The Milton Herald.

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HAD HOT TIMES.

Men Crowded Around The Engines Clamoring For Water.

BRITISH SUFFER WITH THIST.

Descriptions Showing The Fearful Suffering The British Are Undergoing in the Transvaal.

London, by Cable.—"The men were crowding around the engines in line, offering the drivers fabulous prices for a cup of water," writes the Globe correspondent, describing the close of the battle at Enslain, "but it was useless. The drivers had been threatened with court-martial if they supplied any, as there was great difficulty in keeping a sufficient supply for the engines. I saw one soldier lying flat on the line under an engine, catching a few drops in his mouth from a steam pipe."

Such extracts as this from the matted descriptions of the fighting in South Africa give some faint idea of the conditions under which it is being carried on. Belated as these letters are, by the time they appear in English papers they throw much-needed light upon the campaign so barrenly reported over the censored cables. The heat that drove British soldiers to drink gratefully from the exhaust pipe of an engine after seven hours fighting at Enslain, where they lost 179 killed and wounded, has proved a serious factor in the care of the wounded. Surgeon Makins, formerly of St. Thomas Hospital, writes from the field hospital at Orange river:

"During an eight days' stay some 600 wounded men have passed through the hands of the Royal Army Medical corps here. In one night alone 300 patients arrived from the fight at Modder river. Yesterday the thermometer registered 125 degrees Fahrenheit in some of the tents. The journey from here to the base hospital takes 28 hours and emphasizes the difficulty due to the immense length of line of communication. The doings of the beseiged at Ladysmith have been fully described by recent letters. If the Boers continue to keep close hold in and continually [illegible] beseiged promise to become full-fledged cave dwellers, for according to the Daily News correspondent at Ladysmith, the prevalent tendency there is to burrow.

"Some people," writes the authority, "having spent much time and patient labor in making burrows for themselves, find life there so intolerably monotonous that they prefer to take the chances above ground. Others pass whole days with wives and families, or in solitary misery where there is not light enough to read or work, scarcely showing a head outside from sunrise to sunset. They may be seen trooping away from fragile tin-roofed houses half an hour before daybreak, carrying children in their arms, or a cat, or monkey, or nondescript, or a cage of pet birds, and they come back similarly laden when the night gets too dim for gunners to go on shooting. There would be a touch of humor in all this, if it were not so deeply pathetic in its close association with possible tragedies. One never knows where or at what hour a stray shot or splinter will fall, and it is pitiful sometimes to hear cries for 'dolly' from a prattling mite who may herself be fatherless or motherless tomorrow. We think as little as possible of such things, putting them from us with the light comment that they happen daily elsewhere than in besieged towns, making the best we can of a melancholy situation."

Mineral Output For 1899.

New York, Special.—The United States Engineering and Mining Journal, in its annual statistical number, says that the preliminary statement of mineral production in the United States in 1899, shows that the total production of metals in the United States for that year was valued at the place of production at $413,538,414, as compared with $314,855,620 in 1898.

Wants $100,000.

Chicago, Special.—Miss Etta Thomas, a niece of General Joe Wheeler, has begun suit in the superior court against Wm. H. Fahrney, a prominent West Side society man, asking $100,000 damages for alleged breach of promise to marry.

It is alleged that Fahrney, who is treasurer of a large patent medicine manufactory, and reputed to be wealthy, has been engaged to Miss Thomas for over five years but that recently he broke off the engagement on the ground that his parents desired him to marry another woman.

GILMORE RESCUED.

Exciting Tale of His Experiences Among the Filipinos.

Manila, by Cable.—Lieutenant J. C. Gilmore, of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who was captured by the insurgents last April, near Baler, on the east coast of Luzon, and rescued a few days ago by Col. Luther L. Hare, of the Thirty-third volunteer infantry, sat Sunday in the apartment of his sister, Mrs. Major Price, at the Hotel Oriente, in Manila, and told a remarkable story of his eight months captivity, ending with his dramatic deliverance from a death that seemed inevitable.

