

The Anglo-Saxon.

Successor to the Rockingham Rock
Established 1881
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY
THE ANGLO-SAXON PUBLISHING COMPANY.
(Incorporated.)

A. J. MAXWELL.
Editor and Business Manager.
Entered at Postoffice at Rockingham, N. C., as mail matter of second class.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11 1902.

THE STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Walter Clark, of Wake.
For Associate Justices, Platt D. Walker, of Mecklenburg; Henry G. Connor, of Wilson.

Superior Court Judges, 2nd Dist.—R. B. Pebbles of Northampton
4th Dist.—C. M. Cooke, of Franklin.
6th Dist.—W. K. Allen, of Wayne.
8th Dist.—W. H. Neal, of Scotland.
10th Dist.—B. F. Long, of Iredell.
11th Dist.—E. B. Jones, of Forsyth.
13th Dist.—W. B. Council, of Watauga.
14th Dist.—M. H. Justice, of Rutherford.
15th Dist.—Fred Moore, of Buncombe.
16th Dist.—G. S. Ferguson, of Haywood.
For Solicitor Eighth District—L. H. D. Robinson, of Anson.

For Corporation Commissioner—Eugene C. Beddingfield, of Wake.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—James Y. Joyner, of Guilford.
For Congress, Seventh District—Robert N. Page, of Montgomery.

For Senators Twenty-Second Senatorial District—H. A. London, of Chatham, and U. L. Spence, of Moore.

County Ticket.
For the House of Representatives—A. S. Dockery.
For Sheriff—T. S. Wright.
For Clerk of the Superior Court—John L. Everett.
For Register of Deeds—W. S. Thomas.
For Board of County Commissioners—W. C. Leak, E. C. Terry and E. D. Whitlock.
For Coroner—D. Gay.
For Surveyor—N. A. Graham.

There could hardly be a more groundless opinion than that there is going to be a split in the Democratic party in North Carolina this year. There is nothing which could bring about division. If there was any important issue brought against the party there might be some reason to fear division, but there is absolutely no issue made against it by the Republican State platform except that which it brings in challenging a comparison of our record with the "clean, able and economic administration of our State government by the Republican and Populist parties from 1897 to 1901." This is the same "clean, able and economic administration which so outraged decent public opinion in North Carolina that the white manhood of the State determined to destroy it if it took revolution to do it. Their platform is but a promise to do the things which are already doing and which we are so ingloriously failed to do when they were in power. None but spoilsmen themselves will shift party allegiance when no issue is made against their party but a question of spoils.

Our columns are always open to discussion of public questions, and we are glad to give space this week to an appeal in behalf of that class of public officers whose business it is to make arrests. They are engaged in a hazardous business, which has for its object the protection of the public from the lawless and dangerous, and they will be sustained by the law and by juries and courts and by public sentiment in the exercise of any reasonable means for their own protection in doing so. At the same time it will not do to say to every public officer that he may be his own judge of what constitutes reasonable means for his defense, because you would find in the large number of officers of this class, as you would find in an equal number of people in any other calling, some bad men who would abuse their license and wantonly destroy human life. But we feel assured that honest officers of the law have nothing to fear from the law in a fearless discharge of their duties as long as they exercise ordinary care and prudence. This much is said without any reference to the merits of any particular case.

Some one writing over the nom de plume of "E Pluribus Unum," and the date line of White Plains, N. C., in last week's Headlight, suggests a call for a meeting of the dissatisfied of Richmond county. Of course we could not even guess who "E Pluribus" is, and after diligent inquiry we have been unable to locate a White Plains in this county. We have no insight, either, into the political affiliations of Mr. E. P. U., but there was one feature of his suggestion which may be significant. He was particularly anxious that such meeting should be held "not later than the middle of September." We cannot imagine why E. P. U. should be in such a hurry about it unless it be that he wants to get the slate fixed up in time to "fuse" with the Radicals, who meet in adjourned session on the 19th of September to fix up their ticket.

By common consent the trust question is recognized as the great problem with which our government has to deal. From the President on down it furnishes the leading question for discussion in all political speeches. It is recognized as a question of such magnitude that no one seems to offer a complete remedy. But while the President and his party men generally talk vaguely of government supervision, etc., the Democrats offer a remedy that will to a very large extent relieve the situation—a practical and a speedy remedy and one which is not obnoxious to any sound principle of government: Repeal the protective tariff behind which they operate and charge American people 40 per cent. more than foreigners are charged for the same goods.

