AYCOCK'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

CONSERVATIVE AND THOUGHTFUL.

Will Execute The Laws of The State Without Regard to Race or Condition. -

Following is the inaugural address of Governor Aycock: Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

Ladies and Pellow-Caugens: Every four years brings us a change of administration but not always a change of policy. This year we meet under extraordinary circumstances one party goes out of power and anoth er comes in; one policy ends and a new one begins; one century passes away and a new century claims our service; a new constitution greets the new cen-tary. For thirty years of the ninteenth century we struggled in every way strainst the evils of a suffrage based on manhood only. We found in the first days of that struggle that theory had outrun practice and that reality had yielded place to sentiment. At that ime we had just emerged from an unsuccessful and disasterous war. Our succaseful and disasterous war. Our property had been swept away, our institutions had been destroyed, the foundation of our social fabric had been overturned, we were helpiess. A victorious but ungenerous political enough had crushed us fo the earth; they had forced upon us, he recognition of theories that we knew could not be reduced to successful practice. We were poor, weak and defeated, we "accepted the situation." We did our best "to

the situation." We did our best to prove the falsity of our convictions. We endeavored with sincerity to bring the negroes to a realization of the true dignity of full citizenship. We urgently strove to instill into their minds that their true integrals were allowing our minds. their true interests were likewise ours we sought with great solicitude and with much sacrifice of toil and capital to convince them that parties were the servants and not the masters of the people and that no past services of a party, however beneficial these servi ces night appear, justified the destruc-tion of good and safe and economical government in order to secure its suc-cess. We provided schools for them and spent for them as we spent for our own children. We cared for their insane and omnered, we cared for their manne and comenced schools for the education of their afflicted and for the care and tution of those who were left fatherless and motherless. We continued these efforts in theface of repeated evidnce onors in theme or repeated evidace of their hostility and abated not our purposes when they repeated their follies. We still hoped that they would follow the example of the whites and divide their vote along the ines of governmental industrial and moral issues. The result was a disappointment. The negro was always to be counted upon and our opportunities did not besitate at any excess because they know that they had 120,000 votes who

could be relied upon to support any policy however rulnous, which bere the stamp of Republicanism. With this vote as a certainty our adversaries when they came to power after twenty years of defeat dared new exis and wrongs. Under their rule, lawlessness walked the State like a pestilence— death stalked abroad at noonday— "sleep lay down armed"—the sound of the pistol was more frequent than the song of the mocking hird—the screams of women fleeing from pursuing brutes closed the gates of our hearts with a shock. Our opponents unmindful of the sturdy determination of our people to have safe and good government at all hazards became indifferent to or in-capable of enforcing law and preserv-ing order. Confident-of the support of the ignorant mass of negro voters the Republican party and its ally forgot the strength and determination that people who fought the first fight in Al amance against bad government and wrote the first Declaration of Independence in Mecklenburg. They challenged North Carolinians to combat and the world known the result. The campaign of 1898 ended in a victory for good government. That was not a contest of passion but of necessity. When we came to power wa desired merely the security of life, liberty and property, We had seen all these menanced by 120,-000 negro votes cast as the vate of one e had seen our chief city pass through blood and death in search of safety. We did not dislike the negro but we did love good government. We knew that he was incapable of giving us that and we resolved, not in anger but for the areas of the Steakers.

but for the safety of the State, to cur-tail his power. We had seen what a tail his power. struggle it required to preserve even the form of Republican government with him as a voter. The negro was not only ignorant—he was clannish. The educated among them who realized the danger to the State in mass voting were unable to free themselves from the power of its ostracism.

When the Legislature in 1899 mer, it was confronted with these facts and

was sincerely anxious to save the good and suppress the evil of those forces which had made our history. They, therefore, submitted to the people for their action an amendment to the Constitution which forbids any man to vote who can not read and write, but excepts from the operation of this re-strictive clause all those who could vote in any State on January 1st, 1867, or at any time prior thereto or. are descendants from any such voter This provision excluded no white men except persons of foreign birth not yet familiar with-our institutions; and excluded no negro who can read and write, and no negro whether he could read or write or not who could yote prior to January 1st. 1867, or who is desgended from one who could vote at any time prior to said date. This amendment to our Coustitution eliminates no capable negro. Indeed it sets se those negroes who, believing in rtain principles of government, have en strained by loyalty to the mass om voting their convictions. It does

