

The Roanoke Beacon.

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Single Copy, 5 Cents

VOL. XI.

PLYMOUTH, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1900.

NO 31

THE EXAMINER,

TROY, N. C.

HANNA TAKES HOLD STAND.

National Administration Working Hard to Defeat Ratification in This State.
Special Dispatch to Atlanta Journal.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 16.—The national administration is taking a band against the North Carolina effort to disfranchise the negro vote. Several weeks ago it was stated in the dispatches from Washington that the election laws of the state in this fight would be interfered with by federal authorities. It was denied. The reality of that statement is now being verified.

Registrar Thompson, a Democrat, was prosecuted at Winston by four negroes at the instance of the district attorney. The ablest lawyers in the state defended Thompson. The democratic machinery of the state was at his back. The commissioner heard the evidence, upon which any court would have acquitted, and then thoughtlessly drawing a blank bond form from his pocket, put there premeditatedly, doubtless, declared that a \$2,000 bond might be sufficient. It now develops that the commissioner was appointed and qualified for the purpose of trying this one case. What is the object of the case? To intimidate other registrars throughout the state and embolden the negroes to demand to be registered. And what is behind this? A scheme to import thousands of negroes in the state to vote at this election and defeat the fight for white supremacy and perpetuate black rule in North Carolina.

The negroes who brought this action against the registrar have been arrested, and Chairman Simmons, of the Democratic committee, declared to me today that every future attempt to interfere with registrars would result in legal punishment. And thus the fight proceeds, increasing in bitterness and in sensational features as the campaign draws to a close.

The election will be held on the 2nd of August. There are today three hundred democratic campaigners on the stump. The republicans and the few populists assisting them have perhaps half that number. The people are aroused as they have never been before. The Democrats are fighting with a quiet but unmovable determination. They are trying to avoid the bloodshed that has been predicted, if possible, but without sacrificing one inch of ground to the enemy. The negro champions are desperate, and in their desperation are appealing to McKinley and Hanna to help them. The effort to intimidate the registrars is an administration scheme. It has failed in its design.

The constitutional amendment to be ratified in August was submitted by the last legislature. It was the issue of the legislative fight by which the Democrats captured again the two houses after five years of fusion rule affected by negro influence. Its ratification will disfranchise not less than one hundred thousand negroes who are unable to read and write. It does not disfranchise any white man for this cause, and yet the amendment is in no way, so stated by the ablest lawyers in America, a violation of the fifteenth amendment, which prohibits discrimination on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. For instance, the educational qualification is general. There is no race or color line drawn. This section, however is immediately followed by another, which declares that any man may vote any way who is a lineal descendant of any voter prior to 1867. There is no race or color line drawn here, and yet every white man is disfranchised by its provisions.

The Result Will Be Accomplished But the Means Must Be Regarded.

Charlotte Observer.

We have to confess that within the past week, for the first time, have the prospects of victory for the amendment and the Democratic State ticket been perfectly apparent. They are going to win beyond a doubt. The course of the Republicans has made this as certain as anything unknown can be. The indictments and shooting of Democratic registrars; the assaults upon them in different parts of the State—the latest reported being from Richmond county—have put hell in the Democrats, and they will now carry the election. It is merely a question of majorities. At the same time they need to guard every point—to see that every Democrat is registered; that every doubtful voter is appealed to; that every man intending to vote for the amendment and the State ticket is at the polls on election day. This is not far away. There is much to be done and little time within which to do it. The result will be accomplished but—the means to the end are to be regarded.

Recall of the Missionaries.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The board of management of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its monthly meeting, this afternoon, passed a resolution giving full authority to the secretaries, acting with the China committee, to recall all missionaries of the society now in China, if they should at any time deem it wise to do so. The resolution authorized the expenditure of any sums necessary to affect the purpose.

BATTLE AT TIEN-TSIN.

Allied Forces Are Defeated—The Americans Suffer Terribly.

