

# THE DAVIE RECORD.

MOCKSVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1899.

NO. 18.

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## The Davie Record,

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Mocksville, N. C., August 2.

With this issue of THE RECORD Mr. Wm. C. Ivy, a veteran newspaper man, becomes local editor and business manager. He brings an experience which will greatly improve the paper, which we trust will be appreciated by its readers. When you come to town give us a call. We are at the same stand, one door above the post office.

The policies of THE RECORD remain the same—Republican, and will be conducted as in the past—fair to all—unjust to none. We expect to pour hot shot into the ranks of the Shot-gun and Winchester brigade, but don't want the great mass of the Democratic party to think our editorials are aimed at them, for they are in no wise responsible, unless they go to the polls and endorse their schemes.

Section 4. Any person presenting himself for registration or voting shall be able to read and write any part of the Constitution in the English language, and shall have paid by the first day of March the poll tax for the previous calendar year, as prescribed by law, and shall exhibit the receipt therefor when he offers to vote. Poll taxes shall be paid only on assessed property, and no process shall issue to enforce the collection of the same except against assessed property.—Progressive Farmer.

The Raleigh Post of the 29th July, called THE RECORD to account for some comments it made on the Constitutional amendment with reference to the poll tax clause. We admit our error as to the voter having to exhibit his poll tax receipt when he offers to vote. We got our information from the Progressive Farmer, and print at the head of this article section 4, taken from that paper. Gladly make the correction, for we have no desire to mislead anyone. We had not seen the law, or a certified copy of it, and presumed that the Progressive Farmer had it correct, as it had been standing in that paper for months uncontradicted. After reading the law as contained in the book, we do not see that we made as big a mistake as some of our Democratic friends have and are making every day. They are contending with all their might and main that no white person will be disfranchised by the amendment until after 1908. We, on the other hand, contend that the poll tax clause will deprive thousands of whites of their votes, and to prove the assertion we will give the 4th section of the amendment as contained in the law book. Read it:

Section 4. Every person presenting himself 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 pay to the collector of the poll tax for the year in which he proposes to vote his poll tax as prescribed by law for the previous year. Poll taxes shall be paid only on assessed property and no process shall issue to enforce the collection of the same except against assessed property.

Now, section four says that before you are entitled to vote you shall have paid on or before the 1st of March of the year he proposed to vote his poll tax as prescribed by law, for the previous year. Now, if you are too poor, or neglect for any reason to pay your poll tax as prescribed by law, I would like for The Post to tell us if one is not disfranchised for that year? We did not intend to convey the im-

pression that one was forever debarred by the poll tax clause, but for a citizen to be deprived of his vote for one year, is certainly a disfranchisement for the time mentioned, and no quibbling on words will deceive the people. We will continue to tell the truth and correct all errors. Go and do thou likewise.

### Sinking Conscience.

The strongest evidence that the managers of the amendment campaign in the last legislature did not have faith that the white people of this state would favor the suffrage amendment was the passage of a strictly partisan election law. They annulled a non-partisan law and enacted one such as few states in the union have ever had on their statute books. The majority of white voters in this state over the colored vote is not far from one hundred thousand. Then why should a measure intended, as its campaign managers claim, strictly to benefit the white people need a crooked election law to engineer it through? There are three political parties in this state, and each has had equal representation on all the boards of elections until the legislature of 1899 enacted a law that deprived two of them of representation. Now there a state board of elections composed of five persons ELECTED BY THE LEGISLATURE, which has the power to appoint county boards of election consisting of three persons in each county. Members of the county board may be removed by the state board and the county board in turn may remove any registrar or judge of elections. The county board of elections constitutes the board of county canvassers, which canvasses the returns and declares the result. No law could give the party in power a stronger weapon to preserve its hold on the state than this iniquitous law, enacted as its first purpose to secure the passage of the amendment limiting the suffrage. The Hon. F. D. Winston, who introduced the first draft of the suffrage amendment to the legislature, in addressing his fellow members on the proposed measure said: "I am told that there are members of this house who were sent here on the issue of white rule, and who now hesitate about how to vote on this vital measure because of some implied promise not to disfranchise any one, if elected. I shall not invade the domain of private conscience. But I do declare that the hour is now striking when it has become the duty of every patriot to sink his conscience for the public good."