New Executive Eloquently Reviews the no injustice to the negro. It really bendets him. It does recognize the necessity of having some test of capacity and it prescribes two rules of evidence by it prescribes two rules of evidence by which the capacity may be escertained and declares that any mancapable of meeting either test shall vote. If a white man can read and write he can vote; if a negro can read and write he can vote. If a white man caring, read or wrote, but is descended from one who could vote in January 1st, 1867, or at any time prior therete, breif he could vote himself before that time he can vote. If a negro cannot reas and write, but is descended from a person who could vote on January 1st, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, or if himself better that the hear vote. If a negro cannot reas and write, but is descended from a person who could vote on January 1st, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, or if himself better the property of the property of the prior thereto, or if himself better the prior thereto. who could vote on January 1st. 1867, or at any time prior thereto, or if himself could vote before that time he can vote. There is, therefore in our amendment no taint of that inequality provided against in the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and in order that the question might not even be suggested and realizing the importance of educating the white and black, our amendment requires every boy of whatever color now thirteen years of age to learn to read and write under penalty of losing his: thirteen years of age to learn to read and write under penalty of losing his yote. Interpreted on this fashion we may with complacency accept the declaration of the Republican National platform that our amendment is revolutionary. So was the one for Independence distinctly known as the Revolution and our liberties are founded upon it. Our amendment may be revolutionary, but fi is a revolution of advancement. It takes no step backward, it distinctly looks to the future; it sees the day of universal sufferage but sees that day not in the light of universal education. The twilight will grow into the cation. The twilight will grow into the perfect day with the sun of intelligence

shining in the sky. That s our hope and promise. We shall not fall.

On a studyed platforms, to half the voters of the State, in the late cam-paign. I pledged the State, its strength, its heart, its wealth, to universal edu-cation. I promised the lifterate poor man bound to a life of toil and strug-gle and poverty that life should be brighter for his-boy and girl than it had been for him and the partner of his sorrows and Joys. I pledged the wealth of the State to the education of weath of the State to the education of his children. Menof wealth, represen-tatives of great corporations applaud-ed eagerly my declaration. I then real; ized that the strong desire which dom-inated me for the uplifting of the whole people moved not only my heart, but was likewise the hope and aspiration of those upon whim fortune had smil-ed. I had loved the North Carolina peoed. I had loved the North Carolina peo-ple before that time, but I never knew and appreciated the best qualities of many of our citizens until I saw the owners of many thousands as eager for the education of the whole people as I was myself. Then I knew that the hope and task before us, Gentlemen of the Legislature, was not an impossible one. We are prospering as never before our wealth increases, our industries multiply, our commerce extends among the owners of this wealth, this multiplying industry, this extending commerce, I have found no man who is unwilling to make the State stronger and better by liberal aid to the cause of education

Gentlemen of the General Assembly, will not have ought to fear when you you make ample provision of the educa tion of the whole people. Rich and poor alike are bound by promise and neces-sity to approve your utmost efforts in this direction. The platforms of all the parties declare in favor of a liberal polley towards the education of the mass es; notably the Demacratic platform says, "We heartly commend the action of the General Assembly of 1899 for ap-propriating one hundred thousand dol-lars for the benefit of the public schools of the State, and pledge ourselves to increase the school fund so as to make increase the school fund so as to make at least a four months' form in each year in every school district in the State: and in the campaign which was conducted throughout the State with so much energy and earnestness that platform pledge was made the basis of the promise which we all made to the people. Poor and unlettered men anx-ious about the privileges of their children and hesitating to vote for the amendment were finally persuaded to accept our promise and place their children in a position in which they can never vote unless the pledges which we made are redeemed to the and some few with a radiance of a fullest extent. For my part I declare to thousand, but let them all shine togethyou that it shall be my constant aim and effort during the four years that more giorious and may they all have I shall endeavor to serve the people of a their source that God who first said. I shall endeavor to serve the people of as their source that God who first said, this State to redeem this most solemn of all our pledges. If more taxes are required to carry out this prome of the people more taxes must be levied, if property has escaped taxation here, tofore which ought to have been taxed means must be devised by which that property can be reached and put upon the tax list I rejoice in prosperity and take delight in the material progress of the State. I would cripple no industry. I would retard the growth of no enterprise; but I would by just and equal laws require from every owner of property his just contribution, to the end that all the children may secure the right to select their servants. There are many important matters which will

