who belongs to either of these professions has a right to stand for what he does not believe and he loses moral power whenever he so abases himself. "Between two evils," said Dr. Deems, "choose neither."

## SCHWAB'S ADVICE TO BOYS.

Head of Great Steel Corporation Tells the Secrets of Success.

New York Sun.  
Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, delivered an address last evening to the graduating class of the St. George's Evening Trade School at the commencement exercises. He was introduced by Chairman Frank E. Havemeyer as a man who had fought battles and won victories in the struggle of life and therefore was well qualified to give boys advice that was founded on practical experience.

"I will speak to you," began Mr. Schwab, "just as though you had come to my office asking for advice, and the first thing I will say to you is to come alone. Don't come with somebody's backing. Learn to rely upon yourself. That is the first lesson. If you come indorsed by somebody of influence it always will leave room for others to say that whatever position you may get you got it by influence and not because of your individual merit. No true success is built on influence. You must win your positions for yourself."

"Then here is another thing that is essential—you must do what you are employed to do a little better than anybody else does it. Everybody is expected to do his duty, but the boy who does his duty and a little more than his duty is the boy who is going to succeed in this world. You must take an interest in what you are doing and it must be a genuine interest."

Here Mr. Schwab told a story which everybody understood referred to himself. Afterward he told another story which it was equally well understood referred to H. C. Frick. The stories follow:

"There were ten boys employed by a concern once and one night the manager said to his subordinate: 'Tell the boys they are to stay a little longer to-night—tell them they are to stay until 6 o'clock. Don't tell them why. Just tell them that and watch them.' So this was done, and when 6 o'clock came around there was just one boy who was wholly interested in his work, and was not watching the clock to see what time it was. That boy was the one the manager wanted, and he was taken into the office, and as he continued to manifest the same interest in his work he was promoted until at last he got a very responsible place."

"Then there was another boy. He began carrying water, and he did so much better than any other boy, seeing to it always that the men had good water, cool water and plenty of it that he attracted attention to himself. He was taken into the office, where he became in time superintendent and then general manager, and he is now the man that is at the head of the great Carnegie Company with thousands of men under him. As a boy he did more than the ordinary run of boys did and so attracted attention, and that was the secret of his first step upward."

"I was in a bank downtown the other day when a newsboy came in an sold the banker a paper. After he had gone the banker said to me: 'For two years now that boy has been coming in here at the time I told him to come—2 o'clock. He does not come before 2 nor after 2, but at 2 precisely. He has sold me a paper every week day in that way when I have been here without a break.'

"He sells it for just one cent—its price. He neither asks more nor seems to expect more. It is a cold commercial transaction. Now a boy that will attend to business in that way has got stuff in him. He doesn't know it yet, but I am going to put him in my bank and you will see that he will be heard from."

"Another thing, boys, and that is get an early start. The boy in business who starts with a manual school education at seventeen or eighteen will get a start that the boy who goes through college will never catch up with, other things being equal. That does not apply to the professions of course—only to business. Out of forty men I know who are great leaders in the business world only two are college graduates."

Farmers, provide yourself with Pain-Killer at this season of the year, when colic, cholera morbus, dysentery, diarrhoea, &c., may disable your hands—use it in every case of the kind, but be sure that you trust to no other remedy but the old, long tried Perry Davis Pain-Killer which never failed. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. Price 25c. and 50c.

Rev. J. A. Baldwin, of Gastonia, the Methodist clergyman whose ministry of four years has been devoted to preaching to and laboring among cotton mill operatives, has decided to give up his pastorate and start an industrial textile school.

The new scale of rates which the lines in the Central Passenger Association will put into effect June 1st for the Pan-American exposition will, it is stated, be the lowest ever given for any event of that sort. The railroads say the immediate cause of this is the decision of New York state to retire ticket brokers.