To realize what is meant by the "public good" it is necessary to understand that the framers of this election law and the disfranchising amendment regard the election of the last legislature as the triumph of "white supremacy" and that the "public good" requires this "white supremacy" to be made permanent. The end justifies the means. A partisan election law gives the political machine, which has labeled itself "white supremacy," supreme power in the state. Is it too much to say that men who would enact such a law in their own behalf and against their opponents would use the law in their own behalf to defeat a vote that was opposed to them? In that case what does suffrage amount to in this state? What assurance has the citizen that the election will be conducted impartially, that it will record the verdict of the people and not the decisions of the politicians that have absolute control of it? There is no assurance except the hope that the machine may be more just in executing its laws than in enacting them. How slender this hope is may be appreciated, however, by a reading of some of the literature sent out from the suffrage amendment bureau. Josephus Daniels says in one of his documents: "The white people" (i. e., the politicians now in control) "of North Carolina have resolved that they will RULE THE STATE no matter what the cost or sacrifice." We have quoted plenty of such expressions before, which show that there is a class of politicians in this state that propose to rule it, even if it is necessary to sink conscience to enforce their "divine right to rule." As Simmons expressed it, "This" (the constitutional amendment) "is the best way, for all concerned, to settle it and settled it must be ONE WAY OR ANOTHER." One way is to let the people vote the schemes of the politicians through, but in the event of this falling another way is afforded by an election law that is stronger than the people. Had the managers of the amendment not desired this conclusion to prevail among the people they should have had confidence at least in the white voters of the state and repudiated the idea of a partisan election law.

The above, taken from the Asheville Gazette, a Democratic paper, speaks for itself. It shows the people of North Carolina, in terms

which are plain and unmistakable, what an infamous election law the machine crowd, bossed by Simmons, Josephus Daniels and their ilk, enacted, as well as what they are trying to do in order to fasten the chains of political slavery upon the great mass of the people. If you vote to enslave yourselves, your children and future generations, THE RECORD purposes to expose, from the present until the polls close in 1900, these traitors and political schemers.

Read. Read both sides; think for yourselves, and, like freemen and patriots, hurl these arch conspirators from power forever. Hand down to your children the heritage of freemen, bought with the blood of your Revolutionary sires. Teach them the lesson taught the British in 1776—that taxation without representation is unjust, and will not be tolerated.

The Democratic papers are busy outlining the kind of campaign the Republicans will make in North Carolina next year. They need not lose any sleep so far ahead, for it's going to be a hot time for the Simmons Regulator crowd.

### WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, JULY 28, 1899. President McKinley will enjoy his well-earned vacation all the more because of the knowledge that he left public business in a very satisfactory condition. He has secured a man for Secretary of War in the person of Hon. Elihu Root, who will take charge of the department August 1, against whom no word of criticism has been said even by his partisan opponents. Secretary Hay has succeeded in getting the troublesome Alaskan boundary question fairly on the road to an early diplomatic settlement; more than half of the volunteers wanted for the Philippines have enlisted, and General Otis has cabled that so many of the volunteers already in the Philippines wish to reenlist that a third regiment—two have already been enlisted—can be enlisted from them. The length of the President's stay on Lake Champlain will depend upon Mrs. McKinley's health and upon the state of public business. Representative Landis, of Indiana, who was in Washington this week, looking after some business for his constituents, said of the situation in his state: "Our people are too well satisfied with the prosperity under this administration to desire a change. Everybody is happy and prosperous. Farmers are paying off their mortgages and loaning money. They have seen that the price of wheat is not dependent upon the price of silver, and they have abandoned the belief that free coinage is necessary for good times. If the Democrats have a spoke left in the wheel of their political chariot I do not know it. I don't believe one hundred democrats will march to the same music in any county in Indiana. Expansion is very popular in Indiana, especially among the country people. The farmer generally likes to hold on to all he can get, and he carries that idea into national matters. The Democrats will make a great mistake if they attack the administration for determining to hold all we have in the Philippines." Notwithstanding Bryan's attempt to get all the Kentucky democrats to support Goebel, Kentucky democrats who have been in Washington this week admit that the State will probably go Republican. Representative Berry said that it seemed probable a new convention would be held and a ticket headed by ex-Gov. Brown be nominated by the independent Democrats, and that if that probability became a fact the Republicans would almost surely carry the State. Senator Elkins, who was once Secretary of War himself, had this to say of his retiring successor: "Secretary Alger has been compelled to endure a series of undeserved, not to say brutal, assaults. He did not deserve the harsh things which were said of him, but he bore them bravely, standing manfully under the abuse which might otherwise have been thrown at the President. Time will vindicate him. There will be a reaction in his favor. I say these things all the more readily because Secretary Alger and I have not been of the same way of thinking in our party. I am no apologist for him. I do not want to be drawn into any controversy, but I hope I may never hesitate to do justice to any man." Secretary Alger has gone to New York on private business and will not return until next Tuesday, when he will formally turn over the War Department to Secretary Root. The latter was in Washington several

days this week, and nothing but favorable words are heard from those who met him.

The slight changes announced this week in the plans of the battle ships Maine, Missouri and Ohio, now in course of construction, by the Navy Board of Bureau Chiefs, were not made necessary by errors in the original plans, as the yellow journals insisted upon publishing. They were made simply to increase the efficiency of the vessels, by giving them a speed of 18 knots, instead of 16, as under the original plans. The contractors agreed to the changes and made valuable suggestions to the board. That is the whole story.

The originator of the story that Secretary Gage was not legally Secretary of the Treasury because he owns stock in the Chicago National bank of which he was president before he entered the cabinet, ought to hire himself out as a finder of mare's nests. There is no law debarring holders of National bank stock from becoming Secretary of the Treasury, and as a matter of fact there has probably not been a Secretary of the Treasury since the national banking law was enacted who did not own some of this stock for the very simple reason, that it would be almost, if not quite impossible to find a man competent to discharge the duties of the Secretary of the Treasury who does not hold a financial interest, if not an active connection, with a bank. He must be a financier, and the ablest financiers of this and all other countries are found in the banking business.

### Brimstone Cures Diphtheria.

A few years ago, when diphtheria was raging in England, a gentleman accompanied the celebrated Doctor Field on his rounds to witness the so called "wonderful cures" which he performed, while the patients of others were dropping on all sides. All he took with him was powder of sulphur and a quill, and with these he cured every patient without exception, that is, he put a teaspoonful of flour of brimstone into a wine glass of water, and stirred it with his finger instead of a spoon, as sulphur does not readily amalgamate with water, and on the sulphur becoming well mixed he gave it as a gargle, and in ten minutes the patient was out of danger, as brimstone kills every species of fungus in man, beast and plant in a few minutes. Instead of spitting out the gargle, he recommended the swallowing of it, and, in extreme cases, in which he had called just in the nick of time, when the fungus was too nearly closing to allow the gargling, he blew the sulphur through a quill into the throat, and after the fungus had shrunk or allowed it, then the gargling. He never lost a patient from diphtheria. Or if the patient cannot gargle, take a live coal, put it on a shovel and sprinkle a spoonful or two of the brimstone at a time upon it, let the sufferer inhale it, holding the head over it and the fungus will die.—London Lancet.