cational interest throughout the length and breadth of the State. We shall not accomplish this work in a day-nor can it be done by many speeches. It is a work of years to be done day by day with a full realization of its importance and with this anxious interest on our part which will stimulate the careless and will make all our people ager to attain the end which we seek. Our statesmen have always favored the education of the masses, but here tolore interest in the matter has not approached universality; henceforth in every home there will be the knownedge that iso child can attain the true dignity of citizenship without learning at least to read and write. This simple fact alone justifies the adoption of the amendment for it was its passage that first brought home to all our people the necessity for universal education. We enter an era of industrial develoment. Growth in that direction is dependent inpon intelligence—not the intelligence of the few, but of all. Massachusetts realized this fact from the day when the Pilgrim Pathers landed on Plymouth Rock and by that clear perception she has won wealth out of bleak coasts and sterile lands. Our forefathers acknowledged the same fact in their first constitution, and from that time to the present our Constitutions and Legislative Acts have all looked towards this end; but the whole people—are never begare heen awakened to its advocacy. From this time forth opposition to education will mark a man as opposed to the technory of our government which is founded upon the consent of the sortium to he and the disqualification of the technory of our government which is founded upon the consent of the sortium to he and the disqualification of the technory of our government which is founded upon the consent of the sortium to he and the disqualification of the technory of our government which is founded upon the consent of the sortium to he and the disqualification of the first the disqualification of the technory of our government which is founded upon the consent of the s end; but the whole people are never before heen awakened to its advocacy. From this time forth opposition to ed-ucation will mark a man as opposed to the tebery of our government which is founded upon the consent of the gov-erned, and our Constitution provides that this consent in the not distant fu-ture can be given only by those who can read and write. We need have nothing to fear, then, from any party or any politician when we make liberal provisions for education. But if there were opposition our duty would be none the less clear. It is demonstrable that wealth increases as the education founded upon the consent of the govnone the less crear; it is demonstrate that wealth increases as the education of the people grows. Our industries will be benefitted; our commetce will expand; our railroads will do a large business when we shall have educated all the children of the State. It is, all the children of the State. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance from a material point of view that our whole people should be educated. Care must be taken on your part, Gentlemen of the Legislature, to bring the schools in the remotest districts up to the standard of the Consti' vition which softenily admonishes you, as it did me but a moment ago when I took the oath to support it, that at least four months of school must be carried on in every school district in each year.

in every school district in each year.
Our party platform follows the Constitution and we cannot afford to violate either. If there are districts which are weak they must be strengthened by those who are strong. The Good Book tells us that the strong should bear the infirmities of the weak and the lessons tells us that the strong should hear the infirmities of the weeks and the lessons of that great authority are of utility in our political life. There has grown up an idea among strenuous men that only the strong are to be considered and benefitted; that the pooe and weak are the burden bearers who deserve no ald and are weak because of their follies. A great State can never act on this time. A great State can never act on this the ory, but will always recognize that the strong can care for themselves while the true aim of the State is to provide equal and just laws giving to the weak opportunity to grow strong and re-straining the powerful from oppressing the less fortunate it will be a glourious day for use if our people in the hour of their prosperity and wonderful growth and development can realize that men can never grow higher and better by rising on the weakness and ignorance of their fellows but only by aiding their fellow men and lifting them to the same high plane which they themselves same high plane which they take a cocupy. It may require sarifice to accomplish the promises which we have made and men may be compelled to bear additional burdens, but I am persuaded that the sacrifice will be made near additional burdens, but I am per-suaded that the sacrifice will be made and the burdens borne with that cheer-fulness which has ever characterized us when we were doing a righteous thing. Our fathers have done well their thing. Our fathers have done well their work. They have sought this day through many difficulties; illiterate or learned they have ever striven to do their duty by the State and they have laid her foundations so strong and deep that we have but to build thereon the splendid home which they saw only in anticipation. Let that home be bright with the shining of ten thousand lights emanating from as many schools. Some of these lights will shine but feebly, mayhap with but four candle power, while others shall shine with sixty-four while others shall shine with sixty-four

of all our pledges. If more taxes are required to carry out this prome to the prople to arry out this prome to the prople to the proplet which ought to have been taxed means must be devised by which that property can be reached and put upon the tax list I rejoice in prosperty and take delight in the material properes of the State I would origine no industry. I would by just and equal laws require from every owner of property size, but I would by just and equal laws require from every owner of property as the children may secure the right to select their servants. There are many importance matters which will claim your attrains. The problem to an approach in importance the necessity for making ample provision for the dual claim of the whole people.

