

position of the colored man is dis-INTERROGATIVE LYING. tinctly retrograded, and the outlook There are several ways of lying, for the individual colored youth is

hension that illiterate white men enwithout coming down to the blunt titled to vote under it might be disdownright lie that might be run franchised by it. The "granddown and exposed. One of the comfather" clause and the educational mon ways of lying with the Republiclause are combined in one, and it can machine managers, when they is declared that they must stand or think it will accomplish as much or fall as a whole, thus preventing all more than the point blank lie out of chance for quibbling, and spiking the whole cloth, is the interrogative the guns of the "opponents of the lie, which is asked in reference to amendment who have been industrisomething that had never happened. ously laboring the persuade white creating the impression that it had. voters that their right to vote was The following, which we clip from put in jeopardy. the Greensboro Record, is a sample To still further remove any apof this kind: prehensions on that point it is de-"Our Republican friends are not letting any opportunity pass to try to clared, following the example of make a vote. And when an oppor Louisiana, that every one who registunity does not offer, they make one. For instance, Chairman Holton was ters under the "grand-father" clause riding on the train the other day when shall forever have the right to vote. he asked one of the train hands if he This makes the intent and meaning had received one of Col. A. B. Anof the act clear to all and deprives drews' last circulars. The man said its opponents of one of the strong he had not and did not know what was meant. points of attack that they had been 'You haven't seen his circular counting on. about the amendment?' asked Mr. Holton "'No, sir, I have not; what does it say?' 'Of course the chairman did not AND STILL THEY COME There is scarcely a day that we commit himself by saying that it contained anything specific, but answered do not see the announcement that it by asking more questions. some more or less prominent Repub-'You mean to tell me you have lican or Populist has declared his not seen a circular from Col. Andrews in which he says if the amendment is purpose to support the Constitucarried that it will bankrupt the railtional Amendment. There was a roads of the country?' meeting at Popular Springs, in "Of course the train hand was all curiosity and he proceeded to discuss Moore county, several days ago it with the first man he met. This where one of the strongest speeches was exactly what Holton wanted: if for the Amendment was made by

act as finally adopted, are few, and these simply to remove any fears as to

the scope of the act, and any appre-

act read as follows: "That article 6 of the Constitution of North Carolina be, and the same is hereby abrogated, and in lieu thereof shall be substituted the following ar-

priation for free rural delivery the ser-

vice will be established on-ten or more routes in North Carolina and upon recommendation of Hon. Jno. D. Bella my Mr. Latimer is making a tour of

[Special Star Correspondence.]

o'clock. He was sitting, leaning back BURGAW, N. C., June 15. Last night was the time appointed in a chair as if asleep, and was discovered by a newsboy. It was his for the organization of a White Govrnment Union here, which was the beginning of the movement in this county. Notwithstanding the fact that

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, June 16.-It is learned in authoritative quarters that negotiations relative to the Chinese crisis have led to a discussion of the larger subject of so adjusting and harmonizing the action of the several powers interested as to maintain ccmplete equilibrium and assure the continued peace of the world. The French authorities have been particularly active in urging that one of the first considerations of any action was to see that it tended towards maintaining the balance between the countries interested in the East and there is reason to believe that these representations have had considerable influence in keeping any one of the several nations from putting a preponderating military force in China, thus leading to counter action by some other power and ultimately to a general international disturbance. From the French standpoint, as stated by those fully conversant with French policy, the chief desire is to maintain peace and union between the great powers, and if that can be accomplished France will con-

poorer now than then. He may get oatter wages here and there, he may wear better clothes, he may lay up a little more money, but, all in all, the you g colored man, or the young colored woman starting in life to-day, in the Northern States, has absolutely as well as relatively, a poorer show than he had when the Civil War closed."

This is in the nature of a confession from a leading paper in a section of the country where there was up to a few years ago certainly no prejudice against the negro, which is not common to the Anglo-Saxon race. In no part of this country was there as much partiality for the negro, and in none was there as good a showing for him in the battle of life. But the negro whom the New Englanders saw and fell in love with was not the negro as he is in life, but in fiction; not the negrosthat God made, but the negro that Harriet Beecher Stowe made, the negro endowed with loveable traits and clothed in the raiment woven by her fanciful brain. She and other writers of negro fiction created the negro that sentimental, impressionable people in the North raved over, until the "irrepressible conflict" was engendered and hundreds of thousands of lives and thousands of millions of treasure were sacrified for this negro of fiction.

