

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

In another column is published the vote for and against the suffrage amendment, showing the majority for the amendment to be 53,932. This is the official vote as canvassed and declared last week by the State Board of Canvassers.

The vote for the amendment was less than that for the Democratic State ticket. The vote for Aycock was 186,650 and for Adams was 126,296, making Aycock's majority 60,354, which is the largest majority ever received by any gubernatorial candidate in this State.

The majorities for the other candidates on the State ticket are as follows: Turner's, for Lieutenant-Governor, 60,997; Grimes, for Secretary of State, 59,817; Dixon's, for Auditor, 59,966; Lacy's, for Treasurer, 59,721; Toon's, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, 59,645; Gilmer's, for Attorney-General, 59,809; Patterson's, for Commissioner of Agriculture, 59,960.

Who will succeed Butler as our next United States Senator?

This question will be answered by the Democratic voters of this State at a primary election to be held on the day of the Presidential election next November. This will be in accordance with a resolution adopted at the Democratic State convention, held last April. The State executive committee will hold a meeting at Raleigh on the 5th of September and provide the necessary machinery and rules for conducting the Senatorial primary.

The two most prominent candidates for Senator are Gen. Julian S. Carr and Hon. F. M. Simmons. Gen. Carr has formally announced his candidacy in a well written letter published in all the State Dailies on last Sunday. Both he and Mr. Simmons will have many zealous friends, who will ardently and actively work for their respective favor.

The unveiling of the Vance statue at Raleigh, on Wednesday of last week, was attended with impressive ceremonies. There was quite a large number of visitors present, including several military companies and ex-Confederate organizations. The address was delivered by Hon. Richard H. Battle, and it was a most appropriate one, though the speaker unnecessarily exhausted himself and his audience by delivering it in full.

This is the first and only bronze statue of any North Carolinian ever erected in this State, but we hope it will not be the last.

The race prejudice between the whites and blacks seems to be more intense at the North than at the South. The latest instance or proof of this is the riot at Akron, in Ohio, so closely following the riot in New York.

In this Ohio city a negro assaulted a white girl, and at once a mob of white men tried to lynch him, but the officers of the law succeeded in getting him away safely. The mob, being baffled in their efforts, then began a war on all negroes indiscriminately, and deliberately burned down the city hall and destroyed property valued at half a million dollars.

The reports from China are conflicting. The report published one day is denied the next, so that it is difficult to tell what is the true situation at Peking.

It is quite evident that Japan and the European Powers are each desirous of getting a slice of China's territory. The United States should have no such desire. We have already expanded more than we ought to have done.

It is hard to tell whether or not there will be much more fighting. We do not believe there will be, but the best way to prevent it is by preparing for it. The great trouble now is there is no stable government in China strong enough to control its subjects and carry out its stipulations with foreign nations.

The Populist National Committee has endorsed Stevenson's candidacy for Vice-President in place of Towne, who withdrew and is now actively canvassing for Stevenson. Butler says that he is still for Bryan.

Cryan and Populists.

On last Thursday, at Topeka, Kansas, Col. William J. Bryan was formally notified of his nomination by the Populist National Convention. The ceremonies were of an impressive character and were witnessed by an immense crowd. Many of the most prominent Populists in the United States were present. Among them were Gen. Weaver and J. G. Field, who were the first nominees of the Populist party, in 1892 for President and Vice-President. Hon. Jerry Simpson was also present and made a strong speech for Bryan, although it has been falsely published that he is opposed to Bryan.

Col. Bryan made a carefully prepared speech of acceptance, which ought to be read by every honest and sincere Populist. We regret not having space to publish it in full, but we copy the following extracts, as showing some of his strong arguments why Populists should support him against McKinley now even more earnestly than they did in 1896:

"If the Populist felt justified in opposing the Republican party when it sought to conceal its good standard tendencies under the mask of international bi-metalism, the opposition should be more pronounced in proportion as the Republican party more openly espouses gold mono-metalism. In 1896 the reform forces charged the Republican party with intending to retire the greenbacks. This charge, denied at the time, has been confessed by the financial bill, which converts greenbacks when once redeemed, into gold certificates, and extends new privileges to banks of issue. If a Populist opposed the Republican party when its hostility to greenbacks was only suspected, that opposition should be greater now since no one can longer doubt the purpose of the Republican party to substitute bank notes for greenbacks."

"The Republican party is now committed to a currency system which necessitates a perpetual debt, while the Populist finds himself in agreement with the Democrats who believe in paying off the National debt as rapidly as possible. If he is in an income tax justified a Populist in acting with the Democratic party in 1896, what excuse can he find for aiding the Republican party now, when even the exigencies of war have not been sufficient to bring that party to the support of the income tax principles? Populists believe in arbitration now as much as they did in 1896, and are as much opposed to government by injunction and the blacklist as they were then, and upon these subjects they have as much reason for co-operation with the Democratic party today as they had four years ago."

