

# THE DAVIE RECORD.

MOCKSVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1899.

23.

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**For President 1900.**  
**WILLIAM MCKINLEY,**  
Ohio.

**For Governor.**  
**JAMES E. BOYD,**  
Guilford.

**For Congress.**  
**WILLIAM A. BAILEY,**  
Davie.

## Election Law—Section Eleven.

Section 11. That before the next general election on the first Thursday in August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred, provided for in this act, there shall be an entirely new registration of all persons who shall be entitled to register in every voting precinct in the state, and only such persons as are registered shall be entitled to vote in any election held under this act. That in all cases the applicant for registration shall be sworn by the registrar before being registered and shall state and answer his age, place of residence, stating ward if he resides in an incorporated town or city, number of his house if numbered, and if not numbered then a designation of its locality by streets; and if not the owner, then the name of the owner or renter. If not a resident of an incorporated town or city he shall then state his place of residence in the election precinct; and if he is not the owner of the house in which he lives then he shall state the name of the person who does own the same or upon whose land he lives; the time of his residence in said county, ward or election precinct; his avocation, place of business, where and by what he is employed; and if he is a voter from whence he comes, and his postoffice address before removal; whether he has been disqualified as a voter by judgment or decree of any court, if so by what court reinstated; whether he has listed for taxation his poll for the current year in which he proposes to register, and for the year next preceding, if liable to pay a poll tax, and any other questions which may be regarded by the registrar as material upon the question of the identity and qualification of the said applicant to be admitted to registration. The registrar may require the applicant to prove his identity and residence by the testimony of at least two electors under oath. And the statements made by the applicant for registration in answer to any of these questions shall be evidence against him in any proceedings for false or fraudulent registration, and the registrar shall record the full name by which he is known, his age, occupation, place of birth and place of residence of said elector, the name of the postoffice, township, county or state from whence the elector has removed, in the event of a removal; by whom employed, if not employed; and if he has listed his poll for taxation for the current year in which he applies for registration and for the year next preceding, if liable to pay a poll tax, in the appropriate column of the registration books, and the registration books containing the names of the electors opposite to his name on the registration books: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent any elector or judge of election on the day of election and when the elector presents himself to vote from challenging the right of any elector to register, and if an elector has previously been admitted to registration in any ward, township or precinct in the county in which he resides he shall not be entitled to register again in another ward, precinct or township in the same county until he produces a certificate of the registrar in the former township, ward or precinct that his name has been erased from the registration books of the ward, precinct or township from which he has removed, and the identity of any person claiming the right to be registered in any precinct of the same county by virtue of said certificate with the person named therein shall be proven by the oath of the claimant, and when required by the registrar by the oath of at least one other elector. Every person found and adjudged by the registrar qualified as an elector shall take the following oath: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of North Carolina; that I have been a resident of the state of North Carolina for twelve months and of the county of \_\_\_\_\_ for ninety days; that I am twenty-one years of age; that I have not registered for this election in any other ward, precinct or township; that I am the identical person I represent myself to be, and that I am a bona fide resident of \_\_\_\_\_ precinct. So help me God." And thereupon the said person shall be entitled to register. That if any applicant for registration who is permitted to register shall confess upon his examination under oath at the time he is admitted to registration that he has not listed his poll for taxation for the current year, or the time of his said application is after the time fixed by law for listing taxes in that year, or if he shall admit that he did not list his poll for taxation for the year next preceding, it shall be the duty of the registrar to certify said fact or facts to the clerk of the superior court of his county, and the said clerk shall hand such certificate to the solicitor for the district at the next term of the superior court, and the solicitor shall without delay draw and send to the grand jury a bill of indictment against such elector or registering for failure to list his poll tax. And if any applicant shall falsely swear he has listed his poll for taxation he shall be guilty of perjury and punished as prescribed by law. Provided, that the answer of the delinquent, that he has not listed his poll for taxation, shall not be used against him in any criminal proceeding for a failure to list his poll; but it shall be the duty of the solicitor to whom said name is certified, if he shall be satisfied that said alleged delinquent elector is liable to list his poll and that he has failed to do so as required by law, to send a bill of indictment against such delinquent to the grand jury for failure to list his poll.

