

Goldsboro Weekly Argus

This ARGUS o'er the people's rights,
Doth an eternal vigil keep

No soothing strains of Maia'sson,
Can lull its hundred eyes to sleep."

VOL. XVII.

GOLDSBORO, N. C. THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1900.

NO 149

AYCOCK IN HENDERSON.

The Mountain People Glad to Hear the Next Governor—Republicans Shy of Him.

Raleigh Post Special.

Hendersonville, N. C., June 1. —The largest and most enthusiastic crowd of Democrats that have met in Henderson county since the campaign of '76 met at the court house today to hear the speech of our next Governor, Hon. Charles B. Aycock. Mr. Aycock came up from Asheville on the morning train which arrived here at 9 o'clock. A crowd of three or four hundred people, among them many ladies met him at the depot, and twenty or thirty gaily-decked horsemen escorted him to his hotel, while the band played and the crowd cheered. Mr. Aycock was looking well and seemed much pleased with his reception here, and especially was he pleased with the flowers presented by the ladies who met him at the depot. "To the next Governor of North Carolina" they all said.

The Republicans seemed all to have crawled into their holes. Not a dozen appeared in the streets during the march from the depot. Those who did show their heads had on a sickly frightened grin. "We didn't think that they would have such a crowd and so much enthusiasm," we heard some of them say. "I say, boys, we have got to do something to counteract this thing," one of the G. O. P. bosses said. "I swear this won't do. Look there, will you; what the devil does that mean? Those Republicans wearing those badges and marching in that crowd? White supremacy anyhow is all lies—all Democratic lies they're telling. No such thing as nigger rule, no how. I tell you, boys, that looks kinder scary for the G. O. P."

After two hours' rest at his hotel, during which time many of our citizens shook his hand, Mr. Aycock, with the band playing and the crowd cheering, proceeded to the court house where a crowd of from 800 to 1,000—mostly Democrats—and one hundred or more ladies, had gathered to hear him speak on the great issue of white supremacy. Mr. Aycock was accompanied by Mr. S. L. Patterson, who is a candidate for Commissioner of Agriculture, and Mr. S. L. Rogers, candidate for Corporation Commissioner.

The candidates were introduced by A. E. Posey, Esq. Mr. Posey in his introduction speech said that the great white hosts of the west were ready to join hands with their brothers in the east in their efforts for better government; that the people of North Carolina were anxious to fill the vacancy in the gubernatorial chair; that we needed a Governor and felt that need more for being without one for the past four years.

Mr. Rogers said in his speech that George White is responsible for the unseating of Congressman Crawford. At the close of Mr. Rogers' speech the crowd sang "Carolina."

Mr. Aycock, in his opening, said: "I shall speak to you as a Democrat, I can't help it that I was born that way." From 1868 to 1870, he said, the debt of the State was increased from six millions to forty-two millions of dollars. "It's a habit of mine to

bring down the house," said Mr. Aycock, when a table upon which several gentlemen were sitting fell down. He was often interrupted by cheers. His description of the race troubles at Wilmington in 1898 was graphic.

In explaining the amendment he said that the white men of the State composed the Democratic party and that in would be a great fool to disfranchise itself. These Republicans, he said, were always satisfied when you placed a white man by the side of a nigger. The negro down in my county, he said, "begins to vote at 18 years of age and continues to vote until four years after he is dead."

The unusual feature of the gathering to-day was the presence of ladies. That is something new here. It is thought that it will work much good to the cause of white supremacy in this section. The absence of Republicans was very conspicuous. They are taught by the bosses here in Henderson county that it is almost a crime to listen to a Democrat speak. The bosses know that they must depend on ignorance for their success here and so are ever on the alert to take advantage of it. The greatest effort in the campaign is to keep their men from hearing our speakers. A few of their bosses were present to hear and misrepresent as they always do when we have a political speaking here. It was a great crowd and everybody was pleased. We all fell in love with Aycock.

Mr. Aycock was not the least worn by his campaigning. His voice was clear and distinct. Many old men say that his was the greatest political speech that they ever heard, even better than Vance's great speech in 1876.

GIVEN FIRST PLACE.

Charlotte Observer.

The assignment of the North Carolina veterans at Louisville to the first place in the parade, upon the recommendation of Gen. Stephen D. Lee, is a gracious and becoming courtesy to the great State which gave 125,000 fighting men to the Confederacy when her voting strength was only 115,000. Gen. Longstreet has been quoted as saying that he saw more dead from North Carolina on the battlefields in which he was an actor than from any other State. There were no braver or readier soldiers in the world than the Tar-Heels, and it is fitting that the gallant North Carolina survivors should go ahead in the Louisville procession.

FOR REGISTER.