TIEN-TSIN, July 13, via CHE FU, July 15, and SHANGHAI, July 16.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon 2,000 of the allied troops were attempting to storm the wall of the city. The attack began at daylight. Its success is doubtful. The Chinese on the walls are estimated conservatively at 20,000. They are pouring a terrific hail of artillery, rifle and machine gun fire upon the attackers. The Americans, Japanese, British and French troops are attacking from the West and the Russians from the East. The Americans suffered terribly. As the Associated Press representative left the field, the chief surgeon of the Fifth Infantry said a conservative estimate was that 25 per cent of the Americans were hit. Colonel Liscum is reported to have been mortally wounded as he was walking in front of the troops. Major Regan and Captains Buckmiller, Wilcox and Noyes are among the wounded. The marines' losses include Captain Davis, killed, and Butler, Leonard and several others wounded. Officers declared that it was hotter than Santiago.

When the correspondent left the Americans were lying in the plain between the wall and river under an enflaming fire and direct fire. It was difficult for them to advance or retire. The correspondent counted 300 wounded men of all nationalities.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—An unofficial report has come to the attention of the Chinese officials here to the effect that three thousand Chinese at Peking petitioned Prince Tuan to protect the foreigners, whereupon Prince Tuan ordered all those who signed the petition to be put to death.

The Assault on Tien-Tsin.

LONDON, July 17.—The Daily Mail gives the Associated Press the following dispatch from its Shanghai correspondent, under date of July 17: The allied troops resumed the attack upon the Chinese walled city of Tien-Tsin on the morning of July 14, and succeeded in breaching the walls and capturing all the forts. The Chinese were completely routed and the allies took possession of the native city and its citizens. The total loss of the allied forces in the engagements on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, were about 800 killed and wounded. The casualties were greatest among the Russians and Japanese. The guns of the allies did immense damage to the native city, causing many large conflagrations and finally silenced the majority of the enemy's guns simultaneously. Then 1,500 Russians, assisted by small parties of Germans and French, assaulted and captured eight guns that were in position on the railway embankment and the fort magazine. A body of American, British, Japanese and Austrian troops then made a sortie and attacked the west arsenal, which the Chinese had reoccupied. After three hours of the hardest fighting yet experienced, the Chinese fled.

LONDON, July 17.—Wm. Pritchard Morgan, member of Parliament, to-day received by cable assurances from a source upon which he relies, that the British legation at Peking was still standing July 9th, and also that Li Hung Chang left Canton this morning to take supreme command at Peking.

Mr Sam Hartsell's Letter.

Concord Times.

The following is the letter of Mr. Samuel J. Hartsell, of No. 11 Township, which was written and published in THE TIMES nearly two years ago. Its republication at this time is particularly opportune:

CONCORD, N. C., Oct. 1, 1898.

Mr. A. B. Young, Chairman County Democratic Executive Committee:
DEAR SIR:—My daughter, Emma, was outraged and murdered at our home near Concord, on Sunday afternoon, May 29th, 1898, by two negroes while I and others, of my family were at church worshipping God. The two negroes, Joe Kizer and Tom Johnston, who did these crimes, were quickly put to death that Sunday night by white men of Cabarrus county as they ought to have been. For several years I have voted the Populist and Fusion tickets because I thought I was doing in this way the best I could for our State. Nobody can know as I know now how wrong I was in voting these tickets and now I have to suffer for it. I am sure that such votes tend to make the negro do such deeds because when white men vote and elect one with the negro he feels that the officers thus elected and the political parties winning elections with him and by his votes will protect him in anything he does, and I now appeal to the white men of North Carolina to vote for the protection of our mothers, wives and daughters.
Use this letter as you please.
Yours truly,
SAMUEL J. HARTSELL.

Tammany has 60,000 members and is credited with controlling 300,000 votes. No wonder the Tammany leader is a big man in New York politics.

THE AMENDED AMENDMENT.

Text of the Important Measure You Will Be Called to Vote On in August as Passed by the Legislature June 13, 1900.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:
Section 1. That chapter 218, Public Laws of 1899, entitled "An Act to Amend the Constitution of North Carolina," be amended so as to make said act read as follows:
That Article VI of the Constitution of North Carolina be, and the same is hereby abrogated, and in lieu thereof shall be substituted the following article of said Constitution as an entire and indivisible plan of suffrage:
ARTICLE VI.
SUFFRAGE AND ELIGIBILITY TO OFFICE—QUALIFICATION OF AN ELECTOR.

Section 1. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years of age and possessing the qualifications set out in this article, shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people in the State, except as herein otherwise provided.

