

The Roanoke Beacon.

1.00 a Year, in Advance.

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

Single Copy, 5 Cents.

VOL. XI.

PLYMOUTH, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1900.

NO. 14.

BILL ARP'S LETTER.

It looks like every township and county and section has got something peculiar to itself that is valuable for human purposes and helps to sustain the people and makes them prosperous. I was ruminating about this because I have just visited Canton, a small retired village of 2,000 people. I have known Canton for fifty years and have a good reason for remembering it. Soon after I was married my father-in-law, Judge Hutchins, asked me to ride over there and deliver some important legal papers to the clerk of the court. I was to ride his fine saddle horse, "Lee," and he told me where to stay all night. So I kissed my pretty young wife goodbye and made an early start for the thirty-five mile journey. I was a good rider and Lee was a free traveler. Up hill and down hill and on the level stretches he never broke his easy pace, making about seven miles an hour, and it was just twelve o'clock when I reached Canton. While I was feeding the horse and rubbing him down I began to think how lonesome it would be to stay there all night and how lonesome my young and pretty wife would be all solitary and alone by herself and nobody with her to comfort her. I looked at Lee and he, too, looked like he would rather go back to where he came from. So about 1 o'clock I remounted and set his ears toward Lawrenceville. He seemed all right for many miles, but slacked up when a few miles from home and we got there just as the family were sitting down to supper. I saw my wife's smile of pleasure and I saw, too, the judge's look of surprise and displeasure. He rose from the table and went out to look after his favorite horse. I then began to realize that seventy miles in a day was a long ride for a horse and that I had done wrong. Next morning I was up by day break to look after Lee. He was all right and as game as ever. The judge never said anything hard, but he looked grieved. He, too, went out to look after his horse and when he came back said: "I reckon I had better give you that horse or never let you ride him again, for if you are to kill him I would rather he would be yours than mine." That is all he said, and it was enough. Some time after that he did give him to me and he was the gamest, proudest and best horse I ever owned. But I never rode him seventy miles in a day any more. I never think of Canton now but what the memory of that episode comes over me. Well, I would ride a hundred miles in a day now to reach my home and my wife, but it would be on a railroad.

Canton is the county seat of Cherokee—a large county, that was the home of the Cherokee Indians until 1836. The name came from Chera, which means fire, and the Cherokees were known among the tribes as the prophets of divine fire. There were several Indian towns in this region and their chiefs were known as Stop and Chicken and Laughing Gal.

The region around Canton is rich in minerals. Gold and copper and iron and marble abound in her hills. Some of these have enriched many men and the pursuit of them have ruined many more, but lately new processes of mining have made the results more certain and now northern and English capital has given fresh vigor to the work of digging, crushing, quarrying and reducing the ores and finishing the marble. Marble work is especially being extended and now quarries being opened. I was told that only a few years ago Judge Gober and a few associates bought a marble quarry not far away for \$3,000 and were recently offered \$25,000 for it and refused it. The Georgia Marble Finishing Company have planted near the depot very extensive works that employ over 100 hands, all white and all Georgians, and most all of them young men. Mr. Brady, a very courteous Boston gentleman, is the manager and said he was pleased to say that these Georgia boys were just as ready to learn the art of working and finishing marble and just as quick and skillful as any he ever controlled. I watched them at work in the different departments and was proud to see their progress. This is a large plant and the marble was seen in all its stages from the great blocks just from the quarries to the most beautiful of finished monuments and columns and building blocks. There were hundreds of them and were all to fill orders, principally from the north and east. It takes forty-eight hours to run the gang saws through one of these huge blocks. The saws are of the hardest steel, but have no teeth. They are moved rapidly by steam power and work through sand and water. Some of the men are working with mallet and chisel and some are polishing on the horizontal planes of immense revolving wheels that are flooded with water and sand. Everything there is up to date and is a great improvement on the old methods. "Up to date" is now an expression that is heard everywhere concerning machinery. I heard it at Ensey at the iron and steel plants and I heard it in the cotton mills of South Carolina. All machinery now must be up to date or it will be re-

jected. The pay roll to the workmen in this one marble plant is \$500 a week, and most of this is spent in Canton. Just so it is with the gold mines not far away. The gold mining companies are making money by up to date processes and Canton gets a good share of that. It is now certain that a cotton mill is to be built right away, for an order has been given for the looms and spindles, all up to date, and as soon as the spring opens the work of building the mill will begin.

