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REV. SAM P. JONES ON JERSEY MOSQUITOES, HEAT, POLITICS, THE CHINESE WAR, ETC.

It is hard to find time in constant travelling and lecturing to write letters to the press and to friends. Since my last letter I have done much travelling and speaking. I spent a week at National Park camp-meeting, near Philadelphia, over on the Jersey side of the Delaware. It was a week of sweltering heat, and mosquitoes did not put in their appearance.

If Jersey should stay the same temperature the year around, and a voice should say from the skies, "All men who do not repent shall go to Jersey and stay forever," it would be incentive enough to move me.

This camp ground is eight miles down the Delaware river from Philadelphia. The meetings began a week before the trolley line was finished to the grounds, and the hot weather, with want of facilities for getting there, snuff out the crowds for the first few days. I found them a delightful people and enjoyed my stay there—except the heat.

I spent several days in Philadelphia. That is a unique city, and manufacturing center. They brew and drink more beer, and manufacture and smoke more cigars than any other town of its inches, though St. Louis claims the blue ribbon as the home of the largest brewing establishment in America, and Milwaukee with her beer has made herself famous.

At this writing I am at Mountain Lake Park, Md. This is perhaps the most pleasant summer resort in America. The thermometer ran up to 88 degrees a day or two last week here, while it was 97 to 100 in Philadelphia. Coming out of the sweltering heat of New Jersey last night, the first thing I thought of when I landed here this morning was my overcoat. The change is like going from the heat of summer to the pleasant temperature of fall. The excursions bring in the crowds today from all directions on the B. and O., and the country cousins are here by the thousands in buggies, wagons and so on. Dr. Davidson is superintendent of this chautauqua as well as the Lexington (Ky.) chautauqua, Northampton, Mass., and Melbourne, Fla. He is a whole team in himself, and it is always a pleasure to meet him. This is a delightful place; I wish I could linger here, but I go on to Cincinnati tonight to fill chautauqua engagements in Ohio, Illinois and so on.

Mingling with the masses I find that the Chinese question is simmering down. Some think that Russia is playing hide-and-seek, and when the powers gather over there to squelch China, that Russia and China will combine, and if they do they can whip the balance of the world. It would be a deplorable state of things if this, however, should prove correct, but things look now more favorable. This much I am sure: The United States had better not meddle with that matter much. I know we want open doors to sell our wheat and whisky, our bread and beef, our pork and beer, but we can do without the Chinese market better than become entangled in this embroglio.

Mr. Bryan's speech of acceptance pleases the Democrats and displeases the Republicans, and it was a great speech and will catch many a vote. I believe the Prohibition party will poll the biggest vote this fall it has polled in years, and that vote will be taken largely from among the Republican ranks. Thousands of Christian men are disappointed with McKinley and his attitude on the canteen question, and they will vote for Wooley. The Prohibitionists are getting ready for a lively campaign. Thousands of men are disgusted with the old rum-soaked parties, and while they see no hope for the success of the Prohibition ticket, yet their resentment toward the old parties will drive them to vote for Wooley. With millions of men, if they would stop to think, all other issues, such as free silver, imperialism, etc., are but small issues compared with the whisky issue. It is to be seen yet what Chairman Hanna will say and do when he opens his barrel. The race will be closer this fall than it was four years ago. Bryan's speech of acceptance relegates 16 to 1 to the rear. It seems the Republican party will force him to discuss free silver, but if Bryan is wise he will play on other issues. There will be a mighty shaking among the dry bones if Bryan should be elected, and for all any man knows, he may be.

From the standpoint of a Prohibitionist, I see no hope in the election of the Democratic ticket for a curtailment of the liquor traffic, or a black eye for the brewers and distillers. That is the gang I want to see downed, for they are running this government from snout to tail. I am informed by Mr. Dickey, chairman of the Prohibition national committee, that this government now has agents in different heathen countries looking after the kinds and qualities of liquors and beers best adapted to that country, and if that is so, I have no respect left for Uncle Sam. I have known for a long time that he was a greedy old devil, only requiring \$1.15 on every gallon of whiskey distilled and \$2 on every barrel of beer. With this put into his pocket, if he is out hunting markets for whiskey and beer, then he is a hopeless old sinner

and deserves to be damned, as he will be.

