

THE DAVIE RECORD.

MOCKSVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1899.

NO. 20.

McGuire & Kimbrough,
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.
OFFICE: First door South of
Hotel Davie
MOCKSVILLE, N. C.

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Dentist.
OFFICE: First door below Dr.
McGuire & Kimbrough.
Mocksville N. C.

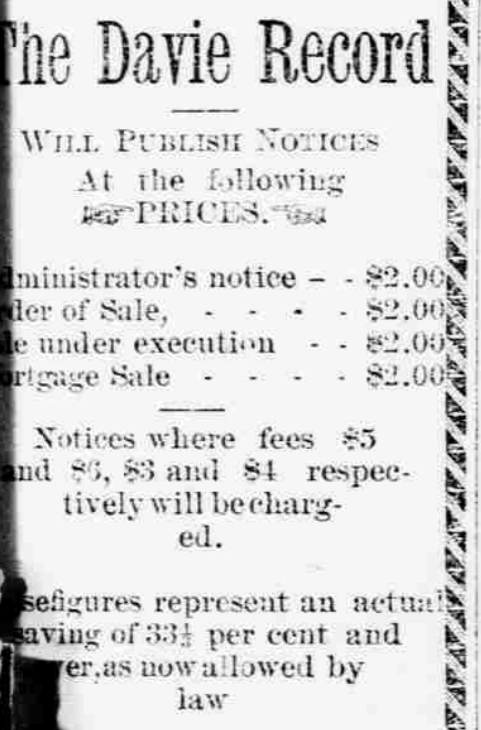
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Ohio.**
**For Governor.
JAMES E. BOYD,
Guilford.**
**For Congress.
WILLIAM A. BAILEY,
Davie.**

The Davie Record,
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Mocksville, N. C., August 16.

A Center Shot.
In its article upon the "Jim
Crow Law Again," copied else-
where on this page, the Greens-
boro Telegram hits the bull's eye
strictly in the center.
The public have come to under-
stand the constant attacks upon
and flagrant falsehoods about the
Southern Railway in particular and
some other corporations in general
by a certain few, and simply the
inspirations of personal malice, and
hence such have ceased to have
much effect. These vicious, mali-
cious assaults, made purely from
base motives, and a desire and pur-
pose to injure, in one way if not in
another, by robbery or other op-
pression just as immoral, have long
since begun to disgust honest men.

The Southern management, and
that of other corporation as well,
are sincerely endeavoring not only
to obey the laws but to accommo-
date the public in all reasonable
and proper ways. As business
men, if no higher motive could be
involved, they know that the bet-
ter facilities they can afford, and
the greater the accommodations
given the public, the greater will
be their prosperity, for it is upon
the public and the prosperity and
patronage of the public alone that
they can hope for any return upon
their enormous investments.
Of course they kick against bare-
faced robbery, let it come in what
shape it may. They likewise resist
illegal measures enacted rather to
oppress than exact proper conduct.
They do object, and have a right
to object, to discriminating laws
which bears unjustly upon them.
When the few morbidly vicious
creatures who essay to mislead the
public by false statements and fig-
ures, statements and figures which
they know to be false when they
utter them, and insist upon depriving
these necessary public agencies
of the power of the law of legiti-
mate and reasonable means of
obtaining revenue on the one hand,
and robbing them by unjust and
discriminate exactions on the other,
of course these corporations resist,
and will appeal from these petty,
would-be tyrants, unto Rome where
their rights are guaranteed, the
constitution and law of their country.

This resistance to unjust and dis-
criminating oppression constitutes
the head and front of their offend-
ing against these people.
But, as we say, the honest citi-
zenship of the State want all inter-
ests, corporate as well as individ-
ual, treated alike, justly, fairly.
And those who by downright false-
hood and other infamous means are
attempting to bring about other-
wise, will soon realize, if they have
not already done so that the people
have caught on to their malevolent
purposes and schemes and estimate
them at their true worth.
Let Justice to all prevail and let
the people work together in up-
holding their enterprises upon
which they so vitally depend, and
put down the miserable demagogues
who would injure anything or ruin
all to gratify their malice or to se-
cure rewards which they cannot
hope to enjoy save only as a result
of their deception and dishonest
appeals to prejudice and ignorance.
—Morning Post.

