The Chatham Record.

VOL, XXII.

Then from his mansion in the sun She called her eagle bearer down And gave into its mighty hand The symbol of her closen land. Joseph Rodman Drake.

PITTSBORO, CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1900.

NO. 16.

RATES

Chatham Record.

For larger advertisements liberal con-tracts will be made.



A HISTORIC TOURTH OF JULY RIDE

By Fred Myron Colby.

ENTION is an ! Eighty miles away from Congress

ENTION is ap | Eighty miles away from Congress, propriate at this time of a the independence of the colonies. The famous ride thought emised from to drive his spursion of the Revo hit on The story ought to be familiar to one young folks. They may be story of the ground folks. They may dear the destines of America, and his rider knew it; and there was no half folks. They may delay. The sun went down, and have all read the stars came out one by one in nor delay. The sim went down, and the stars came out one by one in the blue vants of heaven, and that solitary roler rushed on his way. All through the sool summer wight Caesar Rodney kept up his reckless pace. Lif-tle, sleepy villages saw the horseman pass like a fleeting planton; and the have all read and Revere's ride, but this was a or ride than that. Paul Revere's Concord and Lexington to the patri Consord and Lexington to the part offe cause; but this other ride was to have the technitation of Independence. It happened on that famous Fourth of July, 1756, the day in which the American colonies were declared free and independent States. If Caesar Rodney had not made its illstoric ride, these mixtured have been any fee there might not have been any fro-

America today: The Provincial Congress was in possion at Philadedphia, each of the thirteen colonies having represents lives there. It was a great Congress and a momentous question was before the distinguished body. The great charter of our freedom had been with the distinguished they charter of our freedom had been with ten by Jefferson, and Bahamin Har Fison dather and great-grandfather of Presidents had presented it to Congress on Monday July 1. What would the Continental Congress do? I fin order that our country should be free and independent, the Declaration must be adopted. This could be done if only the colonies stond united for freedom, but not if the polonies were divided. And there were some good nen who did not believe it best to take this step at this time. Four of the seven delegates of Pennsylvania were opposed to it; and, of the two believes was in favor of independence but four was in favor of independence had been wars from was opposed to the measure. Hold was opposed to the measure. Caesar Rodney, the other member was in the southern part of his State in the capacity of a brigadier-general organizing and drilling troops for the

coming struggle.

Two of the opposing Pennsylvania delegates were persuaded to absent themselves, and thus the "Keyston-State" would favor the Dochration-but the vote of Cassar Radney was necessary to earry the State of Dela Ware. A messenger was despatched in hot haste to summon him to Phila-delphia; and then for hours the "pat-riots of '76" talked and manocurred to delay the final vote. On Thursday July 4, Congress was to vote on the momentous question.



On the afternoon of the 3rd the mesenger found Carear Rodney in Sus-sex County, more than eighty nodes from Philadelphia. General Rodney was at that time forty six years old. Senger found Carear Rodiney in Sus-sex County, more than eighty niles from Philadelphia. General Bodney was at that time forty six years old, was a tall, lean, wern figure, his face scarred by a criticy that was finally to cause his death. The brave partial did not hestate. "Saddle the black!" he commanded, and in ten minutes he had mounted his fathful steed, and was gailonding as it for life to the northward. northward.

He was just in time. The vote of Delaware was being called Goorge Read voted "Nay." "Aye" called the clear votes of Thomas McKean. I was a tie. All eyes turned to Caesa Rodney. The famous rider clears, his threat; and many a partiel heart beat with pride as he declared in firm tones: "The voice of my constituents and of all sensible and hencet men. I and of all sensible and honest men. I believe, is in favor of independence; and my own judgment concurs with them. Therefore, I vote for the Dec-

laration."

And so Caesar Redney, by his fa-mous ride and by his noble vote helped to settle the question of Independ-ence, and insured the future celebra



Twas June on the face of the earth, Twis June on the face of the earth, June with the rose's breath. Who a life is the visible thing, 200 g distant dream is death; Their was gossip of birds in the air and the lowing of herds by the wood. And a smoset gleam in the sky that the heart of a man holds good; Then the min-like Twilight came, violet vestured and still. nd the night's first star outs afar on the eve of Bunker Hill.

