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THE FRANKLIN TIMES.

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VOL. XXX LOUISBURG, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1900. NUMBER 2.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

METHODIST.

Sunday School a, 9:30 A. M. GEO. S. BAKER, Supt.
Preaching at 11 A. M., and 8 P. M. every Sunday.
Prayer meeting Wednesday night. M. T. PLYLER, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. THOS. B. WILDER, Supt
Preaching at 11 A. M., and 8 P. M., every Sunday.
Prayer meeting Thursday night. FORREST SMITH, Pastor.

Professional cards

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LOUISBURG, N. C.
Office over Thomas' Drug Store.

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PRACTICING PHYSICIAN,
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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
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With an experience of twenty-five years is a sufficient guarantee of my work in all the up-to-date lines of the profession.

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Good Livery Attached.

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Good accommodations. Good fare: Polite and attentive servant

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Warrenton, North arolina
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Patronage of Commercial Tourists and raveling Public Solicited.
Good Sample Room.
FIRST HOTEL TO STORE AND COURT HOUSE

WHITE SUPREMACY PERMANENT.

To Be Made So By The Adoption Of The Constitutional Amendment.

ALL WHITE MEN CAN VOTE.

A Conversation Between a Business Man and a Farmer—No Property Qualification.

Farmer: "I thought I would drop in and have a talk with you about the amendment. I know you always keep posted upon public questions, and the people in my neighborhood are becoming very much interested in the amendment. I haven't been able to get a copy of the amendment, and about all we know about it in our neighborhood is what we have read in the papers and heard from others."

Business man: "I am very glad you called. It is true I generally study public questions, especially those which I consider important to the public welfare. I am like you, very much interested in the amendment, and I have studied it closely. I have a few copies of it, also some literature concerning it, which I will gladly divide with you. I see from the papers that Mr. Simmons, the chairman of our party, is beginning to send out some campaign literature, and I suggest that you and your neighbors who wish information upon the amendment write to him."

Farmer: "I thank you for the copy of the amendment. I will study it carefully, but there are some questions I would like to ask you about it. In the first place, I want to know if it is true that it will disfranchise the negro?"

Business man: "One of the chief objects of the amendment is to eliminate the ignorant and irresponsible negro vote of the State. It will not disfranchise the entire negro vote, but it will disfranchise every negro who cannot read and write any section of the constitution in the English language. If you will read section 4 of the amendment you will see this is true. There are in North Carolina certainly between 80,000 and 90,000 negroes who will be disfranchised."

Farmer: "You say those negroes who cannot read and write will be disfranchised under section 4 of the amendment. Will any uneducated negro be able to qualify himself to vote under section 5?"

Business man: "Yes, a few hundred perhaps. Those negroes who are descended from the old free negroes, who were allowed to vote prior to the Constitution of 1835, and those who have come into this State from States where negroes could vote before 1867, can vote under this section. I think possibly there are in the State between 500 and 1,000 negroes who may qualify themselves under the provision of the 5th section."

Farmer: "So much so good. Now, let me ask you another question. Will the amendment disfranchise the uneducated white man?"

Business man: "Why, certainly not. The object of the 5th section, commonly called the Grandfather clause, is to forever protect the entire body of the uneducated white vote of the State in their right to vote. If you will study that section you will see it accomplished this purpose fully and admirably. You will see that it gives every white man who registers any time before December 1st. 1908, the right to vote for all time thereafter, though he may never know a letter in the book, or become able to write a word. Now let me read this section to you. You can study it further when you go home."

Farmer: "As the law now stands, no one is allowed to vote unless he is registered. I understand that will be so also under the amendment. Now will you please explain to me the process of registration under the amendment?"

Business man: "I will do so with pleasure. A white man who can read and write can register, either under the 4th or 5th section. A white man who cannot read or write, can register under the 5th section, because either he or his ancestors were entitled to vote sometime prior to January, 1867. But as negroes were not allowed to vote, except a few negroes, as before explained, before January 1 1867, a negro can only register under the 4th section, by showing to the satisfaction of the registrar that he can read and write."

Farmer: "That is all right, and suits me to a dot. But let me ask you, will an uneducated white man, if the amendment passes have to produce witnesses before the registrar to show his right to register under section 5?"

Business man: "Oh, no, certainly not. As all white people could vote before 1867 his white skin will prove his right to register under that section, unless he is a foreigner."

Farmer: "Will all the educated whites register under section 4 and all the uneducated whites register under section 5, if the amendment is adopted?"

