

THE DAVIE RECORD.

MOCKSVILLE N. C WEDNESDAY MAY 17 1899

NO 7

For President 1900.
WILLIAM McKINLEY, of Ohio.

For Governor of North Carolina.
JAS. E. BOYD, of Guilford.

For Congress.
WILLIAM A. BAILEY, of Davie.

COUNTREE ON THE AMENDMENT.

We have read the speech of representative Roundtree, of New Hanover, delivered in the late session on the Constitutional Amendment. We must say it is a speech which hardly expects of a man Roundtree's professed learning. It shows plainly that he knows its constitutionality, and he tries to show otherwise. Roundtree has forgotten Lord Stone's definition. Lord Stone says: "The fairest and rational method to interpret the will of the legislator is by examining his intentions at the time the law was made, by signs most natural and probable." It lets go a little further on this. Five rules are laid down by Blackstone by which laws are construed. 1st, The Words. 2nd, Context. 3d, The Subject Matter. 4th Effects and consequences. 5th, and lastly, the most usual and effectual way of disclosing the true meaning of a law, when words are dubious is by considering the reason and spirit of it, or cause which lead the legislator to enact it. For when this ceases, the law ought like to cease." Now let us see how above agrees with Mr. Roundtree's version, he says, "it is the province of courts to get into the motives of the legislator."

you can take either one. Blackstone or Mr. Roundtree. All take Lord Blackstone and is as a rule, we see no reason why the motive of the legislator will not be a proper question to inquire into, should the courts be called upon to pass upon its constitutionality. Now we shall quote from his speech, listen, white North Carolina, here's what Roundtree, one of the framers of the Amendment, says: "Under the LAW ALL NEGROES WHO CANNOT READ AND WRITE SHALL NOT BE DEBARRED, AND ALL WHITE PEOPLE WHO CANNOT READ AND WRITE WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO VOTE." From this language you can see what is in store for the poor and unfortunate. As told you in a former issue of our paper, the Democratic party wants to get rid of the negro and poor white man in politics. Does not Roundtree disclose the object of this Amendment?

Primarily it strikes down the negro, that discloses the intent of the legislator, but in order to give it a chance before the Courts, the white man must go with the negro. Does it not place the education above the unlettered negro man? Roundtree says he certainly ought to be authority on that question.

Roundtree further says: it will be said that the purpose of the Amendment is to disfranchise negroes, as such. This we deny. Then if it does not disfranchise the negro alone, it must disfranchise whites also. The great masses can vote for the Amendment if they want to, its a right not unquestionably have at present, but let it become a fundamental law of the land, and thousands of you have cast your last vote. The last legislature had an opportunity to put all the negro towns and counties under white control, but they preferred taking away the rights of a portion of the people in order to make North Carolina everlastingly Democratic, and secure to the office seeking crowd a long stay in the swill tub.

We respectfully call their attention to the case reported in the N. C. Report, Harris vs. In that decision a fusion of points of a remedy, and with decision staring you in the face my democratic friends, your

old stereotyped phrase of, "The West going to the rescue of the East" is all bosh, and we are surprised at any intelligent man attempting to longer deceive the people with that old worn out phrase. We assert it boldly and fearlessly, that we are as much opposed to negro domination as any democrat you can find, and if our Democratic friends had gone at this matter in the proper way, no criticism would come from us. You cannot deprive the people of their liberties and their rights, and not be exposed by us as long as we are able to wield our pen. White men, don't be deceived in voting away your liberties. Think, think twice before you vote.

CROKERITES AND THE AMENDMENT.

Cor. Progress & Farmer. The Croker Democrats—goldbugs—are laying schemes to capture the Democratic National Convention in 1900. At present their prospects are bright. Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Kentucky are virtually now in control of Crokerites. Illinois will be turned into the gold column by Carter Harrison mayor of Chicago, and Senator Lindsay is to touch the button in Kentucky. Louisiana is to be managed by Gov. Foster and his gang of political corruptionists. North Carolina will be "kept sweet" by Col. Andrews, Mr. Simmons and editor Caldwell, of the Charlotte Observer. Josephus Daniels, after the "bear is killed" will lose no time in "helping on the chorus." The amendment which is to be adopted or rejected in August 1900 is nothing more or less than a trick of an infernal machine to disfranchise two-thirds of the people of North Carolina. If this amendment is adopted it will prove the death knell to liberty in North Carolina.

