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declared that he was entitled to

more offices and was going to have

them. That saucy speech made

him solid with the negroes, and,

strange to say, was applauded by

many of the white men who heard

it, although there were some who

did not approve it for they feared it

would have a bad effect politically.

But as a matter of fact how much

better, barring the color, is the white

man who applauded that speech

than the negro who made it? How

much better is the white man who

votes for the negro who made that

speech than the negro who made it?

White men sat and approvingly

listen to the vain, strutting negro

trying to put them on a level with

the negro, and defiantly telling

them that they must submit to it

whether they like it or not, and

then they have the baseness to go

out and ask white men of their

party to support and vote for such

a candidate, a candidate thrust up-

on them by the negroes of his dis-

But he is not the only one.

There are others coming. "Prof."

I. H. Smith, of Craven, for in-

stance, who is also swelling with

an ambition to decorate a chair in

Congress. Smith, like White, is of

unsavory reputation, but that is all

the better. The more unsavory

they are the more popular they will

be with the element they represent,

who judge a man's capacity by the

insolence of his speech and the of-

fensiveness of his demeanor. How

will it be after a while when under

the tutelage of leaders like White,

who welcomes and forces the race

issue, and declares that "negroes

are being made to order" to

fill offices, and Smith, who con-

tends that the Republican party is

"a joint stock company," in which

the negroes hold the majority of

stock, and should therefore control

it; how long, we repeat, will it be

when under such leadership they

will nominate negroes in every

county where they hold the balance

of power, and elect them in every

county and district where they have

the power? How long before they

will have negroes enough in the

Legislature to hold the balance of

power there, negro sheriffs, negro

judges, (as they have negro magis-

trates now), more negroes in the U

S. House of Representatives and

This may seem an improbable con

tingency, but it is not at all improb

able if the negroes make the same

progress in asserting their power in

the next few years that they have

since the present mongrel party

came into power. The way to stop

it is to enthrone white supremacy

now before the negroes realize their

full power and take the Republican

This is the work that white mer

have to do and every man who is

white, white in aspirations and in

instinct as well as in color, should

do his part of it, that their children

may inherit a white and not an

Africanized or mongrel government.

United States Senator?

party captive.

SUBSCRIPTION PICE.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET. FOR CONGRESS.

Sixth District-John D. Bellamy, of New Hanover. FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES. First District-Hon. George H. Brown, of Beaufort. Second District - Hon. Henry R. Bry an, of Craven. Fifth District-Hon, Thomas J. Shaw. of Guilford. Sixth District-Hon. Oliver H. Allen. of Lenoir. Seventh District-Hon. Thomas E-perty District—Hon. W. Alexanby Hoke, of Lincoln.

FOR SOLICITOR. testrict - Rodolph Duffy, of Onslow. For Judge of Eastern Criminal Circuit: Dossey Battle, of Edgecombe. New Hanover County. FOR STATE SENATOR.

Tenth District-W. J. Davis, of Bruns-HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Jos. T. Kerr and Geo. L. Peschau. Sheriff-Walter G. MacRae. Treasurer-H. McL. Green. lerk Superior Court-Jno. D. Taylor. Register of Deeds-W. H. Biddle. Coroner-Dr. W. W. Harriss. Commissioners-Roger Moore, Barry, W. F. Alexander. Constable (Wilmington Township)— Wm. Sheehan, Sr.

THERE ARE MORE OF THEM.

Hon. Curtis H. Brogden is one of the original panel Republicans of this State, and while in active polities one of the leaders of his party, trusted and honored. He was one of the few connected with the State Government during the days of socalled reconstruction and Radical ascendency who preserved his reputation untarnished and retired from office without having the finger of scorn or suspicion pointed at him. His politics was wrong, his head erred, but his heart and instincts were right-they were white ...

