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## RACES ARE BEGUN.

Challenger and Defender on Their Initial Contest.

NEITHER COULD REACH GOAL.

On Account of Light Winds The Speed Was Poor, But the American Boat Took the Lead Easily.

New York, Special.—One of the biggest crowds that ever put to sea went down to the Sandy Hook lightship Thursday to witness Sir Thomas Lipton's second challenger, Shamrock II, and the white flyer, Columbia, which successfully defended the old America's cup against his first trophy-hunter two years ago, struggle for the yachting supremacy of the world in the first of the cup races of 1901. But the excursion fleet returned disappointed. The great single stickers went out in the morning fresh for the battle, but the sea refused them a field of conflict. The wind—never more than nine and sometimes as low as three knots—was too light and shifty to carry the contestants over the thirty-mile course in the time allotted by the rules. At the end of five and one-half hours, the prescribed time, the race was officially declared off and the yachts were towed back to their berths inside Sandy Hook. When the gun aboard the committee boat was fired to call attention to the signal declaring the race off, the American yacht was still five miles from the finish line. The Englishman was hulled down astern of her, the experts estimating her distance behind the Columbia at over three-quarters of a mile.

Americans will have reason to congratulate themselves upon the result of the first trial. The yacht which carried J. P. Morgan's private signal, a black pennant with a yellow maltese cross, to victory two years ago, was headed but once in the 25 miles and then the Englishman showed the way for only five minutes. In windward work the Columbia beat the foreigner 7 minutes and 15 seconds to the outer mark and increased her lead somewhat in the broad reach for home. While the test was unsatisfactory, the yachting sharps who have been skeptical up to this time as to the ability of the Columbia to successfully defend the cup are more confident that it will remain on this side of the Atlantic a while longer. Certainly Columbia's superiority in light airs appears to have been demonstrated. Shamrock II did not in fact make as good a showing as did Lipton's first challenger in the half-dozen flukes that preceded the actual races two years ago. What Shamrock may be able to do in heavy weather is of course problematical, but Columbia has been tried and all her admirers insist that she is distinctively a heavy weather boat.

The close of the first day of the races showed the superiority of the American boat.

### Tried For Killing His Sweetheart.

Kansas City, Special.—"Bud" Taylor, the baseball player, who shot and killed Ruth Nollard, a former sweetheart, in this city on March 2, was placed on trial here. Taylor's crime was unusually deliberate. He rented a room on a busy street near the centre of the city and lay in wait for his victim several days. Concealed behind lace curtains and armed with a rifle, he fired the shot in mid-afternoon, taking certain aim to avoid hitting a sister of the victim, who accompanied her. Taylor is subject to epileptic fits and his attorney bases his plea on insanity.

### Mrs. Pullman Gets a Divorce.

Chicago, Special.—Mrs. Geo. M. Pullman has been granted a divorce from her husband. Evidence in the suit for divorce was heard by Judge Bishop in the Circuit Court here and the decree of divorce was signed. Mrs. Pullman charges her husband with unfaithfulness and desertion.

### Shot His Sweetheart.

Tampa, Fla., Special.—Fernando Fernandez, a Cuban, went to the house of a Cuban girl, Jabota Perez, to whom he had been paying court for some time, and urged her to marry him. The girl refused and turned to leave him, when he shot her in the side, causing a flesh wound. He then shot himself in the breast and again in the neck, dying in a few minutes. The girl will recover.

## SAMPSON TO LEAVE NAVY YARD.

The Admiral's Public Services Are Almost Ended.

Boston, Mass., Special.—Admiral William T. Sampson left the Boston navy yard Monday, never to return, it is said; certainly not in an official capacity. This information is from most competent authority. The Sampsons returned a few days ago from Sunapee Lake, with the admiral's health vastly improved by the outing there, and although he has shown himself but little about the yard, he has taken his constitutional walks in the morning, and appears to have shaken the cares of officialdom from his shoulders. Everybody says that he shows decided evidence of an improved condition on the few occasions that he has exhibited himself, and that he looks stronger and more vigorous than when he went away. While the date of Admiral Sampson's retirement is not until February of next year, it is said to be the case that he will retire at his own request, on November 15 next. Another opinion has been expressed that he will get his present leave of absence extended to the legal date of his retirement as provided for in the regulations. Admiral Sampson, it is further said, was very much distressed at the assassination of President McKinley, who, it was said, had promised Ralph, the 15-year-old son of the admiral, a cadetship at the Naval Academy.