Appropriations must come also an increased interest in this cause which shall not cease until every child can read and write. The preschers, the teachers, the newspapers and the case until every child can read and write. The preschers, the teachers, the newspapers and the mothers of North Carolina must be indifferent and compel by the forces of public opinion the attendance of every child upon the schools. It is easier to a complish this since the amendment rou will such awe ought to fear when rough and delicares that the child who arrives at age after 1805 cannot share on the provise of the state of the property of the State and the liberty of the case and the reference the correlate and order throught to make the provise of the state of the provise of the provise of the provise of the provise of th

our laws and their administration must be so fair that the civilized world shall recognize the high purpose with which we have wrought to see this day. Let history record of us that we have fought our great fight and won our no-table victory with no view to perpetu-ate ourselves in power but honestly to ate ourselves in power but honestly to secure good government founded on intelligence worked out through a perfectly fair election law administered as a sacred trust to be held forever inviolable. Good men go to war only for the sake of peace and the patriotic citizens of our State have won this victory only for the sake of good government and not for party aggrandizement.

On every platform in the late campaign I declared our purpose to be to

on every platform in the late campaign I declared our purpose to be to secure good government, safety and peace, to educate all the children, and to bring about that day when even extremest partizanship should not be able to cry out against our laws and our mehtods. Thousands of Republicans and Populists joined with us in securing our more than styrt thousand man. and Populais joined with as in-secur-ing-our more than sixty thousand ma-jority. I shall, therefore, confidently expect you, Gentlemen of the Legisla-ture, without regard to party, to frame an election law fair in every purpose, clear in every detail, and provide ma-chinery by which every purpose, clear in every detail, and provide ma-chinery by which every man qualified under our Constitution shall be able to orde and shell konw that his vote last shell konw that his vote last security and integrity on no other basis. I now pledge you the whole power of my administration to secure this end. I deministration to secure this end. I de-clared in my speech of acceptance that I should enter upon the discharge of my duties if elected with great fear lest I should fail to interpret adequately the true spirit underlying our change in the Constitution; but I have never for one moment questioned that the ultimate

aim of our people was to secure a Con-stitution under which security for Hig. liberty and property could be found un-der the forms of law and not in viola-son of them. Our opponents have denounced the movement which we inaugurated to amend the Constitution, and which will be carried out in the spirit just suggest ed, as revolutionary. They sought to prevent its success by threats b for the election and in the first moments prevent its success by threats before the election and in the first moments of passionate disappointment after the election they began prosecution against certain officers of the State for alleged wrong doing in connection with the August election. This movement of ours was carried out with such deliberate high purpose and such noble carnestness that thousands of our political opponents joined hands with us in effort to foreger settle a question which had distressed us for thirty years. It was the uprising of almost an entire people. There was about it indeed in its spontaneousness, in its enthusiasm, in its determination and sturdiness of purposes. taneousness, in its enthusiasm, in its determination and sturdness of purpose and its high aims, something of a revolutionary spirit of 1776. That softs till lives in the hearts of North Carolinians. It is part, and a glorious part of their heritage—it can not be destroyed by persecution. A whole people can not be persecuted, nor will they without the utmost exertion see any of their agents made to suffer for the defeat of those who sought in vain to stem the mighty tide of popular opinion.

We have a great State, rich in noble manhood, richer still in her highmind-ed womanhood; a State with countless treasures awalting seekers; with riches in her fields and woods, streams and sounds, hills and mountains, sufficient

Su capacity to exercise it wisely. This results in excluding a great humber of negroes from the bailot, but their right to life, liberty, property and justice must be even more carefully safeguarded than ever. It is true that a superior race can not submit to the rule of a weaker race without injury; it is also true in the long years of God that the strong can not oppress the weak without destruction. I said on April 11th, 1900, and I now repeat it as a deep conviction that "universal justice is the perpetual decree of Almighty God, and we are entrusted with power not for our good alone, but for the negro as well. We hold our title to power by tenure of service to God, and if we fill to administer equal and exact justice to the negro whom we deprive of suffrage we shall in the fullness of time lose power curselves, for we must know that the God who is Love truits no people with authority for the purpose of enabling them to do injustice to the weak."

weak."

