

BLACK RECORD.

Nearly 1,000 Negroes in Office Now. Fusion orators make themselves ridiculous by declaring in their public speeches that the Democratic party is a negro party. Men who make such absurd statements as this cannot expect intelligent people to have much respect for anything they may say. Of course there is not a white man of common sense, nor a negro, in all the State, who does not know that the Republican party is, and has always been in North Carolina, the party of the negro; who does not know that of the 150,000 votes polled by that party in 1884, 110,000 or 75,000 were cast by negroes; who does not know that, in at least thirty counties in the East, the negroes absolutely dominate all county and district conventions who do not know that the Fusion party has been nominated by the Republicans in the Third District a majority of the voters in that district have an overwhelming majority of negro delegates; who do not know, when you even add the Fusion Populist vote to the white Republican vote, that the negro element constitutes at least three-fourths of the fusion vote of the State.

Now let us see how many negroes are today holding office in North Carolina by the appointment or election of the Republican-Fusionists. In the Second District there are a negro Congressman, recently re-nominated by the Republicans. In the Third District a negro has been nominated by the Republicans for Solicitor. In the Agricultural Department several negroes are holding important positions. Until recently, one was chief fertilizer inspector, with white men holding subordinate positions under him. In Wilmington there is a negro Collector of Customs, with a salary of \$3,000. In the Second District there are about 25 negro postmasters. In the Revenue Department in the Fourth District, one of the best positions under the Collector—that of general store-keeper and guarant—is held by a negro. In Edgecombe, in Halifax, in Vance, in Granville, in Pasquotank, and a number of other Eastern counties, negroes have been nominated for the Legislature. In all the Eastern counties where there is a negro majority, a large number of negroes have been nominated for county offices. In Craven county there are seven negroes on the county ticket. You find everywhere in the East negro constables, negro policemen, negro magistrates, negro Deputy Sheriffs, negro Register of Deeds; and a great many more would be nominated and elected, but for the appeal that is made to them, coupled with the assurance that if the Fusionists carry the next Legislature they will fill the departments of State, and the other appointive positions, in the gift of the party, with negroes. There are in five counties 143 negro magistrates. Altogether in the State there are nearly 300 negro magistrates. And taking the State at large, there are nearly 1,000 negroes holding office today, every one of whom was either elected or appointed by Republican-Fusion votes or officials. Now this is the record of Fusion. Nearly 1,000 negroes holding office at one time. To meet and offset this fearful record of negroism in the East, the Fusionists say the Democrats twenty-three years ago, in the Legislature of 1876-77, appointed a few negro magistrates. There is this much truth in that story, and no more: The Republican minority in that Legislature appealed to the Democrats to let them name a few of the magistrates in their counties. In a spirit of magnanimity, this request was granted, and every negro appointed by this Legislature was recommended by a Republican. When the fact became known that some of the magistrates were ever so magnanimity, the Republicans, there was a great outcry throughout the State. Everywhere Democrats denounced it, said it should not occur again, and from that day until the time the Democrats went out of power in 1885, the Republican members of the Legislature were never again allowed to name any part of the magistrates, and no negro magistrate was ever again appointed by the Democratic Legislature.

Again, to meet this overwhelming record of a thousand negro office holders, appointed by them in two years, they have scoured the State, gotten up a few affidavits, showing that during twenty-three years of Democratic rule a dozen or fifteen negroes were appointed to various subordinate positions. It has been found, upon investigation, in nearly every single instance, that these few negroes were appointed in counties under Republican control, or by Republican clerks or office holders. But even taking their contention that they were appointed by Democrats, the record would stand: 1,000 negro office holders, appointed by fusionists in two years, and 12 or 15 negro officers appointed by Democrats in twenty-three years. The dozen, all minor, insignificant places, white, the thousands are Congressmen, Solicitors, Collectors of Customs, Senators, Members of the Legislature, Magistrates, Constables, Register of Deeds, Coroners, etc.



THE NEW SLAVERY

The Way They Raise More Money.

