ought to refer to the fact that Dr. Thompson admits than when he came the pulme money then in my hands to And so I have Dr. Thompson's certificate that I fully settled up, what-

ever that is worth. Now for that part of Dr. Thomption to some figures appearing in a statement made by J. W. Denmark. Clerk of the Treasury Department, Let no one be mislead into the conclusion that this statement is a copy of the records in the Treasury Department of payment during my term, into that If it were, it would show specifically the amounts paid in on September 18th, 1855, on account of all collections aggregating \$22,000.00, which is not embraced in it. But the printing of that would have spoiled a good part of Dr. Thompson's speech. Nor is Mr. Denmark's statement a copy of the accounts in the Secretary of State's of-fice, if it had been, in corporating into it that statement would have spoiled all of Dr. Thompson's speech. statement is Mr. Denmark's conclusion from what he claimed to have ascertained in each of these departments. By the way, I have seen a statement of like tenor, which he was pleased to communicate in a letter to Collector Duncan, a Republican politician, who has, I understand, had it published and distributed over the State for party

This statement Mr. Denmark signed as Clerk of the Treasury Department, to give it the effect of official authenticity. Now this statement is in no sense a copy of the record of the Treasury Department, and I should be slow to believe that the head of that Department would sanction the perversion of the Department for any such partisan purpose.

But to the matter. On some of the five accounts the law was for monthly settlements, on others for quarterly

settlements, on others the period was not specified. When I entered upon the office, I found that the rule there and in the other Department was to make quarterly settlments, I attempted no change in that respect. The statements were monthly and the payments quarterly. The settlements were made in reference to the balance found due on might be delay in making the settle ment and actual payment, that would in no wise effect the amount that would be turned over to the Treasury. For the amount due on the day of the last quarterly settlement would con-It always happened that be tween the day for quarterly settlement and the ascertaining the balance on that date, and the payment to the Treasury—that there would be collec-tions—but they would be charged up on the books in the office as they came in and deposited in the bank to await the day for the next quarterly settle-The payment to the Treasury o unconscionable methds. would be credited on the book on the day when it was actually made, and would in order of time and position on the book appear after other collection had been made. The payment al-ways represented the amount due on the last day of the preceding quarter. Intervening collections went in the next quarterly payment. The public will understand this. It would be affecting ton. charity to assume that Dr. Thompson and Mr. Denmark did not understand

The inference that Dr. Thompson wants the public to draw from this part of his speech is suggested by him in these words: "If he had put these ar- office. rearages at interest and paid the State | I know that your books were caresome excuse for his delinquency,

Yes, Dr. Thompson stumbled on the truth then in saying that I did not do that; that I did not put these arbe of the political benefit and advantbefore him a record of where every cent was. Not one cent of interest was even temporarily. ever charged or received. The deposits The great bulk of the collections of and made so by the State Treasurer.
In record to the charge Dr. Thompthe place of storage, I will say that the within a few days thereafter. books were in that warehouse when I came in and I had no other place to I have recently examined all the years before I came into office rented cify for what purpose they were tronach's warehouse to store not only drawn. Council of State rented that one.

ceived during my administration con-

They might have been for fees belonging to them. In any event, they had paid quarterly not been carried out of the office, nor In this connection I beg leave to may,

Now, in regard to the condition of my office when it was turned over to Dr. office when it was turned over to Dr.
Thompson. He says he verily believes that there was not an office of a Register of Deeds in the State of North Scora, become oustomary for all set-Carolina that was not in better condition. And then Dr. Thompson adds. tlements to be made quarterly. And Some of the former Secretaries kept a 'n making your settlements quarterly bar-room there and, of course, things you only followed the custom outabcould not be orderly in a bar-norm."
Well, that may be But Dr. Thempson no discounting the condition of my of

And while repelling all of the alegations of loosen as in my office, as baseless fabrications, gotten up for political effect, perhaps as a sort of flank movement, because the Demogratic spenkers have made charges against some of the officials under the present of the officials under the officials under the present of the officials under the present of the officials under the officials un I have his opinion. Persons who had business with the office also have a in I had a settlement and paid over all right to their opinion. I can rely with unfidence that Dr. Thompson's opinion From the Democratic Hand-Book.

