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## STATE NEWS.

Rev. Chas. W. Byrd has been assigned to the First Methodist church of Atlanta, Ga.

The barking of a pet dog in the lone some hours of the night saved a residence at Goldsboro from destruction by fire recently. Mr. W. S. Boyette last night on retiring placed a lot of green wood on a heater to dry. During the night this wood ignited and tumbled to the floor and just as things were getting serious his pet dog set up a barking that finally aroused the soundly sleeping family, who succeeded in putting out the fire.

The State Canvassing Board last week canvassed the Congressional vote and announced majorities as follows: First district, John H. Small, Democrat, 9,434 over regular Republican opponent; Second, Claude Kitchen, Democrat, 10,380; Third, Charles R. Thomas, Democrat, 1,909; Fourth, Edward W. Pou, Democrat, 5,670; Fifth, William W. Kitchen, Democrat, 1,851; Sixth, John D. Bellamy, Democrat, 1,756; Seventh, Theodore F. Klutz, Democrat, 2,332; Eighth, Spencer Blackburn, Republican, 1,851; Ninth, James M. Moody, Republican, 2,180.

The work of grading the Charlotte, Monroe and Columbia railway has begun. The portion of the road to be built is 39 miles in length, connecting Mcbee and Monroe. This will shorten the distance 60 miles as compared with the present distance between Monroe and Mcbee, via Hamlet. The new road is primarily to develop a great timber region, but will be built in standard style as the Seaboard Air Line can operate it as a regular line. William Moncure and Charles E. Johnston, of Raleigh, Mr. Williams, of Lynchburg, and three or four others are the owners.

A. J. Hunter, of Mecklenburg county, writes as follows to the Charlotte Observer: "I am glad to inform your readers that Mecklenburg farmers in my opinion have sown the largest crop of wheat and oats this year in her history. I speak advisedly, because I have traveled during the summer and fall over a large part of the county. Many fields of cotton have been plowed under and sowed in wheat, and the good work is still progressing. Many fields are now green and beautiful to the sight. The disc drill has given a wonderful impetus to wheat culture and I predict that the time is not far distant that Mecklenburg will be self supporting, so far as wheat bread is concerned."

## GENERAL NEWS.

Notice has been posted in the works of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, at Steelton, Pa., that a general cut of 10 per cent. in wages will be made January 1.

Within a few weeks three banks have discovered that trusted clerks had been for years robbing them, the total amount taken in each instance being very large. One bank had lost twice its capital, another \$700,000, and another \$200,000.

At Parkdale, Ark., last Saturday night two Killian brothers, business men, having a pique with Station Agent Phillips, went to the depot and smashed up things generally and then hunted up Phillips. In the shortest kind of time all three were dead in a three-handed duel.

The public will recall Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease, the famous female agitator of Kansas, who a few years ago was much in the public eye and in Populist politics. The latest from Mrs. Lease is that she has applied for divorce from her husband on the ground of non-support, and that old man Lease will allow her to get the divorce without contest.

## Boys Sell Their Skin.

Twelve young boys lined up last week at the bedside of little Felix Machut, of Chicago, bared their left arms and allowed surgeons to slice from two to four inches of skin from their arms directly over the biceps. This was placed on the thigh of Machut. In all 37 inches of skin were removed from the boys' arms and planted on the wound in Machut's hip.

A month ago young Machut had his right hand mangled in a sandpapering machine, the flesh being torn off to the bone. In order to avoid amputation a pocket was cut in the unfortunate lad's hip and the hand sewed in. In three weeks the hand took on enough flesh to cover the bones and remaining muscles.

An advertisement brought the boys to the operating table to furnish the skin to cover the wound in the hip. The boys were given \$3 an inch for the skin taken from their arms.

## Didn't Mind Rain.

Charlotte Observer. Rev. Dr. John W. Stagg stood at one of the iron mail boxes yesterday morning and posted a letter, regardless of the rain that fell alike on his clothes and on a heavy book that he carried, carelessly, under his arm. A stranger approached and said:

"That seems to be a valuable book. Hadn't you better hold it so it won't get wet?"