The Constitution says that all property shall be taxed according to its value, and the laws heretofore have provided that the citizens in the different communities should fix the value under oath. This is all changed now. Without raising the rate of taxation, which might cause unfavorable comment, the Fusionists have collected more taxes by raising the value of the property. This was done by means of a new-fangled affair called the Board of Equalization. Three men in their offices at Raleigh, without having any particular information, and with no personal knowledge, in August, 1897, ordered that the assessed valuation of all the horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs in many of the counties in North Carolina be raised from ten to sixty per cent. In some counties the raise was greater than in others, and in some counties the raise was confined to horses and mules, and in others to mules and cattle. It would be of interest to the readers of this to ask his Register of Deeds what the raise ordered for his county by this new and remarkable Board amounted to. The aggregate for the whole State was \$1,355,777.40.

There can be but one purpose in this matter, and that is to get more money for hungry pie-hunters without apparently increasing the rate of taxation. It will be but a step further to place all the valuation of the property of the tax-payers of the State in the hands of an irresponsible board, and to take from the tax-lister all voice in the valuation of his property. Couple this with the fact that the Legislature of 1897 made the farmers to pay your taxes an idea, and you will see where the grave danger lies.

Cost of the General Assemblies Compared.

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| The Democratic Legislature of 1891 cost | \$63,918.91 |
| The Democratic Legislature of 1893 cost | 85,976.72 |
| These were the last two Democratic Legislatures and they cost | \$128,894.79 |
| The Fusion Reform Legislature of 1895 cost | \$72,266.74 |
| The Fusion Reform Legislature of 1897 cost | 70,769.75 |

The two Fusion Reform Legislatures cost \$143,027.49. So the two Fusion Reform Legislatures, pledged to reduce expenses, cost the tax-payers \$14,032.70 more than the two preceding Democratic Legislatures. These expenditures cover a period of sixty days for each session. So the extra cost of the Fusion Reform Legislature was more than a hundred dollars a day. When this is calculated in cotton at 4 cents, the figures are of interest.

The pay of the members of the General Assembly is fixed by law. The pay of most of the clerks and doorkeepers and some other officials is also fixed by law. These extra expenditures represent the amount paid out to extra officials. It is the "pie" item in the legislative bill of fare.

TIME TO ACT.
Election time is almost here. The white people are thoroughly alive to the issue. The issue is the most important we have had for many years. What are you doing to help the cause along? In this supreme hour, the white people expect every man to do his duty. Let every man bestir himself, see all his neighbors and get them all in line for "White Supremacy and the White Metal." LET EVERY DEMOCRAT SEE THAT HIS NAME IS ON THE REGISTRATION BOOK.

What do White Men by Fusionists Clamor for Bigger Salaries

The white men in North Carolina are making a true effort to keep the white men on top in North Carolina. Why are they doing that now? Well, four years ago there was not a single negro in office except in some few counties in the East, where the Republicans had full control, and where their party was almost exclusively composed of negroes, and except in such cases where the officer had to deal exclusively with other negroes, as for example in regard to negro school, &c., and where some Darkey had been appointed to office by President Harrison.

Then came the fusion legislature of 1895 and the Fusion legislature of 1897 and the Russell administration—and now there are about one thousand negro office holders in North Carolina. The white people see this change and are not content. They know this thing must be stopped. They know it must be stopped one way or another. They know it is better that it be stopped by the ballot, peacefully put in the ballot box by an indignant people. They therefore are rallying almost as one man to the flag of the White Man's Party, and white men all over the State are standing side by side in this important and trying hour. It is indeed a trying hour. White men, be brave, be courageous, be true, be active and full of zeal!

How they Manufacture Fakes --A Sample Trick--Butler at Dunn.
When Senator Butler spoke at Dunn in Harnett county a few days ago, he descended probably to a lower plane than any United States Senator ever before occupied. He wished to show that the Democrats of Harnett county had appointed a negro overseer of the road over white men. During his speech, he made the charge and then called out "Stokes McNeill present!" A strange negro man arose and said, "Yes." Then Butler said, "Stokes, were you ever appointed road overseer by the Democratic magistrates of Neal's Creek township?" The man answered, "Yes." Then Butler said: "Is there any white man present who ever worked the road under Stokes McNeill?" John W. Pipkin a white Populist, arose and said that he had. All appeared to work well, and the meeting dispersed. As soon as the people of Neal's Creek township heard of this, they went to see Stokes McNeill colored, and they learned that he was not at the speaking, and that some negro personated him. Stokes also said he never had been appointed overseer of the road in his life, but that to accommodate the people, one part of the road was given to the negroes to work, and the other part to the whites, as they lived at the opposite end of the road. He said no white man ever worked with the negroes, and he said that John W. Pipkin never worked under him in his life, and that he never knew Pipkin to work the road. That he always had been excused, and that it was a common remark that John Pipkin always shirked every possible duty.

