

## BUTLER ANSWERED.

Some of the Senator's Flimsy Arguments Exposed.

ABOUT THE POLL TAX BUGABOO.

And Other Scarcrows Set up by the Opponents of the Amendment and White Supremacy.

(Webster's Weekly.)

The Caucasian, Senator Marion Butler's paper, says it agrees with the Weekly in wanting the negro question settled, but does not believe the amendment proposed by the Democratic party will remove this disturbing factor from politics. We will give what it says by way of comment upon the Weekly's position, in order that we may not be accused by any of our Populist readers of stating its arguments unfairly.

Webster's Weekly, in a recent editorial, said: "We are tired of the negro issue; we want it settled upon a permanent basis." The Caucasian cheerfully and heartily endorses that sentiment. The opportunity to raise the cry of negro- to raise race prejudice and call the attention of the people from great economic issues, has been a great stumbling block in the path of the State's progress. It has made it impossible for politicians of the type of Mr. Simmons, who are without political convictions, or who, if they have any, are against the interests of the masses, to forge to the front on the cry of the negro. It was politicians of this kind who repudiated the advice of Bryan and Chairman Jones in 1896 to unite the silver forces and make a large white man's majority for silver and monopoly. They knew that if the chance to cry negro was removed and the great economic issues that affect the welfare and prosperity of the people were brought to the front, that they would be relegated to the rear. The choice with them was between silver and negro, and they selected negro because it suited their selfish ends best.

"We agree with Webster's Weekly; we want to see this question settled and permanently settled. If the proposed amendment would do that, we would support it. Will it do it? Look at the Louisiana State campaign which opened two weeks ago, where a similar amendment has already been adopted. What is the only campaign cry raised by the machine Democratic leaders. It is Nigger! Nigger! Nigger! The supporters of the amendment in Louisiana promised the people that if they would adopt this amendment that they would then stop ballot box stuffing and enact an honest election law. Did they do it? No. Their last Legislature made the law worse and opened new avenues for stealing. The election law is so outrageous that a combination of Democrats, Populists and Republicans has been formed to try to overthrow the machine and enact an honest election law. All these elements have been united in denouncing Governor Donelson Caffrey, Jr., the son of Senator Caffrey. On the stump, each day, he is denouncing the election law and appealing to the people to vote for a Legislature to repeal it. Do the Democratic machine politicians attempt to answer this argument? No. Their only answer is to cry nigger! nigger! nigger!"

"So it appears from the experience of Louisiana that even if the present amendment were constitutional that it would not remove the cry of negro. But in spite of the experience of Louisiana and in spite of the many objectionable features in the amendment, if we were not fully satisfied that section 5 is not only unconstitutional, but that the court would knock it out, leaving the remainder to stand thus disfranchising fifty or sixty thousand white voters of North Carolina, we would be disposed to strain point and support it. If the last Legislature had wanted to effectually remove the negro as a factor in politics they would have submitted an amendment to prohibit him from holding office, which would have been constitutional. This they were urged to do by prominent lawyers in their own party, but they refused."

"We are satisfied that it was the purpose of the machine leaders of the last Legislature to draft an amendment which would result in disfranchising these illiterate white voters, and in the next issue of the Caucasian we will give some of the reason that impel us to believe this."

"Our readers have in the above the worst that Mr. Butler can say against the amendment. It will be noticed that he has no word of criticism for the conditions that made it possible for the last campaign to be fought upon the negro question and made it necessary for the Legislature to submit this amendment. His complaint is that the Democratic party uses the negro issue to keep economic questions in the background. He complains of effects and ignores the cause. Who is responsible for the negro being a disturbing factor in North Carolina politics? Who was it that nursed with him and made it possible for him to dominate the eastern counties and towns where he outnumbered the whites?"

