

# THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 12, 1897.

It is enough to make one weep to hear the inhuman treatment inflicted upon them by guards and others prior to the charge of administration in that institution. They say now that it is a paradise both in food and treatment in comparison to what it was some months back. Now the prisoners are all happy and contented and perform their work much more readily than previously. The new management is doing all in its power to make these unfortunates comfortable. Superintendent Smith is the right man in the right place.

We do not want to be misunderstood. And for fear that we may be, we repeat now what we have said before—that under no circumstances will we endorse, much less vote for, any man for any position, who proved a traitor to the Republican party and its candidates whether National, State or County in 1896, and who refused to support these candidates, of said party. The test of party loyalty with us is the support of party candidates and obedience to the mandates of party conventions. No man who was disloyal to the Republican party in 1896 should expect or ask our aid, for we will certainly not receive it. "The horse that pulls the plow, shall eat the fodder," if we can give it to him. Do you hear that?

Governor Russell has not failed to use the pardoning power since he has been inaugurated, and the Democrats are terribly angry about it. They had made up their minds to railroad Harris of Oxford into the penitentiary for no other offense than the protection of his brother from the ready pistol in the hands of a Democratic politician on the last election day, but Gov. Russell came to his rescue with a pardon and the Democratic press has not failed to belch forth its fire and brimstone ever since. But then Governor Russell can stand it, because he is in the right and the people are on his side. Why, Governor, two-thirds of the negroes in the penitentiary were put in there unjustly by partisan courts of the Democratic party with a view of disfranchising them. We say to you, Turn the innocent prisoners out, regardless of the howl of the malicious Democratic newspapers.

Senator Pritchard is working with might and main for the best interests of the people of North Carolina in the Senate of the United States. We sat in the reserved gallery of the Senate Thursday last week by permission of the Senator, and listened to the discussion on the Tariff bill, and while he did not speak on any of the amendments offered during our stay; yet when the roll was called, he responded every time for the best interests of our people. The Democrats in the Senate are as usual offering their cheap John amendments for campaign purposes, but the roll-call always knocks them out. Senator Pritchard is doing the best he can to help the "boys out," and is hearing patiently the claims of the different applicants for the various offices, and giving his support to those whose appointment he believes will be for the best interest of the party as well as for the good of the service. Senator Pritchard is not going to draw any color line, but will treat the colored voters fairly in the distribution of the plums.

## PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

For the first time in four years met President McKinley on Friday last week, and we found him the same affable and amiable gentleman that he was when in Congress, and as chairman of the 1892 National Convention. There is nothing haughty or arrogant about him, and he grasps one by the hand and talks to him in such a familiar manner as to make one feel perfectly at home in his presence. It has been our pleasure to meet several gentlemen while they were occupying the presidential chair, but we must say, in justice to Major McKinley, that we have never met one who was more easily approached than he. We predict now that the kind treatment accorded every one by President McKinley will make him one of the most popular men who has ever occupied the White House. He does not appear to become annoyed or offended because the people, or even office seekers, call upon him and take a part of his time. When we called upon him last Friday, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in company with Recorder Cheatham, there were at least two hundred people in the large East Room waiting to shake hands with him at the regular public reception; an Alabama delegation of politicians, numbering about fifty, in the outer ante-room; about twenty in Secretary Porter's office, and five in the President's room, all waiting to talk to him on what they thought was very important business. Yet with all of these crowds, and each with a tale of woe of his own to relate, the President was as serene and patient as if there was no one there to bother him. It must be remembered that on that day he had received people in the morning and also held a meeting with his cabinet, besides performing many other necessary and important duties. Such a man as this wears well with the people generally, and will gain and hold their admiration and confidence. We predict now that McKinley will be his own successor, not only be-

cause of his popularity with all classes of people, but because his administration, from a business and financial standpoint, will be one of the most successful that we have had in years. The business men, the financiers, the farmers, and the laboring men all have confidence in his ability to properly administer the affairs of the government, and after the passage of the tariff bill and the ingathering of the abundant crops of this year, business will revive along all lines, and the McKinley wave of prosperity will be a realized fact.