## The Davie Record,

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E. H. MORRIS, Editor.

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Mocksville, N. C., September 6.

## The Stanley Bond Case.

There is a good deal being said in the papers about the decision of the circuit court in the Stanley Bond case. Adverse criticism of the court, it appears to us, is unjust and out of order. The Constitution of North Carolina prescribes the mode of voting and levying bonded indebtedness, and if the law is not complied with, it is the court's right and duty to decide in accordance with the law. We are not repudiators of any kind of indebtedness, but we are of the opinion that the fault lies elsewhere than with the courts. Why not criticize the carelessness of our legislature, for this almost criminal neglect of duty in the passage of these acts? The law says such bills shall pass three several readings on three several days, and the year and may vote shall be recorded. Is not that plain, and are not our law makers to blame for not complying strictly with these rules in laying additional taxes upon the people? The object of the law was to make our law makers careful in imposing additional burdens upon the people. It is very easy for men to sit in legislative assemblies and vote debts upon the people, and the Constitution placed these barriers in the path of the legislature to prevent profligacy and waste, and when the legislature fails to do its duty as prescribed by the Constitution, then the legislators should be criticised, and not the court, for doing its duty. The law says the mortgage first recorded, and the judgment first taken and docketed have precedence over second mortgages and judgments. Is not the object of the law in these cases proper and just? And in some instances, where men fail to have them recorded and docketed, do they not suffer loss by their neglect, and others who take a second mortgage and comply with the legal requirements, step in ahead of the other man? Let the legislature do its duty, and when the courts go wrong, then condemn them.

## Boyd and Bailey.

We noticed in a last week's issue of the Charlotte Observer, that its Winston correspondent said that Post Master E. H. Morris, of THE DAVIE RECORD, was in favor of Jas. E. Boyd for governor, and William A. Bailey for congress in his district, instead of Hon. R. Z. Linney. It struck us as soon as we read it, that there was a little meanness in this statement. It smacked of the idea of E. H. Morris opposing Mr. Linney, and a desire to call Mr. Linney's attention to the fact "Your last Democratic legislature eliminated Mr. Linney from our district, and placed Yadin and Davie in Mr. Klutz's district." This correspondent should be properly posted before writing for the press, and it would be no bad idea for him to try and get rid of a few of his small ideas before he writes again. The postmaster at this place wears no man's collar, and he lives in a State which one of its poets said was "the land of the free and the home of the brave." It is not brave to be little.

## That Election Law.

We have given our readers for three issues, section 11 of the election law. This section contains the most important features of the law—the qualifications of voters, the many obstacles placed in the way of the poor and uneducated in getting his name on the registration books, and the penalty hanging over him for failure to pay his poll tax. We will select other sections and give them to our readers, and it will be well for all to read them carefully and preserve them for future reference.

## Holton and Settle.

State Chairman Holton remarked today that the statement of Thomas Settle that he was for the amendment to the Constitution did not surprise him, as Mr. Settle had been talking that way since the legislature adjourned. Chairman Holton could have added, had he so chosen, that he knew of many others of the more brainy and respectable and self-respecting men of the Republican party in North Carolina who will at the proper time take the same stand on this "negro issue."—Winston Corr. Raleigh Post.

