

THE ANGLO SAXON

SUCCESSOR TO THE ROCKINGHAM ROCKET, Old Series, Vol. XVII, No. 20.
New Series, Vol. I, No. 4.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1899.

\$1.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE TO EVERYBODY.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Interesting Items Gathered From Our State Exchanges.

Winston sold 1,833,574 lbs of leaf tobacco in May.

Sheriff H. T. Jones, of Wake, is short \$5,218 in his account and unable to settle.

Mecklenburg is the best county in the State for the automobile to try its wheels. It will roll in pretty soon.—Charlotte Observer.

Attorney E. J. Justice has returned from Porto Rico, where he went to defend a McDowell county private for killing a native officer. He says his client will be acquitted.

Durham is making an earnest effort to have the First Regiment Band locate there, offering its members employment and giving \$1,000 a year bounty. Raleigh and Greensboro also desire this very fine band.

While on her way to Mt. Airy to visit relatives Miss Lucinda Ellis, of Virginia was run over by a shifting engine at Mt. Airy. Both legs were amputated above the knees which resulted in her death.

During the storm at Morganton last Thursday 34 of the patients sought shelter under the bowling alley. The building was blown down, one was killed instantly and twelve others seriously injured, some of whom will probably die.

Near Brunsville while Mr. William Branch was laying off corn land and his wife dropping corn, a very sad accident occurred. Mrs. Branch in passing the horse was bitten in the breast by him. The wound is of such a serious nature that death seems very imminent.

The Raleigh Post is getting very gay. Listen:

"A ringlet is a little ring; a brooklet a little brook, and of course a hamlet must be a little ham. Therefore, the discussion of Sarah Bernhardt's Hamlet is indecorous, and very properly caused a fight in Paris.

The music made by the string band at Rocky River Springs can be distinctly heard over the telephone line from this place to the springs. Quite a number have been enjoying the music for the past two or three nights at the phone in the office of the National Hotel.—Wadesboro Messenger.

Thomas Turner, a young man, met with an accident yesterday. While riding his bicycle the chain broke, throwing him off with considerable force. In falling a lead pencil, in his vest pocket, ran into his left side to a depth of about two inches. While the injury is quite painful, it is not considered serious. Thomas was able to be up to-day.—Winston Sentinel.

Few instances in history have shown the broad sympathy and love of justice of the human race as has the famous Dreyfus case. One man, an officer in the French army, unknown to the outside world, was placed in solitary confinement on Devil's island, where he was denied the sound of a human voice, or any communication whatever with the outside world. Yes, only one man—but the entire civilized world revolted at the thought of even one man being subjected to such a penalty upon what seemed insufficient evidence, and few issues of daily papers have since been made which did not contain some reference to this case. Gradually the conspiracy of French army officers, and the perjury by which it was carried out in Dreyfus' conviction, have come to light. The outraged public sentiment of the world forced a revision of the case. In the loneliness of his little barren island home he has already received the glad news that he is to have a new trial, which means an entire acquittal. And with the news has gone a thrill of gladness throughout the bounds of civilization. One man—but give him justice.

The man who never makes any mistakes misses many splendid chances to learn something.

NEWS EPITOME.

The Week's News Told in Condensed Paragraphs.

Yellow fever has broken out in New Orleans, but health authorities declare there is no cause for alarm.

Several hundred men employed in the ship building works of Baltimore went on a strike last Thursday.

Richmond, Va., has adopted an ordinance imposing a fine for "spitting" on the sidewalks or in public buildings.

The International Peace conference has devoted its attention largely to the adoption of more humane rules of warfare.

Two hundred thousand dollars was recently paid to representatives of Aginaldo by a German bank, he having had that amount on deposit there.

Many of the delegates to the Ohio State Republican Convention last week wore knife-shaped buttons, half the blade of which was smeared with red and labeled "Hanna's blood."