The above editorial from the
Post of the 12th, receives our un-
qualified endorsement. The dem-
agogic hue and cry raised by some
papers against everything you call
a corporation, is too thin to long
deceive the people. Corporations,
like individuals, have rights, and
should receive the protection they
deserve. Where they violate the
law they should be prosecuted. Our
contemporary forcibly says, "Let
Justice to all prevail." These be
our sentiments exactly.
This reminds us of an instance
recorded in history, and it would
be well for some of our Democratic

friends to take it, digest it, and be
governed by the spirit of it: The
Romans had invaded Britain, and
after capturing the king and devas-
tating the country, returned to
Rome with the captive monarch. As
he was carried in triumph through
the city, and beholding the mag-
nificence of the city, its wealth and
its beautiful palaces, his thoughts
returned to his humble cottage in
Britain, and he exclaimed: "How
can people possessed of such mag-
nificence at home, envy me, my
humble cottage in Britain."

How can you, my Democratic
friends, who possess wealth and
education, and the good things
of this life, envy, and even now are
planning and plotting to deprive
the poor and unfortunate of North
Carolina of a voice in its govern-
ment. Think of your one sided
partizan election law. Think of
your unjust discrimination against
the poor and unlettered, and how
you are trying to fasten a political
machine upon the State in order to
make the state everlastingly Demo-
cratic. And in conclusion, just re-
vert to the sentiment of the Post,
"Let Justice to all prevail and let
the PEOPLE work together in up-
holding their enterprises upon
which they so vitally depend," not
a part of the people, but all the
people in behalf of good govern-
ment, law and order. You can't
endorse that election law and the
above sentiment and be consistent.

Who Owns The State?
The danger of too much yielding
to the party lash—of giving up the
control of the state or any part of
it to a few "professional" politi-
cians whose dictates become the
"principles" of the party—is very
clearly set forth in the speech of
S. G. McLendon, of Thomasville, Ga.,
before the recent meeting of the
Southern Industrial League at At-
lanta. It is the duty and the privi-
lege of every citizen to have a
voice in public affairs. If the poli-
tical party with which he has vot-
ed become corrupt or adopts a policy
that in the mind of a voter is
harmful and wrong it is the right
of the voter to protest in such de-
cent ways as he sees fit. To do
otherwise it is to encourage corrup-
tion and mismanagement in politics
and government. There are always
crafty and self-seeking men ready
to seize the opportunity presented
of obtaining control of a political
party when the vast body of the
voters that compose it have ceased
to think for themselves or to act
independently. It is on such oc-
casions that a "hurrah" campaign,
on any issue that excites prejudice
can throw the State off its feet and
achieve for the campaign manipu-
lators a "grand victory." Such
grand victories are sure to be fol-
lowed by an effort of the victors to
make themselves secure in their
position. Having accomplished their
purpose, by silencing opposition
and frank discussion and subduing
all fair reasoning, they more bold-
ly go in to win still greater powers
by still more corrupt methods.
From this scramble of politicians
for spoils of office the real states-
men and men capable of adminis-
tering the affairs of the state hon-
estly and creditably withdraw.
Insults are heaped upon the few
who dare protest against the atti-
tude of the self-asserting political
rulers. The state in which one
political party is supreme—in which
all opposition has been silenced
and but a small part of the voting
population go to the polls—is in-
variably ruled by inferior men and
corruption flourishes, because the
offender has no one stronger than
himself to mete out punishments to
him. Says Mr. McLendon:

