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LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK ON THE AMENDMENT

Way Some Republican Leaders Oppose it.

A NEW REPUBLICAN PARTY

WOULD DISCARD THE OLD CLASS OF LEADERS.

THE MOTHERS AND CHURCHES ARE FOR IT

The Adoption of the Amendment Would Only Put the State in Line With the Nation in Dealing With Colored Races.

The great victory won by the people of North Carolina last year is about to culminate in the final settlement of the negro problem as related to the politics of the State. The Constitutional amendment which will be adopted in August, 1900, will mark the beginning of a new era. With the conclusive establishment of white supremacy on a permanent constitutional basis, a larger political freedom and a greater toleration of opinion will come to all of our people. Freedom of elections and the sanctity of the ballot will be secured. The Democratic party will be set free from the trammels of the race issue and can enter upon a career of economic study and legislation. The Republican party will be freed from the stigma of being called the "Negro Party," and unfeeling itself from the rule of cliques and factions will greatly gain in character and will have somewhat more of influence in making and shaping a wholesome public opinion. Discussion of policies and principles will take the place of heated declamation and partisan abuse. In that day, had as the principles of the Republican party are, if it should come into power in the State one might reasonably hope to secure even from it a decent and economical administration of public affairs. The terrible strain of such a campaign as that of 1898 will be a memory of the past. Preachers of the gospel of peace can proclaim the glad tidings of great joy to all the people unhindered by fear for the safety of the State. Property will be secure in all of its just rights and labor shall not be oppressed. The safety of the white womanhood of the State (absolutely unattacked anywhere in the broad borders of the State since the 8th of last November) will be forever secured. Peace will become our permanent heritage and prosperity the easy achievement of our own industry and economy. Education will be universally recognized as the right of every citizen and the State. Power will come with knowledge and nothing will be "lost in the tillage of the poor for the lack of wisdom." Material and moral questions will command the best thought of the people and politics will cease to be our chief concern. In order to secure these blessings the Democratic party will, in the coming campaign, advocate the constitutional amendment. Many Republicans will support it, and Populists, who are Populists, will be found advocating it. At the close of the last campaign when Democratic success had become a history and while the Republican leaders were yet dazed by the size of the Democratic majority, many of them rushed into print in the shape of interviews, and many others in private conversation expressed the urgent hope that the Legislature would disfranchise the negro. I recall distinctly that one of them, who had enjoyed to the fullest the honors and emoluments of office given him by the undivided support of the negroes said to me very soon after the election: "I hope you Democrats will disfranchise the negro—we have carried him on our shoulders long enough—when the negro question is settled many white men will vote the Republican ticket." That man now is opposing the constitutional amendment. Why? He says because he is afraid it will be held unconstitutional. He is not afraid of any such thing.

What he is afraid of, and what he may justly be afraid of, is that with the elimination of the negro from politics, a better Republican party will be formed in the State, which will, if it comes into power, put better and more grateful men in office than he is. No people that deserves to be free can long be governed by ingrates and cowards, and this man knows that with the advent of a braver, stronger Republican party he will be without a job, hence with him the amendment is unconstitutional. It will be so with all his class. But with that larger and more respectable class of Republicans in the State, who really believe in the principles of the Republican party, and who are Republicans through evil and good, the elimination of the negro from politics will be the beginning of a brighter day. They will vote for the amendment. But the Republican leaders are beginning to express their anxiety lest the unlettered white voters shall be disfranchised. Since nearly all of this unlettered white vote is uniformly cast against the Republican party we must greatly admire the generosity of these Republican leaders. The truth, however, compels me to say that they have no such fear. The amendment expressly provides that every man who could vote in 1867 and the descendants of those who could vote in 1867 can forever vote in North Carolina, whether they can read and write or no. This pro-

