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NO 48,

JUSTIFIES JIM CROW CAR LAW.

A Negro Paper Says a Freight Car is Too Good for Some Negroes.

The Littleton Reformer, the leading colored paper in the State justifies the enactment of the Jim Crow car law. The paper says editorially this week:

On the 30th and 31st of October, during the Weldon Fair, was the first time we ever witnessed a real necessity for a Jim Crow Car. We feel it our duty to speak out in condemnation of such conduct and actions as were carried on by a certain class of colored passengers on the train going to and from the fair. We do not remain silent on this subject because we would feel that our efforts in publishing a newspaper are not for the best interests of the colored race. It is always our pleasure to give the bright side of all questions pertaining to our people, especially when there are ten to one who give nothing but the dark side of the life of the race daily, but when it becomes necessary we will fearlessly show up the evil and dark side with our disapproval. Whenever men and women have to little respect for themselves and all decent people around them that they will indulge in deafening squalls and whoops, walk all through the coaches falling upon others with bottles of whiskey, pouring it down their throats right in the presence of ladies and other respectable people, they have fallen far below the pall of decency. This was not all, we saw both old and young men who could neither sit down or stand up, staggering through the cars puffing tobacco smoke in the face of ladies and gentlemen and seem to regard everybody around them as beast except themselves. We think a freight car too good for such people to ride in. We honestly believe there never would have been such a thing as a law separating the two races on the cars had it not been for this class of people. You may say what you will about solving the race problem and the kind of obstacles that are doing the most to retard the progress of the colored people, it is still our candid opinion that liquor and the drink habit is the negro's worst enemy. It is hard indeed that decent and good citizens have to suffer for the deeds of these devilish sinners.

Bryan's Future Plans.

LINCOLN, Nov. 9.—Mr. Bryan is in receipt of many requests for a statement concerning his future plans and his attitude on public questions, in view of Tuesday's result. He intimated, to-day, that he would before long enlighten the public fully, but for the present he had private matters which demanded his attention.

Mr. Bryan said to-day that he might not accompany Colonel Wetmore on his hunting trip in the Ozark mountains. His health is good and he does not feel the need of such a trip. He said he had been away from Lincoln so much recently, that he found his own home afforded him the best opportunity for rest.

Importing Mill Labor.

The domestic offerings of labor having become insufficient, the South Carolina mills are now compelled to draw from other States. A few days ago a special train reached Columbia with nearly 300 East Tennessee mountaineers to work in the Olympia Cotton Mill in that city. This means not only an increase of Columbia's population, but of the State as well. It is probable that other importations of labor will be made from the mountain sections. It is said that the Spartanburg and Greenville mills have been getting labor from the mountains of North Carolina for several years. Now Columbia goes farther and gets sturdy Tennessee mountaineers.

Now the Price of Salt Has Been Raised.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—The Chronicle tomorrow morning will say: "The National Salt Company yesterday put up the price of common table salt of a fair quality to \$2.50 per 100 pounds. The price before was \$1.10 per 100 for the same grade. The National Salt Company controls directly 95 per cent. of the salt output of the country, and is able indirectly to dominate the remaining 5 per cent. of the production. The principal mines of the National Company, which is commonly known as the salt trust, are in Michigan."

Negroes Bid Farewell to the Ballot Box.

NEWTON, N. C., Nov. 8.—An amusing circumstance occurred yesterday in connection with the election here. One of the judges told a negro who came to vote that he had better kiss the ballot box "good-bye." Five or six negroes kissed the boxes farewell, some getting down on their knees to do so.

She Was an Immune.

"I should think your mother would punish you for that," said the neighbor's little girl to the one who had disobeyed.

"She can't," was the little reply. "I've been sick and I'm well enough to be spanked yet, and she can't keep me in the house, because the doctor says I must have fresh air and exercise. Oh, I'm having a bully time."

DO WOMEN DRESS TO PLEASE MEN.