But contact with the real negro, the negro of flesh and blood and negro weakness and passions, dissipated the delusion until thousands of his former worshippers now feel as the writer of this extract from the Advertiser does. They have discovered the reality and the reality has lost ground.

But this is as might have been expected. Previous to 1861 there were few negroes in the North compared to the numbers that are there now. and those few were better than the average negro now is. But after the war between the States, the negroes believing they would find 'a fraternal welcome and an earthly paradise among the people who had talked so much about them, went there in considerable numbers and have been doing so ever since until there are thousands of them in cities where there were but few.

While there were some good negroes, there were more bad ones in those migratory streams, and they became worse there Because they thought they would have more liberty and their conception of liberty was the right to do as they pleased and lead as trifling and worthless and riotous lives as pos-Their circumstances comsible. pelled them to crowd into close quarters, in parts of the cities

the men get to talking it, the report will soon be out that such a circular

has been issued by Col. Andrews. "Such acts show a willingness to do almost anything to make a vote. A drowning man will catch at a straw. Of course the impression intended

to be made by this inquiry was that Col. Andrews had issued a circular declaring that the adoption of the amendment would ruin the railroads,

upon which so many men are dependent for a living, when in fact no such circular had been issued, and Holton knew it. He thought that was a smart trick, no doubt, and it was, but it was as mean as it was smart, for it was not only a base trifling with the truth, and an unscrupulous misrepresentation, but an equally base imposition on people who, not knowing the man, might not suspect that they were being made the victims of a mountebank's

trick.

The New York Sun has it down fine. In discussing the suggestion of nominating Dolliver, of Iowa, for Vice President with McKinley, conceding all that is claimed for Dolliver, it concludes, in the event of his nomination, with the following conundrum: "What would become of the electoral vote of the Empire State, the vote of which is

Mr. Henry Makepeace, a prominent Republican and a United States Commissioner at Sanford. He declared that the time had come when white men should unite and stand

solid for the Amendment. He is a man of influence and it is said that his speech will have a good effect among his fellow white Republicans

of that county. There are the independent, thought. ful outspoken Republicans, who do not live nor expect to live by officeholding, who say what they think, and there are many more who think but say little, because they do not wish to make themselves . conspicuous, nor to subject themselves to the remarks or annoyance of the extreme partisans, and these while saying nothing will quietly vote for the amendment, for being tied to the colored brother was never en-

tirely to their liking. If they desire to remain Republicans they would feel much more comfortable in a white Republican party than in a black and tan combination. This

> A rich widow in New York after wearing her weeds a year, married a 23 year old chap, who had been set voce. up in business by her deceased hus-

the next election.

ticle of said Constitution as an entire the Sixth District investigating points and indivisible plan of suffrage :"

SUFFRAGE AND ELIGIBILTY TO OFFICE. Section 1. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized. twenty-one years of sge, and possessing the qualifications set out in this Article, shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people in the State, except as herein otherwise pro-

vided. Sec. 2. He shall have resided in the State of North Carolina for two years, in the county six months, and in the precinct, ward or other election district, in which he offers to vote, four months next preceding the elec tion: Provided, that removal from one precinct, ward or other election district, so another in the same county, shall not operate to deprive any per son of the right to vote in the precinct ward or other election district from which he has removed until four months after such removal. No person who has been convicted, or who has confessed his guilt in open court upon indictment, of any crime, the

State's Prison, shall be permitted to vote unless the said person shall be first restored to citizenship in the man ner prescribed by law.

> Sec. 3. Every person offering to vote shall be at the time a legally registered voter as herein prescribe and in the manner hereafter provided by law, and the General Assembly of North Carolina shall enact general registration laws to carry into effect the provisions of this article.

Sec. 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language and, before he shall be entitled to vote, he shall have paid on before the first day of May. of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll tax for the previous year as prescribed by Article 5. Section 1. of the Constitution. But no male person, who was, on January 1st 1867 or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualification herein described: Provided, he shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to December 1. 1908.

The General Assembly shall provide for the registration of all persons enti tled to vote without the educational qualifications herein prescribed, and shall, on or before November 1st, 1908, provide for the making of a permanent record of such registration, and all persons so registered, shall forever thereafter have the right to vote in all elections by the people in this State, unless disqualified under Section 2 of this article: Provided, such person shall have paid his poll tax as above required.