A sensible negro preacher in the South has been advising members of his race to stick to the farm. An exchange, taking up the sermon of that minister truly says: "The negro is a born farmer and agriculture suits him better than any other occupation. Herein is one field at least in which he has an equal chance with the white man and in which there can be no possible discrimination against him. In business, in the professions, in the industrial world the color of his skin is often against him and he must fight race prejudice. But this is not true of the farm. There he is lord of all he surveys, a very prince of the field and when his products are sent to the market, no one stops to inquire whether they are made by a black man or a white man. Sensible is the black man who takes knowledge of these things."

On the 17th the new treaty between the U. S. and Japan, which was made in November of 1894, went into effect. This, with other treaties between Japan and nearly all the countries of Europe and some of the South American republics, marks a new era in Japan's history, and further advances her in the role which she is rapidly assuming, one of the world's great powers. This is the first instance in which the western nations have recognized the full sovereignty of an Oriental state. The main points of the treaties relate to the status of foreigners and regulations of foreign trade. Henceforth foreign residents will be judged by the same standards as the Japanese, and the previous laws of extraterritoriality will be annulled. The whole territory of Japan is now open to foreigners and to trade.

General Gomez has refused the offer of a handsome house as a permanent place of abode and wishes it to be understood that he does not care to accept gifts. He will live with his family in Havana.

### The People Improving.

Certain readers of The Post in these parts were no doubt chagrined as well as shocked by the statement in yesterday's issue that the Southern Railway Company had increased the wages of certain of its employees and would soon increase those of others, to a rate generally equal, in some particulars higher than ever before in use on this company's line, or those which now compose its properties. Yet this advance has been made by the Southern and voluntarily, too. No strike has been threatened, this great Southern corporation and its employees get along harmoniously together, and, as conditions justify, each considers the other's interest.

We congratulate the employees, as well as the Southern; we congratulate our people that their condition has so improved that the increased receipts of the company justify it in increasing the wages of those whose faithful work enables it to give the superb service now enjoyed by the people who have to patronize it. Without this improved condition of the general public, the income of the company would have continued contracted, which of course would have kept the wages of the employees down. The public, therefore, whose increased patronage has made this voluntary increase of wages possible, deserve to be congratulated along with the wage-earners and their employer, the company.

And mind, there has been no advance in rates for freight or travel. The increased business, which justifies this increase of wages is the direct result of the service on the part of the company, and the improved condition of the general public, whose condition, first and last, determines the ability of this and all other companies of kindred character to pay either good or low prices. The Post rejoices at the prosperity of this and all other corporations and enterprises, knowing, as we do, that their improvement or prosperity means a corresponding improvement and prosperity of the people. The one cannot possibly occur without the other.—Raleigh Post, 29th.

### Work and Hope.

Yes, work and hope. The outlook may be dark, the time may be threatening; but while God lives it cannot but be well with the hopeful, believing, trustful well-doer. True, times and things might be better; they might be worse, also. Despairing never changes anything for the better, but hopeful working does. Look upon the bright side. If you do not see it hunt for it. Bring a flower when you come home from your toil, and hand it to your wife, your mother, your sister, or your daughter. It will cheer them, and make them feel that life is worth living; then in return they will smile upon and cheer you. Fill your home with loving smiles, kind words, helpful deeds, and then hope will well up in your soul. There is love all about us, if we will but make ourselves lovable; there is plenty of appreciation near by, if we will but do something worthy of appreciation. The world is not going to smash, and we are not going to be cast out to die of starvation if we but do as well as we may. Therefore, work and hope.—Religious Telescope.

### A Man With An Opinion.

A man with an opinion and the courage to express it is a man who is valuable to a community. It does not matter where he stands—whether behind the counter, or in the editorial room or behind the pulpit. If he thinks and has the courage to back up his thoughts and the intelligence to express them—he is worth a thousand times more than the man who is a mere talker, the glib talker, the hypocrite who says things to all men. The day for honest opinion is to-day and to-morrow. And if a newspaper editor or a politician is for the single standard let him have the right to that opinion. We will not in the present light agree with him—but we shall most surely respect his opinion and not call names or threaten to stop the paper because the editor is brave enough and honest enough to think a little for himself.—Exchange.