Like the great majority of the white men of North Carolina, he believes that this is or should be a white man's government, and should be controlled by white men, and he, therefore, like many others, has become disgusted with his party and tesents the surrender it has made to the negro. In a letter to the Goldsboro Argus, under date of the 12th inst., he regrets that the Democrats of the Second District did not make a nomination for Congress, and thus scores the Repubcan candidate, the brazen-jawed

"I have understood there are some oulists who will not vote for Lloyd Populist nominee; it is said they ill vote for White, the negro. Now, ow any respectable white Populist or mocrat can vote for White, with his rell-known and abominable record asseth_all my understanding. I hought that Populists as well as Demcrats were for white supremacy, for white rule and white metal, and White opposed to both. I thought they ere opposed to monopolies, trusts and maines, to all unjust and ruinous axation and to all reckless and profli-rate appropriations, and White is in avor of these. When he is in Conress he votes invariably with Dingley and Grosvenor for every thing they are for or against, and he obeys their suggestion as implicitly and promptly as he ever did the order of his master when he was a slave under him. White is decidedly the most objectionble negro in the State as a politician.

ook at his speech in the Republican State convention at Raleigh, on the of July last. While denouncing e Democratic party he took occasion o announce his opposition to the free coinage of silver, spoke of himself and other negroes holding office, and said here are plenty more being made to order to hold offices. He got down to the lowest plane upon which any man; white or black, ever spoke in a

tate convention. "Such reprehensible rant may do or such occasions as that to please the houghtless and ignorant, but it imarts no useful knowledge or informaion to the people. He was so dis-gusting, according to the report, that one negro said: 'I was ashamed of ny race, that when it has a chance to mgn position selec nan who will make so mean a speech,

This is George H. White (black) sketched by a once distinguished Republican, and there are more like nim, who have not yet achieved notoriety, but are forging in that direction as the negroes under the lead of White are becoming more aggressive, He acquired more notoriety, and more popularity with in all the years he had lived before, and that was because he showed his apacity for filthy utterance and ht to hold office and imperiously pines as much as we can.

WERKLY STAR

VOL. XXIX. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1898.

AND STILL THEY COME. We have published in these col-

amns a number of letters, found in our State exchanges, from Populists who have renounced the Populist party, and returned to, or joined, the Democratic party. Every one of them gives the reasons for so dong, and good ones, too, reasons which show that the writers were not actuated by mere impulse, but moved after due deliberation, and fully realizing the false position in which they have been placed by these mercenary and treacherous leaders. We have not published all of them, but such only as came from men who are well known and highly esteemed in their respective counties. The following we clip from the Lumberton Robesonian of this

EDITOR ROBESONIAN: Noticing that the Democratic party, under the leadership of Cleveland, was drifting leadership of Cleveland, was drifting from its true principles, I joined the Populist party, believing it was for free silver and low tariff; but I find the leaders of the Populist party have placed theparty on the block to be bid off by the highest bidder. I see them joining the Republican party, who are for the gold standard, and high tariff, and "nigger rule."

The white people of our county can't stand these things, and the only salvation I see for them is to come salvation I see for them is to come through the Democratic party. So my vote, henceforth, will be for white supremacy and Democratic principles. I hope others will see their error and return to the Democratic flag as I have done.

Moss Neck, Sept. 10, 1898.

In a private letter to the editor of the Robesonian he says:

"I am not the only one in my neigh-borhood who has forsaken the rotten Populist party and returned to the Democratic. There are twenty-two of my neighbors who have done the same thing, and I wish the good people of Robeson county to know it."

Mr. Tyner writes like a man, an nonest man, a brave man who has the courage of his convictions, and a patriot who loves his State. It reerror than it does to persist in it. There are many who persist in error because they lack the moral courage to confess that they were wrong. But there are hundreds of honest,

brave men who, like Mr. Tyner, ave been Populists, who have, like him, learned how they have been deceived and abused to promote the political fortunes of unprincipled and unscrupulous place hunters, and like him are manfully repudiating the betrayers and the party which they use as a tool to accomplish their selfish schemes. There are hundreds of such in Robeson and other counties who have done so already and there will be hundreds more before the day of election. They are doing it every day, as they realize how they have been trifled with, that the line is drawn and that they must either take their stand with the white man for white supremacy in North Carolina or consent to have their votes bartered

When such is the issue, how can any race-respecting, self-respecting, patriotic white man hesitate in taking his position and asserting his white manhood?

which they showed in erecting

In their gratitude, and perhaps in

the pride they took in the man

whom they looked upon as the in-

tellectual giant of their race, they

charitably overlooked the fact that

when he was seeking a second wife,

after the death of the mother of his

children, he went outside of his

own race and took to wife a white

New England woman, and perhaps

by so doing embittered his last

days, for his children never took

kindly to, or had much liking for

that white woman, who, they

thought, and perhaps correctly,

married their father more on ac-

count of his money than on account

of himself.

monument to his memory.

to put political schemers and negroes

WILL YOU VOTE FOR HIM? Will any man who votes for Office "ACTUAL EQUALITY."