The Democratic party did not tell the Fusionists to elect 40 negro magistrates in New Hanover county, twenty-six in Craven, and a swarm of negro policemen, deputy sheriffs, school committeemen, etc., in other eastern counties and towns. It did not tell them to gerrymander Greenville so as to make one negro equal to two white voters. The handful of Democrats in the Legislatures of 1895 and 1897 protested against the legislation that made this possible and warned the Fusionists of the coming storm. If their advice and protests had been heeded, a campaign on the color line would not have been possible. Why were these politicians allowed? Simply because the negro votes could not resist the pressure of the negroes' demand for a part of the spoils and the white leaders had to turn over the eastern counties to them.

Mr. Butler saw the danger in 1895

and tried to put a check upon the negroes, but his proposed system of cumulative voting, designed to protect white minorities against black majorities, was rejected. He saw the storm in 1898 and announced that the Legislature would afford protection to the eastern counties by providing a different system of government for them, but it was too late. Now he ridicules through his paper and on the floor of the Senate the statement that there was negro domination in the eastern counties. In an open letter to the people in the closing days of the campaign of 1898 he said that the Bryan Populist would hold the balance of power in the Legislature and announced as their policy in this matter:

"I take the liberty of stating at this time that in the next General Assembly we will provide one system of county government for certain counties and another system of county government in the few eastern counties where such a system may be necessary."

Why one system of county government for the east and another for the west, if there was no danger of negro domination? Mr. Butler condemns the Democratic party for not offering an amendment denying the negro the right to hold office. That would be constitutional, he says. Will he not kindly explain why the Fusion Legislature which had the necessary two-thirds vote to have submitted this proposition to the people, did not even consider it? Did he suggest it to them? The Democratic party proceeds upon the theory that the greater includes the less and that if it cuts off the negro from voting, there is not much danger of his getting elected to office.

We know nothing about the conditions in Louisiana, but respectfully submit that a fusion of gold Democrats, Populists and Republicans is a delightful combination. What sort of principle is it that makes a Populist stay outside the Democratic party because there are a few gold Democrats in the camp and leads him to join hands with gold bolters and Republicans for office?

But Mr. Butler admits that the conditions in Louisiana would not justify him in opposing the amendment. He fears the Supreme Court will knock out the 5th section of our amendment. He does not inform us who will raise the question. Will the Populist party? Will the Republican party? If all are agreed that the illiterate white voter must be protected, that is the end of the matter.

We call attention to the fact that no one has attacked the Louisiana constitution in the courts. If it is in conflict with the Federal Constitution, why don't the Republicans, Populists and Caffrey Democrats attack it instead of wasting their energies on the election law? Is it because they know it is impregnable or is it for fear of the people? Mr. Butler is welcome to either horn of the dilemma. If the grandfather section is constitutional in Louisiana, it is constitutional in North Carolina. If the opponents of the Democratic party in Louisiana are restrained from monkeying with the white man's vote by fear of incurring his lasting hatred, will not the same rule prevail in North Carolina? We have not the least doubt in the world about it.

All the talk about the 5th section being knocked out is pure bluff and will not be heard of after the August election. The Republicans can not afford to attack the amendment after it is adopted. If it stands, it protects all their illiterate white voters as much as it does the same class of Democrats and Populists. If the 5th section is knocked out and the rest stands, what do they gain? Not a single negro, but a heavy loss in their white strongholds—Wilkes, Mitchell, Madison and other counties, where the schoolmasters have not been numerous. And besides they would lose several hundred negro voters who are real descendants of the free negroes who voted prior to 1835. Self-interest alone will keep them from meddling with the amendment after it is adopted.

Mr. Butler may see how the cause of reform will be advanced by keeping 90,000 ignorant negro voters on the poll books to kill the votes of an equal number of Populists and silver Democrats, but we can't.

We think the negro question, so far as politics is concerned, will be settled when the ballot is restricted to those who have intelligence enough to use it, and when all parties are organized on a white basis and refuse to put negroes in office. Cut off the negro's vote, and politicians will have no interest in stirring him up against his white neighbors every two years.

