

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, APRIL 27, 1900.

NO. 18.

Prof. Toon the Right Man.

To the Editor of The Morning Post: The nomination of Prof. Thos. F. Toon for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction places before the people of North Carolina a man of so much genuine worth and of such excellent capacity as an educator, that I cannot resist the impulse to express for the thousands who know him the highest gratification at his nomination. Colonel Toon graduated with honor from Wake Forest College with the class of 1861. He entered the Confederate army immediately after graduating, and by his commanding qualities and magnetic leadership rose rapidly to the Colonelcy of his regiment, the Twentieth North Carolina Infantry, and before the war ended he had attained the high rank of brigadier general.

His life has been devoted to the cause of education, having taught with great success at Whiteville, Fair Bluff and Lumberton.

The enthusiasm manifested over his nomination is due in no small degree to the earnest and active admiration of his old students and of those who knew him and his work as a teacher. His strength as a candidate and his success as an administrator in the high office to which he will be called, is the fact that by nature, by training and by association he represents the strenuous aspect of a situation for a man in this high office whose face is toward the public schools, who will stand for them, their extension, their improvement, as the paramount duty of the present hour. All our educational forces in the State will find in Colonel Toon a fair minded and able co-laborer, who will deserve and command their respect and sympathy.

J. S. E. WHITE.

Taking the Census.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Census enumerators begin work June 1 and must finish in 30 days. Cities of 8,000 or more inhabitants, as shown by preceding census, must be completed in two weeks. The four principal reports—on population, mortality, agriculture and manufactures—must be printed by July 1, 1902.

After that, tabulation of special inquiries will be taken up. There is no time fixed in which these latter reports must be completed.

The rate of compensation for the various enumerators is as follows for the towns:

For each living inhabitant enumerated, 2 cents; for each living inhabitant enumerated (Indian population) 2 cents; for each farm returned 15 cents; for each manufacturing establishment returned, 20 cents; for each death reported, 5 cents; for each person defective in sight, hearing or speech reported, 5 cents; for each prisoner reported on special schedule, 5 cents; for each proprietor reporting live stock not on farms or ranges, 5 cents.

The compensation for the county is as follows:

For each living inhabitant enumerated, 2 cents; for each living inhabitant enumerated (Indian population), 2 cents; for each farm returned, 17 cents; for each manufacturing establishment returned, 25 cents; for each death reported, 5 cents; for each person defective in sight, hearing or speech reported, 5 cents; for each prisoner reported on special schedule, 5 cents; for each proprietor reporting live stock not on farms or ranges, 5 cents.

The Way of the World.

The Charlotte Observer, referring to the opening of the Paris Exposition Saturday, says there will undoubtedly be a very large attendance on the exposition, including numerous Americans, and asks:

By the way, what has become of the boycott of the exposition on account of Capt. Dreyfus, about which we heard so much last fall? Some people don't even now remember who Dreyfus was.

"Let us forget!" We have forgotten—forgot all about Dreyfus and his troubles and our feeling against the French people. That is the way of the world. Those of us who can command the price and the time will go to Paris regardless of Dreyfus and his troubles. Human-kind doesn't often dwell long on the misery of other folks. We have troubles of our own and we are constantly looking for some new diversion.

Dewey's Wife Bossing Him.

MEERKE, Col., April 13.—Judge Hazen, brother-in-law of Mr. Dewey, was asked today what he thought of Admiral Dewey's declaration as a candidate for the presidency. His response was: "I am not in a position to say much, but if the people of this country do not desire to place the destiny of the nation in the hands of a woman it will be best to let the admiral remain where he is. I know Mrs. Dewey very well, of course. She was my brother's wife. She is bright, a capable, ambitious woman, however—quite familiar with public affairs at Washington."

Killed By Lightning While Using a Telephone.