I go from here farther west, and will be glad when the first of September will wind up my chautauqua engagements. Brother Stewart, Tillman and myself began a series of meetings at Toccoa, Ga., in the tabernacle there the second Sunday in September. Thence on to other meetings, at Paris, Tenn., Mayfield, Ky., Anniston, Ala., etc.

It is pleasant to meet Georgia friends here and there—everywhere. I feel akin to all Georgians when we meet away from home. I love old "Georgy," her red hills, her noble people, her watermelons and peaches.

I suppose we will let our tabernacle meeting at Cartersville go over until another year. At least no date has been named for it this year.

Yours,
SAM P. JONES.

P. S.—Give my love to all the fussing, quarrelling gang of Atlanta and tell them to hurry and get through, for its going to be too hot where they are going to fuss.
S. P. J.

The Vanderbilt Forest.

Forest and Stream.

The Pisgah forest has cost Vanderbilt something like \$250,000, or about \$2.50 an acre. He has bought it in great or small tracts as rapidly as possible, and now his rangers are the only demizens. There are five of them, all picked men of the mountains, of fine physique, good riders and deadshots. They must keep open the roads and trails, see that the boundary fence, 300 miles in length, is all right; keep out poachers, look after the game and the trout and always be on the alert for timber stealers. There are 265 miles of trail in this forest, the trails leading alongside each trout stream. There are 70 miles of road passable for wagon. There are miles of shooting paths, the latter 15 feet in width and cut out right and left from the roads. When deer are driven they must cross these paths, and by means of the latter alone can the hunter see them in time to get a shot.

Though Mr. Vanderbilt is not a sportsman, but a student, yet all things are kept ready for him. His pleasure is the pleasure of others. On his last visit he only caught one trout, nor did he fire a gun. His wife was with him. She is a good horsewoman and rode a pony up and down the steepest trails. Under protection native trout are rapidly restocking the streams without artificial propagation.

At Biltmore Mr. Vanderbilt has an arboretum, one of the largest in the world, and the pioneer in the United States. This was formerly under the direction of Gifford Pinchot, who is at present head forester of the United States; it is now under the direction of Dr. Schneck as forester. In this arboretum more than 300,000 trees and shrubs have been planted. Pisgah forest is the complement of the arboretum, and in these wild woods Dr. Schneck has a lodge where he spends much of each summer with his class. In the latter are often youths of wealth and high social position who wish to study forestry—a study which the United States needs, since so many millions are daily devoting themselves to the task of forest destruction and so few to conservation.

Negroes Mobbed in New York for Killing a Policeman.

New York Dispatch, 15th.

A mob of several hundred persons formed at 11 o'clock to-night, in front of the home of Policeman Robert J. Thorpe, of Thirty-seventh street and Ninth avenue, to wreak vengeance upon the negroes of that neighborhood because one of their race had caused the policeman's death. Thorpe was stabbed and bruised last Sunday night by several negroes when he was at a meeting to arrest a colored woman. The man who inflicted most of the injury is said to be Arthur Harris, a negro who came here several weeks ago from Washington. In a few moments the mob to-night swelled to 1,500 people or more, and as they became violent the negroes fled in terror into any hiding place they could find. The police reserves from four stations, numbering 400 in all, were called out. The mob of white men, which grew with great rapidity, raged through the district, and negroes, regardless of age or sex, were indiscriminately attacked. Scores were injured. It took the combined efforts of the reserves, with as many more policemen on regular patrol duty in the four precincts, to restore order. Club were used until the policemen were almost exhausted. Revolvers were emptied into the air and in one or two instances fired at the upper stories of the negro tenements, from which the negroes defensively fired bricks, paving stones and other missiles.

Shirt Waist Man Won.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The shirt waist man won a famous victory at Rockaway beach yesterday. Heretofore he has been barred in the dancing pavilion on Philip's iron pier.