Business man: "No, not necessarily. Indeed, it is expected that as many educated whites will register under the 5th section as under the 4th section. In Louisiana where they have an amendment almost identical with ours, I am told most of the educated whites registered under the 5th section. Whenever a white man registers under the 5th section his name is placed upon the permanent registration roll, and he is forevevr thereafter permitted to register from that roll. Let me read you the provisions of the amendment with reference to registration."

Farmer: "I see. It is very simple, and it is perfectly plain to me now that the effect of the amendment will be to disfranchise the ignorant negro vote without disfranchising the uneducated white men of the State."

Business man: "You have hit the nail on the head. That will be the exact effect of the amendment. It is a carefully prepared constitutional plan for getting rid of the ignorant and irresponsible negro vote without depriving any white man of his vote."

Farmer: "Why, that's just what we white people want, isn't it?"

Business man: "That is certainly what all white men who respect their race and families, and love and honor their State, ought to want. It will be a good thing for the negro also because he has always used the ballot recklessly and against the best interest of the State. I have considered this question thoroughly, and I am satisfied that this amendment is the only permanent remedy against the possible recurrence of negro rule in North Carolina such as we had here in 1868 and in 1867."

Farmer: "Well, well, well; just to think what lies these Republicans and the revenue officers have been telling the people. Had you heard before that they were telling that the amendment would disfranchise the uneducated whites?"

Business man: "Oh, yes, they have been trying to deceive the people by telling that as well as many other falsehoods. The mean white leaders of the negroes see the offices that the negroes have given them about to be taken from them and they are desperate. These fellows are opposed to the amendment, because they know it will disfranchise the ignorant negro without disfranchising uneducated whites. Their anxiety is on account of the negro vote, not the white vote."

Farmer: "By the way, I want to ask you right here, is there any property qualification in the amendment? One of those Revenue fellows—I believe he said he was a deputy marshal—anyhow he talked and moved around mighty pompously—was down my way lately telling it around that the amendment provided that no one could vote unless he was worth $250, and one man present said he had seen that statement in a Republican paper. How about this?"

Buisiness Man: "Yes, I understand the opponents of the amendment have been circulating that falsehood broadcast. Of course they know if the people should read the literature the Democrats will send out, or go to hear Democratic speakers, they will learn that all such rumors are false. The idea of the unscrupulons fellows who are circulating these bold falsehoods is to try and get the poor and uneducated white people so prejudiced and biased against the amendment that they will not read this Democratic literature or go to hear Democrat speakers. Now let me read the whole amendment to you. There is not, as you see, one word in it that requires a property qualification, and a penniless white man has the same right to vote under it that the richest man in the State has."

Farmer: "Well, that nails another one of their lies. It was a whopper, too wasn't it?"

Business Man: "Yes, that was a pretty reckless attempt to deceive the people. But I am very much interested in what you have told me about the misrepresentations these Revenue officers are making to the people. Do you remember anything else they are telling your people, for they all say about the same thing?"

Farmer: "You are right; they do all say about the same thing, and it looks like they were talking under orders. Since I come to think of it, I wonder what that deputy marshal was doing out our way any how. He didn't arrest anybody or serve any papers. Wonder if he wasn't sent out to talk down the amendment? Well, yes, he did say something else besides what I have told you, and I have heard other Republicans say the same thing. He said that what he called the Grandfather section of the amendment wasn't any account any how, and that the State Republican Supreme Court would knock it out of the amendment, and even if the Supreme Court of the United States put it back and sustained the whole thing, the uneducated whites could only vote under the amendment until 1908, and if they do not learn to read and write by that time they would have to stop voting."

Business Man: "Stop right there a minute, if you please, for it will only take a minute to dispose of that little Republican yarn. I have heard of this bold and bald-faced misrepresentation before. Now let me read you the section of the amendment on this subject again. That is all that is necessary to clinch it. You see from the reading that every voter who shall register under this section any time before December, 1908, shall for ever thereafter be entitled to vote at all elections, unless he becomes thereafter dsiqualified by crime."

Farmer: "Why, that's as plain as the nose on your face. Some of us told him we had heard that what he was saying applied only to boys who became of age after 1908. And we were right, too, wern't we?"