"Thank you," replied Dr. Stagg. "But, my friend, this book is Jonathan Edwards on Hell, and it will stand any amount of rain."

The stranger regarded the doctor seriously for a moment and then walked away.

## The President's Message.

Charlotte Observer. President McKinley's message to Congress, which appears in full, save with the exception of an extract of slight importance to the reader in this morning's Observer, is a tedious and more or less tasteless document. It is for the most part a narrative of events in China during and after the Boxer insurrection, a general summary of our foreign relations, a review of the reports of the heads of the various Departments at Washington, a condensed statement of the government's finances, in which the President is able to point to a large surplus of receipts over expenditures, some recommendations to Congress and a report of general prosperity throughout the country.

The President recommends the reduction of the war taxes to the sum of \$80,000,000. He is mindful enough of the Philadelphia platform, on which he has just been re-elected, to mildly suggest trust legislation, which that platform demanded, and he does this by renewing his previous recommendations to Congress on this subject. He carefully and temperately bespeaks aid to the merchant shipping interests of the country. He does not forget the Nicaragua Canal. He reiterates former utterances against lynch law in the United States. One of the most important recommendations he makes is that in which, after alluding to the lynching of the Italians at Tallulah, La., he says:

"I renew the urgent recommendations I made last year that the Congress appropriately confer upon the Federal Courts jurisdiction in this class of international cases where the ultimate responsibility of the Federal government may be involved, and I invite action upon the bills to accomplish this which were introduced in the Senate and House. It is incumbent upon us to remedy the statutory omission which has led, and may again lead, to such untoward results."

There is nothing sectional in the message; not a word that need wound the feelings of the Southern portion of the Union. The anti-lynching sentiment of the President may apply generally to the whole country. It hits New York city in the North; Ohio, the President's own State, in the Middle States, and Colorado in the West, just as severely as it does the South.

There is nothing in the message to indicate that the President is in favor of reducing the South's representation in Congress or of any legislation of a retaliatory or punitive kind aimed at Southern States which have adopted suffrage laws lessening the negro vote. Indeed, the South has reason to believe that the President is her friend.

The President in concluding takes occasion to whisper a "lest-we-forget" warning to congress. It is timely. The Republican party in the present Congress, conscious of its power, having control of all the legislative machinery of the nation, will naturally tend to overleap the bounds of caution. The President's warning note against extravagance may well be heeded.

## The Jim Crow Law Valid.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Kentucky State law requiring railroad companies in that state to provide separate coaches for colored passengers was made the subject of an opinion in the United States Supreme Court to-day, the case being that of the Chesapeake & Ohio vs. the State of Kentucky. It came to this court from the Kentucky Court of Appeals. The opinion was handed down by Justice Brown and the Kentucky court's judgment in favor of the State was affirmed.

Justice Brown stated that in this case the railroad had attacked the statute on the ground that it was unconstitutional in that it is an interference with inter-State commerce. Without replying specifically to the objection, the justice said there is a sufficient compliance with the law if a separate coach for local colored passengers is attached to a train while passing through the State. The Court of Appeals of Kentucky, it is said, relieved this court of the necessity of passing upon the question as to whether the law required a separate coach for inter-State passengers of color.

Justice Harlan dissented, stating his opinion to be that the law is an interference with inter-State commerce and also taking the position that the Kentucky Legislature has no right to classify citizens by color in railway coaches.

## To Reduce Representation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The first bill of the session introduced in the House of Representatives was by Representative Brumbacker, of Indiana, "making an apportionment of Representatives in Congress under the Eleventh Census." It provides an increase of membership from 358 to 365. The following States gain in representation: Arkansas 1, Colorado 1, California 1, Connecticut 1, Florida 1, Illinois 2, Massachusetts 1, Minnesota 2, Missouri 1, New Jersey 2, New York 3, North Dakota 1, Pennsylvania 2, Texas 2, Washington 1, West Virginia 1. The following States lose Kansas 2, Louisiana 2, Mississippi 3, Nebraska 1, North Carolina 4, South Carolina 3, Virginia 1.