Mr. Butler is not fair when he charges that the amendment is the work of those who opposed cooperation of the silver forces two years ago. The fact is that the original bill was introduced by Hon. F. D. Winston, who was a zealous advocate of co-operation. There are none who support it more heartily than those Democrats who worked to bring the Democrats together. The Populist members of the Legislature from Mr. Butler's own county voted for it and it was generally understood that they voiced his sentiments at the time.

Must Stand or Fall as a Whole.

The Progressive Farmer, April 3.

A correspondent asks: "Are you still of the opinion expressed by you last year that if the courts should declare section 5 of the grandfather clause of the proposed constitutional amendment unconstitutional that the whole amendment would be invalidated—in other words, that all the sections stand or fall together?"

In reply, I will say that we still hold that opinion. In fact, we are more firmly convinced of its correctness than at the time our editorial announcing this view was written. As every one knows if the grandfather clause of the proposed amendment is unconstitutional, it is so because of conflict with the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. That amendment reads as follows:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous conditions of servitude."

The important question is, therefore, "Does Section 5 of the amendment, which contains the grandfather clause, deny or abridge the right of citizens to vote on account of 'race, color, or previous condition of servitude'?" An examination will show conclusively that it does nothing of the kind. On the contrary, this section is for the purpose, not of denying, but of granting to a certain class of persons, the right to vote denied them by Section 4. Hence, it does not of itself conflict with the fifteenth amendment. Nor is Section 4 of itself unconstitutional. A moment's thought will convince any right thinking man that it is only by considering the amendment as a whole that it can possibly be considered in conflict with the fifteenth amendment to our national constitution. Let us repeat for the sake of emphasis: No one will for a moment attempt to maintain that Section 5 or the grandfather clause of itself "denies or abridges" the right of any citizen to vote on account of race, color, previous condition of servitude, or for any other cause. Therefore, it taken alone, cannot obstruct the operation of the fifteenth amendment. This is the position which the legislature had being so, the court in considering the constitutionality of the grandfather clause, must consider it in its relation to Section 4—in connection with that clause; that is, as one link of a chain, which, being broken, all falls. In other words, it must consider the amendment as a whole, and if Section 5 is unconstitutional, declare it, as a whole, unconstitutional and void.

"But," asks some one, "have you read the arguments of those who hold that the sections would not fall together? And haven't Senators Allen, Edmunds and Pettigrew declared that the grandfather clause may fall without invalidating the other sections? And doesn't the principle laid down by the renowned jurist, Judge Cooley, in his 'Stutes' unconstitutional in part show that such would be the case?"

Yes, we have read the speeches referred to and the views of all the Senators that have given our opinions regarding the amendment. We have also carefully studied Judge Cooley's views on the subject in hand. Excepting examples given to illustrate his points, the principal part of the opinion of Judge Cooley is given in full herewith:

"It will sometimes be found that an act of the legislature is opposed in some of its provisions to the Constitution, while others standing by themselves, would be unobjectionable. So the forms observed in passing it may be sufficient for some of the purposes sought to be accomplished by it, but insufficient for others. In any such case the portion which conflicts with the Constitution, or in regard to which the necessary conditions have not been observed, must be treated as a nullity. Whether the other parts of the statute must also be adjudged void because of the association must depend upon a consideration of the object of the law, and in what manner and to what extent the unconstitutional portion affects the remainder."

"A statute, it has been said, is judicially held to be unconstitutional because it is not within the scope of legislative authority. It may either propose to accomplish something prohibited by the Constitution or to accomplish some lawful and even laudable object by means repugnant to the Constitution of the United States or of the State. A statute may contain some such provisions, and yet the same act, having in view the same object, and being in the form of law, may contain other useful and salutary provisions not objectionable to any just constitutional exception. It would be inconsistent with all just principles of constitutional law to adjudge these enactments void because they are associated in the same act, but not connected with or dependent on others which are unconstitutional."

"But if its purpose is to accomplish a single object only and some of its provisions are void, the whole must fall unless sufficient remains to effect the object without the aid of the invalid portion. And if they are so mutually connected with the dependent on each other, as conditions, or compensations for each other, as to be treated as a unit, that the legislature intended them as a whole, and if all could not be carried out, the legislature would not pass the residue independently; then if some parts are unconstitutional, all the provisions which are thus dependent, conditional, or connected must fall with them."