Hunter Dockery for Congress know The ceremony of dedicating a what political principle he is supmonument to Frederick Douglass, porting? We think not. He ought for many years the most distinto know, however, that he is casting guished negro in this country, was his ballot for a leader of the negro performed at Rochester, N. Y., party; for a man who would support Wednesday. There were a number the Republican ticket in his own of speeches made on that occasion, county if every candidate on it were the principal one being by Collector a negro; for a man who yotes for a Dancy, of this city. Fred Douglass negro as cheerfully as he would vote was a man of more than ordinary for a white Republican. Office ability, and he succeeded not only in Hunter Dockery is a full-fledged achieving distinction, but also in Republican. He was nominated by accumulating a handsome estate. a convention of which the chairman He was of mixed blood, and while and the secretary were negroes. inheriting from his black mother That convention indorsed the Mowhatever of sympathy or love he Kinley gold-bug administration. may have had for the negro race, he Office Hunter Dockery is a Russell inherited from his white Scotch Republican. After charging Rusfather a sturdy intellect and also no sell with securing his nomination little of his sire's thrift. While talkfor Governor by fraud and bribery, ing about the wrongs of his enslaved he throws his arms around that race he took care of himself and leader of the negro party and exaccumulated money. But for all claims: "Dan. Russell's administhat he served his race, helped to tration is one of the best the State create the sentiment that finally set ever had." the slaves in the South free, and is, therefore, if freedom be a boon to Some of the European money them, or they think it is, entitled to their remembrance and gratitude,

lenders think that Cuba ought to pay a portion of the Spanish debt, which was contracted before the war for independence. This means that Cuba ought to pay about \$406,-000,000. But as none of that debt was contracted for the benefit of Juba, and Cuba didn't derive benefit from it, Cuba can't see it. She thinks, and rightly, too, that she has paid entirely too much for Spain siready, and got nothing but kicks and cuffs for it.

The Spaniards encourage their Generals by mobbing those who are forced to surrender. If Gen. Toral had gone on fighting and got his his own race by the speech to which head shot off at Santiago he would Mr. Brogden refers than he ever did never have been mobbed, as he was on his return to Spain.

A Northern contemporary dishrew down the gauntlet of defiance cusses "our duty in the Philiphis white associates when he drew pines." Our duty in the Philipe color line, asserted the negro's pines is to keep out of the Philiprace have been agitating and contending for ever since emancipation. What they mean by this is that they hope to see the day when "actual equality" will be recognized by the white man and become an accomplished fact, for they contend that the negro is the "equal" of the white man now and that therefore the equality does exist, although not recognized by the

white race. Neither they nor their children nor their children's children will live to see that day for it is written on the chart of the Great Creator that it shall not be. The race lines were drawn by Him when He made one man white, another red, another yellow and another black and gave each race its habitat on the earth. This is sometimes called prejudice. Perhaps it is, but it is prejudice inborn not only in the white man but in the red man, the yellow man and the black man. In the four centuries that the white man has been on this continent the Indian preserves his identity.

In the three hundred years of the mingling of the African and the white races the African preserves his identity.

After an intercourse of many centuries between the Caucasian and the Mongolian race, the Mongolian has preserved his identity.

The "prejudices," or more properly the race instincts, of all are as strong now as they ever were and they are no nearer together as races than they were then. They may trade with each other, work with each other, and mingle in the paths of trade or industry but they will never forget that they are of different blood and of different race, and when cause arises they will not fail to show it.

"Actual equality" between any of the different races is one of the "iridescent dreams" that ex-Senator Ingalls used to talk about, which will never be realized until the human family is re-created and differently constructed.

While the dreamers cannot schieve it they may agitate for it and by indiscreet agitation intensify the "prejudice" they complain of and retard the progress of the race they desire to befriend. They have done much of that in this country, especially in the South, where their numbers have made them assertive and aggressive and they are doing it now in North Carolina more than anywhere else in this country.

