

# ROANOKE BEACON.



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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, OCTOBER 28, 1892.

NO. 24.

## Directory.

**STATE GOVERNMENT.**  
Governor, Thos. M. Holt, of Almaluce.  
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 Buncombe.

**COUNTY GOVERNMENT**  
Sheriff, Levi Blount.  
Deputy Sheriff, 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, Jos. Skittletharpe and H. 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. D. GOS.  
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. & L. of H. Roanoke Lodge—Meets 3d and 4th Thursday nights in each month. J. F. Norman, Protector, N. B. Yeager, Secretary.  
I. O. O. F. Esperanza Lodge, No. 28 meets every Tuesday night at Busch's Hall. J. W. Bryan, N. G., L. T. Houston, Rect'y.

**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. G. 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. R. 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.

**LOGES.**  
Masons, Carthegian—Meets 1st Monday night in each month. S. Towe, W. M., A. Everett, secretary.  
G. U. O. of P. Meridian Sun Lodge 1624—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday night in each month at 7 o'clock. T. F. Bembry, M. 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 Caboon.  
**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 every Sunday morning at 9:30. L. G. Roper, superintendent, E. R. Lewis, secretary.  
Episcopal, Rev. Luther Eborn, rector. Services every 2d 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. Timch, pastor. Services every 3d Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.

**LOGES.**  
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.; E. L. Williams, Secretary.

**Important to Ladies.**  
Sir—I made use of your PHILCOTKIN 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 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 respectfully,  
Mrs. ELIZABETH DIX.  
Any merchant or druggist can procure RILEY'S PHILCOTKIN for \$1 a bottle.  
CHARLES F. RILEY, Wholesale Druggist, 62 Cortland St., New York.

## THE MINISTRY OF WOMAN.

How beautiful the ministry  
Of woman's gentle hand!  
How soft love's attributes, that spring  
At her divine command!  
For weal or woe, for good or ill,  
About man's care-less life  
She weaves the blossoms of her heart,  
As mother, maid or wife!  
She leads his feet up from the pit!  
She bids his spirit rise!  
Sometimes by her superior will,  
Sometimes by pleading eyes!  
Or else she lures him from the heights  
To darkest depths below!  
From peace and joy and love and heaven,  
To bitterness and woe!  
Oh, woman! lovely woman kind!  
Be careful how you play  
The role of queen, in this your realm,  
To him whom you may sway!  
—New York Ledger.

## THE GIDEONITES EXPOSED.

### THE SECRET POLITICAL BAND IN NORTH CAROLINA.

LETTERS FROM REPUTABLE GENTLEMEN EXPOSING ITS INFAMOUS AND UNLAWFUL WORKINGS.—S. OTHO WILSON AT ITS HEAD.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 7, 1892.

DEAR SIR: I have your recent favor enquiring about my connection with the order known as Gideon's Band, and in answer would say: S. Otho Wilson initiated me in the order of Gideonites at Goldsboro in August, 1891, on my return from State Alliance, which met at Morehead. He kept the obligation I took and I do not know its exact terms, but will assure you it was a regular "raw head and bloody bones" affair. I was ashamed of it as soon as I found out what it was, and have had nothing to do with it since. If I had known before hand what it was I would not have joined it. But Wilson told me it was a good thing and would aid the Alliance cause, and being an earnest Allianceman I joined.

As soon as I thought about it after having learned what it was, I saw it was a dangerous thing, and no honest man could have anything to do with it. Tom Long told me the other day I was the cause of the Third party being a failure up here. I reckon he had reference to my failure to work and fight in Gideon's army.

The plan of the Gideon's Band, as I remember it is about this. There is a State Chief, who was at that time, as I understood, S. Otho Wilson; there is also a Chief in each Congressional district; and a sub-Chief in each county, whose duty is to obey and have executed the orders of their immediate Chiefs, they getting their orders from the State Chief. A failure to obey is made in the obligation a very serious offence. There are three hundred members of the band in each Congressional district—the number in each county I have forgotten.

I am thoroughly impressed with the idea that this is a dangerous order if it is being worked in North Carolina. About this I don't know, because, as I said, I concluded to have nothing to do with it as soon as I learned what it meant, and as I came out strong for the Democrats soon after I was initiated by Mr. S. Otho Wilson I suppose they became afraid of me. At least Wilson did not send the papers he said he would send me. Yours truly,  
M. L. REED.

Hon. F. M. Simmons, Raleigh, N. C.

BELL CROSS, Camden Co., N. C., October 12, 1892.

Hon. F. M. Simmons, Chairman, Raleigh, N. C.:

My Dear Sir: Answering your favor of recent date, in which you ask me to give you for publication what I know about the existence in North Carolina of an order known as the "Gideon Band." I would say, at Gateville, in Gates county, in December, 1891, Mr. S. Otho Wilson, in the presence of Mr. James B. Brinson, of Pamlico county, (District Lecturer for the First District), I then being State Lecturer, proposed to me that I should become a member of the said order. I replied to Mr. Wilson that I could not consent to connect myself with the Band unless he would first reveal to me the character and purpose of the order. This he consented to do upon

my promising secrecy. Mr. Wilson then read me the obligation which he wished me to take, and outlined the general objects and purposes of the order.