The steamer Venus came into the harbor Saturday evening from Vigan, province of South Ilocos, with Lieutenant Gilmore and 19 other American prisoners, including seven of his sailors from the Yorktown. Lieutenant Gilmore, after reporting came ashore and hobbled along with the aid of a cane, to the Hotel Oriente, where American ladies and officers were waltzing through the halls to the strains of "Aguinaldo's March."

Although tanned and ruddy from exposure, he is weak and nervous, showing the results of long hardships. He speaks warmly of Aguinaldo and very bitterly against Gen. Tino, declaring that while in the former's jurisdiction he was treated splendidly but that after he fell into Tino's hands he suffered everything.

Col. Hare and Lieut. Howze, the latter of the Thirty-fourth volunteer infantry, rescued Gilmore's party on Dec. 18, near the headwaters of the Abulet river, after they had been abandoned by the Filipinos and were expecting death from the savage tribes around them. When the rescuing party reached them they were nearly starved, but were building rafts, in the hope of getting down the river to the coast.

Lieutenant Gilmore made the following statement to a correspondent of the Associated Press:

"The Filipinos abandoned us on the night of December 16. We had reached the Abulet river, near its source that morning, and the Filipinos rafted us over. We then went down the stream along a rough trail, guarded by a company of Filipinos. That night we were separated from the guard, and another company armed with Mausers, was put in charge of us. I suspected something and questioned the lieutenant in command. He said, 'I have orders from Gen. Tino to shoot you all; but my conscience forbids. I shall leave you here.'

"I begged him for two rifles to protect us from savages, adding that I would give him letters to the Americans, who would pay him well and keep him from all harm. He refused to do so, but did not dare to comply. Soon afterward he left with his company.

"We had seen some savages in war paint around us, and we prepared to fight them with cobblestones, the only weapons that were available to us. The next morning we followed the trail of the Filipino soldiers, feeling that it was better to stick to them than to be murdered by savages; but we could not catch up with them. Then I ordered the men to build rafts, in the hope of floating down the river. It was a forlorn hope, but I knew the river must empty into the seas somewhere. I was so weak myself that I did not expect to get out, but I thought some of the men could.

"On the morning of December 18, while we were working on the rafts, the Americans came toward us, yelling. One of my men shouted, 'They are on us.' He was lashing a raft of bamboos. I however knew that it was not the yell of savages, but the yell of Americans. The rescuing troops thought we had Filipino guards, and called to us in English to lie down so that was the finest body of men and that was the finest body of men and officers I ever saw."

Lieut. Gilmore could not speak enthusiastically enough about the 140 picked men who had rescued him and his party. The command spent the day in making rafts. Col. Hare thought Lieutenant Gilmore too weak to live through the trip, but there was no alternative. They shot many rapids, the men losing all their effects and Lieut. Gilmore some valuable papers. Only 14 out of the 37 rafts survived the first night's experiences, and 80 men were practically unable to walk when Vigan was reached.

Telegraphic Briefs.

The American Presbyterian mission at Batanga, Camaroons, has sent the German government a letter of thanks for the efficient protection which the German colonial authorities afforded the mission in 1899.

A movement is on foot in Belgium to ask President McKinley to mediate between England and the Transvaal.

Plans for the American church in Berlin, which Mr. Lafarge, of New York, drew up after several modifications, do not find approval upon the part of the Berlin building officials, who had time to reduce its building safety, a German architect will have to change the plans accordingly.

Admiral Dewey has accepted an invitation to visit St. Louis early in May. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Dewey.

A plebiscite of the citizens of Mexico regarding candidates for the presidency was held Sunday at the suggestion of the Liberal party's national committee and resulted in a general endorsement of the present President Diaz.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE A FAILURE.

The Necessity of the Constitutional Amendment.

