

# THE CAUCASIAN

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## POPLIST TICKET.

**For Governor:**  
JYRUS THOMPSON,  
of Onslow County.

**For Lieutenant Governor:**  
A. C. SHUFORD,  
of Catawba County.

**For Secretary of State:**  
J. SCHULKEN,  
of Columbus County.

**For Treasurer:**  
W. H. WORTH,  
of Guilford County.

**For Auditor:**  
H. W. AYER,  
of Wake County.

**For Sup. of Public Instruction:**  
N. C. ENGLISH,  
of Randolph County.

**For Attorney-General:**  
H. F. SEAWELL,  
of Moore County.

**For Chairman of Corporation Commission:**  
A. S. PEACE,  
of Granville County.

**For Member of Cor. Commission:**  
J. T. PANCHAL,  
of Chatham County.

**For Com. of Agriculture:**  
J. M. MEWBORNE,  
of Lenoir County.

**For Com. of Labor and Printing:**  
J. Y. HAMRICK,  
of Cleveland County.

**For Judge 10th Judicial District:**  
L. L. WITHERSPOON,  
of Catawba County.

**For Electors at Large:**  
R. B. DAVIS, of New Hanover Co.  
W. D. MERRITT, of Person Co.

## SENATOR BLACKBURN CONDEMSN THE GOEBEL LAW.

Senator Blackburn has caused a panic among the ballot box stuffers in Kentucky. He has sent a dignified statement from Washington addressed to the Democratic state convention of that State advising the repeal or amendment of the Goebel election law. He says the law has proven a failure, and has done the party more harm than good.

Continuing he says: "The convention should therefore declare for an amendment to the present election law, so as to give to each of the two leading political parties majority and minority representation both the State and County Boards of Election Commissioners and an equal division of election efforts at each voting precinct, such precinct officers to be chosen and appointed by the County Boards of Election Commissioners from a list to be furnished by each respective party, and the law should be so safeguarded with fines, penalties, and other severe measures to be enforced, which shall meet both the election officers and the voters from force, fraud, corruption and intimidation by corporations and employers of labor, as also the malitia of the State, the police force of cities and towns, and all other public functionaries, with adequate penalties to compel all persons upon whom any duties are enjoined relative to the casting, counting, and certifying of the vote to honestly, faithfully, fairly, and promptly discharge the same."

It will be seen from the above that Senator Blackburn advises giving to every party representation on all election boards, and representation of their own choosing, thus giving the Democrats representation on every election board of men they themselves select, and giving the same to the Republicans and to the Populists. This is fair and just to all parties and it is the only way to insure an honest election. Any party that is not in favor of such an election law is in favor of stealing.

When the dominant party in charge of a legislature enacts an election law denying to opposing parties representation on all election boards, there can be but one purpose and meaning of such action, and that is that that party is afraid to trust the people,—is afraid that a majority of the people will vote against them and that therefore they intend to steal the election if a majority votes against them, and that for that reason they do not want any representation of opposing parties on guard. As Senator Blackburn points out, each party should select its own representatives, otherwise they would not represent the party. It is a farce and a fraud for one party to say they will give the opposing party representation, but will not let the opposing parties name that representation. We all know how it has worked in this State under the old Simmons law when the Democrats pretended to give the opposing parties representation, and when they wanted to steal they selected men they had hired to help them steal or else the selected ignorant and incompetent men who could not protect the ballot box.

What Senator Blackburn recommends to be done in Kentucky is exactly what the People's Party has always contended for in North Carolina, and it is what we contend for now. It is fair and just, and no man can claim to be in favor of honest elections and oppose it. Now let the Democratic legislature when it meets on the 13th of June adopt Senator Blackburn's recommendation to the Democrats of his State and amend the present election law so as to give each party representatives of its own choosing to do this and we will then have an honest election next August.

Senator Blackburn recommends many other changes in the Goebel law, but the extract above contains the most vital recommendation which is the one essential to an honest and fair election.

## THE AMENDMENT IN LOUISIANA.

Josephus Daniels has recently been down in Louisiana investigating (?) and reporting the result of the operation of the Constitutional Amendment in that State. This is similar to the amendment now pending in this State, in that it contains the same monstrous, absurd and unconstitutional "Grandfather Clause."

The Editor of the Observer gives a glowing account of the successful manner in which the amendment operates, and to sustain this view he quotes from a number of leading office-holders, politicians, and members of the Constitutional Convention that framed the monstrous.