Business Man: "You certainly were right, as the mere reading of the amendment shows. The amendment protects the suffrage of every white man who registers in any election before December, 1908. If he don't register it is his own fault. It gives the boy who will become of age after then nine years in which to learn to read, and to enable these twelve year old boys to learn to read the Democratic party pledges itself to give them from now on better school advantages than ever before. With these increasing advantages and this great incentive to the boys to learn, illiteracy ought to disappear among our boys of the next generation. If the fathers of our poor boys will think about this matter they will see in this provision greater advantage than disadvantages to their boys. Their girls, too, will get the benefit of the increased educational facilities it is proposed to give from now on."

Farmer: "There is another thing the Republicans, especially the Federal office holders; are doing, that I want to inquire of you about. They most always have on hand, a paper printed at Asheville—I believe they call it the Gazette—which they pretend is a strong Democratic paper, but against the amendment; and they read from it and give out a few copies here and there. Now I want to ask you whether this is a Democratic paper?"

Business Man: "Well, I am very glad you have called my attention to this matter, for this scheme of palming off the Asheville Gazette as a Democratic paper is one of the lowest and dirtiest frauds ever attempted to be practiced on the people. They are doing the same thing, all over the State, and the miserable editor of this sheet is lending himself to the trick. This paper is published by a man who has recently moved into his State. When he first bought this paper he published it as a Democratic paper, and strongly advocated the amendment. A few months ago he sold out the paper to the Republicans, and it is now the organ of that party in the State—every thing in it is inspired by the Republican leaders—but it still pretend to be Democratic, in order to better deceive the people. It is said that this duplicity was a part of the contract of sale. You can see that the whole scheme is disreputable and contemptible, and it, like the other deceits we have been talking about, illustrates the desperation of these Republican white leaders in their eagerness to uphold negro suffrage."

Farmer: "There is one other thing the Republicans are telling the uneducated white men which I wish to ask you about. They argue that the court will hold the educational qualification clause of the amendment legal, and that it will hold the Grandfather clause illegal, and strike it out, and that then nobody who can't read and write can vote. I want to ask you if there was any danger of this being done."

Buiness Man: "Before I answer this question let me ask you a question: Upon what ground do they claim that the 5th section is unconstitutional?"

Farmer: "Why, they say it is unconstitutional because, they say, it violates the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States which, they claim prohibits any State from denying the negro the right to vote on account of race or color or previous condition of slavery."

Business Man: "Exactly; but how absurd. Now there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States which takes away from the State the right to say who shall and who shall not vote; neither is there any provision in that constitution which says a State shall allow all white men or all negroes to vote. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided—over and over again, that the States have a right to regulate the question of suffrage as they see fit. The only thing in the United States Constitution which in any way restricts the right of the State to regulate the subject of suffrage is the 15th Amendment. That does not allow a State to deny the right of a negro to vote on account of race or color or previous condition of servitude. Now, let us again examine the 5th section. Read it over carefully, please, for yourself. Now tell me is there one single provision in that section which denies to the negro or any body else the right to vote? On the contrary, is it not clear that it is not a denying clause but an enabling clause, that is, it denies nobody the right to vote who otherwise is entitled to vote, but simply enables some to vote who otherwise might not be entitled to vote."

Farmer: "That seems to be so. It not only does not deny anybody the right to vote but it seems to me rather to confer upon certain persons the right to vote."

Business Man: "That is it exactly. But let us, in this connection, examine section 4. That is the only section of the amendment that bridges the negroes' right to vote, as you will see by reading it. That section does not allow any negro to vote unless he can read and write. That is a clear abridgement of the general right to vote; a clear denial of the right to vote to all negroes who can not read and write; But the denial is because of the lack of education on the part of the negro; because he cannot read and write, not on account of his race, color or previous condition. So that we see by reading the two sections that it is not the 5th section which denies or abridges the right of a negro to vote, but it is the 4th section, and the 4th section denies and abridges his right, not because of his race, but because he does not possess certain educational qualifications, which the State has a perfect right, as everybody admits, to impose. Now then, we have seen that neither of these two sections violates the Constitution of the United States when taken separately. Of course, therefore, if when taken together they should violate that Constitution, the unconstitutional element would be in the combination of the two and not in either taken separately, and of course both would have to fall together."

Farmer: "Well, really, that seems to be clear from the reading of the two sections. Now, I would like to ask you if there is any probability of the two sections taken together being held to be unconstitutional?"