Our new possessions seem to be aware of Uncle Sam bearing gifts. The Winston Sentinel suggests that while we are shooting liberty into the Philippines we may have to shoot those dollars into the Cubans.

Queen Victoria's 80th birthday was celebrated Wednesday May 24th. There was a general celebration throughout her dominions and in other countries. Four generations of the royal family were present at the Windsor celebration. At a celebration at Port Tampa, Fla., a portrait of the Queen was unveiled by the touching of a button by Governor Roosevelt at Albany, N. Y.

The new Spanish minister at Washington will have a fine time of "getting even" with Uncle Sam who was always plodding the former Spanish minister about affairs in Cuba. Now Uncle Sam is the responsible party and the Spanish minister will no doubt have a fine time at grumbling. The new minister and his wife (a Washington City belle) arrived in Washington last Thursday.

One of those little affairs which excite the interest and appeal to the sympathies of a whole country was happily brought to a close in New York last Thursday. Little Marion Clark, aged 21 months, had been kidnapped, and in the distress of her parents they had sent out over 50,000 circulars and half-tone portraits in search of the little girl with blue eyes and pink complexion. A detective found the little girl last Thursday at a house in a little country town where she was being concealed by her captors and restored her to the anxious parents.

Two weeks ago the authorities at Washington were hourly expecting to hear of the unconditional surrender of Aguinaldo's forces. Now dispatches tell us that on account of the rainy season our army will be unable to renew active operations for over six months; that Luzon will be an island of mud for that length of time; that more of our soldiers will die of disease in their tents during this season than have died from disease and battle previously; that the Philippines are again on the offensive with their Indian methods of warfare, and that more troops will have to be sent before the Philippines can be whipped into a state of freedom. That's a gloomy picture, surely. There are also said to be many complications in the Cuban situation.

The Summer Season Should be Taken With a Grain of Salt.

The way to the seaside is by the Seaboard Air Line. Saturday and Sunday excursions from May 20th to September 24th to Virginia Beach, Ocean View and Old Point comfort, round trip \$3.50 via the Seaboard Air Line. Tickets will be on sale Saturdays and Sundays, good to return following Monday from Raleigh, Boykins, Durham, Lewiston and intermediate points.

CHAIRMAN SIMMONS ON THE AMENDMENT.

It has been suggested that the constitutional amendment discriminates against the negro and is therefore violative of the Fifteenth Amendment. Now, The Fifteenth Amendment nowhere uses the word "discriminate"; it simply provides that no state shall "deny or abridge" the right of a citizen to vote "on account of race color, or previous condition of servitude." Subject to this limitation, it is well settled, and admitted by every one that the State can prescribe any condition or qualification, however discriminative, to the suffrage it may see fit to impose.

The Constitutional Amendment upon which the people are to vote does not in any legal sense, either "deny or abridge" the right of the black man to vote; it simply establishes a qualification of suffrage. This qualification is that the voter shall have a due understanding of the nature of his act and the effect thereof upon himself and his fellow man, and it prescribed two ways in which the voter may show that he possesses this required degree of understanding.

First, if he can read and write it is conclusively presumed from that fact that he possesses the required degree of understanding.

Second, if he or his ancestor, began to exercise the right of suffrage prior to 1867, it is conclusively presumed from that fact that he possesses the required degree of understanding.

The reasoning in the latter case being that the voter having been thus long accustomed to exercise the function of the suffrage, and to participate in the affairs of government, or having been in parental relationship and association with those who have thus participated, has come both to understand and appreciate the full significance and import of the suffrage, and that it is safe to presume the possession by the voter of the required degree of understanding from a knowledge by him of the art of reading and writing. Of course, all qualifications predicated on the intelligence of the voter must necessarily be based upon presumption, there being no scales in which you may weigh mind and understanding.

This is the qualification, and the manner of proving the possession of it by the voter, and every negro who can show either in the one or the other of these two ways that he possesses it, is entitled to vote under the amendment.