Of course these office holders and office-seekers are in favor of the amendment, because they are now in power, and see great prospect ahead of continuing in power indefinitely, by building up a political machine such as Simmons hopes to have in this State. North Carolinians, however, are "made of sterner stuff," and will never submit to the rule of an oligarchy such as now dominates the elections in the State of Louisiana.

Daniels did not tell his readers that both of the Democratic Senators of Louisiana urged the Constitutional Convention not to adopt the "Grandfather Clause," and that they both pronounced that feature of the amendment absolutely and "grossly unconstitutional."

He did not tell his readers that Judge Semmes, one of the leading lawyers in that Convention, said even if the "Grandfather Clause" were unconstitutional, and so declared by the courts, yet they would still have a perfect scheme to restrict the suffrage.

He did not tell his readers that twenty-eight members of that Constitutional Convention voted against the amendment because they believed it unconstitutional. Here is what some of the members of that Convention said in explaining their votes against the measure.

Mr. Chiapella said:—"I believe that section 5 is violative of the amendments of the Federal Constitution."

Mr. Chenet said:—"I vote against the ordinance in its present form because in my opinion section 5 is unconstitutional."

Mr. Wise said:—"I am opposed to the adoption of this ordinance because I believe section 5 is unconstitutional, vicious and undemocratic in principle."

Mr. Browning said:—"I am opposed to section 5 on the ground of its unconstitutionality."

Mr. J. E. Moore said:—"I am unalterably opposed to section 5 because it is unconstitutional."

Mr. Hatt said:—"I vote against section 5 in conflict with the Constitution of the United States."

There were quite a number of other members of the Convention who expressed similar views, but these views are enough to convince any one that even in the State where this method of vote restriction has been adopted there is grave doubt as to its constitutionality.

Senator McEnery who was some years ago on the Supreme bench of that State declared it to be "grossly unconstitutional."

The Georgia Legislature in November, 1899, for the same reason, defeated this amendment by a vote of 137 to 3.

The New Orleans Times Democrat, when the proposition was being considered, gave it as the opinion of Senators Turpie, Vest, McLaughlin, Watthal, Pettus, Lindsay, and others, all Democrats, that the "grandfather clause" was unconstitutional.

Suppose we grant, for the sake of argument, that the amendment has worked well in Louisiana, do the people of this grand old State want to see a strong political oligarchy entrenched in power here, after forty or fifty thousand white voters have been deprived of their right to vote, as they surely will be, if the amendment were adopted?

mon-machine swear that there is "no doubt" about its constitutionality. The present Legislature, with fifty or more lawyers—GREAT (?) and WISE (?) passed more unconstitutional laws than any previous Legislature. Yet they would have the honest, uneducated white man accept their views on the constitutionality of the amendment rather than the opinions of such able lawyers as ex-Senator Edmunds, Senators Stewart, Allen, Tuller, Pettigrew and others.

H. C. Cago, Vice-Chairman of the Louisiana Democratic State Executive Committee, says that the "first election held under the New Constitution was the city election held in November last."

The question has been asked why, if the amendment is unconstitutional, has it not been tested in Louisiana? The reason is given above, in the interview of Mr. Cago, because the first city election was held in November, and the first State election in April, therefore there has been no opportunity to test it.

Daniels' visit to Louisiana to ascertain the BEAUTIFUL operation of the amendment in perpetuating machine rule in that State, and his laudations of the effectiveness of the scheme to remove the negro from politics will not fool anybody here.

In his paper of October 25th, 1898, Daniels wrote editorially as follows: "Every honest man in the State, white or black, has quit going about repeating the lie, that if the Democrats carry this election they will disfranchise so all illiterate voters."

Again, in the same editorial he said: "We will no longer hear this lie that the Democrats propose to disfranchise voters from any man who values his reputation for truth."

So Daniels stands convicted now of having told the "lie" in 1898, and he has so far damaged his "reputation for truth" that no one will believe his articles about the amendment in Louisiana.

**MORE INFAMOUS THAN COMMON STEALING.**  
The Charlotte Observer closes an editorial on the decision of the Supreme Court with reference to the Governorship of Kentucky with the following sentences:

"Whether Beckham is the lawful Governor of the State is now beyond question—the may or may not have been elected on the ticket with (Governor Goebel. In point of fact they were defeated at the polls."