There rang a cry through the came, with its word upon kindling word: There was never a faltering foot in the ranks of those that heard, leads from the Hampshire hills and the rach Connected Vales.
Some of the old Bay Colony from its shores and its infant dides.
Swiftly they fell in line, for they knew not fear no its chill.
Mr. brave the show as they ranged a row on the eye of Bunker Hill.

then a deep voice lifted a prayer in the God of the brave and the true. And the heads of the near were bare in the gathering dask and dew. The leads of a thousand men were bowen as the pleading rose. "Smite Thou, Lord as of old Thousand Thy people's fors?

O neve Thy people's fors?

A lunsh, and then a lond "amon," on the eye of Bunker Hill:

Now they are gone through the night with mover a thought of force. Gone to the field of a light start shall win them a deathless name: Some who shall never see the set of another sun.

YOUNG AMERICA CELEBRATING.



mentes of solitary farm-houses, awak ened by the clatter of his borse's hoofs, wondered at that hurried flight. The stars failed out of the norning sky and the sun came up, red and

the herald of a suitry day. And still Caesar Rodney kept on his way. He was yet many miles from Philo-delphia. Would be be in time to make his country great and independent His horse was juded, and he was truy el-wern and covered with dust; bu the parriet did not shelten rein. He and be there to you for the inde

All that hot, sweltering July day the delegates of the Colonial Congress were talking and voting in Independence Hall. The session had begin. The president John Hamook, was in the chair; and the clerk John Dickinson, was calling the colonies one by one. Virginar had voted, and Massariusetts, and the great State of New York and the July State of Rhode Island; and now New Jersey was voting and Cresar Rodney had not come. Auxious and worred, Tislants Mc Kear went out to the dear of Independence Hall. Would his friend and comparison be too late? His face All that hot, sweltering July day the

But he like the Concord shan and the Martyrs to Freedom's cause. Ab. how at their deeds we thrill.
The men whose might made strong the height on the eve of Dunker Hill,—Clinton Scollard, in Youth's Com-



GOVERNOR OE LOUISIANA NAILS A REPUBLICAN GAMPAIGN LIE.

Says Amendment Has Not Disfranchised Any Native White Man.

The Republicans have been circulating a printed circular claiming that in his inuagural address Governor Heard, of Louisiana, made a statement to the effect that the new Constitutional Amendment of that State disfranchised illiterate white men as well as ignorant negroes. Hon F. M. Simmons, chairman Democratic State Excutive Committee, sent a copy of that campaign circular to Governor Heard, asking if he meant by his inaugural address to imply that any white men had been disfranchised, and also what had been the effect of the amendment in his State as to uneducated white voters. This answer was received yesterday and is as follows: State of Louisiana, Executive Department.

Baton Rouge, June 9th, 1900.

Hon. F. M. Simmons Chairman Democratic State Executive Committee,

Raleigh, N. C.: Dear Sir-Your letter of the 6th inst. received with enclosed

printed circular, giving extracts from my inaugural address.

The conclusion drawn from these extracts by the publisher of this circular, are not warranted, and the statement contained in the circular to the effect that the Democratic party had de-prived any white people in Louisiana; of their right of suffrage, is not true. Under the new Constitution of Louisiana, adopted shape of a blank form of application to be tilled out by the applicont. If the citizen cannot read and write but is possessed of \$300 worth of property assessed for taxes, he is thereby qualified. But our Constitution went further and provided that qualified. But our Constitution went further and provided that no male person who was, on January 1st, 1867, or at any prior date, entitled to vote in any State of the United States, and the sons and grand-sons of any such person, should be denied the right to vote because he had not the educational or property qualification. This provision, which became known as "Section 5," opened the door to practically every white man in the State, whether rich or poor, educated or illiterate. It was further the provided that those claiming the right of suffrage unthermore provided that those claiming the right of suffrage under this section, should have the privilege of going on a PERMANENT REGISTRATION ROLL, to be put on record in the

office of the Secretary of State, so that no registration officer, or other official, could ever deprive them of their right to vote. The reference to the beneficial effects of the suffrage mentioned in my inaugural address, was in general terms, and considered from a general standpoint the vast improvement in the electorate of the State, since the elimination of the large mass of negro voters. Our people are, of course, all familiar with our suffrage and election laws, and it was not necessary to go into details on such an occasion.

I regret that anyone outside of Louisiana should have used my remark to misrepresent the action of the Democratic party of my State, which has ever been the true friend of all classes of white people within her borders.