The above clipping shows the methods resorted to by the intolerant, demagogic machine element in the Democratic party to carry the amendment. Mr. Settle is a brainy man, and is certainly capable of deciding how he will vote, and we do not question his right in the least. But the last paragraph shows the contemptible littleness of the man who wrote it. There are as respectable and as self-respecting men in the Republican party in North Carolina who are going to vote against this amendment as there are in the Democratic party. Such stuff as that is not going to bluff or scare anyone, either. The amendment must be very weak when its nurses have to resort to such abuse, and such contemptible methods to carry it. With a white majority over the negro of over 100,000, the Democratic machine managers showed plainly by the election law they passed, that they did not expect a majority of the voters to uphold them in their efforts to entrench a machine everlastingly in power in this State. The record from South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and Mississippi shows conclusively that the elimination of the negro by Democratic methods, has not put a stop to crime among the negroes or whites in these States. The negro question is as much discussed in those States to-day as in this. And we are honest in our opinion that the amendment will not settle the negro question. We are just as much in favor of white rule as anyone can be, but as we have said before, we do not see any danger of negro domination in North Carolina? How can a race hopelessly in the minority dominate the State? It seems that the last legislature fixed at least a portion of the negro counties so the whites could control them. Now, why did they not fix all of those where there was a chance for the negroes to control, and thereby settle the question of negro rule, and thus avoid a campaign which bids fair to arouse the passion and prejudices of the people unnecessarily. We are opposed to such campaigns, for the effect works injury to the entire State and all of its people. To needlessly arouse the passions and prejudices of the people is a calamity, and all good men should oppose the means resorted to which culminates in arousing bad blood, and often riot and bloodshed.

We would like to see these vexing questions settled for the good of all concerned, but we cannot vote for a measure which settles nothing, but which will eventually disfranchise thousands of the white people. It is a shame that no Democrat can deny and admit your venom and dirt-flinging and tell us if your election law was drafted and passed with the purpose of giving a free ballot and a fair count. Tell us if you believe your pet scheme would stand a ghost of a chance with a free ballot and a fair count. Tell us if it is not crime and perjury to tamper with ballot boxes and election returns.

## Boggs Before and After.

When the repeal of the Peg Leg Williams law was before the last legislature, Mr. Boggs made his maiden and only speech. He said: "If you do not repeal this law, you need never call on the West for help again, are they not? After refusing to repeal that law, and against his campaign pledges, Mr. Boggs yielded to their call—demands—and voted for that amendment and one-sided and unjust election law. This is, perhaps, one of those things Mr. Boggs said a man might have to do which "no honest man would say was right."—Times-Mercury.

## The South and Expansion.

Chief Justice Chambers of Samoa, has been telling the people of the South how greatly they stand in their own light in opposing expansion, says the New York Journal. He favors the United States retaining everything it has in the Pacific. He makes the point that the trade of that section is a particularly inviting field for the South, and that with the completion of the Nicaragua Canal it will build up a magnificent trade in the Pacific countries. The Journal has repeatedly sought to impress on the Southern people the very points so clearly made by Chief Justice Chambers. They will be the greatest gainers by expansion. With the building of the canal, Southern merchants and manufacturers will have a distinct advantage in shipping their goods to Pacific ports. Under American control our commerce with the Philippines will increase tremendously. The South can furnish the cotton goods the Filipino will need cheaper than any other section of the country. The demand for structural iron and steel rails for the building of bridges and railroads will be extensive. The South can undersell Pittsburg anywhere in the Pacific in iron and steel. And there is the return trade. The commerce of the Philippines will reach this country through the Nicaragua Canal. Every city on the Gulf and the Southern coast will receive some benefit from it. If this question of expansion was really understood in the South, there would not be a voice raised against it. It is the chief hope of commercial regeneration for that section. The politicians will try and blind the people to its advantages, but every far-seeing business man will realize that the growth of

the laws were published. If he will examine the acts of the last legislature, page 536, chapter 381, he will see that Peg-leg can carry on his trade unmolested. Let's give them credit for what they did do, be it good, bad or indifferent. We cannot endorse all they did, by a large majority, but what little good has been done should be properly credited on the ledger.

## VETERANS' MEETING.

### Camp Clement Organized—To Picnic 28th Instant.

Last Monday morning the old soldiers of Davie, the worthy and only living representatives of the "Lost Cause," marched into town in considerable numbers, notwithstanding the fact that Father Time has been constantly thinning their ranks. They came, though not as light-hearted, buoyant and hopeful as in '60 and '61, when they responded, full of fire, to their country's call to repel the invaders of our dear Southland; but they were here in the flesh—some with unsteady tread and bedimmed vision, but underneath the simple garb of honest yeomanry the same old Confederate heart still throbbed and sent life-blood through many a heroic frame that suffered untold privations and miseries on the bleak hills of Virginia and all along the front—for they were there. What a wealth of reminiscence must be each of theirs. Let them assemble, reorganize and do anything else they may desire, unmolested, untroubled, for in another decade they will all be returned to mother earth, and the like of them will never be seen again.