vision protects every white man and every white boy over 13 years of age except perhaps a few foreigners. Children now under 13 years of age will, in order to vote when they become 21 have to learn to read and write. To meet this emergency the Democratic Legislature increased the school fund \$100,000 this year. It will continue to increase this fund until by 1908 we shall be almost if not quite free from illiteracy among the young, at least, so far as the whites are concerned. The Democratic party through its amendment, gives to every white man and boy over 13 years of age the absolute and unquestioned right to vote in consideration of the inadequate facilities which we have heretofore had for education, and it says to every child under 13, we undertake to provide you with full opportunity to learn to read and write and in addition to this free gift from the State we offer as a prize for learning to read and write participation in the government of the State. Can any man doubt the splendid results of this provision? Each party will vie with the other in providing for public schools—all other expenses of the government will be held down to the most economical basis in order to save money with which to educate the children of the State. This political virtue will become likewise a private virtue and citizens everywhere in the borders of the State will begin to cut off, useless and injurious expenses in order that their children may become veritable kings and rule the State. Economy, self-sacrifice, the seeking to work out through our children greater and better things than we have been able to do will be some of the fine results which shall come to us from this provision. Against these things that awful demagoguery which seeks to perpetuate illiteracy in the State will beat in vain. I have known few men, whether they could read and write or no, who were willing for their children to grow up in ignorance. I have never known one mother who did not earnestly desire for her offspring something better than she had. The teachers of the State will surely be with us on this question—the mothers and churches are with us. Who can prevail against us? But say the Republican leaders: "We are afraid that the Supreme Court will declare the amendment clause unconstitutional, and the other clause constitutional, and thereby bring upon the State—white men as well as negroes—a suffrage qualified by the requirement to read and write." It is pertinent to ask of what Supreme Court these leaders are afraid? Surely not the North Carolina Supreme Court, a majority of whom are Republicans! Certainly Senator Pritchard and Governor Russell and the other Republican leaders in the State who are so afraid that some white men who habitually vote against them may be disfranchised, do not expect a Republican Supreme Court to be anxious to do what these leaders are so anxious shall not be done. And unless the court is anxious to do so how will they be compelled so to decide when almost every constitutional lawyer in the State worthy of the name who has investigated the question, believes the amendment constitutional? Then it must be the Supreme Court of the United States of which these gentlemen are afraid. But that too is Republican and equally anxious not to disfranchise anybody unless compelled to. Three Southern States have adopted constitutional amendments looking to the settlement of the negro question. The Supreme Court of the United States has been appealed to in vain from South Carolina and Mississippi to save the negro from exclusion from the ballot box. These constitutions stand and the negro does not vote and the whites do vote. In Louisiana a constitution similar to ours was adopted in 1897, and has been in operation ever since. Under its provisions the whites do vote and the negroes do not vote. Where is the Supreme Court of the United States and what is it about? The Republicans in Louisiana had fears identical with those of Senator Pritchard and Governor Russell. But the constitution of that State still stands. The truth is that the negro has proved such a failure as a voter that a great change of opinion has come about in the United States and that change has been so marked and strong that even the Courts have been affected by it. The whole country at last realizes that the destiny of this government, State and national, is to be wrought out by the white man—it is his burden—the negro himself is a part—a very large part of that burden. Congress first took the matter in hand and solved the problem in the District of Columbia, by disfranchising every citizen, white and black. South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, North Carolina have all in turn taken up the question. Congress has come back to it in dealing with Hawaii and eliminates the negro without the slightest hesitation, and without exciting on the part of Senator Pritchard any fear of the "wreck of matter and the crush of worlds." In Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines the negro not only does not vote, but is shot by our government for even wanting to vote, while Senator Pritchard calmly votes appropriations to shoot them into obedience, saving, however, time enough between appropriations to weep over the sad fate of the "brother in black" in North Carolina. If it is "manifest destiny," and the "White Man's Burden" to civilize and govern the weaker and more ignorant races in the Philippines, it cannot be treason to undertake to shape that destiny and bear that burden here. We began the good work in 1838. The sacrifices of that great campaign were worse than useless if we lay down the work unfinished. We have put our hands to the plough and we will not turn backward. In 1898 we unfurled the Democratic banner to the breeze emblazoned with the rallying cry of "White Supremacy." We valiantly entered that banner to the end of the war. We have won the outposts of the

enemy, we have driven them back in disorder, and they are making one last desperate stand, re-forming their broken lines behind the breastworks of prejudice and demagoguery. They form in vain. The traditions of North Carolina Democrats are filled with glorious achievements—their courage is of the best, their determination is unyielding, their certainty of victory amounts to inspiration. For peace, for prosperity, for universal education, for that day when the race issue forever settled, we can have an absolutely free ballot and a fair count, for "the glorious privilege of being independent," for general toleration of honest if mistaken opinions, we renew the contest. Let the banner of 1898 be again unfurled. Let it still be inscribed with the motto "White Supremacy," but above that let there also appear as the aim and end of white supremacy, good government for all, absolute justice before the law and unquestioned liberty of opinion.