The last of 500 students of Clemson college at Fort Hill left for their homes last week. The sudden exodus was caused by the appearance of a case of scarlet fever.

## AN INTERESTING SKETCH.

At the North Carolina Methodist Conference at Newbern last week, Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, president of the society, read a sketch by Rev. S. Milton Frost, a former member of the North Carolina Conference, who now lives in New Haven, Conn., telling of the first conference held in Newbern. Dr. Frost was then living at Mocksville, Davie county. In company with Rev. J. B. Martin he left Mocksville on the 20th of November, 1846, to be present at the Conference to be held in Newbern on the 2nd day of December. It was a distance of 324 miles, and they traveled about 30 miles a day. On the first Sunday out they preached at Greensboro, morning and night. The next Sunday they preached in Lenoir county, near Kinston. At the end of about nine days they reached the place in time for the session of the conference. All the article was interesting, some of it not without amusement. The following extracts are among the most interesting:

"Tuesday morning we passed through Hillsboro and followed the road leading to Raleigh. Nothing of special interest occurred during the day; we rode over the site where the city of Durham now stands; but there was not the least sign of a town then to be seen. Having made a good day's ride, we reached the residence of Rev. Dr. Alford. He entertained us very cordially. He was very glad to have us stay with him. He had once been a member of the Conference; he married a wealthy lady—a Miss Leach. I think—and his health failing, he had located and entered the medical profession. Everything in and about the house, indicated elegance and refinement. Mrs. Alford was a cultured and refined lady. When we were invited out to tea, I was very much perplexed, for I saw by the side of my plate a white cloth, neatly folded and slipped into an ivory ring. What it was for, I did not know. But I noticed one at Dr. Alford's plate of the same kind. So I watched what he would do and I would do likewise. Presently he pulled the cloth out of the ring, opened it and placed it in his lap. Then I pulled mine out of the ring, opened it and placed it in my lap. Brother Martin did the same. After a little Dr. Alford took up the cloth and wiped his mouth. Then I took up my cloth and wiped my mouth, and Brother Martin did likewise. So whenever Dr. Alford wiped his mouth, we both wiped our mouths. When we had finished eating, Dr. Alford folded up his cloth and slipped it back in the ring. We both folded up ours and slipped them back into the rings. Thus we learned what to do with table napkins, without exposing our ignorance. And so in after years when we met with finger bowls and other fashionable fads, we first watched how others behaved, and followed their example.

"Wednesday forenoon we passed through Raleigh. We had never seen such a large city. We were filled with wonder when we beheld the magnificent State House. It was then quite new, and looked splendid—the largest and finest building we had ever seen. Passing through the city, we went on in the direction of Smithfield. We stopped at a public house for the night. The gentleman was not a member of any church, but said he had great respect for the church and for preachers who said their prayers. "Sometimes preachers stop here who never pray, and I feel like I ought to charge them just as anybody else." When bed time came, he asked us to have family worship. We read a chapter, sang a hymn and Brother Martin offered a fervent prayer. The next morning the landlord said: "Your family worship was worth more to me than your board and lodging; it did us all good; come again, and you shall be welcome to the best I've got."

"Thursday we passed through Smithfield, and by pushing a little, we reached Waynesboro by dark. Here we stopped overnight at a hotel, kept by a very nice lady. We became acquainted with her and her family in after years, and found them to be excellent people. Next morning we past over the great spot now occupied by Goldsboro. Here, for the first time, we saw the track of a railroad. We saw no engine or train, but only the track. There was a station, and a few houses, not more than a half dozen. Now there is a thriving young city with several thousand inhabitants."

## Grains of Rice.

Cumberland Presbyterian. Jealousy is a cancer that eats away the soul. Humility will clothe in beauty the most unseemly life. There is but one real aristocracy in the world, that of love. Beware of the doctrine that requires a false exegesis to sustain it. The brotherhood of men can never be realized while the bigot lives. An honest doubt is always better for humanity than blind credulity. When the reign of the demagogue vanishes the saloon will go with it.

The average Christian seldom if ever does anything worth remembering.

