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WHITE SUPREMACY

How It Will Be Made Permanent

BY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

A Conversation Between a Business Man and a Farmer--No Property Qualification.

[Concluded From Last Week.]

Farmer: "That seems to be so. It not only does not deny anybody the right to vote but it seems to me rather to confer upon certain persons the right to vote."

Business Man: "That is it exactly. But let us, in this connection, examine section 4. That is the only section of the amendment that bridges the negroes' right to vote, as you will see by reading it. That section does not allow any negro to vote unless he can read and write. That is a clear abridgement of the general right to vote; a clear denial of the right to vote to all negroes who can not read and write; but the denial is because of the lack of education on the part of the negro; because he cannot read and write, not on account of his race, color or previous condition. So that we see by reading the two sections that it is not the 5th section which denies or abridges the right of a negro to vote, but it is the 4th section, and the 4th section denies and abridges his right, not because of his race, but because he does not possess certain educational qualifications, which the State has a perfect right, as everybody admits, to impose. Now then, we have seen that neither of these two sections violates the Constitution of the United States when taken separately. Of course, therefore, if when taken together they should violate that Constitution, the unconstitutional element would be in the combination of the two and not in either taken separately, and of course both would have to fall together."

Farmer: "Well, really, that seems to be clear from the reading of the two sections. Now, I would like to ask you if there is any probability of the two sections taken together being held to be unconstitutional?"

Business Man: "None in the world. I am not a lawyer, but I have talked with a great many able lawyers about this matter and I have read pretty much all that has been about it, and I find that every lawyer of any standing who has investigated the amendment has reached the conclusion that it is constitutional. I know some lawyers who thought it was not constitutional when they first read it, but as soon as they investigated it they changed their minds. I understand that our amendment is a copy of the Louisiana amendment, and that that was prepared by two of the greatest lawyers the South has produced, after long investigation, and that they prepared it so that it would not be open to valid constitutional objections. I know Butler and Pritchard say that it is unconstitutional. But neither of them has any reputation as a lawyer. Indeed, one of them has just got his license. Senator Morgan's opinion upon this subject, it seems to me, ought to be accepted as settling this question. He is regarded as the biggest man the South has produced since the war, and is the ablest lawyer in the United States Senate, and he declared in a speech delivered in the Senate a few days ago that he had carefully investigated it and it was clearly constitutional. In fact, he said the Supreme court of the United States had already, in a case from Mississippi, decided practically the legal principle involved in favor of the constitutionality of the amendment. All this talk about the amendment being unconstitutional is simply to scare the people. Have not you noticed every time the people want to enact into law any great reform, the opponents of the people raise the question of its unconstitutionality? If the people were to listen to these demagogues they would never change their laws in any important particulars."

Farmer: "I never took any stock in the suggestion that the Grandfather clause would be struck out of the amendment and the educational clause would be kept in, because it was always plain to me that whoever voted for one of these sections would have to vote for the other, and that if it was not for the 5th section the people would not vote for the amendment at all, and that the court would see that the people voted for the amendment with the 5th section in it, and if it should strike that out it would be forcing upon the people an amendment to their constitution, which they did not vote for and never would have voted for. But the Republicans are trying to frighten the people by telling them that the present Republican Supreme Court of this State will have the deciding of this matter, and they will decide it with the Republicans. I always thought that when a question about the Constitution of the United States was to be settled, that the Supreme Court of the United States was the only court that could settle it; is that not so?"

Business Man: "Why, certainly, you are entirely right about that. The decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina on this question would not be binding. The Supreme Court of the United States alone can finally settle a question of this sort, and Senator Morgan says it has already settled it in the Mississippi case in favor of our amendment."

Farmer: "You said the Louisiana Constitutional amendment was the same as ours. Has the Supreme Court of the United States ever passed upon the constitutionality of that amendment?"

Business Man: "No, neither the Supreme court of the United States nor any other court. When the Louisiana amendment was before the people for ratification the Republicans in that talked just like they are talking here. They said it was unconstitutional, and the court would so declare it; that the 5th section would be stricken out, the court would so declare it; that sort of thing, just as they are saying here, but the people paid no attention to them down there, as they will not do here, and ratified the amendment."

Farmer: "Has there been any registration under the Louisiana amendment?"

Business Man: "Yes, a full registration under it."

Farmer: "Were the uneducated white people allowed to register?"

Business Man: "Yes, every one that wanted to register."

Farmer: "Were the uneducated negroes allowed to register?"