Sec. 2. He shall have resided in the State of North Carolina for two years, in the county six months, and in the precinct, ward or other election district in which he offers to vote four months next preceding the election: Provided that removal from one precinct, ward or other election district, to another in the same county, shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in the precinct, ward or other election district from which he has removed until four months after such removal. No person who has been convicted or who has confessed his guilt in open court upon indictment of any crime, the punishment of which now is or may hereafter be imprisonment in the State prison, shall be permitted to vote unless the said person shall be restored to citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. Every person offering to vote shall be at the time a legally registered voter as herein prescribed and in the manner hereafter provided by law, and the General Assembly of North Carolina shall enact general registration laws to carry into effect the provisions of this article.

Sec. 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language, and before he shall be entitled to vote he shall have paid on or before the first day of May, of the year in which he proposes to vote his poll tax for the previous year as prescribed by Article 5, Section 1, of the Constitution.

But, no male person who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualification herein prescribed. Provided, he shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to December 1, 1908. The General Assembly shall provide for the registration of all persons entitled to vote without the educational qualification herein prescribed, and shall, on or before November 1, 1908, provide for the making of a permanent record of such registration, and all persons so registered shall forever thereafter have the right to vote in all elections by the people in this State unless disqualified under section two of this article: Provided, such persons shall have paid their poll tax as above required.

Sec. 5. All elections by the people shall be by ballot and all elections by the General Assembly shall be viva voce.

Sec. 7. Every voter in North Carolina except as in this article disqualified shall be eligible to office, but before entering upon the duties of the office he shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I, . . . do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office at . . . So help me, God."

Sec. 8. The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for office: First, of all persons who shall deny the being of Almighty God. Second, all persons who shall have been convicted or confessed their guilt on indictment pending and whether sentenced or not or under judgment suspended of any treason or felony or of any other crime for which the punishment may be imprisonment in the penitentiary since becoming citizens of the United States, or of corruption and malpractice in office, unless such person shall be restored to the rights of citizenship in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 9. That this amendment of the Constitution shall go into effect on the first day of July, 1902, if a majority of votes cast at the next general election shall be cast in favor of the suffrage amendment.

Sec. 2. This amendment shall be submitted at the next general election to the qualified voters of the State in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations as is provided in the law regulating general elections in this State and in force May 1, 1899, and at said election those persons desiring to vote for such amendment shall cast a written or printed ballot with the words, "For Suffrage Amendment" thereon; and those with a contrary opinion shall cast a written or printed ballot with the words "Against the Amendment" thereon.

Sec. 3. The said election shall be held and the votes returned, compared, counted and canvassed and the result announced under the same rules and regulations as are in force for returning, comparing, counting and canvassing the votes for members of the General Assembly May 1, 1899, and if a majority of the votes cast are in favor of the said amendment, it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State to certify said amendment under the seal of the State to the Secretary of State, who shall enroll the said amendment so certified among the permanent records of his office.

Sec. 4. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.
Ratified the 21st day of February, A. D. 1899.
C. A. REYNOLDS,
President of the Senate.
H. G. CONNOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Admiral Seymour Kills His Wounded to Save Them from Chinese Torture.

NEW YORK, July 16.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Tien Tan, July 8, says:

"Ineffectual attempts have been made to conceal the horrible fact that Admiral Seymour was compelled to shoot his own wounded during the recent disastrous retreat of the Pekin relief expedition.

"All the wounded and prisoners who fell into the hands of the Chinese were frightfully tortured.

"The bodies had been cut into pieces. First, the eyes had been backed out; then the cheeks, arms and legs cut off, until death ended the sufferings of the poor fellows.

"When Admiral Seymour, in his retreat found himself so hard pressed that he was unable to longer carry his wounded with him, he asked them:

"Which do you prefer, to be left to the mercy of the Chinese or be shot by your own comrades?"

"As Admiral Seymour put the question the tears were running down his cheeks.

"We prefer death to torture; shoot us now that we may die like men," was the piteous response of the helpless men.

"A firing squad was selected, and while the little allied force stopped and beat off with gun fire the Chinese horde that surrounded it, inside its lines an act of mercy was performed as the firing squad carried out its orders.