Having met in the courthouse during the forenoon, the meeting was organized by the selection of Comrade W. A. Williams as chairman and Editor Crowson secretary.

On motion a camp was organized to be known as Camp Clement.

The following officers were chosen: Commander, W. H. Hobson; 1st Assistant Commander, C. A. Guffy; 2d Assistant Commander, C. C. Sanford; Adjutant, C. F. Bahnsen; Chaplain, Rev. W. R. Ketchie; Commissary, Jas. H. Coley.

The reunion will be held in the courthouse here on the 28th of the present month, at 9:30 a. m. After the meeting, the Camp will march to Clement Grove and picnic and fight their battles over.

Following is the Committee of Arrangements: W. H. Hobson, C. C. Sanford, C. A. Guffy and C. F. Bahnsen.

Rev. W. C. Wilson, of Winston, will deliver the address.

The following were appointed to secure the names of all the Confederate soldiers in their respective townships:

Farmington, Dr. W. G. Johnson; Jeram, J. P. Ford; Clarksville, Isaac Roberts; Mocksville, W. A. Clement; Fulton, J. H. Peables; Calahan, Rev. W. R. Ketchie; Shady Grove, C. G. Bailey.

A cordial invitation is extended to all, and especially to the ladies, to be present at the picnic.

our power and influence in Pacific waters, and in the vast territory of the East, must mean new markets for all our products, and that the South is so situated geographically as to receive an ever-increasing benefit.

## Amendment Queries.

[From the Asheville Daily Gazette.]  
As far as the Gazette knows every word that has been printed with the sanction of the managers of the amendment campaign on the proposed disfranchising amendment has had a careful reading in the office of the Gazette. This is an ordeal through which, we believe, few have passed. Ever since this remarkable measure was put forth by the legislature we have taken the utmost interest in all that could be said in defence of it. There has been a great amount of literature put forth on the subject. Mr. Simmons is the man who knows best how to extract it. Every Democratic politician in the State who has "expectations" from the present regime has been or will be forced to stard and deliver an "able article on the amendment." As the campaign progresses we have looked for something new in these able articles. We have read over and over about the "Anglo-Saxon being born to rule; about "negro domination" and "white supremacy," and observed the squirming and twistings of various able writers on the constitutionality of the grandfather clause of the proposed amendment, but these having been exploited with all the eagerness of hungry men talking for their next meal, there still remains much unsaid. We would like to ask the next able writer to branch off from their machine uniformly and answer the following questions:

1. Are there not twice as many white voters in this State as there are colored voters?
  2. With a white majority of 100,000 in excess of the colored vote in North Carolina is it not nonsense to talk of negro domination?
  3. With this white majority would it not be safe to trust any honest measure intended to benefit the whites to the vote of the white people?
  4. Do you dare to so trust the proposed constitutional amendment?
  5. If you do why did you pass an election law that placed all the election machinery of the State in the hands of your partisans?
  6. Do you intend to use this election law as a partisan tool to turn the election in your direction—to commit a fraud on the entire State if necessary to pass the constitutional amendment and elect your men to office?
  7. If not what was your reason in passing it?
  8. Is it not an insult to the white voters of North Carolina?
  9. Is this election law any more honest in purpose than the constitutional amendment?
  10. Are not both of them in reality simply part of a general scheme to make permanent the sovereignty of a political ring, of which you aspire to be a part, in this State?
  11. Can you give an honest man's reason for a partisan election law, or for a constitutional amendment that violates the constitution of the United States?
  12. If you knew the supreme court of the United States would declare the "grandfather clause" of your proposed disfranchising law unconstitutional would you advocate it?
  13. If you would not, do you think it is right when you do not know what decision the court would take in the matter to risk the disfranchisement of 40,000 white voters, by encouraging the passage of the amendment?
  14. Can you produce any statistics to show that many thousand white voters will not be disfranchised when the "protection" of the grandfather clause is removed, even if it is not declared unconstitutional?
  15. Can you point to any state in which the disfranchisement of the negroes has had any beneficial result—in lessening "race conflicts" or in any other way?
  16. Is not the discord between the races greatest in the States where the greatest humiliation in the way of disfranchisement has been forced on them—in Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina?
  17. Are you not trying to conduct this campaign purely on sentiment and by the arraignment of prejudice?
  18. Is not a campaign so conducted dangerous to good order throughout the State?
- We feel certain that a discussion of these questions by the advocates of the constitutional amendment would stimulate flagging interest in the amendment campaign. They express doubts that we have heard expressed daily—they are bridges the supporters of the disfranchising measure have got to cross if they are to reach the other side.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, September 4.—Secretary Gage, whose position enables him to know more about the finances of the government than those who are making sensational statements to the contrary, says the increase in the volunteer army will not cause the slightest embarrassment to the treasury, and that no bonds will have to be issued or new taxes imposed to raise the money needed to meet every obligation of the government as it becomes due. This ought to put a stop to all the wild talk about more bonds and more war taxes, but of course, it will not; the sensationalists are bound to have something to write about, and the anti-expansionists will try to use a financial scare to make up for lack of real arguments against the Philippine policy of the administration, but there is no occasion for sensible persons to pay any attention to them.