Mr. Dooley is a "janius" in turning the ridiculous side of a proposition in few words. His disposition of the blasphemous claim of the head of the Pennsylvania coal mines that the Lord is on his side in his contest with the strikers, is as neat as a pin. After his last Sunday's discourse to Mr. Hennessey on modern improvements, the latter inquired:

"What d'ye think iv th' man down in Pinesylvania who says th' Lord an' him is partners in a coal mine?" asked Mr. Hennessey, who wanted to change the subject.

"Has he divided th' profits?" asked Mr. Dooley.

"We favor generous public aid to all charitable institutions of the State, and the enactment of such pension laws as will give the ex-Confederate soldiers a more generous and equitable distribution of this fund than is provided for by the present pension law."—Republican State Platform.

Perhaps they want to adopt Pritchard's scheme of dividing with deserters.

Not Doomed For Life.

"I was treated for three years by good doctors," writes W. A. Greer, McConellsville, C., "for the Piles, and Arnicia Salve cured me in two weeks." Cures Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Corns, Sores, Eruptions, Salt Rheum, Piles or no pay. 25c at all Druggists.

Rev. W. L. Lambuth, D. D., Senior Missionary Secretary M. E. Church, South, says:

"The home atmosphere in Littleton Female College is as rare in institutions as it is beautiful. I have never been in a school where more purposeful effort was made to hold up the highest ideals to those who were maturing into womanhood."

This institution is expecting an unusually large opening next week.

The Burden of Protection Discussed by a Cotton Mill Man.

"No one can build and equip a cotton mill to-day, at present cost and low value of product, for the manufacture of export cloths to an 'open door market, and realize a reasonable return on the full amount invested, BECAUSE OF THE GREAT COST OF OUR MILLS COMPARED WITH FOREIGN COMPETITORS."

Some time last December, our gradually reduced to a revenue townsman, M. William Entwistle, published in the Anglo-Saxon a reply to the views of Senator McClarin in his advocacy of protection for the benefit of Southern cotton mills. Mr. Entwistle is a close student of economic problems, and particularly as they relate to the cotton mill business, and his article attracted a great deal of attention: He argued forcibly that we have passed the point where protection can help the cotton mills, and that the greatest hindrance we now have in building new mills and entering into competition in foreign markets is the tariff tax on cotton mill machinery and supplies, which makes it cost twice as much to build and equip a mill in this country as it does in the country of our chief competitor—Europe.

He had a request a few days ago from a State official for a copy of this article, and for answer to other questions, which we are permitted to copy as follows:

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 3rd inst. to hand and noted. Replying to your first question; "What effect the high tariff has on the cotton milling business." Generally speaking, when not prohibitory, a tariff has in the first instance the effect of increasing the price of the article on which it is collected to the extent of the levy. Also, in addition, there is necessarily a cumulative per cent., augmenting with each successive transaction from importer to consumer, which could be called the "merchant's tariff," levied for the purpose of yielding them a profit on the extra amount of money invested in the transaction by reason of government tariff. Frequently a tariff of 50 per cent. is augmented to 100 per cent. by the time the article reaches the consumer.

The first effect of the tariff on cotton mill machinery was to increase the comparative cost of the machinery, and consequently an increase in the cost of mill products at the expense of the consumer and to stimulate the growth of both industries. The ultimate effect is or will be a decrease in the value of the product and a resulting decline in the price of machinery. The value of the product is already declining; especially is this so with regard to coarse cottons manufactured very largely by the Southern mills. These coarse fabrics have for some time been made in excess of domestic requirements and a foreign market is being sought for the surplus. We have a few large mills in the South as well as the North that are able to manufacture and export these coarse fabrics at a profit, not on the amount of actual capital invested or engaged in the business, but on the capitalized amount only, or on which the mill declares dividends. These are mills that commenced operation many years ago; were well managed, and the products sold in domestic market at a large profit, reasonable dividends paid and the surplus earnings expended in additions to mother plant, or building of new ones without increase of capital stock. Such mills are all right, and can hold their own, so they need not concern us, but no one can build and equip a cotton mill to-day, at present cost and low value of product, for the manufacture of export cloths to an "open door" market, and realize a reasonable return on the full amount invested, because of the great cost of our mills as compared with foreign competition.

Don't forget that the margin between the cost of the raw material and the net receipts for the finished product is all there is to divide between capital and labor, consequently if a mill of a given capacity costs more than our competitors, capital here must have more of the margin and labor less in order to meet foreign competition in foreign markets.

