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Free-Coinage Administration.

Baltimore Sun.
It is objected to Mr. Bryan that in case of his election he will introduce the free and unlimited coinage of silver dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1. This is mere speculation and could be brought about only by a concurrence of events most unlikely to take place.

But Mr. McKinley has, since his election, been engaged in a kind of "free coinage" which is a reality and from which the people have already begun to suffer. He has engaged in the free coinage of Philippine subjects, who work for about 6 cents a day and who, when the Supreme Court of the United States decides that they are entitled to the rights of American citizens, cannot be prevented from swarming into this country to compete with the American workman.

He has given us free coinage of yellow Chinamen, who are now in the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands and who will also find their way into this country to compete with American labor. When that takes place the trusts and big corporations will no longer fear the strike and the trades union. They will have free coinage of labor, and that is what they want.

There has been free coinage in war taxes and the mints are working overtime, although we are told that there is no war.

There has been free coinage in trusts, no less than five hundred having been organized under this Administration with a total capitalization of more than eight thousand million dollars—nearly all water; not even at the ratio of 16 to 1.

There has been free coinage in coffins, many thousands having been required already for those who have lost their lives subjugating the Filipinos and opening up markets for the trusts.

There has been free coinage in disease, in yellow fever, plague, leprosy, all of which we have annexed and which will be spread broadcast throughout the land by returning soldiers and favored immigrant from the cannibal islands.

There has been free coinage in offices, to be held by men who will support McKinley and who are to be paid with money wrung from the people.

And the free coinage of scandals has begun in the Cuban Postoffice and will doubtless spread as the opportunities offer.

Are these things more pleasant than the free coinage of silver, even if that were possible?

A Fatal Cigar.

Atlanta Journal.

Sometimes a man pays very dear for what is of little value. Rev. G. C. Stewart, of Chicago, probably is prepared to vouch for the truth of this remark. He will remember one cigar all his life.

Mr. Stewart went before the Rock River conference at its session as a candidate for admission to the Methodist ministry. He stood a fine examination and the report on his character was highly commendatory. He was just about to pass when a member of the conference arose and asked if it "would not be well to inquire whether the brother has used tobacco." The investigator said he had heard that Brother Stewart had been seen smoking a cigar on a railroad train.

This statement carried some commotion in the conference. Mr. Stewart was put on the stand and in reply to inquiries admitted that he had smoked the alleged railroad cigar and that during his probation he had used tobacco in moderation. The conference decided that he must wait another year before he could be ordained.

A whole year's waiting is a big price for a cigar, and a railroad train cigar at that.

Very few church organizations have such a holy horror of "a little tobacco now and then" as the Rock River Methodist conference. That body must be made up of awfully good men.

His Mean Revenge.

Philadelphia Times.

She sat in a car with a little smile of satisfaction on her face, for she was well and tastefully dressed, and that means a great deal to a woman. As she moved up to make room for a newcomer, a man, he said to the comfortable one: "Why, Jane, this isn't your afternoon off! How did they come to let you out today?" The young woman grew very red in the face, for all the occupants of the car were looking and listening, and stared at her as she half rose and then fell back in her seat: "Now, look here—" "How well you're dressed, too!" continued her tormentor. "They must give you \$20 a month, eh? Is your mistress about your size?" "Now, do be quiet," cried the uncomfortable one. "If you think—" "Diamonds, too," went on the miserable man, as he caught a flash from her waving fingers. "Or are they artificial?" The tormented one sprang up, stopped the car and made a rapid exit, followed by the cause of the trouble, whose farewell remark to the inmates of the car was: "Well, well, but some people are too sensitive?" They were husband and wife, and this was his weird idea of taking his revenge for a certain lecture.

Rev. Sam P. Jones, on account of ill health, has been forced to cancel all of his engagements in South Carolina and Mississippi, where he has been making a lecture tour.

MR. BRYAN'S TOUR.

