Collector Duncan Giving Instructions to His General Storekeeper and Gauger, Prof. James E. Shepherd, Colored.

THE NEGRO HOWE A STOREKEEPER AND GAUGER

The Traveling Agent of the Negro Paper, The Daily Record of Wilmington, is a Storekeeper and Gauger Under Collector Duncan, Republican Boss in Eastern North Carolina.

REPUBLICANS ARE RESPONSIBLE

We are constantly told by Republican bosses that the Daily Record, the negro daily that basely slandered "the poor white women" of North Carolina, was published by irresponsible negroes. We have already shown from the record that Manly, the editor, was honored by positions of trust in the Republican party. It now turns out that Howe, the negro agent, was not only the Republican member of the Legislature from New Hanover, but also held a position under Collector Duncan.

The following paragraph from a recent letter of Mr. H. E. C. Bryant to the Charlotte Observer, gives an account of the "recognition" of "Mr. Howe" by Collector Duncan, the Republican Boss of this State. Says Mr. Bryant:

"Wilmington has one man that has the pluck to defend his principles. That man is Mr. W. R. Bradshaw, a disciple. Since May, 1897, he had run his distillery, four miles from Wilmington, without ceasing up to some time in June this year. Mr. Robert Daniel was his store-keeper and gauger. In June Mr. Daniel was transferred to Snow Hill. Mr. Bradshaw thought that the man in Snow Hill, relieved by Daniel, would be sent to him. He went to the train to meet him. But no one came. Mr. Bradshaw returned to his saloon, on Market street. John Sutton, a white Republican, met him there and introduced a negro by the name of John T. Howe. Howe extended his hand, but Mr. Bradshaw declined the honor and went on behind the counter. Howe walked in, presenting his papers from Collector Duncan, of the eastern district, assigning him as storekeeper and gauger for the Bradshaw still, near Wilmington. Mr Bradshaw wired Duncan that he would not run with a negro and undertook to run out his beer to shut down. On the last day of June he suspended operations. But on the 5th day of July he made application for a storekeeper and gauger to begin on the 11th of the month. No answer was received. After several applications Mr. McKoy Dinkins, of Vance county, was sent to him. The still is now running on full time as No. 3,233, fourth district.

Mr. Bradshaw is not a politician, but a plain business man with strong convictions and the courage to back them.

"H. E. C. BRYANT."

So "Mr. Howe" is one of Collector Duncan's store-keepers and gaugers, while Dr. Shepherd, another colored man, is one of his three general store-keepers. All the distillers in the district are white men; but this does not prevent the Republicans Cyclops from assigning colored men to guard and watch them.

And the Business Manager of the paper that said the "wives of poor white farmers" would hold clandestine meetings with negro lovers is among the representatives of the party thus chosen.

A few days ago when Mr. Kerr, of the Asheville Citizen, asked Collector Duncan if he had appointed any negro store-keepers and gaugers, the Collector admitted that one of his three general store-keepers was a negro, and added "The Secretary of the Treasury has not commissioned a single negro store-keeper." That was technically true but it was deceptive. Howe and such other negroes has served under what is known as a "temporary appointment." This is "whipping the devil around the stump."

Keep it in mind that Howe, one of the managers of the negro paper that basely slandered white women, was an officeholder under McKinley as well as a State Legislator. He was honored by his State and national party, and the party cannot escape the effects of the infamous words in his paper.

THE OLD NORTH STATE FOREVER.

At two Democratic rallies last week, one at Reidsville and one at Laurel Hill, the exercises were opened with prayer, after which men and women joined in singing the patriotic air "The Old North State."

This is fitting. This is a campaign that involves far more than the triumph of political principles. It concerns the safety of the home, the protection of the women, the civilization of the race, and the decent government of the State.

Let the good people everywhere invoke the blessings of Almighty God on the efforts being made to restore good government, peace and tranquility to the commonwealth, and let the good women be urged to join their husbands and others in uniting patriotic airs with the prayers of Christians and the appeals of patriots. The white men's wives are as truly agencies for good government and the preservation of virtue and morality as any crusade ever waged for the uplifting of the people.