Mining for gold and silver is, I reckon, the oldest industry in the world outside of agriculture. Moses tells us that in the Garden of Eden there was gold, and it was good. Gold and silver very soon began to be a bi-metallic currency. Abraham bought a burying ground with 400 shekels of silver that was current money with the merchant and it is remarkable that a silver shekel was worth 50 cents and a gold shekel was worth \$10. That isent very far from 16 to 1. Maybe we had better fall back on those ancient scriptural relations of the metals and make ours 20 to 1. They had both silver and gold in great abundance, for Zachariah saith: "They heaped up silver as the dust and gold as the mire in the streets." And Moses saith Abraham was rich in silver and gold.

In the long ago I used to know the good people of Canton, but they have all passed over the river. The McAfees, McConnells, Wheelers, Grishams, Tates, Brooks, Rusks, Mullins and Dyers. Some of their sons and daughters are there still and gave me generous welcome, and I was pleased to pat their little ones on the head and say be a good boy and mind your mamma.

I saw the old time-honored Canton home of Joe Brown, the place where he lived when, like Cincinnatus, he was called on by a committee and informed that he had been nominated for governor. Old Joe made his start right here in Canton teaching school. Years ago I met General Ira Foster and he said: "Yes, I knew Joe's parents before he was born. They were very poor. His Aunt Sidney did my washing when I was a young man living in Dahlonega. Joe cultivated a little patch of hillside land with a pair of bull calves and every Saturday hauled something to town to sell and take back something to the family. In 1839 I was riding to Canton in a buggy and overtook a young man walking in a very muddy lane. He had a striped bag hanging over his shoulder and looked tired. I asked him if he would not get up and ride with me. He looked down at his shoes and said he was too muddy. But I insisted and he broke off a splinter from a rail and cleaned the worst of the mud off and got in. I learned from him that he was the same Joe Brown and was going to Canton to get something to do. And he did. They made him up a school and he taught it. I have kept my eye on him for forty years and he is still a wonder to me.

As I surveyed the time-worn premises I ruminated on his eventful life. How he rose and rose and rose again and never fell. Everything that Miasa touched turned into gold and just so every political effort that Joe Brown made was a success.

I recalled his long controversy with Bob Toombs and how finally he denounced Toombs in the press as a liar and a scoundrel and Toombs sent a friend to ask him if his church relations would prevent him from accepting a challenge, and old Joe replied: "Go tell him to try me," and Toombs never sent it. I recalled the time when Henry Grady was discussing with Toombs the advantage or disadvantage of a young man having a collegiate education and said: "There were some very great and successful men who never had any education to speak of. There was Patrick Henry and Henry Clay and Tom Benton and there was Joe Brown, who was so poor in his youth he had to plow a bull."

"Plowed a bull, you say," said Toombs. "I never heard that of him, but if it was so you may set that down to his credit, Henry, but it was a disgrace to the bull."

But I am pleased to remember that these two great and notable men made friends before they died. Old Father Time is a good doctor and mellow us all down.

BILL ARP.

Rev. J. W. Lee Seeks to Withdraw.

GREENSBORO, March 16.—It is learned that West Market Street Methodist church has taken no official action in regard to Rev. J. W. Lee, the Irish evangelist, who was reported to have recently fell from grace in Washington City. The matter will hardly be taken up until the next meeting of the Quarterly Conference, which has jurisdiction in the case. The pastor has on file a letter from Mr. Lee asking for a withdrawal from the church and ministry. This letter was written when the story first leaked out in Washington and reached Greensboro a day ahead of the report.

She—What is the correct translation of the motto of that lovely ring you gave me? He—Faithful to the last. She—The last! How horrid. And you've always told me before that I was the very first.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE AMENDMENT DISCUSSED IN CONVERSATION BETWEEN FARMER AND BUSINESS MAN.

FARMER.—"I see from the newspapers there is some talk about the Legislature at its adjourned session in June amending the 4th and 5th sections so that even a Republican Court by a partisan decision could not so construe them as to declare one section unconstitutional without striking out the other section."

BUSINESS MAN.—"Yes, that has been practically agreed upon, and when the Legislature meets it is certain it will amend these sections. It is perfectly clear from the Amendment itself that the Legislature would not have passed one of these sections without the other and that the people would not ratify either without the other, and the courts cannot fail to see in the Amendment itself this intent of the Legislature and the people. Under these circumstances any lawyer would tell you it would be the bounden duty of the courts to carry out this clear intent of the people and either uphold both sections or strike both down. For the courts not to do this would destroy government by the people and set up in its place government by the courts. But the Republicans are trying to scare the uneducated whites by threatening that their courts will either not see this intent of the people or, seeing it, for partisan reasons, will overlook it and so construe the Amendment as to take from them their votes."