The undersigned hereby announces himself a candidate before the coming county Democratic convention for the nomination for Register of Deeds of Wayne county, and solicits the aid of his friends throughout the county in his desire to secure this nomination, promising that if nominated and elected I shall give my personal and constant attention and service in discharging the duties of the office.

My action of the county deserves the recognition at the hands of the party, and I feel that in aspiring to this nomination I will have the kindly offices and energetic support of those who are my neighbors.

JOHN B. HOOKS.
Fremont, N. C., May 25, 1900.

THE AMENDMENT.

It is Well to Discuss it While Yet We May:
The Time of Settlement is Near at Hand

I wish to request every white man to read the proposed Amendment, printed elsewhere in this paper. It is your duty to study it. Cut it out, carry it in your pocket, read it to your neighbors as you stop on the roadside, or at the cross roads store. Explain it to your wives, sisters and daughters, for if it becomes a law it will be of more advantage to our State than any other possible legislation. We will stride rapidly forward financially, morally and intellectually. First: financially, for at the present time the eyes of the modern investor is turned upon us; he sees our splendid climate, fertile soil, adapted to the successful cultivation of a greater variety of crops than any other State. He looks with satisfaction upon our many streams, the water-power of which is sufficient to move the wheels of any and of enumerable manufacturing plants. The near-by coal fields and cheapness of labor and raw material impress him more favorably than any other section of the United States, and he is anxious to come and invest his capital among us; but the uncertain condition of the State government, and the fear of the Republican party again getting control and a repetition of the conditions of 1868 and 1898 cause him to go elsewhere to buy lands and to build manufacturing, for no sensible business man will invest his money where it is likely to be controlled by a negro government.

But pass the amendment, put the negro out of politics and let the capitalist see that the white man is to forever be the law-maker of the State, and you will find a financial progress in North Carolina never dreamed of in your philosophy. The citizens of the State will not have to devote so much time to coming elections and will therefore have more time to purify and improve their present government, and to engage in industrial and intellectual pursuits.

Secondly: It will improve our morals, because the best and noblest men will fill the offices and the trickery of politicians will be done away with and a higher sense of honor and confidence in our fellow man will spring up in the place of suspicion and corrupt accusations. Citizens can express their ideas of the correct principle of government without having men look at them through smoked glasses in search of a dark body passing over their white faces. The enmity existing between the races will die out and a better feeling prevail.

Thirdly: Every boy twelve years old and younger will feel a greater incentive to obtain an education, and when he learns to read and write, a thirst for knowledge and a discovery of his ability will encourage and inspire him to aim higher and to be not content to go through life like dumb driven cattle. Then we will see a greater intellectual standard in our State,—and as "knowledge is power" ALL LIFE will be blessed by it. No government is wiser than the people who govern, and to become wise we must read and think, for

"Learning by study must be won
'Twas never entailed from sire to son."
Does any man doubt that the

passing of the amendment will result for good? On the other hand, picture the loss of the amendment; the return of the negroes to power; the turning over of the county and town governments to them; a repetition of the weak and corrupt administration of the affairs of State and its institutions; the return of the scenes and conditions of 1898; the insults that our ladies will be subject to; the renewed attacks upon the fidelity and virtue of our fair and loved ones; the increase of bitterness and race hatred, which will surely result in riotings and bloodshed: fear, shame, ruin and chaos will abound on every hand.

Now, descendants of our revolutionary sires, shall we submit to the weakest of all races, to the most ignominious government on earth and call down upon our heads the wrath of those who laid down their lives that we might be free to govern ourselves?

If not, be not idle. Plead with your neighbor that he vote not against the amendment, and thereby bring a curse upon our beloved and favored State from which she may never recover.

Yours very respectfully,
H. B. PARKER, JR.,

Discoveries at Corinth.

New York, June 1.—The independent has received from Professor Rufus B. Richardson, director of the American School of Archaeology at Athens, under date of May 29 the following cable message:

"The American School of Archaeology at Athens has just made an important discovery at Corinth. The excavation of white site has been assigned to the American School. In excavating the Agora, at a depth of 20 feet an ancient Greek fountain has been found, with bronze head spouts in their original positions. Besides this unique discovery much valuable sculpture has been added to make it possible to restore the topography of Corinth. The Greek Government finds the discoveries so important that it will build a special museum for preserving the monuments that have been recovered."

CHINESE FIRING HOUSES

One Hundred American Blue Jackets are on Guard at United States Embassy of Peking.

Tien Tsin, June 1.—Boxers yesterday set fire to the chartered bank building, and the warehouses and offices of the Caldbreck McGregor Company and Equitable Life Insurance building.

Peking, June 1.—One hundred American blue jackets are on guard at the embassy of the United States to day. Five other embassies are guarded by the troops of the respective nations.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by M. E. Robinson & Bro., druggists, Goldsboro, N.

The small boy can never understand his mother when she says she punishes him for his good.

IT IS CONSTITUTIONAL

What The New York Times Thinks of the Constitutional Amendment.