We confess to our inability to reconcile the contradictory statements in the above two sentences from the Observer's editorial. The Observer says that Beckham is now the lawful Governor of Kentucky beyond question, and yet, in the next sentence it says: "In point of fact they (Goebel and Beckham) were defeated at the polls." What does the Observer mean by this? How can a man who was defeated at the polls be lawfully elected? Is not the title of Beckham as the Governorship just as much stained with fraud and corruption to-day as is the title of a chicken thief to the rooster he has just robbed from his neighbor's roost. It may be said that in that case the chicken thief, while he not only stole the chicken, but at the same time violated the law, while in the case of the Governor of Kentucky, while he stole the office, yet he was authorized by law to steal it, but does this lessen the crime? Indeed, is not the crime greater? As long as laws are just, but few men will violate them, and these few will be summarily punished. Therefore, but little harm is done by the thief or other violator of the law, but when a great party gets in power and instead of passing laws to punish theft and crime, pass laws to encourage, shield and protect thieves and criminals, then that party is worse than a common thief. That party throws down the bar that protects society, encourages the criminal class to commit crimes and then guarantees them protection in their crimes. The triumph of such a party is more dangerous to the welfare of a State than the presence of a thousand red-handed thieves within its borders. Christianity, the order and peace of society, the fair name and the property interests of the commonwealth, demand that such a party should be sunk into oblivion under the righteous indignation of the good people of the State.

To legalize stealing is more infamous than to steal.

**WHAT WOULD JEFFERSON DO?**  
Would Jefferson, the great apostle of Liberty, wear a red shirt and resort to violence, intimidation, coercion and murder to carry an election against the will of the people, if he were living in North Carolina today?

Would Jefferson, who wrote that "all men are created free and equal" and entitled to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," resort to threats and violent methods to suppress and strangle freedom of speech and freedom of action?

Would Jefferson endorse the archaic methods of the Simmons machine to thwart and over-ride the will of the people?

Would Jefferson endorse ballot-box stuffing, fraud and corruption such as characterized the Simmons machine in North Carolina today?

has bottomed on fraud, force and corruption?  
Would Jefferson, who loved justice, liberty and equality before the law, support a political sanction or machine that seeks to obtain power to govern against the "consent of the governed?"

While craving justice for the Filipinos and their right to govern themselves the North Carolina Machine Democrats of the Simmons variety should bear in mind constantly that they are seeking to govern here in violation of all principles of justice, decency, law and the rights of their fellow man.

Would Jefferson advocate the election and administration of government by the present machine? These are questions to think about soberly and earnestly.

**THAT LIST OF LAWYERS.**  
Did you see that list of lawyers in the News and Observer last Sunday? There were only one hundred and sixty-two names. And they are the PROMINENT LAWYERS IN THE STATE.

It is hoped the other two thousand and more lawyers in the State do not feel bad!  
And these gentlemen whose names appear in the Observer, belong to THE STATE BAR ASSOCIATION! What that has to do with their legal opinions, it is hard to surmise, as that "association was organized for the mutual benefit of its individual members."

As the Association is mentioned in connection with their legal opinions on the amendment, doubtless, it has been decided that the adoption of the amendment will be of "mutual benefit to the members of the Association." Now every sensible man knows if that be true, then it cannot be of mutual benefit to the masses of the people.

If these lawyers have examined the law thoroughly it is strange that they (or one of them, at least) had not discovered long ago the conflict in the wording of the amendment as gotten up by the present "wise" lawyer legislators. If they overlooked that, how do the people know but that they have overlooked other "wise" documents?

Now, if one hundred and sixty-two lawyers, by just simply signing their name to a document makes it legal, right, and wise, then by the two thousand or more other lawyers in the State, who refused to sign it, overwhelmingly proves that it is illegal, wrong and unwise.