White Supremacy vs Black Supremacy.

WHAT THE CAUCASIAN SAID ABOUT THE PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE OF WHITE SUPREMACY IN 1892.

The Populists papers of the State deride the Democratic party for its defense of white supremacy in North Carolina and would have the people believe it is a scare-crow set up by the Democrats. It is remarkable how rapidly some people change their position on important questions. On July 14th, 1892, the Caucasian had the following editorial in it:

"Whatever differences may exist among North Carolinians over questions of National policy there should be none in the State where Anglo-Saxon rule and good government is the paramount issue."

Thus in 1892 the Caucasian considered white supremacy as the paramount issue in North Carolina. Since that time negroes have been put in almost every imaginable office in the State and the question is of more vital importance to us today than ever before. If it was wrong for negroes to hold office in 1892 it is wrong for them to do so in 1898. It is White Supremacy against negro supremacy.

HE WILL NEVER COME DOWN

Negro Candidate for the Legislature Beards the White Radicals.

If There is Any Taking Down it is the White Man Who Must Come Off the Ticket and Yield to the Negro.

The Newbern Journal of the tenth instant prints the following unique but suggestive card from Isaac H. Smith, negro and Republican candidate for the Legislature in Craven county:

"Ed. Journal: We saw in a recent issue of the Journal where the white Republicans intended taking down or leaving off the Republican county ticket two of the regular colored nominees of the Republican party of Craven county.

"Is it not due the colored voters that the names of the white Republicans who favor such action be given to the public?

"Since we hold the Republican party in Craven county, in North Carolina and in the United States it is constructively a joint stock company; that is every colored voter has one share of stock, one vote, every white Republican has one share of stock, one vote.

"We say to the white Republicans to please take hands off.

"We say again, if you wil furnish as many votes on the Republican side as the colored voters will in this election, North Carolina will go Republican by eighty thousand majority.

"If the colored voters who do the bulk of the voting were talking about taking down, or leaving off some of the white candidates, we could understand.

"Mr. Editor, we say, we put it mildly, when we say it comes in bad and ungrateful taste from white Republicans to talk about taking down, or leaving off two of the colored regular nominees, and put themselves on, for colored voters to elect. If this is true, after the colored voters having proven true to them for thirty-four years, then we say, let ungrateful shame be added to such of them pleading guilty to the charge.

"Mr. Editor, to make this matter short, we will never, no, never, submit to this intolerable insulting wrong by 130,000 colored voters of North Carolina.

"Signed: Vox populi, vox dei.

"I. H. S."

"I. H. S." the writer of the above card, is Isaac H. Smith, the negro candidate for the Legislature in Craven county. He but states what is in the negro mind all over the State. He says the Republican party is a joint stock company. Each negro man has a vote, and each white man in that party has only a vote, and the one hundred and twenty thousand negro votes are entitled to the same proportion of representation in the division of offices, as the thirty thousand white Republicans. It is the commercial idea in politics which fusion has brought about in the good old State of North Carolina. According to Smith's arthmetic the negroes are entitled to four-fifths of the offices which the fusionists are now bartering off.

Smith is the prominent Republican who figures in several of the Supreme Court Reports in cases wherein he was convicted of forgery.

What a Populist Who Has "Come Home" Says About Fusion.

Mr. W. F. Edwards, of Lemon Springs, Moore county, is one of the many Populists who have quit the party since its leaders have openly and shamelessly sold it out to the negro party. In a recent letter to a friend in Raleigh, he says:

"I have been a Populist since the party started, but the party has now gone into 'negro supremacy' and it has nauseated me so that I am again in the Democratic party for better government and White Supremacy. Hundreds here in Moore have become sick and nauseated and if we will now use the proper efforts Moore county is bound to go Democratic in November."