He Floors His Questioners at Every Point.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 11.—There was a mildly wild time this afternoon when Mr. Bryan came to Ann Arbor. The students of the State University, which is located here, were at the meeting in large numbers and each one made his presence felt. A platform had been erected on the south side of the court house building, and the entire south side of the square, as well as the adjoining street, was covered with a solid mass of humanity, a majority of those nearest the stand being students. Mr. Bryan had no sooner shown his face than the boys began a clamor which did not cease for ten or fifteen minutes. Even after Mr. Bryan advanced to the front of the stand the din continued, but it ultimately subsided sufficiently to allow him to begin.

"I am glad to talk to you," he began, "if you are willing to listen."

A few voices responded: "We are willing." "If I were an imperialist," Mr. Bryan went on, "I would call out an army to suppress you, but I am not." This sally seemed to please the young men, and most of them laughed and cheered. Some of them jeered to such an extent, however, that an officer was compelled to enter the crowd and arrest several of the noisiest. After this, while the interruptions were frequent, they generally took the shape of questions. One of the questions brought out the explicit declaration from Mr. Bryan that "The Democratic party is for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation." By the time Mr. Bryan concluded the confusion had ceased entirely and he closed amid cheers.

When informed of the arrests of the students, Mr. Bryan immediately sent the following letter:

"Hon. Mayor Cavanaugh, Ann Arbor: My Dear Sir: If it is true, as I am informed, that some of the college boys were arrested for disturbing the meeting, please ask for their discharge. I am sure it was the result of boyish thoughtlessness and not malice."

"W. J. BRYAN."

Mr. Bryan took up the trust question at the beginning of his speech and was asked: "How about the ice trust?" "Will you explain to me," he replied, "why every Republican knows there is an ice trust and yet no Republican knows anything about any other kind of a trust? Every director of the ice trust is a Republican (applause and cries of 'No!' and 'How about Croker?')

"Mr. Croker is not a director. He is simply a stockholder. (Cries of 'Oh!' and applause.) The Governor of the State of New York is a Republican and if he were in New York pushing the ice trust instead of making speeches out here, there would be no ice trust. (Applause.) We had an ice trust in Omaha last spring, but we have a Democratic Attorney General there and he commenced suit against the ice trust there and it dissolved on the first day of August, but they do not do it in New York in that way. (Applause.)

A voice: "How about the cotton bale trust?"

Mr. Bryan: "The gentlemen speak of the cotton bale trust. Now, let me tell you the facts. The cotton bale company has a patent for making round bales, and it bales less than one-twentieth of the cotton of the United States, and yet you Republicans say nothing about a salt trust that controls 95 per cent. of the output, but you howl about a cotton trust that has one-twentieth of the output. Are you honest? (Cries of 'yea!') Then you must have been ignorant. (Great applause.) For no honest man would condemn a 5 per cent. cotton bale trust and defend a 95 per cent. salt trust, because it was Republican. (Great Applause.) Let me call your attention to the fact that your party has no remedy for the trusts."

A voice: "What would you do?"

Mr. Bryan: "We have a remedy, and our remedy is, first to put every trust made article on the free list; second, we propose that Congress shall provide that before any corporation does business outside of the State of its origin, it shall take out a license from the Federal government and this license shall only be given when the corporation shows that it has no water in its stock and that it is not attempting to monopolize any branch of business. I believe that that would be a remedy for the trusts. I believe that no private monopoly could exist."

A voice: "How about North Carolina?"

Mr. Bryan: "I thought there would be some North Carolina men here and so I brought a bulletin issued by the government under this administration, and therefore I know it must be right. It was issued August 29, and when you people worry about the educational qualification in North Carolina, I want you to know that your own administration has fixed an educational qualification for voters in Porto Rico, and according to this bulletin only 17 per cent. of the negroes of voting age in Porto Rico can vote under the educational qualification fixed by our own President. And my friends remember that in the South the educational qualification does not take from any man the protection of the constitution, so far as his rights concerned. But you take from the people of Porto Rico the protection of our constitution and under these qualifications we shut out 83 per cent. of the black men there."