**NAME AND NOT BLOOD.**  
Rev. Henry Frank, of New York City, in a sermon, advocated "the re-nambling as the best thing for the negro." He thinks "a section should be set apart and the negroes allowed to go, voluntarily, and chose their masters, those who would treat them humanely." The Atlanta Constitution thinks "the preacher is both right and wrong. That, while the negro is unfit for suffrage, yet the white man does not want him as a slave." Now these two great forces, the spiritual and the intellectual, are both wrong. If the "white man is capable of suffrage,—and we say he is,—then a three fourths white negro should be entitled to something. If not, then the right exists alone in name and not in the Caucasian blood. A preacher should look at it in its moral phase, and intelligence should look at it in a human sense. Now the negro is a human being and possesses a soul, or he is not a human being and is only a brute. If he cannot be civilized, then he cannot be christianized; and hence, all this ado about sending missionaries to christianize him, is a delusion of those who are in religion for the spoils. If God could intrust him with a soul, man could with a ballot. If white men could intrust their race with their own blood, bones and sinew, how dare them to call him a brute? Boys, you have your theories too far apart, and too low. Whites, and not the negro, are to blame.

**RIGHT WILL PREVAIL.**  
"It is rather difficult to determine just why a Republican should go to the inconvenience of getting elected governor of Kentucky. The Goebel law is in existence, and we do to a majority of the voters."—Washington Post.

From appearances that law, like every other dishonest law, cannot stand. As long as there are any honest people, they will fight dishonesty, wherever found. Such laws as the Goebel and Simmons election law, in any state exists, there is a bright chance for honest men. In fact, such laws breed opposition to that will grow and win. A party is on its last legs and has the rope around its own neck, when it has to resort to such methods.

In another column, we publish what Senator Blackburn has to say about the Goebel law. Laws made to perpetrate a machine in power, is just as unfair to the men outside of the machine in its own party, as to men who belong to, or compose other parties. In this State, the fight has already begun. It will be more deadly in the Democratic party than in any other. Let the good work go on.

On Tuesday THE CAUCASIAN received subscriptions from three prominent Democrats of Hoboken county, who say they are "done for life, with the Democratic party, because they see it is not honest and is trying to take their vote from them."

## ROB. L. L. WITHERSPOON.

As to this distinguished gentleman, the nominee for Judge for the 10th Judicial District, we can not do better than quote what the Times-Mercury in his own county says of him. It says:

"In all North Carolina the Populists could not have found a better man for Judge of the 10th judicial district than Hon. L. L. Witherspoon, of Newton. Mr. Witherspoon is a man of the people, a lawyer of ability, eminently qualified for the judgeship, a Christian and a gentleman. Possessing deep seated convictions of right and an courage to maintain these convictions, rising above party when duty demands, unprejudiced, broad minded and impartial, he is the right man for the place, and deserves the support not only of every Populist, but of every man who desires a non-partisan and untrammeled judiciary."

**POPULIST READ.**  
The most contemptible political black guard in the Union is Marion Butler and the men who are willing to follow his leadership. Nationally he claims to be doing what he can for Bryan, but in North Carolina he does all he can for McKinley and the sold standard. The price of all this is that he is returned to the United States Senate in case the negro party is successful.—Davie Times.

"We are not a Populist, but we have read the Congressional Record. Marion Butler has voted consistently on the financial questions. He was a leader at Sioux Falls in bringing about Bryan's nomination. The trouble is Butler is too ambitious, and has got them in a hole. We prefer Butler to Simmons every time, for he favors honest elections. The Republican party did not carry Halifax in 1898, but the Democratic party did.—Davie Record.

If we were to see the little editor of the Davie Times, we would ask him, if he does not know that his father once followed in the leadership of Butler? He was honest in it then, was he not? Then if he was, cannot others be? Or do you propose to say, he was a contemptible "political black guard?"

## ORDERLY AND SOBER.

We copy the following from the Nonconformist one of the leading Western papers:

It was the most orderly convention of its size ever gathered. The smell of liquor was not on any delegates breath. With clear brains and warm hearts they proceeded in an orderly way with their work. Trickery was not employed, but so clearly and watchfully were the delegates that it would have been useless to attempt it.

The old warblers were on hand, Gillette and Robb of Iowa, Bob Schilling of Wisconsin, and among the Texans were H. E. (Cyclone) Davis, Harry Tracy, State Chairman of the Texas Populist Press association, and others. They were the "old guard" of Texas populism. Stump Asby was not a delegate, but his heart is with us in the fight.

We feel prouder than ever of our convention. We have known all the while that reformers were the best and most moral and patriotic people on earth. We can't see why every good man could not say Amen to the work of such a convention. For according to North Carolina logic, candidates cannot rise above the spirit of the Convention that nominated them. If a wild drunken crowd had nominated them, we could not have heartily said amen and would not have said so at all.

