

The Tarboro Daily Southern

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT; THEN GO AHEAD.—D Crockett

VOL. 80 NO. 117

TARBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1902.

ESTABLISHED 1822

STOP PAIN

After the first appearance of any ailment, such as cold, headache, neuralgia, toothache, stomach and bowels, with aching, sore throat, and all other ailments, apply to the throat, chest, back, and all other parts of the body, the relief is instantaneous. It is the only remedy that will cure all these ailments. It is the only remedy that will cure all these ailments. It is the only remedy that will cure all these ailments.

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Will bring you permanent relief. Consult yourself with the knowledge that 1,000,000 women have been completely cured by Wine of Cardui. These women suffered from leucorrhoea, irregular menses, headache, backache, and bearing down pains. Wine of Cardui will stop all these aches and pains for you. Purchase a \$1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui to-day and take it in the privacy of your home.

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Democratic Plan of Organization.

1. The unit of county organization shall be the voting precincts. In each precinct there shall be an executive committee, to consist of five active Democrats, who shall be elected by the Democratic voters at the several precincts at the meeting first called by the county executive committee. And said committee shall elect one of its members as chairman, who shall preside at all committee meetings.

2. The chairman of the several precinct committees shall compose the county executive committee, which shall meet at the same time and place as the county convention first held in each election year, and elect a chairman of said county committee, who need not be a member of the committee, and he shall preside at all meetings of said committee, and shall hold his place until his successor shall be elected. A majority of said precinct chairmen, in person or by proxy, shall constitute a quorum. The county committee shall likewise appoint a central committee of five, who shall act in its stead when the county committee is not in session.

3. In case there shall be a failure on the part of any precinct to elect its executive committee for a period of thirty days the county executive committee shall appoint said committee from the Democratic voters of said precinct.

4. The members of the precinct committee shall elect to any vacancy occurring in said committee.

5. The county executive committee shall call all necessary conventions by giving at least ten days' notice by public advertisement in three public places in each precinct, at the court house door and in any Democratic newspapers that may be published in said county, requesting all Democrats of the county to meet in their respective precincts on a common day therein stated, which said day shall not be less than three days before the meeting of the county convention, for the purpose of electing their delegates to the county conventions. Thereupon the meeting so held shall elect their delegates to represent the precincts in the county convention from the voters of the respective voting precincts, which delegates, or such of them as shall attend, shall vote the full Democratic strength of their respective voting precincts on all questions that may come before said county conventions. In case no meeting shall be held in any precinct in pursuance of said call, or no election shall be made, the precinct executive committee shall appoint such delegates.

PRIMARIES.

6. At every precinct meeting there shall (before the delegates to the county convention are elected) be a vote taken for the different candidates for office, whose names may be presented, and the delegates shall vote in the county convention in accordance with this vote; that is to say, each candidate shall receive in the county convention that proportion of the vote to which the precinct may be entitled which he received in the precinct meeting. The chairman and secretary of the precinct meeting shall certify to the county convention the vote received by each candidate at the precinct meeting.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT CONVENTION.

1. The several conventions shall be entitled to elect their senatorial, judicial and congressional delegates and one delegate and one alternate for every fifty Democratic voters, and one delegate for every fifty Democratic voters cast at the last preceding gubernatorial election in their respective counties; and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to a seat in said conventions. Provided further, that in all county conventions in which delegates shall be selected to attend any State, congressional, judicial or other convention, a vote shall be taken in accordance with the plan of organization as to the candidates whose names may be presented to such county convention. The delegates shall be selected from

the friends and supporters of each candidate voted for, in proportion to the number of votes he shall receive in such county convention, and no other instruction shall be given. Provided further, that when only one candidate is presented and voted for at such county convention it shall be lawful to instruct for such candidate.

2. At every county convention (before delegates to State, congressional, judicial, senatorial or other conventions are chosen) there shall be a vote taken for the different candidates for office, whose names may be presented, and the delegates shall vote for their respective counties in accordance with this vote; that is to say, each candidate shall receive in the State, congressional, judicial or other convention that proportion of the vote to which the county may be entitled, which he received in the county convention. The chairman and secretary of the county convention shall certify to each county convention the vote received by each candidate. Provided, that where only one candidate is presented it shall be lawful to instruct for him. At all State district conventions the delegates from the different counties may disregard the vote of their respective counties as to any candidate. Provided, that a two-thirds majority of all the votes from the county consent.