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

The letter below is in reply to a series of questions sent by Mrs. C. E. Craven, of Concord, to the Superintendent of the Industrial Reform School at Lansing, Mich. This school has been in operation forty-five years, and the letter below deserves our careful perusal.

Lansing, Mich., Aug. 1, 1900.
Mrs. C. E. Craven.
Concord, N. C. W. C. T. U.
Concord, North Carolina.

DEAR MADAM:

In answer to yours of July 28th I would say that it is impossible to give very much information in detail regarding an Institution of this kind in one letter. However, I will try to answer your questions. I will first give you a little history of this Institution. It was established in 1855. We have about 650 boys at present. We have about 600 out on leave of absence all over the State. Our boys are received between the ages of 10 and 16 to remain until 17 unless sooner released. We keep them here on an average of about two years when, if they have fair homes, we send them home on leave of absence conditioned on their good behavior until the expiration of their term of commitment. The Board is the releasing power having authority to release by leave of absence or discharge any inmate at any time. Our boys are taught trades as follows:—Carpentering, shoemaking, baking, tailoring, printing, engineering, painting, engineering, painting and farming. We have 260 acres of land. We ought to have an acre of land to a boy. We have at present \$60,000 a year appropriated by the Legislature for running expenses. It cost about \$112 per year per capita. With a smaller Institution the cost would be a little more per capita. We have 50 employees, and 12 school rooms. Our boys are in school 4 1/2 hours each day and work 4 1/2 hours each day in alternation. Our Institution is partially on the congregated system but largely on the family system. Nearly all our boys live in cottages, 50 in a family. These families are presided over by a gentleman and his wife, his wife being the teacher and the gentleman having charge of some other department. We work all the way from 10 to 200 boys on the farm through the summer, raising all the vegetables used in the Institution. We use 5 barrels of flour every day for baking and bake every morning. It takes 12 bushel of potatoes for a meal. We do not manufacture anything in the Institution that brings in any revenue. We do not believe in it. All our time and attention is given to training the boys in such a way as to benefit them in after life. We plan on having our boys self-supporting when they leave the school, or nearly so according to their age and ability. The boys who are out on leave of absence are doing well. I do not know just what percentage of our boys become self-supporting citizens but it is estimated that about 90 per cent. of them do well. It is the opinion of the people of Michigan that this Institution is one of our greatest remarked several years ago that if it cost a per capita of \$5,000 and the Institution only saved one boy, if that happened to be his boy he should think it paid. This Institution was built formerly for a House of Correction but the bolts, bars and walls have all been removed and it is now a very fine Institution conducted on the open system. I have been connected with the school for 27 years. Have been superintendent 7 years to-day and the boys are having a special holiday on account of its being my 7th anniversary. Nearly all our boys are quiet low in their grades when coming to the school. I would say in regard to the limit of age that 18 years, in my opinion, is preferable to 17 and I presume our law will be changed in that respect. We average something over 300 commitments a year. We raise from 7,000 to 8,000 dollars worth of produce on our farm each year.

I will send you under separate cover one of our last reports which is nearly two years old, and one of the papers which we publish in our printing office. Hoping this will be satisfactory to you, I remain,

Very respectfully,
J. E. ST. JOHN, Supt.

There is a suggestion of medievalism in the statement made by Rev. Dr. Hubbard, of the Baptist Tabernacle of Raleigh in his sermon, Sunday, referred to in our Raleigh correspondence yesterday, that on the day of the death of the late President Wingate, of Wake Forest College, he saw the Savior personally and talked with Him for eight hours. Mr. N. B. Broughton, of Raleigh, we are told, says there is no doubt about this miracle—that it was not an hallucination. We had never heard of this occurrence before. It is the most remarkable on record in North Carolina.—Charlotte Observer.

The German Telegraph, the leading German paper of the west, says that 75 per cent. of the German vote of Indiana will vote for Bryan. There are 80,000 German voters in the State.

It is a queer woman who does not love flowers.