The lapse of thirty years has brought wonderful changes to North Carolina. The old civilization, founded on slavery, has long since crumbled into dust. Our people rising up from the potsherds and ashes of defeat, have built above the ruins left by the havoc and desolation of civil war, a new industrial system. Political questions which thirty years ago agitated the public mind and formed the themes of fierce and bitter controversy have been settled and cast aside among the rubbish of a forgotten past. The leaders, too, of that day, once loved or hated, reverenced or despised, have passed from the stage of action forever. Theirs are no longer names to conjure with.

But out of the inheritance descending from a by-gone generation to the present day, there yet remains unsettled

AN OLD PROBLEM

which is still as perilous and perplexing as it was when the tramp of invading armies echoed along the highways of North Carolina and elections were held under the frowning muzzles of federal cannon. The question of negro suffrage has lost most of its difficulties, none of its baneful, blighting effects, with the flight of time. The Republican leaders of the Reconstruction period, by enfranchising the negro visited upon the South an enduring curse. The fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States is the blackest chapter in the sombre record of the national Republican party. That measure is an abiding monument of the rankling hatred which raged in their hearts against the Southern people. By its enactment and ratification, they hoped to place this section forever under the negro's heel and make perpetual the rule of the Republican party in the nation. Viewed in the light of its consequences, the enfranchisement of the negro was not only a grievous blunder, but also a heinous crime, the perpetration of which should pile the graves of its authors mountain high with infamy. The negroes were in every sense of the word unfitted for the intelligent exercise of the ballot. In their hands it was more out of place than a silk dress on a sorry back. They had been all their lifetime subject unto bondage. Many of them had but recently came from the jungles of Africa, some of the lowest depths of savagery, when, without any preparation for its duties and solemn responsibilities, these former head-hunters and ex-cannibals, mingling with the English tongue the lingo of the coast of Guinea, were clothed with all the rights and privileges of American citizenship. Not only so, but to reward yeoman service of their allies, the scalawags and carpet-baggers, ruled North Carolina and other Southern States. The era of debauchery, corruption and ruin that followed is a matter of history. The feculent and noisome odor of such administration arising from every department of the State government, poisoned the air. If we can imagine a horde of Zulus, Kaffirs and Hottentots holding membership in the British Parliament and making laws for England, the spectacle would be paralleled by that which was witnessed when the Southern negroes passed at a single bound from slave-pen and auction block to seats in the State legislatures and the halls of Congress. It was only after millions of public funds had been squandered by incompetent and corrupt officials that the white people of the State, driven in self-defence to almost revolutionary measures, rescued the State from the foul hands which had seized it. For thirty years North Carolina has borne with the negro, giving him ample opportunity to prove his fitness for the ballot and the result of this experience has proved beyond all doubt

NEGRO SUFFRAGE A FAILURE.

In politics he stands where he stood in 1868. He has learned nothing, forgotten nothing. He is incapable of either learning or forgetting. In solid phalanx, at every election, without regard to principles, platforms or candidates the negroes march up to the polls and vote the straight Republican ticket. Simply and solely because it is the Republican ticket and negroes have always voted it. They cannot be moved by any arguments addressed to reason. They have no convictions upon any political subject. The Democratic and Republican parties might exchange positions on the Philippine question and the negroes would unite against Imperialism. They might exchange positions on the financial question and the negroes would at once ardently advocate free-silver. They represent the most ignorant, vicious and degraded element of our population. But for the negroes, the jails would be well-nigh emptied. If it were not for negro criminals we should not have a penitentiary deficit to deplete the treasury and burden the people with taxation. Their political affiliations are governed by that irreconcilable antagonism which exists the world over wherever two radically different races are brought in contact with each other. The negroes enforce among themselves fidelity to the Republican party (which they consider the negro's party) by every species of boycott, ostracism and intimidation. The negro who dares to vote independent of his fellows, becomes instantly an outcast, a mark for the cruelest persecution by his own race. Wives are urged to abandon their husbands who vote the Democratic ticket. Parents to drive their sons from home. In some instances Democratic negroes have been assaulted and beaten to death. So we have in this State a hundred and twenty thousand electors, containing in their ranks the blindest ignorance, the bitterest and most unreasoning prejudice, eighty thousand of whom cannot read the ballots that they cast, voting together as one man, understanding nothing, caring nothing about the issues involved, satisfied with the knowledge that they are supporting the Republican party.