Sec. 5. That this Amendment to the Constitution is presented and adopted as one indivisible plan for the regulation of the suffrage, with the intent vote will be a considerable factor at and purpose to so connect the different parts, and to make them so dependent upon each tother, that the whole shall stand or fall together.

Sec. 6. All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be viva

ARTICLE VI.

where the innovation can be most practically and economically established. He will remain in the city for several days and will no doubt confer with a number of Wilmington citizens relative to the proposed routes in New

Hanover county. When he has completed his investigation, Mr. Latimer will make a recommendation to the Postoffice Department and the officials will be largely if not wholly governed

by his report upon conditions favorable to the scheme. One of the routes will be probably bout twenty miles in extent and will give the free delivery service to about 100 families, the number of course being determined largely by the density of population. The STAR would suggest that the Chamber of Commerce hold a special meeting and appoint a committee to assist Mr. Latimer in gathering the data regarding New

Hanover required for an intelligent recommendation to the department. punishment of which now is, or may Mr. Latimer is spending Sunday at hereafter be, imprisonment in the Wrightsville Beach but he will return to the city Monday and will probably conclude his "survey," so to speak, in two or three days. He is a son of Congressman Latimer, of South Carolina, and is eminently qualified for

> tions required by the department. HISTORICAL MONOGRAPHS.

the position of making the investiga-

Mr. James Sprunt Has Made Possible the Publication of Some Interesting Sketches of N. C. History.

The STAR is in receipt of the first of series of State historical publications, which will be issued under name of 'James Sprunt Historical Monoraphs," under the auspices of the University of North Carolina.

Dr. Kemp P. Battle in writing an ntroduction to the first volume, which treats in a very comprehensive manner the "Personnel of the Convention of 1861," and the "Legislation of the Convention of 1861," says:

Sprunt, of Wilmington, the University is enabled to begin a work, which, we are confident will be much appreciated by the enlightened people of the State. This is the periodical pubication of monographs designed to elucidate the history of North Caroina.

"The University has in its posses ion much documentary material of a private and public nature, which has never been published. The North Carolina Historical Society has likewise a good supply, interesting and valuable, which has not seen the light of day. Efforts will be made to secure additions from the fortunate possessors of similar stores. It is confidently expected that the officers, students, alumni and friends of the University will be able to make contributions to our knowledge of the past, which

students of our State history will be glad to read and to preserve. The first of the volumes contains 144

pages, is excellently printed and handsomely bound. The subject matter is

this is the busy season, they came even from a distance in the country, and the determination demonstrated reached a degree hitherto unnoticed in Pender politics.

Mr. W. M. Hand called the meeting to order with some remarks. Mr. R. G. Grady, who has been appointed organzer for this county, then addressed the meeting. Mr. Grady spoke of the need of an organization of the kind. the miserable condition of the land under recent Republican rule and explained in detail and at length that part of the Amendment which recognizes the right of the ignorant whit man to vote and denies it to the negro. Fifty-one men immediately joined the Union, besides a great many who expressed a desire through their friends to join, although they could not be

The election of officers being next in order, Dr. L. L. Ardrey was unanimously chosen president, Mr. H. Bowen vice president, and Mr. D. M. Stringfield secretary. Committees on registration and membership were sughis gested and appointed. The Union ment. will meet on Saturday evening of every week at 2 o'clock.

It is marvellous how many men so busy in the field and shop are aroused on the one great public question. It is also gratifying to notice that this sentiment against negro domination is reaching beyond the confines of the Democratic party. It is pleasing to notice that white men, forgetful of previous party organizations, are real izing that the fight is not between Democrat and Populist or Democrat and Republican, but Anglo-Saxon and African.

Hon. Thomas W. Mason will discuss the issues of the campaign at Maple Hill, in this county, Friday, June 22d, and at Burgaw the 23d.

Cotton and Naval Stores.

The following statement of the reeipts of cotton and naval stores at the port of Wilmington for the week and part crop year was yesterday posted at the Produce Exchange:

Week Ended June 15th, 1900-Cot ton, 10 bales; spirits, 896 casks; rosin, 1,593 barrels; tar, 675 barrels; crude 530 barrels.

Week Ended June 15th, 1899-Co ton, 84 bales; spirits, 1,150 casks: rosin, 3,377 barrels; tar, 582 barrels crude, 259 barrels.

Crop Year to June 15th, 1900-Cot top, 278,487 bales; spirits, 4,587 casks; rosin, 19,555 bales; tar, 11,385 barrels; crude, 2,929 barrels.

