

# The Roanoke Beacon.

"FOR GOD, FOR COUNTRY, AND FOR TRUTH."

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## NO CLASSES.

No classes here! Why, that is idle talk. The village beauty sneers at the country boor. The important mendicants who walk Our cities' streets despise the parish poor.

The daily toiler at some noisy loom Holds back her garments from the kitchen aid. Meanwhile the latter leans upon her broom. Unconscious of the bow the landress made.

The grocer's daughter eyes the farmer's lass With haughty glances, and the lawyer's wife Would say no visits to the trading class. If poetry were not her creed in life.

The merchant's son nods coldly at the clerk; The proud possessor of a pedigree Ignores the youth whose father rose by work. The title seeking maiden scorns all three.

The aristocracy of blood looks down Upon the "nouveau riche," and in disdain The lovers of the intellectual frown. On both, and worship at the shrine of brain.

"No classes here," the clergyman has said; "We are one family." Yet see his rage And horror when his favorite son would wed Some pure and pretty player on the stage.

It is the vain and narrow human way Of vaulting our weak selves, our pride, our worth! Not till the long delayed millennium day Shall we behold "no classes" on G. I.'s earth.

## COLLECTING THE TIME.

The clock struck nine. I looked at Kate. Whose lips were tenuous red. "A quarter after nine I mean To steal a kiss," said I. She cast a rueful glance at me And then she whispered low. With just the sweetest smile, "That clock Is fifteen minutes slow."

## HOW TO STUDY.

Charlotte Observer, 21st.

Prof. C. S. Coler, superintendent of the Concord graded school, yesterday delivered an address before the students and teachers of Lee's Business College. His subject was "How to Study."

Prof. Coler said in part: Study is an exercise of all the powers of the mind and consists in finding out all the facts possible relative to any subject and thinking them together in all their relations.

1. There must be order and comfort. One cannot study to advantage in the midst of noise and confusion, nor when hunger, cold, or anything else interferes with bodily comfort.

2. There should be a definite and regular time for study. The best students and thinkers are those that pursue their studies in a systematic order. Time is an important element in all business, and it is not enough that a thing be done in the shortest possible period of time.

3. Concentration of mind is essential. We must become lost to all surroundings.

Horace Greeley wrote some of his greatest editorials while sitting on a doorstep in the crowded streets of New York city.

4. The best study is done alone. Every life should be well checked by periods of solitude. Pupils who study in groups seldom have much power of concentration and but little self-reliance. It is in solitude that the best study is done.

5. Rest the mind by a change of subjects. After mathematics, the student may change to book-keeping, from book-keeping to banking, and from banking to shorthand.

6. Master each point as you proceed. Accuracy and thoroughness are largely matters of habit. Go slowly, consult the dictionary, the cyclopedia, and other books of reference, but master every detail as you go.

7. Study to retain what you learn. Every subject thoroughly mastered will aid in mastering something else. Most students get their lessons simply for recitation and as a result, get but little benefit from their work.

8. Study to express what you learn. It is persons who can speak and write well that influence people and make most out of their education.

Learn to speak and write the English language correctly and to express your thoughts clearly and your study of all other subjects can be made most effective.

9. Be careful of the "scraps of time." The person who carries a good book in his pocket to read while waiting at the station always rises in our estimation. It is wonderful how much reading and study one can do by simply using the bits of waste time that are usually wasted.

## Pay Of Southern Governors.

Savannah News.

The proposition in the Alabama Constitutional Convention to raise the salary of the Governor from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year has much to commend it. In most of the Southern States the salary of Governor is so low that a man with no other source of income can hardly afford to accept the office; thus a handicap is placed upon merit. A poor man cannot live upon the salary and maintain the appearance that is demanded by the dignity of the position. The pay of a Governor ought not to be so large that it would cause shrewd and unscrupulous men to scramble for the position, of course, but it should be large enough to offer an inducement to the best talent to strive for it. High-grade executive ability is in demand in the business world at much better than \$3,000 per year. The States ought to be willing to pay good men as much as they are worth in civil life, with possibly just a little shading for the honor of public preferment.

The first thing the shoemaker uses in his business is his last.

## HOBSON TO GRADUATES.

Uses Stirring Incidents of Spanish War to Illustrate Practical Talk. Baltimore Sun.

There were two attractions at the commencement exercises of the Polytechnic Institute at the Academy of Music last week—the graduating class, of course, and Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson. Since the war with Spain the photographic image of the hero of the Merrimac has become almost as familiar to the average American citizen as the picture of Washington. Consequently, when the curtain rose last night there was a general craning of necks toward the stage.