The sum and substance of the argument, as the reader will readily see, is this: "A section of a statute cannot be declared unconstitutional without annulling the remaining sections, unless that section is independent of, or not connected in subject matter with, other sections. As Judge Cooley, as a conclusion of the whole matter, after stating it as a general rule that an unconstitutional section may fall leaving constitutional sections standing, gives these notable exceptions:

Cases where it is evident that, from a contemplation of the statute and the purpose to be accomplished by it, that it would not have been passed at all except as an entirety and that the general purpose of the legislature will be defeated if it shall be held valid as to some cases and void as to others."

A man with half an eye, it occurs to us, can see that this exception amply covers the case of the proposed amendment. If it be passed by the popular vote, it will be passed as an entirety, and with it as a matter of common knowledge that it could not have been passed without a provision exempting illiterate whites now of age, and that to hold it void and Section 4 valid would "defeat the general purpose of the people."

So that were sections 5 unconstitutional all the sections being to quote Judge Cooley, "connected in subject matter together for the same purpose" all would stand or fall together.

The arguments to the contrary by Senators Edmunds, Allen and Pettigrew are based upon the mistaken assumption that the sole purpose of the people, should they adopt the amendment, would be the establishment of an educational qualification, whereas, their purpose would be to restrict the right of suffrage to the educated and to such illiterates as they consider by long training, etc., qualified to vote in-

elligently. To make the amendment require a simple educational qualification and exclude these illiterate whites would "defeat their general purpose."

The view of the case which we have maintained in this article finds confirmation in numerous court reports and legal arguments. From the mass of testimony that might be cited to sustain our contention, we select but one, that of a very recent case parallel with that we are considering. Only about two months ago—on January 18th, 1900, to be exact, Judge Kehlsh of the United States Circuit Court, in considering the Illinois anti-trust law the sixth section of which exempted a certain class from the provisions of the remaining sections, (just as Section 5 of the amendment exempts a class of voters, whites, from the provisions of Sections 4) handed down this opinion:

"It is urged that, granting the unconstitutionality of said sixth clause yet it may be declared valid without affecting the validity of the remaining clauses of said act. If this were so, then by declaring said clause void the courts would make the act binding upon those classes of persons within the State which the legislature had specially exempted from its provisions. This would be judicial legislation of the most flagrant character. In my opinion the said clause 6, in its whole act and readers it all void."

This case, as anyone can see, involves the same identical principle as that the court would have before it in considering the independence of sections of the proposed amendment. And the courts would be compelled to declare, as in the case just cited, that by declaring the grandfather clause void, "the courts would make the act binding upon those classes of persons within the State which the legislature has specially exempted from its provisions." And this, in the language of the court itself, would be "judicial legislation of the most flagrant character."

STATE POLITICS.

Run of Things as Seen From Our Capital City.

Special Raleigh Correspondence.

All the news which comes here tends to confirm the statement of State Chairman Simmons, that the Republican leaders in the eastern counties favor the constitutional amendment. There are likely to be interesting developments regarding this later, which will surprise the western Republicans who are now indulging in such pastime against the solidarity of their party against the amendment.

It is really quite amusing to read of Congressman King's discovery of a man's next wife in a name, that in one part of the franchise amendment it provides for disfranchisement by a majority vote and in another by a majority of the registered voters. This error was discovered a few days of two weeks ago, after the Legislature had adjourned. It is in some way escaped the legal eye, and is more simple than for the legislature, when it meets in June, to strike out the matter of the majority of the registered voters and make it a majority of the voters. The Republicans, who would have the negroes disfranchised, and the Democrats, who would have the negroes go to the polls, they gave out at the same time that the negroes cared nothing about voting this year. Democrats have sniped at this part of the Republicans. The "discovery" of the latter made accounts for a good deal of their behavior. None of them spoke of the matter until Congressman King boasted of his find.