This machine which is headed by A. B. Andrews, Simmons & Co., don't want to disfranchise the negro. The class which they are most interested in is the farmer. The corporations cannot buy the white man's vote, but can buy the negro vote. In counties where the machine will need the negro vote, the negroes will be voted, and in counties where they fear the white man's votes, the whites will be disfranchised.

In Louisiana, in black counties the negroes by the thousands are voted by the Democratic machine, led by Gov. Foster. The same conditions exist in Mississippi. The machine will tell the people that there will not be a single white man disfranchised in North Carolina, but under the same law in other states the white man has been disfranchised.

In Louisiana about 60 per cent of the white people vote, in Mississippi about half of the whites are allowed to vote. In South Carolina out of a white voting population of 110,000, Gov. Elerbee received less than 30,000 votes, about 25 per cent of the white people voted.

The registrar will be the judge of your qualifications as a voter. There will be no appeal, and if there was it would be just moving from one Pilot to another Pilot.

DUNK DOWNING.

Chicago, Ill. Read the above, and see what effect these educational qualifications have on the white vote. There is more truth than poetry in this as to its purpose and effect. We do not pretend to say that Col. Andrews is one of the sponsors of this pet Democratic scheme. We have a better opinion of Col. Andrews, and do not propose to "cuss" him out because he is a rail road official. There is too much claptrap about corporations, for political effect.

According to census reports there are about three white men to one negro in North Carolina. Now we preposed this question to the Democratic politicians. How can one negro dominate three white men? Its all political buncombe. There may be some towns in the east and a few counties where they have a chance to dominate. Why did you not fix those towns and counties so it would be impossible hereafter? Answer.

The manufacturing spirit has taken root in this section of the country in a manner that bids fair to yet make this the most desirable part of the United States. Nature has done her part and all that is necessary is skill and capital. With both these looking this way there is no reason why we may not at an early date become the busiest and most wide awake of any of our

neighbors. Cotton mills are going up everywhere and are yielding fortunes to those who operate them. Wood works of various kinds are in full blast while divers other kinds of manufacturing enterprises follow hand in hand. Truly the spirit of enterprise is awake in the land and the dawn of a new era for North Carolina is at hand.—Dispatch.

Yes, brother the above is true, but it has been hard for some people to see it. Here's to you, with heart and hand to make North Carolina one of the greatest States in the Union. If we could only get brother Josephus Daniels to do some eliminating in the proper place, it would aid us much. Go ahead, we can do some good ourselves. "All things come to him, who knows how to wait."

The farmers will sooner or later learn that it is vastly to their interest to give more attention to the raising of cattle. At present both beef and milk cattle demand good prices, and the demand is greater than the supply. In addition to the fact that there is a clear profit on cattle put on the markets there is a greater profit in the much needed improvement this industry brings to our worn out farm lands.

The above clipped from the Dispatch we publish with pleasure, and endorse every word of it. Our people should give these matters serious thought, and put them in practice. Good, hard, common sense is a need in farming as in other business, in order to make it a success. There is a great future ahead of us if we will only bend our energies in the proper direction, unitedly, harmoniously and all together.

ROBERT E. LEE'S NAME HIS.

ED.—GEN. JOE WHEELER SNUBBED.

We received a letter from a cousin of ours to whom we had sent a copy of our paper in which he said: "It seems that you have lost all faith in Democracy." We answer him through our paper. When the name of the South's ideal soldier and patriot is hissed at a Confederate veterans meeting and the gallant Joe Wheeler is snubbed by intemperate Democracy, its time for all true Southerners to lose faith in Democracy. We had lost faith before the above incidents, but that makes it plain why I and others are losing faith in latter day Democracy. I say they were Democrats and I believe they were, for no Southern Republican would hiss the immortal Lee's name, his memory is enshrined in the hearts of all true patriots and Southerners. Why did it occur? Because Fitz. Lee and Joe Wheeler hold commissions under McKinley. No North Carolina Democrat was guilty of this thing, for the Republicans have had hard work to get them to give up their commissions. North Carolina Democrats hold on to the feat like grim death, and it takes more than this to make them hiss and snub a man who holds a commission under a Republican president. Shame, eternal shame upon such men. "Where are we at" anyhow?