"Democrats and Populists alike favor the principle of direct legislation. If any differences exist as to the extent to which the principle should be applied, these differences can be reconciled by experiment. Democrats and Populists agree that Chinese and other Oriental labor should be excluded from the United States. Democrats and Populists desire to so enlarge the scope of the interstate commerce act as to enable the commission to protect both persons and places from discrimination and the public at large from excessive railroad rates. The Populists approve the demand set forth in the Democratic platform for a labor bureau, with a cabinet officer at its head. Such an official would keep the administration in close touch with the wage-earning portion of the population, and go far toward securing such remedial legislation as the toilers need."

"In 1896 the Populists united with the Democrats in opposing the trusts, although the question at that time appeared like a cloud scarcely larger than a man's hand. To-day that cloud well-nigh overshadows the industrial sky. The farmer does not participate in the profits of the trust, but he sorely feels the burden of them all. He is dependent upon the seasons for his income. When he plants his crop, he knows not whether it will be blessed with rain or blighted with drought; he knows not whether the wind will blow it down, or hail destroy it, or insects devour it, and the price of his crop is as uncertain as the quality. If a private monopoly can suspend production and fix the price of raw material as well as the price of the finished product, the farmer, powerless to protect himself when he sells, is plundered when he purchases. Can any farmer hesitate to throw the influence of his ballot upon the side of those who desire to protect the public at large from monopolies? The fact that the trusts support the Republican party ought to be sufficient proof that they expect protection from it. The Republican cannot be relied on to extinguish trusts so long as it draws his campaign contributions from their overflowing vaults."

In a class of fifty-five recently graduated by the Iowa College of Law the first honors were taken by a lady.

Washington Letter.

Washington, Aug. 24, 1900.—Although members of the administration admit that the situation in China has grown more critical since the taking of Peking and rescue of the foreigners by the allied army, Mr. McKinley would not forego his vote-hunting junket to the G. A. R. encampment, in Chicago. Reports from Gen. Chanler and Minister Conger on the continued fighting in and around Peking were received this week, but were not made public. One reason for the suppression of these reports is that they show that it is the Chinese Government, and not a mob, which has been and is making war on the foreigners, and for some reason of his own Mr. McKinley insists upon acting on the theory that the Chinese government is friendly, although in refusing Li Hung Chang's request for the appointment of a commissioner to negotiate terms of peace he practically said that he doubtless what a China had a government. The pretence of regret on the part of officials that circumstances—continuous fighting—have made it impossible to withdraw the American troops from China is farcical. The War Department has been towards supplies from the first on the understanding that the troops would be in China all winter.

Capt. Patrick O'Farrell, who stamped for McKinley in 1896 and who is now vigorously opposing him because of his imperial policy, made a red-hot speech before the Central Bryan and Stevenson Club, in which he said of the Philippine war: "Who authorized this war? Theoretically, and virtually, we are at war with no one. Congress alone has the right to declare war. Who gave the President such authority? And why are ships, loaded with volunteers, being sent to the Philippines to shoot the natives and in turn to be shot by them? What will happen if you elect McKinley and a Republican Congress next November? There will be a call issued for a regular army of 150,000 men, backed by 100,000 volunteers. Every workingman will have to host a soldier on his back, not for freedom, but to fight a lot of men against whom we have no grudge."

A letter received in Washington from ex-senator E. B. Henderson, who was prevented by sickness from attending the Liberty Congress in Indianapolis, over which it had been expected he would preside, contains food for careful thought. For instance, the following quotation therefrom: "Our Government is rapidly changing its form. The United States is no longer a republic. Two wars—one against the Philippines, the other against China—are being waged by the President without any constitutional sanction. The Russian Empire correlates no greater power than that which is exercised, almost without protest, by an American President. The war with the Philippines is worse than useless. It is wholly without any purpose less criminal than the paupering of army contractors and the enrichment of hungry officials from the toil of labor. The islands cannot be colonized or occupied by Americans. And American law, equally with American prejudice, already forbids American citizenship to their inhabitants. If they are not to be incorporated as States, they must be governed as colonies, and this reduces them to slavery and ourselves to forms of despotism. In the case of China, American troops, without pretense of law, are to be placed under the command of the German Emperor, who openly proclaims against the Chinese the war of Israel against the Amalekites."

Representative T. J. Bradley, of New York City, was among the visitors to the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee Headquarters this week. He said: "Both New York and New Jersey will give Bryan their electoral votes this fall. In Presidential years New Jersey generally goes as New York does. Did you ever notice that? They will both go Democratic this time."