Business Man: "None in the world. I am not a lawyer, but I have talked with a great many able lawyers about this matter and I have read pretty much all that has been written about it, and I find that every lawyer of any standing who has investigated the amendment has reached the conclusion that it is constitutional. I know some lawyers who thought it was not constitutional when they first read it, but as soon as they investigated it they changed their minds. I understand that our amendment is a copy of the Louisiana amendment, and that was prepared by two of the greatest lawyers the South has produced, after long investigation, and that they prepared it so that it would not be open to valid constitutional objections, I know Butler and Pritchard say that it is unconstitutional. But neither of them has any reputation as a lawyer. Indeed, one of them has just got his license. Senator Morgan's opinion upon this subject, it seems to me, ought to be accepted as settling this question. He is regarded as the biggest man the South has produced since the war, and is the ablest lawyer in the United States Senate, and he declared in a speech delivered in the Senate a few days ago that he had carefully investigated it and it was clearly constitutional. In fact, he said the Supreme court of the United States had already, in a case from Mississippi, decided practically the legal principle involved in favor of the constitutionality of the amendment. All this talk about the amendment being unconstitutional is simply to scare the people. Have not you noticed every time the people want to enact into law any great reform, the opponents of the people raise the question of its unconstitutionality? If demagogues they would never change the people were to listen to these their laws in any important particulars."

Farmer: "I never took any stock in the suggestion that the Grandfather clause would be struck out of the amendment and the educational clause would be kept in, because it was always plain to me that whoever voted for one of these sections would have to vote for the other, and that if it was not for the 5th section the people would not vote for the amendment at all, and that the court would see that the people voted for the amendment with the 5th section in it, and if it should strike that out it would be forcing upon the people an amendment to their constitution, which they did not vote for and never would have voted for. But the Republicans are trying to frighten the people by telling them that the present Republican Supreme Court of this State will have the deciding of this matter, and they will decide it with the Republicans. I always thought that when a question about the Constitution of the United States was to be settled, that the Supreme Court of the United States was the only court that could settle it; is that not so?"

Business Man: "Why, certainly, you are entirely right about that. The decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina on this question would not be binding. The Supreme Court of the United States alone can finally settle a question of this sort, and Senator Morgan says it has already settled it in the Missisippi case in favor of our amendment."

Farmer: "You said the Louisiana Constitutional amendment was the same as ours. Has the Supreme Court of the United States ever passed upon the constitutionality of that amendment?"

Business Man: "No, neither the Supreme court of the United States nor any other court. When the Louisiana amendment was before the people for ratification the Republicans in that talked just like they are talking here. They said it was unconstitutional, and the court would so declare it; that the 5th section would be stricken out, the court would so declare it; that sort of thing, just as they are saying here, but the people paid no attention to them down there, as they will not do here, and ratified the amendment."

Farmer: "Has there been any registration under the Louisiana amendment?"

Business Man: "Yes, a full registration under it."

Farmer: "Were the uneducated white people allowed to register?"

Business Man: "Yes, every one that wanted to register.

Farmer: "Were the uneducated negroes allowed to register?"

Business Man: "No none of them."

Farmer: "Has there been any election under the Louisiana law?"

Business Man: "Yes; not long since the election in the great city of New Orleans was held under this amendment."

Farmer: "Did the uneducated whites vote in the New Orleans election?".

Business Man: "Yes, all of them who wished to."

Farmer: "Did the uneducated negroes vote in the New Orleans election?".

Business Man: "No."

Farmer: "Then there has been both a registration and an election under the Louisiana Constitution, and you say the Republicans have not taken a single case before the courts to test its constitutionality."

Business Man: "No, not a single case, and it shows conclusively, does it not, that all their talk before the election about its being unconstitutional was mere wild and fury, intended to frighten the uneducated white people and keep them from disfranchising the negro."

Farmer: "I am very glad to have had this talk with you. I knew you were thoroughly posted, as you generally are upon such important questions, and I wanted to find out the truth about these matters. We people in the country haven't yet a while had an opportunity to study the question as closely as you have; we haven't had as much reading matter about it as you have had, but we are going to study it like we did the great issue of White Supremacy in the last campaign, and we are going to learn all about it, and before the election we will know as much about it as the people in the centres of population. You know in the last campaign the country people were better posted before the election came on than the town people. This question of the amendment is an exceedingly important one to the white farmers, and I feel certain when they thoroughly understand it they will go to the polls almost to a man and vote for it. The white people in the country are tired of the negro in politics; they don't intend ever again to be bossed by him; they never want again to have to go through the terrors which darkened their homes during the past two years of negro rule in North Carolina. It seems to me if anything we people in the country are more interested in this question than you are in the town. You can rely upon the country to vote white this year."