Lieutenant King beckoned to a tall young man in evening dress, who was sitting in one of the lower right-hand boxes.

The tall young man—who was Hobson, of course, though he didn't look as much like his pictures as he might have done—arose, left the box and in an instant appeared on the stage. He hadn't been recognized before, but everybody knew who he was by the time he reached the middle of the stage, and he was given the ovation he had avoided during the earlier part of the evening.

Before beginning on the more formal part of his address the Captain turned to the graduates and told them that it gave him great pleasure to participate in the exercises that were of such importance to them—and were at the same time of importance to the entire community.

"I feel that not only are you to be congratulated at having completed your course, which I have taken the opportunity to examine and have found to be most excellent," he said, "but Baltimore is to be congratulated in having such an institution."

Then, turning to the audience, he said it gave him especial pleasure to attend a commencement of a technological school, for he felt that no training had a more uplifting influence on the mental, physical and moral character of the individual than that given in such a school.

The Captain devoted some time to a resume of the achievements in the last century in scientific research, and of their reacting effect upon every department of thought.

Then he turned to the graduates to make, as he said one or two suggestions. He branched out, in illustrating his suggestions, to the subject that was uppermost in everybody's mind—the war with Spain and the American victories. As he mentioned the familiar names of Dewey, Schley, Sampson, Cervera—he was interrupted each time by prolonged bursts of applause. The applause for Schley continued so long that the Captain had to stop and wait until the audience was ready to listen again.

"It seems to me worth while," he said, "once in a while for each individual to stop and take account of things—to see what stock he has in hand, to co-ordinate what he knows, to see whether he is tending, to look deep down into his character to see what new forces have appeared since the last account was taken. And certainly there can be no better time for such an account taking than at graduation."

"Allow me to suggest to you two comprehensive principles for the guidance of your future lives—first, let each man make of himself the finest character possible. Second, let each man determine, in this life ahead of me I will be of the maximum amount of usefulness. I will render a maximum amount of service to the world."

"Of the two principles, that concerning character is the most essential. But if you have the character the principle of service will go hand-in-hand with it. As you go forward in life you will find that the flare-up of genius amounts to little. The men who accomplish something are those who are willing to pay the price in hard, tiresome labor day in and out."

"Some of you have seen the statement that in the war with Spain the Spanish fleet was superior to ours. Some have tried to explain our victory by saying our personnel was braver than theirs. Some say our men showed the force of traditions—and what glorious traditions our American Navy has! But the Spaniards had traditions before Columbus sailed to America—and the Spaniards in our war with Spain stood up and died like brave men. "But my friends, in the force of modern arms simply courage and bravery count but little. The secret of our success lay in our preparation. The American naval student is kept at the grindstone during his training at the Naval Academy and for years afterward as well. I wish you could have seen our fleet at Key West before war was declared. Every day there was target practice—not for a little while, but all day long—and at night searchlights were turned on and the firing was continued during the night as well. And at the same time in the Spanish fleet there was target practice—but only periodically. Then our boats were put in fighting trim, every bit of woodwork cut away."

"That grand old admiral of the Spanish fleet, Cervera, told me that the first shot fired on the Maria Teresa cut away the fireman, and the next set fire to the boat, and with the fireman gone there was no hope of saving her. If the fireman of the New York had been cut and the ship set on fire, not enough

men would have been needed to repair the damage to reduce the usefulness of a single gun on the ship.

"In the whole war the minimum performance on the American side was the maximum in all naval battles. The English may boast of English victories and of Nelson, who fought bringing his vessel alongside that of his enemy. Some one in England criticized our glorious Admiral Dewey because he stayed off at 2,000 yards and won the fight. The British would have done as they have done in South Africa if they had been in the fight. Those very ships that had come from Nelson's great victory and that had gained 200 victories successively, when they fought against our vessels in the War of 1812 lost 15 out of 18 duels."

In conclusion the captain said he had no patience with those who criticized the course of Admiral Schley—who was acting directly in accordance with the orders given.

As the Captain closed his address the orchestra struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner," the audience arose and the under classmen worked off their pent-up enthusiasm by bringing in a big American flag and waving it. All of the classes of the school vied with each other at the close of the exercises in giving complimentary yells of "Merrimac, Merrimac, Hobson, Hobson."

## For the New South.

St. Louis Republic.

Importance attaches to the Southern Industrial Convention now in session in Philadelphia. The deliberations of the representative business men gathered last week for every state in the South will result in a cementing of the commercial ties that bind them together as well as in practical plans towards making markets and getting transportation in better fashion than at present.