So many protest were made that Mr. Phillips determined to let the women patrons of the pavilion decide the matter by ballot.

The voting began at 10 a. m. and at 2 p. m. the count was made. Six hundred ballots had been cast. Five hundred and ninety-three favored letting the shirt waist man dance without his coat. The other seven voted against the proposition.

CHILD LABOR IN FACTORIES.

Raleigh Post.

The Springfield Republican undertakes to lecture us as follows:

"The Governor-elect of North Carolina says that the cotton manufacturers of the State are considering an agreement to dispense with the labor of children under 12 years of age. But how far will a voluntary agreement be apt to hold so long as there is profit in employing children under 12? The situation in the South in this respect is simply scandalous. It is said that in some of the North Carolina mills children only eight or nine years old are employed, even on the night shifts, working all night for 10 cents! If the manufacturers are ready to make such an agreement as specified and stick to it, why do they oppose child labor legislation, as they have done in both North and South Carolina."

There is no such "scandalous" condition existing in North Carolina as the above implies. The men who own and direct the management of the mills in this State, with very few exceptions, are North Carolinians, and the exceptions are imbued with the same instincts of humanity that govern those native and to the man born, certainly so far as child labor is concerned. Child labor is employed in the mills for many reasons other than the "profits" that can accrue from such labor. There is a class of labor children can perform even more conveniently than grown persons, while the latter are employed on more important work.

It may be a sin or a misfortune that children have to be fed and clothed, but whichever it is, the daily experience of older folks forces upon them this irresistible fact. They are not allowed, under existing laws, to go out as soon as they are thrown upon the world to work or starve, take possession of another's lands and mule and run a farm, nor are they expected or permitted to run for office. Still they must have clothes and something to eat. One of the owners of two prosperous cotton factories in this State today was left an orphan under 12 years of age by the death of his father, and nothing stood between his widowed mother and six other children younger than himself and starvation save a cotton mill, and it was the sympathy of the owner thereof that gave the older children work by which the family could be kept together and have the care of the mother.

Under such legislation as these Northern mill men have, and are busying themselves through peripatetic labor agitators to force the South to adopt, this family and hundreds of others would have been and would today be scattered upon the earth to suffer, to sin, to starve, to die. God knows, and sincere, unselfish, philanthropic men know, it is better to thus help these otherwise helpless women, widows, and children, or orphan children, than turn them out upon the cold charity of a world daily increasing in selfishness. We fear, than to be importing foreigners and giving them places that we have plenty of people to fill, as the New England mills are now doing.

Read the following, which we have just clipped from a Northern exchange: "An unusually large number of foreign immigrants appear to be settling at present in some parts of the New England States, where they obtain work in the cotton mills and in connection with other industries. Lately, it is said in Connecticut and Rhode Island, the preference has been given to Greeks, while in the Fall River mills a large number of Portuguese and Poles have found employment."

These New England mills are thus practically importing these foreigners and giving them places, of course at lower wages, that thousands living in those States receive. Nearly if not all the labor in our mills is of our own people, and the children, such as are employed, are the children of those otherwise unable to support them, or are orphans left helpless upon the world.

It is not a crime to be born poor in North Carolina however inconvenient too many of us know it to be. But being born, some sort of a living, and a decent manner of living, should be given. And the mills in North Carolina, instead of contributing to a situation that is "scandalous" have been a God-send indeed to many hundreds of women and children.

We have been told by mill managers that they employ no more young children than conditions—of the children, not the mills—required and they were, when it could be done without entailing suffering, dispensing with them. A law, however, requiring \$1 such to be discharged, and preventing employment of others in the future, would involve a cruel hardship upon many and many an unfortunate.

We have heard of nothing in the conduct of any of our mill men which would justify any legislative interference with their management or which indicates they cannot settle this matter justly, as each individual case may require. These women and children are as much entitled to consideration as men, who are not only able to work where these weaker ones are not, but who only would be benefited by the legislation demanded for the disturbance of Southern mills by Northern competitors.

There is always one girl in the party that the chaperon is afraid will go and tell on her if she has any fun at all.