### Telegraphic Briefs.

At Winchester, England, Lord Rosebery unveiled a statue of King Alfred.

The London Spectator expresses the opinion that President Roosevelt will not quarrel with England, though he will not show her any special favors.

The shareholders of Ogden's, Limited, a British corporation, voted to sell out to the American Tobacco Company.

Protests against the new German Tariff bill are increasing.

Tinplate workers who are dissatisfied with the strike settlement will meet to-day to prepare plans for a new organization.

Ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison has resigned as chairman of the Democratic City Committee of Philadelphia because the county convention nominated a straight-out Democratic ticket.

Charles Crest Delmonico, of the famous New York family of restaurateurs, died in Colorado Springs, Col.

During the fiscal year just ended the American board of Foreign Missions expended \$19,710 in excess of its receipts.

The funeral of Bishop Henry B. Whipple was held at Faribault, Minn.

The liabilities of H. Marquand & Co., the New York stock brokers who failed in June, are placed at \$9,193,676 and actual assets at \$5,093,496.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows approved of a proposition to allow copies of the secret work of the order to be made.

H. H. Rogers has been re-elected president of the Amalgamated Copper Company.

It is announced that the great steel strike has been settled, the strikers receding from some of their demands.

Gen. E. H. Hobson, president of the Mexican War Veterans' Association, is dead in Cleveland, aged 77 years.

Count Toulouse-Lantrec, an eccentric artist, died in Paris of the effects of absinthe.

A statue in honor of John Ericsson, the Swedish engineer, was unveiled at Stockholm, Sweden.

The royal yacht Ophir, bearing the Duke and Duchess of York and Cornwall, will reach Quebec this week.

The Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows of the United States will meet in Indianapolis this week.

Dr. William C. Gray, editor of the Interior, is seriously ill, at Chicago, Ill.

The cruiser Cleveland will be christened at Bath, Me., next Saturday by Miss Hanna.

Secretary Root was at his home, in New York, Saturday to see his son, who has typhoid fever.

An exploding lamp set fire to the steam barge Fedora, at Bayfield, Wis., causing its destruction.

The American Bankers' Association Convention, postponed because of the President's death, will be held in Milwaukee, Wis., October 15-17.

After a 30 minute's trial, Hall Frampton, colored, was sentenced to life imprisonment at Nebraska City, Neb., for killing his stepdaughter.

A \$5,000,000 increase in the capital of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, of Chicago, Ill., was authorized.

## A PATRIOTIC TALK.

Roosevelt Declares Himself to Be Half Southern.

AND HE HAS LIVED IN THE WEST.

"So That I Feel That I Can Represent the Whole Country"—He Talks to Congressmen.

Washington, D. C., Special.—President Roosevelt walked early to the White House Saturday from the residence of his brother-in-law, Commander Cowles, of the navy, arriving shortly before 9:30 o'clock. Secretary Hay, Secretary Long and Secretary Gage came almost upon his heels and saw the president for a few minutes in the cabinet room. The doors of the White House were closed to the public but admission, of course, was accorded to those who wished to see the president personally and within an hour a score of men, prominent in public life, had called to pay their respects and to extend their good wishes for a successful administration. Among them was Senator Scott and Senator Elkins of West Virginia, Senator Pritchard of North Carolina, Millard of Nebraska, Burton of Kansas, and Representatives Heatwole, McCleary and Stephens, of Minnesota, Gibson of Tennessee, Livingston of Georgia, and Dayton of West Virginia. Representatives Livingston of Georgia was especially pleased with his reception. The Georgia representative had congratulated the president, had expressed the hope that his administration would be a success, and had informed him as a southern man and as a Georgian he would contribute everything in his power to that end. The president replied that it would be his aim to be the president of the whole people without regard to geographical lines or class distinctions and that it was the welfare of all that he should seek to promote.