Two weeks ago when we declared that many Populists were quitting the party because it had been made an assistant in corrupt rule, the Re-pop-li-can organs defied us to give their names. Day by day this has been done until they are all sorry now that they gave the challenge. The truth is that almost within sight of the capitol we could print the names of an even hundred men in Raleigh and the adjoining townships who have become disgusted at seeing Republicans control all their conventions and sick of negro rule. Like reports come from other parts of the State. The men who joined the Populist party for reform are quitting it for the same reason they joined it, to-wit: for reform. The fellows who joined it for office are staying in it for the same reason they joined it, to-wit: for office.

Some Populists Holding Office Under McKinley

A. C. Boeman, P. M. Ashoskie, C. M. Parker, P. M. Menala, S. R. Benthill, U. S. Commissioner D. C. Mangum, Chief Clerk in Postoffice at Durham; M. L. Wood, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, Rev. H. L. Early, Postmaster, Aulander, (son of Senator Early); H. A. Goodman, Postmaster, Durant's Neck; L. C. Rolfe, Postmaster, Jacobs; T. J. McNedie, Postmaster, Chapanoke; Jas. Gatling, Postmaster, Eva; Chauncey Hollingsworth, Postmaster, Magnolia; J. C. McMillan, Postmaster, Teacheys; R. D. Carr, Postmaster, Xania; Gilbert Maxwell, Postmaster Reseca; J. L. Cottell, Postmaster Chinquapin; R. M. Minor, U. S. Commissioner; R. H. Lane, Postmaster, Aurora; W. Satterwhite, Postmaster, Idalia; M. J. Whitley, Postmaster, Pantego; R. H. Cooper, Postmaster, Mineola; J. J. Leggett, Postmaster, Lutham; R. H. W. Barber, Revenue officer; W. H. Odom, Forest Inspector, and his wife is a postmistress; E. F. Wakefield, Revenue service; C. M. Bobbitt, Deputy Revenue Collector; Frank Brown, Clerk in U. S. Marshal's office; J. Everett Bryan, U. S. Commissioner; Chas. Fagan, Referee in Bankruptcy; Parker, of Perquimans, Deputy Revenue Collector.

A PRISON CONVICT FLOGGED TO DEATH

Bench Warrant for the Brutal Guard, Jim Sears.

Supt. Mewborne Charges Him With Murder.

A terrible story of cruelty comes from the State farm at Northampton, which is managed by Lewis Summerill. No weird story from the Black Dungeon of Manila was ever more brutal and inhuman.

James Lowe, of Tunis, Hertford county, a white convict who was sent to the Northampton farm, was beaten so unmercifully and so brutally that he died shortly afterwards while at work in the field.

Jim Sears, a white guard, is charged with having inflicted the inhuman and brutal punishment.

Application has been made to Justice Walter Clark for a bench warrant charging Sears with murder. The application was made by J. F. Mewborne, the superintendent of the penitentiary, at the instance of Governor Russell. Last night the wires were at work for the arrest of the man.

Such brutality has never before been known among the State's convicts. It is said that after Sears inflicted the terrible punishment upon Lowe, he (Lowe) was sent to the fields to work, and that he died while at the plow.

The evidence against Sears is very strong. The charge is made by Dr. Ferguson, physician to the convicts, who held a post mortem examination upon the body. In a letter to Superintendent Mewborne, Dr. Ferguson stated that Lowe died from the effects of the terrible punishment administered him.

James Lowe was a young white man. He was brought to the penitentiary by the sheriff of Hertford county in 1898 to serve a two-years term of imprisonment. He was convicted of murder in the second degree. Lowe had not been at the prison long before he was sent to the Northampton farms. At that place the poor devil was murdered by a paid agent of the State.

This is not the first instance of outrageous punishment that has been given convicts at the Northampton farms. It is stated that Lewis Summerill himself is as brutal as some of his guards. Every convict that comes from the farm has some terrible story to tell. A penitentiary official told The Post that Summerill and his tools were working and beating the convicts under him in a most outrageous manner, and that it would be better for them if they were dead. He said that he could not talk, and that some of the high officials were afraid to talk, because Summerill has such a strong pull with the directors. My informant intimated that Superintendent Mewborne knew instances of cruelty which he was afraid to make public.

