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SLC0 A Year

## REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

### The Proceedings of the Meeting Held at Greensboro.

Greensboro, Special.—The State Republican convention met here last Thursday. It was largely attended and the negro was conspicuous by his absence. The most important action of the convention was the endorsement of the candidacy of Thos. N. Hill, of Halifax, for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the leaving blank the nominations for associate justices. Rev. D. A. Long was nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction and Dr. D. H. Abbott for Corporation Commissioner. The convention was called to order in the opera house, at 12 o'clock by State Chairman Pritchard. For half an hour before the time set for the meeting the delegates gathered in the hall and galleries and listened to the music of the Randolph county delegation for the purpose. When Mr. Pritchard tapped the table and called for order the assemblage became quiet. The chairman introduced Mr. R. D. Douglass, who welcomed the convention to Greensboro.

#### SENATOR PRITCHARD'S SPEECH.

The following is a synopsis of Senator Pritchard's speech:

We have reached the period in our history when the issues of a political campaign should be considered from a business standpoint. The industrial conditions in the country from Harrison's administration to the present time were then reviewed, and the prevalent prosperity attributed to Republican rule in the nation. There were 429 more corporations chartered in North Carolina under Republican national administration from March 4, 1897, to March 4, 1901, than from July 1, 1892, to March 4, 1897, under Democratic national administration. "In this connection I also call attention to the fact that from March 4, 1901, to March 4, 1902, there were 255 corporations chartered. An amount almost equal to the number chartered during the four years of Democratic administration." The Senator made much of the fact that the cash balance in the national Treasury was, on July 1, this year, \$208,639,922.64, and showed that the Republicans had managed the affairs of the government with consummate skill and ability. A high tribute was paid to both McKinley and Roosevelt. The Democratic party was severely arraigned for its alleged attack upon American soldiers in the Philippines. "The position of the Republican party with respect to the Philippine question is that we bought and paid for the Philippine Islands, and we own them as much as we own any other territory. We propose to retain them and to give their inhabitants the very best form of government suitable to their necessities as a people. The acquisition of this territory by our government will in the end result in more substantial benefit to the South than all other sections of the country combined. What we need is a market for our surplus cotton and cotton fabrics, and the Orient is a country whose people are by climate and habits the natural customers of the cotton planters of the South. In the Orient we can find a ready market for our surplus raw cotton as well as our cotton fabrics and the Southern man who stands in the way of the extension of our trade in that direction is either very shortsighted or willing to sacrifice the best interests of this section in order to create a political issue." The Philippines are the gateway to the Orient and contain splendid trade possibilities within themselves.

#### THE TARIFF.

Senator Pritchard ridiculed Senator Simmons for saying in a recent interview: "So far as the South is concerned, at least, the Democrats recognize the silver question as temporarily eliminated from national political affairs. I do not say that it is a dead issue, but I do say that it must slumber for a few years. In my opinion the big issue in the next campaign will be the tariff." In '96 the Democrats found the tariff an embarrassing question and let it slumber awhile, and now they find the silver question the embarrassing proposition and are going to let it slumber for a few years. "Other sections of the country have become prosperous in consequence of our protective tariff laws, and have accumulated their millions, and now that they are in the full enjoyment of the blessings incident thereto, it would be inequitable and unjust for the United States to adopt a policy of tariff reduction which would necessarily carry with it a general reduction in the prices of all raw material, the most of which is to be found in our section."

#### THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The constitutional amendment and the negro question were referred to as follows:

"Senator Simmons, a few weeks ago, issued a statement to the people of the State in which he undertook to show that he had discovered a plot by which the colored people are to rise up during the month of October, and completely demolish the white people of the State. It is not my purpose on this occasion to undertake to answer in detail the absurd statement which he has seen fit to make, but there are some features of the question to which I desire to allude briefly. He says that the negro question can never be settled in North Carolina until the Republicans

will agree that in the future no effort will be made to test what is known as the constitutional amendment. The issuance of the document to which I refer did not create any excitement in any quarter, in so far as I can learn. His manifested fell flat, and has been the subject of much ridicule and merriment among the small boys in the different sections of the State.