Of prime interest are the efforts being made to open an Isthmian canal. The wonderful development in all parts of the South especially in the manufacture of cotton, makes the importance of securing easy passage to the Orient a vital question. Civil engineers have appeared before the convention in advocacy of the Nicaragua route in the expectation that the influence of the members will be put behind the efforts to secure legislation for that purpose.

Southern ports are demanding more than usual attention, the failure of the recent "Pork Bill" adding zeal to shippers in their efforts to secure adequate harbor facilities. It is expected that a committee appointed to investigate conditions regarding Southern rivers and harbors and to recommend practical and systematic improvements will have a power for good in Congress when the matter comes up for consideration.

Advancement made during the last decade has shown that the facilities for getting the products of the South to foreign, and even to Northern markets in the United States, must be vastly improved. The Government has given an attention to Southern ports entirely below their importance to trade. Until the routes by sea are bettered the South will continue to wage an uphill fight against freight rates.

These problems and many others are being considered by the Industrial Convention. The push and vim and hopefulness that are now characteristic of the Southerner will find ample scope in their discussion. The good that may be accomplished will be judged by the results seen in after years.

## A Cold Blooded Murder.

An Ashville special of the 19th to the Charlotte Observer tells of a most heartless and unprovoked murder.

Oscar Pierce, a man of bad reputation, boarded the Murphy train near Nantahala. The first thing he did was to refuse to pay his fare and draw a knife on the conductor, who told him he'd shoot him down if he moved toward him. Sandy Lowry was standing on the rear platform of the car as it was stopping. Pierce asked how far it was to Murphy and on being told it was 20 miles went to cursing him and suddenly plunged his knife into the innocent man's breast. He stood over him and saw him die, threatening any one who might interfere. He then escaped. The neighbors of the respected citizen are on the hunt for Pierce.

## Will Join the Navy.

Salisbury Sun.

Eight young Salisbury men will join the American navy in a few days. The young men in question are all members of the Rowan Rifles and have been selected with the desire to enter the naval service. They will go to Charlotte either the latter part of this or early next week and enlist for the required term of years. Their salary at first will be \$16 per month.

The navy is badly in need of men and is opening up recruiting stations all over the country.

Prof. Dowd to Be Gone Only One Year. Biblical Recorder.

Prof. Jerome Dowd, of Trinity College, has accepted an invitation to become a Lecturer in Sociology in the University of Wisconsin. This is both an honor and an opportunity. We understand, however, that it will only require Mr. Dowd to be absent from Trinity one year, at the end of which he will resume his work in Trinity College.

## BILL ARP'S LETTER.

Atlanta Constitution.

Today is the seventy-fifth anniversary of my advent into this world—my coming into this mysterious, wonderful condition that we call life. It is a fitting time for meditation, contemplation, cogitation and rumination. An aged poetess played double with herself and said:

Life! We've been long together, Through pleasant and through cloudy weather; Say not "goodnight," give little warning, And in some brighter clime bid me "good morning."

She did not care to linger and languish on her last bed. The doctors hadn't invented or discovered heart failure then, but that's the way she wished to go.

I do not. I would have some little time for the last loving words, and looks—some time for tears and sorrow on the faces of those who love me. The death of the aged is only a change—a parting, a beginning of another life. It is no calamity, no horror, no shock, no unreasonable thing. It is the law of our being and the old are not far ahead of the young. How kind it is in providence to reconcile us to it as we near the goal. I remember when I thought it was an awful thing to die I dare not think of it much less to ponder it and it seemed to me that there was some possible escape from it and I might not surely die. But as we near the allotted age and realize the symptoms of decay we become less reluctant, less alarmed and like Job are ready to exclaim, "I would not live always; I ask not to stay."

But some how I do not feel old—not very old—not infirm. My eyes are weak and my hearing impaired, and when I stoop long at work in the garden or picking strawberries my back aches and my knee bones crack when I straighten up, but I soon get over it. I love work—easy work—and it keeps me in good health, but I don't like to work by the day or the job for somebody else. I don't like to have a master or a boss except my wife, who wants me right now to transplant her peppers. I gently hinted that they should be planted by a high tempered woman to do well, and she said she thought an impertinent man would do as well and I had better attend to it right away. Sometimes I think I have worked enough, for the poet says we should crown—

"A youth of labor with an age of ease," and so I like to work when I feel like it and quit when I please. I have never distressed myself about the work that the toilers have to do. Work has its hardships and its blessings, too. The law of compensation governs every trade or calling or condition in life. There is a good side and a bad side. There are lights and shadows. Work is nature's law. "By the sweat of the brow shalt thou eat bread," and no idle man is happy. "The sleep of the laboring man is sweet," saith Solomon, and the doctor tells us that bodily exercise promotes good digestion. Work brings contentment. The wealthy who don't work and don't have to are always longing for something they haven't got. Something that money can buy, for it will not buy good health nor good children, nor make the home happy. The peace and gratitude of the cotter's Saturday night is unknown to the rich.