We were conversing with a Democrat a few days ago, on the Constitutional Amendment. He told us that he was against it and was going to put in a week of his time before the election electioneering against it. Its not going to be unanimous by any means. The people are beginning to see and think for themselves in this country. This Democrat says his party went back on its promises. That's the way we see it. We will bring up the proof later on.

FREE COINAGE NO LONGER AN ISSUE.

In addition to these utterances from party men whose fidelity no one can question—certainly Mr. Bryan does not, for he recently fellowshipped with them on the most cordial of party terms—we find the following in the Salt Lake City Tribune, a staunch Democratic free silver paper, and published in a section of the country which makes its judgment worth listening to, which declares that "Our judgment is that it is useless to make another stand for silver in this country until conditions change." The readers of The Post are entitled to these opinions, coming from such sources. A crisis is up

on the party, and the country, and as seen from above, coming from those who have been and are steadfast supporters of Mr. Bryan, that the responsibility for success or defeat rests with the South.

What will the South do about it? The above we clipped from The Morning Post, together with editorial comments and expressions uttered by the leading Democrats shows plainly that the Democratic party is on a hunt for a new issue for 1900. Free silver 16 to 1 is out of date. The fallacy is at last exploded and they are frank enough to admit it. How can you put any faith in a party who shifts its sails to every breeze that promises to land them in office. If the prices of wheat, corn and cotton are fixed and regulated by the price of the silver in 1896; why not in 1900? No, the populists were the free silver party and the Democrats stole the Populist platform because they thought it would unite the two parties and land Mr. Bryan in the White House. They failed, now even Mr. Hearst of the New York Journal is against silver. How consistent thou art, oh Democracy!

North Carolina Industries.

Special Cor. Manufacturer's Record.

Charlotte, N. C., May 2. The meeting of the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association, to be held in Charlotte on May 11, promises to be an affair of considerable importance. It will be the largest gathering of spinners that has yet been held in the South; in fact it will be the first general gathering of the kind yet held. The arrangements of the meeting have been worked up in a most successful manner by Mr. Geo. B. Hiss, secretary of the board of governors of the association. Eighty cotton mills in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama will be represented by one of more delegates. At least Mr. Hiss has that number already booked, and there are some blank spaces on his list which he expects to fill out before the date of the meeting. The Charlotte spinners have arranged for an elaborate entertainment of the delegates the chief feature of which is a banquet which will be given at the Central Hotel. Considerable importance attaches to this meeting of the spinners, and Mr. Hiss has been notified that Buckingham & Paulson of New York, Richard Blythe of Philadelphia, W. M. and F. W. Sharples of Philadelphia, American Yarn Exchange of Boston, W. E. Callender, English buyer, Chas. J. Webb & Co. of Philadelphia, H. W. B. Glover, traffic manager of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad Co., will be present. The association is to be incorporated, and will have semi-annual meetings in the future. Its sole object is organization for the improvement and protection of Southern textile interests.

The great power-plant investment at the falls of the Yadkin, in Stanly county, previously noted in this correspondence, is rapidly getting on its feet, and is beginning to attract the attention that was predicted for it. There was at no time anything visionary about the scheme, but the public was slow to believe that the development had anything like \$5,000,000 capital which it claimed at the back of it, or that any considerable fraction of such a sum, would be invested in the plant, yet the very first move of the company was to lay down \$2,500,000 as a start. The greater portion of this will be expended in the erection of a great dam and the equipment of the power plant proper, while a minimum sum of \$500,000 is set aside for the building and equipping of a strictly modern cotton mill to be operated entirely by electrical power. It is intended to be the pioneer mill of the kind in the South, and the revolutionizer of the cotton-milling industry. It will have no expensive engine and boiler plant and no smokestack. It will be the new mill. In connection with this important industrial development there is a reasonable prospect of a considerable railroad extension. The Southern Railway Co. is almost certain to build a branch line eight miles long, to reach the power plant and the Charlotte & Durham Railroad, now within twenty miles of the location, will undoubtedly extend its line there, having received a very reasonable offer of financial assistance from the power company. The company is doing nothing on paper. Every guarantee is backed by the money. It has already laid out \$2,500,000 to make good its promise to furnish electric power for mills, factories and all other purposes within a radius of fifty miles. Does not all this signify wonderful possibilities for the manufacturing and industrial interests of North Carolina?