The inhuman punishment of convicts at the Northampton farm has come to be a public scandal. Nothing short of a full and public investigation will satisfy the public.

It can be truthfully said that Warden Russell has been very considerate and humane to the convicts under his care here at the central prison.

COL. HARRY SKINNER

The Pritchard Gold Bug and Monopolist and Leader of Fusion Populist.

HERE IS WHAT THE CAUCASIAN IN ITS ISSUE OF AUGUST THE 4TH, 1898, SAYS ABOUT HARRY SKINNER, WHO WAS LAST WEEK NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS BY THE POPULISTS OF THE FIRST DISTRICT:

"It is well known that Skinner has handled McKinley's Federal patronage in the eastern part of the State as part payment for his betrayal of his party.

* * * *

Let the Populist voters of the First District be on their guard, and see that none but true Populists are sent to the Congressional convention. It would be a calamity and a disgrace to the party for any such traitor and monopoly tool as Skinner to be nominated. This man Skinner is not even allowed to attend a caucus of Populist Senators and Congressmen in Washington. If by trickery he should get the nomination he cannot be elected, for the honest masses of the Populists would not vote for him. But it is the duty of every Populist in the First District to see that the party is not discredited and disgraced by him being nominated.—Caucasian.

COL. SKINNER BECOMES THE LEADER OF THE POPULIST PARTY AND CHIEF MANAGER OF THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN.

At the late State convention of the Populists held in Raleigh, Col. Harry Skinner was received with open arms, and was one of the most prominent and active and influential figures in the convention. Later at the meeting of the State Executive committee of the People's party appointed by that convention, he was elected a member of the Advisory Committee to manage and direct the present campaign of his party in North Carolina, and having completely overthrown Senator Butler he is today recognized by all parties in North Carolina as the leader of the Populist party in the State; and notwithstanding the denunciation of him by the Caucasian, Senator Butler's paper as a goldbug and monopolist who was seeking with McKinley patronage to corrupt the Populist party, and to deliver its voters to the Republican party; he was on the 25th of August, nominated by the Populist Congressional convention held at Edenton for Congress. On the same day at Edenton he was nominated for Congress by the Republican party to whom Senator Butler and the Caucasian had said he was scheming to deliver the Populist party.

M'KINLEY COTTON

The Lowest Prices on Record.

But Populists Make No Outcry as in 1894—Why They Are Silent.

Consistency is said to be a jewel—and inconsistency, in the teachings of public men, is always a matter of fair comment. In 1894 it was a great misfortune to the people of the South that cotton fell in price and went to a very low figure. The Populist leaders and the Republican speakers at that time filled the air with their denunciation of the Democrats, and claimed that 5 cent cotton was Democratic cotton, as Cleveland was then President. It was indeed true that Cleveland was President and that cotton was very low; and advantage was taken of those facts to stir up the people against the Democratic party by charging that the low price of cotton was Democratic prices, and that idea was held up before the people so zealously and persistently that many good people were led to regard the Democratic party with great bitterness because they were told and led by these agitators to believe it had brought these evils on the land.

But now how is it? We no longer have a Democratic President, while cotton is still lower than it was in 1894. Do we hear the Populist leaders say anything in their speeches about McKinley prices? No; not at all. When McKinley was inaugurated, on March 4, 1897, cotton was bringing a good price. Good middling sold for 6⅞ to 7 cents a pound, and ordinary sold for 4⅝ cents, and the intermediate grades in proportion. Now, good middling sells for 5 cents a pound and ordinary at 3 cents. Here is a decline on the best grade of about 2 cents, and consistency would require the Populist speakers to berate McKinley's administration on that subject. But they do not say a word to the people about McKinley cotton! Cotton has reached the lowest point ever known in its history, but no one rises to denounce McKinley prices of cotton. They were powerful in their efforts to make the people lay the low price of cotton in 1894 at Cleveland's door, but apparently are forgetful of the fact that under the McKinley administration cotton has gone down 2 cents, and is lower than ever.