"During the consideration of the amendment two years ago, Senator Simmons circulated a statement which was signed by 162 prominent lawyers, the first paragraph of which is as follows: 'We, the undersigned lawyers members of the North Carolina bar, after having examined and considered the provisions of the proposed amendment to the constitution submitted by the Legislature of 1899 to the people for ratification, give it as our opinion that the said amendment is not in conflict either with the State or Federal constitution.' This statement was signed by such lawyers as Hon. James Z. Simpson, Judge Mackay, Col. H. C. Jones, Edward Pou, Lee S. Overman, Theodore F. Klutz, John S. Henderson, T. G. Skinner, M. B. Justice, and others, and met with the hearty approval of Senator Simmons, Governor Aycock and the leaders of the Democratic party. In that statement they said that the proposed amendment was not in conflict with either State or Federal constitution, and that its adoption would forever settle the negro issue. If they were not mistaken what harm could come to any one if some colored man should decide to test its constitutionality. It cannot be possible that Senator Simmons and the other distinguished Democratic lawyers could be mistaken about a great constitutional question like this. In other words, if the Democratic politicians and the Democratic lawyers were correct in their opinion about the constitutional amendment two years ago, Senator Simmons need not be alarmed in the slightest degree about the issue of the amendment.

"In this connection I desire to call attention to the fact that every register in North Carolina at the next election will be controlled by that party. It is for the Democratic party to say how many colored people shall vote at the ensuing election, and no one knows this better than Senator Simmons himself, and any attempt on his part to raise the negro question at this time is done for the purpose of diverting attention from the real issue involved in this campaign. There is no one who favors negro domination. The majority of the colored people of North Carolina are conservative, patriotic and law-abiding, and Senator Simmons knows that they do not want negro domination and his efforts at this time to create a race issue do this class of people a great injustice.

"The question now is as to whether or not our Democratic friends will act in good faith with respect to a solemn pledge which they made on every stump in the State.

"The issue which Senator Simmons seeks to raise with respect to the amendment at this juncture of our affairs cannot be consistently urged by the leaders of the Democratic party. He seeks to avoid a solemn promise which he and all other Democrats made in the campaign two years ago, to-wit, that the adoption of the constitutional amendment would eliminate the race issue in future campaigns, and would enable the business men of the State to exercise intellectual freedom of thought.

"When the constitutional amendment was adopted by the people of the State, it then passed out of the realm of politics, and if Senator Simmons, Governor Aycock and the other leaders of the Democratic party meant what they said two years ago there can be no such thing as a race issue in the present campaign.

"The Democratic administration in the State was attacked as being incompetent, and the State Auditor quoted as apologizing to officers of various corporations in the State for the oppressive taxation laws. 'I am informed,' said Senator Pritchard, 'that a number of business men have left the State since the adoption of the present revenue act rather than comply with the many vexatious provisions which it contains, and that within the past year quite a large number of corporations formed a capital which properly belonged to North Carolina have been forced to go to New Jersey for the purpose of securing articles of incorporation, in consequence of the unjust provisions in our laws with respect to such matters, and I have been told since coming to Greensboro that for the same reason several corporations in Guilford county have within the past six months surrendered their charters and obtained charters in the State of New Jersey.' The revenue law was attacked at other points and the statement made that 'there is a growing tendency on the part of the Democratic party in North Carolina to discriminate against private corporations.

"Whereas we come to examine the Auditor's reports with respect to receipts and disbursements, we find a condition of affairs that is calculated to alarm the taxpayers of the State. In 1898 the burden of Gov. Aycock's song was to the effect that the fusion administration had collected and expend-

ed by a Democratic Legislature. He insisted that the Populists and Republicans should be turned out of power, and that the Democrats should again be entrusted with the management of our State affairs upon the ground that there was a reckless expenditure of the people's money. One would imagine that after having made such an appeal, in the event of success the Democratic party would have cut down rather than increased our expenditures, but such was not the case.