THE ALLIED FORCES ENTER PEKIN.

Foreigners in the Legations Rescued from Their Perilous Position.

LONDON, August 17.—The military forces of the allied powers have entered Pekin and saved the ministers and other foreigners who have been so long besieged by Boxers in the legations. The backbone of Chinese resistance was evidently broken by the rapid advance and continuous success of the international forces, for there was no opposition to their entering the imperial city. The allies completed their relief march August 15 and are now in charge of the foreign diplomats.

The first definite news of the success of the international relief expedition came today by way of Berlin. The German consul at Shanghai notified the foreign office that the allies had entered the walled city and saved the ministers, and that this had been accomplished without fighting. The German consul's telegram follows:

"The allies entered Pekin without any fighting. The embassies have been relieved and the foreigners liberated and safe."

Soon after the receipt of the dispatch from Berlin, Dalziel's news agency published a telegram received from Shanghai, dated August 17, 11:40, which says:

"The allies entered Pekin Wednesday. It is believed that Viceroy Yuan Shih Kan's troops have gone to Shensi to protect the Dowager Empress during her flight."

A dispatch was also received by Reuters' Telegram Company from Shanghai, confirming the statement that the international army entered Pekin Wednesday. Still another Shanghai telegram states that Li Hung Chang announces that he has received a telegraphic dispatch to the effect that the allied forces entered Pekin Wednesday, August 15, without opposition.

The Empress Escapes.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—The State Department to-day issued the following statement:

"The Acting Secretary of State makes public the receipt of a telegram from Consul General Goodnow, dated the 20th instant, reporting a statement of the governor of Shan Tung, that the Empress left Pekin on the 18th, for Sian Fu, in the province of Shensi, and that Princes Chang and Tuan and Viceroy Kang Yi are still in Pekin."

"Sian Fu" appears to be another phonetic version of the name of the capital of Shensi, where there is an imperial palace. It is otherwise spelled Hsi An, Si An and Si Hgan, the suffix "Fu" denoting city which is a seat of administration.

Souger Cables People Saved.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—The state department makes public the following extracts from a cablegram received last night from Minister Conger:

"United States Legation, Pekin (Undated), via Che Foo—Secretary of State, Washington; Saved. Relief arrived today. Entered city with little trouble. Do not yet know where imperial family is. Except deaths already reported all Americans alive and well. Desperate efforts made last night to exterminate. CONGER, by Fowler, Che Foo."

Fried an Egg on Asphalt.

Washington Cor. Chicago Times-Herald.

Dr. A. J. Schaffhirt, proprietor of a drugstore at North Capital and H streets, Washington, fried an egg on the asphalt pavement in front of his pharmacy yesterday shortly before noon.

The egg was done to the turning point in seven and a half minutes after it was broken on the concrete by Dr. Schaffhirt. It was then turned over, as a cook flaps a pancake, and was thoroughly cooked within 10 minutes.

A little negro who was among the witnesses of the trick asked for the egg after it had gone the rounds of curious bystanders, and ate it with evident relish. A hundred or more employees of the government printing office, which is close by, watched the pharmacist oversee the egg-frying act.

Dr. Schaffhirt had made the assertion that judging from the heat registered by thermometers standing in the sun it was hot enough to cook an egg on the pavement. Several friends who happened to be in his store chaffed and "jollied" the doctor for making such a suggestion, and finally he said he would prove to the doubters that he knew what he was talking about.

A thermometer outside his store under the rays at that moment registered 120 degrees. The doctor figured that the radiation of the heat from the concrete, which fairly sizzled under old Sol's attentions, meant that the degree of heat on the pavement itself was near to 150 degrees. Accordingly he took an egg, and picking out a place that was without any protection from the rays of the sun tapped the shell and let the contents fall on the fiery concrete.

He held a watch while the hot asphalt underneath the egg and the unrelenting rays of the sun over its surface gradually completed the frying process. The egg browned nicely and did not have time to run over a large surface of the street, as at first feared by the doctor.