Certainly there can be no successful denial of the right of the State to base the right of suffrage upon the voter's ability to understand the nature and effect of the exercise of the suffrage. This right of the State is equally as clear as its right to impose what is commonly known as an educational qualification by requiring the voter to be able to read and write, for this is itself in effect nothing but an understanding qualification. The object of requiring the voter to show that he can read and write is solely to prove his capacity to understand, and certainly this may be proved just as well and just as satisfactorily in other ways.

The Mississippi Constitution, which has recently been upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States, not only imposes an understanding qualification, but even goes to the extent of permitting the registrar of elections to decide arbitrarily whether the voter sufficiently understands.

If the negro, when he comes to vote, cannot qualify himself under the amendment by showing that he is able to read and write, certainly no one will contend for a moment that the amendment, in refusing his ballot for that reason, either "denies or abridges" his right of suffrage within the meaning of the Fifteenth Amendment. If failing to come up to this test, (reading and writing) he cannot qualify himself under the other test prescribed by the amendment—to wit: the test of presumed understanding from long participation in government, or descent from and intimate association with those who have been long ac-

customed to such participation—no wrong is done him, nor his right to vote denied or abridged because somebody else is able to qualify himself under the test.

The Master said that the Lord of the vineyard did no wrong to those who began to labor at the third, and the sixth and ninth hour, when he gave to those who only began at the eleventh hour, "likewise a penny." Take that which is thine and go thy way.

Let us make a practical application of the amendment. Take four citizens of the State, neither of whom can read and write, let two of them be white men, one a native North Carolinian, who has lived here all his life, one a Pole or German, who has only been 20 years in this country; let the other two, negroes, one of whom has lived in the State all his life, and the other one who has recently moved to the State, let us say, from Massachusetts, where he voted before 1867, or whose ancestors were free negroes and could vote before 1867. Now, under the constitutional Amendment one of these white men can vote, and one of these negroes can vote, while the other white man (the foreigner), and the other negro cannot vote.

The white man and the negro, who are permitted to vote, are both allowed to vote, for the same reason, because they or their ancestors could vote before 1867. The white man and the negro, who are excluded from voting, for the same reason, because they could neither read and write, nor did they or their ancestors vote in this country before 1867. I suppose no one will contend that the foreigner, who is excluded from the suffrage under this amendment, is denied the right to vote "by reason of race, color or previous condition of servitude." Then upon what principle of law or common sense will the courts hold that the negro, who is excluded with him is denied his right to vote "on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude?"

But it is suggested that the courts will not construe this amendment by its terms, but that it will look beyond and outside of the amendment, and consider any historical facts connected with its initiation and adoption, and inquire into the motive and intent of the measure.

Well, for the sake of the argument, let us admit it, although it must be confessed that this would be a novel method of interpreting a written Constitution. It is contended that the court has only to look to well known facts concerning our population, and the facts connected with the emancipation of the negro to see that only a very few negroes could qualify themselves for suffrage under the so-called "grandfather" clause, while white people, except a few foreigners could qualify under it and therefore the court predicating its action upon these facts de hors the amendment, would hold that the object of this clause was to "deny and abridge" the suffrage of the negro, "on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." But North Carolina is not the whole of the United States.

Let us suppose that an amendment identical with ours should be submitted to the people of New York and ratified by them, and the case to test its constitutionality should be taken to the Supreme court and that court should apply the rule of construction contended for as above stated; what would be the result?

New York has an enormous population; there are some negroes, probably twenty-five or thirty thousand negro voters in the State. A large part of its white population are foreigners who have moved in that State since 1867. A large portion of this foreign element are utterly ignorant and often depraved. There are probably more than 200,000 such voters in that State today.