Very respectfully, What Governor Heard really said in his inaugural address

"The wise limitation of the suffrage, under the present Constitution, to a property owning and intelligent electorate, has served to eliminate from the exercise of the suffrage the vast mass of venality and ignorance which has heretofore been a constant menace to good government.

"These limitations and restrictions of the franchise, chimiaate from the electorate a large portion of the negro element, thus committing the destines of the commonwealth to the hands of

"This was done for the purpose of protecting not only the white, but the colored race as well, from the evils of corrupt government and to preserve the rights and liberities of both. fore, to deal justly and fairly with this class of our people, and to see to it that they are fully protected in the enjoyment of their rights of person and property, and to insure the betterment and elevation of their moral and material condition."

This language is plain and leaves no room for the misrepresentations employed by the Black and Tan campaign managers

ALL NATIVE WHITES VOTE,

What Louisiana Congressmen Say.

The Black-and-Tan campaign scribblers continue to lie about the effect of the Constitutional Amendment in Louisiana We have given the testimony of the chief public officials and educators in Louisiana, and the observation of others who have risited that State. Below we add to other testimony the opinion of four of the Pepresentatives in Congress in that State:

House of Representatives, Washington, June 4th 1900.

We, the undersigned members of Congress from the State

of Louisiana, state that the suffrage amendment to the Constitution of Louisiana is giving great satisfaction to the people of the State. There is no longer any question being made as to its constitutionality, and that while it has eliminated the ignorant negro vote, it has not disfranchised the uneducated native born

JAS. E. RANSDELL, PHANOMES BREAZEALE, ROBERT C. DAVEY.

Prof. D. A. Kent, of Jowell, Iowa, has been appeinted by the Sultan of Turkey instructor of tarening for the enthe Turkish Empire Prof. Ken. entire Turkish Empire Prof. Ken-was recommended for the position a year ago, but on ascount of the initial Oriental dilatoriness did. not receive the appointment until hist week. To fa now a member of the faculty of the lows State Agricultural College.

A man named Gaids entired five-year old Marie Pion from her playmates at Paris and strongled her, throwing her body into a pond.

paid for from national a Marie Bertin, a young but woman, killed herself body into a pond.

The invince is on a short \$10,000,000 less than the amount to be raised in the city of New York from taxes this year. The volume of toxation would be remainfully exactly in Paris but for the fart that many functions which are in New York chargonish to municipal expenses are in the French capital ipal expenses are in the French capital paid for from national appropriations

Marie Bertin, a young and beauti-

THE AMENDMENT AS CHANGED.

Says It Shall All Stand or Fall Together.

Ax Act Supplemental to an Act Entitled "An Act to Amend the Constitution of North Carolina," ratified February 21st, 1899, the same being Chapter Two Hundred and Eighteen of the Public Laws of

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Secreton 1. That Chapter 218, Public Laws of 1899, entitled, "An Act to Amend the Constitution of North Carolina," be amended so as to make said act read as follows:

"That article 6 of the Constitution of North Carolina be, and the same is hereby abrogated, and in lieu thereof shall be substituted the following article of said Constitution as an entire and indivisible plan of

ARTICLE VI.

SUPERAGE AND ELIGIBILITY TO OFFICE.

Sie tion 1. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years of age, and possessing the qualifications set out in this article, shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people in the State, except as herein otherwise provided.

Sec. 2. He shall have resided in the State of North Carolina for two years, in the county six months, and in the precinct, word or other election district, in which he offers to vote, four months next preceding the election: Provided, that removal from one precinct, ward or other election district, to another in the same county, shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in the precinct, ward or other election district from which he has removed until four months after such removal. in 1898, there is an educational or property qualification required. This educational qualification is that the shall be able to court upon indictment, of any crime, the punishment of which now is, or read and write," and a simple test of this is required in the may be reafter be, imprisonment in the State's Prison, shall be permitted may bereafter be, imprisonment in the State's Prison, shall be permitted to vote unless the said person shall be first restored to citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. Every person offering to vote shall be at the time a legally registered voter as herein prescribed and in the manner hereafter provided by law, and the General Assembly of North Carolina shall enact general registration laws to carry into effect the provisions of this article.

Sic. 1. Every person presenting bimself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language; and before he shall be entitled to vote, he shall have paid on or before the first day of May, of the year in which he proposes to vote, his pell tax for the previous year as prescribed by Article 5, Section 1, of the Constitution. But no male person, who was, on January 1st, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualification herein prescribed: Provided, he shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to December 1, 1908.