A MILLIONAIRE WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

The following is an editorial copied from the Buenos Aires Weekly Herald, a paper published at Buenos Aires, South America:

Mr. William Waldorf Astor was an American millionaire who could not find sufficient elevated and aristocratic society in the United States, and changed his residence to London, became a British subject, bought a newspaper, an estate on the Thames, and prepared himself fully to impress London with his greatness. To do this well he invented a new set of ancestors, back-gard his native country, quarreled with the Duke of Westminster of whom he bought "Cliveden," quarreled with the public over the use of his grounds, quarreled with the staff on his paper and now he has quarreled with the Prince of Wales over a social question.

He gave a concert and invited a company among whom was a lady in highest social circle. At her house there was visiting an Officer of the Royal Navy who was not invited, but the lady who was asked him to escort her in accordance with custom, which was considered a sufficient invitation, and he went. He was met at the door by Mr. Astor who asked him on what authority he was there. The officer explained but Mr. Astor asked him to retire. The captain apologized and retired. Mr. Astor not content with this, published the incident in his paper, giving the name of the officer whom he had turned out of his house.

Naturally this made a stir in society and the attention of the Prince and Princess of Wales was called to the case, they being by unwritten law the arbiters of social questions and to characterize their opinion of the matter at the opera where the Captain and Mr. Astor were both present the Prince of Wales invited the officer to her box and did not notice Mr. Astor and in addition to this, the captain was invited to a Royal garden party and Mr. Astor was not and this form of sentence banishes the millionaire from the highest society for which he sacrificed his citizenship and made himself an ass so far as nature had not done it for him before.

The millionaire who has been cast out in London, who abjured his American citizenship, has cancelled all his invitations and engagements, has shut up his house, and has gone to Germany there to contemplate the uncertainties of popularity and the ease with which a cad can do for himself, and moreover he will contemplate the fact that a rich man in London is not so great a novelty as to paralyze society, and that money cannot reduce the size of an asses ears. By way of there not something said about the possible marriage of this millionaire with a daughter of the Prince of Wales? It does not look that way just now certainly.

Into the social ethics of the case it is unnecessary to enter. While Mr. Astor remained an American he could have done what he about his home, his guests and his invitations. But Mr. Astor chose to be an Englishman. As such he became part of a social system of which the Prince of Wales is the social head and apex. In this close corporation, to enter which Mr. Astor has sacrificed so much others hold dear, an insult to one is an insult to all. The Prince of Wales by pronouncing in favor of Mr. Astor's ejected guest, has turned Mr. Astor out of English society.

In the leisure which social disfranchisement joined to wealth gives him, Mr. Astor should devote talents in fiction which he has already displayed on a novel and his own pedigree by writing a short, a very short, story on a "Millionaire Without a Country."

Uprising in China Has Ruined Mission Work.

In a letter to Miss E. Ward, of the woman's Presbyterian board of missions, L. B. Neal, a missionary, says that the boxer uprising in China has wrought irreparable injury to missionary work in China. She says:

"Can you imagine Pekin now? And Tung Chow and Pao Ting Fu? All those missions' promises are gone, utterly destroyed. The work of years wiped out, as it were, the Christians, terrified, scattered, robbed of their all, and many of them massacred, and all Manchuria, Chi Li and Shan Tung already swept clean of all missionaries, and the first two of all large mission stations, while the whole interior of China is being cleared of foreigners if very description. The sufferings of those traveling from the far inland stations have been simply terrible, the China inland mission being the worst sufferers. One party of nineteen from Shan Si, where Yu Hsien, under whom all this boxer uprising started in Shan Tung, is governor, had fifty days of horror, in getting from Ping Yang in Shin to Han Yu."

There is no doubt in the minds of the Democratic managers that their candidate will carry States this fall that he did not carry in 1896. Mr. Bryan is stronger everywhere than he was then and when the votes are counted there will be some painful surprises for the Republicans. Nowhere in the country is the situation more encouraging than on the Pacific Coast, a section which has been confidently claimed by the Republicans and as confidently conceded by the general public to McKinley.

SAM JONES TELLS OF HOT REVIVAL AND WARM POLITICS.