Let us serve the State in this spirit and with wisdom and the people will continue to trust us, but if we depart from this plan and just way, power will drop from our hands, for the amendment has, I believe and trust, brought with it a freedom of thought, of criticism and of action that will be swift to withdraw a trust abused. withdraw a trust abused,
With the education of the whole peo-

withdraw a trust abused.
With the education of the whole people; with a fair and impartial election law, with peace everywhere, there will be nothing to prevent us from working, out the high destiny of our State. Thought will be set free, opinion can have its full sway and every man will be able to declare the inmost feelings of his heaft. We shalk have genuine free speech. Our newspapers will have an opportunity to address themselves to moulding public opinion without fear of injury to the State. Discussion can then take the place of abuse and argument will supplant passionate oratory. In this new and freer day we shall grow brighter men. Trust in all things high will come to usshrdlurd things high will but we shall have the intelligence to

but we shall have the intelligence to solve the problems and the good spirit to harmonize our differences.

I come to the high task to which the people have salled me with many misgivings. I know, if not adequately, something of my weakness and I likewise know, if not to the fullest extent, the many difficulties which will beset was a loome to the work humbly. the many dimiculties which will beset my way. I come to the work humbly with deep anxiety and with an earness desire to serve the people well. The manner of my coming makes it all the manner of my coming makes it all the more incumbent upon me to search my heart that I may have no impure motive there; one who has been trusted after such fashion as the people have trusted me owes the highest obligation of uprightness in thought and action. Chosen of my party unanimously, elected by the people by a majority such as has never been given to any other man, I am bound by every obligation to serve to my utmost. The task is a difficult one. I shall make mistakes. When I have done the right thing I shall ever then sometimes be misun-When I have done the right thing I shall oven then sometimes be misunderstood by my friends who will see my action not from my standpoint as the Governor of the whole people, but from theirs. When I shall have done wrong I shall not expect approval; I no not wish it. I want to know my mistakes to the end that I may correct them, because I am certain that I shall be judged at last by the whole tenor of my administration and by no particular act.

ular act.

I have been elected as a Democrat, I shall administer the high office to which I have been called in accordance with the policies and principles of that great party, but I wish it distinctly understood that I shall strive to be a just governor of all the people without regard to party color, or creed. The law gard to party, color, or creed. The law will be enforced with impartiality and will be enforced with impartainty and no man's petition shall go unheard and unconsidered because he differs from me in politics or in color. My ob-ligation is to the State and the State is all her citizens. No man is so high

is all her citizens. No man is so high that the law shall not be enforced against him, and no man is so low that it shall not reach down to him to lift him up if may be and set him on his feet again and bid him God speed to better things.

I shall need the support of every citizen in the State. My work is your work; I am but your servant and if I serve you wisely it will be because my care shall be constantly open in counsel and my midd shall know wisdom. But with all the aid which can come from men I shall fail unless I have the guidance of that God who rules the desguidance of that God who rules the des-tinies of States and nations and men, to whom with reverence I commend this good State and her gracious peo-

Notes.

The Ohio man who placed his ton-gue on a frosty rail and narrowly escaped decapitation by an approaching train furnishes a new and thrilling for the writers of

There were 2.023 marriage licenses issued during 1900 in Luzerne County. Pennsylvania. For the same period 66 absolute divorces were decreed by the court. This shows one divorce every thirty marriages.

for every thirty marriage.

The decision of the Philippine Commission is the San Jose Medical College Case unanimously refers the settlement of the question involved in the courts and provides trustees who, with the assistance of the Attorney general of the Philippines will inaugurate and prosecute the Higation. The sum of \$5,000 is appropriated for the expenses of the suit.

The divisions of the Cuban Consti-

ses of the suit.

The divisions of the Cuban Constitutional Convention have rendered a crystalized report upon the subject of a constitution for the island in twenty-five sections. The document is in many respects similar to our own Constitution. It is believed, however, that two months' discussion will follow the submission of the report, and that great changes will be effected in the form of the Constitution.

Hoax (at the theatre)—"See t one three tellows and three girls in the box! They are all engaged." Joax—"Sort of a match box, isn't it?"

Few people are so busy helping of h.

Brief Biography of the State's New Governor.