The General Assembly shall provide for the registration of all persons entitled to vote without the educational qualifications herein pre-cribed, and shall, on or before November 1st, 1908, provide for the making of a permanent record of such registration, and all persons so registered shall forever thereafter have the right to vote in all elections by the people in this State, unless disqualified under Section 2, of this article: Provided, such person shall have paid his pell tax, as above required.

SEC. 5. That this Amendment to the Constitution is presented and adopted as one indivisible plan for the regulation of the suffrage, with the intent and purpose to so connect the different parts and to make them so dependent apon each other, that the whole shall stand or fall together.

Sec. 4. All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be viva voce.

Sec. 7. Every voter in North Carolina, except as in this article disqualified, shall be eligible to office, but before entering upon the duties of the office, he shall take and sabscribe the following oath: "1, do selemnly swear, (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws It of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully

Sec. 8. The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for of-First, all persons who shall deay the being of Almighty God. Second, all persons who shall have been convicted, or confessed their guilt on indictment pending; and whether sentenced or not, or under judgment suspended, of any treason or felony, or of any other crime for which the punishment may be imprisonment in the Penitentiary, since becoming citizens of the United States, or of corruption or malpractice in office; unless such person shall be restored to the rights of citizenship in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 9. That this amendment to the Constitution, shall go into effect on the first day of July, 1902, if a majority of votes cast at the next general election shall be east in favor of this suffrage amendment.

SEC. 10. This amendment to the Constitution shall be submitted at the next general election to the qualified voters of the State, in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations as is provided in the law regulating general elections in this State, and at said elections those persons desiring to vote for such amendment shall gast a written or printed ballot with the words, "For Suffrage Amendment" thereon; and those with contrary opinion shall east a written or printed bullet with the words, "Against Suffrage Amendment" thereon,

Sec. 11. The votes east at said election shall be counted, compared, esturned and conversed, and the result announced and declared under the same rules and regulations, and in the same manner as the vote for Governor, and if a unjority of the votes cast are in favor of the said amendment, it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State, upon being notified of the result of said election, to certify said amendment, under the scal of the State, to the Socretary of State, who shall enroll the said amendment so certified among the permanent records of his office.

Sec. 12. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Tar Heel Notes.

Automic Pellecardia, the notorious Comman professional relief, who did not with the professional relief, who did not be also proved more finant for the first five months of 1800, was 3.51,412 pounds, against 7,-608,128 pounds for the five months of 1800, was 3.51,412 pounds, against 7,-608,128 pounds for the five months of 1800, was 3.51,412 pounds, against 7,-608,128 pounds for the five months of 1800, was 3.51,412 pounds, against 7,-608,128 pounds for the five months of 1800, was 3.51,412 pounds, against 7,-608,128 pounds for the five months of 1800, was 3.51,412 pounds, against 7,-608,128 pounds for the five months of 1800, was 3.51,412 pounds, against 7,-608,128 pounds for the five months of 1800, was 3.51,412 pounds, against 7,-608,128 pounds for the five months of 1800, was 3.51,412 pounds, against 7,-608,128 pounds for the five months of 1800, was 3.51,412 pounds, against 7,-608,128 pounds for the five months of 1800, was 3.51,412 pounds, against 7,-608,128 pounds for the five months of 1800, was 3.51,412 pounds, against 7,-608,128 pounds for the five months of 1800, was 3.51,412 pounds. Against 7,-608,128 pounds for the five months of 1800, was 3.51,412 pounds. Against 7,-608,128 pounds for the five months of 1800, was 3.51,412 pounds. Against 7,-608,128 pounds for the five months of 1800, was 3.51,412 pounds. Against 7,-608,128 pounds for the five months of 1800, was 3.51,412 pounds. Against 7,-608,128 pounds for the five months of 1800, was 3.51,412 pounds. Against 7,-608,128 pounds for the five months of 1800, was 3.51,412 pounds. Against 7,-608,128 pounds for the five months of 1800, was 3.51,412 pounds. Against 7,-608,128 pounds for the five months of 1800, was 3.51,412 pounds. Against 7,-608,128 pounds for the five months of 1800, was 3.51,412 pounds. Against 7,-608,128 pounds for the five months of 1800, was 3.51,412 pounds. Against 7,-608,128 pounds for the five months of 1800, was 3.51,412 pounds for the five months of 1800, was 3.51,412 pounds. Against 7,-608,128 pounds for the five months of

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