Representative Wheeler, of Kentucky, said of the outlook in that State: "Bryan and Stevenson will carry the State of course, by an old time majority, and our State ticket will pull through safely. We will not only hold our own in the Congressional districts, but I think we will gain one and maybe two districts. When the Republicans talk about carrying Kentucky they base their hopes upon the narrow margin between Goebel and Taylor. They overlook the important fact that in that contest the vote was not brought out in the heavy Democratic section of the State."

Representative Clayton, of Alabama, who was in Washington this week, said: "I have traveled considerably over the country since the Kansas City convention, and I find the people everywhere, North, East, West and South, interested only in one question—that of imperialism. It seems to be impossible to get them to think about anything else. In the light of my experience I am convinced that the man who insists that imperialism is not the paramount issue of this campaign is either an ignoramus or a knave."

Official Vote on Amendment.

Table with columns: Counties, For, Against. Lists counties like Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Caswell, Catawba, Chatham, Cherokee, Chowan, Clay, Cleveland, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Currituck, Dare, Davidson, Davie, Duplin, Durham, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston, Gates, Graham, Granville, Greene, Guilford, Halifax, Hatteras, Haywood, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Iredell, Jackson, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, Martin, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Orange, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Pitt, Polk, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Scotland, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Swain, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Union, Vance, Wake, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin, Yancey.

Total..... 182,217 128,285

Brought Damages Cotton.

Columbia, S. C., Aug. 25.—The heat and drought of the past 17 days have done great damage to crops in South Carolina. During that period the least maximum temperature recorded was 98 degrees. The average temperature was 101 degrees in the shade. The heaviest loss falls on cotton planters. Allowing a falling off of 10 per cent on an average yield the loss will be 100,000 bales, or \$4,500,000. The loss on other crops will make the total \$7,000,000.

Cotton fields are as white as they generally are late in September. More than half the open bolls are unopened, having been burst open by the heat. The lint is without value. Many of the plants are dying. Nothing can save the farmers from the loss sustained, but rain will start the cotton plants to begin to regrow, and late frosts would permit the new bolls to form to maturity.

Enormous fires in Hyde county continue, and are destroying trees and soil. The soil is pebbly and burns like tinder. One farm valued at \$20,000 is so burned away that its owner says it is not now worth \$100. Fire is burning far underneath the surface in many places.

Representative George Henry White, the only negro in the present Congress, will not be a candidate for reelection. He has decided to leave North Carolina and to go to some Northern city, probably New York, and resume the practice of law.

A Bold Eagle.

Chincoteague, Va., August 24.—While Lottie and Willie Racer, aged four and five respectively, were playing in a field near their father's house yesterday, a big bald eagle swooped down upon them.

The little boy pluckily tried to defend his sister, but the bird fastened its talons in the little girl's dress and started away with her.

The thin material of Lottie's white frock gave way under the strain, and she fell about 12 feet to the ground, stunned but not seriously hurt.

At that moment the father of the children was running shouting to their rescue, and the eagle took flight.

Plans for Enlarging the White House.

The October Ladies' Home Journal will publish plans for the proposed enlargement of the White House at Washington, and Colonel Theodore A. Bingham, U. S. A., custodian of the Executive Mansion, will urge their adoption in an article pointing out the need thereof. Our Chief Executive has been poorly housed for a long time, but the obstacle that has stood in the way of enlarging the White House has been the fear of destroying the fine proportions and symmetry of the building. This has been overcome by a skilled architect, whose solution of the problem will be given in the October Journal.

By Accidentally Drowned.

Graham, N. C., Aug. 24.—About 3 o'clock today little Ray, the eight-year-old son of Mr. Clarence Hunter, who is head machinist for the Scott Machine Manufacturing Co., while fishing in a small lake back of the Onida cotton mill, fell in and was drowned. The cause of his several companions attracted the attention of Mr. J. L. Tull and a Mr. Penny, who were in the vicinity and who rushed to the lake with all haste possible and dragged the body from the water. Doctors Long, Goley and Thompson were immediately summoned and arrived promptly, but too late to resuscitate the little fellow.

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Yours very truly, JAMES B. MOGGIN, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy, Medical Department of the University of Georgia.

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AND SALE.—By virtue of the power given in a judgment of the superior court in the case entitled "C. S. Lindsay vs. Gustin Edwards," I will on Monday, the 31st day of September, 1900, at the court house in the town of Pittsboro, N. C., offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, interest and estate of Gustin Edwards in the estate of John A. Edwards, it being a tract of land adjacent to the land of Rich. W. Atwater, Joe Higgins, Wesley Atwater and others, situated in Wilkes county, (Chatham county, N. C. Containing about 34 acres. This July 3, 1900. R. H. EVANS, Commissioner.

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Table with columns: Station, Daily, Daily. Lists routes like New York, Tampa, New Orleans, etc.

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