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# UNION.

BARNETT,  
CUMBERLAND,  
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Large circulation  
in each county.

"Prove all things; hold fast that which is good."

Vol. 9.

DUNN, N. C. JUNE 14, 1899.

No. 27.

## WILL

### Wonders NEVER Cease?

It is the strangest thing we ever saw that some people will come to town, do their trading, go home and never see our goods, or get our prices. Brother, you are like the man who found a pocket book with \$10,000 in it on the first day of April and wouldn't pick it up but waited to see his neighbor find it.

You are out of it unless you see us before you buy.

Let us give a few reasons why you should trade with us.

## We Mean Cash Trade.

1st—We sell cheaper than anybody else. COME AND LET US PROVE IT.

2nd—We are no false pretenders. We advertise nothing we've not got, LIKE SOME.

3rd—Because we buy and sell for cash.

4th—Because we keep the largest, cheapest and best selected stock in the county.

5th—Because we make good anything that is not as represented and WHAT ELSE DO YOU WANT.

We anticipate the largest trade this fall we have ever had, having bought the largest, cheapest and best stock of goods that will be in town this season. We feel sure we are going to

# Do A Business.

In order to make room for this immense stock we are now

### CLOSING OUT

all our Spring and Summer goods, in both houses, at

GRATEFULLY REDUCED RATES FOR THE CASH.

Come at once and be convinced that what we say is true from now until 1900.

Yours for business,

## Massengill Dry Goods Co.,

Dunn, N. C.

## Two Big Stores.

### General Cowles for the Amendment.

#### Good For Both Races.

Gen. Andrew D. Cowles, of Statesville, one of the "fire-tried" Republicans of this State has written a very frank and very brave letter in advocacy of the proposed suffrage Amendment to our constitution and gives the reasons why he favors it and will support it, and why every Republican who desires harmony between the races, and the good of the State, should do likewise. The letter is written to Dr. Solomon Angle, of the Iredell county Republican committee, apparently in reply to questions asked as to the position of the writer on the Amendment question, and is written with the fulness and frankness of one friend writing to another. While a private letter, the probabilities are that it was intended for publication, and has therefore been published. We find it in the Charlotte Observer, and quote from it those portions bearing directly upon the amendment, with the simple remark that as coming from a Republican of standing and of recognized leadership, the letter is one of the best arguments that have been advanced in advocacy of it. Beginning, he says:

"I have given the proposed amendment to the constitution consideration, and have discussed the question fully with ex-Senator A. C. Sharpe, who, you know, is a good Republican and a sensible man. We shall not oppose the measure at the polls, believing that its ratification will lead to a solution of the race trouble and ultimately prove a blessing to the State of North Carolina. The educated colored man is not affected, and the deprivation of the right to vote by the illiterate will stimulate the ignorant negro to qualify himself by going to school or getting others to teach him to read and write at home."

He then pays his respects to the Fifteenth Amendment, which he thus characterizes as the "worst blunder of the nineteenth century."

"The fifteenth amendment to the Federal constitution was the worst blunder of the nineteenth century, and had President Lincoln lived it would not have been adopted. His wisdom and love of the chivalrous South would have dictated an educational qualification or limitation of age, treating the newly emancipated freeman as a minor in law and providing twenty-one years or more before exercising his right to vote. The dark and bloody days of reconstruction would have been turned into an era of congratulation that the incubus of slavery had passed away, leaving the South better off than if we had been conquerors. There would have been no feeling entertained of attempted humiliation on the part of the North by making late slaves the equals of their late masters, and the negroes without the iridescent dream of office ever before them, and ever eluding, would have concentrated their talents wholly in the direction of improving their condition. Education received, property amassed and happiness secured would have been their portion, and in every progressive step of their existence they would have had only to reach out to find a white man's hand ready to lead them, protect and defend them, instead of to smite. In God's own good time the negro, after years of preparation, may have been called to a participation in the government of the country. You only have to recur to the forcible suppression of the negro vote in some of the Southern States as proof of premature enfranchisement.

"It is seldom that a measure

courses every one and benefits no one, but such is the history of the fifteenth amendment. The North, flush with victory, resolved to perpetuate the power of the Republican party with this service vote. The Southern State were re-districted and on the increase citizenship about 40 new districts were added, securing an equal number of Congressmen and electoral votes. Up to 1879 this plan worked. Since then it has been a boomerang. A lonely Congressman here and there and not a single electoral vote is the result of the fifteenth amendment on the fortunes of the Republican party. Had there been no fifteenth amendment there would have been no massacre at Hamburg—no murder at Copiah; no slaughter at Maridian; Postmaster Baker would not have been a victim of the assassin; John W. Stephens would not have furnished a theme for "A Fool's Errand" and the Ku Klux Klan would have never existed. Had this veritable box of pandora remained unopened, injustice to the negro would have met swift punishment by our courts, prejudice would have hung its head in shame in our temples of justice, and, backed by public sentiment, the colored man's rights would have been protected. So I say, the North suffered, the South suffered and the greatest sufferer of all was he whom it was expected to benefit."