Just now they are contending for political equality only, that is the political equality which is not confined to the right to cast their ballots, but embraces the right to the honors and emoluments won by the ballots, which have heretofore been too much monopolized, according to their way of thinking, by the white men with whom they have been politically associated in the "joint stock company" that "Prof." Isaac H. Smith, of Newbern, speaks

If they succeed in asserting and accomplishing the holding of office for which they contend and whip their white associates into recognizing it as they have been doing since the present black-and-tan party came into power, how long will they be content with that and refrain from asserting and contending for "actual equality," social and otherwise?

Will the agitator for "actual equality" be content to sit in a different part of a church from that occupied by white worshippers?

Will he be content to sit in

different part of a public place of Will he be content with the accommodations in a different hotel from that intended for white people,

or if admitted there would he be content to sit at a different table from that occupied by white people? Would he be content to have his dead interred in a different cemetery

from that set a part for white

Would he be content to send his children to different schools, public or private, low or high, from those established for white children?

Would he, in a word, be content with any distinction between the

If he would then he would be content with something less than "actual equality," for that would a failure.

But if he should succeed in accomplishing it even partially who would be the sufferers? The poor whites first, for the rich or well-todo could send their children out of the State to be educated or could have them educated at home, while the poor must educate their children in the public schools, which would be controlled by the "actual equality" champions, and therefore the poor white man is more inter-The Associated Press report of ested than any other in crushing the unveiling ceremony says that this "actual equality" movement in several of the speakers expressed its incipiency.

the hope that the time would come | The negro school committeemen when there would be "actual that the mongrel Legislature has

equality" between the races, some- foist upon us must not be folthing that the more assertive of the lowed by negro children sitting in the same schools with white children, and that is one of the things they are aiming at.

We have no apprehension of "act-

ual equality," for the white race will not fail to assert and take care of itself when it comes to that, but the agitation for political equality in the holding of offices and in the making of laws and administering them that leads up to it will do inestimable harm to both white and black, and the sooner the white man puts a quietus on that by declaring that white supremacy shall prevail the

better for both. The races may live together harmoniously when the proper relations are maintained, but they would never live together harmoniously under black rule, which would be the ruin of the black man as well as the white.

THE BUTTERS RICE FARM.

The Raleigh Post contained a brief article a few days ago, asking Gover nor Russell to explain some things about the lease of the Butters rice farm, which formerly, and until quite recently, belonged to him The Governor explains in about a column, from which, in as much as we published the Post's article, we clip the essential part, which reads thus:

"Mr. Butters and myself had severa transactions with regard to rice lands on the Cape Fear. In 1895 I agreed to convey to Mr. Butters this tract of land for \$1,000. The deed was then written and I think executed. Afterwards I took an interest in the crop on this land with Mr. Butters for the year 1896, and the deed, although I think it was delivered to him, was not pro-bated at that time. At the end of 1896 we severed our interests, and Mr. But ters cultivated the land on his own account for the year 1897. In it I had no interest whatever. Some time in 1897 the deed was probated, and I suppose was registered some time after-

"Mr. Butters expended on his land nearly four thousand dollars in the way of permanent improvements, so the land cost him about five thousand dollars. At the end of 1897 Mr. Butters offered to lease two tracts of rice land to Mr. Mewborne for \$850. Mr. Mewborne rented these two tracts and one other tract from the Navassa Guano Co. It was considered in the transaction between Mr. Mewborne and Mr. Butters that the tract of land in question was worth \$500 and the other tract \$350.

The tract rented for \$500 was in excellent condition, and the rent was low, Mr. Mewborne has now on it a a fine crop of rice that is estimated by experienced rice planters as proba-bly amounting to five thousand bush-

So, we have it, that the crop is al made except the harvesting, and a fair estimate on that has been made and the result is a profit of nearly \$2,800 to the State on 100 acres of land. If by ow prices or for any other reason this profit should be reduced to one-half it would be great farming, showing a net profit of \$14 to the acre.

"The allegation therefore that Mr. Butters rented to the State for \$500 land which cost him only \$1,000 is untrue. The truth is that it cost him \$5,000. The rent was low. It was a splendid bargain for the State and I am ery glad it was made. Mr. Meworne can easily find parties who right now would be glad to take the crop off his hands and pay him every cent he has paid out on it, including the rent, and give him \$1,000 as clear profit.