Max O'Rell answers this question in the negative in an amusing article in the New York Journal. "My firm conviction," he says, "is that women dress to please themselves—or to kill other women with envy. And now may I be permitted to remark that when I reflect that Eve, after eating an apple, discovered that she was naked, I cannot help thinking that a little bite at that fruit might be of service to many ladies before they leave their dressing rooms to go to a ball, a theatre or a dinner party? Is it that the fashion of the day requires the train to be so long that there remains no material to make a corsage with?"

"The fact is that unless you go under the table it is practically impossible for you to say what it is that the women wear around a dinner table. As for the sight offered to our gaze from the boxes at the opera, we might as well be in a Turkish bath. And the most amusing and edifying part of it is that this fashion is more flourishing in puritanical England than in any country I know and that most of those beautiful daughters of Albion, whom you see so much of, are the very same ones who are presidents, vice-presidents and secretaries of the societies for the suppression of the nude in the public parks, the museums and art galleries and other British institutions for the suggestion of indecency. Who says that the world is sad?"

"Society ought to be exposed," I once remarked to a beautiful member of the English aristocracy, 'for giving that bad example.' 'You are quite right,' she said, 'but that will do no good, because I believe that there is nothing that English society enjoys more than being exposed.' Evidently I was quite right when I once exclaimed: 'Provided an English woman does not show her feet, she is safe and feels comfortable.'"

"In the way of dressing, of all the women of Europe and America the Germans are the worst, the French the best and the Americans the smartest. The German women are covered, the English clothed, the Americans arrayed and the French dressed. In the United States the latest French fashions are worn in all their freshness and glory, but too often with exaggerations. And when the French fashions are already outrageous in their extravagance of style and size, then the Lord help the American women!"

"If the end of the world were to witness the presence of two women only on the face of the earth each would strive to outshine the other and look the better-dressed of the two."

Seed Cotton Will Not Burn.

SAVANNAH, Ga., November 14.—With a view to determining whether lower freight rates can be granted to shippers of seed cotton, President John M. Egan, of the Central of Georgia Railway Company, and Mr. C. C. Hanson, who has charge of the company's compresses, have just concluded the experiment of attempting to burn a carload of seed cotton. They first tried it with a cigar, but the cotton put the cigar out. Then a match was applied, but only the top surface of the lint was burned off, after which the fire went out. A second time the torch was applied, with the same result—the seed cotton in bulk simply refused to be consumed.

Mr. Egan will make a report of the test to the Southeastern Freight Association, which has the petition of the shippers before it. This is the second test that has been made, the first having been conducted in Alabama.

Latest News From Bookland.

"The Man With the Hoe" is "Looking Backward" at "Robert Elsmere" and "Tribly" and wondering if "Alice of Old Vincennes" is going "To Have and to Hold" her own as Meredith and "David Harum" did, while "The Gentleman From Indiana" is sadly sighing as he thinks of the days "When Knighthood Was in Flower" down at "Red Rock" and "The Choir Invisible" sang "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush."

Simmons and Possums and Song Books.

Wilson News. Last night some two hundred of the friends of Hon. F. M. Simmons, the next senator, indulged in a jollification meeting in a unique way. A large persimmon tree, abundantly loaded with persimmons, was planted on the court house square, and adorned with Japanese lanterns. On the tree five or six big fat 'possums were turned loose, and as they climbed around they created great amusement for the onlookers. There was no speechmaking, but an itinerant songster warbled and seized the opportunity to dispose of his books.

Mr. P. M. Pearsall, secretary to the State Democratic executive committee, has been tendered the position of private secretary to Governor-elect Aycock and has notified him that he will accept.

It is found that Bryan carried Wake county by only 564 majority, and that about 700 Democrats did not vote for him but voted for Pou for Congress.

STATE NEWS.

There is no change in the Alamance mill trouble. Business is said to be badly paralyzed.

Henry Whitley, of Stanly county, fell through a hole in his barn loft recently and broke his neck.

Nearly all the young ladies who went home when fever recently appeared at the State Normal and Industrial College, at Greensboro have returned their studies. The sick students are improving and will soon be entirely recovered. No new cases of fever have been reported and it is now felt that all danger has passed.