"To remove all fears and doubts or the suspicion of a doubt in the mind of any white man, the Democrats, when the Legislature meets, will write this intent of the Legislature and the people in the Amendment itself, and thereby make it impossible for the most partisan Republican court to strike out one of these sections without striking out both of them. It is understood that the Legislature will do this by putting the 4th and 5th sections in one section and then add a provision to that section providing that if any part of the Amendment shall become or be declared unconstitutional or void the whole of it shall at once become null and void and of no effect."

"With that plain expression of the will and intent of the Legislature and the people, no court can possibly uphold a part of the Amendment without upholding the whole, or strike out a part without striking out the whole. As I said before, the Democrats are going to do this, not because the Amendment as it now stands does not fully protect every uneducated white man in his vote, but to prevent and remove any possible doubts caused by the Republican threat to disfranchise uneducated white people through a partisan decision of a Republican court."

FARMER.—"I see Butler and his Caucasian say that this change would not do any good, because it would be merely an instruction to the court."

BUSINESS MAN.—"O, well, nothing will satisfy Butler and the Caucasian. For a long time they said the Amendment would have been all right if the Legislature had put the two sections together, and they pretended the Democrats had purposely separated them to disfranchise whites. Now, when it is proposed to put them together, they say that won't do any good. The truth is, Butler and the Caucasian were simply trying to get up a scare-crow, and they thought they had one. No one knows better than Butler and the Caucasian that their talk about instructing the court is simply nonsense. Any body of ordinary sense, though not a lawyer, can see that there is no attempt to instruct the court, but simply to declare and express the intent of the Legislature and the people. But aside from that there is nothing in Butler's point, for everybody understands that in making a deed or a will, while the maker cannot instruct the court how it shall construe it, yet he can express his intent clearly in words and the court must construe it according to his intent so expressed. Nothing is more common than for a deed or will to contain a condition, upon the happening of which the whole or any part thereof shall become void, as for instance, if a widow marries, etc."

"Now, suppose with this proviso in the Amendment the court should say we will strike out the grandfather clause and stop right there; then instantly the balance of the Amendment would become void and inoperative, because the proviso, which is a part of the educational clause as well as the grandfather clause, all the balance of the Amendment shall instantly become void and of no effect."

Mr. J. R. Holland, a former cashier of the Merchants' and Farmers' National Bank of Charlotte, is again a free man, and is now probably on his way home. His term, less the reduction allowed for good behavior, expired Thursday, 15th, having been five years, less three months. Mr. Holland's friends expect him to-morrow night.

Remember that nothing is ever done beautifully which is done in rivalry, nor nobly which is done in pride.

CARING FOR SMALLPOX.

Judge W. H. Eller Gives His Experience With a Case at His House.

On the 18th day of January just past, one of the inmates of my house was taken with a high fever, with great aching in his bones, and some cough, with constipation, a coated tongue, a bad breath, weak sight and sore throat. The physician who was called pronounced the case lagrippe and the sufferer proceeded to bear his fever and pain with fortitude until the night of the 22nd, when counseling physician pronounced the eruption, now two days old and profuse, the smallpox, and the health authorities proceeded to impound the well with the sick and tacked up a yellow pasteboard card on the side of the house on which was printed the word, Smallpox, and vaccinated all other members of the family.

This gave the enemy five or six days the start on the remaining members of the family with the choice of ground and an army of germs to begin the fray. Our first question was what shall we do? You want the answers.

1. This is a real case of smallpox as it ordinarily appears in town or country.
2. None of the steps taken are to be deemed unimportant, least of all is this article to be deemed an advertisement or mere personal news item.
3. The patient was at once isolated, put in a comfortable room by himself and provided with all the remedies used by the family and with further remedies, as follows: Vaseline, about one gill; glycerine, one pint; pure olive oil, one pint. His nurse was not with him at all. Kindness is wasted by exposure. The patient is to burn his underclothes at every change, and does so regardless of cost, and at the end must burn his bed and boil his sheets and thoroughly fumigate every other thing in his room. Sulphur will do. We used formaldehyde gas. The patient when peeled off and clean changes in an unoccupied room and then disinfects that room.
4. The family, to begin the struggle, are all vaccinated, old and young. The children have remained with the father five days already, both day and night. Separate and keep them apart. This is real affection. Put your fumigating pan, with your sulphur, by the patient's door. Wet clothes with carbolic acid and hang by patient's door. Hang wet clothes all over the house and in the kitchen. Put in plenty of carbolic acid, and have patient do the same in his room. Keep this up all the time. Three pints of carbolic acid ought to run through the full sixteen days.
5. Take cream of tartar by the pound and mix one ounce to one pint of boiling water, have all the house use it freely. They will relish it as long as the poison stays with them.
6. The assafotida 5 grain pill taken three times a day, is found quite useful.
7. Darby's Prophylactic Fluid is a very useful assistant and germ killer. Wash hands and feet in water, to which you may add a teaspoonful or more of this antiseptic.
8. Formoloid Wampole's Antiseptic Solution is within itself and alone regarded by physicians as a sufficient protection to themselves. It is an excellent gargle for the patient—to be used one part Formalin and five or ten parts water. It is the best possible disinfectant for hair, whiskers and woolen garments on the person of nurses and attendants.