The New York Times in its issue of May 28, in speaking of the proposed Constitutional convention in Virginia, presents some views, which are applicable to the Amendment to be submitted to the people of this State. It says:

"Probably the plan that will be proposed will be the imposition of a test of intelligence, nominally the same for all, but which the election officers can and will apply so as to admit the whites and shut out the negroes. And this is likely to be accompanied by what is known as the 'grandfathers' clause,' by which persons enjoying the right to the vote in 1861 and the direct male descendants of such persons will be exempted from the application of the test. It is not likely that a plan of this sort can be defeated by any action of the Federal Government. In effect it would be a violation of the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, but it would not be so in terms. From recent decisions of the Supreme Court it is not probable that it would be condemned by that court.

"Even were it decided by the court to be inconsistent with the Constitution, it is not easy to see what the exact results would be. If brought up on a case involving the title to office of officials elected under the State Constitution with this restricted suffrage, there is, so far as we are aware, no means of enforcing the precise decisions of the court. As to the Fourteenth Amendment, which provides for the reduction of the representation where the suffrage is 'abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime,' that could be enforced if there were the requisite majority in both houses of Congress, but it would not be easy to secure this. Practically, we think that any of the Southern States will be left free to deal with the suffrage as their own sense of right may dictate or permit."

BROCK'S PHILOSOPHY.

Mt. Olive, N. C., May 30, '00. EDITOR ARGUS: You have been very kind and liberal with me in publishing some few articles sent to you. I hope you will accept my gratitude for the same. And allow me to make a few explanations to a suggestion I made some time ago relative to the race question in this country. If it were not for the previous condition and distinction of race on the part of the negro, there would be no race question at all. It makes no difference what the negro's history was one thousand or fifteen hundred years ago. The question is now, What is the history and true condition of the race in the United States of America to-day? This is what we have got to consider and act from.

The Bible, common sense and reason all teach that intelligence and wealth are just as much opposed to being ruled over by ignorance and poverty as light is opposed to being ruled over by darkness; it makes no difference what the race or color may be. The constitution and laws of

this country made us free citizens, but we have never made a free use of the ballot, that sacred part. By neglecting to make a free use of the ballot is why this great curse known as the race question is upon the country to-day. By the Negro's failure to make a free use of his ballot put the white voters in political slavery, and I see that all white voters, regardless of their political faith, are getting very sore over it. There is no use in talking about sending the Negro here or there, nor colonizing them any where in the United States; it cannot successfully be done. The Negro is here to live or die. The Negro alone can settle this great evil, and he can do it in a way that will be an honor and credit to the race, and relieve the whole country from a great curse. I will repeat again my suggestion:

Let every colored voter declare his freedom in politics.

Keep out of conventions, endorsing and making tickets.

Make an independent free use of his ballot in the future.

Let the white voters form the parties and principles, and let the Negro vote his choice.

Under the present existing circumstances, I would call this both freedom and good sense. By taking this course you see it is plain enough that the whole country would be set free so far as the race question is concerned. No one objects to the Negro's voting. It is the course he has taken in politics that has brought about the race question. Any sensible man can soon study out the fruits of such a move as this. I know but very little, and at that I know enough to know that the most enduring friends the Negro has are the Southern people; and I see on account of the color line that the Negro's friends are getting cooler every year. Woe be unto the Negro whenever the best thinking, God-fearing class of white people lose their sympathy and respect for the colored race.

I claim that this race question must be settled or we will be the Negro. Education will never settle this great evil (for evil it is). This question must be settled by the grey heads of to-day. The young element of the race will never settle the woe, but will go down under it. By the settlement of this great evil a more friendly feeling would come on up among the younger element of both races, and doubtless the result would be peace and prosperity. If I am incorrect in my suggestion will some one so inform me, if not through the public press, by private letter; for I am honest in what I think, though I am a fool. I find that the whole trouble between the two races is confined mostly to the towns and cities. Out on the farms there is no friction; no trouble whatever, both races are good neighbors, and good friends to each other and by this peace prevails. I claim that the most successful opening for the negro is on the farm. I believe that Booker T. Washington is right in his course of teaching. One can live cheaper; better keep his children at home and keep them more constantly employed which prevents many a temptation. Economy is no disgrace. It is much more becoming in the eyes of intelligent society to see a 25 cent hat on a \$5.00 head than to see a \$5.00 hat on a 25 cent head.

Obediently yours,
CALVIN BROCK.

Night Sweats, loss of appetite, weak and impoverished blood, colds, influenza and general weakness are frequent results of malaria. Roberts' Tasteless Chill Tonic eliminates the malaria, purifies your blood, restores your appetite and tones up your liver. 25c. per bottle. Insist on having Roberts'. No other "as good."

Pretty nearly every church has had or is going to have a strawberry festival.