"The history of civilization is
the record of the battle between
private and public right. Govern-
ment is the repository of public
right, and while its powers are
measured by the surrender of in-
dividual rights, it ought to be the
guardian and guarantor of the res-
iduum of private right, which is
civil liberty. The very idea of
government is inseparable from the
idea of burden. In its last analy-
sis, the great burden of human
government is the determination of
your right and my right.
"Time was when great political
and economical questions were
freely discussed before the people.
The leaders of thought and of men,
entertaining opposing views, were
heard in joint debate before the
masses. But in the presence of
this problem this is no longer
practiced or possible. The temper
of our people is pitched against it.
I would ask it is not true that
under such conditions our statesman-
ship is becoming dwarfed, our in-
tellectual independence and freedom
of speech are being destroyed by
ourselves? May I not ask if we

have not already reached the state
in the South where it is no longer
true that error is harmless when
truth is left free to combat it. This
is a serious question and is seri-
ously asked. Are we not making this
burden more serious and expensive
than we ought? Can we afford to
pay the cost? Do not our present
conditions silence wise conselors,
encourage ambitious weaklings, and
close to us the treasure house of ex-
perience? I know not what answers
others may give, but it seems to me
that it has brought upon us the day
of small men.
"Cleanness, consistency and
courage are proscribed, while truth
falters on the lips of the brave,
that dreams and theorizes and
nonsense may be freely proclaimed
by the tongue of the cowardice, ig-
norance and imbecility. Public
opinion, resting upon the narrow
base of party platform is intolerant
and weak men quake at its mutter-
ings. Our public men too often
run great risk of injuring them-
selves in their mad rush to get on
the popular side of questions, about
which the public knowledge is ne-
bulous."
In this state we cannot afford to
allow any political organization to
become more powerful than the
people. Civil and political liberty
must be preserved to the individ-
ual, and the policies and acts of our
public men must be subject to the
check of the ballot in the hands of
the people. Suspicion must rest
upon the men who invoke the aid
of unfair election laws; for nothing
is aimed more directly at the de-
feat of the people as the power
that alone should rule the state.—
Asheville Gazette.

The above question asked by the
Gazette, a Democratic paper, ap-
peals to every thoughtful citizen of
the State. It and what follows
should appeal to your thoughtful
consideration and make you exam-
ine carefully, each for yourself, the
great questions put before you, and
upon which you as sovereign peo-
ple will be called to pass upon at
the next general election. You
should not be biased or prejudiced
by partizan, self-seeking schemes
for political preference, who have
set the trap, and will expect you
to walk in, even at the price of
your rights and liberties as citizens.
The above article is in stronger
and more forceful language than we
can put it, and it shows you the
danger ahead. Whenever a large
number of the voters are disfran-
chised, as proposed by Simmons
and his crowd, you will begin to
realize in truth and in fact, what
boss rule, with all its bitter prej-
udices, its imperious intolerance
means. You lose your rights, you
sacrifice your liberties with your
eyes open. The issue has been
made, political serfdom, or an equal
voice in the affairs and adminis-
tration of your country. Think of
these things and weigh the matter
carefully before you are led to
your own destruction. Remember
that when you cease to vote, your
influence as a citizen is gone for-
ever. You may raise a hue and
cry about ring rule and bossism,
but you have no voice in conven-
tions and elections. You will be
politely informed that you have
nothing to do with it—"that you
cannot vote"—stand aside. Now,
let your friends in your minds
of liberty—the
polls and vote the
factors and tricksters in
lusion. Read and think.

The Western Union Telegraph
company paid taxes last year on
\$750,000 in North Carolina. The
corporation this year assessed it on
\$1,000,000. Judge Simonton's re-
straining order makes it \$600,000,
the motion to make the restraining
order an injunction to be tried by
him at Asheville on September 13.
Judge Simonton seemingly always
decides in favor of corporations,
regardless of the merits of a case.
He appears to be a willing tool of
the big corporations.—Lexington
Dispatch.