> etween myself and Dr. Thompson cretary of State, the day he was in-

stulled:	
"Balance Sheet of C. M. Coo.	ke, Sec-
retary of State, 12 January, 19	897:
Ex. and Adr. fees	\$ 631.50
idense	
Fax	1,517.23
Land Grants	5,273.01
Supreme Court Reports	
Seale	18.05
Phes	
Laws and Journals	27.76
Redemption of Property	. 386.58
	\$9,766.64

ash in Citizens' National ash in Farmers & Merchants' of Louisburg 6,414.49 \$9.766.64

"The above is a settlement between iccessor, this day, January 12, 1897. "C. M. COOKE,

"Former Sec. of State. "CYRUS THOMPSON, "Secretary of State." My books contained detailed accounts

chowing where each one of the balances barged in that settlement came from There were my accounts with the sanks. There were the checks I had the day for quarterly payment; and drawn and which had been paid. All although for some cause or other there these were turned over to Dr. Thomp. these were turned over to Dr. Thompon at the time of our settlement. from then until now he has never comdained to me that the settlement was ust to the State.

It would be difficult to convince the fair minded that this attack by Dr. Chompson is inspired by anything exept the consciousness of an exigency n the fortunes of his party-that would seem to him to justify a resort

C. M. COOKE

Haleigh, N. C., Sept. 9, 1898.

'apt. C. M. Cooke: Dear Sir-I have read Dr. Thompson's ctary of State in his speech at Clin-

As I was, during your whole term is Secretary of State, your chief clerk, t is fair to you that I should state what I know of your conduct of the

interest on them, it might have been fully and accurately kept, and present though a violation of the law. But he a true statement of every dollar which rearages at interest; and his purpose was deposited in bank to the credit of to suggest it to the public will fail to the Secretary of State, not a cent to age that he hoped to rean from his vou privately, and at no time did you themselves of this new law. This should insinuation. Dr. Thompson has the or could you have diverted any part be considered in favor of Colonel Coke record of my bank accounts in his of- of the money collected by you as Sec- and Colonel Saunders in considering the fice and sees the book daily, and has retary of State to your perosnal use.

Farmers and Merchants Bank of Louis-dorsed to the cashiers of the several panies of passing it over to Dr. Thompson in into your hands. There was not over in The Code. settlement, and there was some- \$1,000 collected in currency during your

or years desired to have a storage State. With one exception, they were

the absence of a better building, the ber of the articles of agreement of cor-The matter was not under my conbooks. I have to say that while this is surance companies as it was during the very respectabel family. Providence had the privilege of reading of the original to the privilege of the original to the original to the original to the privilege of the original to the privilege of the original to the orig gents of Insurance Companies were me, and not to yourself, as you turned administration, and the tax on life filed in the office, and were there when over to me not only the duties, but the first three years of the Coke adminis-There were some Commissioners of fees, of this part of your office. These tration, and 25 per cent. State in the last year of Coke administration to the Raleigh asylum, and when that is not the State in the last year of Coke administration.

Affidavits and Notaries Public appoints articles were left duly filed in the Section to the Raleigh asylum, and when that is not the State in such manner as may be proposed by an analysis and heavy the seribed by law. And in the event of the seribed by law. And in the event of the seribed by law. each that was received was properly nor any individual can have suffered Secretary Cooke to the General Assem-