Upon this explanation the Post remarks as follows: "The Governor furnished the Post esterday a statement of the transac-

ions connected with the rice farm. "He admits that he owned the land question—120 acres. That he sold it to Mr. H. U. But-

ters for \$1,000. That he and his superintendent, Mr. Mewborne, leased this place from Mr. Butters for the sum of \$500 per annum for three years.

'He refers to the transfer of title to he present owner as a matter of indifference as to time. Now, Governor, don't you think,

that there was great carlessness on the part of Mr. Butters, who also has the reputation, we are told, of being a shrewd business man, in keeping that deed from August, 1895, to October, 1897, before the privy examination was taken, and then holding it until Luly 26th 1898, before harrisg it and July 26th, 1898, before having it reg-

And again, Governor, you say Mr. Butters expended about \$4,000 in diking, etc. This must have been done not only before you leased it from him, but before he had legal title to the property. Is this not an unusual proceeding for a good lawyer and a gentleman who is said

And Governor, did you not run an unusual risk in permitting your superintendent to lease the property from Mr. Butters when he had no title to the property? As a matter of law, not conditions have arisen which could have complicated mat-"We do not intend herein to ques-

ion any person's integrity, but, can didly, Governor, don't you think there was inexcusable carelessness in this transaction, leaving out the very questionable propriety of your connection with it throughout? Is it not carelessness herein equal to the gross recklessness which has been displayed by your administration in other re-

by your administration in other respects?

"And again, Governor, we have been informed that Mr. Butters has never, unless very recently, listed this property for taxation. If it was worth the \$1,000 he paid for it, and the \$4,000 you say he expended on it in preparing it for the State, do you not think, as a lawyer and a citizen, that it was worth being listed for taxation by Mr. Butters?

Do you really think that at the risk of storms and other destructive agencies, you were justified in leasing this particular piece of property at a rate particular piece of property at a rate per acre four or more times greater than that paid by the State for any other lands? Could your regard for the interests of your friend upon whom you had unloaded this tract have out-weighed the great propriety of avoid-ing even the appearance of evil? SNEAKY MARION.

Unheralded sneaky Marion But ler went to Jacksonville, Onslow county Thursday, to unload himself of a speech, to about three hundred people, nearly a third of whom were negroes. The substance of his speech is thus reported by wire to the Raleigh Post:

His speech was mainly upon the evils of trust and combines, the neevils of trust and combines, the necessity of the government ownership of the railroads and telegraph. He abused the Democrats; called them liars and hypocrites; said they were trying to fool the people by the cry of nigger; that there is no such thing in North Carolina as negro domination; that there are four white men in the State to one negro, and that the Democrats hired negroes to make themselves offensive, so as to have someselves offensive, so as to have something for campaign purposes. And then, to cap the chimax, he said this is a white man's country and the sooner the negro understood it the better. It will be best for them, if, said he, you will elect a Populist legislature in North Carolina. We will give you a white man's government. give you a white man's government. The sneakiness of this speech is

characteristic of Butler, and strikingly resembles his Rocky Mount speech, which he tried to crawl out of afterwards. He is not afraid of negro domination while we have four white men in North Carolina to one negro, but if a majority of the white men in North Carolina were of Marion Butler's build and were helping the negroes to get on top as he and other Populist leaders have been doing, negro domination in North Carolina would be a question of but little time. 'He tried fusion with Democrats, and having failed in that he is now in favor of fusion with Republicans, when he can dictate the terms and turn it to his own advantage.

"Elect a Populist Legislature. What a farce! How many straight Populists have they running for the Legislature? Not enough to form a corporal's guard if they were all elected. They are fusing with the Republicans wherever they can and if elected they can only be elected by Republican and negro votes, and is anybody gullible enough to believe that such men would give North Carolina "a white man's government?"

We had a sample in the last Legis lature of what they would give us, for negro rule could never have been thrust upon counties and cities in Eastern North Carolina as it has been without the co-operation of Populists in the Legislature.

When he declared that this is white man's country that was only a part of the sneaking method to fool the white men who were listening to him. It is a white man's country, but Butler can't claim any credit for that. Marion is a firstclass fraud.

CHARACTERISTIC OF OFFICE HUNTER DOCKERY.