3. The chairman, or in his absence, any member of the county, senatorial, judicial and congressional convention, shall call to order their respective conventions and hold chairmanship thereof until the convention shall elect its chairman.

4. The executive committees of the senatorial, congressional and judicial districts, respectively, shall, at the call of their respective chairmen, meet at some time and place in their respective districts, and the chairman of said respective committees shall immediately notify the chairman of the county executive committee of the said appointment, and the said county executive committee shall forthwith call conventions of their respective counties in conformity to said notice to send delegates to said respective district conventions.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

The State convention shall be composed of delegates appointed by the several county conventions. Each county shall be entitled to elect one delegate and one alternate for every one hundred and fifty Democratic voters and one delegate for fractions over seventy-five Democratic voters cast therein at the last preceding gubernatorial election; and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said convention. Provided, that every county shall have at least one vote in said convention.

Resolution passed at meeting of executive committee, November 30, 1897:

"Resolved, That in accordance with the resolution heretofore adopted, all white electors who intend to vote with us in the next election, and who desire the re-establishment of Anglo Saxon supremacy and honest government in North Carolina, are cordially invited to participate in all our primaries and conventions.

GENERAL RULES.

1. At all conventions the delegates shall be elected as near as may be from the friends and supporters of the candidates voted for.

2. Such delegates—or alternates of absent delegates—as may be present at any Democratic convention shall be allowed to cast the whole vote to which their precinct or county may be entitled.

3. In all conventions provided for by this system, after a vote is cast, there shall be no change in such vote until the final result of the ballot shall be announced by the chairman of said convention.

4. All Democratic executive committees shall have the power to fill any vacancies occurring in their respective bodies.

5. The chairman of the different county conventions shall certify the list of said delegates and alternates of the different district and State conventions, and a certified list of said delegates and alternates to the secretary of the State central committee.

6. It shall be the duty of the county committee and its chairman to furnish such information and make such reports to the chairman of the State committee as he may desire.

F. M. SIMMONS, Chairman State Democratic Executive Committee.
P. M. PEARSALL, Secretary.

IN THE CONVENTION.

Under this plan the voting strength of the several precincts will be as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| Township 1, Precinct 1, | 7 |
| " " " " 2, | 11 |
| Township 2, " " 1, | 10 |
| " " " " 2, | 5 |
| Township 3, " " 1, | 5 |
| " " " " 2, | 4 |
| Township 4, " " 1, | 3 |
| " " " " 2, | 12 |
| Township 5, " " 1, | 7 |

| | |
|--------------------|-----|
| Township 7, " " 1, | 5 |
| " " " " 2, | 8 |
| Township 8, " " 1, | 11 |
| " " " " 2, | 9 |
| " " " " 3, | 10 |
| " " " " 4, | 12 |
| " " " " 5, | 22 |
| " " " " 6, | 4 |
| " " " " 7, | 2 |
| Total, | 151 |

In the State the county's vote will be 25
In the Congress and Judicial districts each, 75

At the Head of the Campaign.

"At the head of the campaign," writes "Camp Clark" (Editorial), "a brilliant, energetic man, 'from one work, nervous tension, loss of sleep and a long day's ride about a very long day, it will be one of the best days we have ever had. It will be one of the best days we have ever had. It will be one of the best days we have ever had."

No British Successes Were in Battle

Some people may not know that the colors are not now taken into action. Before a corps proceeds on service they are placed in safe custody as suits such honorable insignia, and "when Johnny comes marching home again" they will be all the fresher for not being carried through dusty lands and trying rivers. The men whose duty it would have been to carry them and stand by them to the last are nowadays employed in less sentimental, if more useful duties.—Navy and Army.

The Original and the Master's Eye

A Ceylon planter with a glass eye wanted to go away for a day's shooting. Approaching his men, he said: "Although I myself will be absent, yet I shall leave one of my eyes to see that you do your work." And, to the surprise of the natives, he took out the glass eye, placed it on the stump of a tree, and left. For some time the natives worked like elephants; but at last one of them, seeing his tin in which he carried his food, approached the tree, and placed it over the eye. As soon as they saw that they were not being watched, they all lay down and slept peacefully until sunset.—Homeward Mail.

The First of the Pathfinders.