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., April 16th.—Rev. O. B. Wilson, superintendent of the Stillman Institute, was killed by lightning today while using a telephone. He was a Virginian and at the time of his death was employed in the work of educating negroes under the direction of the Southern Presbyterian Church.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Special Correspondence. The belief is growing that Admiral Dewey will accept the second place with Mr. Bryan on the Democratic ticket. It is well known that he will go into the Kansas City convention with the backing of a number of influential eastern Democrats who will ask for his nomination as President. But before they do so, or before the convention convenes to even consider his name for the honor, it will be essential that he state his intention to support the platform and candidates selected by the convention. Unless he will do this, even he must realize that there is no hope for him, and that he might as well stay out from the first. Indeed, he would make a better race as an independent by so doing, as the treachery involved in such action would certainly lose him votes which he might otherwise obtain. Possibly he might prefer to stay in the woods and not state his position, but this will not be permitted. Willis Abbott, in behalf of the press bureau of the Democratic party, has given out an interview welcoming the Admiral into the party and adding that "of course" he is too honest a man to ask the support of the convention unless he is willing to abide by its decisions. Further, a member of the National Committee has written a letter to the Admiral, which he cannot well avoid answering before the convention meets, asking him flatly for information on this point. If he does pledge himself, there is said to be no good reason why he should not accept the Vice-Presidency after losing the Presidency. By so doing he could achieve his dearest purpose of defeating McKinley, who, he firmly believes, has conspired to "kill" his popularity. He believes that nearly all the slurring remarks about him which are printed in the papers under a Washington date line, are inspired directly from the White House. Whether he is right in this supposition or not, it is certain that he is firmly convinced of the fact and that both he and Mrs. Dewey hate the President with a bitter hatred.

A good many interesting reports of the attempts of army officers to track down and capture Aguinaldo are coming in from the Philippines. They all have had only one result, and that is failure. The belief is, however, that Aguinaldo is not at Singapore, nor in Japan, nor anywhere else except in Luzon. In fact it is said that he is not far from Manila and frequently visits that place, assuming for the purpose a disguise, at which he is said to be specially clever. It would be an easy matter, say army officers at Manila, for Aguinaldo to come into that town on frequent visits without running the risk of detection, in fact, about the safest place for him to stay would be Manila, which is the last place likely to be searched with the expectation of finding him. It is supposed that if he visits Manila it is in the garb of a beggar or a destitute Filipino.

The present Republican Congress, which so exerted itself to please the trust in regard to Porto Rico and as well as on other subjects, will almost certainly go home without even formulating any plan for relieving the country of war taxes, which, according to the Secretary of the Treasury, will have yielded a surplus of over \$50,000,000 by June, 1901. There is some difficulty in deciding which taxes to repeal, emphasized by the insistence of the people for relief from stamp taxes on the one hand and the claims of certain interest for favors on the other, and between the two, the Republicans prefer to do nothing. The government, of course, gets no interest for this, but there is no doubt that the favored banks will contribute largely to the campaign fund of the Republican party this fall. One percent on the money loaned out to them would even now amount to over a million dollars, which would be a very nice nest egg for the campaign. It would all be perfectly straight forward, too. That is the beauty of it. The Secretary lends out the money to prevent congestion in the Treasury and the banks contribute to the funds out of pure patriotism. Further, by declining to reduce taxation at present the Republican party gets into an excellent position to prove the Democrats in the wrong. Next fall, if the taxes have not been before red ced, the Republicans can make just what reductions they see fit. If McKinley is re-elected, it will retain plenty of revenue for the needs of the country, while if Bryan is elected, the Republicans, who will still be in power next winter, will reduce taxation until the revenues are insufficient for the country, leaving the Democrats with a Treasury which must be rapidly depleted unless they adopt the always unpleasant alternative of putting back some of the taxes once more. Then the Republicans will say they left the Treasury overflowing, that they reduced taxation to suit the demand of the country, and that the incompetent Democrats rapidly landed the Treasury in financial difficulties. It is a beautiful scheme, and there seems no way of preventing its going through.

Some of the monstrosities of the special legislation occasionally leak out. Here is one. Representative Fitzpatrick, of Kentucky, recently received a letter from a woman in his district who asked that he become interested in her

application for a pension. She said that when the civil war broke out she was engaged to a young farmer boy who went to the front. Before he left he gave her a medal to wear. He was killed, and since that time she has been married twice and has raised two families. But she never could forget the blue-eyed farmer boy, and has always worn his medal. She thinks this entitles her to a pension, and asked Mr. Fitzpatrick to aid her in securing one. And this is no worse a case than some that have approved by Congress.

Thousands of Horses Lost.