SMALLPOX. An Ancient Pest Which Vaccination Has Robbed of Its Terrors.

(Philadelphia Medical Journal.) In these days, a century after Edward Jenner's memorable inoculation of James Phipps on May 14, 1796, we can hardly appreciate what smallpox was. A few facts, however, will show its dreadful ravages. Dinsdale, who went to St. Petersburg to vaccinate the Empress Catherine, says that 2,000,000 people died in a single year in the Russian empire from smallpox. In 1707, in Iceland, out of a population of 50,000, 18,000 died. In Mexico, in the sixteenth century, 3,500,000 people died, leaving in some places scarcely enough alive to bury the dead. At the end of the eighteenth century Gilbert Blane estimated that "an adult person who had not had smallpox was scarcely met with or heard of in the United Kingdom." When servants were advertised for, it was common to specify "that they must have had smallpox in the natural way." In 1868, in an advertisement for a counterfeiter, it was noted as a means of his identification that he was without "pock-holes." At the Institution of the Indigent Blind, two-thirds of the applicants were made blind by the smallpox.

It attacked the high as well as the humble. In the family of William III of England, his Queen, Mary; his father, his mother, his uncle, and two cousins, children of James I., all died of the smallpox, and the King himself barely escaped with his life. During the eighteenth century, one Emperor and two Emperesses of Austria, six archdukes and archduchesses, an elector of Saxony, an elector of Bohemia, a Dauphin and a King of France, a King of Sweden, and a Czar of Russia were all numbered among its victims. So fearful were its ravages that Bernoulli estimated that 60,000,000 persons died from smallpox in the century the close of which saw the foundation of this very faculty. Well might Macaulay say: "The havoc of the plague had been far more rapid, but the plague visited our shores only once or twice within living memory. But the smallpox was always present, filling the churchyard with corpses, leaving on those whose lives it spared the hideous traces of its power, turning the babe into a chattering idiot, the mother shuddered, and making the eyes and cheeks of the betrothed maiden objects of horror to her lover." It was "the most terrible of all the ministers of death."

But in 1796 arose the medical David who was to smite this Goliath. From that time till the present smallpox has been shorn of all its terrors. Very recently, in Jenner's own country, attempts have been made to show that a form of systema vile disorder by introducing another; that it disseminated and prevented disease. Were we to grant all that is falsely alleged as to the introduction of tuberculosis and syphilis, even then the benefits it has conferred would outnumber the evils ten-thousand-fold. But, as a matter of fact, the cases in which evil results have followed are few and far between, and by the use of animal virus instead of the humanized and by the proper antiseptic care in vaccination, which is really a minor surgical operation, all of these ill effects can be avoided.

A few statistics will show the benefits vaccination has conferred. In Sweden, before vaccination, the deaths per million were 2,045. Since compulsory vaccination was introduced they have fallen to 155. In England during the eighteenth century the average deaths per million were about 2000. Since the epidemic of 1871-72 and the enforcement of the law for vaccination the deaths have fallen to 53 per million, and in Scotland they have fallen to 8. In Prussia, before compulsory vaccination, there were 309 deaths per million; in the last ten years only 7. In Austria, without compulsory vaccination, in the last ten years the average has been 458 deaths per million, and in Belgium, without compulsory vaccination from 1875 to 1884, there were 441 deaths per million. In the Sheffield epidemic of 1887-'88 of the unvaccinated population 1 in 20 died; of those who were vaccinated 1 in 1300.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

(Boston Journal.) Here is the "philosophy" of perpetual motion, as solved by an up-to-date philosopher: Rags make paper. Paper makes money. Money makes banks. Banks make loans. Loans make poverty. Poverty makes rags. Rags make—well, just keep on repeating the above. It's a wise moonshiner that knows when to keep still.