"Equal rights to all, special privi-
leges to none," is Democratic doc-
trine, yet we constantly see such
articles as the above in those papers.
Does not a judge have to decide for
plaintiff or defendant? Then why
abuse him and attack his honesty
just because he decides in favor of
a corporation sometimes? Have cor-
porations no rights in this State?
Do they not stand on an equal
footing before our tribunals? Such
stuff as the above is fruitful in its
effect in bringing our courts into
disrepute. No one should attack
the character and honesty of our

judges without good and sufficient
cause and proof. Corruption and
wickedness should be exposed by
all men, but much harm comes
from this indiscriminate suspicion
arrayed against our judiciary. Ar-
ray class against class, foster dis-
content and anarchy, and then re-
pent the folly when too late.
"Be sure you are right and then go
ahead."

Clerk Hall says that the Consti-
tutional amendment, if adopted,
will deprive Attorneys Reece and
Peryear from voting, as neither one
of them can write a section of the
Constitution so that it can be read
intelligently.—Ripple.
Our friends, Jacob Stewart and
Thos. N. Chaffin, had better go to
thinking, for they are in as much
danger as the gentlemen above
mentioned. Vote right, Jake, or
you are a goner.
Bright Prospects.
The Gazette believes that the
time is near at hand when Western
North Carolina will experience a
great industrial revival. The con-
ditions of the country are now such
as promote the expenditure of capi-
tal in directions that promise safe
investments and nature in this sec-
tion offers a field of great produc-
tiveness. In the last few months
there have been some notable
movements for the development of
some of the resources of the coun-
try, including gold mining in Hen-
derson county and graphite min-
ing in McDowell. The latter ven-
ture promises important results,
owing to the large and increasing
demand now for graphite and the
vast quantities of it that exists in
this region. In gold mining for
the first time in this section mod-
ern and scientific methods are to
be applied to the work. The cost
of mining the precious metal will
be so reduced that it is believed it
will be profitable and a thorough
test will be made of the possibili-
ties of gold production in Western
North Carolina. The construction
of a great power plant for the de-
velopment of electricity near Ashe-
ville, with a capacity far in excess
of all the power now needed to run
the mills, furnish lights, and the
motive power to trolley and rail-
roads here will doubtless stimulate
the building of more mills and the
increased use of power in all ways
that are wealth producing. We
are not inclined to take too serious-
ly the many plans, of which the
air is full, of industrial enterprises
that are to be launched, but one
thing is certain that there is much
investigation of this locality by
outside capitalists, and it behooves
those here who are interested in
the development of the city and its
surroundings to encourage such en-
terprises as it may be to our advan-
tage to locate here. This is a work
in which the Asheville board of trade
may profitably exploit itself.—
Asheville Daily Gazette.

Wilmington.
We are glad to see that our
brethren of the press are taking up
the subject of the promotion of
Wilmington as our chief seaport.
To many of them the fact that Wil-
mington is the only seaport of the
State which lies upon a river pen-
etrating the interior, and that the
Cape Fear is the only river in the
State which flows directly into the
sea, as the Durham Sun expresses
it, seems to have come as a revela-
tion. It is a very important fact,

Another new industry is added
to Greensboro's list of manufac-
turing enterprises. This time it is
a rubber factory to be manu-
factured by W. Kestler & Son pur-
chasing a complete manufacturing
outfit and a well known and popu-
lar brand—"Southern Sweetgum."
They will put the machinery in
place at once, and it is hoped to
have the factory in operation in a
short time.
The summer school at the col-
ored Agricultural and Mechanical
college at Greensboro, closed a few
nights ago with a literary and mu-
sical entertainment. The school
has been well attended. During
the session addresses and lectures
have been delivered by a number
of the State's best and most popu-
lar educators.
Mr. A. F. Page of Moore county,
gave some months ago \$6,000 to
the Methodist Orphanage being es-
tablished near Raleigh. No name
was given out, then, but it is now
announced that the gift was by Mr.
Page. He is well known in Moore
county as the lumber and railroad
man and large property owner in
Raleigh and elsewhere. He has
always been considered a man of
good sense and now in his old age
he is adding a crown to his record
of life.—Fx.