Dr. Thompson found no letters re- leave to say that Dr. Thompson is in ing December 31, 1895, as follows: taining money or other things of value error. Every cent of this tax was duly Insurance commission tax, 1895 paid to the Private Secretary of the He did tell me that he found stored Governor in accordance with law. The away in some out of the way place private Secretary kept a list on which some letters of many years back con-taining sums of money of small value every seal affixed to every document Insurance Commission and some checks and a draft. Of these for the Secretary of State was noted at .. I saw nothing while I was in the office, the time it was so affixed. This record They were not in the desks of daily was verified by the signed initials of In addition to the above there use. If Col. Saunders or Col. Coke were here they might explain to whom these the Secretary or clerk by whom the moneys and checks really belonged, or document was sent for scaling and why they had not been disposed of, every cent due on this account was

> that while the law requires some of the collected during the first year of his

lished certainly for many years. Your train yours.

movement, herause the Demogratic office? The condition of my office is a spenkers have made charges against matter of which Dr. Thompson may some of the officials under the present matter of which Dr. Thompson may Farmer.

s not shared by others. My office was departments of this state have been departments of the state have been business. The increase of Secretary for as my books of accounts are condemonated business. The increase of Secretary Democratic part some more than over 1896 would be accounted for by the son's speech which refers to the time of the payments made by me, and the balances which he says were left in my hands, the calls attention of the manner of keeping them, suggestion of any failure of duty on the \$10,000—and a slight increase in the and if he has, I hazard nothing in say- part of any Democratic official comes number of companies, and the increase from a newspaper against two brave of the commission tax on account of ing that the changes has not been for and chivairous men, who are now dead, extension of the business, which has the better.

Here is a copy of the settlement made in the settlement swered the instructions of this paper, have no idea as to what extent and how that we give his letter to the public, rapidly it has grown in recent years. Neither he nor the letter needs any A reference to the annual statements words of commendation, both speak for of Secretary Cooke, made in 1896, and themselves, and no one can discredit

> Farmer in its issue of April 3th last, sion tax thereon to more than five comparing the present administration thousand dollars. of the Secretary of State with the administrations of his predecessors, which does injustice to the latter. There have been other references to this subject by the same paper and by mencing first of April, 1896, and end-other papers in the State, and unjust ing first of April, 1897, which were coldeductions drawn from the estimates and figures given in the said article. "The article referred to gives what is lected and paid to the Treasurer by the present Secretary of State, from January, 1897, to April 1, 1898, and comreported collected and paid over by Secretary Cooke, from September 1, 1895, to January 1, 1897. To one unac-M. Cooke and Cyrus Thompson, his quainted with the law, this comparison would seem fair. But to one familiar with the law, it would appear, as is the fact, that the period covered by the time selected from Dr. Thompson's administration is for the purpose of colecting the commission taxes on insurance, to which it refers, practically two years; while the period covered by the time selected from Secretary 'ooke's administration, in respect to his same subject-matter, covers practically only one year.

"The law in respect to the commission taxes on insurance companies is That the commission tax of two per ent, on the receipts of the insurance empanies, is due and payable within lifty days after the reports of the companies are filed, and that such reports nust be filed within thirty days after et in every respect fair, correct and the first days of January and July, re spectively.' A much larger business is lone by the insurance companies durng the fall months, and the taxes on January reports are much larger than on the July reports. It will be seen that while there were sixteen months of the Cooke administration, it only embraces the times for the receiving of two semiannual reports and two semi-annual taxes, namely, January, 1896, and July 1896, while the fourteen and two-third months taken from Dr. Thompson's administration include the return periods of January, 1897; July, 1897, and January, 1898.