Does any one suppose that the court, looking at these well known facts concerning the population of New York would say that such an amendment was intended or had the effect of denying or abridging the negroes' right to vote, "on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude?" On the contrary, would not the court, and

every intelligent person, see that for every ignorant negro affected by the amendment in any way there would be from 8 to 10 uneducated foreigners affected in the same way, and would not the court and every intelligent person say that the amendment was aimed at the ignorant foreign vote of that State and that, though the negro was effected thereby in the same way, as the foreigners the suffrage of neither was denied or abridged "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," but on account of presumed unfitness and mental and moral deficiencies, as well as because of defective training and inadequate education in the republican principles of self-government, and would not the court hold that such amendment, to New York's constitution was not only constitutional, but just?

There are many States of the great West which have to a large extent been settled since the close of the civil war, which while having a few negroes, are largely populated by foreigners. In all of these States, if the Supreme Court in construing an amendment similar to ours should look to the conditions of populations, they would say that the object of such an amendment was to reach that element of the population which had too recently settled there to have divested themselves of the monarchical theories and practices which they brought with them from the old world, or to imbibe the democratic principles of self-government upon which our republic is founded, and it is absurd to suppose the court would say such an amendment was unconstitutional, because forthwith the few negroes who happen to be living there along with the great mass of uneducated foreigners might not be able to qualify themselves under the clause limiting the franchise to those who were entitled to vote before a time antedating his emancipation.

If such a law would be constitutional in New York, or in any of the States of the great West having a large uneducated foreign population, why would it not be constitutional in North Carolina? If there is anything that is absolutely certain it is that the Supreme Court of the United States cannot hold that a law which would be constitutional in one State would be unconstitutional in another. The Federal Constitution applies to every inch of territory in the Union, and if there be one State in which such constitutional provision would be constitutional it would be constitutional in all. If it were competent for the court to look to political conditions in construing a constitutional provision it would have to consider the conditions in one nook or corner of the country or in one State or a division of States, else it might find itself by the application of this rule of interpretation deciding that a law constitutional in one part of the country was unconstitutional in another part. The analysis shows no such rule of construction can be safely adopted by the court of last resort of forty-five States.

It is true we have not in North Carolina today a very large foreign population, but who knows when the tide of foreign emigration may turn to our shores and quickly fill up waste places as it has done in the West in the last three decades. The day may come, and in the near future, when there may be more uneducated foreigners in North Carolina than ignorant negroes. When that day may come, if it ever comes, we cannot know neither can the Supreme Court. If however, the court should look outside of the amendment and take into consideration the motives which led to its ratification and the history of this question of suffrage, we have seen that it would find ample ground to support its constitutionality; but it is confidently affirmed that court in construing this measure will look only at the written instrument and will not ascribe to it any motive or purpose which its language fails to disclose. It is a rule of old jurisprudence that the intent of law and of the law-maker, gathered from the language of the law and that the court is to be guided by it.

from the context of the law itself. The courts are frequently and properly moved in reaching their conclusions by considerations of urgent public policy and there are many instances in our judicial history where the courts have seemed to strain a point to accomplish a great public purpose and it is believed if it were necessary the court would "strain a point" in this behalf to accomplish the purpose of suffrage purification and elevation which this amendment has in view for it is manifest that both the best thought had enlightened conscience of the nation longs to see the South relieved of the unsufferable evils of unrestricted negro suffrage and that thirty years experience has overwhelmingly convinced the nation that the Fifteenth Amendment is the greatest political blunder of the century. That the court will not inquire into the motives of the legislation would seem to be conclusively settled by its decision sustaining the Chinese naturalization act. It was desirable to withhold the suffrage from the Chinaman because he had become a troublesome and dangerous political factor on the Pacific coast, just as the negro has become a source of political irritation and trouble in the South. With the avowed and notorious purpose of denying him the franchise, Congress passed an act by the provision of which the Chinaman was excluded from citizenship and the Supreme Court held this legislation which was intended and in fact did disfranchise him by indirection, constitutional, and to-day the Chinaman, the descendant of a nation which has produced some of the greatest men and foremost thinkers of the world, and which represents the oldest civilization in history cannot vote in this country as the result of legislation which, though it does not itself disfranchise him, is recognized everywhere as a shrewd device by which his disfranchisement was accomplished. If the court had followed the rule of interpretation which it is contended by some applies to our amendment in this case it would have looked behind the act of Congress and said "though it appears to be valid upon its face, it is void and unconstitutional because its purpose and object is to deprive the Chinaman of his right to vote, by a legislative device."