"This is more than I expected."
murmured the young woman when
her suitor with a hand half as big
as a dried codfish proffered it to
her.—Boston Transcript.

Let Us Rejoice and Take Courage.
We believe it is conceded that
iron is the barometer of general
business conditions. When it is in
demand and sells for a good price
business throughout is generally
prosperous. We, therefore, do not
take umbrage at the almost daily
announcement that iron, of all con-
ditions, is "advancing in price,"
and that the "demand is greater
than the supply, and prices are
likely to advance." We take it
the "barometer" is promising of
better times in general, if not eve-
rything in particular. We are the
more gratified and encouraged at
this sign of the times, knowing that
for several years prices have been
so low that neither iron nor other
commodity commanded a price to
justify large production or assure
employment. We realize that, since
iron and other products have ad-
vanced, that thousands are now
employed who were idle then, and
the volume of business has increas-
ed even beyond what we have
boasted as the most prosperous
years of our country's existence.
And, notwithstanding this enorm-
ous increase in the volume of
trade and production, all signs
point to a continuance of such con-
dition for some time to come * * *

One of the most intelligent gentle-
men of this county said to us the
other day, in speaking of values,
that land was the last thing to feel
the collapse which overtook not
only this country but the world in
1893, and the years immediately
following, and that he thought it
would be the last to recover, but
he believed that it, too, would get
back to a point nearer its value
than it had been for several years.
All things will not jump at the
same time, but that is no reason
why we should do ought to retard,
much less to denounce, any evi-
dence of improvement, or move-
ment toward higher prices for pro-
ducts, for wages, for service, let it
appear when or where it will.
Encourage such everywhere, along
the lines, and in our time has not
come today, we certainly will have
greater reason for expecting it to-
morrow. At all events when others
prosper our chances are necessarily
improved for more favorable oppor-
tunities for ourselves—in our par-
ticular line of endeavor.—Raleigh
Post.

Cotton Condition.
The monthly report of the Statis-
tician of the Department of Agri-
culture shows that the average con-
dition of cotton August 1st was 84,
as compared with 87.8 July 1, 91.2
August 1, 1898, 85.9 at correspond-
ing date 1897, and 85.8 mean of
August averages for the last ten
years. There was a decline in July
amounting to five points in North
Carolina, ten in South Carolina,
six in Georgia, Alabama and Tex-
as, four in Tennessee and two in
Missouri. On the other hand,
there was an improvement of one
point in Louisiana, two in Vir-
ginia, Oklahoma and Indian Territ-
ory, three in Florida and Missis-
sippi and four in Arkansas.
Averages of the different States
August 1 were as follows: Virginia
88, North Carolina 83, South Car-
olina 78, Georgia 79, Florida 93,
Alabama 82, Mississippi 86, Tex-
as 87, Arkansas 86, Tennessee 84,
Missouri 86, Oklahoma 80, and
Indian Territory 93. The Texas
report includes the condition in the
recently submerged region, a special
report on which is almost ready
for publication.

Chewing Gum Industry.
Another new industry is added
to Greensboro's list of manufac-
turing enterprises. This time it is
a rubber factory to be manu-
factured by W. Kestler & Son pur-
chasing a complete manufacturing
outfit and a well known and popu-
lar brand—"Southern Sweetgum."
They will put the machinery in
place at once, and it is hoped to
have the factory in operation in a
short time.
The summer school at the col-
ored Agricultural and Mechanical
college at Greensboro, closed a few
nights ago with a literary and mu-
sical entertainment. The school
has been well attended. During
the session addresses and lectures
have been delivered by a number
of the State's best and most popu-
lar educators.