The starting of the first cotton mill in North Carolina was not regarded of much consequence. But little was known of it outside of the immediate neighborhood. Moss had grown on its roof and its windows were dimmed by an accumulated fabric of lint, cobwebs and dust before there was a dawning appreciation of what an industrial giant it was to become. In more recent years a twin giant, the blast furnace, made its appearance in the Southern industrial field, and today the South's cotton and the South's steel can put a wrestle against all comers from all parts of the world. The blowing in of a blast furnace in North Carolina is an event that attracts more attention than did the starting of the first cotton mill, and the first run of the furnace of the Empire Steel and Iron Works at Greensboro last Thursday is regarded as the baptizing of cotton's twin giant, steel, in this State. The Greensboro plant represents an outlay of \$250,000 cash investment, which include nearly 2000 acres of land in Chatham county, where it gets its ore supply. Previous to the war the iron industry in this State was a much bigger thing than it is now. It is a little surprising that capital and enterprise has been so slow in turning to the development of the well-known iron beds of this State. On the Carolina Central road, thirty miles west of Charlotte, is a station named Iron. A familiar sight there for years past has been piles of pig iron stacked up by the railroad track like so much cordwood. There is a bank president in Charlotte today who worked at one of these antebellum iron furnaces in that section and got twenty five cents a week for all the nails he could make. Mr. Stephen Noble, manager of the Greensboro plant, says that the ore from the Chatham mines is of the same quality exactly as that which is supplied to the Anniston, Ala. furnaces, and he says that there is no limit to the supply. It runs 53 per cent. of iron. The first ore run through the Greensboro furnaces was an average grade of brown hematite. The company starts out with four runs a day of thirty five tons for each run. North Carolina has done wonders in the development of the textile industry. She has iron ore beds to correspond in opportunities with her cotton field, and there is no reason why the State may not become as famous in a few years for her blast furnaces as she is for her cotton mills.

News continues to come in almost daily of the building of new mills and additions to old ones. The Tarboro Cotton Mills, W. E. Fountain, president, yesterday decided upon the erection of a new mill to be known as Mill No. 2. It will be equipped with 10,000 spindles. Mt. Holly, in Gaston county, is one of the towns that is just now showing great industrial activity. A. P. Rhyne is to open the Rhyne National Bank, with a capital of \$100,000. He will build a brick building, two stories, to be known as the Arcade. Finely-equipped banking rooms will occupy the first floor. The second floor will be used as rooms for the Knights of Pythias and other lodges. The Tuckasee Mills at Mt. Holly will add an addition to accommodate 10,000 spindles and 100 looms. Randin & Lineberger of the Spencer Mountain Mills will build a new factory nearby. It will have a capacity of 10,000 and 100 looms. They are to change the name of their milling settlement to Millville.

NEW ENGINE HAS COME. Greensboro Telegram. The new one thousand horse power engine for the Empire Steel and Iron furnaces has arrived and it is a monster. As stated some time ago it will be placed beside the engine now used and together the mighty machines will furnish ninety hundred horse power. New boilers will also be put in soon. The furnace is now making number 1 and number 2 foundry iron, the former the finest grade of pig iron manufactured. Four blasts were made yesterday and Manager Noble expects to make that number daily from now on. The new furnace will be constructed and put in blast in about four months.

More evidence of the tide of prosperity, sweeping over this country. It would not surprise us if iron ore in paying quantities is not found in Davie. We were told a few days ago by one of the overseers at the Shotts that copper had been found in the rock they are blasting out for the new cotton mill. There is gold-bearing ore in the county, and who knows but what Davie will soon be one of the leading mining and manufacturing counties of this section. We are coming.

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