The Republicans of Anson county and the Populists held their county conventions at Wadesboro last Tuesday. The Republicans split on the fusion question, but the Pops nominated a fusion ticket. When the racket subsided in the Republican convention Office Hunter Dockery was trotted out to make a speech, the substance of which is thus reported in the Charlotte Observer:

"After the first two scenes of the show were over, the bell was rung and the curtain rose over Office Hunter Dockery before about fifty hearers -80 per cent. black—ready to make his plea. I did not hear it, but am told it was very villainous and a regular 'nigger' speech, indorsing Russell's administration and John R. Smith's administration of the penitentiary af-fair, saying that Smith was one of the best men in the State, and warning the negroes that should the Democrats the negroes that should she branch the Legislature they would duplicate the Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina disfranchisement laws. In short, it was a mean speech from a

This is characteristic of Office Hunter Dockery. That's the kind of a speech he carries around with him in his grip sack. He is trying to scare the negroes with that same old scare, and "poor white men" (for he especially appeals to them in his speeches) into voting the Republican ticket, and for him, of course, by asserting that if the Democrats carry the State they will so change the election laws as to deprive the negroes and "poor white men" of the right to vote. In commenting on this falsehood

some time ago we showed how absurd it is, and that it would be utterly impossible to do that even if any Democrat wanted to do it. The suprising thing is that any man pretending to respectability would indulg in such rot as a plea for his own election. Dockery and Marion Butler ought to be yoked together and exhibited as a pair of freaks.

Col. A. D. Cowles, speaking of the

report that Gen. Wheeler is a very poor man, says he has it from friends of the General that he is easily worth \$350,000, and gives the further information that the General is a hopeless dyspeptic, and went into the Cuban war with the hope that a Mauser ball would hit him and cure his dyspepsia. We don't believe it. for no hopeless dyspeptic could shin up a tree with the celerity that Joe

NO. 49

LOUISIANA'S DELIVERANCE.

Male Filmany

Louisiana has one day she celebrates which no other State in the Union has. It is the 14th day of September, her emancipation day. the day that she was emancipated from mongrel and negro rule and her government went back into the hands of her own people. That was in 1876, after the fearful ordeal of rapine and misrule by unscrupulous white men, most of them adventurers from other States, and by negroes who were led by these white men. That ordeal lasted for ten years, extending from the war through the so-called reconstruction period until 1876. They made Louisiana almost a wreck, and left but the land and houses which they could not carry away. Louisianians never forget the 14th of September and they thank God for that deliverance.

There is not a State in the South that did not have an experience somewhat similar to that of Louisiana, although others may not have been so severely tried. North Carolina effected her deliverance earlier than Louisiana, and sooner hurled from power the plundering gang who were pursuing the same methods that the Louisiana plunderers were but met with more successful resistence because they did not have the powerful backing of the black cohorts which the Louisiana plunderers had. But we had experience enough in this State to need no reminders of the horrid conditions under Radical rule, when adventurers from other States, associated with natives who thought more of office than they did of the State, and negroes (who were led to believe that these adventurers and these office seekers were their friends and only friends) made laws for, ruled and plundered North Caro-

lina. The true white men of the State rose up against them, captured the Legislature and stopped their devilment and their plundering and made the final grand effort in 1876, which finished the work and put the glorious and immortal Zeb Vance in the Governor's chair.

From that day until the mongrels wormed themselves into power North Carolina was under Democratic rule, and in all those years we had peace within our borders, and notwithstanding troublous times in the financial field made marvellous progress.

Succeeding a period of misrule of plunder, of turmoil bordering at times upon chaos, the Democrats came into power.

They found the State with bankrupt treasury, with \$25,000, 000 of rapidly created indebtedness, (in addition to the previous honest debt) from which she never received a dollar of benefit.

They found many of the counties

burdened with debt. They found the public school system destroyed and the school fund

They found the State University closed, with nothing in it but a gang of so-called professors drawing

They found the railroads which the State held an interest being run by partisan appointees in their own interest and n the interest of the Radical party. They found the credit of the State o low that her bonds were not rec-

ognized on the market. They found enterprise strangled, neither capital nor immigration coming into the State, many of her sons going out to seek homes in

The feeling between the races wa oad, the incendiary's torch found work at the wicked suggestion of the devlish leaders of the ignorant black men, and what Governor Graham characterized as a "species of wild justice" was invoked to protect from the midnight destroyer. and punish the criminal.

Under wise, conservative, honest Democratic rule, all this was changed.

The State's credit was re-established. Confidence in her integrity was

restored. The fraudulent debt was repudi ated and the honest debt recognized and compromised.