## PERSECUTION OF CADET BOOZ.

Tormented by Fellow Students Because He Loved His Bible and Would Not Give It Up. Philadelphia North American.

When Oscar L. Booz shall be buried to-morrow afternoon in the cemetery near Bristol there will be used in the simple service of interment the Bible which the young man cherished during his unhappy career as a West-Point cadet. It may be that it was the well-thumbed little volume that brought trouble and, perhaps, death to the young man.

His closest and dearest friends say that this is so. They declare, not vehemently, or with any trace of anger, that the cadet was mocked, humiliated, tortured and finally driven out of the Academy because he dared to be a consistent Christian. For months they have known this, but they did not think it wise to speak.

When the Booz case began to gain publicity through the newspapers the young man's friends yet hesitated to tell what they believed to be the true circumstances of the alleged hazing. But now that the sufferings of the onetime cadet are over, they feel that there is no reason why they should keep silent. The story of the devout student will be forwarded shortly to the Secretary of War, and he will be asked to sift the unfortunate episode to the bottom.

Here is a statement as made by one of the young man's most cherished friends: Ever since early boyhood Oscar Booz was what might be called a "good boy." He attended the First Presbyterian church of Bristol, and was as prominent as one of his years could be. In Sunday school he was held up as a model of manliness, but withal he retained the love and admiration of the youngsters who were not so spiritually inclined.

In this way he developed into a young man of unusual promise. He was appointed assistant librarian of the Sunday school, and when he announced that he was going to West Point, his pastor, the Rev. Alexander Allison, and friends in the congregation decided to give him a Bible. The volume was duly presented on behalf of the Sunday School Association, the Rev. Mr. Allison making an address in honor of the occasion.

These exercises were reported in the local newspaper of Bristol. It appears that after young Booz reached West Point the cadets secured a copy of the paper. They called Booz out on the campus one night, and asked him to read the description of the Bible presentation. Booz declined and for this he was sentenced by a mock court martial to fight a man of his own size. The cadet from Bristol was the aggressor in the contest until he received a blow over the heart. He fell on the campus, and tears of mortification and grief rolled down his cheeks. Because he cried he was deemed a coward. Then, it is alleged, he was made to swallow the mixture of Tobacco sauce.

After that the youth was known as "Bible Booz." He was asked repeatedly to give up his Bible, but he refused. For this, it is charged, he was almost entirely ostracized.

When the ex-cadet returned to Bristol he told only one or two about the Bible incident. When he did so he explained that he would never part with the book because Dr. Allison had written on the flyleaf three verses from the sixth chapter of Numbers. These lines the clergyman had intended for the spiritual comfort and guidance of the high-spirited young cadet. That the words were ever in the mind of the young man was shown twenty minutes before he died. He was conscious during that time. Then, as he became weaker, he turned to his sister and asked her to have the verses read again so that he might die with the words ringing in his ears.

## The Negro Should Not Try to Straighten His Hair.

Star of Zion, (Colored.) The Star of Zion, Zion Trumpet and Voice of Missions, edited by Bishop H. M. Turner, are the only negro religious journals in this country which have discarded the disgusting and injurious face and hair ads. manufactured by white men to brighten the complexion and straighten the knotty and kinky hair of that portion of the negroes who are too lazy to daily use soap, water, comb and brush. Bishop Turner declares that this class of ads. shall never appear again in his paper. There is general satisfaction throughout our Zion over the fact that Manager Hill, regardless of financial consideration, has kicked them out of the columns of the official organ. The negro who is not contented with his color and hair is a fool.

Congressman Linney has filed a formal application for the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Senator Pritchard has endorsed him. The general impression is, however, that Collector Yerkes of Kentucky, recently defeated for Governor, will be appointed.

There are now 280 students at the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh, representing 46 trade occupations and professions.

## THE VERDICT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

Raleigh Christian Advocate.

The case of Gattis versus Kilgo et al. has been tried, and the verdict is against the defendants, awarding the plaintiff \$20,000 compensatory damages. The verdict was not a surprise. The defendants, while feeling that their cause was just, have never had strong expectations of winning their case. The jury was not long in reaching a conclusion. From a report in one of the daily papers, we would judge that the case had been decided before the end of the trial, and that part of the jury had gone so far as to fix upon the hour when the verdict should be rendered.