Republican Control.

Atlanta Journal. After the fourth of next March the Republican party will have more complete control of the federal government than it has had since the reconstruction era.

The strong hope of the Democrats that they would win the house of representatives even if they lost the presidency fell far short of realization. The Republican majority in the next house will be considerably larger than it is in the present one. Mr. Bakboock, who was at the head of the Republican congressional campaign committee, claimed before the election a majority of from 15 to 20. The next house will probably be Republican by at least twice the larger of those figures. The Republicans are now claiming a majority of 47 over all opposition. The present Republican majority of 20 in the senate will continue at least as large for two years to come and may be increased by one or two.

The Republicans gained congressmen in every section. Mr. McKinley will be re-elected by the largest electoral vote ever cast for any presidential candidate and has received one of the largest popular majorities.

It is probable that its sweeping victory will embolden the Republican party to carry its policies and desires further than it has ever proposed before. We may look for more imperialism, more militarism, more favoritism to monopolies, greater immunity for the trusts, ship subsidies and unprecedented extravagance and recklessness in the expenditure of public money.

This is not a cheerful outlook, but it is the situation. We must meet it and endure it as best we can.

Klutz's Plurality Is 2,272 Over Holton.

SALISBURY, N. C., Nov. 12.—The official returns from the various counties in this, the Fifth Congressional district, show that Hon. Theodore F. Klutz, the Democratic nominee, has been elected to succeed himself by a majority of 2,272 over his nearest competitor, John Q. Holton, the Republican nominee. There were four Congressional tickets in the field. Theo. F. Klutz, Democrat; John Q. Holton, Republican; W. H. Moffit, Prohibitionist; A. Craig Shuford, Populist. Appended is the vote by counties in pluralities:

County	Klutz	Holton
Rowan	1,475	185
Montgomery	185	569
Cabarrus	569	635
Stanley	635	282
Catawba	282	616
Iredell	616	392
Davie	392	786
Yadkin	786	7
Lincoln	7	305
Davidson	305	
	3,762	1,490

If this district had been constituted as it was in 1898 with Cleveland and Gaston in it and Davie and Yadkin out of it, Mr. Klutz's majority would have been over 5,000. The vote in Rowan showed many changes over two and four years ago. Two years ago Mr. Klutz carried the county by 1,455. This year by 1,475. Four years ago Mr. Bryan's majority was 1,725, this year 916. Four years ago the prohibition ticket cast 262. The Populist ticket last Tuesday polled 15, thus the death of Populism in Rowan. General Julian S. Carr carried Rowan county by 162 majority, carrying every precinct in the county but six.

For Hauling the Nail.

During the last year the postal department paid the five railroad companies carrying the through transcontinental mail total amounts as follows:

New York Central, between New York and Buffalo,	\$1,450,000.
Lake Shore, between Buffalo and Chicago,	\$1,100,000.
Northwestern, between Chicago and Omaha,	\$270,000.
Burlington, between Chicago and Omaha,	\$677,000.
Union Pacific, between Omaha and Ogden, Utah,	\$1,020,000.

The total amount received by these five roads for carrying through mail between the two oceans is \$4,517,000. The mail carrying bills of the Southern Pacific are credited on the debt of that company to the government. The amount paid these lines represents but a small percentage of the total paid railroads of the country for handling mail.

Rev. Jno. E. White, D. D., of Raleigh, has formally accepted the call to the Second Baptist church, of Atlanta.

FARMER J. P. COOK'S SUCCESS.

He Shows What Intelligent Labor Can Do With Poor Land.