I think it best that Southern cotton mills, especially those building or in contemplation, should prepare to manufacture goods that are not as yet over produced, such as will find ready sale in our own market.

With regard to Cuba, I favor annexation if it could be honorably done; next best thing is, as free a trade as possible between the two countries. With regard to the Philippines, "our hind sight was better than was our fore sight;" think if we had it to do over again we would leave it undone.

Many young people form habits which cripple and handicap them for life by doing things "just for now." They let things drop wherever they happen to be "just for now," thinking that they will put the book, the tool, the letter or the article of clothing later where it belongs. When these young people grow up to manhood and womanhood, they find that the habit of putting things down anywhere "just for now" has become a tyrant that fills their lives with confusion and disorder. It takes no more time or effort to put a thing where it belongs in the first place than it does later, perhaps less, and the chances are that if you do not do so at the proper time you never will. Even if it costs you a little inconvenience at the moment to put everything in its proper place, to do everything at the proper time, the orderly and methodical habits which you cultivate in this way will increase your power and usefulness a hundred fold and may save you much trouble and mortification in the future.—Success.

The Popular Length.
Artist—Do you wish me to paint you a full length portrait?
Mr. Saphedde—Well, I want it as long as your customers usually buy.—Ohio State Journal.

A Dilemma.
Doctor (who is not feeling well, to himself)—What shall I do? I haven't any confidence in any of those other doctors, and, as for myself, my charges are too high!

Prevention of the Flight of Birds.
To prevent birds from flying without the barbarous and injurious system sometimes practiced of cutting their wings it will be found sufficient to tie together with a thread three or four of the largest feathers of one wing. This destroys the balance, the wings do not act symmetrically in the air, and flight is rendered impossible. Fowls, pigeons, etc., may be kept within bounds in this simple fashion.

Four Horses Cremated.
Bartow, Fla., Sept. 6.—Friday morning between 1 and 2 o'clock the livery stables of R. C. Carter at Kingford were discovered on fire. The horses were all saved except four, which perished in the flames.

INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT FALLS FLAT.

Only Four Counties in Which it has Taken Hold, Says Simmons, and Due to Local Causes There—Democrats will Carry Every Congressional District and Increase Majority in Legislature.

State Chairman Simmons has a more accurate knowledge of political conditions in the State than any other man in it, and the people have learned that his estimates of results always work out about as he predicts. He is quoted by the Raleigh correspondent of the Charlotte Observer as follows:

Democratic State Chairman Simmons tells your correspondent that he is particularly pleased at the political outlook in the State and regards the party as now stronger than ever before. He says there is no independent movement so far as he is aware, except in four counties and in each case the dissatisfaction is due to local causes entirely. He says there is no general movement, no movement with a head. He regards ex-Congressman John W. Atwater as an emissary, going about seeking to develop and foster any independent movement or meetings or demonstration. Chairman Simmons says he is informed that in a western county a Republican of high position went to a Democrat who failed to get nominated and who he thought was dissatisfied and assured him if he would run as an independent all his expenses would be paid.