HYPNOTISM, IS IT FACT OR HUMBUG?

Some Feats of the Professional "Subject."

OPINION STILL DIVIDED

AMONG DOCTORS AND SCIENTISTS AS TO HYPNOTISM.

HOW IT FEELS TO BE HYPNOTIZED

A Numbness and a Tingling Said to be the Sensation. Making a Subject Follow an Intricate Curve Traced on the Floor.

(Washington Post.) In spite of the periodic exposure of hypnotic fakirs, and the confessions of "horses," who help them delude the public, scientists cling stubbornly to the theory of hypnotic suggestion, and its value in the treatment of many minor ailments, when properly applied. A "horse," it should be explained, is a professional "subject" of the fake hypnotist, who has, by nature or training, become capable of enduring an almost incredible amount of what would be torture to one with more sensitive nerves or less stoical grit. Recently, one of the most adept of this craft submitted himself to an examination by reputable physicians, and without any simulation of the hypnotic state, permitted his lips to be sewed together, held his hand over a blazing match, and withstood other tests which are commonly convincing. This fellow has been a professional subject for several years, and has deceived the public as well as physicians. Yet, admitting all these impostures, the men who have made a deep study of hypnotism still declare that there is a great deal of good in it when properly used. Reduced to its simplest form it is an every-day matter, and has been practiced for hundreds of years by the best physicians. As an old physician, with an experience of over thirty years, once remarked: "If you can once convince your patient that he is going to get well, half the battle is won. On the other hand, I believe it is practically possible to secure a well man to death, provided he is sufficiently credulous and imaginative, by simply hammering into his mind the idea that he is a dangerously sick man. Once when I was a youngster and an assistant surgeon in the army, we thought we would have a little fun with one of our dinky camp-followers. He was a big, husky black, and I don't believe he had ever been sick a day in his life. Nevertheless, by concerted effort we succeeded in convincing him that he was dangerously ill, and I verily believe if we had kept it up he would have died from sheer fright."

THE POWER OF SUGGESTION.

The current number of the Medical Summary, of Philadelphia, says, editorially: "A popular writer has said that suggestion is the moving power in the treatment of disease. Experienced practitioners habitually employ it to advantage of the patient. Prudent friends and callers at the bedside practice suggestion by taking with them the assurance of better things to come. A word of cheer, the reassuring smile, inspires hope—this, too, is suggestion. Rheumatic rings, magnetic healing, and 'divine healing' all have their tap-root in suggestion. Pain, sleeplessness, neuralgia, rheumatism, headache, etc., often yield to suggestion."

"Is the practice of hypnotism or suggestion undetrimental to patient and physician? Unquestionably! All proper and effectual means in reach may be employed for relief. If, with ability to diagnose disease and without the aid from coal-tar sedatives and opiates, the physician can relieve such maladies as headache, lumbago, sciatica, anguish of rheumatic joint or bronchitis, duty imposes the obligation to do so. Wisely experienced, hypnotism will do no injury. It will not injure practice, rather better it. It is hard to see how such use of hypnotism can be a means of lowering the dignity of the physician or profession. Truth never hurts a worthy cause or occupation; truth elevates and dignifies the physician and the profession alike."

"Prove all things, hold fast to that which is good. That the doctrine of hypnotism is true scarcely any one who has given it careful attention can doubt. It has been tested in the crucible of experience. No doubt the unscrupulous divert the most beneficent powers into improper channels, and thereby delay or defeat the accomplishment of the aims of science and benevolence; but the physician who has the best right to use them, never. "Of course, the hypnotist makes use of suggestion to induce sleep, but except for the relief of insomnia may not need to take that step. Good effects, at least most of them, may be had without mesmerism, faith cure, magnetic healing and 'divine healing' possess little of value except power of suggestion. The physician's need be none of these. However, apparently he owes it to himself, and patient as well, to acquire knowledge in the lore of suggestion, the accepted practice and precepts of hypnotism, to

SOME HYPNOTIC EXPERIMENTS

In the same number of this period Dr. Arthur MacDonald, specialist in United States Bureau of Education, a member of the Society of Hypnotists of Paris, has a very interesting article on the effects of hypnotism. In introduction he expresses the general regret of hypnotologists at their inability to secure personal and exact observations, owing to the fact that the subjects are usually sick people, more or less nervous, who see nothing in the experiments but a pretext to be theatrical, and whose testimony consequently must be taken with caution. Accordingly, Dr. Joire enlisted a number of his pupils as subjects, and kept them in a state of semi-hypnosis, during which their minds were active and their memories neither abolished nor weakened. The first subject was carefully blindfolded, and after being partially hypnotized, the doctor gave suggestions as to movements of the arms, which were obeyed automatically by the young man.

