

# THE DEMOCRAT.

HERE SHALL THE PRESS THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS MAINTAIN, UNAW'D BY INFLUENCE AND UNBRIS'D BY GAIN.

VOL. 1. NO. 19.

RUTHERFORDTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1895.

\$1.00 A YEAR.

M. H. JUSTICE B. A. JUSTICE  
JUSTICE & JUSTICE.

Attorneys at Law,

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Practice in the courts of Rutherford, Polk, Henderson, McDowell and Cleveland, Mitchell, Vance and Burke, and in the Supreme Court.

M. McBRAYER R. L. DUBHAM  
Attorneys at Law,

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to them.

Office over Carpenter & Morrow's store.

S. GALLERT,  
Attorney at Law.

Rutherfordton, N. C.

Prompt and careful attention and consideration given to all business entrusted to his care.

T. B. JUSTICE,  
Attorney at Law,

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Buy, Sell and Rents Real Estate on Commission.

Office over Carpenter & Morrow's.

L. F. CHURCHILL R. S. LAYNE  
Attorneys at Law,

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

This act is a political organization whose candidate for political office at the general election in the year 1892 received as many as thirty thousand votes one citizen and qualified voter from each of said political parties of and for each election precinct, who shall be able to read and write the English language, and who shall be known to the duties required of them under this act as Registrars of Election in their respective precincts.

E. W. HOWEY,  
Surgeon Dentist,

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

All work in his line done in first-class style in every respect.

O. HICKS, M. D.,  
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Office at residence.

L. E. POWER,  
MANUFACTURER OF

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,

BRACKETS, MOULDING,

All Kinds of House Trimmings.

Mail orders receive prompt attention. Write for estimates.

L. E. Power, Prop.,  
Rutherfordton, N. C.

JUSTICE'S

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE

STABLES,

M. L. JUSTICE, Prop.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Tans supplied for any work, or any distance on short notice.

Good vehicles, good stock and careful drivers.

AT THE

HARDWARE

STORE

YOU WILL FIND

A select stock of Hardware, Agricultural implements, Mechanics and Builders Tools, Ammunition, &c.

Having had special advantages in buying we offer special advantages in selling

"OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS" "BOSS" "DIXIE" and "FARMERS FRIEND."

Prices to suit the times.

T. W. DIXON,  
M. O. Dickerson, Manager.

THE ELECTION LAW.

THE RADICALS' RADICAL MEASURE.

A Most Fair and Revolutionary Law Enacted.

The Fusion Legislature has at last reached the end work of the session—a new Election Law—and the measure, as agreed upon in caucus and outlined in Sunday's News and Observer has been introduced by Virgil S. Lusk, of Buncombe. It is a bill of 66 to be entitled an act to revise, amend and consolidate the Election Laws of North Carolina, and makes thirty-four closely printed pages.

It provides for the repeal of chapter 10, title "Elections Regulated," of The Code, and all laws and clauses of laws relating to elections enacted subsequent to The Code, and re-enact them in a revised and amended form.

The first ten sections of the bill prescribe the time, place and manner of holding elections, and provides for the appointment of Registrars and Judges of Elections. As to the time, place and manner of holding the election there is no change from the old law, except that provision is made for calling off the polling place, and no challenging will be allowed on the day of election.

As to Registrars and Judges of Election the bill provides:

Sec. 7. That on or before the first Monday of September next preceding every election the Clerks in their several counties shall appoint, upon the written recommendation or approval of the Chairman of the State Executive Committee of each political party of the State a "political party," within the meaning of this act, is a political organization whose candidate for political office at the general election in the year 1892 received as many as thirty thousand votes one citizen and qualified voter from each of said political parties of and for each election precinct, who shall be able to read and write the English language, and who shall be known to the duties required of them under this act as Registrars of Election in their respective precincts.

And on or before the first Monday of the month next preceding any election the clerk shall appoint, upon the recommendation of the respective chairmen aforesaid, one citizen and qualified voter of each party, as aforesaid, and for each election precinct, able to read and write the English language, and who shall be known to the duties required of them under this act as Registrars and Judges of Election, who shall constitute the precinct board of election.