President McKinley is ably supported by Secretary Porter, who partakes largely of the good qualities of his chief, and is also a patient and tireless worker, and never loses his temper even when sorely pressed by office seekers. Every one who visits the Executive Mansion leaves with increased admiration for the President. He does appear as one who wants you to know that he is President, nor does he want you to feel that you are any less of an American citizen than he is, simply because the people have honored him with the Presidency.

The President told us that he was "going to reverse things, by going down into the trenches and taking some of the boys out," or in other words, "recognize the workers in the States."

In the early spring of 1896 THE GAZETTE predicted the nomination and triumphant election of Major McKinley, and now almost four years in advance we inform the politicians of our party that they cannot defeat him for re-nomination, and we also tell Democracy that it cannot prevent his equally as triumphant reelection. The colored people will be fully recognized by President McKinley in the distribution of the patronage.

## GOVERNOR RUSSELL'S VIEWS ON LYNCHING.

The lynchings of the past week have been a subject of much comment here. And it is a matter of pride that there has not been a lynching in North Carolina in the past two years, and very few in its whole history.

Asked his views on the subject of lynchings and the way to prevent them, Gov. Russell said:

"The way to end lynching law is to remove the excuse for it. It is no justification to say (what is not denied) that in many cases the victims deserve what they get. Barbarian brutes who commit nameless crimes must be killed quick. But let it be done under the forms of law. Let there be none of the law's delay. Give the Executive the power to call a court instant. Order a judge by telegraph to the scene of the crime. Try the criminal. If proper for an appeal, convene the appellate court on shortest possible notice, send down the judgment and instantly perform its mandates. Scarcely a case of mob murder of a guilty culprit has occurred wherein he would not have been convicted by judge and jury. In most cases the lynchings have been attributable to a spirit of lawlessness.

"Mobs who attack jails," he added, "should be shot down. None of them are innocent. Lawless mobs must be made to know that this is a land of law."

News and Observer.

## A GOOD TEAM.

Senator Pritchard and Representative White, of North Carolina, deserve great credit for the fight they made in securing the appointment of ex-Congressman Cheatham to the office of Recorder of Deeds.

Senator Pritchard has stood manfully by the colored Republicans from his State and every day his committee rooms are crowded with his colored and white constituents and he has not been the man to turn any of them away if he can help them.

Congressman White is making himself very popular among the people in this country. He is a man who is not affected with a swollen head. If both Senator Pritchard and Congressman White continue in their good work, they cannot help gaining the confidence of the people of this country and their State especially. We admire both men for their fighting qualities. They have sand and are grateful to their constituents.—Washington Bee.

## A RACE QUESTION.

We thought that with the return of the Republicans power the question of race or color would play no part with the Administration, but it seems that the great question in administrative circles, now-a-days, is what shall we do with the colored Republicans at the South? Why that question should be debated at all, is what we, as Republicans, are at a loss to understand. The colored voters should be given full and complete recognition in every part of the United States, and in the foreign service of the government, and the selection of colored men for places should not be left to the choice of a few Southern white men who are Republicans in promises only of future cooperation with the party, but who have never seen service for the cause of the party. We understand that there is a determined effort to give all the recognition accorded to colored men of the South, places about Washington, and to make but a very few and insignificant appointments of Negroes at the South. That, of course, is the Southern white man's position regarding the situation, and he is trying to impress his ideas upon the President of the United States, but we think that President McKinley is too wise a politician, and too much of a statesman to be taken in that way. The whole thing is a bunco game played by the Southern whites are trying to play upon the President. We say to the Administration, and we think we have confidence in the President when he is right to be heard in the case, "Beware of the Greeks bearing gifts." We are not making any race war, but we are seeking to protect the race against the fight that is being made upon our men, and we call upon President McKinley to help us. We stood by Major McKinley when he needed our help, and now that he has come into power we turn to him, "Like the Mohammedans turn to the Sun." We have confidence in the President and we do not think that we shall call in vain.—Colored American.