There are two taxes on insurance

companies. The one is the commission viticism of your administration as Sec- tax, referred to above, and the other the specific and license tax. The commission tax has been uniformly two per cent., but the law allowing a reduction of this tax to one per cent, for investment of the companies' receipts in this State has not been uniform in respect to its requirements. For years this reduction was allowed on the investment of one-half of the premium eccipts in this State, and a number of the insurance companies complied with this law and only paid one per cent axes on their receipts. In 1895, during the last year of Secretary Coke's administration, the law was changed so received for and what disposition was as to require the investment in this made of it. Every dollar which came in State of one-fourth of the entire assets of the company to secure this reduction None of the companies, except those increase of the amount of taxes collected by the Cooke and Thompson administration over theirs. The license tax has been several times changed. At for the most part were made in the Citin the aggregate was deposited in the and draft. These were always en- on both fire and life insurance com-It so continued until the Act The certificate of deposit copied banks in which they were deposited tion of The Code in 1883, when it was of the Legislature preceding the adopwas given for the balance in that bank in Which they were deposited tion of The Code in 1883, when it was in December, 1896, and for the purpose Not a cent of the proceeds ever came raised to \$120, and it was so written tax was reduced, both for fire and life thing less than five thousand dollars on term. Further than this, it was the continued to 1891, when it was again er's Bank of Raleigh. These I think rule that every Saturday you and I increased to \$100. In 1896 the tax on fire are all banks of deposit for State funds. should go over the accounts together, insurance companies was left at \$100, and made so by the State Treasurer. In March, 1897, it was in son makes with reference to the condion of the stock of books on hand, and the accounts on Saturday we did so \$250 on life companies. So it will be seen that during the last year of the Coke administration, and during the Cooke administration, the license on The Council of State had checks given by you as Secretary of fire insurance companies was twice what it was during six years of the building erected, but lacking the au-filled out by me, and on their faces spe- license on life insurance companies was four times as great as during the said six years, and twice as much as it was these books, but all other books be- In regard to the charge that a num- 1883, and all of the Coke administration, during the Thompson administration

tax on corporations was not paid, I beg ance taxes for the two years preced-

(by Coke) License tax, 1895, (by Coke)... 10,016.59

tax, 1896, (by Coke) .. \$46,333.86 License tax, 1896, was on deposit in the bank as

part of the amount and turned over to Secretary Thomp-"Dr. Thompson's books show that he

increase in the number of insurance to that of Secretary Thompson, made in "Louisburg, N. C., August 8, 1898.
"My attention has been called to a million dollars for sixteen life compublication made by the Progressive panies, and the increase in the commis-

The license year of insurance companies is from April to April. Some of the taxes aggregating over two thousand dollars, due for the year coming first of April, 1897, which were collectible under the Cooke administration, were collected by Secretary Thompson soon after he came into oflaimed to be a correct statement of the fice. Some of these were from old comtaxes from insurance companies col- panies which had been doing business in the State for some time and who had made their regular reports, and their solvency approved, but the tax pares this statement with the amount had not been paid, for new lienses issued to the companies. The other companies were doing business without license and without the knowldge of the Secretary of State, who and no means of detecting them in so oing. When these companies filed reorts at the beginning of 1897, these reports showed that they had been doing usiness in North Carolina in 1896; and Secretary Thompson, as was always the rule of the office, collected the full mount of taxes which they should save paid in 1896, before authorizing them to do business for 1897. It appears from the report of Capt.

oke that the collection, from the 1st of April, 1891, to April, 1895, amounted \$166,994.00, an average of \$41,498.65. Now, the fact that the amounts coiected per year by Secretary Coke were ss than the amounts collected by Sectary Cooke and Secretary Thompson ught not to be considered as evidence f unfaithfulness on the part of Secrery Coke, for the reasons: that it is eccounted for by the increase of the icense tax and the large extension of he insurance. And this applies also to he collections made under Colonel Saunders' administration. During the arly years of his administration the usurance business was insignificant as ompared with what it is now; and durng the last six years of his administra. ion the license tax was only \$50 a year or all companies, whereas during Secctary Thompson's administration it is year for life companies and \$200 year for fire companies. During these vears the annual amount of license could not have been more than bout \$5,000. A greater injustice could not be done to the memory of this grave and honorable man than to sugest this as ground for impeaching his

haracter either for integrity or faith-"On the day of Dr. Thompson's qualfication as Secretary of State I preented to him a balance-sheet showing balance on deposit to the credit of the ecretary of State on all accounts or 9.765.64, which amount I immediately urned over to him. I at the same time urned over to him the books of the ofce, including two ledgers, which conained a full account of my adminisration of the office. I believe Dr. Chompson is an intelligent and effiient officer. As he did not call my atention to any error found in the office, am obliged to conclude that he has tiven out no statement to any one chich reflects in any way upon my administration of the office, and that he s in no way responsible for the publication referred to in the beginning of his communication. "C. M. COOKE."