Atlanta Journal.

This week I have made a flying trip through the Carolinas, touching at Charlotte, Wadesboro, Monroe, Yorkville and Chester. I find things quiet along the Potomac, not much being said or done politically. Cotton rolling in every state, farmers with a smile on their faces, merchants looking like they are making good collections. I marvel at the constant growth of the Carolinas, and I attribute it to the cotton mills. At the close of the week I am spending two days in Danville preaching here two consecutive nights. David B. Hill spoke here yesterday, and John W. Daniels at night, advocating the principles of the grand old Democratic party. I spoke to a great audience last night, where no one was left guessing as to my politics and my candidate for the presidency. 'Tis said politics makes strange bed fellows, but I will not vote for and do not like to stop at the hotel with a Republican candidate or a Democrat, nor sleep with a Democrat voter. I was so desirous to join the prohibition train at Chattanooga today, but I was compelled to wire them that other engagements tied me down. I would enjoy a trip through the country with Woolley & Co. I love to see the fur fly, and I wired Woolley this morning that I was doing my best to help him roll in a million votes for prohibition. I feel assured that when the prohibitionist can command a million votes dead sure, then we will be in a position to hold some power, and we will command recognition and demand something also of one or the other of the old parties. I want to see the day come when the sober, God-fearing voters of this country command at least as much consideration as the Liquor Dealers' Association of America.

Dick Moss, the crank of Charlotte, N. C., says: "If the Republicans can leave their old party for gold the Democrats and Populists can leave theirs for silver 16 to 1, I cannot see why they cannot leave them for God and humanity. They will have to do it or spend eternity in hell with those they protect in their hellish business, making drunkards of their victims and ending in a lake of fire and brimstone."

"If any man would teach me how to follow the teachings of the Bible, keep God's commandments and the promises I made when I joined the church and not vote the national Prohibition ticket when I have the chance, I will be his slave the rest of my life, and if I cannot prove that every churchman is a liar and a hypocrite that belongs to any church that votes with a liquor party or refuses to vote with the Prohibitionist party, I will take 99 lashes on my bare back and leave the United States." To all of which I utter a cordial amen. When the Democratic party shall wish its hand of all complicity in and partnership with the whiskey traffic, then they can command my respect and keep my vote. I am ten thousand times worse against whiskey than I am against anything else this side of the hoofs and horns of the devil himself.

I hope the people of the south will give Mr. Woolley a large hearing and thoughtful consideration. Somehow or other the Republicans hold the Prohibitionists more worthy than the Democrats do. I don't know why, unless the Republicans have some conscience on this question and the Prohibitionists arouse what conscience they have left.

But as a rule the average Democrat has no more conscience about whiskey than a tombstone has about a false record it may carry.

This is carnival week in Danville with its Midway Pleasance, Eat-him-alive Roscoe, the Real Thing and all other things that go with it. The country cousins tramp the street all day, the town folks look on and consider, the merchants are idle and the devil is kept busy all the time. The street cars have a picnic the entire time, the town is regaled in flags and bunting and streamers and I think the picture would be complete if they had draped mourning on all the churches in town. This is Danville's first street fair, and no doubt it will be her last. I understand that Richmond, Norfolk and other towns in Virginia have resolved to have no more street fairs.

SAM P. JONES.

The Cotton Seed Market.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 11.—Numerous conferences are being held by the cotton oil manufacturers of Mississippi with a view to controlling prices to be paid for seed. The mills are now paying \$16 per ton and as the crop is 50 per cent. short, it is the general belief that the price will advance to at least \$18 within the next few weeks.

The manufacturers say, however, they cannot afford to pay more than the present price and that they are losing money on seed products at the prevailing figure. Many of the mills are holding their oil in the expectation of an advance. It is thought that two-thirds of the mills will be closed down by Christmas on account of the seed shortage.

A Baby Musical Prodigy.

Charlotte Observer.