Just ninety eight years ago next Wednesday, on May 14, 1804, there started the first and the greatest of all the government's expeditions for the exploration of the great West. This was the one conducted by Lewis and Clark, whose headquarters while the party was preparing for its journey had been in St. Louis. The expedition entered the Missouri on that day, went up that river in that season to the Mandan Indians' country, a little north of the present Bismarck, in North Dakota, which they reached on November 2, and where they remained until April 7, 1805. Then they proceeded up the Missouri to a point not far from its source, crossed the continental divide, entered the Clearwater River, went down that stream to the Snake River, thence into the Columbia, and followed the Columbia onward to the Pacific, which they reached on November 7, 1805, where they passed the winter. They started on their return on March 23, 1806, diverging from their former course at two or three points, following the Columbia and its tributaries, crossed the divide again, entered the Missouri, and arrived at St. Louis on September 23, 1806.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Reynolds a Great Secret.

It is often said of how much startling cures, I at present the best physicians are effected by Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. Here's the secret. I cut out the phlegm and germ-infected mucus, and let the life-giving oxygen in with the blood. If it is not inflamed, cut it out of the throat and lungs. You can get a stub on colds soon yield to Dr. King's New Discovery, the most infallible remedy for all kinds of lung disease. Guaranteed bottles 50c and \$1. Trial bottles free at St. Louis & Zoellner's.

Observe that the Bellefonte, Pa., News prints an advertisement for a "girl to cook." The effect of the beef trust must be severely felt in Bellefonte.—Springfield (Mass.) Union.

Youngwed (on bridal tour)—I would like rooms for myself and wife.
Hotel Clerk—Suite, I suppose?
Youngwed—That's what. She's the sweetest thing that ever happened to me.—Chicago News.

As General Lee Understood the Duties of a Soldier.

"P. M. L." the active and intelligent Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, sends to his paper this timely letter:

"A striking contrast with the theory of subsisting on the enemy's country which seems to be entertained by some of the commanders of the United States troops in the Philippines is afforded by the model order issued by General Lee when he took his Confederate army into Pennsylvania in 1863. Its text was as follows:

"General Order No. 73.
"Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia,
"June 21, 1863.
"While in the enemy's country, the following regulations for procuring supplies will be strictly observed, and violations of them will be promptly and vigorously punished:

"I. No private property shall be injured or destroyed by any person belonging to or connected with the army, or taken, excepting by the officers hereinafter designated.

"II. The chiefs of the commissary, quartermaster, ordnance and medical departments of the army will make requisition upon the local authorities or inhabitants for the necessary supplies for their respective departments, designating the places and times of delivery. All persons complying with such requisitions shall be paid the market price for the articles furnished, if they so desire, and the officer making such payments shall take duplicate receipts for the same, specifying the name of the person paid, and the quantity, kind, and price of the property, one of which receipts shall be at once forwarded to the chief of the department to which such officer is attached.

"III. Should the authorities or inhabitants neglect or refuse to comply with such requisitions, the supplies required will be taken from the nearest inhabitants so refusing, by the order and under the direction of the respective chiefs of departments named.

"IV. When any command is detached from the main body, the chiefs of the several departments of such command will procure supplies for the same, and such other stores as they may be ordered to provide, in the same manner and subject to the provisions herein prescribed, reporting their action to the heads of their respective departments, to whom they will forward duplicates of all vouchers given or received.

"V. All persons who shall decline to receive payments for property furnished on requisition, and all from whom it shall be necessary to take stores or supplies shall be furnished by the officer receiving or taking the same with a receipt specifying the kind and quantity of the property received or taken, as the case may be, the name of the person from whom it was received or taken, the command for the use of which it is intended, and the market price. A duplicate of said receipt shall be at once forwarded to the chief of the department to which the officer by whom it was executed is attached.

"6. If any person shall remove or conceal property received for the use of the army, or attempt to do so, the officers hereinafter mentioned will cause such property and all other property belonging to such person that may be required by the army, to be seized, and the officer seizing the same will forthwith report to the chief of his department the kind, quantity and market price of the property seized and the name of the owner.

"By command of Gen. R. E. Lee.
"R. H. Chilton,
"Assistant Adjutant-General.
"The Pennsylvania Yankees did not welcome Lee with open arms. They hated to see him come, and were immensely relieved to see him go; they went to the extreme of inhospitality towards him while he stayed; and the Union troops that could be called into the State in the emergency gave him as hot a fight as they knew how; but his soldierly notions of the art of making war have left his memory respected

among the people who were fated to suffer most at his hands. What American-General's memory will be equally revered by the Filipinos when the last echoes of the present war have died away?"