The Republicans continue their bushwhacking. A great deal of it is done by revenue officers, who are also much in evidence only at Republican and Populist conventions. The Republican "go" into the highways and byways and talk to individuals.

Secretary of State Thompson was asked the direct question "Did he was a candidate for fusion nomination for Governor?" he replied: "I am not a candidate." When asked, he did not believe the nomination would be tendered him, he replied: "I have no idea what it will be." Then question No. 3 was put: "Suppose the nomination is tendered to you, what will you do?" With a great laugh Dr. Thompson replied: "I am not considering it seriously enough to say what I would do." It will be remembered that the day after the conference of Republicans and Populists was held here two weeks ago, an interview with a Populist was reported to the effect that while Dr. Thompson had been bluer than he had been, he had been quite in the humor for taking the nomination brought in. There are some Republicans who favor doing anything on earth which the Populists might see. There are some who violently oppose giving the Populists a chance at the best and largest pieces of pie. It is an old, old story. Whenever there is a fusion, the Populists get right into the lion's share, they say. And as one of their State committeemen tersely put it, "The Republicans are not asking any questions this year. Whatever we say goes."

Democratic State headquarters are opened at the Carrington Hotel. In the same rooms which were occupied in 1898. Great work has done there. There has been steady work all the year. It is a time when ceaseless activity is a necessity.

Dr. John Milton Worth, who was elected State treasurer on the ticket with Vance in 1876, and who served 8 years died today at Ashboro, his home. He was one of the ablest treasurers the State has ever had, and the popular title of "Honest John Worth" was most worthily bestowed.

The twentieth census bill for 1900, was chartered by the State today, it being the Dickson, at Rockingham.

The State convention meets next Wednesday, at the Academy of Music. There are 960 delegates, and is expected that the percentage of attendance of these will be as large as was ever known. Next year Raleigh will have a spacious auditorium as a meeting place not only for conventions, but for all other large assemblages. The \$10,000 required has been subscribed.

The State board of election meets here on the 12th instant. It will then elect the county boards. Each of the letters is to have three members. There are a Republican and a Populist on the State board. These "fuss" and submitted a list of persons desired to be appointed, one on each county board, all those thus recommended being of course either Republican or Populists.

There is a federal official at Raleigh whose political ideas are most unique. He is a voter of the Democratic ticket, the Populist county ticket, the fusion State ticket, and the Republican district and national tickets. Year after year he has done this. At Charleston to-day two of his letters were argued before Judge Singleton of the U. S. Circuit Court; one whether the corporation commission of North Carolina can investigate to ascertain whether railway property is undervalued; the other whether Judge Shepherd, the standing master, can force corporations to produce their books, etc., and other testing of their affairs.

SOME POINTS

Strongly Set Forth By a Prominent Educator.

As to Democratic Promise.

Mr. Butler says the Democrats promised not to curtail the suffrage, and quotes Chairman Simmons and others to that effect. So did Mr. Lincoln and the Republican party declare in 1860 that slavery was not to be touched, should Lincoln be elected.

But when in the midst of a bloody war, Mr. Lincoln decided that because of it all must be removed, he did not hesitate to do violence to his word and that of his party in convention assembled. Conditions had changed. At the opening of the campaign two years ago, no one contemplated even an amendment to the constitution; but as the campaign progressed it became more and more clear that the old State must do something which would prevent the repetition of such conditions. The amendment was then proposed. The campaign became a revolution. Thousands of men broke party lines because the question at issue was racial, not political although accompanied by political results. The night-mare was over. Democrats, Republican, and Populist who had voted for white supremacy, and many who had not, served notice on the Democrats that something must be done to prevent the repetition of the offering of the white people in Eastern North Carolina. The good of the State demanded the Constitutional Amendment, and the people demanded it, and in August next the people will vote it with an overwhelming ratification. For thirty years we have wrestled with this problem. We must be done with it, for fear we become a people. While the problem remains we cannot develop the other ideas of government. It is the sword of Damocles hanging over every movement of economics, industry and political life in the State and the South. While it remains neither the Republican nor the Democrats are likely ever to produce a great political leader. The Republicans have produced none in thirty years in the South and the Democrats have done better only because the party lacked leaders from the North.