This is pretty straight talk on the Fifteenth Amendment, which he might with even more propriety have characterized as the greatest political crime of the nineteenth or of any other century, instead of "the greatest blunder." It was both, a blunder in conception and a crime in execution.

The general believes in white supremacy and very frankly goes on record in the following unequivocal language:

"The white man's boast of superiority is not idle or imaginary. Centuries of unfettered opportunity have endowed him with the divine right to rule. He has given the world its literature and invented the telegraph and girdled the world—almost annihilating time; he invented the steam engine and almost annihilated distance; the printing press to accomplish universal education and preserve in enduring form the treasures of the mind. The loom, the sewing machine, the reaper, the electric light, transforming night to day, are the products of his brain. Up to this time God has never chosen the negro to lead any great movement, make a discovery, invent anything, contribute to literature, perpetuate himself in song or story, and if he were blotted out of existence the world would scarcely miss him in its onward march of achievement, nor long remember that he once lived. It would not remember, except the civil war was waged over him and the country deluged in blood; nor care, except the South admires his devotion during the period of 1861 and 1865."

After sharply criticizing the appointment of negroes to office in the South, he thus gives the reason for it:

"By eliminating the ignorant negro vote the race question will be no longer paramount. When this is relegated the people will divide on the great economic questions of the day. Stump speakers will then discuss protection, money, expansion. I believe the State will give its electoral vote to the Republican candidate in 1908 if this amendment is adopted. Manufacturers, bankers, railroad operatives, laborers, farmers and professional men believe in the party of protection and sound money, and when the negro no longer constitutes three-fourths of the Republican party white men will then vote upon conviction and not upon prejudice. The Republican party in North Carolina to-day

holds out no inducements for white recruits, nor does it commend the steadfast allegiance of the white men in its ranks. Thousands voted the Democratic ticket in 1898, and these and other thousands will do so in 1900. With the negro North Carolina will never cast her vote for the Republican candidate. The whittling down process is going on from year to year. McKinley and other shrewd Republicans North feel confident of success without a single Southern State, and as long as they can get along without them they prefer to do so. They use the South for another purpose. They appoint negroes to influence the colored vote of Indiana and New York and to secure delegates to the next national convention. They do not offend the whites of the North by appointing colored men there. As they do not expect to carry a single Southern State they appoint negroes here regardless of effect and the colored men of New York and Indiana are rewarded by the recognition of their Southern brethren. Is there in the whole of New England, the home of the abolitionists, a single negro holding an elective office? Is there a lone appointee of the President there? Is there a negro collector of customs in New York or anywhere else, including Cuba, except in North Carolina, Louisiana or some other Southern State? Is there one in Ohio, the home of the President? Notice if you please no negroes appointed in States where the Republicans expect electoral votes. They are appointed in Democratic States and the District of Columbia to secure delegates to the national convention. New York has 25,000 negro votes. As goes this vote so goes the State. Cleveland wanted it and appointed Trotter, a colored man, as marshal of the District of Columbia, and McKinley will get it with Cheatham, of this State."

The accuracy with which he states the case in this extract shows that he has made a careful diagnosis and knows what he is talking about, and he also shows a pretty level head in his plan for protecting the white man and also the negro, in the following:

"Certain counties in North Carolina are controlled by negroes, while the intelligence and property belong to the whites. Bad feeling will always exist and the colored man will be the sufferer. I am not willing for him to control. It is a bad advertisement for a county or State offering homes to intelligent and thrifty settlers, humiliating to the whites and unfortunate for all. The white man's pride and passions are constantly appealed to, and deadly feeling long pent up at last finds escape in bloody conflict. Who gets hurt? Not a white Republican but the negro. The Federal Government rightly proposes that we shall settle the race question as a State question, and if 10,000 colored men or all of them are killed in riots that is simply the negro's misfortune. No Federal question being involved, the United States takes no cognizance. I would protect him by taking him out of politics, and every friend he has in the State should vote for the amendment."

He thus answers the rot about depriving negroes of their right to vote. Contending that the deserving, reputable colored man will not be deprived of his vote he says:

"The class that the amendment reaches contains the criminals the ignorant and the vicious. The class not affected contains the educated, the preachers, teachers, the thrifty property holders, really valuable citizens, like Rev. S. F. Wentz, Fred Chambers, of this city—men who enjoy the friendship and respect of the best white people here. It is notorious that the class that the amendment reaches does not appreciate the privilege they have in voting. I have seen

them bought almost in open market in this city. The educated of my acquaintance are self-respecting and place a high value on the boon of voting. Some of them are Democrats. Our administration will never turn over the destinies of the educated property-holding classes to the illiterate, non-property-holding classes in the Philippines, Porto Rico and Cuba. Yet this was what was done by the victorious North with the conquered South. The whites were disfranchised in the Southern States practically, and the negroes enfranchised. President McKinley indicates right here that he would have opposed the fifteenth amendment had he been then where he is now. But the Anglo-Saxon has yet to meet a problem too hard for him to solve. We know the course politics has run since emancipation."