Baltimore Sun. The delay of General Roberts' advance toward Pretoria is due no doubt, as stated, to the need of accumulating at Bloemfontein adequate supplies of food, winter clothing and horses. How destructive the march from Modder river to Bloemfontein was for horses is suggested in the letter of an officer who made the ride to Kimberley with General French and then to Paardeberg. This officer states that out of the 5,000 horses his brigade started for Kimberley with 1,474 fell sick in five days, owing to the rapid movement, torrid heat and want of water and food. The horses had to go whole days without water, though pushed to the utmost. So "done up" were they by the time Kimberley was reached and another day was spent scouring the neighborhood that out of 10,000 cavalry there were but 1,200 fit to turn out when a dispatch from General Roberts called for French to hurry from Kimberley to overtake Cronje. "The cavalry relieved Kimberley," says the writer, "after traveling 150 miles in the hottest six days I can remember." From these facts it can be inferred in what condition Roberts' 11,000 mounted men were by the time they reached Bloemfontein. Most of them were dismounted and such horses as were left were practically useless. Until the mobility of the British army is restored by the arrival of some 15,000 horses it will have to remain anchored in its present position, while the Boers, better acquainted with the resources of the country and having acclimated horses, roam the country around it at their will.

Novel War on Saloons.

One of the objections frequently made to the prohibition movement is that its success would deprive the municipality of a certain revenue.

In an Illinois city, Aurora by name, the temperance people have framed a plan which they think will sid the city of the saloon. Heretofore it has been impossible to get a majority vote in favor of low license, partly because of the income of forty thousand dollars which the saloons paid into the treasury. At a recent meeting of the evangelical clergymen they agreed to raise a fund equal to the amount of saloon license for one year, with which to reimburse the city for the loss of revenue should the saloons be abolished. With this understanding the question will be submitted to a popular vote at the annual election in 1901. This will give the preachers sufficient time in which to raise the money needed.

This is a new way of meeting the financial objection and puts the zeal of some of the brethren to a considerable strain.

Couldn't Agree on Fusion.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Republicans and Populists, mentioned in last night's dispatches, met in secret conference in Senator Pritchard's office today. The reports as to what was done are very conflicting. One is that the Republicans were to support Thompson for Governor and Butler for Senator and in return the Populists were to do all in their power to return Senator Pritchard to the Senate in 1903.

The other report, which is given out by what can be termed more reliable authority, is that they could not agree to fuse and that there will be two separate tickets, the Populists putting up a complete ticket and the Republicans likewise, and that this was caused by the parties not agreeing on the amount of spoils each should have, the Populists claiming that the Republicans were asking for all the choice plums on the tree. The greater portion of them are still in the city.

Slaughter in Luzon.

MANILA, Tuesday, April 17.—General Young reports that 300 insurgent riflemen and bolomen attacked the American garrison at Botoc, province of North Ilocos, yesterday, but were repulsed, losing 106 men. The Americans had no losses.

Captain Dodd, with a squadron of the Third Cavalry, recently surrounded a village in Benguet province and surprised 200 Filipinos living in barracks, apparently a recruiting centre for the province.

The natives lost 53 men killed and 44 captured. The Americans burned the village. One American was wounded.

Leaves the Presbyterian Church.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 18.—Rev. Hay Watson Smith, lately from Greensboro, N. C., to the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian church here announces his withdrawal from the Presbyterian ministry as a protest against the Westminster confession of faith. He probably will join the Congregationalists.

A REPUBLICAN PAPER COMES OUT FOR THE AMENDMENT.

The Raleigh State Journal, edited by James M. Allen, a white Republican, puts at the head of that paper the motto, "White Supremacy Administered by the Republican Party." We give below Mr. Allen's editorial, defining the position of the State Journal upon the Amendment: "The State Journal, after a short suspension, is before the public again. We have decided to advocate the Amendment, believing it to be for the best interest of North Carolina. We have fully surveyed the ground and realize the fact that we differ with many of our Republican friends.

"While the Republican State Convention has not yet assembled and declared against the Amendment, we are satisfied from present indications that it will do so, and wish we could see our way clear to abide by its decision on this question. "As a Western Republican, we came to Raleigh in 1897 to accept a position under the fusion administration. We have had an opportunity to observe and study eastern conditions and have become convinced that there is something radically wrong in the East. While the Amendment may not cure all our ills, it heads in the right direction and will improve present conditions.

"As a life-long Republican, we take this course, believing it to be for the best interest of the white people of North Carolina and at the same time will elevate and improve the negro race. We take this position as a Republican who has always supported the Republican ticket and expects to continue to do so, and believe it the duty of every true Republican in the State to do the same. We want to see conditions such that men can meet each other on the stump as gentlemen and discuss principles and the great economical, educational and other interests of the State. This can never be done east of Charlotte until the black cloud of the East is removed. "From now until the election we shall battle for what we believe is right, regardless of the consequences. This is a question that should be above party. Settle the question of white supremacy in North Carolina first, remove the danger and then battle for white Republican rule.