The contrast is heightened by the fact that not only General Smith, but Republican members of the United States Senate, undertake to justify the astounding brutality of our campaign in the Philippines by citing General Order No. 100, issued by the Federal Government during the Civil War for the guidance of armies in the field. While we do not believe that that order was meant to permit the use of torture or the issuance of such inhuman instructions as General Smith gave to Major Waller, the order is unmistakably cruel and capable of "liberal" interpretation. Sheridan and Sherman, acting under this order, "made a howling wilderness" of the most fertile parts of Georgia and of the beautiful Shenandoah Valley in Virginia. Lee had the same opportunity to make a howling wilderness in the State of Pennsylvania, but Lee never forgot or desired to forget his obligations to civilization and common humanity. He knew, as well as Sherman, that "war is hell," but he did not permit that knowledge to make him a fiend incarnate.

What This Folks Need

Is a greater power of digesting and assimilating food. For them Dr. King's New Life Pills work wonders. They tone and regulate the digestive organs, gently expel a poison from the system, enrich the blood, improve the appetite, and make healthy flesh. Only 25c at Sutton & Zoellner's.

Kissing The Book.

Sir Francis Jeune and Mr. Justice Gorrell Barnes have had posted outside the two courts of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division notices to witnesses calling their attention to the fact that they may be sworn in the Scotch manner before giving evidence. That is to say, they may be sworn with uplifted hand repeating a solemn invocation to the Deity, instead of taking a book and kissing it after listening to a form repeated by a minor official of the court. The notice to which we refer is repeated outside one of the courts of the Chancery Division and we have every hope that it may become universal.

We have for many years contended that the oath by kissing a book has nothing to commend it, while it is nasty and may become a means of propagation of disease; and we have seen with regret that the statutory permission to swear in the Scotch fashion was, as a rule, not known by witnesses and frequently, also, that Judges, Coroners, and Magistrates were ignorant of it.

The form of swearing by kissing a book is purely one of custom. There is no direct authority for it in any act of Parliament, or rule, or book of practice. The date also of its introduction is unknown, but this is not because it has been lost in the mists of antiquity, for it is fairly certain that, so recently as at the end of the seventeenth century, if the form existed it was not in any general use. It has been pointed out that Coke in his institutes makes no mention of kissing the book but writes of the "corporal oath" as thus named because the witness touched with his hand a portion of the Scriptures, and this aspect of the oath no doubt survives in the familiar warning of the usher to the witness to remove the glove before taking the Testament for the purpose of kissing it. It is also observed that in the "Book of Oaths," of which an edition was published in 1859, there is no mention of kissing a book. How the kissing originated is, we believe, almost as much a matter of speculation as is the date at which it became frequent or universal.

The laying of the hand on the Gospels in swearing is, no doubt, of great antiquity, while the laying of the hand on the altar of a deity in invoking the deity to witness a statement or promise is older than the Gospels. The laying of the hand on the Gospels has its parallel in other countries besides England. The kissing of the book is, however, we believe peculiar to England, or to England and Ireland, and it is not quite easy to

assign its origin to the kissing of relics when we apparently find it introduced in England after all veneration for relics had been swept away and made illegal. It is worth noting that English people were more addicted to kissing once than they are now. Kissing as a form of salutation was so common among them that it excited the interest and amusement of foreigners. Erasmus refers to it and a Hungarian gentleman who visited London and moved in good society in 1663 was much struck with the way in which men kissed ladies when they greeted them where Hungarians would have shaken hands. Even Frenchmen in the Middle Ages held kissing as a peculiarity of the English nation, such as we remark upon it now among the French. It is, therefore, at least possible that the kiss bestowed upon the book in taking an oath may have been not so much a kiss of veneration as a form of salutation or acknowledgment by bodily contact, somewhat more ceremonious than manual contact, but still not associated with any great feeling of solemnity.—The Lancet.

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HIGHEST CASH prices will be paid for cornfield peas. J. W. B. Battle.

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| 25 " | Early Bird " |
| 50 " | Red " |
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| 25 " | Early Bird " |
| 50 " | Red " |
| 50 " | Red Mail " |
| 25 " | Jacks Best " |
| 25 " | Red Squirrel " |
| 25 " | Cracker Jack " |

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