Concord, Nov. 10.—Now that the election is over and people can find time to think of something else, it is refreshing to note an instance of what the practical application of intelligent labor can accomplish on land apparently worn out. This instance is just in the vicinity of town, about two miles out on the road to Mt. Pleasant, where Mr. James P. Cook, former owner and editor of The Concord Standard, is giving an object lesson to the county by his superior management of a farm which he bought last year. This farm is the old Platt place, bought some years ago by Mr. Edney Barringer and sold by him to Mr. Cook. In looking over the ground, hilly and sandy, where fields were overgrown with scrubby pines and persimmon trees, through which Mr. Barringer chased foxes and scared rabbits every year, Mr. Cook thought this was a case where a small part would be better than the whole, and bought only enough for a good two horse farm. This was in October, one year ago. He gave his new property the name of "Chuckatuck," an Indian word which means sink or swim, secured Mr. A. M. Allan for a tenant and went to work in a deliberately planned method to make the most of his bargain. Ditches were dug, thickets cleared up, fertilizers distributed, fences and buildings repaired and white-washed. People riding by wondered at the renovation and approved the sensible methods of the new owner. The first venture in wheat was only 7½ bushels. It was sown on well-prepared ground, and multiplied to 68 bushels. The corn was hurt by the drought, but diversity in planting assured financial success even in this dry summer. The farm produced three bales of cotton, 40 bushels of Irish potatoes, between 350 and 400 bushels of peanuts and 500 bushels of sweet potatoes. One hundred bushels of the latter have been sold in three installments, the first bringing \$1 per bushel, the second 90¢ and the third, 75 cents per bushel. Cantaloupes from 1½ acre supplied the Concord market and fruit from the orchard found its way to town but not to any distillery. Thrifty droves of chickens and turkeys, fat swine and a fine herd of Jersey cattle have made things lively on the farm this summer and added many a dollar to the year's income. Mr. Cook will have at least 2,000 pounds of pork on the market this winter. A good acreage has been sown, already this fall in rye, wheat and winter oats and arrangements made for a consignment of Guernsey cattle, which many consider superior to the Jersey. Mr. Cook has shown what a thinking man can do by money and labor wisely invested and well directed and that nobody need to move away from Cabarrus because the land is too poor.

He Was Mistaken in Her.

"Miss Jackson," he began, and he removed his hat and scraped his foot as they met on the street, "I done hab de happy facility to meet up wid yo' de odder night at de cake-walk."

"Yes, sah," she softly replied. "What first distracted my attenthun to yo' was yer pertinence," he continued. "It was de general opinyun dat yo' was de handsome gal in de hall. In fact, yo' outshone de shiniest of dat vast aggregation ob shiners."

She bowed. "Thanks," she purred. "What next distracted my attenthun was yer cios an' style. One glance prognosticated de fact dat yo' was a bo'n lady. I felt dat me an' yo' was two eagles 'mong a lot o' crows. Does yo' anticipate de suit ob cios I had on dat night? Made to auder an' cost me seven dollars. Coat-tails had de reg'lar New York droop, an' dat celluloid collar jest frowned all de mashers down. Mo'e dan one hundred pussons called me a big swell."

She bowed again. "Perhaps yo' percolated de remembrance dat I squeeze yer han', Miss Jackson, an' yo' must hab observed dat it was my intenshun to ambluate a few remarks when interrupted by dat very common an' undistinguished pusson known as—"

"My husband, sah!" "Fo' de Lawd, Miss Jackson, but yo' ain't done married Moses Phillips!" "Two weeks ago, sah."

"An' yo' ain't Miss Jackson no mo'?" "No, sah."

"Hub! 'Scuse me, please. Reckon I made a mistake. I see now whar it was. I got yo' sort o' mixed up wid Evangeline Thompson, dat purty, stylish young lady dat was de belle ob de occasion, an' called fo' de undistinguished admiration ob de gigantic assemblage. Yas, I recollect yo'. Yo' was walkin' aroun' on de elbow ob dat Moses Phillips, an' people was sayin' dat yo' had on a bombazine dress det b'longed to yer grandmudder, and dat Moses done had a pa'r ob trousers made out ob a blanket. Good-day, Mrs. Phillips. 'Scuse my bein' mistook."