#### THE DEFICIT IN THE STATE TREASURY.

A tabular statement was produced showing that in the three years, 1898, 1897 and 1898, under fusion rule, total receipts had been \$3,866,988.31 and total expenditures \$3,832,792.79, leaving a surplus of \$34,195.52, while in the three years of Democratic rule, 1899, 1900 and 1901, the total receipts had been \$4,766,498.03 and expenditures \$4,821,366.10, leaving a deficiency of \$54,868.07.

"It will be observed by the foregoing table that under the three years of Democratic rule which we have just had they have collected from the people \$89,419.77 more than was collected in the same length of time under fusion or Republican rule. This statement also shows that they have expended the enormous sum of \$1,038,545.31 more in the three years of Democratic rule than was expended during the same time under Republican or fusion rule.

"One would infer from Senator Simmons' statements that there was no increase in appropriations for any of the State institutions during Republican and Populist rule, but such is not the case. I call attention to the fact that there was an increased appropriation for the year 1898 for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind new building and remodeling the old one, which amounted to \$92,453. There was also an increase for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Morganton which amounted to \$20,000. There was an increase in the appropriation for the Insane Asylum at Raleigh for the year 1898 of \$20,000, for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Morganton of \$20,850, and in increase of \$1,633 for the Western Hospital at Morganton, as well as an increase of \$5,525 for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind School at Raleigh.

"After meeting all these increased expenses, there was in the State Treasury January 19, 1901, when it was turned over by Treasurer Worth to Mr. Lacy, a cash balance of \$37,528.36. This is a splendid showing and is sufficient within itself to convince any fair-minded person that the fusion party while in power administered our State affairs in a more satisfactory and economical manner than they are being administered by the present administration.

"The deficit now confronting the State Treasurer is estimated at \$450,000. CAPT. CHAS. PRICE PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

The report of the committee being adopted, Capt. Charles Price was named as permanent chairman and R. H. McNeill, secretary, by the committee on organization, composed by W. P. Bynum, W. S. Hyams, A. E. Holton, Chas. McNamee, E. C. Duncan and D. H. Abbott.

The committee of platform was announced as follows: First district, Harry Skinner; second district, E. M. Stewart; third district, D. H. Abbott; fourth district, C. P. Lockey; fifth district, C. A. Reynolds; sixth district, W. A. Sutton; seventh district, Z. V. Walker; eighth district, A. H. Price; ninth district, L. L. Jenkins; tenth district, J. J. Britt. The convention then took a recess until 8:25 o'clock.

The result of the hot fight in caucus was the winning out of Senator Pritchard by the adoption by a viva-voce vote by a narrow majority of the following resolutions which will be adopted tonight.

"Resolved, That whereas, the Republican party desires the elevation to the bench of the best fitted lawyers of the State, regardless of party affiliations, the candidacy of the Hon. Thomas N. Hill, of Halifax, for Chief Justice, of North Carolina, is hereby endorsed and we, the Republicans of the State, in convention assembled, do earnestly recommend him to the people of the State for this high office.

"Resolved, further, That it is the sense of this convention, that no nominations for associate justices be made at this time, but that the executive committee, hereafter, is empowered to take such action in relation to the same as shall seem best."

HILL ENDORSED FOR CHIEF JUSTICE.

When the convention assembled after supper, Mr. Seawell, of Moore, offered a resolution endorsing Senator Pritchard and the records of Congressmen Moody and Blackburn, which was unanimously adopted. Assistant District Attorney Price then offered the resolution agreed on in the caucus endorsing T. N. Hill for Chief Justice and leaving blank the nominations for Associate Justices, which was adopted without opposition.

D. A. Long, of Alamance, was nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction by R. N. Douglass, who, in answer to inquiry, vouched for his Republicanism and he went through all right. Assistant District Attorney Oscar Spears, of Harnett, and ex-Judge W. P. Bynum named D. H. Abbott for railroad commissioner and he was nominated by a rising vote.

#### INDEPENDENT FOR CONGRESS.

Mr. E. R. McKethan Announces His Candidacy.