Business Man: "My friend, I am mighty glad to hear you talk that way. The white people living out in the country are indeed deeply interested in this question. The ratification of the amendment means more to them, as you say, than it does to the people living in the towns, but it means great good to all of us, whether we live in the country or in the town. Personally, I am going to vote for it because I believe it is a just measure; because I believe it will be better for the negro, as well as the white man; because I think the white man is entitled by right and by superiority of intellect and natural capacity to control the affairs of the State; because I do not want to see any such conditions again as we had in North Carolina in 1897 and 1898; because I believe when the negro is eliminated from politics he will become a better citizen, more docile and more industrious, and will cease to be an element of discord, constantly breeding strife and conflict between him and the white man; because I believe the adoption of this amendment will bring about a new era of prosperity; because it will draw to North Carolina both capital and immigration, which will never come while there is danger of negro rule, because it will drive into obscurity a lot of mean, worthless white men who preyed upon the prejudices of the negro that they may secure offices they are unfit to fill."

Farmer: "Well, our talk has helped me mightily. I feel like every white man in North Carolina ought to put his shoulder to the wheel for this amendment. It looks to me like a mere question of white man against negro, just like it was in 1898. It seems to me that any white man who votes against the amendment will just simply be voting for the negro against his own race."

An Editor's Life Saved by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

During the early part of October, 1899, I contracted a bad cold which settled on my lungs and was neglected until I feared that consumption had appeared in an incipient state. I was constantly coughing and trying to expel something which I could not. I became alarmed and after giving the local doctor a trial bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the result was immediate improvement, and after I had used three bottles my lungs were restored to their healthy state.—B. S. EDWARDS, Publisher of The Review, Wyant, Ill. For sale by W. G. Thomas

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Sold by druggists, 75 cents.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Grass widows don't believe in cultivating weeds.

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A man's will isn't in it with a woman's won't.

Even the most successful bakers are often in kneedy circumstances.

Brave Men Fall

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, run down feeling. But there's no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, Idaville, Ind. He says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run down, and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give new strength and good appetite than anything and have a new lease of life." Only 50 cents at W. G. Thomas' drug store. Every bottle guaranteed.

A Woman Only Knows

what suffering from falling of the womb, whites, painful or irregular menses, or any disease of the distinctly feminine organs is. A man may sympathize or pity but he can not know the agonies she goes through—the terrible suffering, so patiently borne, which robs her of beauty, hope and happiness. Yet this suffering really is needless.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

will banish it. This medicine cures all "female diseases" quickly and permanently. It does away with humiliating physical examinations. The treatment may be taken at home. There is not continual expense and trouble. The sufferer is cured and *stays cured*.

Wine of Cardui is becoming the leading remedy for all troubles of this class. It costs but $1 from any druggist.

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MRS. C. J. WEST, Nashville, Tenn., writes:—"This wonderful medicine ought to be in every house where there are girls and women."

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is unequalled for piles, injuries and skin diseases. It is the original Witch Hazel Salve. Beware of all counterfeits. W. G. Thomas.

Men naturally dislike to sit down on tacks, but not on the tax collector.

W. S. Philpot, Albany, Ga., says, "DeWitt's Little Early Risers did me more good than any pills I ever took." The famous little pills for constipation, billiousness and liver and bowel troubles. W. G. Thomas.

The starter at a race track is one man who is always taken at his word.

Mrs. J. K. Miller, Newton Hamilton, Pa., writes, "I think DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the grandest salve made." It cures piles and heals everything. All fraudulent imitations are worthless. W. G. Thomas.

The average man is a good nurse when it comes to coddling imaginary wrongs.

Geo. Barbee, Mendota, Va., says, "Nothing did me so much good as Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. One dose relieved me, a few bottles cured me." It digests what you eat and always cured dyspepsia. W. G. Thomas.

It doesn't require practice to enable a man to drop a hot plate with perfection.

John Dirr, Poseyville, Ind., says, "I never used anything as good as One Minute Cough Cure. We are never without it. Quickly breaks up coughs and colds. Cures all throat and lung troubles. Its use will prevent consumption. Pleasant to take. W. G. Thomas.

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"I had bronchitis every winter for years and no medicine gave me permanent relief till I began to take One Minute Cough Cure. I know it is the best cough medicine made," says J. Koontz, Corry, Pa. It quickly cures coughs, colds, croup, asthma, grippe and throat and lung troubles. It is the children's favorite remedy. Cures quickly. W. G. Thomas.

Its always hard to convince a pretty girl that love is blind.

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