The case is a continuation of the Clark-Kilgo matter. In 1898, Judge Clark made certain charges against Dr. Kilgo, President of Trinity College. The Board of Trustees met shortly afterward and tried President Kilgo on these charges. During the trial, Rev. T. J. Gattis, a member of the North Carolina Conference, testified against Dr. Kilgo. The latter, in his speech, made some statements strongly condemnatory of Rev. Mr. Gattis. The Board, after a patient and prayerful hearing of the case, decided that President Kilgo was guilty of the charges against him. We will state here that no charges had been made against his moral character. Very little evidence against Dr. Kilgo was presented—none that impeached his moral character. Such men as Bishop Duncan, Governor Elerbe of South Carolina, U. S. Senator McLaurin, Dr. J. O. Willson, editor Christian Advocate, Dr. H. F. Christburg, pastor Tryon Street Church, Charlotte, and a number of others who had known Dr. Kilgo from his boyhood testified to his high Christian character. In the meantime, the newspapers of the State had been filled with matter reflecting on the Board of Trustees and President Kilgo. The Trustees felt that the college should be vindicated before the public, and that the only way of doing this was to publish in pamphlet form the whole proceedings of the trial. Those proceedings had been taken down by the stenographer of the Board. Dr. Kilgo had no stenographer. Jud. Clark, as a member of the Board, had one, Mr. Newsome, who was the stenographer of the whole Board. In the matter of publishing the pamphlet, the Board felt that it was actuated by the purest motives—that of glorifying God.

Early in 1899, Rev. T. J. Gattis instituted suit against Dr. Kilgo for slander, and Messrs. B. N. Duke, W. R. Odell, and W. H. Branson, members of the Board of Trustees, for libel. The case closed last Saturday, and the verdict announced as given.

The verdict means that, in the opinion of the jury, the statements made by Dr. Kilgo were false, and that he was instigated by malice in making them. If there was a scintilla of evidence proving malice on the part of Dr. Kilgo, we were unable to find it, and we read the evidence very closely. If there was any evidence impeaching the moral character of Dr. Kilgo, we did not hear it. The testimony in his behalf was such as to make any man feel proud. The Trustees of Trinity College are always ready and willing to bow to the laws of the land, yet with the same testimony as has been already given we feel that they could not reach any other conclusion with reference to Dr. Kilgo than they reached at the close of the trial in 1898. To them Dr. Kilgo is the same man as he was then.

Dr. Kilgo has had a hard time of it. His history is one of toil and tears as was that of Craven and Crowell. Malign forces against Trinity College have been working for over a generation. From the time Dr. Kilgo stepped on North Carolina soil until now he has been in a struggle and always on the defensive. He has worked faithfully for Trinity College and North Carolina Methodism. If we were his direct enemy, our conscience would compel us to say that he has done a great work for Trinity College. This institution has to day on the campus a larger number of students for the time of year than it has had since it was moved to Durham. The standard has been so raised, that for the first time, the old established higher institutions in other States tip their hats to Trinity. Never before was the College so strong financially; never before has it been so strong in equipment and in faculty. If in the awful warfare which has been and will be waged against him, Dr. Kilgo is to go down as did Craven and Crowell before him, let it be remembered that thousands throughout the Old North State and her sister to the South will recognize the new Trinity as one of Kilgo's proudest monuments and will not be ashamed to water it with their tears.