The public schools were opened again, and as liberally provided for as the ability of the State would permit. The State University

and reopened. The counties were relieved from their burdens as far as possible and protected from excessive taxation.

The Judiciary was purified and made respectable. Law and order was thoroughly es-

tablished. Good feeling between the races was restored and turbulence ceased.

The railroads in which the State had an interest were taken from the control of partisans who ran them for their own benefit and the benefit of the party, and put in the handsof honest, competent men who ran them in a legitimate business way.

Enterprises grew up and increased, new railroads were built, our towns and cities grew, until, considering the financial troubles through which the country passed and the scarcity of money in the South, North Carolina reached a degree of progress and presperity equalled by few of the Southern States and surpassed by none, with the possible exceptions of Alabama and Georgia.

And in all that time, with this record of schievement (and only a partial one), no man has risen to charge the Democratic administration with oppression or with dishonesty, and not one single scandal can be laid at its door.

Compare, or rather contrast, that honorable record of twenty years with the disgusting failure and scandalous exhibition made by the present mongrel party during its brief sway so far, and then ask any honest, State-respecting man who has any self-respect, which he would choose.

With that kind of a man there could be but one answer, and that answer comes with emphasis, and a clarion ring that has never been as clear or sharp since the grand struggle in 1876, which won the victory that fully redeemed us then.

And we shall be redeemed from the mongrel party that has abused its trust and the people, for the men who rallied around Vance then, and their sons, have put on their armor, and the word has gone along the line that North Carolina must be redeemed and white supremacy restored.

A DOCKERY ORGAN PLEADS.

The Republic is a Republican organ, published at Rockingham, Richmond county, Hon. Office Hunter Dockery's home. It is not only his organ, but the Dockerys hold stock in it, and we think O. H. is one of the directors. It seems that the negroes up there are becoming saucy and claiming a right to their proportionate representation in the county convention, which has brought the following pleading article from the Dockery organ. It reads thus:

to our political friends, but it occurs to us that under the circumstances and condition of things generally speaking that the Republican convention to be held here on the 20th instant should be equally and fairly represented in delegation between the white and colored people. There is no man more willing to give the colored man the right that is his due than we are, but at the same time the colored man must not forget that the white man has his conventional rights. What we want to see is a fair white delegation at the convention on the 20th.

We are the colored man's friend. The Republican party is is friend, as the past thirty-five years have proven, but we are opposed to either white or colored dominating the other. Equal privileges, we say; hence we say let there be an equal proportion of white dele gates at the convention. This is in the interest of the colored man as well as

We infer from this that the "brother in black" is giving the brother in white some trouble, and that the brother in white is alarmed lest the brother in black should come too much to the front and not give the brother in white a showing in that convention, and hence the organ mildly suggests to the brother in black that the brother in white has "his conventional rights" which should not be ignored.

Dockery's organ is willing to grant them "equal privileges," logically means that Dockery's friends are also willing to split the watermelon in half with them, and give them one half the offices, which is what "equal privileges" will be understood to mean by the brother in black.

We have already found Office Hunter Dockery boot-licking "Dan Russell" whom he had before been denouncing as several kinds of a double d-rascal, and now we other States and many more anx- find his organ, doubtless inspired by him, pleading with and oringing to the negro. What next?

"CONTEMPTIBLE PIE HUNTERS."

This Is What Butler Called Those Who Favored Co-Operation in 1897.

Here is what Marion Butler said in his paper, the Caucasian, in Feb-

"The co-operation of the Populists and Republicans in this State has been a dismal and disastrous failure. Only the contemptible pie-hunters see any good in it. If you do not believe Marion But-

ler's paper said this, ask him whether it did or not. He dare not deny it. If "co-operation" had no "good in it" in 1897, is there "any good in it" in 1898, when Negro Domination is staring us in the face? What Marion Butler said in the

Caucasian in 1897, is exactly what every decent white man in North Carolina believes now.

sensibly offers a solution of the Philppine problem: "If the Philippines are not capable of self-government, we do not want them; if they are, let them set up for themselves.' There is Anarchy in Europe and

General Collins, of Boston, thus

Hannarchy in this country, and both ought to be wiped out.

Engley, Ala., is soon to have a \$2,000,000 rod and nail mill. Ala-Capital and immigration began to bama iron men are branching out.