WILL WHITE MEN STAND THIS

We ask the white people of the State, of Western North Carolina specially, to think of the following, and say whether they will vote for a party who permits such an outrage. What we relate is a matter of record and can be easily

that Craven county has a so-called white man, a carpet-bagger, elected by under him in the county is a burly negro. Every process or execution served

administration, and the tax on life projection and care provided by the companies 150 per cent, greater than in good people of the State were necestary for from being ignorant. In most good people of the State were neces- very far from being ignorant. In most be submitted at the next general elec-Newbern to Raleigh, and delivered to has treasured the facts in his mind and votes cast, such as amondment of his Dr. Kirby. The name of the negro knows more of the scandals and short- amendments shall become a part of the upon the records of the asylum.

This is a simple statement of the fact. It requires no embelishment. 10 016 59 Now we ask every white voter this pendent upon white supremacy. He to do even that requires on aye vote of

\$45,003.04 Suppose your father, son or brother, mother, wife or sister-for had it been a woman instead of a man the carpet- leave the State and go elsewhere, while 13,375.50 55,765.50 bag sheriff of Craven would no doubt the poor and uneducated have not the have followed the same course-were to become so afflicted that treatment other thing when they appeal to the demagogues who manufactured the at the asylum were necessary. Would unlettered men by a faise threat to fake and started it on the rounds.

2.966.14 you like for him or her to be taken to vote for negro domination. They have fact that they should resort to a converted that in almost every last on which every make can reade the institution by a negro? Answer the uneducated man is ambitious inlife himself, or who has beard the constitution of the uneducated man is ambitious inlife. this question for yourselves honestly, chiefly for his children. He will make tion read, can prove to be a lie by outrages, and whose only relief must chance to rise in the world is impeded. The brazenness and the baseness of sas,ess es come from you.



THE RE-POP-LICAN SCARECROW.

Republicans Attempt to Frighten to continue to exercise the right of suf-frage. He knows that from motives of the Unlettered White Man K. 1 principle and interest the Democratic

Day by day we are called upon to all some lie put in circulation by the Their exposure in one false statement or of education, can be attached by the them to invent another lie which they The constitution prescribes in plain ept as the truth.

Upon the issues of the campaign the some false plane upon which they can Legislature. deceive the people.

amous record they have made will plain language: cte for a change, but they insult the ntelligence of those men who were y telling them that if the Democrats in every neighborhood they send their who cannot read has not had access in a manner prescribed by law. man has not read the papers. They self by committing a felesy. vote for negro domination and con- PEOPLE for adoption or rejection. tinued corruption in government.

hope that the unlettered will believe it. many well educated men in other sec- by law. the negroes, as sheriff, named Joseph L. that in hardly any other State did the tion, it shall assemble on such day as Hahn. Every deputy sheriff serving people attend courts and public speak- may be prescribed by the General Asings so much as the people of North sembly." Carolina, and listen so attentively to Under this clause it is sufficiently apthe discussions. He said that this parent that though the Democrats from the sheriff's office is done by this habit sharpened their intellect and might have every member of both made them much better posted upon Houses, they would be powerless to public questions than Northern men effect any change until the people had Some time ago it became necessary, who knew how to read, write and sanctioned it by authorizing a convenunder the laws of the State, to send a cipher. The Republicans who are now tion. young white man, named R. L. Hanf, appealing to the uneducated upon the ides that they are so ignorant as not thus prescribed by Section 2, Article to the hospital in this city for the in- to know a lie from the truth are presane. He is a young man of poor but paring themselves for a rude awaken. State shall be altered unless a bill to brought by A NEGRO DEPUTY, from neighbors and acquaintances, and he their adoption by a majority of the The statement of Mr. Batchelor explains why some of the charters of inIn regard to the charge that the seal the treasury on account of these insurcomings of Radical and Fusion rule constitution of this State." neighbors. He knows, too, that his interest and his destiny are linked with his own, and not the negro race, and as it is familiarly called, one do is to that the future of his children is deknows that this is true of the unedu- three-fifths of both houses. A Demo more fortugate neighbor, for if bad powerless to change the constitution of nogre rule continues the scholar can means with which to seek new homes.