THE REPUBLICANS' SUDDE AND GREAT SOLICITUDE FOR THE WHITE MAN.

The Republicans exhibit great anxiety about the possibilities of disfranchising some white men. Pritchard and Butler shed crocodile tears over this, and they are the first to say they would think to hear them say that the Republican party is the special emissary for the salvation of the white man. This is so sudden! That party did not seem quite so solicitous for the white man in 1866-1876, during a part of which time fully forty thousand of the most intelligent white men of the State were disfranchised—men of the greatest intelligence and loftiest character—while the recently emancipated slaves, armed with the ballot, rushed the State head-long to ruin. Had as was the war of '61-'65, it was nothing beside the devastation and ruin of the North tried to conquer us and last succeeded in overwhelming us by force, but did not crush OUR SPIRIT. It was a mere enemy that fought in the open, and it honored brave men. But when the war had ended brave men of the North, led by the Tourge stripe, in order to break the spirit of brave men, disfranchised thousands of white men, and turned over the State of our fathers to be robbed and ruined. Was the Republican then the party of the white man? Is it the friend of the white man in the South to-day? No, it cares nothing for the white man or the State. It is only intent on getting office for the few who live on the spoils of the State. Butler, who in his more decent days named his party the Caucasian, implying that he stood for the white man now, despairing of again being able to win by dividing the white vote, comes out for the supremacy of the negro race.

IF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY HAD LISTENED TO REASON.

If I had had the ear of the Republican party I should have advised it to keep hands off in this matter. The white man of the State are determined by the help of God, to settle this question. They want to be free. In the nature of things there can be no great Democratic or great Republican leaders or promulgation of principles so long as the masses of the people question the means of their success.

We cannot go before our party and discuss the principles of government as they arise. We dare not divide. When the Republican party great party as it is) is so fortunate as to win an election in the South, it dis-

ter that overtakes it is no less than that which befalls the State. Therefore, I would have advised the leaders of the party not to advocate a continuance of negro illiterate suffrage, but holding aloof to have been ready to welcome those voters in the State who believe in Republican principles and would be attached to that party if it would stand for the supremacy of Anglo-Saxon civilization. A party with 120,000 negro voters and thirty thousand white voters, is constrained to enact legislation demanded by its majority. In the legislation of 1897 negroes dictated to the Republican and Populist party and they (or it) dared not refuse. The negroes held the balance of power in the Legislature and although there were only eight or ten of them they soon made it known that they must be consulted. This year presented a great opportunity to the Republicans. They had been saying that they were as much opposed as the Democrats to the negro vote and the Democratic was the real negro party. The party had everything to gain and nothing to lose by joining the Democrats for the amendment, and making their fight on national lines, where they have strength as they have absolutely none (in view of their record) on State issues.

"HEART FOR IT; BUT STOMACH AGAINST IT."

Many Republicans will vote for the amendment for reasons herein set forth. Others will vote in favor of the law, but are opposed to the bill. If it had been made different; if it included all the negroes in the United States, if it were this way or that way, they would vote for it. In 1891 Governor Vance humorously indicated the situation of such people when he told the committee that waited on him in regard to the prohibition of the liquor traffic, that his "heart was for it, but his stomach was against it;" so with these Republicans, their hearts are for it, but their stomachs are against it. Like the dog returns to his vomit and the sow to her wallow, so they fail to keep the stench of negro suffrage in Southern politics, because they do not hope for promotion from white men. The leaders know full well that if their party should have an accession of respectable white members would soon be "statesmen without their jobs."

THE PITIABLE CONDITION OF THE NEGRO—A CAT'S PAW.