The obligation was a very rigid one, and according to my best recollection the penalty of a disclosure of the secrets of the order was death. The plan of organization was as follows: A National Chief, a State Chief, a District Chief and a County Chief. The State Chief received his orders from the National Chief, the District Chief from the State Chief, and the County Chief from the District Chief. The membership in each Congressional District was 300, and in each county, I think, no more than 30. This thirty were to be especially selected for their efficiency and influence, true and tried men who could be relied upon under all circumstances, in all meetings, etc.

It was the duty of these chiefs and members to obey and execute all orders emanating from their superiors. Mr. Wilson stated that the object of the organization was to aid and promote the Reform movement. The initiation fee was \$2.00. This conversation took place after Mr. Wilson's return from the Indianapolis Alliance Council.

After Mr. Wilson had revealed the whole thing to me, I told him I regarded the movement, as outlined by him, as being a very dangerous one, and that I thought it would result in the destruction of the alliance and the defeat of the reform movement then proposed, and I positively refused to have anything to do with it. Mr. Wilson then burned in my presence the obligation which he had read to me, and pretended he was merely considering the advisability of organizing the order, although I have since learned he had initiated Mr. M. L. Reed, of Buncombe, during the previous August, and appointed him chief in the 9th Congressional district.

During this conference Mr. Wilson stated to Mr. Brinson that he had selected him to be chief in the 1st Congressional district.

Yours respectfully,  
(Signed) J. S. BELL.

Mr. Editor—Through the medium of the press I desire to lay before the people of North Carolina two letters recently addressed to me by Mr. M. L. Reed, a member of the present House of Representatives and a prominent member of the Alliance, and Mr. J. S. Bell, a member of the present State Senate, and recently State Alliance Lecturer, disclosing the existence in this State of an unlawful and dangerous secret political society, whose chief is S. Otho Wilson, the official head of the People's party in North Carolina.

The letters show conclusively that this society did exist in this State but recently, and if it has ceased to exist, the duty of showing this fact rests upon the men who it is shown introduced it.

In exposing this dangerous scheme to the liberties of the people and the peace and good will of society, these gentlemen but discharge the plain duty of good citizenship. The facts which they have disclosed clear the mists from the present anomalous political situation in North Carolina, and explain many things connected therewith, otherwise unaccountable because so radically at variance with all the known characteristics of our people. It accounts for the refusal on the part of many of those supposed to be under the influence of this society to hear discussions upon important questions affecting vitally their highest interest; it accounts for their refusal to read literature not having the stamp and sanction of the leaders in this movement; it accounts for their bad temper and the absence in their political conduct of that independence and conservatism which has ever been a distinguished characteristic of the North Carolina "breed" wherever found; it accounts for the automatic and subservient manner in which in their political evolutions they move and act; it accounts for the remark we frequently hear coming from the simpler but more honest of these people to the effect that they cannot do what they know and admit to be their political duty because they are sworn to do otherwise; and it accounts for the humiliating fact that a people hitherto brave and free have apparently surrendered their independence, fettered their consciences and ceased to act as free men.

I need not go into an explanation of how these results might logically flow from the means employed, for every intelligent man will readily understand how easily a few men acting together in secret under common orders and to a common end may shape and direct the actions of a multitude, each individual acting for himself.

As the existence of this secret society, acting upon and directing the political convictions of these people accounts for the eccentricities which have marked their recent conduct, so that conduct corroborates and supports the evidence I now lay before the people of its active existence in our midst.

The presence here of the Band of Gideon recalls all too vividly the "Union League, or Heroes of America," that night-mare of 1868, which in the name of charity and in the form of benevolence became the secret auxiliary of a corrupt, political party, and brought every home and fireside in the land under the shadow of a hand which neither the laws of God or man could stay against the inexorable command of its invisible chief. It will be recalled how under the fostering care of that party this terrible organization gained such ascendancy here that it required a counter secret society and all but revolution to break its hold upon the liberties of our people.

It was thought both of these societies and all similar organizations admittedly dangerous in a free country like ours, had been crushed out in North Carolina never to return again. The rigorous law against secret political associations now upon our statute books were placed there with the experience of those days fresh in the minds of our people, and express their determination never again to tolerate in our midst such a menace to liberty.

Both of these societies, the one against which this legislation was aimed, and the one which now defies it are of foreign inception, and were born of disorders and agitations from which we are happily exempt.

The "Union League" was of Northern birth, begotten of the troublous times which immediately preceded its introduction here, and the "Gideon's Band" is the offspring of that wild recklessness which characterizes the incongruous nationalities which constitute the lower strata of Western metropolitan life, and which now and then breaks forth in Hay Market riots and Mafia butcheries.