The president was even more emphatic in his declaration to Senator Pritchard of North Carolina and Representative Klutz of North Carolina, and Representative Gibson of Tennessee.

"The south will support you most heartily," said Senator Pritchard, speaking for all three of the southern men. "The Democratic newspapers are predicting good for you and of you, and the feeling of all the people for you irrespective of party, is most kindly."

"I am going to be president of the United States and not of any section," replied the president. "I don't care for sections or sectional lines. When I was governor of New York I was told I could make four appointments in the army. When I sent in the names three were from the south and the other from New York. They were brave men who deserved recognition for services in the Spanish war and it did not matter what States they were from."

The president talked in the same vein with Senator Money, of Mississippi when the latter called, reminding the Mississippi senator that his mother was a southern woman. "I am half southern," said he, "and I have lived in the west so that I feel that I can represent the whole country."

### Anarchists On Guard With Guns.

Spring Valley, Ill., Special.—Twenty anarchists, armed with double-barreled shot-guns and 1,000 rounds of ammunition, are standing guard over the office of L'Aurore, the notorious anarchist publication which expressed joy at the murder of President McKinley and satisfaction over the announcement of Assassin Czolgosz that he was an anarchist. Meanwhile fully 2,000 citizens of adjoining towns have sent word that they are ready and extremely anxious to start at a moment's notice for this city and assist in exterminating the reds. The temper of the people here is at the boiling point the defiant attitude of the anarchist colony serving to increase their anger.

### No Poison On Bullet.

Buffalo, Special.—The most important development in the Czolgosz case Sunday was the announcement that no poison had been found on the bullets or the revolver with which the anarchist assassinated President McKinley. Bacteriological and chemical examinations were made and both revealed the fact that no poison was used by the murderer.

## SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL

New Enterprises That Are Enriching Our Favored Section.

### For a Park Reservation.

The Appalachian National Park Association, which has membership in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, Tennessee, Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York, Rhode Island and the District of Columbia, is determined to push at the coming session of Congress the national legislation for the establishment in the Southern Appalachians of a great forest reserve. At the annual meeting last week of the association at Asheville, President George S. Powell reported that North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Virginia had granted the national government authority to acquire the lands for the purpose within their respective limits, and that many organized bodies of business men had endorsed the project, and suggested that a strong delegation of representative citizens should go to Washington next winter to insure the passage of a bill for the establishment of the reserve. Such a bill, it will be remembered, was passed by one House of Congress last winter, but failed to become a law. The movement, which is based upon economic principles, and which, if successful, will benefit immediately not only the Southern States, in which the reservation is to lie, but many States in other sections should be carried to fulfillment promptly. The efforts of the Appalachian National Park Association should be seconded by every individual or association.

### Capacity Increased.

The stockholders of the Jefferson Cotton Mills of Jefferson, Ga., met during the past week and decided to add 6000 spindles to their plant. A new building will be erected to accommodate this machinery, plans for it having already been prepared. This company announced several months ago its intention to increase capital from \$65,000 to \$100,000, and this action was doubtless taken in connection with that. The equipment now numbers 3000 mule spindles and 100 looms, producing sheeting day and night.

### Industrial Miscellany.

It was recently announced that L. A. McCord of Laurens, S. C., proposed the erection of a cotton-yarn mill. The Manufacturers' Record is now informed by Mr. McCord that the required capital has been promised, and arrangements will at once be instituted for establishing the plant. The investment will be \$25,000, and it is expected that contracts for material will be made about January 1. Further facts will be announced as soon as details are decided upon.

According to the report of Col. Henry G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, the amount of cotton brought into sight during the first thirteen days of the present season was 184,476 bales, a decrease under the same period last year of 33,370 bales; the exports were 93,034 bales, an increase of 48,489 bales; takings by Northern spinners 25,892 bales, an increase of 4527; by Southern spinners 62,000 bales, an increase of 9,895 bales.