The toilers as a class are the happiest people I know. They enjoy their food and their rest and their Sundays. I had rather take the chances for happiness on earth and a home in heaven of the working man than those of the millionaire. Byron says "The many must always labor for the few," and Cobbe says "the good Lord made poor men just to keep rich men in money," but the good book says a poor man can squeeze through the eye of a needle and a rich man can't. Cobbe is a good confederate veteran and enjoys his record and his religion and his tobacco. That is all he has and he is content.

One of the greatest comforts of old age is in contemplating the happiness of children. It delights me to set in the shade of my veranda and watch for two little girls who are four and six years old, coming up the avenue hand in hand and waving a welcome and a smile at me. It rejoices me to watch larger ones as they play croquet on the tennis court near by and to hear their merry voices and unconsciously I breathe a prayer that they may always be happy and no calamity or affliction befall them in the years to come. If I ever get to heaven and St. Peter asks me what vocation I would choose, I think I would say, "Please, good Saint, make me a guardian angel of the little children I left behind me, and give me power to shield them from all harm." I think I would like that—I think that I would. I like it now as far as I can do it. It is a privilege and a delight to an old man to make others happy. Time was when my chief concern was for myself and wife and our children, but as age comes on the heart enlarges and softens. The vanities and ambitions and selfishness of our youth disappear and we recall the lines of Bobart:

"Count the day lost, if the descending sun Views from thy hand no generous action done."

Lost—a day lost! How many days have we all lost in our brief lives. How many days in which we made no one happy, not even with a smile.

But these reflections are too gloomy for the day. They remind us of Hervey's meditations among the tombs, or Gray's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard." I am old, I know; but I do not feel old nor sad. My desire is to grow old gracefully—and for

"An age that melts in unperceived decay And glides in modest innocence away."

BILL ARP.

## The Pan-American Exposition.

Concord Times.

The editor of THE TIMES spent four days last week at the Buffalo Exposition—the Pan-American, as they call it up there. It is a big show, and well worth a trip to see it. The grounds and buildings are things of beauty, and at night are simply grand. The picture is like a dream, so dazzling and beautiful is it. The electric tower is the greatest creation of the kind, and at night presents a picture of transcendent beauty.

The buildings are all about completed. All of the exhibits are not yet installed, many being in course of installation every day. It is already a great exhibition, however, and days can be spent there in profitable sight-seeing.

The midway attractions are the best we have ever seen. Usually these shows are largely fakes, but many at Buffalo are more than worth seeing. Notably we might mention The Johnstown Flood, A Trip to the Moon, Jerusalem and the Crucifixion, From Darkness to Dawn and a number of others. Money expended in seeing any of these is well invested. The Hawaiian, Filipino and Esquimaux villages are also interesting places to go.

Very few people from this section will visit the Exposition until the railroad rates are lowered. The rate now is \$37.10 from this section, which is simply prohibitive, being only a small reduction from the regular rates. Many of our people want to go, but are waiting on the railroads to give them a lower rate.

North Carolina has no exhibit at the Exposition. The only exhibit that represents the State is that of the Southern Railway Company. Thanks to this great system, North Carolina is represented in the exhibit it displays in the Agricultural Building. There are very fine pictures of the superb scenery along the banks of the Swannanoa and French Broad rivers, the chateau of Mr. George Vanderbilt from several points of view, the mountains around Hot Springs, and a view of Round Knob, nicely framed and hung. There are also agricultural products from our State displayed. While this exhibit represents our varied products and resources in a very small degree, it is a great deal better than nothing. There are also pictures of our cotton mills, and a pamphlet dwelling particularly on tobacco and cotton mill industries of our State. It shows the State as a producer of all the cereals and fruits, cotton, etc. Special mention is also made of the fine climate of North Carolina. The State owes the consideration shown her here mainly to the influence of Col. A. B. Andrews, First Vice-President of the Southern Railway, than whom no man in the history of the South has done more for her material advancement. This is especially true as regards his native State of North Carolina.

## Is Gen. Carr Also a Traitor?

New York Times.

One of the firmest believers in the possibilities of a new South is Col. Julian S. Carr, of Durham. He was at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, having returned from Philadelphia, where he represented Governor Aycock and delivered an address on "North Carolina and Her Resources." Col. Carr is one of the wealthiest men in the South, and is identified with many movements, calculated to benefit the Southern States.