## WILL HE VIOLATE HIS OATH.

An old Confederate Veteran who fought through the war between the States and is one of the few survivors of his regiment was seen the other day. He was, at the end of that bloody struggle, discharged and sworn to obey the constitution of the United States. He wants to know that whether or not in voting for the proposed amendment, he violates his oath? He is one of hundreds, who does not feel called upon to violate his solemn oath that a few office seekers may even hope to retain power. He thinks any set of men who wants to ride into power on the reckless and broad sea of perjury, will and can have no respect and love for those perjured subjects afterwards. Honest men should strive to have truthful and conscientious subjects. We agree with the brave, old confederate soldier. If there is a man who can, or will even attempt to prove that one will not violate his oath, should get Mr. Simmons' crowd to meet the Populist candidates.

## TAKE EDUCATION OUT OF POLITICS.

The North Carolina Journal of Education says:

"Since our last issue the political conventions have been held and nominations for the various offices have been made, among them the nomination for office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, just now the most important office in the State. We had hoped all parties might be wise and strong enough to rise above mere partisanism and unanimously nominate Supt. Mehane to be his own successor in the office for which he has shown himself so well fitted. To have done so and thus to have put this office above the squabble, bitterness and bickering of partisanism would have long continued to be a chief glory of this last year of the nineteenth century, and a guarantee of better things for our State. And we have not yet heard any reason given why it should not have been done, except partly partisan ones."

The Populists and Republicans offer the Journal a man who has been put above partisan politics. He is a good man and will not drag the high office into politics by canvassing the State and squalling "sigger."

## THE WHOLE SYSTEM

### May Become Invaded by Cattarrah—General Lewis' Case.



Per-una Drug Mfg Co., Columbus, O.: "Gentlemen—I have used Per-una for a short time and can cheerfully recommend it as being all you represent and wish every man who is suffering with catarrh could know of its great value. Should I at any future time have occasion to recommend a treatment of your kind, rest assured that yours will be the one, James Lewis."

Wherever the catarrh is, there is sure to be a waste of mucus. The mucus is as precious as blood. Its blood, in fact, it is blood plasma—blood with the corpuscles removed. To stop this waste, you must stop this catarrh. A course of treatment with Per-una never fails to do this.

Send for free catarrh book. Address The Per-una Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, O.

The Statesville Mascot in its last issue says: "Democrats have nothing to fear from a free and open discussion of the amendment and other issues in this campaign."

If the Democrats have nothing to fear, then why did Chairman Simmons decline Chairman Butler's challenge for a joint discussion. The People's Party candidates are not only anxious to discuss the issues at stake, but they are anxious to have the Democratic candidates present at the same time and place to hear their arguments and to answer them if they can. This is fair, and, besides, all fair-minded people desire to hear such a joint discussion.

## POPULIST SPEAKING.

DR THOMPSON and SENATOR BUTLER will address the Beaufort County Populist Convention at Washington, N. C. on Saturday, June 9th. Everybody invited to go and hear the issues discussed. A treat awaits the hearer.

It is strange how good men will twist news to suit their political purposes. In this way, they mislead the public. On our fourth page we report a case of this kind of work from the Charlotte Observer. Now that the Observer would do such a thing by mistake or otherwise, then what may we expect of some other papers that are not half so fair as the Charlotte Observer? Turn to, and read it.

THE CAUCASIAN has been informed that in a number of counties, the Democratic machine, when bill Hog Aycock and other Democratic candidates to speak, announce that Adams or Linney or Thompson or some other candidates of the opposing parties will be present and that there will be a joint discussion, etc. It takes a great deal of cheek and gall to publish such statements as these after Chairman Simmons and the Democratic candidates have declined a joint discussion with the People's Party candidates. Besides, it is an unhandled and contemptible procedure. The Democratic candidates know that they cannot meet the facts and arguments that the People's Party candidates will present. Therefore, they dare not meet our candidates on the stump before the people. But they publish these false reports about a joint discussion in order to fool the people into coming out to hear their side when there is nobody there to reply to them. This not only shows weakness, but it shows cowardice and dishonesty. But what better can be expected of a machine that made solemn promises and pledges to the people in the last campaign, and then proceed to break them as soon as they get in power.