H. C. McNeill, a white man of the highest character, asserts that he was a supervisor of that township at the time spoken of by Stokes and that his statement is true, and that no white man ever worked under Stokes unless he was a volunteer, and he feels sure that John Pipkin never did any valuable work in his life. Pipkin had deliberately put up a job, some one got a strange negro to personate Stokes McNeill and answer to his name as a partner of a lie. They thought this was safe because Neal's Creek township lies across Cape Fear river from Dunn, and at a considerable distance. Those who know John W. Pipkin were not surprised that he would do anything mean. In fact if John were to do a decent act when a mean one was possible, his neighbors would marvel at it.

He brought a suit against the estate of the late J. A. Cameron, of Harnett county. The case was tried at Lillington last December before Judge Robinson and a jury on which there were seven republicans and Populists. Judge Robinson instructed the jury that "if you believe the evidence of John W. Pipkin, who is the only witness on either side, you will find a verdict for the plaintiff."

The defendant had no evidence and the case was argued solely on the question whether John Pipkin could be believed, even when no one opened his mouth against him. His attorneys argued strenuously that he should be believed, that no one had contradicted him and that he could tell the truth. The jury took the case and promptly returned a verdict against John's testimony, for the defendant. Judge Robinson refused to set aside the verdict saying, "The jury knows Pipkin better than I do. And they say they don't believe him, and I shall let the verdict stand." Pipkin appealed and the Supreme court last spring decided against him. "See Pipkin vs. McArthur" and others, in the ensuing volume of N. C. reports. Pipkin is a leading fusionist and has been their candidate for an important county office.

Fusion Lies Revamped

After spending two months in denouncing cartoons that fairly illustrate the present disgraceful administration in North Carolina, the Fusion leaders have issued a big "supplement" full of cartoons to be sent out by the organs of Negro Supremacy. This eight page paper is but re-harsh of the lies contained in the so-called "Hand-Book of Facts." Its first and chief feature is the slander upon the Democratic members of the Legislature of 1876 that was put in circulation by Dr. Cyrus Thompson in his harangue which he called his "great speech." In Wayne county, Thompson apologized for saying that Mr. L. F. Dortch and Mr. F. M. Aycock had voted for negro magistrates, and Mr. M. S. Robins and others have shown that the statement is false. And yet it has the first place in this campaign supplement. Next follows a repetition of the charges which have been exposed as false alleging that Democrats put many negroes in office, accompanied by lying affidavits. The editor of this sheet has the effrontery to repeat the charges that Sheriff Page had a negro deputy, when the Populists of Wake county themselves know that the charge is without foundation, and when it is well known that most of them will support him in 1898 as many of them did in 1895.

The Fusionists, in thus keeping the negro question to the front as the paramount State issue, are doing exactly what the Democrats want done. It has been easy to refute their trumped up allegations, and in every county this has been done promptly and done. As the people read these canards they will ask themselves some questions that will show them that the Democratic party is the only white man's party in the State. Some of these questions will be: 1. If the Democratic party puts the negro in office, as alleged, why do the negroes vote solidly against it? 2. How many negroes held office in North Carolina when the Democrats went out of power on the first of January, 1895? The answer is, Not one in any county controlled by Democrats. 3. How many negroes hold office in North Carolina now? The answer is over 900, every one of whom was elected or appointed by Fusionists. The answer to these questions, even without the positive proof of the falsity of the statements made by Fusionists, puts an end to all the bluster when the Democrats putting negroes in office. There isn't a five year old boy in North Carolina who does not know that the Democrats put negroes in office, negroes would not be solidly arrayed against it. And there is not a boy who does not know that every Fusion candidate in the State is down on his knees, praying in a bondsman's key, to the negro to keep him in office. More than that; there isn't a voter, white or black, who does not know that of the 170,000 Fusion votes in North Carolina more than 120,000 of the votes were cast by negroes, and that in fifty counties in the State the negroes compose a majority of the Republican conventions and the Fusion nominations. Even in Buncombe county, take out the ne-