It is further provided that the clerk shall make immediate publication of the names of the persons so appointed at the court house door and cause notice to be served upon them within ten days by the sheriff of the county. Provision is also made in case any registrar or judge of election dies or declines to serve, for the appointment of another of the same political party and moving all the requisite qualifications. Any two registrars appointed and qualified for any one precinct shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of the registration, and a majority of the election judges shall be a quorum for conducting the election.

Perhaps the most radical change made by this proposed measure is in regard to the registration and challenging of voters. Sections 9, 10, 11 and 12 provide:

Sec. 9. The registrars shall be furnished with one registration book for each precinct, and it shall be their duty to revise the existing registration book of their precinct in such manner that said book shall show an accurate list of electors previously registered in such precinct and still residing therein without requiring such electors to be registered anew; and such registrars shall also, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., for four consecutive Saturdays preceding the day for closing the registration as hereinafter provided, at the voting place of said precinct, keep open said book for the registration of any elector residing in such precinct and entitled to registration therein whose names have never before been registered in such precinct or do not appear in the revised list. Said book shall be closed for registration the Saturday next preceding the day of election at 4 o'clock p. m., except that in incorporated towns and cities the registration shall be closed at nine o'clock p. m. of the same day.

Sec. 10. That no elector shall be entitled to register or vote in any other precinct than the one in which he is an actual and bona fide resident on the day of election, and no certificate of registration shall be given except as herein provided by law. Every registration shall specify, as near as may be, the age and residence of the elector and the name by which he is commonly known; but no registration shall be invalidated because of a failure to specify the age and place of residence, unless it shall appear that upon the registrar properly questioning the elector he declined to answer the questions pertaining to these matters.

Sec. 11. That it shall be the duty of the registrars and judges of elections to attend at the voting place of their precinct with the registration book on the Saturday next preceding the election from the hour of 9 o'clock a. m. until the hour of 4 o'clock p. m. when and where the said book shall be opened to the inspection of the electors of the precinct.

Sec. 12. That any elector may object to the name of any person appearing in

and book, and in case of any such objection the registrar shall enter upon the book opposite to the name of the person so objected to the word "challenged," and shall appoint a time and place before the election day when they, together with said judges of election, shall hear and decide said objection after having given due notice to the voter so challenged; and if any person challenged or objected to shall be found not duly qualified as provided in this chapter the Board shall erase his name from the books.

But it is further provided in naming the qualifications for voters that "no challenge shall be made on the day of election except as to those electors who have become of the age of twenty-one years since the closing of the registration books, or otherwise become qualified to register and vote on election day."

The registration books are authorized to be kept open for the inspection of any elector of the precinct and any such voter may apply at any time to the registrar during the registration or before the election for a copy of his registration list, and upon payment of one cent for each name to the registrar he shall furnish the copy as required, except that he may not make or furnish it on any Saturday of registration, and day set apart for the trial of challenges, nor on the day of election.

The polls shall be opened on the day of election from seven o'clock in the morning until sunset of the same day, and no longer; and every voter whose name may appear registered shall hand in his ballot to the judges, who shall carefully deposit the same in the proper ballot box, but there can be no challenging.

There will be but two ballot-boxes and the names of the candidates voted for by each party will be on the two slips of paper.

Two candidates of each political party for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney General, members of Congress in their respective districts, the members of Congress for the State at large if there be such, the Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Superior Court and Presidential Electors shall be voted for on one separate ballot; and the candidates for members of the General Assembly in their respective counties, Solicitors, Clerk of the Superior Court, County Treasurer, Register of Deeds, Coroner, Sheriff, Surveyor, and in each township a Constable, and such other officers as may be provided by law, shall be voted on one other separate ballot.

All ballots shall be printed or written on paper which may be of any color, and may or may not have a device thereon.

In regard to counting the vote and making returns Section 20 provides:

That when the election shall be finished the registrars and judges of election, in the presence of such of the electors as may choose to attend, shall open the boxes and count the ballots, reading aloud the names of the persons who shall appear on each ticket, and if there shall be two or more tickets rolled up together, or one ticket shall contain the names of more persons than such elector has a right to vote for, such tickets shall not be numbered in taking the ballot, but shall be void; and the said counting of votes shall be continued without adjournment until completed, and the result thereof declared. Any ballot found in the wrong box shall be presumed to have been deposited there by mistake; such presumption shall be rebutted if the ballot box shall be counted, and the ballots which were at said election deposited in the different ballot boxes shall, as they are counted, be forthwith deposited in duplicate ballot-boxes for that purpose to be provided, and the ballot boxes to which they have been so returned shall be securely fastened and sealed.