## IT LOOKS THAT WAY.

The Raleigh correspondent to the Asheville Gazette says:

"It has leaked out that if the Democrats get the next legislature they will pass a dispensary law similar to the Tillman law of South Carolina. It seems that North Carolina is being dominated by South Carolina and its methods."

"We do not doubt it. We know in certain sections and towns, the idea is being considered. The honest Prohibitionists are told that if the negro can be gotten out of politics, then by the use of the jobbery they could carry the State for prohibition. Whether they can or not, just do so to get the Populists to vote for the amendment and put the machine in power, we can't say. We had thought it was that. But since the machine will want to increase offices and salaries for its-ill, and in that case will have to have more money hence they may conclude that a South Carolina dispensary would furnish it. There may be something in it."

When the infallible and immaculate Charlotte Observer takes issue with our Asheville contemporary on the proposition that the amendment was intended to disfranchise illiterate whites as well as illiterate blacks, we feel that truth compels us to side with the Gazette.—Gastonia (N. C.) News (Sun) December 20th, 1900.

It has been suggested that Mr. Lacy had better remain at home and finish up his report, as calls are being made for it. We say let Mr. Lacy go on. He is not hurting anything. In fact, he is helping the other fellow. Because there is not a farmer in the State who would rent his farm to a renter who would leave his growing crop and spend two or three months out trying to rent for the next year.

"A South Carolina divine blessed away with a shotgun the other day and put an end to one of his fussy parishioners. The hair-trigger figure prominently in all walks of South Carolina life."—Washington Post.

This is no laughing matter! Just think how much money and tears and prayers the wretched dead in their lives spent in order to leave a Bible, Christianity, and just see what we have got!

In this issue, we publish the People's Party platform enunciated at Sioux Falls, on May 9th, to which we call special attention. We also publish two articles, clipped from the National Democrat, a paper published at Chicago, and which purports to be the organ of the National Executive Committee of the Democratic party. In them, you will find the People's Party convention and work highly complimented, and a disposition to unite the reform forces. Whether the Committee can manage the partisan politicians when the Convention meets awaits to be seen.

"God made the Anglo Saxon a ruler of men," says C. B. Aycock. But he did not also absorb him from obedience to the decalogue. An Anglo-Saxon who attempts to "rule" the colored man is as culpable as if he were a Latin, a Teuton or an African.—Asheville Gazette.

Yes, and G. D. says to all, "Taon shalt not steal and kill and lie," and He makes no allowance in case of politics, either.

## A MONSTROUS ABSURDITY.

Many Good Democrats Opposed to the "Grandson of His Grandfather" Constitutional Amendment Clause.

The correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, writing to that paper from Fayetteville, under date of March 4th, says:

The Observer correctly gauges public sentiment in throwing out a word of warning against taking for granted the carrying of the ballot box of the anti-constitutional amendment. It will require hard work from the rank and file and leaders of the party. There is certainly no cloud on the title of the Cape Fear Democracy to orthodoxy, but the writer is surprised at the number of leading Democrats whom he meets opposed to the amendment. The clause about the "grandson of his grandfather" is especially decried as a monstrous absurdity.

The suffrage amendment referred to above, which was adopted by the last Legislature, is as follows:

**THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.**  
Section 1. That Article VI of the Constitution of North Carolina be and the same is hereby abrogated, and in lieu thereof shall be substituted the following Article of Said Constitution:

**ARTICLE VI.**  
Suffrage and Eligibility to Office.—  
Qualifications for Elector.—  
[Section 1.] Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, 21 years of age and possessing the qualifications set out in this Article shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people in the State, except as herein otherwise provided.

[Section 2.] He shall have resided in the State of North Carolina for two years, in the county six months and in the precinct, ward or other election district, in which he offers to vote four months next preceding the election. Provided, That removal from one precinct, ward or other election district to another in the same county, shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in the precinct, ward or other election district from which he has resided until four months after such removal. No person who has been convicted, or who has confessed his guilt in open court upon indictment of any crime, the punishment of which now is, or may hereafter be, imprisonment in the State prison, shall be permitted to vote unless the said person shall be first restored to citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

[Section 3.] Every person offering to vote shall be at the time a legally registered voter as herein prescribed and in the manner hereinafter provided by law, and the General Assembly of North Carolina shall enact

[Section 4.] Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language, and before he shall be registered to vote, he shall have paid, on or before the first day of March of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll tax, as prescribed by law, for the previous year. Poll taxes shall be a lien only on assessed property, and no process shall issue to enforce the collection of the same except against assessed property.