Let me put further stress on the use of sulphur. I would use a tumbler full in a day at each fumigating pan right in the hall or dining room. The doctor smiles and says, "not necessary, make you cough," but none of these things are unnecessary if you are fighting the monster for your own wife and loved ones. Don't let anybody fool you. The smallpox is the rattle snake among the germ diseases but the first case in your home is always the copperhead and mother of the former. When on the prairie this writer has run on the rattlesnake without club or weapon and was obliged to run or fight. In that case he has distinct memory of the latter alternative, and jumping on the beast with hightopped boots crushed the life out of the monster. We Southern people must fight smallpox the same way—stamp it out.

The sixteenth day will release all the household on the above terms—only comply with the terms.

Let me insist that there is smallpox in North Carolina, and plenty of it. To deny it is to encourage delay in vaccination and final dullness in trade. Best own it and stamp it out. It will remain in the country several years unless people agree upon it.

The writer has briefly recited his own course in a real old-fashioned case of smallpox, horns and all if you please, and his pen cannot describe the subject misery of the patient he refers to while under duress. Patient is now well and at his usual place of business. House has been cleaned, overhauled and fumigated; family has been spared further disturbance from the enemy, and this article is written simply to show others how to succeed in the same way under similar circumstances.

W. H. ELLER.
Greensboro, N. C.

What we like determines what we are, and to teach taste is inevitably to form character.

Beware of the man with half-shut eyes. He's not dreaming.

LORD ROBERTS ENTERS.

British Flag Now Waves Over Free State Capital.

Baltimore Sun, 16th

Lord Roberts has occupied Bloemfontein, and when the news reached London last night there was great rejoicing. The occupation of the Orange Free State capital is considered there to make an epoch in the campaign, though it is felt that the severest test of the British troops is yet to come, when the rugged Transvaal border is reached.

The entry of Lord Roberts into the town was opposed but slightly. There was firing for a short time by a small body of Boers, who soon retired. The main body of them, including the army of about 12,000 which was recently at Abraham's kraal, northwest of Bloemfontein, is believed to have retired further north.

It is stated that the Orange Free State seat of government has been removed to Kroonstad, 125 miles north of Bloemfontein and 145 miles south of Pretoria. Kroonstad is described as well situated for defense, an advantage in which Bloemfontein is particularly lacking.

Lord Roberts in his dispatch announcing the occupation says it was accomplished "by the help of God and by the bravery of her Majesty's soldiers." He also says that a number of the local officials met him two miles from the town and presented to him the keys of the public offices. The British flag was raised over the capital. Lord Roberts refers to "Mr. Steyn, late President." This is regarded as significant of an intention to set up a British government for the Free State. It is again reported that there are serious discussions among the Free Staters.

The Boers along the north bank of the Orange river are now caught between two British forces. It is believed that an effort will be made to capture them.

LONDON, March 15.—At precisely 1:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, a Union Jack, especially made for this purpose by Lady Roberts, was hoisted over the Presidency at Bloemfontein amidst the acclamation of the commander-in-chief's battalions, in which curiously enough, the Orange Free State burghers appear to have joined with remarkable heartiness. The opposition to the entry of the British troops into the capital was insignificant. Boers were found occupying a few hills south of the place, but a few shells drove them off and at 10 in the morning some newspaper correspondents entering the town, found Mr. Frazer and other officials and guided them to where Lord Roberts stood on top of a hill, waiting for them. As spokesman, Mr. Frazer asked protection for life and property and surrendered the keys. Lord Roberts, accompanied by his staff, rode at the head of a cavalcade a mile long to the Presidency, receiving an ovation throughout the route, culminating in a remarkable demonstration at the market square. Reaching the government buildings, Lord Roberts took possession of the city in the name of the Queen and then repaired to the Presidency, where the ceremony of hoisting the Union Jack ended forever, according to universal opinion here, the Boer government of the Free State. During his progress through the town Lord Roberts stopped and ordered the instant replacement of goods which were being looted from the artillery barracks by Kaffirs, thus giving the populace an earnest assurance of the treatment they might expect from the victors.