The precinct board shall then make out triplicate abstracts of the votes cast for the different candidates, sign the same and deliver one of said abstracts in an envelope sealed and addressed, to one of their number, who shall deliver the same within twenty-four hours thereafter to the same person the ballot boxes containing the ballots cast and counted at said election, and he shall deliver them to the clerk at the same time he delivers to him the abstract, and the clerk shall give the messenger a receipt for the same.

The Board shall appoint another of their number to whom they shall deliver one other of the said triplicate abstracts in an envelope sealed and addressed, and he shall deliver the same within twenty-four hours thereafter to the registrar of deeds of the county, and take his receipt therefor, and both the registrar and clerk shall each without delay, at least within twenty-four hours after it has been delivered to him, record the abstract at his office in a book to be kept for such purpose entitled "Record of Elections." The third and last of said triplicate abstracts shall be posted up by the Board of Elections in some safe and conspicuous place at the voting precinct.

The precinct board has no judicial powers and is required to count the ballot as they find it. All errors in the spelling or initials of a candidate's name shall be disregarded.

On the Thursday next after every election, at noon of that day, at the court house, and in the presence of such candidates as may choose to attend, the clerk shall add in the number of votes received by the different candidates for the different offices as shown by the various precinct returns. In case no returns have been received by him he shall use those of the registrar or clerk, as effective as if made upon the returns and abstract. When the addition has been completed and properly signed by the clerk he shall proclaim the result at the court house door with the number of votes received by each candidate.

The sheriffs of the counties compose the canvassing board for the Senatorial returns as in the present law.

The Secretary of State shall cause proper forms of returns to be prepared and sent copy thereof, with plain directions as to the manner of indorsing, registering and transmitting the same to the seat of government, to all the clerks and sheriffs of the State, at least thirty days before the time of holding the election, and shall so furnish to the clerk of each county a such printed blank as may be necessary for making the county returns. And in the case of State officers these returns shall be opened by the Speaker of the House in the presence of a majority of both Houses as at present. The person having the highest number of votes for each office, respectively, shall be elected therefor; but if two or more be equal and highest in votes for the same office, then one of them shall be chosen by joint ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly. Contested elections shall be determined by a joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly, in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations as prescribed in cases of contested elections of members of the General Assembly.

The abstracts of the returns made out by the General Assembly shall be signed by the presiding officers of the two Houses and delivered to the Secretary of State, who shall record it in the election book kept in his office, and then file it. Said abstract shall also be printed in the journals of the two Houses and in the legislative documents.

Severe fines and penalties are prescribed for all forms of bribery, intimidation and fraud, as in the present law.

Do You Champagne?

Advertising is the champagne sparkle of business.

If you have a good thing, you owe it to the public to advertise it.

How are people going to know you exist, if you do not advertise?

People will read the news about your goods and store just as readily as the news about anything else, if you make it fresh, crisp, and interesting.

Because you never have advertised your store is a good argument why you should advertise it now. The mere fact of your departing from your usual custom will prove an attractive ad. of itself.

There used to be a saying, "One might as well be dead as out of fashion." Paraphrased, "One might as well be dead as unknown." It is equally true and applies much of the philosophy of advertising.

The value of continuous advertising lies in the fact that people get to believe in the merits of an article whose name is familiar, even if they forget what its merits really are.

The articles exhibited in the show windows of a store should be of such a character as to attract, not a crowd of curious idlers, but prospective purchasers of the goods sold. So, with an advertisement.

McDOWELL COUNTY

Marion Record.

W. T. D. Bargain has bought Capt. J. Carson's farm on the Catawba river and has moved to the place. Capt. Carson has moved to town.

Wesley Marsh, the one-armed ex-Confederate, who is a store-keeper in a gangster, was arraigned before Commissioner Hayes on Tuesday on the charge of having allowed whiskey to be taken out of the warehouse. He was bound over to the grand jury at Statesville.

The Action relief committee has received \$422.80, beside some supplies and clothing for the sufferers from the late conflagration in our town.