"We shall continue to support the Republican ticket and defend Republican principles, but on the race question we propose to stand by our own race."

Is Butler Trading for McKinley?

Raleigh Post. "I believe Senator Butler is at heart a McKinleyite."—Extract from interview with ex-Congressman Harry Skinner in Thursday Morning's Post. Before taking his train for home yesterday Col. Skinner explained more fully this utterance. He said:

"I believe Butler wants to give the North Carolina electoral vote to McKinley. If he is honestly and sincerely for Bryan why does he seek to place obstructions in the way of polling the full Bryan strength in North Carolina."

Though bitterly fought by Senator Butler at every point the foxy leader could not prevent the election of Col. Skinner as a delegate to the Populist National Convention, which meets in Sioux Falls May 9th. Col. Skinner, who was chosen as a delegate by his district, was asked yesterday what course he would pursue at the National convention with reference to the nomination of Col. Bryan. Col. Skinner replied:

"I am going to Sioux Falls and I am going to support Wm. J. Bryan."

"I am going to ask the Populist National convention to instruct Marion Butler to take down the electoral ticket in this State if he is sincerely in favor of Bryan. In other words I propose to disclose Senator Butler's hand in the Nation as I think I have done in the State. If he is for McKinley the world shall know it and he shall not deal dubiously or by indirection any more."

Mr. Mebane's Position.

To the Editor of The News and Observer: Letters are coming to me asking if I will allow my name to be considered by the other political conventions in connection with the office I now have.

It seems strange to me that any such enquiry should be made after my letter, which appeared on last Tuesday.

I cannot expect and do not wish, my name to be considered at all in connection with the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, by either of the political conventions, soon to meet in the city of Raleigh.

When General Toon becomes Superintendent of Public Instruction he will have no warmer friend and no one who will do more to help him in the great work of public education than myself.

Hoping that this statement will make my position clearly understood by all, and having a feeling of charity for all and malice toward none, I am

Respectfully,
C. H. MEBANE,

Superintendent Public Instruction.

STRIKE OF RAILWAY TELE-GRAPHERS.

The strike of the railway telegraphers employed by the Southern Railway is on. In obedience to orders all operators belonging to the Order of Railway Telegraphers quit work promptly at 12 o'clock on the 12th. The operators claim that they are overworked and underpaid, and the strike is to compel the Southern to pay them a fixed amount for a definite number of hours work, and so much per hour for each extra hour. The railroad people not agreeing to this demand the strike was ordered, and it is supposed most of the men obeyed.

Vice President Dolphin of the O. R. T., says that all reports indicate an astonishing increase in the strength of the strikers. He claims the Southern is being put to great inconvenience and is suffering from a block in traffic, also that the road is trying to re-hire old employes at advanced wages. Supt. Ryder says this is "a base lie" and intimates that practically all Mr. Dolphin's statements are false. Both sides are still making claims that are wide apart.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 15.—Superintendent P. I. Welles, of the Columbia division, has offered a reward of \$500 for the conviction of any one tampering with the telegraph wires, instruments or other property of the Southern railway. The agent at Carlisle refused to surrender his office to the man sent to take charge, resisting with a revolver. The superintendent went upon a special train last night, broke open the buildings and put a new man in charge.

Charlotte News, 17th.

Mr. J. L. Cox, division freight agent of the Southern, in this city, was asked this morning for a statement as to the movement of freight. Said he: "We are handling all of the business with usual promptness. There are as many trains running as before the strike, and they are making the usual schedules. Anyone who does not believe this can see the trains loading and unloading at the freight depot. The stock of the Southern is as steady as it ever was. It was the steadiest stock quoted on the board this morning. The strike is not affecting the road."

Mr. David Cardwell, division freight agent at Columbia, was here today. He said: "I have not noticed the slightest embarrassment to the road by the strike. Two men walked out of my office, but two others were waiting to walk in."

Charlotte Observer, 15th.

Regarding the condition of the strike the following statement was made last night by Mr. Dolphin:

"The telegraphers strike on the Southern Railway on the sixth day of the trouble is considered by the men interested as indicating their certain success. Two additional telegraphers on the Greenville district, twenty-five agents and telegraphers between Greensboro and Sanford and two on the Knoxville division have joined the strikers to-day. This practically includes all the operators on those sections of the road.