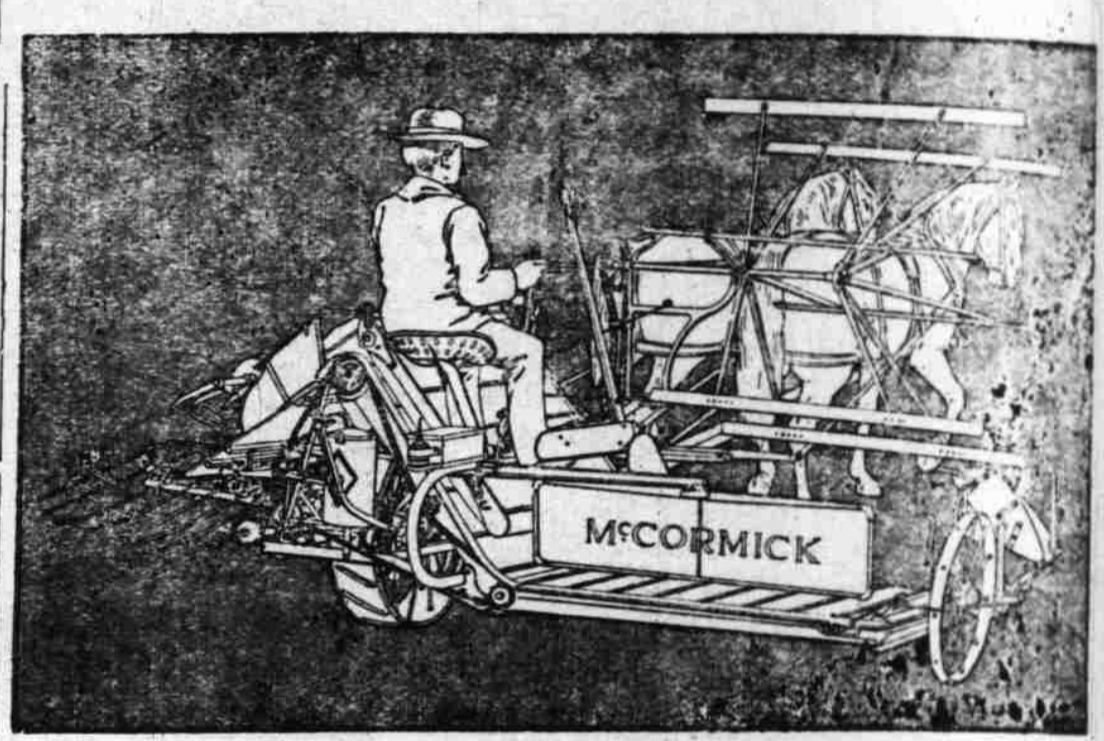
Chairman Simmons says he has no idea that the Republicans will carry a single congressional district. All the statements or hints that they will carry the tenth he characterizes as absurd. He is also confident that there will be even fewer Republican members of the Legislature than there were at the last term.

Officers and Their Power.
Editor Anglo-Saxon: The recent unfortunate occurrence at Hamlet is a demonstration of the fact that public sentiment is fast growing in sympathy with fugitives instead of the officers who are expected to capture them. Almost daily crimes are being committed and there seems to be more fugitives and desperate men at large today than has ever been known, and the Governors of States are offering rewards for them as a means of bringing them to justice. Now who are expected to capture them? It is the officers of the country who capture them. The records will show that go per cent. of the desperate men are captured by officers and it is only the officers who are skilled and use strategy who can be successful at this work. But there seems to be an obstacle presenting itself in the way of the officers in this work, and it is yet to be seen and proven whether it will be removed

or not. If an officer goes out to make an arrest of a fugitive, he gets the power to use his own judgement as to when it is the right and proper time to use his weapon to protect himself, or shall the officers be hampered by a knowledge that if he uses a weapon at all he becomes a murderer himself in case of fatal results? If this is to be the case, fugitives and criminals, villains and murderers will run rampant and the law of the land will soon be trailing in the dirt, for the men who are filling the offices today at the risk of their own lives will find them other avocations of life where their duty will not compel them to have to advance on men whom they expect to be shot down by at any moment. I am very sorry to see this feeling existing among the people, as it only has a tendency to encourage crime and endanger the lives of officer.

Your very truly,
Hamlet, N. C. C. C. SMITH.

A McCORMICK Is What You Want THE BEST INVESTMENT A FARMER CAN MAKE



HOW ABOUT A COOK STOVE?
If you are thinking of buying a Stove we'd be glad to show you our line, running from the smallest Stove for young housekeepers to the largest Range.

Everything in Hardware.
THE EVERETT HARDWARE CO.

GETTING READY FOR BUSINESS

Our goods are coming in every day and we are busy arranging and marking them. We have just returned from the Northern markets, where we bought the best assortment and the largest stock of Fashionable Merchandise ever brought to the city of Rockingham. We have spared no pains in trying to get the best styles, etc., that could be bought. We propose to show you a nice, clean line of goods and guarantee our prices to be as cheap as any one if you take the quality of the goods into consideration.



Our Nice Clothing Has begun to come and is worth your attention. It will be a pleasure to us at any time to show you anything in our line, whether you purchase or not. We are going to see that every one who trades at our place is satisfied with his or her purchase; we want you to have value

received for every cent you spend with us. We want to say to our regular customers who have been trading with us from season to season that we are still Headquarters for anything in Dress Goods, SHOES, MILLINERY GOODS, MEN'S HATS, CLOTHING, UNDERWEAR, OR ANYTHING TO WEAR FOR LADIES OR GENTLEMEN, AND PROMISE TO SHOW YOU A MORE COMPLETE LINE THAN EVER BEFORE. BUT JUST CALL AND DECIDE FOR YOURSELVES.

THE J. B. CAUDLE COMPANY.