There are other interesting points in this interesting letter, but as they do not bear directly upon the amendment we omit them, but give the conclusion, which is as follows:

"There is no permanent disfranchisement contemplated. The horde of ignorant negro voters is simply suspended. If they care for the privilege of voting, it will act as an incentive to learn to read and write. If good can come to the whole people of the State by the temporary suspension of this class, it is not the part of patriotism to oppose the amendment? The measure will operate as a compulsory education law, and a more general diffusion of knowledge will follow.

"The Republican party has all to gain and nothing to lose. From 1876 to 1894 in every election year it hurled its serried ranks against the invincible phalanx of the Democratic party. Its struggles were heroic, but useless. By combining with the Populists in 1894 the Democrats were overthrown, but now the last condition of the Republican party is worse than the first. This is the beginning of an honest effort to solve by legal and peaceful methods the most momentous question now before the people of the State, and under the guidance of a kind Providence that has so singularly preserved the South through all its vicissitudes in the past I hope every endeavor in this direction may have the blessing of God and lead to a solution of this perplexing problem. The success of the amendment will be a harbinger of good-will between the races and usher in a better day for all of our people."

These are the views of a recognized Republican leader, frankly expressed. They need no comment for they are self-explanatory and carry their own argument with them.—Wilmington Star.

Walter W. Pool is a one legged boy who recently rode a bicycle from Winston to Greensboro in four hours and fifteen minutes. He lives in Salisbury and made the trip on his wheel from his home to Winston in six hours and twenty minutes.

The report is out that in Elkin, a town of 1,100 inhabitants, the mayor imposed no fine from May 1st, 1898, to May 1, 1899. A very law-abiding citizenship, or a very lenient mayor.

Mr. George Thompson met with a serious accident at Biscoe on Thursday of last week. He was getting on his engine while it was in motion with an oil can in his hand and lost his footing and one of his feet got caught under the wheels mashing it badly and shattering the bone of his leg just above the ankle so seriously that his leg had to be amputated between the ankle and knee. We are glad to learn that he is doing as well as could be expected and hope he will soon be alright again.—Aberdeen Telegram.

Subscribe for this paper.

### STATE NEWS.

ITEMS OF NEWS GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE.

A little boy, 18 months old, of Mrs. W. D. Smith, of East Durham, got hold of a bottle of furniture mixture and drank a portion of the contents and died in an hour.

Mr. Washington Duke, of Durham, will have an auditorium built at the Louisburg Female College to cost from six to ten thousand dollars.

Mr. B. N. Duke last week gave \$50,000 unconditionally to Trinity College. This makes \$183,000 which Trinity has received from the Duke family in the past year.

Lightning struck the barn of Mr. W. G. Sears near Morrisville, Wake county, Friday night. The barn took fire and was burned. This is the third barn that Mr. Sears has lost by lightning on the same spot in 10 years.

A very-destructive wind and hail storm visited Davidson county Thursday evening doing great damage to growing crops. At Thomasville the crops of the Baptist Orphanage were totally destroyed.

The depot at Rural Hall was struck by lightning Saturday afternoon. Lee F. Bernard was badly shocked. An umbrella in another man's hand was torn to pieces but the owner was not hurt, says a dispatch from Winston, to the News & Observer.

A terrific wind storm visited Statesville Saturday morning. Houses were unroofed and blown down. Hail accompanied the wind and did much damage to crops in the vicinity. The damage in the town is estimated at \$10,000.

On Thursday of last week John Pressly, colored, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. He was going home to dinner, and was at a point in rear of Pounds' shop where he was killed. His hat and one of his shoes was torn in pieces, but there was no mark on his body. The affair created great excitement among the colored people, and the funeral services Friday over the remains was attended by hundreds.—Concord Times.

## You Can't Dodge Them

Did you ever try to dodge the rain-drops? Did not succeed very well, did you? It's just as useless to try to escape from the germs of consumption. You can't do it. They are about us on every hand and we are constantly taking them into our lungs.

Then why don't we all have this disease? Simply because these germs cannot gain a foothold in a strong throat and lungs. It's when these are weak that the germs master.

The body must be well supplied with fat. The danger comes when the blood is poor and the body is thin. If your cough does not yield, and your throat and lungs feel raw and sore, you should not delay another day. Take

## Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites at once. It will heal the inflamed membranes and greatly strengthen them as well. The digestion becomes stronger, the appetite better and the weight increases. The whole body becomes well fortified and the germs of consumption cannot gain a foothold.

It's this nourishing, sustaining and strengthening power of SCOTT'S EMULSION that has made it of such value in all wasting and exhausting diseases.

Spec. and \$1.00, all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.