In Austria at the present day the public executioner wears a pair of new white gloves every time he is called upon to carry out a capital sentence.

THE PRICE OF COTTON.

Atlanta Journal.

When Hon. C. H. Jordan, the agricultural editor of the Journal, several months ago predicted that cotton would bring ten cents a pound this fall, there was skepticism in the minds of many who had not given the subject study, and even in the minds of some who had. A number of farmers and fertilizer concerns sold cotton for fall delivery at about eight cents.

Now it transpires that there is more faith in the staple, and the talk of ten cents has become common among newspapers and people who have just waked up to the situation. No one can predict with absolute certainty what the market will be, but the general opinion as to the fall price of cotton is far above that of two or three months ago.

There is an impression abroad that the demand for cotton will be seriously curtailed by the war in China. This is a popular impression calculated to effect the price of the staple, but in well informed circles it will not have much effect, for general reasons, among which are the following:

The amount of raw cotton purchased by China in 1899 was 74,000 bales, but her purchases of cotton goods amounted to \$73,571,971. The amount of raw cotton in these goods, added to that taken in the raw state, will make about 600,000 bales of 500 pounds.

If all of this trade were cut off by the war this year it would be offset twice over by the failure of the crop in India.

It is estimated that the cotton crop of India this year will be about one-fourth of the average for the past five years. That average was about 1,900,000 bales of 500 pounds each. This year the official estimate of the director general of statistics for India is about 500,000 bales of 500 pounds each.

This leaves a shortage of 1,400,000 bales in India. If the demand for cotton and cotton goods in China were wholly cut off, the shortage of the crop in India would offset it and still leave a shortage of 800,000 bales.

It is not likely that the Chinese demand will be entirely cut off. While war is progressing in the province of Pe chu Li, containing the cities of Pekin and Tien Tsin, other provinces, with the ports of Hong Kong, Canton and Shanghai are open to trade.

The bulk of the imports goes through Hong Kong, and there we have heard of no check upon trade. It is likely, therefore, that most of the consumption of cotton goods in China will be reported the coming year. If the allied powers speedily reduce the insurrection, which has been called "an imperial riot," confined mostly to the province which includes the capital and Tien Tsin, and the progressive young emperor is placed on the throne, the entire country will be opened up and the foreign trade will be immensely increased. The tendency in that direction is shown by the fact that it increased 25 per cent in the last year reported, ending with 1899.

The chances are that after the curtailment of demand, if any, due to the war in China, is deducted, the crop failure in India will have a shortage of over a million bales, so far as the continent of Asia is concerned. With cotton consumption increasing throughout the civilized world, and in many parts which are hardly civilized, there will be a large relative shortage.

In this country the condition of the growing crop was reported by the government bureau of statistics at 76, which is lower than the condition of the crop on August first for several years. The crop promise of two or three weeks ago has not continued and untimely drought following a wet season has done much damage to the cotton in some sections.

Well informed opinion now looks for a crop of about 10,250,000 in this country and a crop in the rest of the world far below that of recent years. Under these circumstances, with purchasing power and a high level of purchasing power among the world's workers, the price ought to be good.

Wit of the Indian.

Philadelphia Call.

There was a lawyer in the Indian country who had none too good a reputation for honesty. One of the aborigines employed him to do a little legal business. It was due to the client's satisfaction, the fee duty paid, and a receipt for it duly demanded.

"A receipt isn't necessary," the lawyer said.

"But I want it," replied the red man. There was some argument, and the attorney finally demanded his reason.

"Since becoming a Christian I have been very careful in all my dealings, that I may be ready for the judgment," answered the brave sentimentally, "and when that day comes I don't want to take time to go to the bad place to get my receipt from you."

The receipt was made out and delivered promptly.

Fire Caused By Lightning.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 22.—At 8 o'clock tonight, during a terrific electrical storm, lightning struck the big barn of the Charlotte Oil and Fertilizer Works and it was destroyed by fire. Great excitement prevailed for a time on account of fear that other buildings might catch, but further damage was averted. The building and contents, consisting of large quantities of bundles of hay, were consumed. The loss is several thousand dollars.