"In the contest now going on in South Carolina," he said to a Times reporter, "Senator Tillman may, for the time being, be successful, but in the long run Senator McLaurin will succeed just so sure as the sun rises and sets, because he represents the right principle."

"I have grown mighty sick and tired of seeing small politicians run North Carolina and other Southern States. I suppose hide-bound Democrats will say I am abandoning Democratic principles for dollars and cents. Let them. It is high time that the business or commercial men of the South tried to run the Southern States on broader lines. And we intend to get out on a broader beam. We have had all we want of Bryanism, and God knows I supported him loyally."

"North Carolina is making rapid strides in a commercial sense, and as one of her sons I want to see her keep in the forefront in business development. The best interests of the country are more to me than the personal success of any politician. Senator McLaurin has the right idea, and he is bound to win. I favor expansion and the Nicaragua Canal, and I am sick of Bryanism."

Col Carr some time ago refused the Democratic nomination for Governor of his State. He has given largely to educational and charitable institutions and the Carr dormitory at the University at Chapel Hill is one of the handsomest structures in North Carolina.

## REOPENING TRADE WITH CHINA.

Atlanta Constitution.

The Constitution has already referred to the reopening of trade relations with China as likely to have a marked influence upon the cotton market of the coming season.

The large amounts of cotton bought during the last fifteen months on Chinese account, as well as the orders for manufactured goods, have had to remain in warehouse owing to the impossibility of delivery. It is now stated that the forty thousand bales thus held have already anticipated the opening of market by being shipped to their destination, and that sufficient orders are now on hand to call for eighty thousand bales more on the same account. This is but a preliminary effect of the coming evacuation of the celestial empire and points to a vast improvement in the condition of the cotton market.

We have already pointed out the source of danger—that the evacuation has been so timed that the full effect of this rise may not come in time for those who will be forced to sell their cotton early. In such event the speculator has a vast advantage, for he is enabled to play with the future, while the debt-ridden farmer is under contract to sell, no matter how the price may range. The necessity of caution upon the part of the planter is apparent, because he is entering a market which is bound at some period before the close of the cotton year to give a good price for the product. Notwithstanding the complaint of those who lamented the buying of large orders of cotton at high prices during the last twelve months, they are now placing their sales at good account. Thus, for instance, we are told by a commercial agency that "the cotton goods carried by the manufacturers in New York city for the exporters and carried in warehouse in Shanghai contain good value for their owners, notwithstanding the carrying charges as they were contracted for when raw cotton was much lower in price than at present."

And again, "a number of the leading manufacturers have already announced definite advances in prices for export goods, while others have secured the same results by restricting discounts. The recent order of events in the cotton goods market seems to have, then, first, the production of a much improved tone under the direct stimulus of the increased demands for China, and then a more or less pronounced indifference to the domestic markets."

Taken altogether it will be seen that cotton occupies a very strong position in the commercial world and that its value will be very stiff for some time to come. If the cotton planters of the south would only adopt plain business methods so that they can control their own staple in their own local warehouses they would largely enhance their profits and be the best paid agriculturists in the world.

For years The Constitution has been urging upon the planting community the idea of living at home and holding their own product against the market. If this lesson will only be taken in part, it will accomplish much good, and we will feel that we have done something for the good of the country.

## Sensation in High Point.

GREENSBORO, June 19.—High Point comes to the front with a big sensation which is to be aired in the courts, and which promises to arouse much local interest. Two or three weeks ago charges were made which reflected on the character of "Prof." H. P. MacKnight, of the Hammer School of Science and Healing, and one of his pupils, a Miss Snider, the young daughter of a farmer living near High Point.

The report created right much of a sensation at the time and there was talk of drumming MacKnight out of town. In fact, he was called from his room one night by a crowd of young fellows, but the "professor" was not easily frightened. He fired a revolver into the crowd and it is said that one man was struck in the heel. The young girl, whose name was connected with MacKnight, has sworn out warrants against J. T. Bennett, chief of police of High Point, and Frank Sechrest, who, it is alleged, circulated the report, charging them with slandering an innocent woman. MacKnight has sworn out a warrant against the men who called him from his room at night, charging them with assault. Those named in the warrant are William Ellington, J. T. Bennett, Frank Sechrest, Wesley Perry, Lee Bates, Adolphus Maynard and Bud Maynard. Both cases are to come before Justice Wolfe, at his office in Greensboro, Saturday. Lawyers have been employed and preparations made for a big fight. A good portion of the population of High Point will be here as witnesses and spectators, and sensational developments are expected.

Senator Jones Says Bryan is a Dead Issue.

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