Although Secretary Root declines to be interviewed on the matters discussed at his conference with President McKinley, this week, it can be stated absolutely that it was not about a change in the commander of the army in the Philippines, and that Gen. Otis will remain in command during the campaign, which both President McKinley and Secretary Root are confident will result in crushing the Filipino rebellion. It is not believed at the War Department that the last ten regiments of volunteers, now in course of organization, will be needed in the Philippines, but they will be hurried along just as though they were necessary.

Following is an extract from an authorized interview with Secretary Wilson: "The agricultural interests in the United States are today in as prosperous a condition as could reasonably be desired. The crops in the Mississippi Valley are the heaviest grown there. Kansas will produce 400,000,000 bushels of corn. Nebraska's yield is estimated at 360,000,000 bushels. Iowa and Illinois will have record-breaking crops. The people of the U. S. are satisfied with the present policies of the administration. They are gratified with the good wages for labor and with the prosperous manufacturing activities. The best people morally, religiously, patriotically, in this country sustain the President in his effort to conquer a peace in the Philippines. They believe that when this is accomplished good government will be established there."

Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, predicts that the next session of Congress will be one of the liveliest we have ever had.

Frank G. Carpenter writes: "I am told that nearly all of the numerous small islands about Porto Rico have phosphatic deposits. The most of them have not been worked and many have not been prospected. Every now and then I hear of some new place containing phosphates. One of the most remarkable stories is concerning an island which lies eleven miles south of Guayama, and some distance east of the Caja de Muertos. This island has about 400 acres, which is underlain with phosphate rock. The rock lies in veins, like the phosphate rock of South Carolina. When analyzed it shows 64 per cent. of phosphate of lime; 5 per cent. of water, and 5 per cent. of clay. It is easily mined, but a small dock and a tunnel will have to be made before it can be gotten out to the ships. One of the army officials who is interested in this property tells me that the company expects to ship the product to Hamburg. This same man says that he knows of another place where there are 3,000,000 tons of phosphate in sight, which, when in Hamburg, will sell for \$17.00 a ton. I believe that there are also valuable fertilizers on the mainland of Porto Rico. Some parts of it contain phosphates, and in my rides over the mountains I have passed square miles of stone which seems to be almost pure lime."

The Southern Railway Company has increased the wages of its employees 10 per cent., re-establishing the rate paid before the panic destroyed business, says a contemporary. This is not only an evidence that business in the South has caught up if not surpassed its former conditions, but shows that the benefits of this improvement are being distributed among those who labor as well as those who are employers of labor. The South is rapidly gaining on her former prosperity, and the Old North State is in the front of the procession.

A Winston special of the 2d inst., says, late this afternoon Mrs. Rebecca Jenkins, a white woman, aged thirty-five, was run over by a shifting engine on the Southern yard here. Both legs were horribly mangled, and the attending physician says she cannot live.