"On the main line north of Charlotte one light freight represented the traffic from midnight to noon, were under normal conditions ten to twelve trains of forty cars each were handled.

"Several narrow escapes from disastrous head-end collisions were experienced at Seneca and Lulu, on the Atlanta division where two young boys, fourteen and fifteen years old, have been installed by the management to handle train orders. At Seneca the fast mail No. 36 was given orders. The boy telegrapher did not know how to set the signal, the order being accidentally discovered by the conductor stopping to purchase a ticket.

"A similar circumstance occurred at Lulu station, on the same division. On account of blockade in freight a large number of mills and factories are about to shut down on account of coal supply being exhausted, especially on the Asheville division.

"The strikers are firm and jubilant."

Beyond the general statement that all trains were on time and that the road was in perfect running order the Southern Railway officials had nothing to say yesterday about the situation of the strike. They claim that all positions made vacant by the strikers have been filled by competent men and that the Southern is in no wise embarrassed.

Shot Dead by Passengers He Sought to Terrorize.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 16.—Near Slaughterville, on the L. and N. railroad, on a train returning from Henderson last night, Morgan Boone of Trenton, a negro, passed through the white coach brandishing a pistol and cursing. He struck a white man with a coupling pin, fracturing his skull. Boone passed into the colored part, yelling:

"I've killed a hundred white men, and now I'm going to slaughter niggers."

Eight or ten white men with drawn pistols followed him. He turned and fired twice. Ten shots were fired in the coach several striking Boone, fatally wounding him.

STATE NEWS.

Charlotte has formed a trust on all the brick made in that city and vicinity.

The shipment of strawberries from the Wilmington section has begun. The first crate shipped was sent to Philadelphia last Thursday.

The Democratic State candidates left Monday for the West on the "ratification" tour. They made the first speeches at Burlington. That evening they spoke at Greensboro. It is fully realized that the extreme West is to be the battleground of the constitutional amendment. That is the Republican stronghold.

Trouble at Newell's.

Charlotte Observer, 15th.

Intelligence reached this city yesterday that there had been considerable trouble at the Southern's office at Newell's, this county. When the strike was ordered Ed Walker was both operator and agent at that place. He had held this position for the last three years. In accordance with President Powell's order he quit work and was replaced by an operator named Edwin, who does not belong to the Order of Railway Telegraphers. Immediately there was a quiet and dignified kick on the part of the inhabitants of Newell's.

"Squire Newell, who was in the city yesterday morning, said that the residents had become greatly attached to young Walker, and they thought an injustice had been done to him. Against Erwin personally there was no feeling, but the inhabitants had firmly decided that it was not right that he should replace Walker. They were chary about giving him courtesy and food, and food, and finally they advised him in plain terms to leave the place. Erwin stood the trial as long as possible, but yesterday he saw that it was useless to make the fight under present conditions and decided to leave. A telephone message from Newell's last night states that he had closed up the office and would leave Newell's this morning.

In discussing this affair yesterday afternoon Capt. Ryder said that Walker would be recalled from Newell's; that the office there would be closed up and that Newell's would be made a prepaid station. He said last night, however, that he thought it probable that he would succeed in adjusting matters with the inhabitants of Newell's, so that the office there would be re-opened.

Capt. Ryder also stated that there had been similar trouble at Harrisburg, as the residents had made a demonstration against the man sent there to replace the Order of Railway Telegraphers man that had struck, and that the office at that place would be closed also.

To Exterminate the Trusts.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Two measures directed against trusts were determined upon to-day by the special sub-committee on trusts of the House judiciary committee. This sub-committee has spent many days examining the various remedies proposed, and the conferences were not concluded until a late hour today. As agreed upon, the remedy is two-fold, namely, a constitutional amendment giving Congress full power to deal with trusts, and a new anti-trust law making extensions to the Sherman act.

"I was in a little friendly poker game yesterday afternoon," began Shortleigh, and the result is!" "Sorry I can't oblige you, old man," interrupted Knowall; "but I attended a charity social last night."



The Coming of Baby

brings joy or pain. It's for the mother to decide. With good health and a strong womanly organism, motherhood but adds to a woman's attractiveness.

McELREE'S
Wine of Cardui

takes away all terrors by strengthening the vital organs. It fits a mother's coming. By revitalizing nerve centers, it has brought crowing joy, weak groaning mothers.