"A few merciful volleys from the rifles in the hands of friends and the harassed expedition was relieved of its burden of wounded; the fanatical Chinese horde was cheated of victims for its torture, and the sufferings and fears of the unfortunates were brought to an end in an honorable death under their own flag.

"The British and American forces are brigaded together on the west side of the town; the German and Japanese on the south side; the French and Russians on the north, and a force of Cossacks hold the east side.

"Scouts report that imperial Chinese troops have arrived from Peking, well equipped and with many guns. Troops of native cavalry and hordes of Boxers are coming from the east and south."

AFRICANA will cure Constipation and is a wonderful Liver Medicine. Try it.

Shocking Corruption.

News and Observer.

The sale by the Asheville Gazette of its editorial columns to the Radicals is the most shockingly corrupt transaction ever known in North Carolina. Men have established papers here as elsewhere to advocate measures in which they are interested, they have bought presses and type and hired editors to do their bidding—these things are bad enough, but not so shockingly corrupt as the agreement entered into by the editor of the Asheville Gazette and Senator Pritchard, Collector Harkins, Col. V. S. Lusk, District Attorney Holton and others, "to oppose the constitutional amendment and the election law." Editor Norton received \$5,000 in money for such sale of his editorial columns and the agreement was in writing. Elsewhere we publish the affidavit of Mr. Somerville, who owned 375 out of 1,500 of the shares of stock in the Asheville Gazette, who adds in his sworn affidavit "that in repeated conversations between said James E. Norton and affidavit said James E. Norton stated that his only motive in opposing the said constitutional amendment and election law was the \$5,000 paid by the Republican party."

And this is the fellow who has had the impudence to preach morals to the editors of North Carolina and pose as the special champion of the rights of the people! And these are the methods Radical leaders are employing to prevent permanent White Supremacy in North Carolina!

The Radical bosses may buy the Asheville Gazette and other like sheets that have nothing in common with Southern thought of Southern sentiment, but it cannot buy the people of North Carolina, and it cannot fool them by the insinuating misrepresentation of such corrupt subsidized sheets as the Asheville Gazette.

Hot Water for Train Robbers.

DENVER, Col., July 18.—The new locomotives just put on by the Denver and Rio Grande Railway have a unique attachment as a safe guard against robbers, in the way of a nozzle on the roof of the cab. These connect with the hot water of the boiler, and point at the rear end of the tender. The nozzle can send a jet of mixed steam and boiling water at 200 pounds pressure, that would kill anyone in its range.

In Cumberland county a few days ago Sandy Williams, an aged negro, was found dead in his corn patch, bent over his hoe, just as if he was in the act of turning over another sod. The old man had not returned to dinner and his wife, after long search, discovered him late in the afternoon bent over his hoe, with a fierce sun pouring down on him. She at first thought he was asleep and tried to arouse him, but soon saw that he was dead. The old man's back was literally baked to a crisp, indicating that he had been dead for many hours.

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First Tasteless Tonic ever manufactured. All other so-called "Tasteless" Tonics are imitations. Ask any druggist about this who is not PUSHING an imitation.

WHOLESALE. St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 9, 1899. Paris Medicine Co., City. Gentlemen—We wish to congratulate you on the increased sales we are having on your Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. On examining our record of inventory under date of Jan. 1st, we find that we sold during the month of January, 2,000 dozen Grove's Tonic. We also find that our sales on your Exaltol, Bromo-Quinine Tablets have been something enormous, having sold during the late Cold and Grip season 4,200 dozen. Please rush down order enclosed herewith, and oblige, Yours truly, MEYER BROS. DRUG CO.

RETAILER. Memphis, Tenn. Paris Medicine Co. Gentlemen—I have for several months been afflicted with Malaria, and I have tried many of the so-called "Tasteless" Tonics, but I have not found any that will give me relief. I have just received your Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic, and I have just taken a few doses, and I feel that I am getting well. I will be glad to recommend your Tonic to all who are afflicted with Malaria. Yours truly, J. W. YETTS.

CONSUMER. Whitesboro, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1899. Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Gentlemen—I wish to say that I have just received your Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic, and I have just taken a few doses, and I feel that I am getting well. I will be glad to recommend your Tonic to all who are afflicted with Malaria. Yours truly, J. W. YETTS.