There is much complaint of political stagnation in South Carolina. The statement is made that less than 300 votes were cast in Columbia last Tuesday and only 40,000 to 50,000 in the whole State. Apprehension is expressed lest this be made the pretext for reducing the State's representation in Congress and the electoral college.

A Republican Opposed to Negro Suffrage.

To the Editor of the New York Sun.

Sir: As a negro-hating Republican I will give you my reasons why opinion, the negroes should be deprived of the ballot:

First—Because when I walk down the street and pass a number of negroes I am pushed into the gutter. The police force knows too well the value of their votes to compel them to behave.

Second—Because when a number of them go into a steam car each one takes a seat by himself. The negro is not a desirable person to sit next to in a public conveyance.

Third—Because the negro is guaranteed rights by amendments to the national Constitution which a white man does not have. This is a white man's country and it makes me jealous to see an inferior foreigner given rights superior to mine.

Fourth—Because of the negro's self-assertiveness in pushing forward and claiming privileges which the white man has had to labor for. I refer especially to the school in white communities.

Fifth—To show more clearly the vile effects of the ballot on the African race, let us compare an ex-slave, brought up in a good family, with the young negro just out of high school today. The former behaves himself like a gentleman, while the latter is too often a most pestiferous member of society.

Sixth—The laws which control crime among white men do not seem to have a sufficiently deterrent effect upon the black race. While imprisonment for a white is terrible in the disgrace it brings with it, for the negro it is more of a holiday.

Seventh—There is another reason why all good citizens should strive to keep a distinct line drawn between the two races. The intermarriage of negro with white is not desirable. It produces a race inferior to either of the parents, and every means should be used to discourage it.

Race antagonism is growing stronger all over the country, and the question is one that needs earnest thought and discussion. I do not believe the condition of the negro race in this land has been benefited by the abolition of slavery, though I do believe that the change was of vast benefit to the white man.

Court-Room Wit.

None of the professions seem more devoted to ready wit than that of the law. It is related that Sir Nicholas Bacon was about to pass judgement upon a man who had been guilty of robbery, at that time punishable by death, but the culprit pleaded for mercy on the ground that he was related to the judge. "How is that?" he was asked. "My lord," was the reply, "if your name is Bacon, mine is Hog, and hog and bacon have always been considered akin."

"That is true," answered Sir Nicholas; "but as hog is not bacon until it has hung, until you are hanged you are no relation of mine."

Still more to the point is this of two opposing barristers. The lawyer for the defence was so severe upon the prosecutor that the latter rose and asked, "Does the learned counsel think me a fool?" The retort was prompt: "My friend wishes to know if I consider him a fool; and in reply to his question I can only say that I am not prepared to deny it."

There are many instances of passages of arms between bench and bar, but this one may be new to most of our readers. At the close of a lengthened and bitter wrangle between a judge and a prominent counsel, the former said, "Well, sir, if you do not know how to conduct yourself as a gentleman, I'm sure I can't teach you." To which the barrister mildly replied, "That is so, my lord."

To Reorganize the Democratic Party.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—A special to the Chronicle from Detroit, says: "Don M. Dickinson is authority for the statement that within three weeks a meeting will be held in New York city to outline a plan of reorganization for the Democratic party. He says the call for the meeting will have the signatures of prominent Democrats. The meeting Mr. Dickinson says, will be attended by Democrats of both gold and silver leanings. It will be mailed throughout the land appealing to all Democrats, gold and silver alike."

New York, Nov. 8.—Ex-Governor William J. Stone said of the proposed reorganization of the Democratic party: "This kind of talk always follows the defeat of any party. Had the Republicans been defeated they would be talking re-organization today. Those who have the most to say about re-organization are generally the ones who contributed most to the defeat of their party."

Gold Hill Copper Company to be Sold. SALISBURY, Nov. 10.—Circuit Judge Simonton, at the application of a local stockholder, has ordered the mining property of the Gold Hill Copper Company to be sold on January 25th. This action was taken in justice to creditors, who had been enjoined from pressing their claims and a receiver appointed on the ground that enforced cessation of work at the mines would result in their becoming flooded with water and otherwise injured. No attempt has been made, however, to operate the property, hence the order of sale.