A little child, just 2 years old, Master Robert Bruns, son of Mr. and Miss. J. H. Bruns, residing at Alameda, Cal., is perhaps the most wonderful or latest musical prodigy. This small phenomenon possesses a true ear for music and almost unaccountable talent in harmony, and renders difficult selections, such as are handled by a trained voice with care. The grand composition of Gaul's "Holy City" is actually given by this gifted child, in perfect tone and without the loss of a note. He repeatedly catches words and airs of difficult compositions after hearing them but once, and as easily masters these selections as he does a catchy rag-tag melody. The little fellow showed his marvelous gift as soon as he could lisped a word, which occurred when he was about 19 months old. The family have no desire to exhibit the boy before the public, and, in fact, have even made every effort to prevent his wonderful development in this way, fearing his delicate nervous organization may become permanently injured. At home, however, he is not restrained, as he seems to enjoy so heartily his musical talent, doing so with the greatest ease and naturalness of manner.

Another View of the Case.

Charlotte Observer.

One tale is good until another is told. Against the election table put out by the national Republican committee, claiming 266 votes for McKinley in the electoral college, the national Democratic committee opposes one in which 326 votes are claimed for Bryan, 88 conceded to McKinley and 33 claimed as doubtful. If the Republican claim was a bluff the Democratic claim is a bigger one. For our part we have learned to place little reliance on the ante-electional figures of political committees or partisan newspapers. The only estimates that are worth their space are those of the great independent papers, which have ample facilities for learning the truth and no interest in suppressing or perverting it. The Washington Post, by the by, has a remarkable election table in its issue of Thursday. It names States having 107 votes which are conceded to McKinley, States with 112 votes which are conceded to Bryan, McKinley States with 170 votes which are contested by the Democrats and Bryan States having 58 votes which are contested by the Republicans. The Post's conclusion is that the result of the election hinges upon New York—which it classifies as a McKinley State contested by the Democrats—and that whichever party carries New York will win out.

Congressional Nominations by the Several Parties.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 7.—The Populists of the Seventh district have nominated A. C. Shuford for Congress. The following are the Congressional nominations so far as made. First district, John H. Small, Democrat; Second, Claude Kitchen, Democrat; Joseph J. Martin, Republican; Third, Charles R. Thomas, Democrat; John E. Fowler, Populist; Fourth, E. W. Pou, Democrat; J. A. Giles, Republican; J. J. Jenkins, Populist; Fifth, W. W. Kitchen, Democrat; J. R. Joyce, Republican; Sixth, John D. Bellamy, Democrat; Seventh, Theodore F. Klutz, John Q. Holton, Republican; A. C. Shuford, Populist; Eighth, J. C. Burton, Democrat; Spencer Blackburn, Republican; Ninth, W. T. Crawford, Democrat; J. M. Moody, Republican.

Led All the Rest.

The Wilmington Messenger gives the figures showing that North Carolina led all the Southern States in the number of troops in the Southern Confederacy. The largest vote polled in the State up to that time was in the Ellispool contest when 112,586 votes were cast. Here are the figures showing the troops furnished:

Total number in State service	108,032
Total junior and senior reserves	9,903
Total troops serving in regiments from other States	3,103
Total home guards and militia	3,962

Total..... 125,000
Of all its soldiers 41,000 were killed, or died of disease. At Appomattox North Carolina surrendered twice as many as any other State. There were less desertions, fewer boom-proof positions.

Letter Received from Supposed Dead Soldier.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 8.—After being regarded as dead for two months the parents of George Wells, a North Carolina soldier in the Philippines, have received a letter from him, stating that he was badly wounded in a hand-to-hand encounter, but was recovering. Young Wells enlisted in this city. His home is in Forest City, N. C. He made a fine record in leading a charge some months ago, and is written of as "the bravest man in the Fortieth infantry."

Mrs. Alexander Davis, living in St. Joseph, dreamed that her husband had died. When she arose the next morning the dream was impressed on her memory. She went about her work, however, and when her husband awoke she started to tell him about her dream. He was sitting on the side of the bed, and when she had finished the narrative he fell to the floor, dead.