I pity the negro from the bottom of my heart. He has been made a cat's paw and a tool by those who sought their own selfish purposes, and not the negro's good. There was never a kinder relation than that which existed between the old negro and his master. It amounted to affection. Politics ended it all at one stroke. Instead of affection it engendered hatred. The Republican politicians fearing that the master would have undue influence made it his business to foment some fad, ramshackle ritual drum—especially in politics. This fad goes to the white Democrat for aid and advice every day in the year except election day—on that day you can't get in forty feet of him. His case is pitiable indeed. If he had refused Republican advice and divided his vote he would have ceased to be a menace and would possibly have avoided the race antipathy. At least he would have avoided political antipathy which joined to race antagonism is one of the strongest repellent forces in the world. The negro can never rule the Anglo-Saxon—all the laws and all the bayonets in the world can't secure for him this power. But for the teachings of such men as Pritchard and Butler, he would have learned this long ago, as he has in other States and would have ceased to strive to do it.

LOSS OF POLL TAX BY THE AMENDMENT.

Both Senator Pritchard and Senator Butler, as well as chairman Holton seem to think that there would be great loss of revenue from the failure of the disfranchised negroes to pay their poll tax. Let it be said that we lose this poll tax annually, in one of the largest counties in the State in 1896 fully 500 negroes failed to pay poll tax. This was nearly half of those subject to that tax. In that county that year all the poll-tax went to the schools. Yet while the negroes paid only 1-18th of the tax they got 1-3d of the school money yet all of them would have learned their pittance. These are the voters who will be retired by the amendment. Most of the poll tax delinquents in the State are negroes. Under the last election law they came up to the polls from the ends of the earth and tendered their votes, yet were listed for taxation nowhere. The better class of colored men will continue to pay their poll tax because they have acquired some property and intelligence, and they will generally vote. As to the white poll tax, why the white men will vote if he cares to. All those over thirteen now will vote whether they can read and write or not, and it will be a great incentive to the 13 year old boy to learn to read and write if he would vote. Besides, the Democratic party is pledged to meet no fear. Again the Democratic party is pledged to longer school terms, and in view of the wretched state of the school appropriation last year \$100,000.

I have been asked to give my views of the Constitutional Amendment from an educational point of view. It will be seen that I lay no great stress on that view. Incidentally the cause of education will be greatly benefited and that is by no means a result to be despised; but high over all, above educational questions, above all questions of political issue, is the larger question of the survival of the fittest; and no real friend of the Anglo-Saxon or of the African, unless he does so unadvisedly and mistakenly, will ask the negro to stand on the track in front of the merciless engine of civilization. When some one asked Stevenson what would happen if a cow got before his locomotive, he replied: "I pity the cow." So I have no pity for the negro, but I have admiration for the manly and nobleman and gentlemen that has benefited his race."

An acetylene town lighting plant has been installed at Hayes, Yorkshire, England. It was built on a capital of \$3,500. There are two large generators, in which the gas is washed by passing through the water. The holder has a capacity of 1,000 cubic feet. About a mile of the mains have thus far been laid.

One English marquis has to work for his living. The Marquis of Normanby, who was a clergyman when he succeeded to the title ten years ago, and is now a canon of Windsor, found his estates heavily encumbered. He thereupon turned schoolmaster and opened a preparatory school for the sons of noblemen and gentlemen that has benefited his race."

In San Francisco the board of health has created the position of assistant city physician, with a salary of \$108 a month, and put it in the hands of Dr. Beattie Hinkle. Her duties will be the care of sick women and children in the public institutions.

Temperance is making headway in Munich and the German Medical Total Abstinence Union announces that hereafter at the students' meals only a moderate use of beer will be allowed.

Dr. Bunge and Dr. Krapelin are the leaders in the movement.

## RICHMOND'S GREAT SHOW.

A Free Street Fair to Be Given May 14th to 19th.

REPRODUCTION OF DEWEY ARCH.

Fifteen Bands of Music—A Floral Parade—A Wonderful Show—Many Premiums—Mimic Mardi Gras—Thousands of Visitors—Many Other Attractions.