BRYAN'S DAY IS PAST.

Democracy, Says Vest, Can Survive His Disappearance—The Party Has Survived Crushing Defeats in the Past and Will Recover from Present One.

Washington Post, 14th. "The election just held," remarked Senator Vest, of Missouri, to a Post reporter yesterday, "demonstrates the fact that Mr. Bryan can never be President. But the Democratic party is not dependent upon the fate of any one man. It survived the death of Mr. Jefferson, and it will survive the disappearance of Mr. Bryan."

Heavier by fifteen pounds, and enjoying better health than he has experienced for many years, Senator Vest has returned to Washington fully prepared to enter upon the duties of the approaching session of Congress. His voice is clear and strong, and his greatly improved physical condition enables him to take a deeper interest than usual in public questions. Yesterday morning he was busy with some accumulated correspondence when he made the remark about Bryan, which has just been quoted.

"What about the proposed reorganization of the party?" "It is nonsense to talk reorganization of the party at this time," was the reply. "All that the Democrats can do is to await developments in the future, and renew our allegiance to the principles of the party as announced by Jefferson. We have had too much Populism and too much groping around for alliance with people who have no sympathy with our Democratic doctrine. Nobody can say now who will be the nominee of the party in 1904, or from what section he will come. A leader will be found for the Democracy at the proper time."

"Then you are not discouraged?" "There is really no cause for discouragement to Democrats in the result of the late election," was the emphatic reply. "History has simply repeated itself. No political party in this country has ever been able to defeat an administration which was carrying on a foreign war. The Federal party was destroyed because of its opposition to the war of 1812, and while the Whigs elected General Taylor in 1848, notwithstanding their opposition to the Mexican war, the election of Taylor was caused by the fact that the people believed him to have been unfairly treated by Polk's administration, and they resented what they conceived to be an injustice to a gallant soldier. It may be remembered, however, that Taylor was the last Whig President elected and Fillmore, who succeeded him, was the last Whig President in the White House."

"Thousands of patriotic citizens, who were firmly opposed to the foreign policy of Mr. McKinley, voted for him at the last election because they thought that we should first end the war in the Philippines and then settle other questions connected with the archipelago. And nothing was more freely heard in the campaign, from conservative men, than the argument that it would not do to discredit our government by withdrawing the troops from the Philippines while armed opposition to the government existed there. I believe this feeling did more for President McKinley than any other factor in the election."

"I remember," continued the Senator, "that twenty-eight years ago it was asserted that the Democratic party was dead beyond resurrection. We had been defeated by a crushing majority, and Democracy really seemed to be past all hope. In 1873 the Missouri Republicans remarked that the party was dead and its putrid carcass ought to be carried out to the public common." But what was the result? We elected William Allen Governor of Ohio in 1874, and in the same year the Democrats carried the majority of the State campaigns for Governors and elected a majority in the House of Representatives. In 1876 we elected Mr. Tilden. In the spring of 1879, when I entered the Senate, there was a majority of eight Democrats in that body, and we made Mr. Thurman President pro tempore. I repeat, then, that the Democracy will go onward to victory, despite its present defeat."

What Pluck and Industry Accomplished in the Case of Two Boys. Monroe Enquirer.

Eight years ago a citizen of this county died, leaving a widow and five young sons. The man had been unfortunate and after his death his land and personal property went under the auctioneer's hammer and the widow and her sons were left with nothing, save their pluck and resolution to surmount difficulties. Sickness came upon them, the mother died and it seemed that fate was against them, but those boys went to work with a will and determination which takes no denial and their success has been phenomenal. By hard work alone, by the wear of muscle and sweat of their brows those boys have redeemed their father's farm, have purchased three hundred acres of good land adjoining it and have plenty of good stock and implements and piled in their crib this year's corn crop measuring two thousand bushels and under their sheds is fifty bales of cotton made this year.

It is said that the primary cost of the farm was \$50,000.