Information has been received that Alex Rowe, who married in Mario, left his wife and went to Kentucky and married again, has been sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the Kentucky penitentiary.

You Are Too Late.

"I wish," said a populist laborer in the House yesterday, "that the negro who introduced the Douglas resolution had been dead as Douglas before he ever brought this trouble on us."—Raleigh Observer.

Why Tassal the Mule?

It is suggested that the Populist-Republican combination at Raleigh now adjourn in honor of Dave Burnett's mule which died at Canton, N. C., recently, aged 46 years.—Richmond Dispatch.

Mr. Jno. W. Wadsworth, a prominent citizen of Charlotte, died in a hospital in Philadelphia Saturday night.

THE DOUGLASS GANG.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE'S MENAGERIE.

The Democrats Call a Halt And Make the Animals Squirrel.

FEBRUARY 27.—The Senate adjourned until 3 p. m. out of respect to the memory of Senator Frank.

The bill to establish a new criminal circuit composed of the counties of New Hanover, Wake, Wayne, Craven, Mecklenburg, Forsyth, Edgecombe and Halifax passed second reading.

The usual car load of bills were introduced.

H. G. Ewart was elected judge and R. S. McCall solicitor of the new criminal circuit composed of the counties of Buncombe, Haywood and Henderson. W. A. Wilson was elected clerk for Buncombe county.

The House also adjourned on account of the death of Senator Frank.

FEBRUARY 28.—In the Senate Grant introduced a bill to complete the Confederate monument, appropriating \$10,000, and asked that it be taken up at once. The bill passed second reading—ayes 15, nays 14.

The county government bill came up as a special order. An amendment was adopted providing for the appointment by a judge of two members of the board of finance, different in politics from the commissioners, four votes out of five to be necessary for financial measures. There was a hot debate. The bill passed.

In the House bills were introduced to incorporate the Southport & Western Railroad, to amend The Code regarding false pretenses to relieve tax collectors in the cities and towns; to establish the thirteenth judicial district.

Bills passed giving the white Agricultural & Mechanical College \$10,000 annually and the colored Agricultural & Mechanical College \$5,000 annually; reducing the salary of railroad commissioners to \$1,500 to take effect at the expiration of J. W. Wilson's term; requiring five insurance companies to pay the face value of policies in case of total loss. It gives companies the power to remove cases from one county to another and revokes their charters if they remove the suit from the State to the Federal Court.

At the House night session bills passed to work Rockingham's roads by taxation to provide for working Stokes roads; to amend the charter of Morganton. The bill was tabled to provide for the inspection of petroleum oil.

At the Senate night session bills passed to enlarge the stock law territory in Wayne to amend the charters of Kingston, Greenville and Beaufort; to amend The Code to provide for a special levy of tax to supplement the public school fund and requiring the proposition to be voted for at every general election until carried; Perquimans, Hertford, Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Chowan, Gates, Cumberland, New Hanover, Bertie, Catawba, Halifax, Caswell, Alleghany, Persimmon, Anson, Wake, Granville, Edgecombe, Rockingham, Lenoir, Onslow, Craven, Carteret, Jones, Moore, Franklin, Nash and Wilson counties were exempted.

MARCH 1.—In the Senate among the bills introduced was the one by Fortune to amend the public schools.

The contract for the public printing was awarded to Stewart Bros. of Winston, in face of the fact that Edwards & Bronghton's bid was shown to be nearly \$900 lower.

The bill to appropriate \$10,000 for the completion of the Confederate monument passed.

At the night session special order, being the bill to provide for the election of justices of the peace, which passed second reading to-day, was taken up.

Adams asked Moody what the object of the bill was? Moody said that, to tell the truth, the object was to get Republican and Populist magistrates elected. Adams said he anticipated this answer. He saw no necessity for increasing the number of magistrates as the bill proposed to do. He estimated that every magistrate would cost the State and county not less than \$6 in books which were required to be supplied justices.