Under these circumstances we are brought face to face with the ever-present danger that the negroes will combine with a minority of the white vote and inaugurate again the evils and horrors of

NEGRO DOMINATION.

In vain Republican politicians and and newspapers cry that the danger is imaginary, hatched up by Democrats for partisan purposes. They cannot meet or explain the solemn fact that more than two thirds of all the white voters of the State have identified themselves with the Democratic party. A minority of the white voters, cooperating with the negroes at the polls can place the black man in power. Twice since he was enfranchised, negro domination has been not a possibility, but a reality; and both times it spelled ruin. The same elements that brought it about before are still at work, and, if given another opportunity will bring it about again. We need not conjecture whether a thing could have happened that has already happened. Does anybody deny that a fusion legislature placed Greenville, Wilmington and Newberne under negro control and that the white people of those towns were in subjection to negro officials? Is it disputed that the Republicans of the second district sent the negro White to Congress? Is there any controversy over the fact that the fusionists filled Eastern North Carolina with negro magistrates, constables and deputy sheriffs, claiming and exercising authority over white men? Do the Republicans contend that they did not nominate and elect negro representatives and Senators to the legislature?

Was Jim Young's name chiselled in marble on the corner-stone of the Walter D. and D. Institute in Raleigh? Is John Dancy Collector of the Port of Wilmington? Then who but a fool calls all this anything except negro domination? If the people want more of the same thing let them elect another Republican legislature. The negroes furnished an overwhelming majority of the votes in that conscienceless coalition which was supreme in North Carolina from 1894 to 1898, votes while their white allies monopolized the offices. Thus the fear of negro domination, founded in the sorrowful experiences of the past, compels a majority of white men to act in concert upon all political questions, even though they wished to do otherwise. The negroes offensive and pernicious policies,

STRIKES THOUGHT.

The one absorbing topic engaging the people's attention since the war has been how to keep the negro from snatching the reins of government. However, white men might differ about tariff, finance or civil service, they forgot all minor differences in the presence of a common danger, knowing that if they divided among themselves, the negroes would join the ascendancy and another carnival of misrule, confusion and strife would ensue.

Consequently in political affairs, the stream of independent thought and impartial investigation was obstructed. Time and reflection which should have been devoted to other matters of great importance were of necessity consumed upon the vexatious and ceaseless negro question. The war and highest class of statesmanship, have, to some extent, been checked in their progress. Remembering the monstrous and growing evils of negro domination and of its father, negro suffrage the last legislature undertook to roll away those black, thunder-muttering clouds, which for a generation have lowered menacingly over the horizon of State politics. In submitting the constitutional amendment the Democrats were actuated by

PATRIOTISM.

If they had listened to the voice of expediency they would not have enacted such a measure while their party was reasonably sure of a long lease of power, without that enactment. The corruption and misgovernment of the Republican party in the days of reconstruction drove them from the seat of government and kept them in the minority for nearly twenty years.

The Democrats could certainly have relied upon fusion scandals and misconduct in office to give the Democracy undisputed control of the State for another and perhaps longer period. The negro question is a strong and unanswerable argument for keeping white men arrayed in one party and under one flag. It is a unifying force which the opponents of the Democratic party regard with terror and dismay, however much they may affect to laugh at it. But the legislature determined that the people should be no more exposed to the danger of falling under the control of the negro and his allies, and accordingly passed the constitutional amendment which if adopted, will practically eliminate the negro vote. The Democratic party believed that the question of negro suffrage should not be kept alive for partisan advantage, but settled for the public good.