Fayetteville, Special.—Edwin R. McKethan, of Cumberland county, has announced himself as an independent Democratic candidate for Congress in the sixth district. He resigned as secretary of the county Democratic executive committee, and has published the following card:

"To the Voters of the Sixth District: In a government by the people it is right and good for the people to divide. For more than thirty years unnatural conditions forbade a true and unhampered division with safety. In North Carolina, in 1900, there was a change, and it was proclaimed throughout the State that thereafter her electors should and would be free to divide, every man according to his views. On Monday, April 30, 1900, this was proclaimed in Cumberland by our present honored and distinguished Governor, and, in introducing him in this city on the evening of the day, a privilege and honor accorded me as president of the white supremacy club, I called attention, and especially emphasized this position, how he and others labored to bring this freedom to her rightful electorates. The returns for Governor and the General Assembly in North Carolina are a lasting record. For cause there is now a division among the voters of the sixth congressional district. What strength it represents now or will hereafter grow to represent and what the final result will be it is not within human knowledge to tell. When I, heretofore, respectfully announced as I now do, my candidacy for this high honor, as your representative in this district, no man can realize more than I do the importance of the step. No matter what the result may be on the 4th day of November, it has been given me more than once in life to come out among the foremost and the few in behalf of some cause or opinion that proved to be right for good. If it be so in this let us hope and pray that I may be given strength to do my duty. If I have misjudged public sentiment, if on hearing me my views are not sustained, if I stand for liberty and freedom that is not desired and you see fit to reject me, I only ask that you reserve too severe judgment until time shall have put its seal upon it.

#### E. R. MCKETHAN.

Mr. McKethan is a young man of marked ability. He is a graduate of Davidson College and the University. In 1900 he led the legislative ticket of his county and is the author of the bill that gave Cumberland prohibition. He comes of a good old Cumberland stock and has hosts of friends and relatives in every township in the county. By profession he is a lawyer. McKethan is proud of the distinction of being the only Spanish-American volunteer in the last Legislature. In the recent county convention he declared boldly for a minority representation in the congressional convention to which he was not a delegate. It is said here that the Republicans will endorse McKethan. His friends believe he can defeat Patterson, the Democratic nominee.

#### Judge David Schenck Dead.

Greensboro, Special.—After years of ill health and a year of complete incapacity to take part in the affairs of life, ex-Judge David Schenck died at his residence here at 6 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. His death had been hourly expected for the past two days. He was 71 years old and ever since his removal here in 1881, from Lincoln, had been prominent in all public affairs, greatly esteemed and beloved. To him more than any one else is due the preservation of the Guilford battlefield and its becoming again a national historic spot. In 1886 under his guidance and indomitable persistence was held the first Fourth of July celebration here and the Guilford Battle Ground Association is now one of the most patriotic corporations in the United States, many buildings, monuments and Revolutionary relics being in the park, the whole owned and paid for by the association, of which Judge Schenck was always retained as president.

#### State News.

The new State board to inspect public institutions is now examining the Hospital for the Insane and the Soldiers' Home at Raleigh.

It appears that in some counties there is almost a complete failure to list incomes for taxation.

It is said by some Republicans that they will endorse B. Frank Melane for Congress in the fifth district.

#### Robbery in Gastonia.

Gastonia, Special.—Some time during the early hours of Monday morning a bold thief took from Mr. F. M. Faysoux's bed-room property valued at \$130, including a \$100 gold watch, a prize awarded to him by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, \$25 in money and a \$6.50 pair of pants. The watch and money were in the pants, which hung at the foot of Mr. Faysoux's bed and scarcely more than an arm's length from the window. The thief probably did not enter the room but reached in with a stick or pole and "fished" them out. An effort to procure bloodhounds from Yorkville was futile, and thus far the culprit has succeeded in baffling the police, notwithstanding their strenuous efforts to apprehend him.

#### GROWTH OF THE COUNTRY

Increase of the United States in Area, Wealth and Products.

#### STORY OF A CENTURY'S PROGRESS

The Treasury Department Places the Nation's Wealth at \$94,000,000,000—Value of Our Possessions Increased Thirteen Fold and Area Almost Quadrupled—Statistics About Agriculture.