President Steyn fled to Kroonstad without replying to Lord Roberts' demand for his surrender, and the commander-in-chief remarked afterwards, during the course of a conversation while breakfasting at the farm of President Steyn's brother, that the ex-President had become a nonentity. The British troops, with the exception of those necessary to police the town, remain outside.

New York, March 14.—A dispatch from President Kruger to the New York Evening Journal dated Pretoria, March 13, 8 p. m., via Berlin, says: "The burghers will only cease fighting with death. Our forces are returning in good order to our first line of defense on our own soil. The Natal campaign was longer in our favor than we expected. The British will never reach Pretoria. The burghers, Steyn, Joubert and myself, as well as all the others, are united. There are no differences. God help us."

100-Foot Whale at Carolina Beach. Wilmington Messenger.

Captain McGee, who is in charge of the property on Carolina Beach, reported to Captain Harper, of the steamer Wilmington yesterday that on last Friday he saw a monster whale playing along the beach. He watched it for several hours while it swam about the water front. The time between the old and the new and the cub.

STATE NEWS.

Pres. J. C. Kilgo, of Trinity College, is still in Texas lecturing on the Twentieth Century Educational Movement. He expects to return about March 20.

A Wake county jury has awarded one citizen \$100 damages against another citizen who had charged him with stealing a half bushel of corn.

A Burke county farmer recently sold 20 walnut trees for \$800 and the trees were shipped to Germany. One of them was 6 feet across the trunk and 70 feet to the first limb.

The Y. M. C. A. State convention meets in Greensboro, April 5-8. Sunday, April 1st, will be observed as a special day of prayer for the young men of the State.

A special from Raleigh to the Washington Post says: "The odds are Aycock will be nominated on first ballot and Cunningham nominated for lieutenant-governor."

The Huntersville high school closed on the 8th on account of an epidemic of la grippe, which had broken out among the pupils. The session will be resumed in about two weeks' time.

Mr. Tom Talbyrd, of Montgomery county, is reported, by the Salisbury Sun, to have committed suicide recently by hanging. A mortgage on his property had just been foreclosed, and it is thought that this so depressed him that he took his life.

Jim Byers, colored, who on Sunday afternoon, August 20th, 1899, shot and killed Fannie Gillespie colored at the house of his father, George Byers, near Davidson College, was captured on the 13th at 3 o'clock at the house of his mother-in-law, in the same neighborhood and taken to Charlotte and jailed.

The Salisbury Sun learns that the grand jury of Stant's Superior Court went to inspect the county home last week—according to the custom in such cases made and provided—and while they were inspecting a building it fell down on them and one of the jurors narrowly escaped being killed.

The Albemarle correspondent to the Charlotte Observer says: "Two Mormon elders have been roaming around over the county for the past two weeks. Thursday morning as they were passing down street a full grown shower of rotten eggs and potatoes met their astonished vision and they proceeded to forthwith and immediately shake the dust, or mud rather, of this wicked town from their feet, never again to return."

Many Starve in Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Gen. Davis reports an appalling condition in Porto Rico. Workmen from the rural districts are flocking into towns with their families because of want of means of subsistence. Thousands of natives are bordering on starvation. The worst condition exists in the central part of the island, where there is no food. Subordinate officers have informed General Davis that unless assistance is given brigandage will result. Sickness also threatens to increase the suffering of the unfortunate natives. Coffee planters are said to be without money, and have been obliged to lay off their hands who drift to the towns and increase the crowds of destitute.

General Davis has asked for 500 tons of rice, codfish and bacon, in addition to a like amount asked for a few weeks ago. Orders have been issued to the commissary department to supply the food. General Davis also suggests that if men could be immediately employed on public improvements the acuteness of the situation would be relieved.



A Woman Only Knows

what suffering from falling of the womb, whites, painful or irregular menses, or any disease of the distinctly feminine organs is. A man may sympathize or pity but he can not know the agonies she goes through—the terrible suffering, so patiently borne, which robs her of beauty, hope and happiness. Yet this suffering really is needless.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardus

will banish it. This cures all "female diseases" and permanently. It with humbling physicians. The treatment at home. The expense is