THE DEMOCRATIC POSITION

upon the race issue is concisely embodied in the proposition that North Carolina is a white man's State and must be governed by white men. To this creed as the first article in their confession of faith, the Democratic party clings without qualification or compromise. Events in the recent past have emphasized its importance, since only a short time ago the negro became the dominant element in State politics. We saw them then, drunk with power, swaggering insolently over a large portion of North Carolina, heaping insult and indignity upon the white race.

Negro policemen, distended with self-importance, patrolled the streets of eastern towns, making the law whose livery they wore, a farce and a mockery. Negro aldermen assembled in session, passed municipal ordinances and levied taxes for the whites. White men charged with petty misdemeanors were hand-cuffed by negro officers and hailed to trial before negro magistrates. Negro bums, loafers and things, monopolizing city side-walks, shoved white ladies into the gutter. Where the negro reigned there was no security for property. And as a grand and crowning insult a negro editor published to the world a vile slander upon the purity of the Southern woman. For a while the white man bore it all with a quietude which seemed submission; so that questioning lips asked whether he was indeed the descendant of the heroes who fought at Moore's Creek Bridge and Guilford court house. But those who knew him, understood his strange silence. They saw it was the ominous stillness that precedes the dreadful earth-quake. Nor were they mistaken. Later, the long columns of red-shirt horsemen, with faces grim like death, winding along the by-ways, through town and hamlet, the vengeful gleam of the Winchester, the lurid glare of the Record printing office flaring into ashes by the banks of the Cape Fear gave the white man's answer to those who sought to make him subservient to the negro. The constitutional amendment was designed to make impossible hereafter such deplorable scenes of blood-shed and violence by taking from the negro the ballot which he has misused and made a standing threat to the peace and happiness of the State.

On the other hand the

REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION

advocates negro suffrage and the claim of the negro race to share with the whites in governing the State. It is true that Republican speakers and writers, making war on the amendment, deny the second proposition, and evade the first by refusing to discuss whether or not the negro is qualified to vote intelligently. They content themselves with hiding behind the fifteenth amendment, the authors of which considered Confederate gray a badge of dishonor, an unholy thing, and denounced as rebels and traitors all the sons of North Carolina who fighting underneath the Southern flag, died for the land they love so well. It is an ele[illegible] and neither can the Republican party escape from its record.

We know that they believe in a mixed government of blacks and whites because they set up that kind of government. No Republican convention has ever declared for white supremacy. No Republican platform that white men alone must rule North Carolina. Would that party dare insert such a plank in their platform?

In the past they have given us a State administration composed of black and white officials. Have they repented of their own acts? Will they confess that they did wrong? Will they pledge themselves to nominate and elect no more negro magistrates, constables, aldermen, legislators and congressmen?

The line is squarely drawn between the Democratic party opposing negro suffrage and favoring a State government administered exclusively by white men, and the Republican party favoring negro suffrage and opposing a State government administered exclusively by white men. The result of this contest can hardly be doubtful. The Democratic party will find assistance from many white Republicans who vote their ticket from principle and who are sick and tired of the alliance of their party with the negro. They may also confidently expect help from many Populists who feel that their party has nothing to lose by the disfranchisement of the negro. In any event the Democrats could win by their own strength; for they fight in a just cause. They fearlessly face the future, saying to the white voters of North Carolina: "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve."

T. M. HUFFHAM.

The French government is considering the advisability of discontinuing the use of the guillotine and contemplates the adoption in its stead of electrical execution copies the Southern American. The head of the criminal is inclosed in a helmet somewhat similar to that used by a diver. When the executioner turns on the current two needles leap from their sockets, penetrate the temples and enter the brain. A powerful alternating current ruptures and destroys the brain cells so quickly that it is believed that death will be instantaneous. This seems like a clumsy method of execution, but there is no question but it will be efficacious.

All Hands Wanted.