A painting representing four barrels stuffed with United States bills of all denominations from the one dollar silver certificate to the \$1,000 Treasury note, was seized by the Secret Service authorities at Boston the other day. It was very cleverly executed, and represented three months of very clever work on the part of the artist. In size, colors and the smallest details, the bills were faultless facsimiles of the denominations they represented, even the signatures having the shades and characteristics of the originals. The luckless owner had refused an offer of \$200 for the painting two days before it was confiscated.

The fight is to be made in North Carolina, not so much against the Amendment, but for fair and honest elections. Give us a fair ballot and a fair count and the people will justly decide the matter of the constitutional amendment and all other questions. VOX POPULI, VOX DEI.—Union Republican.

Probably not many people are aware that the coal mined in the United States annually is worth more than three times as much as the gold mined here. The product of the anthracite fields alone exceeds in value the output of the gold mines in this country, Canada and Alaska, which last year amounted to over \$50,000,000.

A Texas paper states that Jennie Robinson, colored, of Burison county, that state, weighs 447 pounds, and she recently lifted a piece of machinery which five brawny negroes had vainly attempted to raise. She was riding a stubborn mustang last week, which refused to cross a bridge. Jennie dismounted, tied the animal's legs, threw him on her shoulder, carried him across the bridge, and then continued her journey.

The Raleigh Post says the market value of the American wheat, corn and oat crops for 1899 would be, according to government estimates, over \$1,500,000,000 at present prices. And the cotton crop, at present prices, will add some \$350,000,000 more. Our farmers will have something to live on, at least. Eighteen hundred millions of dollars for one year's product of corn, wheat, oats and cotton, even at present prices, show what a stupendous people we are.

General Wood arrived at Santiago July 10, finding the yellow fever epidemic worse than he expected. He first ordered the removal of headquarters to Congo, a pleasant mountain village twenty miles north of Santiago. This will leave the city with only a small guard of American troops and the Sanitary Department. He also ordered the Postmaster to stop the payment of troops during the epidemic, in order to prevent the money with which to buy liquor.

Burdette gives good advice, as follows: "There are young men that do not work, my son; but the world is not proud of them. It does not know their names, even, it simply speaks of them as old-so-and-so's boys. No body likes them, nobody hates them; the great busy world doesn't even know that they are there. So find out what you want to be and do, son, and take off your coat and make a dust in the world. The busier you are, the less delevity you will be apt to get into, the sweeter will be your sleep, the brighter and happier your holidays and the better satisfied will the world be with you."

It is a notable fact that there is less talk against what the Democrats have been calling "imperialism" than there was a few weeks ago. Nothing except the propensity of the Democrats to do silly things at times when such silliness is especially liable to harm them will lead anybody to believe that they will dare to put an anti-expansion plank into their platform next year. Moreover, that the only courageous and intelligent anti-trust party is the Republican party is beginning to dawn on the minds of the most obtuse Democrats, and stop their demagogic howls about leagues between the Republicans and the combines.—North Carolinian.

A gentleman intimate with the passenger traffic out from Wilmington over the Atlantic Coast Line roads told a member of The Star staff last night that he is confident that fully one thousand tickets for points North and West have been sold since the race conditions were announced. The race was won by the negroes, who have to travel to the North and West.

The Asheville Gazette says there are negroes who are democrats and negroes who are republicans, and Raleigh correspondent who has been assiduous in finding people who are willing to vote for the disfranchising suffrage amendment has discovered a negro who belongs to this class. He is spoken of as highly intelligent man and a "leader of his race." He doubtless can read and write, and is therefore safe from the battle axe edge of the amendment as Hoola-Boom Campbell himself. The amendment will probably disfranchise some 60,000 negroes and 49,000 whites, and this one democratic negro is probably no more interested in preserving the rights of the 60,000 of his race to vote than Chairman Simmons is of preserving similar rights to the 40,000.