THE BOGY MAN history. He knowe that in North Carolina it was the Democratic party that gave his father the right to vote for State Senators, and that it is to that party he can most safely trust his right party will in the future, as it has in the the Same Bogy Man They Have past, preserve his right to vote, and will not subject him to the humiliation for Years Used to Scare the Negr . of having a negro to determine his right to cast his ballot.

Under the constitution of the State sepublican managers and their allies no qualification, either that of property as no effect whatever except to cause Legislature to the right of suffrage. ope to make uneducated voters ac- and unmistakable terms who is entitled to vote and the requirements can not be changed either by addition or subtracnanagers already see that they are tion of a single item until the voters of lefeated, and they have been driven the State have passed upon the proo their wits' end to shift the issue to posed change. It cannot be done by the

They no longer appeal to men who see read, because they know that all Section 1, Article 6, provides who shall They no longer appear to that all section I, Article v. provide a read, because they know that all have a right to vote in the following

"Every male person bors in the United States, and every male person who lenied the advantages of an education has been naturalized, twesty-one years by presuming that they can be induced old or upward, who shall have resided o vote to continue negro rule by false- in the State twelve months next preceding the election and ninety days in win this year they will never be allow-ed to vote again. They have scattered shall be deemed an elector. But no this lie broad cast over the State, and person who upon conviction or confession in open court shall be adjudged agents to the homes of the unlettered gunty of felony or any other crime inand say: "If the Democrats carry the famous by the laws of this State and State this year they will disfranchise hereafter committed shall be deemed every man who cannot read and an elector unless such person shall be write." They presume that the man restored to the rights of citizenship

to the usual sources of information and That makes it sufficiently clear that that this false plea will be difficult to no one now entitled to vote can be discounteract, because the uneducated franchise unless he disfranchises him-

also argue that the unlettered man is The only way in which the qualificavery jealous of his political privilege, tions of the voter can be changed is by and that if they can make him suspect changing the constitution. There are any attempt to deprive him of his two ways in which the constitution rights to vote, they can, by an appeal may be amended, but both prescribe to his desire for the political rights that the proposed amendment shall BE that inhere in his manhood, secure his SUBMITTED TO A VOTE OF THE

The Republican leaders are spread- convention and the constitution says The first method is amendment by ing broadcast this latest lie in the vain with regard to it, Section 1, Article 13: "No convention of the people ofthis They show thereby that they do not State shall ever be called by the Genunderstand the intelligence of the un- eral Assembly unless by the concureducated voters in North Carolina. The rence of two-thirds of all the members late lamented, Hon. Joseph J. Davis, of each House of the General Assemone of the best and ablest men of his bly, and except the proposition, day, always maintained that an un-convention or no convention, be first educated North Carolina voter under- submitted to the qualified voters of stood the principles of the government, the whole State, at the next general and the questions at issue better than election, in a manner we be prescribed

The other method of amendment is the privilege of reading of the crimes to by three-fifths of each House of the

It appears that the most that

General Asembly or the "Legislature."

ented white man even more than of his cratic Legislature, in and of their, is as the State as it would be of the United States. The people themselves must authorize a change, else the constitution will forever remain the same.

"So it will be seen that the collections in 1394 under the Cooke administration exceeded the collections of 1395, the United States should have a coaling the fast year of the Colm administration in the Philippines should not the prevent a full of the constitution of the Colm administration of the Colm administration