Any rule of interpretation which involves a supervision by the court of the motives or policy of the Legislature would be rank usurpation of the functions of a co-ordinate branch of the government.

Held on Sampson.
Denver Post.

A Virginia man has named his newborn triplets Dewey, Sampson and Schley. One of them has our sincere sympathy.

Here and There.
The boy will soon be standing on "the burning deck," and if the summer forecasts fail not, he's likely to be in blazing company.—Atlanta Constitution.

Sam T. Jack, a theatrical manager who died in New York a few days ago, had the following stipulation in his will:

"It is my wish, first and foremost, that my brother, James, and my wife, Emma, shall become husband and wife."

"Can I insure your life?" asked the persuasive man. "I dunno," replied Farmer Cornblossel. "I don't want no life insurance. I've got all I kin carry an' my wife wants me to stop some o' that. I hope you can't, but I'm a truthful man, an' I ain't goin' to express no positive opinion till after I've heard you talk awhile."

A Mississippi editor says he found the following evidently written by a man who had been taking his local paper when he was of time and money, showed the door of his sanctum at morning. "I think folks ought to stop payin' out money for a Mi daddie's."

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Up-to-Date Tin Store.

Everything found in a first class Tin Store is carried in stock. All goods are new and purchased with a view to the needs of this section.

Stoves

and Ranges of different sizes and makes at the very lowest prices. A nice line of

Lamps, Crockery and Hardware

for Household use. ANYTHING in Tin. If we haven't got it we will make it for you and guarantee satisfaction. ESTIMATES on tin work of all kinds—roofing, guttering, etc., gladly furnished. Work of all kinds done by first class workmen at fair prices. Give me a call.

J. C. DAVIS, THE TINNER.

Rear of Court House, near Postoffice.

T. C. GUTHRIE, A. S. DOCKERY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Rockingham, N. C. Office up stairs, next building Pee Dee Bank

MORRISON & WHITLOCK, Attorneys at Law,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C. Office over Cox & Cooper's store.

JNO. P. CAMERON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

If you want

LIFE INSURANCE

Why not see what your Neighbor can offer before giving your patronage to a

Stranger?

FOR THE BEST TERMS IN THE BEST COMPANY, CONSULT

W. R. COPPEDGE,

Phone 57.

WOMEN IN TROUBLE.

The Approach of Motherhood is the Occasion of Much Anxiety to All.

Every woman dreads the ordeal through which she must pass in becoming a mother. The pain and suffering which is in store for her is a source of constant anxiety, fear and dread, to say nothing of the danger which the coming incident entails. The joyous anticipations with which she looks forward to baby's coming gives way to an indescribable dread of the ordeal when she fully realizes the critical and trying event which will soon approach and have to be endured. Women should hail with delight a remedy which insures to them immunity from the pain, suffering and danger incidental to child-bearing. Such a remedy is now offered, and women need not fear longer the horrors of childbirth. "Mother's Friend" is a scientific liniment—and if used to relieve confinement, gently and surely, the body for the great relief and changes it is undergoing, and safety to both mother and child, takes her through the pangs of childbirth. "Mother's Friend" is a scientific liniment—and if used to relieve confinement, gently and surely, the body for the great relief and changes it is undergoing, and safety to both mother and child, takes her through the pangs of childbirth. "Mother's Friend" is a scientific liniment—and if used to relieve confinement, gently and surely, the body for the great relief and changes it is undergoing, and safety to both mother and child, takes her through the pangs of childbirth.