Washington, D. C.—A moving picture of conditions in the United States at decennial intervals from 1800 to 1890, and annually from 1890 to 1900, is presented in a monograph issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics.

The area has grown from 827,814 square miles in 1800 to 3,025,390 square miles in 1902, exclusive of Alaska and the islands belonging to the United States.

The population per square mile, which was 25 in 1800, was 231 in 1902.

The total wealth has grown from \$7,000,000,000 in 1800 to an estimated \$94,000,000,000 in 1900, and the per capita wealth from \$207 in 1800 to \$1235 in 1900.

In 1800 the per capita wealth was \$207. In 1810 it had fallen to \$100, and in 1820 to \$75. In 1830 it was \$127, and in 1840 it was \$147, and then mounted steadily until it became \$708 per capita in 1890, gradually falling again after the war. It is \$1235 in 1902.

The money in circulation amounted to \$138,500,000 in 1890, and in 1902, \$283,000,000, the highest point that it has ever reached. Deposits in savings banks amounted to \$1,748,576 in 1890, and \$2,597,691.50 in 1902.

The individual deposits in National banks have grown from \$500,910.873 in 1865 to \$3,111,690,196 in 1902.

The number of farms increased from 1,149,973 in 1850 to 5,729,657 in 1900; the value of farms and farm property from \$4,000,000,000 to \$20,000,000,000, and the value of their product, which was not measured until 1870, grew from \$1,358,000,000 in that year to \$3,764,000,000 in 1900. The value of farm animals increased from \$544,000,000 in 1850 to \$2,081,000,000 in 1900.

The value of the product of the manufacturing industries grew from \$1,000,000,000 in 1850 to \$13,000,000,000 in 1900; the number of persons employed thereby grew from less than 1,000,000 in that period to 6,750,000.

#### NINTH CAVALRY RELEASED.

To Return From the Philippines on the Transport Lopez.

Washington, D. C.—General Chaffee has called the War Department that he and his successor, General Duffie, believe another regiment of cavalry should be spared from duty in the Philippines. The necessary orders for this have been given, and he will send home one regiment, and the headquarters and six troops of the Ninth Cavalry will be relieved from duty and sail on the Logan for San Francisco. The rest of the regiment will sail two weeks later. The stations for this regiment in the United States have not yet been designated. It will require considerable shifting of troops to provide for it.

The organization of a large number of batteries for field artillery was authorized at the last session of Congress, and these were assigned to quarters and stables formerly occupied by cavalry. As the accommodations for these batteries have not been constructed, it will be necessary to crowd the cavalry regiment considerably to get them under shelter for the winter, and it may be necessary to put some of the organization in camp, as was recently done with the entire Seventh Cavalry at Chickamauga Park.

#### MESSANGER GIRLS DO WELL.

Chicago Branch of the Western Union Decides to Abolish the Use of Boys.

Chicago.—The familiar messenger boy, so long identified with telegrams, is about to disappear, so far as the branch of the Western Union Company here is concerned. This has been finally decided by the local officers of the company having the matter in charge. The latest strike of the boys, the third disturbance in a month, forced the American District Telegraph Company, which supplies the messengers for the Western Union, to hire 400 girls to take the strikers' places, and after a trial of nearly a week it is declared that their services are satisfactory. The girls are working in the business district and the residence portions of the city during the day. The night force is made up of young men, not boys.

#### JUDGE IGNORES AGE LIMIT.

Caldwell, of Arkansas, is Seventy, But Thinks He is Good For Several Years Yet.

Little Rock, Ark.—A letter was received here from Judge H. C. Caldwell, of the United States Court of Appeals, stating that he had reached the age limit of seventy years, and that he had finally decided not to retire.

The Judge says that he is enjoying the best of health, and believes that he is good for the bench for several years yet. He says he has no idea of resigning, whether Congress passes the increase judiciary salary bill or not. Judge Caldwell's home is in Little Rock.

#### MILLIONS BET ON RACES

\$13,200,000 Wagered at Saratoga During the Season Just Ended.