The subject gave an account of his sensations. When the passes were made he felt a sort of general numbness or dizziness, then the left arm obeyed the influence of a strange impetus and was pulled forward and upward by force. The force then ceased to be felt and the movement of the arm was arrested. The same force was felt in the right arm, and after a few seconds it was felt in both arms in an inverse sense, which determined the lowering and returning of the arms to their normal position.

The second experiment was made on Mr. B., a medical student. The same preparations were made as in the first case. The subject was placed in the middle of the room well in the light. The doctor then stood three yards in front of him, leaning with his hands on the back of a chair behind him, and suggested that he should raise the right leg, the doctor himself accompanying the suggestion by the movement. In from fifteen to twenty seconds the subject rested all the weight of his body on the left leg, bent the right knee till only the toe touched and finally lifted it entirely. The bandage was taken off and the doctor breathed on his eyes, and he then related his sensations. He did not emphasize the numbness, which, however, he declares he felt before an unexpected and involuntary contraction of the muscles in the thigh, which caused the raising and bending of the knee.

CONVINCING A SKEPTIC.

At the second seance M. X., a medical student, who had been present at the first, said he was not convinced of the reality of the impulse which the subject claimed to feel. He did not doubt their good faith, but thought there must be auto-suggestion and that the spontaneous movement only chanced to be the one desired, etc. Dr. Joire proposed to repeat the experiments on him. He being skeptical and prejudiced against auto-suggestion, a successful experiment would have all the more value. M. X. was blindfolded the declared that he was convinced that to try an experiment on him was useless and passes made on the head and body, he, at the same time, being told not to imitate from memory and not to resist any distinct impulse. The operator then stood about two yards from him and began a mental suggestion to move the left arm out, but parallel with the body, and then to bend the forearm up on to the arm. In a very few moments the automatic movements began, slowly but without hesitation.

When asked why he made the movements, M. X. confessed, with some surprise, that he had felt a force drawing his arm in the direction followed, that he at first resisted, but the impulse continued to act and became very strong, when he no longer resisted.

One of the subjects who had served before was then led from the room, while those remaining made a chalk line with numerous curves on the floor. When all was ready the blindfolded subject was led into the room and placed at one extremity of the line. The operator, without touching the subject, fixed his attention on the line which he was to follow. This line began at the door, described a circle to the left, turned to the right, and again a large circle to the left. The subject followed the line, step by step, very exactly, stopping and seeming to hesitate at the curves.

The same experiments were repeated several times with different subjects, which permitted the operator to gather the impressions of each under exactly the same conditions. Each of the subjects experienced the same sensations and tingling all over the body.

SENSATIONS OF SUBJECTS.

"It is of great interest, then, to find in what condition the subjects are at the time of receiving the suggestion. In appearance they are awake, and, in fact, if questioned after the experiment, would unanimously reply that they had not slept. In reality they were not in a sound sleep, but neither were they in a normal waking condition. The proof is found in the fact that when the passes were made they all experienced a change, as they said something seemed to isolate them, and there was a vague numbness and tingling all over the body.

The subjects were in a state which has been described as medianic or passive—the attention to whatever came from the person suggesting was exalted to a point which it could not attain in a normal condition. It is probably this modification of the subject which admits of the establishment of communication between himself and the operator by which he can be impressed by an influence purely psychic. This psychic correspondence between several individuals does not appear to be abnormal or even peculiar to the hypnotic state, but in the "medianic" state there is an orientation peculiar to this nervous influx, and at the same time a concentration of force toward some one individual.