A man better acquainted than Mr. Wilson with the sentiments of our people would not have attempted to transplant and introduce here an institution so obnoxious to our most cherished conceptions and ideas of free, open and honorable political action. If he was himself imbued with the wild vagaries and methods of the "Orders and Unions" with which he was thrown in contact on his visit to the West, his better judgment should have taught him they were out of joint with the pre-conceived notions of our people, and could only result in injury to the cause he wished to advance.

There have been many rumors and whisperings of the existence here of this dangerous "Band," but until the letters of Messrs. Bell and Reed there was no tangible evidence; and I now submit these proofs with full confidence that the conservatism of our people will not be slow to repudiate it, and fittingly rebuke the desperate agitators and demagogues who dared introduce it.

F. M. SIMMONS  
Chm'n. Dem. State Ex. Com.

## TO THE VOTERS OF THE SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

I was very unexpectedly to myself nominated in the place of Mr. Rollison, declined by the Democratic Executive Committee, on the 30th day of September, 1892, one of the candidates of the Democratic party for the Senate. As the canvass of my associate, Mr. Pettigrew, had already progressed to a considerable extent throughout the district, it will be impossible for me to continue the canvass along with him at the appointments already made for us, and, also, to go over the territory he has already canvassed. I propose to continue the canvass already mapped out by the Executive Committee, and in the counties of Dare and Pamlico, and such other territory as I cannot reach between now and the election I must trust my fortune to the care of the earnest Democrats of these counties.

I want it understood, however, by all that I stand squarely on the Democratic platform, and I believe sincerely that the welfare of Eastern North Carolina especially, is indissolubly connected with the success of the Democratic party. We have more to lose than any other section of the Republic if the colored race again gets control of this State. The loss of the next General Assembly by the Democrats will entail unutterable woe upon the entire State which will require years of steadfast work to remove. Repub.

lican supremacy in this State means a repeal of the present wise system of County Government and repeal of the judicious Railroad Commission legislation enacted by the 1st Legislature, the sadding upon the State the millions of Special Bonds now held by Levi P. Morton and other millionaires, and crushing us with an enormous tax; it means again the supremacy of the worst elements in the Legislature. Let those who are inclined to vote for the People's party candidates pause and consider before jeopardizing our State's interest. The People's party candidates cannot hope to poll more than a few hundred votes in the counties in which it has candidates. They cannot possibly hope to control the Legislature. The consequences may result, which a protecting Providence forbid, that we may have repeated the days of 1869 '70, which are a blot upon the fair name of our good old State. While I shall endeavor to help elect our Legislative ticket, wherever I go I shall not neglect our national ticket. I believe earnestly in tariff reform. As I am a farmer, not a manufacturer, I feel the heavy hand of Protection Taxation every day I live. I know that my actual annual expenses are increased full forty per cent. by it. I know that it is the incubator of Trusts and Monopolies, and is rapidly making millionaires in one section and paupers in another. I beg you to remember that the Democratic party has been fighting this monstrous wrong for twenty years. During that period it has never had entire control of the National Government. It has had a majority in the House several times, but its measures of relief for the people were defeated in the Senate. It elected a President twice in that time, but the first time, in 1876, the great Tilden was "shamefully cheated out of the fruits of his great victory, and in 1884 the great Cleveland was met by an adverse Senate. Let us pull together, fellow citizens, and endeavor to right the great wrongs under which we suffer, and throw off the burden under which we stagger. It can only be done by a united effort. United we are invincible in our mother State; divided, we fall a prey to our enemies. I have been asked regarding my views upon the Oyster question. When I had the honor of being a member of the House in 1889, the oyster question was not before that body. I have been so suddenly and unexpectedly put on the ticket that I have not been able to get full information, so as to be able to form a well considered opinion upon this important question. I live in a town and section not interested in it, and I have no personal interests to serve. I pledge myself, if elected, and any further agitation in the next General Assembly is likely to occur, to give all the information I can from the Oyster Commissioners and from all other sources, and to study the question carefully and to endeavor, as far as any man can, to ascertain and act in accordance with the wishes and interests of my constituents interested in the matter.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,  
JAMES S. MARSH.  
Bath, N. C., Oct. 15, '92.

## 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 abandoned 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 would 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 despoiling in future 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 that the blessings of education may be extended to all the people of the State alike.

That we demand a graduated tax on incomes.

ventions. I refused to have anything to do with his machine schemes, and favored the nomination of Blaine.

"I firmly believe that Cleveland will be elected, and I look upon his election as the salvation of the colored race. Looking at it from a commercial and business standpoint, I think Mr. Cleveland's views on the tariff best for the country. The Force bill is the most dangerous system we can have in this country.

"If Cleveland is elected his election will go further towards solving the difficult problems we have to contend with in the South. My colored friends are discussing this matter and I feel certain that Democrats will this year get from the colored race a vote that will surprise and dismay the Republican party.

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