Captain J. W. Cooper and others
are to have a roller mill in oper-
ation at Murphy in sixty days.
Salisbury will hold an election
on September 4 on the question of
issuing bonds for public improve-
ments.
The cotton mills of the state are
to give \$20,000 toward establishing
the textile department at the Agri-
cultural and Mechanical college at
Raleigh.
The attorney general has grant-
ed permission to Charles B. Ay-
cock, on behalf of the Democratic
officials of Green county, to institu-
te quo warranto proceedings to
determine who are the legal occu-
pants of the offices of the county.
Lieutenant Settle, the recruiting
officer on duty in Raleigh, received
a telegram Sunday night from the
war department instructing him to
enlist volunteers for several of the
new regiments which have not been
filled to their maximum strength.
The trustees of the Agricultural
and Mechanical college, Raleigh,
have decided to put the college un-
der military discipline. Women
will be admitted into the textile
department and as special students
in other technical and industrial
lines.
The Mt. Airy News says: The
old wood burning engine hereto-
fore used on the Cape Fear and
Yadkin Valley Railroad, have
been changed to coal burners since
the Southern bought the road. We
have seen our last big smoke-stack
at Mount Airy.
Ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson,
of Kansas, will be a candidate for
U. S. Senator to succeed Senator
Baker, Republican. The Legisla-
ture elected next year will elect the
Senator. Jerry is opposed by ex-
Governor Leedy and the Populist
machine, but he is preparing to
fight it.
It is reported that the Southern
Railway, tired of paying heavy
trackage to the Atlantic Coast Line
upon the tracks of the Norfolk &
Carolina Railroad, by which it en-
ters Norfolk, has bought the At-
lantic and Danville railroad. The
latter is reported to be in bad
condition, and if bought by the South-
ern, has probably been cheaply ac-
quired.
Herbert S. Ellerbe, brother of
the late Governor Ellerbe, of South
Carolina, was either killed and his
body placed on the track, or killed
accidentally, by the train in Ma-
rietta, S. C., Thursday night. The
body was torn all to pieces,
different bones and pieces of flesh
were found along the track for
many miles. The coat and trousers
were found on the engine when the
train reached Charleston. It is
thought by many that he was mur-
dered and his body placed on the
track.
John Wilber Jenkins, of Char-
lotte, in speaking of the local press
in the Charlotte News says: "The
local newspaper is the strongest
factor in the upbuilding of any
town, and its influence is more far-
reaching than that of any other
force in the community. And yet
many persons who subscribe and
advertise in their columns regard
the money they pay to the newspa-
per as money given to charity,
when in fact they do not get as
great returns from any other ex-
penditure."
A Washington dispatch of the
10th says a statement which in-
dicates that the War Department
officials contemplate the possible nec-
essity of sending General Otis a
much larger force than already de-
termined upon has been prepared
by Quartermaster General Lad-
dington and will be submitted to
Secretary Root tomorrow. The
statement gives detailed informa-
tion concerning all transports in
the Pacific and significantly adds
plans for extra tips of trans-
ports after troops at present
intended for Otis have reached
Manila.
It is gratifying to the American
heart, says an exchange, that the
many stories told of Admiral Dewey
all tend to confirm its admiration
for its great hero. Certainly the
happy faculty of discerning bright
side where others may see only
a dark one is worthy to be culti-
vated. It is said at Trieste, Austria,
July 20, where a most enthusiastic
reception was given him, his sec-
retary came forward in the midst
of the festivities and announced in
a heart-broken tone to the admiral
that his Chinese servant had, by
mistake, thrown his whole mail
overboard. More than 500 unopen-
ed letters from all parts of the
world to Trieste, had gone into
the sea. It was a thrilling moment.
Everybody expected the admiral
to order the Chinaman put
in irons. Instead of that, he lay
back in his chair and indulged in
laughter long, loud, and severe.
"I'm glad of it," he exclaimed,
slapping his knee joyously. "I
won't have to answer those letters."