In view of the official information that Charleston has at low water a depth of twenty-four feet, and that at high water vessels drawing twenty-eight feet can pass in and out at will, cotton exporters of that city are preparing for a heavy year's business, and the outlook for the port is regarded as better than at any other time in recent years.

Mr. D. A. Tompkins, who is in charge of the textile display and the Cotton Palace for the Charleston Exposition, has, according to the News and Courier, announced that all his available space had been leased, and that it would be impossible for him to accept less space than had been originally allowed him by the board.

Paolo Maggione of Milan, Italy, one of the largest cotton importers of Europe, has been studying the cotton outlook in the South, and has announced at New Orleans that he expects to arrange for the export of 100,000 bales or more to Italy this year.

### Textile Notes.

The Moultrie (Ga.) Cotton Mills will add 125 looms.

Lynchburg (Va.) parties have leased and will operate the Farmville (Va.) Knitting Mills.

Dallas (Texas) Cotton Mills has installed equipment for burning oil as fuel. The oil comes from the Beaumont field.

## BOERS MAKE APPEAL

Make Formal Representations to The Hague.

ACCUSATIONS AGAINST BRITISH.

Declare That The English Have Violated the Rules of Civilized Warfare.

New York, Special.—Chas. D. Pierce, representative in the United States of the Orange Free State, has received a copy of the proposition made by the Boers to the administrative council of the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague. The appeal, which is dated The Hague, September 10, begins by reciting the fact that The Hague convention had provided a way for the pacific settlement of international differences whereby the jurisdiction of the permanent court could be extended to difference between powers which had not become signatories as agreed between the powers which had become and those who had not become signatories. The appeal continues:

"Now that this war has gone on gaily three years without any prospects of an end thereto except in the way of the recently acknowledged as being most officious and at the same time the most equitable means of deciding international differences.

"The States represented by the undersigned therefore consider that they should repeal the proposal already made by them before the war but rejected by England to submit to arbitration the settlement of the differences which arise to the war.

"In this they particularly have in view the question whether England is right in alleging that any act was taken by the republics which had for its object the suppression of the engagement or its expulsion from South Africa and generally whether the republics have been made themselves guilty of any act which according to internationally recognized principles would give England the right to deprive them of their independence.

"The undersigned moreover allege that England already at the outbreak of the war commenced and has ever continued to act in contravention of the rules of war between civilized powers, and has moreover by proclamation issued by Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, virtually notified that she intends shortly to take action in contravention of article 20.

"The governments of the States represented by the undersigned are fully prepared as soon as an opportunity there shall be afforded them, to substantiate the allegations herein made by setting forth and proving the facts to which they refer.

"Since England sees fit to deny this continual violation of the laws of warfare, the States represented by the undersigned consider that they may also ask if a decision of the permanent court of arbitration is not binding. They are aware that in order to obtain such a decision that consent of England is required. They, therefore, take the liberty of asking your council to apply for such consent or to obtain the same by your mediation of that of governments represented by you."

The appeal is signed by W. J. Leyds, A. Fischer and A. D. W. Wolmarans, plenipotentiaries of the South African Republic, and A. Fischer and C. H. Wessels, plenipotentiaries of the Orange Free State.

### 300 Texas Corporations in Trouble.

Cleveland, Special.—Mrs. Perry Curtis, wife of a farmer living near Northfield, O., a few miles south of this city, early Friday threw her four children in a well and then plunged into the water herself. All of the children and the mother were drowned. The father was temporarily absent from home when the tragedy occurred. The children were aged 2, 4, 5 and 9 years, respectively. It is supposed that Mrs. Curtis was mentally deranged when she committed the deed. She was discharged from the insane asylum at Massillon two weeks ago.

### Modification of Cuban Tariff.

Washington, Special.—The War Department tonight made public the text of the executive order containing modifications of the Cuban tariff promulgated March 31, 1900. The principal changes made have been noted heretofore, viz: A reduction of from 10 to 5 per cent on sugar-making machinery and the cancellation of the special concessions relating to Porto Rican coffee.