He estimated that the passage of the bill would entail upon the State and counties an extra and unnecessary expense of nearly \$25,000. The bill proposed to elect six additional magistrates in each township, making the number eleven instead of five, as under the present law. Adams contended that five magistrates were more than enough and there was no earthly need of eleven magistrates in a township. Mitchell sent up an amendment to strike out section 4, which provided for the election of justices by the people. He preferred to leave the appointment in the hands of the Legislature. He believed this would prevent the election of ignorant and unfit magistrates in some eastern counties. He made a strong plea in favor of his amendment. Paddison sent up an amendment providing that new justices shall not be furnished books except as they come to them from magistrates whose terms have expired. Adams wanted to know how justices would get along without law books. Dowd offered an amendment to strike out the provision for the election of additional magistrates and allowing merely vacancies to be filled by this Legislature. Dowd said to be plain, the bill means the election of negro magistrates in some counties, and while he did not wish to stir up any race prejudice he must say that white people did not intend to be tried by negroes. He

said his amendment would give the Republicans and Populists from three to five magistrates in every township and that was enough. He said it was a shame that the State would have to be taxed \$100,000 that the fusionists should have the satisfaction of having a few additional useless magistrates. The Paddison amendment was adopted. Mitchell's amendment was lost; so was Dowd's. The ayes and nays were demanded. The bill as amended by Paddison passed third reading—21 to 20. Starbuck moved to re-consider the vote by which the bill passed. The motion was adopted—29 to 10.

Meyhorne moved that the Senate adjourn. Lost. Rice moved to refer the bill. Lost. McClaskey offered an amendment to strike out the word six and insert three in lieu thereof as to the number of magistrates. Starbuck moved to table the amendment. Lost. Adams offered an amendment to strike out section one. Lost. White, of Alexander, offered an amendment to strike out the Paddison amendment, which had been adopted on first consideration of the bill, not to furnish books to new magistrates. Carried. McClaskey's amendment, reducing the number of magistrates to be appointed from six to three was read. Rice again moved to refer the bill to the committee. Lost. Candler demanded the previous question. The amendment was adopted—55 to 6. Recover moved to table the bill. Adams demanded the yeas and nays. The motion to table was lost—28 to 19. The vote then recurred upon the bill, which passed third reading.

The House spent most of the session discussing the revenue bill.

Under the revenue act the poll tax is \$1.24, the State tax \$21.23 cents; pensions, 3, 2-3 cents; schools, 16 cents; tax on income and gross profit from property not taxed, 5 per cent., and on gross incomes derived from salaries and fees, one-half of one per cent., on excess over \$1,000, and one-fourth of one per cent., on excess over \$1,000 to \$5,000; one-half of one per cent. between \$5,000 and \$10,000. The tax on cigars is 5 cents per thousand, and on cigarettes 10 cents per thousand. The sewing machine tax is \$500; piano or organ dealers tax, \$250; tax on drummers, \$100, which shall give exemption from all other license tax. The license for insurance companies is \$100 and the tax 2 per cent. on gross receipts in this State. State banks are to pay \$50 on \$25,000 of capital and \$2 for each \$1,000 over that amount. The building and loan associations' tax is according to the paid in capital. The tax on railroads is 1 per cent. on gross receipts; telegraph and telephone companies, 2 per cent.

MARCH 2.—The major part of the day's session was devoted to a discussion of the election bill which passed its final reading by a strict party vote.

The bill providing for a reformatory for young criminals passed.

The House continued the discussion of the revenue bill.

More Populism.

The Legislature of Kansas will be compelled to make appropriations aggregating \$450,000 to make good the deficiencies of the late administration. So much for Populist retrenchment and reform—Kansas City Star.

Tom Covington who was on trial in Catawba superior court last week for murder, was convicted and sentenced to be hung April 4th. He appealed. His accomplice, Liam Josey, was sent to the penitentiary for eight years.

Wood's Tested Garden Seeds for sale at 15-cent TWITTY & THOMPSON'S.

Full line of Rubber Belting, Rubber Hose, Lace Leather, Eugene Findings, and Rubber Sighans at the Hardware Store. T. W. DIXON, ja 11-11.

Withdrawals.

Beautifully printed Withdrawal Envelopes for sale at this office—50 cents per 100 postpaid.

A. L. GRAYSON,

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

AND SOLICITS FIRE INSURANCE.

COMMENCE

RIGHT!

Begin the New Year by paying your butcher what you owe him. I have sold you meat, now I need the money, PLEASE pay me.

I will still be found during this year at the same old stand, better prepared than ever to furnish you anything you want in the way of meat, sausage, etc.

R. A. CALLAHAN, ja 4-11.