It has been ascertained that the pres-

ence of another person, who makes an effort contrary to the suggestion, considerably hinders the experiment, and an even prevent a complete success. Mental suggestion requires a considerable effort of will on the part of the operator, an effort which must be sustained without interruption throughout the time required for the suggestion. This constant effort of will, this fixity of the attention, concentrated on a single object, is not as easy as may be imagined, and requires a certain education or training.

FERTILIZER MEN UNITE.

Promoter Darragh Says the South Will Do Its Own Manufacturing. (New York Commercial, June 12.) The South is to have two strong phosphate or fertilizer companies instead of one, as at present. The Standard was incorporated at Trenton, N. J., on Friday last, with a capitalization of \$1,000,000, four-tenths of which is in 7 per cent preferred cumulative stock.

As far as could be learned by a commercial representative, who visited most of the large local concerns on Saturday, no New York company is interested.

The phosphate beds of Florida and the Carolinas have heretofore been worked largely by the Virginia-Carolina Fertilizer Company, whose home office is in Richmond. A number of smaller concerns, however, of more or less importance, have operated in the same territory. About three months ago the initiative was taken and a strong effort made to get these companies together under one management, but it was at first unsuccessful. The action of last Friday indicates that the objections were overcome, though it is known that at least two firms are still holding out. They are represented in this city by Mr. Gifford, of the firm of Hobbs & Gifford, lawyers, and he informed a Commercial representative that he had not been advised, as he certainly would have been, of pending changes.

The object of the new corporation is said to be to develop new phosphate beds further south in Florida. This will require considerable capital, and the stock will probably be floated for the purpose of raising it.

The Standard Phosphate and Fertilizer Company was organized by J. N. Darragh, general manager of the Knickerbocker Phosphate Company, of Bartow, Fla. It is a combine of three different phosphate companies, the names of which are the United States Phosphate Company, Knickerbocker Phosphate Company, and the National Peace River Powder and Phosphate Company. Mr. Darragh, in speaking of the company, said that it was the intention of the directors to build a large fertilizer plant in Florida.

"Heretofore," he said, "we have shipped the phosphate North to have it manufactured, and then reshipped South as fertilizers. We intend to do the manufacturing ourselves."

NEW COLONY FOR CUBA.

New York and Virginia Syndicate is Backing a Big Project. A Habana special to the New York Herald says: The first big colonization scheme in Cuba has been started by a New York and Virginia syndicate, with a capital of \$12,000,000 and Hugh Kelly, of New York, as president.

The site selected for the colony is at Bahia Honda, fifty miles west of Habana. The new town will include the old village of that name, and will extend inland from the coast in the vicinity of Bahia Honda. The ground has been laid out for sugar estates, tobacco plantations, and truck farms.

A. B. Kesser, who is the engineer in charge of the syndicate's plan, returned from Bahia Honda today. The land near the coast, he says, will be used for sugar-planting and cattle-raising. Tobacco will be raised inland. Mechanics for the new settlement will be brought from New York, but the laboring class will come mostly from Virginia and the South. Agents are now in the United States for the purpose of organizing the colony, which will be started early next fall.

The United States Government is reported to have promised every protection to the colonizers against the bandits who have been operating in that vicinity. General Lee has visited the site.

BISHOP HURST'S FAMILY AFFAIRS.

The trouble between Bishop Hurst of the Methodist church, and his wife, which has caused their separation, is said to be due to money matters. She is very rich, and until recently allowed him the full command of her resources. His liberality toward the proposed American university which he is trying to establish in Washington and his devotion to its interests are said to have led to complaints on her part and impaired their relations about a year ago, when Mrs. Hurst left suddenly for Europe. At the request of her brother, Mr. Root, of Buffalo, Bishop Hurst has conveyed to his wife all of the family investments that stood in his name and he has given her entire freedom of action without the intervention of divorce courts.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE.

Oh, soldier of the legion, it is hot enough for tears. Yet you will persist in dying—in dying in Algiers! And that comrade stands beside you as your life-blood ebbs away. And I wonder he has patience just to hear what you've to say! You are sending still a token to those distant friends of yours. And I'm sure that they regard you as the chiefest of the honest. And the verdict of the country to this will sure incline: Would you'd been born at Jericho, instead of on the Rhine! F. L. S.