During the week, from Monday, May 14th, to Saturday, May 19th, Richmond, Virginia, will take on an entire new dress. Broad street, 118 feet wide, is to be transformed into a World's Fair of attractions, consisting of manufacturers of tobacco, booths for the merchants' exhibits, some of the booths to be built of stone. These will occupy two miles of streets at both ends, for which contracts have been let to erect magnificent arches, modeled after the Dewey arch in New York. These will be built of artificial stone, and will give to thousands of people in the South the first idea of what the Dewey arch is like. The magnitude of this Free Street Fair, undertaken by the combined Business Associations of Richmond, can be estimated when it is known that they are to build an independent electric light plant to supply the thousands of lights necessary to make the night as bright as day. Fifteen bands, including the Stonewall Band of Staunton, one of the most famous in the South, and others from different cities of North and South Carolina, who will play continuously throughout the day, which will make it one of the grandest collection of bands ever assembled in this section of the country.

The Floral Parade has been taken in hand by the leading society ladies of Richmond, whose magnificent carriages and horses will make one continuous parade of flowers, which will take more than one hour to pass a given point.

Direct from Brooklyn, N. Y., will come the great Hagenbeck Animal Show, combined with the Streets of Cairo, German Village, and other original features, to make this Free Street Fair, worth coming hundreds of miles to see.

Every railroad will give special rates to Richmond during this Carnival Week, and at committee headquarters board can be obtained for as little as \$1.00 per day, including lodging.

Besides the Free Street Fair, the Floral Carnival, the Brass Band Carnival, and the Hagenbeck Animal Show, the Streets of Cairo, the German Village, the Crystal Maze, Yacht Riding on Land, all of which will be crowded into Carnival Week. The Business Men's Association have arranged for Mardi Gras night, for which artists from New Orleans are now building ten floats, symbolic of some historical subject, and in which all the fraternal organizations, consisting of the E. O. S. Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Arcanums, Hightsophs, Red Men, Woodmen of the World and many others, are preparing floats, designed to illustrate the objects of the various orders. Also thousands of Richmond's citizens will parade en masque, mid gorgeous fireworks and the throwing of paper Confetti. From reports this fair will be as elaborate as was that in New Orleans.

It is expected that some five thousand militiamen from the South will be present to help participate in the many parades. A special feature of the week is to be a dinner given to some of the business men of Richmond by the managers of the troubled animal show, at which these men will sit down to dine with the trained wild animals sitting between each man.

Nearly five hundred premiums to be given away on different days of carnival week, including pianos, clothing, flour and even \$100 gold pieces, for all of which everybody in any section of the country must contest. The contests are very novel, and a premium list will be sent by mail free, if you write a postal to the Richmond Carnival Association, Richmond, Virginia. Preparations have been made to entertain three hundred thousand visitors.

Notes.

Half a dozen foreigners recently appeared before Judge Lent, of Westchester, N. Y., being applicants for naturalization papers. His Honor looked at them over and over, and finally lectured them soundly on their dirty appearance. "Cleanliness is one of the most important qualifications of American citizenship," said the Judge, "and I advise you to make generous and daily use of soap and water."

An acetylene town lighting plant has been installed at Hayes, Yorkshire, England. It was built on a capital of \$3,500. There are two large generators, in which the gas is washed by passing through the water. The holder has a capacity of 1,000 cubic feet. About a mile of the mains have thus far been laid.

One English marquis has to work for his living. The Marquis of Normanby, who was a clergyman when he succeeded to the title ten years ago, and is now a canon of Windsor, found his estates heavily encumbered. He thereupon turned schoolmaster and opened a preparatory school for the sons of noblemen and gentlemen that has benefited his race."

In San Francisco the board of health has created the position of assistant city physician, with a salary of \$108 a month, and put it in the hands of Dr. Beattie Hinkle. Her duties will be the care of sick women and children in the public institutions.

Temperance is making headway in Munich and the German Medical Total Abstinence Union announces that hereafter at the students' meals only a moderate use of beer will be allowed.

Dr. Bunge and Dr. Krapelin are the leaders in the movement.

J. ALLEN HOLT, Oakridge, N. C.