Business Man: "No, none of them."

Farmer: "Has there been any election under the Louisiana law?"

Business Man: "Yes; not long since the election in the great city of New Orleans was held under this amendment."

Farmer: "Did the uneducated white vote in the New Orleans election?"

Business Man: "Yes, all of them who wished to."

Farmer: "Did the uneducated negroes vote in the New Orleans election?"

Business Man: "No."

Farmer: "Then there has been both a registration and an election under the Louisiana Constitution, and you say the Republicans have not taken a single case before the courts to test its constitutionality."

Business Man: "No, not a single case, and it shows conclusively, does it not, that all their talk before the election about its being unconstitutional was mere wind and fury, intended to frighten the uneducated white people and keep them from disfranchising the negro."

Farmer: "I am very glad to have had this talk with you. I knew you were thoroughly posted, as you generally are upon such important questions, and I wanted to find out the truth about these matters. We people in the country haven't yet awhile had an opportunity to study the question as closely as you have; we haven't had as much reading matter about it as you have had, but we are going to study it like we did the great issue of White Supremacy in the last campaign, and we are going to learn all about it, and before the election we will know as much about it as the people in the centres of population. You know in the last campaign the country people were better posted before the election came on than the town people. This question of the amendment is an exceedingly important one to the white farmers, and I feel certain when they thoroughly understand it they will go to the polls almost to a man and vote for it. The white people in the country are tired of the negro in politics; they don't intend ever again to be bossed by him; they never want again to have to go through the terrors which darkened their homes during the past two years of negro rule in North Carolina. It seems to me if anything we people in the country are more interested in this question than you are in the town. You can rely upon the country to vote white this year."

Business Man: "My friend, I am mighty glad to hear you talk that way. The white people living out in the country are indeed deeply interested in this question. The ratification of the amendment means more to them, as you say, than it does to the people living in the towns, but it means great good to all of us, whether we live in the country or in the town. Personally, I am going to vote for it because I believe it is a just measure; because I believe it will be better for the negro, as well as the white man; because I think the white man is entitled by right and by superiority of intellect and natural capacity to control the affairs of the State; because I do not want to see any such conditions again as we had in North Carolina in 1897 and 1898; because I believe when the negro is eliminated from politics he will become a better citizen, more docile and more industrious, and will cease to be an element of discord, constantly breeding strife and conflict between him and the white man; because I believe the adoption of this amendment will bring about a new era of prosperity; because it will draw to North Carolina both capital and immigration, which will never come while there is danger of negro rule; because it will drive into obscurity a lot of mean, worthless white men who preyed upon the prejudices of the negro that they may secure offices they are unfit to fill."

Farmer: "Well, our talk has helped me mightily. I feel like every white man in North Carolina ought to put his shoulder to the wheel for this amendment. It looks to me like a mere question of white man against negro, just like it was in 1898. It seems to me that any white man who votes against the amendment will just simply be voting for the negro against his own race."

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

Proposition to Amend the Amendment Favorably Received.

(Special Raleigh Correspondence.)

The decision of the Democrats to amend the constitutional amendment by providing that it shall stand or fall as a whole, has struck a popular chord. The Progressive Farmer has to say of it editorially: "It now seems certain that the legislature at its June session will pass an amendment to the proposed Constitutional amendment, providing that in case one section is declared unconstitutional the entire amendment shall become inoperative. This in response to a just and rapidly growing popular demand."

A. S. Peace of the Populist State Committee, or rather of that part of it (the 9) which met here and denounced the amendment, and who in fact himself prepared the address to the people containing the denunciation, said all the Populists, no matter how they voted in 1898, were now solidly against the amendment. The wish was falter to the words. When the Populist convention meets committeeman Peace will discover his error. A result is brewing now against the ring rule of "the nine."

Josephers Daniels, Democratic national committeeman for this State, was asked his view of the status of affairs and replied, "The trend toward the amendment increase daily. Three-fourths of the Populists, 10,000 Republicans and all the Democrats will support it."

Dr. Charles H. Mebane, the State Superintendent of public instruction, who is one of the ablest and most zealous of all the fusion officials, will not antagonize the amendment. He will not go on record against it. He is not in politics, nor has he been since his incumbency, but he knows the amendment is something really above mere politics. Dr. Mebane's influence in this matter, as in educational matters, is for good. There are other Populists who will make their influence felt and on the right side also.