The verdict means that, in the opinion of the jury, the Trustees of Trinity College were instigated by malice. The indictment was against Duke and Odell. Why these men were singled out from the Trustees is understood only in the light of the fact that they were the men who have the money. They had no more to do with the publication of the pamphlet than the writer and the other members of the Board who were present. The Trustees say that they ordered the pamphlet published for the good of the College. The jury says that they published it through malice, and that too, when Gattis was only a secondary figure in the case and the object was

to defend the College before the public from the charges made by Judge Clark, one of the principals in the trial. Here are the men who have been adjudged guilty of libel and malice. Look at each name carefully, and read it in the white light of private life and character, known from the mountains to the seaboard: Andrew P. Tyer, Mr. B. N. Duke, Rev. F. A. Bishop, Capt. E. J. Parish, Mr. W. H. Branson, Mr. W. R. Odell, Col. G. W. Flowers, Judge W. J. Montgomery, Rev. John R. Brooks, Rev. S. B. Turrentine, Rev. W. S. Cressy, Prof. O. W. Carr, Rev. N. M. Jurney, Rev. T. N. Ivey, Rev. J. B. Hurley, Rev. W. C. Willson, Dr. Dred Peacock, Rev. John N. Cole, Rev. R. H. Parker, Mr. V. Ballard, Mr. Joseph G. Brown, Rev. W. C. Norman.

Men and woman of North Carolina, you kneel at home altars and worship in God's tabernacles, when did these men become malicious? When did they doff the white robe of Christian character and don the ugly robes of hate? When did these men fall so low that in an evil hour a wave of awful depravity swept over them and bore away, on its hideous crest the character which from the earliest days had been laid on the foundation of love to God and man? Has North Carolina Methodism been grossly deceived in the sons whom she has honored? We are willing to abide by the verdict of that greater jury of men and women all the State who talk face to face with God and know how to trust Him and humanity.

The Supreme Court will have to pass on the case. In the whole matter the Trustees of the College and its President rise or fall together. We serenely wait and trust in that Father whose thoughts and feelings are never affected by courts and juries.

## North Carolina Has a Deficit of \$173,000.

One of the most serious problems that will confront the legislature of North Carolina when it assembles in January will be a deficit in the state treasury of \$173,000, representing the extent to which the state has lived beyond its means during the past year.

As it is impossible to materially reduce the expenses of administration and as the legislature is expected to make a number of new appropriations, the situation is rather serious. It is pointed out by those interesting themselves in the matter that there are only three ways for the relief of the situation: To increase the tax rate, find new subjects for taxation or compel the railroads to pay a larger proportion of the burden. The last method would meet with the least opposition from the general public, though it would be vigorously opposed by the railroads.

According to a ruling of the corporation commission, the railroads are now due the state \$200,000 in taxes, but the matter is in the federal court and will not be decided for some time to come.

## Stands Up for Trinity.

At the sixty-fourth session of North Carolina Conference in session at Newbern last week, the following resolution was put and adopted by a rising vote. It was unanimously adopted by all the members rising to their feet:

"Whereas certain events having recently transpired touching the moral integrity of Dr. J. C. Kilgo, president of Trinity College, W. R. Odell, member of the M. E. Church South in Concord, and B. N. Duke of Main Street Methodist church, Durham, therefore

"Resolved, That this conference has unabated confidence in the said J. C. Kilgo, W. R. Odell and B. N. Duke, and assures these brethren that it shall be the pleasure and duty of this conference to aid them in overcoming, in the name of our Lord, the efforts being made to destroy our college and damage the influence of the Methodist church in North Carolina.

"Resolved, That in our judgment the church will be more united than ever in her prayer and effort and purpose to sustain the college with its able president and faculty, and we hereby offer the Messrs. Duke, the most generous benefactors of the college, our sincere thanks for their support of the institutions.

(Signed) "E. A. YATES," "J. B. HURLEY."

The Boer guerilla fighting has been exceedingly annoying to the British in South Africa. Of late the Boer general Dewett has been exceedingly effective in striking a blow and then running away before he can get hit back. Strenuous efforts to capture the elusive and foxy-Dutch butcher have failed. It is said now that Lord Kitchener has a scheme which he banks on. He intends to mount enough British troops to run down Dewett and other oily, eely, slippery Boer leaders. The British soldiers will be supplied with fresh mounts as soon as their horses get tired, and they will pursue the Boer cavalry until the latter's horses are fagged out. The Transvaalers and their allies have no means of securing fresh horses and thus, in the end, they will be run to earth.

Joy is a flower that blossoms only in the sunlight of Christ's presence.