Bookmakers Did Not Keep the Harvest They Expected—Large Individual Winnings—Whitney Complimented.

Saratoga, N. Y.—Thirteen million two hundred thousand dollars is the most conservative estimate given by experts of the amount wagered at the Saratoga race track during the season which has just ended.

Senator Patrick H. McCarren is of the opinion that at least \$600,000 a day, on an average, has been placed with the bookmakers. Bookmaker Joe Uhlman, who handled \$127,000 one day and broke the record a few days later by handling \$150,000, declares that on certain days nearly or quite \$2,000,000 had been wagered. The McCarren and the Uhlman statements are regarded generally as the conservative and the extreme.

These figures do not include any private bets which may have been made. The Gates, the Drakes and the Pittsburg "Pills" have hit the bookies so hard so times that the sixty odd men who have done business for the twenty-two days have not reaped the harvest some of them expected. A careful observer of their doings said that he doubted if the bookies could count on more than two per cent profit at the track. This would give them only \$2,640,000 in the grand total of which must be taken at least \$1,000,000 for expenses. The biggest individual winning on a single day was scored by "Pittsburg Pills" when he cleared up \$323,000.

John W. Gates, who has made miserable every bookmaker whenever he went down the line, achieved the distinction of winning the largest sum placed on a single horse. He cashed in \$60,000 on High Chance for the day he left for Denver to wrestle with Osgood for control of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company.

John A. Drake has once or twice pocketed \$40,000 as a day's winnings, but he and other Westerners lost heavily by backing Articulate, a war which has proved a sore disappointment to Chicago and St. Louis players.

At the close of the last day's racing President Whitney exchanged congratulations with directors and others interested in the Saratoga Association upon the completion of the most successful season on record. For half an hour President Whitney either acknowledged or led off some remark made by the President of the Association, William H. Miller, who had been elected and Alexander upon his admirable management of the affairs of the corporation.

Treasurer Andrew Miller estimates that when the books are balanced the total will be far from \$13,200,000, but about \$10,000,000. The usual 2 per cent dividend will be declared. The sum is still to be devoted to new yearling stables, training track and other improvements.

#### WHAT! CHANCE HER HAIR?

She Would Quit Uncle Sam's Employ First and Die.

Washington, D. C.—A young woman professor in the Government Printing Office has given up her job rather than change the style of doing up her hair.

The foreman of the press room told her she must change it or quit, as it interfered with her duty as a proof reader. She appealed to Private Secretary Ricketts, who is looking after affairs in the absence of Public Printer Duffie. Mr. Ricketts courteously discouraged her.

"I am sorry, madam," he said, "that you are having serious differences with Mr. McWharland. I would not attempt for anything in the world to persuade you how to wear your hair, which, I am sure, is most attractive, but the complaint is that your hair interferes with the feeding of the press and causes the spilling of many sheets of paper."

The young woman went home.

#### MILLIONAIRE JONES' WAS A MYTH

Boston-Chicago Mystery Explained as Ruse to Extort Funds.

Chicago.—The mystery surrounding the supposed death of "Philetus Jones, millionaire," of Boston, whose death notice recently appeared in Chicago newspapers, was cleared up by the confession of John A. Lee, a local real estate broker that he had invented "Mr. Jones" in order to secure real estate commissions.

He planned a ruse whereby "Mr. Jones" was to buy extensively of Chicago property for hotel purposes. An agreement was drawn up between the supposed Jones and a real estate lawyer and a commission was promised. These promised commissions were offered as security for a loan. Suspicion was cast on Lee when the death notice appeared. In explanation, Lee, who is an old man, said that he felt sure he could have sold the property to some one if he had had time. It is said no prosecution will result.

#### LANDSLIPS KILL HUNDREDS.

Ruin in Two Indian Towns Caused by the Overflowing of Rivers.

Calcutta, India.—Heavy rains have caused the Rivers Bagmati and Vishnuni to overflow. Serious landslides have resulted and hundreds of persons in the cities of Bhutgan and Patan have been killed.

The Bagmati and Vishnuni are tributaries of the Ganges. The dated region is in the extreme north of Hindostan.