Charles Brantley Aycock was borg near Fremont, Wayne county, North Carolina, November 1st, 1859. His father was a farmer, a man of prominence and influence in his, county and held the office of county clerk from the August term 1853 to the May term 1861. He represented the 22nd Senatorial district, then composed of Wayne county only, in the Senate of 1862-65. The Democratic candidate for Governor attended school at Fremont and was prepared for college at Wilson Collegiate Institute, then the leading educational institution of Eastern North Carolina, embracing in its faculty such educators as Elder Sylvester Hassell, LL. D., Rev. Jos. H. Foy. LL. D., Prof. David G. Gillespie and Prof. E. M. Nadal-four of the best teachers North Carolina has known. In this school, as well as in the primary school near his country home. Mr. Aycock took rank as the most brillian member of his cla.s, and was always head or next to head. In the debating societies he took great interest and was as a mere boy easily the best debates and apeaker. Before he was old enought to write his speeches, old and young were charmed by his talent as a declaimer. During his school mates had faith in his genius and have always had confidence that he was endowed with his genius and have always had confidence that he was endowed withing hights for some exalted station and high public service.

Mr. Aycock entered the University & the fall ter nof 1877. He was elected after a hot contest that showed he then had a political wisdom. Chief Marshal in 1879. He graduated in 1880, receiving the Wiley P Mangum medal for oratory and the Bingham Essayist Medal. He excelled at the University he ingregarded as a youth of uncommon talent, eloquence, purity of life, and sweetness of temper. Every man who was at college with him, who could get to Raleigh at the State convention, was there to see, him receive the highesthonor the Democratic pagh has ever conferred apon any man in North Carolina—the compliment of a unanimoun nomination for Chief Magistrate of the Common

John, Robert Ransom, Earnest Hay wood.

Mr. Aycock read law at the University under Dr. Kemp P. Battle, and afterwayds at Goldsboro under the late A. K. Smedes, and began the practice is Goldsboro in January, 1881, in partnership with ex-State Senator Frank A. Daniels. That partnership was formed when Mr. Aycock and Mr. Daniels wers school mates, and is one of the first legal firms in North Carolina. He has held the following public positions. Superintendent of Public Schools of Wayne county in 1881; Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Goldsbor, Graded Schools for the past ten years; County Attorney of Goldsbor for the years; County Attorney of Wayne four years; District Elector in 1888; Elector at Large in 1892; U. S. District Attorney 1893 to 1898, and has also been a trustee of the University. Mr. Aycock was married in 1881 to Varina V. Woodard, of Wilson county, who died-in 1890, leaving two children. In 1891 he married Cors. L. Woodard, a sister of his deceased wife. He has seven children. The old est, Charles B. Aycock, Jr., is now a student at the University. wife. He has seven children. est, Charles B. Aycock, Jr., is now a student at the University.

HON. W. D. TURNER.

Sketch of the Life of The Lieutenan

Governor.

Wilfred D. Turner, of Iredell county, was born is Iredell county, January 30 1855. His father, for whom he wroamed, was a farmer and the pioned cotton manufacturer in Piedmont Norleand Carolina. Mr. Turner graduated Trinity College in 1876 and in 1879 the degree of A. M., was conferred on he by his alma mater. After graduation hered law and in June, 1877, began to practice in Asheville. He was a painstaking, studious, able and conscientions attorney; and his practice grew steadily. In 1885 he formed a partner ship with the late Judge Robert F. Armfield, and in 1889, when Judge Armfield went on the bench, Mr. Turner formed a partnership with Mr. Chas. H. Armfield. It is one of the strongest legal firms in Piedmont North Carolina.

Mr. Turner has always been a sterling Democrat and more than once has been chairman of the county executive committee. He has been a leader in his district and in 1898 received a large vote for the momination for Congress. In 1886 Mr. Turner was elected State Senator from the district composed of Iredell, Alexander and Wilkes, and served successively in the Senate in 1887, 1889, and 1891, being regarded as one of the ablest lawyers, best parliamentarians, and safest legislators in the State. He was chairman of the Judiciary committee and one of the leaders in a body composed of many strong and able men? As a capable, fair and ideal presiding officer, he has no superior in the State. As a legislator, he has had no superior is this decade. He is a just and broad, guaged man, and can always be relied upon to support measures that are for the good of the Commonwealth. He has to a marked degree the courage of his convictions, and did not hesitate in the Legislature to fight all extravagence and all proposed legislation carrying special privilege. His legislative experience will be valuable to him and to his State.

Mr. Turner is not only an able and successful lawyer, but a man of fine business qualifications as well. He is president of the Monbo Cotton Mill Corr pany, located in