A novel poster was seen by a recent sojourner in Nova Scotia. It was printed on rough paper with red paint, in a childish hand, and was tacked to a telegraph pole in a conspicuous position. "There will be a concert and fair in Mrs. Parson's sitting room today, July twenty, at two o'clock sharp. Admission—Adults, five cents; children, two cents; babies, two for a cent."

BRITISH LOSS 8,213.

Trained Men and Volunteers to be Called Out.

65,000 MOORE TROOPS ARE NEEDED.

Mr. Balfour Says the American Revolution is the Only War England has Lost—She Has Suffered Disasters.

London, by Cable.—The War Office has neither contributed any light on the situation in Natal since Sunday nor allowed the dispatches of correspondents to get through. Consequently the public impatience finds vent in a discussion of the conduct of the war. The Morning Post demands that the forces afield, afloat and in preparation shall be increased by 65,000 men. To this end it urges that all the trained men the country possesses, militia and volunteers shall be called out, asserting incidentally that although the attitude of the other powers is correct in the diplomatic sense of the word, an invasion, if attempted, would be sudden, and that now is the time to apprehend contingencies.

The Daily Mail says it understands that the suppression of another general commanding in South Africa will shortly be announced. This may have relation to General Buller's hasty summons from Davenport. It is reported that he came by special train to London yesterday and held a long consultation with the headquarters staff. This seems to indicate that his advice which only recently was in extreme disfavor, is about to be utilized.

The critics range up and down the entire field of war transactions, finding fault especially with the lack of transports for the troops who are ready to depart, and with the concealment of news, averring that the censorship in South Africa embraces the mails; that the reports of correspondents are being mutilated and entire letters suppressed. The admiralty is seeking transports and is reported to have chartered the American liner St. Paul, which was inspected yesterday to the chartering, and three Liverpool steamers.

The government's defense, set forth by Mr. Balfour, at Manchester, has produced a disagreeable impression on the country. The Standard, the Times, and The St. James Gazette join in the almost unanimous metropolitan and provincial disapproval of the government's explanations.

Great Britain's losses since the war began are fast approaching 8,000. A War Office compilation of casualties, issued last evening, shows a total of 7,213—4,027 killed, 3,675 wounded and 2,511 missing. These do not include 140 who have succumbed to disease, nor the casualties at Ladysmith last Saturday.

The Daily Mail says: "With characteristic bad manners, the Transvaal authorities have refused to allow Mr. Hollis, the American representative at Pretoria, to care for British interests. This is unprecedented in modern diplomatic history."

S. A. L.'s Liberal Offer.

The Industrial Department of the S. A. L. announces that they have the following breeds of fullblooded roosters: Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, and Black Monorcas, which they propose to loan to those who are located on the line of the S. A. L. system, for the purpose of improving their breed of chickens. These roosters will be loaned to parties for a term of ninety days, which time will be ample to get the breed of same. It is important in order to get a good pure breed of chickens to let the roosters above mentioned exclusively run in a pen with not more than fifteen hens. Those desiring the service of any one of the above named roosters should apply to J. Strang, Assistant Chief Ind Agent, Portsmouth, Va. Applications will be recorded and served as they come in turn.

Pulitzer's House Burned.

New York, Special.—The handsome residence of Joseph Pulitzer, publisher of The New York World, at 10-12 East Fifty-fifth street, was destroyed by fire Tuesday and two women servants were suffocated or burned to death. The total loss is estimated at about $300,000. The insurance is $250,000. The victims of the fire were Mrs. Morgan Jellett, the housekeeper, and Miss Elizabeth Montgomery, a governess.

20,000 Witnesses.

Frankfort, Ky., Special.—The sessions of both houses of the legislature were uneventful. Former Governor Bradley, chief counsel for Governor Taylor, denied stories that troops had been brought here in citizen's clothes and that Republicans had arranged to import here large bodies of men from over the State to intimidate the legislature. He said: "We will summon 20,000 witnesses, whose evidence is to be taken for use before the State contest board, and many of them, I suppose, will come, but there will be no effort at intimidation. I take no stock in the talk about bloodshed."