EASTERN TRAINS IN THE WORLD.

What an English Expert Discovered in Examining Reading Railroad Schedules.

An English railway official realizing that British railways were not up to the standard of the French and American railways, in the matter of fast train service, compiled for three of the most prominent British companies, the North Eastern, North British and Great Northern, a table showing speeds of the fastest scheduled trains in the world which, in the year 1899, ran at the rate of more than 55 miles an hour from start to stop.

It is no surprise, but a matter of pride, that Pennsylvania furnishes the fastest trains in the world.

The table shows that the four fastest trains in the world run between Philadelphia and Atlantic City, and of these the two trains that head the list are accorded to the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, the Pennsylvania Railroad following with the next two. The table, as compiled by the unprejudiced English railway official, shows that the two trains over the P. & R. run from Camden to Atlantic City, a distance of 55½ miles, at the speed, from start to stop, of 66.6 miles per hour. The Pennsylvania Railroad trains, running between the same points, but with a trackage of 59 miles, make 64.3 miles per hour.

The Atlantic City schedules of the Reading Railway for 1900 show an increase in the number of these fast trains over the schedule from which the compiler of the list got his information. During the summer of 1900 trains made the same speed both ways, which they did not do in 1899. New engines of greater steaming capacity have been built. The Reading engines that haul these trains are ponderous affairs, weighing a total of 175,000 pounds. The driving wheels are 7 feet in diameter and the trailers 4½ feet.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

New York Press.

Men who marry their first love generally end by being about as happy as those that win the first time they play poker.

Selfishness probably never would have existed if it weren't for love.

A woman can afford to forgive her husband for everything except marrying her.

A baby's smile is the sweetest thing in the world; it is a combination of contentment, idleness, curdled milk and gums.

If men were as noble and heroic as their wives think they are there would be so many monuments around that the street cars would all have to run underground.

No woman ever falls in love without a mental reservation.

Every married woman knows that men are more romantic than women.

Men are never as meek and humble as they look and women are more so.

A woman never forgives a man for his kindness in bringing her husband home drunk.

A woman who gets to be 25 without being a man is no longer a woman; she is only a curio.

When a girl is too modest to let a man tie her shoestrings she ought to be made to go barefooted.

Probably the love of angels for man is as tender and sweet as the love of an old maid for the new minister.

A woman's way of getting even with her husband for showing her that she was wrong is by not admitting it.

A man can't please all women part of the time or one woman all of the time, but he can always smile at all of their babies.

Probably women are so fond of babies because they always act like they knew they could get anything they want if they only made row enough.

The Electoral Vote.

A correspondent asks us to print the electoral vote of each State. It is as follows:

Alabama, 11; Arkansas, 8; California, 8; Colorado, 4; Connecticut, 6; Delaware, 3; Florida, 4; Georgia, 13; Idaho, 3; Illinois, 24; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 13; Kansas, 10; Kentucky, 13; Louisiana, 4; Maine, 6; Maryland, 8; Massachusetts, 15; Michigan, 14; Minnesota, 9; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 17; Montana, 3; Nebraska, 8; Nevada, 3; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 10; New York, 36; North Carolina, 11; North Dakota, 3; Ohio, 23; Oregon, 4; Pennsylvania, 32; Rhode Island, 4; South Carolina, 9; South Dakota, 4; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 15; Utah, 3; Vermont, 4; Virginia, 12; Washington, 4; West Virginia, 6; Wisconsin, 12; Wyoming, 3.

Young Man Killed at Spencer.

SALISBURY, Aug. 20.—W. R. Thompson, of Danville, a brakeman on the Southern Railway, was instantly killed at Spencer Saturday night while riding as a passenger on No. 12, the north-bound local. The unfortunate young man was returning from Concord, where he had been visiting. Wishing to save himself a walk from the station, he stepped from the train as it passed opposite his boarding place at a considerable rate of speed. No one on the train observed the accident, which was the result of his being thrown between the wheels in some way. Later, the body was discovered by the track, much mangled. The remains were sent to the home of the deceased yesterday morning.