Why are the Populist speakers and newspapers so silent on this point? Why did they call low cotton in 1894 Cleveland cotton, and yet, in 1898 abstain from calling low cotton McKinley cotton? Why are they guilty of this inconsistency? We will tell you why. At that time the Populist speakers had the purpose of making the Democratic party odious to the people, while now they propose to boost up and sustain the Republican administration, because fusion linked their fortunes with that party.

They do not act on the principle that sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. They sought every occasion to tear down the Democratic party, because cotton then was low. They now are allied with the Republican leaders, and their partisan success requires them to strengthen the Republican party; therefore they carefully keep their mouths shut on the subject of low cotton. When they could picture the distress in our homes because of the low price of cotton in Cleveland's administration they did so, in order to injure the Democratic party. Now they are indifferent to the existing low price of cotton, and they never once urge the people to hold the Republican party responsible for McKinley cotton!

Such glaring inconsistency is open to criticism. But the reason is plain. The Populist leaders were in 1894 making war on the Democrats; in 1898 they are covering up Republican shortcomings, sustaining Republican methods, boosting up the Republican party, and some of them are putting on Republican uniforms, while others of them are receiving Republican salaries and are "getting relief" from the Republican administration. And so the people are not told anything by them of the low price of cotton under McKinley as President. But the people will remember the fact and will see the baseness and treachery to principle of these false leaders.

VIEWS OF A NORTHERN SETTLER ON FUSION CONTROL AND NEGRO RULE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. B. W. Sherry is the manager of the Central Hotel of Charlotte, and he is one of the most popular and successful hotel men in the South. Mr. Sherry is a northern man—a native of Michigan. Speaking to a member of the News and Observer staff some days ago about the political conditions in North Carolina, Mr. Sherry said: "I could not vote any ticket but the Democratic ticket in North Carolina, and I can't see how any white man, no matter where he has come from, nor what his opinion on national politics are, can vote otherwise and do justice to himself and the most sacred interests of the State. I cannot see how any white man can so far forget his race and the most vital interests of his home and family as to give aid to a party or parties, the success of which means negro domination in any section of the State. "I love the people with whom I have cast my lot," continued Mr. Sherry, "and I love my adopted State too well to do what has a tendency to degrade these people or to degrade the State. I have read of the conditions in some sections of Eastern North Carolina, and worst was I almost shudder when I think of the indignities that these white men and white women are called upon to endure, and I can say without hesitation, that if I was the strongest National Republican in the country I feel that I would be false to my instinct of right, justice and patriotism if I, by word or deed, aided the unholy and infamous coalition that insists upon elevating ignorant, incompetent and insolent negro politicians over honest, virtuous and intelligent white men and white women."

Mr. Sherry has been in North Carolina but a short while, but he is a close observer and he sees the conditions as they really exist and he has the courage and be manhood to speak out in favor of white supremacy and intelligence.

THAT SLANDEROUS NEGRO PAPER AGAIN ENDORSED

This Time by a Negro District Conference and Sunday School Convention.

The following appears in the Daily Record of the 10th inst., of Wilmington, (the negro paper which recently published a vile slander against white women):

To the Wilmington Daily Record: We the members of the Wilmington District Conference and Sunday School convention in session at Lake Waccamaw, N. C., after seeing the bold yet manly stand that you have taken for our people, yes, our race, especially our ladies, we assure you that you have our approval and endorsement. We pledge ourselves to ever stand by you to the hazarding of our lives. We think you a grand man, we think your paper is the paper that every friend should support as long as she stands forth in the protection of the ladies of our race. May you know that we, sir, have espoused your cause, and we purpose to a man to see that you and your paper shall have our support. Mr. Editor, continue your well begun work in the defence of our race, yes, the fairest ones of our race, and this conference pledges to support you and your paper.

REV. D. T. MITCHEL, P.
E. S. W. SIMMONS, Secretary.

Senator Butler's Paper on Fusion.