Not One-Twentieth Told.
"NOT ONE TWENTIETH OF THE HORRORS OF NEGRO DOMINATION HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED IN THE PAPERS," SAID REV. O. L. STRAINFIELD, AT THE KING'S MOUNTAIN BAPTIST ASSOCIATION. "IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO PRINT THE PICTURE AS BLACK AS IT REALLY IS."

NEGRO MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION DISCHARGE WHITE SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN
A negro dressed in a little brief authority thinks that he is master of all he surveys. That is one reason why negroes are not fit for official position. They strut so high, and smile disdainfully at any barriers to the exercise of power. A recent example of this comes to us from Henderson. It is one of the ills that afflict the country as a result of the infamous school law which the Fusion Legislature put upon us, and the direct result of the changes which the Legislature made in county management.

The cotton factory in the suburbs of Henderson built a nice school house, which it turned over to the county for a public school. The school committee of Henderson, on which were R. J. Marston, a Democrat, and A. W. Chandler, a white Republican, elected Miss Burroughs, a very competent white lady, to teach this school. But that did not suit one A. M. Matics, the supervisor of Public Schools, who himself had a daughter. Now this man Matics is a disreputable character, and in fact so disreputable that, although running for County Clerk on the Republican ticket, the better class of negroes are not giving him their support, and he has the favor of only the lower class of negroes. He was a sewing machine

White Supremacy Means Justice to the Negro.

The Democratic party demands that the white people shall control this State, and that white men shall make its laws and everywhere in the State administer them. It believes that good government can come from the white people alone. It believes that it will be best for the negro that the affairs of State be administered by the whites. At the same time the Democratic party recognizes the fact that it owes certain duties to the negro. It feels charged with the obligation to see that the negro is protected in all of his rights—that his life, liberty and property shall be sacredly guarded. It feels it duty bound to aid the negro in every effort he shall make to advance his moral, intellectual and material welfare. It recognizes its duty to aid him in securing educational advantages, and it will give him good schools. It will give him the benefits of industrial education. It will restore to him the control of his schools. It will improve his schools as fast as possible. It will build up the public institutions for him and enlarge them when necessary. It will give him control of the schools for his race, and it will give his race all the protection, aid and friendly encouragement possible. The Democratic party has a genuine and disinterested desire to see the negro prosper, and to see him improve his material and moral condition. But the Democrats say that he is not fitted to administer the affairs of this State, and that the white people must control. This is what White Supremacy means.

CHALLENGE.
The right to challenge is incorporated towns exist until the books are closed for registration.

Well, we would like to know what the negro on the Board of Education had to do with the selection of a white teacher for a white school? But that letter brought no result. So on the next day B. H. Holden, the chairman of the Board of Education, notified Mr. Chandler that "Miss Matics shall teach" that school and that "the Henderson committee shall recognize her as the teacher of that school." That was pretty positive on the part of the negroes in the way of interfering with a white school for the white factory children. But even that does not seem to have had the desired effect, and Mr. Chandler stood firm as a rock. And so on October 11th, B. H. Holden and Willis Henderson, the negro, notified Mr. Chandler that they had removed him from the white school committee since he found not as their bidding, and that they had elected his successor. See the letter below: And still the Fusionists say that their lovely office-holders of the colored persuasion do not interfere with the white schools. There is but one way out of the woods: It is to undo all the work of the Fusion Legislature, by electing white men to office this year.

Office of the Board of Education
Henderson Panel No. 10,
Oct 14 - 1898

Mr. A. W. Chandler
Henderson N.C.

Dear Sir: Believing that the best interest of the public schools demanded your removal, therefore we have removed you from the Henderson School Committee and have duly elected your successor.

Board of Education
B. H. Holden - Chairman.
Willis Henderson - member
James Co. of Board of Education