Crop Year to June 15th, 1899-Co ton, 289,445 bales; spirits, 5,481 casks; rosin, 26,539 barrels; tar, 10,825 bales; crude; 2,056 barrels.

Died at Mount Airy.

Mr. J. B. Mercer received a telegram vesterday morning announcing the death on Thursday night of his sister, Mrs. M. C. Reeves, at her home near Mount Airy, N. C. Mrs. Reeves leaves a husband and seven children to a tram road in Moore county; in remourn their loss and she is also surgard to having printed journals and vived by her mother, who resides at laws; amending the corporation com-Town Creek, two brothers, Mr. J. B. mission act; joint resolution to ad-Mercer, of Wilmington, Mr. C. O. journ till Tuesday, July 24; to pay Mercer, of Bladen county, and two certain claims in the interest of the fish

custom to rise early and sit on the piazza waiting for his paper. Heart failure was the cause of death.

The Legislature.

Most of the morning session of the two hours of the Legislature was devoted to memorial services in honor of deceased members and to making arrangements for the funeral of Senator Jackson, whose body was attended to his home by a legislative committee of six.

To night several bills were passed by both houses and all the work of the day was ratified.

At 10:40 both houses adjourned to meet here again at noon on July 24th. The feature of the session to-night was a debate in the House on a bill to give Brunswick county five commis sioners instead of three, which was desider that her best interests, as well as feated. In the course of the debate those of the world at large, will have Mr. Ray, of Macon, charged Mr. Mcbeen served. Neill of Brunswick with affiliating with negroes and Republicans in opposition to the amend-He added that if he had been nominated as Mr.

McNeill had, and then had not been willing to stand by the instructions given him by the convention, he would resign; that would be the manly thing to do. Mr. McNeill replied that he had a right to his own opinion, and he would exercise that right; that he had voted against the amendment in the House on two occasions, and he would vote against it at the polls. He told the convention that nominated him this, he said, and any resolutions passed afterwards could not bind him.

Following are the bills ratified tonight: Act to amend Chapter 325 of the Laws of 1899; to submit the question f dispensary or no dispensary in Swain county; to establish stock law in certain portions of Nash county; to

abolish the office of county treasurer in Henderson county; to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors in Macon county; to establish graded schools in Lexington; resolution to pay expenses of the funeral of Senator Jackson; to appoint a committee to accompany the remains of Senator Jackson; to obtain information from the State Treasurer; directing printing of the report of the special committee to investigate the penitentiary and agricultural department; directing the commissioner of Edgecombe county to draw a jury; to pay Eugene C. Beddingfield for services as corporation commissioner; to amend the Western District Circuit Court; to repeal the law passed in 1899 in reference to cotton weighers for Salisbury; to pay certain persons for service in the interest of the shell fish industry-Democrats turned out by the Supreme Court; to amend Chapter 228 Private Laws of 1899; in regard to MAY GO TO NEW YORK.

The Nomination for the Vice Presidency on the Republican Ticket.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16 .- During the day the vice presidential question revolved around New York. The position of the State, with four men available for candidate, the feeling in some quarters that political considerations should give the second place on the ticket to the Empire State, and the somewhat strained relations between Senator Hanna and Senator Platt, all serve to turn attention to New York. Of course there is no real breach between Hanna and Platt; only perhaps a little soreness exists.

The New York Senator does not want interference in New York by the chairman of the Republican National Committee. When Bliss was first put forward for the second place it was well known that he was backed by Hanna. Bliss has never been a favorite with Platt, and that was the beginning. There is yet a lingering belief that if New York would come solidly forward for Bliss he could be induced to accept. This, however, is not likely and the belief is general that Platt stands in the way. The allusions which Hanna has made to Lieutenant Governor Woodruff form another source of irritation and probably the manner in which the Ohio Senator received the announcement of O'Dell's candidacy contributed to the unpleasant feeling already engendered between the two leaders.

AN ABSORBING QUESTION.

McKinley's Choice of a Running Mate in

the Presidential Contest. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 16.-The ante room of the White House to-day resembled the lobby of a hotel in Philadelphia. It fairly swarmed with politicians who had stopped off in Washington on their way to the convention to see the President and as-sure him of their unswerving devotion to his cause. The stream of visitors was uninterrupted during the morning. Although among them were not a few of the party leaders, they had little opportunity to converse with the President, and those who did broach the subject of the Vice Presi-

"By the generosity of Mr. James