## HON. GEORGE H. WHITE, LL. D., THE ONLY COLORED REPRESENTATIVE IN THE FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

It is the boast of our Republic that her humblest citizen can rise from a state of comparative obscurity to the highest position the government can bestow. This has been made "chiefs among equals" in a foreign land. But when one of its citizens rises so rapidly, in any particular field—whether in the arts or sciences, professional or political—curiosity is naturally excited to know all there is about him. This desire is commendable, and ought to be gratified, and so far as the information within our reach will allow, it shall be gratified. The subject of our present sketch was born from humble ancestry in Bladen County, in North Carolina, on the 18th day of December, 1852. He is about one-third Irish, some Indian, and the balance Negro. His early education was much neglected on account of his having to work at manual labor on farms and in the forests, gathering naval stores, and he could only attend the neighborhood schools occasionally.

He was placed under the tuition of a white man by the name of Mr. W. B. Duncan, who taught a "subscription school," then under Mrs. Fanny Jackson, of Wilmington, who opened the first public school near his home; then under Prof. D. P. Allen, who succeeded Mrs. Jackson. He then went to Lumberton, N. C., and entered the "Whitten" Normal School. Mr. White entered Howard University with \$1,000, the result of his hard earnings, which he had laid up for this purpose. His father, who had moved to Washington, D. C., a year before he went to Howard, promised him that he could have all that could be made on the farm and at cake-making, which trade he had learned, and part of the thousand dollars mentioned was the result. This was the only assistance from any source which he received while taking his collegiate course, though his father was in the government service at Washington, and stood ready and willing to help him. His proud heart scorned the idea of being "boosted" through school, and often returned to the State, in the summer, and taught in the public schools, earning money with which to prosecute his studies. He has more than once represented his church as a lay delegate in the General Assembly; is an elder in the church at Newbern, a member of the trustee board, and a number of years was superintendent of its Sunday school. He has just closed his sixth year as Grand Master of Masons in his State, having been unanimously elected five consecutive times without any opposition. His arduous duties as Congressman prevented his accepting the election as Grand Master at Eleventh a few weeks ago, but he consented to act as Special Deputy Grand Master for the State at large. He is also

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In 1894, he embarked again on the stormy political seas, and this time was nominated for Congress in the Second Congressional district, but subsequently withdrew in the interest of harmony within the ranks of his party. He went to Newbern from the contest in 1894, and continued his lucrative practice, until, like Cincinnati, of old he was called again by his constituents of the Second Congressional district to invest him with the nomination for Congress a second time. He responded to the call, and on May 12, 1896, in the town of Weldon, N. C., he was nominated by acclamation. This began a thorough re-organization of the district to invest him with the nomination for Congress a second time. By thift and industry, he has accumulated property in his State to the amount of \$15,000 or \$20,000, and now lives an easy and comfortable life with his happy family, composed of his cultured and refined wife and three bright and interesting children. The oldest recently graduated from Scotia Seminary and is at present engaged in teaching a public school in Tarboro, N. C. He entered the organization of the Presbyterian church in Newbern in 1878, has been an indefatigable member ever since and is said to have given more of his means to the support of the church than any three members of it. He has more than once represented his church as a lay delegate in the General Assembly; is an elder in the church at Newbern, a member of the trustee board, and a number of years was superintendent of its Sunday school. He has just closed his sixth year as Grand Master of Masons in his State, having been unanimously elected five consecutive times without any opposition. His arduous duties as Congressman prevented his accepting the election as Grand Master at Eleventh a few weeks ago, but he consented to act as Special Deputy Grand Master for the State at large. He is also

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