CAUCASIAN SAYS FUSION HAS BEEN A DISMAL FAILURE AND ONLY CONTEMPTABLE PIE-HUNTERS SEE ANY GOOD IN IT.

"So then for all practical purposes and in all essentials, the co-operation of the Populists and Republicans in this State has been a dismal and disastrous failure. Only the contemptible pie-hunters see any good in it."—Caucasian, February, 1897.

"If the proposition of the Republican party (to fuse on the division of offices) expresses the attitude of the Republican party, then that party is no better than an organization for office, brigandage and spoliation. A divorce among the leaders, of what can be expected from the people, constitutes no limits of its inclinations and pursuits and the sooner the people can acquit themselves to absolutely and eternally repudiate such an organization the better it will be for their individual welfare and for the future of the country in which they live."—Caucasian.

"We don't believe in the honest money goldbug. He may be honest, but we don't want to be mixed up with good such honesty. A man may be an honest fellow in his way, but it might be a very proper thing to damn his way."—Caucasian.

THIS IS NOT A "DEMOCRATIC LIE," BUT COURT RECORD.

Gov. Russell Promptly Pardons a Negro Politician, Sentenced for a Heinous Offence.

Goldsboro Argus.

Are pardons granted by Governor Russell for political reasons, and do he turn loose convicts in order that they may perform party services?

These questions are asked because a pardon has just been granted which has not been made public and which it would seem, cannot be explained upon any other ground.

We refer to the pardon of Freeman Davis.

Freeman Davis is a negro school teacher and Republican politician of Duplin county.

He was tried in December term, 1897, in Duplin Superior court, upon a bill of indictment charging the seduction of a girl, who was going to school to him.

Judge Robinson, a Republican appointed, and Mr. M. C. Richardson, a Populist, prosecuted as Solicitor, and Mr. W. R. Allen assisted the Solicitor in the prosecution.

Davis was examined as a witness in his own behalf and admitted improper relations with the girl, but denied the promise of marriage. A jury convicted him and Judge Robinson sentenced him to serve a term of two years in the penitentiary. Before judgment was pronounced an effort was made to induce the judge not to send him to the penitentiary, upon the payment of a certain sum to the prosecutrix, but the judge refused to agree to this and said the defendant ought to go to the penitentiary if any one should be sent there.

An appeal was taken from this judgment and the defendant gave a bond for his appearance, and although the appeal was never perfected, the defendant was not taken into custody until August term of 1898, of Duplin court. At that term, it being rumored that an effort would be made to secure a pardon, a letter signed by M. C. Richardson, Solicitor, and W. R. Allen, assistant prosecuting attorney, was mailed, addressed to Gov. Russell, and asking him to notify W. R. Allen, at Goldsboro, before acting upon the application for a pardon.

No notice was given to Mr. Allen and on August 30th, 1898, within 21 days after he was sent to the penitentiary, Freeman Davis was pardoned.

After the pardon was granted Mr. P. M. Pearsall, of the Newbern Bar, at the request of Mr. Allen, called at the Executive office and asked permission to see the papers upon which the pardon was granted, when he was told that the papers were not public records and he was not permitted to see them.

The one redeeming trait for which we have hitherto given Gov. Russell credit in our estimate of the man, with his vagaries, viciousness, and altogether reprehensibleness, was, that he had no sympathy for those who made assaults upon virtue—the virtue of women; that he would fully punish all such outrages, whether the same were insidiously perpetrated, as in the instance above, or violently carried out, as in cases where lynchings mockingly follow; but now even this basis in the desert of his upas reign is swept away. And another shocking incident is added to his official acts, already sufficiently cumbersome in odiousness to sink him into eternal infamy.

Is further comment necessary? Read this article over again—Take in all the features of the case. The same political influences that accomplished Davis' pardon were at work to thwart his conviction, but he was convicted in spite of them. An attempt was then made to palliate his punishment, but this was rejected by the indignant judge, who passed sentence upon him to the satisfaction of the righteous sentiment of the community. An appeal was then taken—for what purpose the sequel illustrates.