[Section 5.] No male person, who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States before he shall be registered, and no lineal descendant of any such person; shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications prescribed in section 4 of this Article. Provided, such person shall be registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to Dec. 1, 1908.

The General Assembly shall provide for a permanent record of all persons who register under this section on or before November 1, 1908, and all such records shall be entitled to the following title: "The records of the people in this State, unless disqualified under section 2 of this Article: Provided, such person shall have paid their poll tax as required by law."

[Section 6.] All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be viva voce.

[Section 7.] Every voter in North Carolina, except as in this Art. disqualified, shall be eligible to office, but before entering upon the duties of the office he shall take and subscribe the following oath, or affirm solemnly swear or affirm, that I will support and maintain the constitution and laws of the U. S. and the constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as such help me God."

[Section 8.] The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for office: First, all persons who shall deny the being of Almighty God. Second, all persons who shall confess themselves convicted or confessed their guilt on a pending, or pending, and whether sentenced or not; or under judgment annulled, of any treason or felony, or any other crime for which the punishment may be imprisonment in the penitentiary, since becoming citizens of the United States, or of corruption and malpractice in office unless such person shall be restored to the rights of citizenship in a manner prescribed by law.

Section 2. That all of the provisions of the Constitution relating to suffrage, registration and elections as contained in this act, amending the Constitution, shall go into effect on the first day of July, 1902, if a majority of the qualified voters of the State so declare at the next general election.

[Section 3.] This amendment shall be in effect from the next general election to the next general election of the State in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations as is provided in the law regulating general elections in this State, and in force from May 1st, 1899 and at said election the qualified voters of the State for such amendment shall cast a written or printed ballot with the words "For Suffrage Amendment" thereon; and those with a contrary opinion shall cast a written or printed ballot with the words "Against Suffrage Amendment" thereon.

Section 4. The said election shall be held, and the votes returned, compared, counted and canvassed, and the result announced, under the same rules and regulations as are in force for the election of members of the General Assembly, May 1st, 1899, and if a majority of the votes cast are in favor of the said amendment, it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State to certify the amendment to the seal of the State, to the Secretary of State, who shall enroll the said amendment so certified among the permanent records of his office.

Section 5. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification. Ratified 21st day of February A. D. 1899.

## White Quick

Old and Worthless Methods of Old Time Doctors Discarded by Dr. Hathaway—He Treats to Cure and He Does Cure.

Dr. Hathaway uses the old-time method of treating chronic disease—those still in use by other specialists—and by scientific research he has discovered three new methods which have given him the world-wide reputation which he enjoys to-day, and the results of which, in its variability of cure, are due to his practice of using with each case, a special formula in the country combined.

**STRUCTURE AND VARICOSE**  
Dr. Hathaway, by a method entirely his own, cures Stricture and Varicocele without any operation or pain or loss of time from business. His treatment was invented by Dr. Hathaway, and there is positively no other treatment in use which will cure without aid of knife or some painful operation.

In all the different stages is cured with absolute certainty by Dr. Hathaway's treatment without operation or any other ill-effects. The cure performed by him is radical, speedy, permanent. Dr. Hathaway also treats, with the same guarantee of success, Loss of Manly Vigor, and other chronic diseases of men, including all Kidney and Urinary Disorders.

**DR. HATHAWAY'S BOOK.**  
Treats fully of all the diseases which he treats and telling of his method together with a great deal of valuable information will help anyone to carefully prepared and printed. Free on application, as will also consultation and advice free of charge by mail.

J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D.  
Dr. Hathaway & Co. 12-1-3 D South Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

## AN UP-TO-DATE SPECIALIST.

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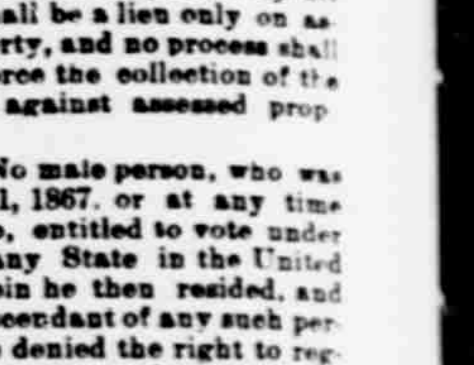
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