The Republicans are now trying a new tack in regard to George H. White, the negro Congressman who is denouncing white women in speeches made in Congress. They are saying that White is hired by Democrats to do his dirty work. This charge is in absurdity and falsity equal to that the Republicans made in 1898 as to the negro Manly; that Democrats paid him to defane white women. Desperate indeed is the plight of a party which will make such statements. The white Republicans have brought White up; they have patted him on the back; now they curse him and call him a hireling.

The Republicans as to this negro question are like an untidy housekeeper, who sweeps a lot of trash under a lounge or table and because she thinks it hidden affects to believe that it is not there. But it is there all the same. Just so this year the white Republicans seek to put White and the other negroes aside, but all the world knows the negroes are not gone, merely half-hidden. The white Republicans this year fear the negro in a double sense. They have raised a devil and now seek to exercise it, but cannot.

The Republicans will have what may be termed a double-barreled headquarters this year—Greensboro one barrel, Raleigh the other. Their chairman, A. E. Holton, has all along wanted Greensboro to be the headquarters. He has never regarded Raleigh as congenial.

The regular Democratic headquarters here will not be opened until after the State convention, April 11. Meanwhile, however, the Democratic missionary work goes steadily on. The people in the country are being reached in all possible ways.

In about a fortnight the fusion daily here, with Republican money back of it, will begin operations here. Nominally, it will be Senator Butler's paper; really it will be Collector Duncan's. The latter is the "Boss Platt" of East North Carolina and is the envoy extraordinary of Senator Pritchard to the machine Populists. He inspects all the news before they are made and the Populist machine moves only after he has said "O. K."

The Republicans here two or three weeks ago began to offer to bet that Richmond Pearson would be seated in Congress, and Crawford unseated. So sure were they of their game that they offered odds. They knew what was going to happen, and Tuesday the telegraph told the story—that by a strict party vote the committee had decided in Pearson's favor. And now the Republicans are offering to bet that Bellamy will be unseated in the Sixth District.

White's Speech.

A special dispatch from Washington gives the following account of Congressman George H. White's speech there Monday:

The negro Congressman White made another exhibition of himself in the house in rising to a question of personal privilege to reply to an editorial in a Raleigh paper (The News and Observer). He again flaunted in the face of the people of North Carolina that white women are as immoral as negro women, and that white men are more criminal than black men of criminal assaults. Among other things, after having the editorial read, he said:

"Mr. Speaker, I desire to give that vile, slanderous publication the widest possible circulation. I desire that it shall go out through documents of this house that the world may see what the poor colored man in the Southland has to undergo from a certain class. In making this statement it is proper, Mr. Speaker, that I should exonerate a very large percentage of the white people of North Carolina, my native State. No better people live anywhere on God's green earth than some of them. But unfortunately men of the type of him who wrote that article are now in the ascendency. I desire to repudiate as slanderous and wholly untrue the utterances there attributed to me.

"I did, the other day while my colleague (Mr. Linney) was speaking interject a remark to the effect that from the investigation which I made last summer, as stated in a paper which I read before a local organization of this city, I had found that less than fifteen per cent. of the assaults committed upon women, not in the South, but in the entire United States, were chargeable to the crime of rape. I repeat that utterance. I did not justify the commission of assaults by black men upon white women on the ground that white men did the same in regard to black women. I said that there were assaults occasionally committed upon women and that they were not all committed by black men upon white women, but were also committed by white men upon black women, as evidenced by the great numbers of mulattoes in the Southland. I said that then; I repeat it now; and if any man here or elsewhere desires to verify the truthfulness of that statement, he has but to make a visit through the Southland, where I live. I repudiate as much as any man can any one, whether he be white brute or black brute, who commits an assault upon any woman, whether white woman or black woman. I think such a man ought to be hanged—hanged by the neck until dead; but it ought to be done by the courts, not by infuriated mobs, such as the writer of that article would incite.

"Mr. Speaker, this article is but the evidence of what we have got to contend with—an absolute perversion and slanderous misrepresentation of the truth—preparing for an election to be held in August; and the world is notified that those whom the Constitution of these United States, by the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, have been enfranchised, are to be reduced once more to the condition of goods and chattels if such men as the one who edits the Raleigh paper in question can have the control of affairs in North Carolina. As I said before, I want to give the fullest publication to the utterances of this vile sheet; and I want my colleagues in this house both Democrats and Republicans, with Populists thrown in, to judge my character and my conduct for the last three years on this floor, and say whether or not it has conformed to the description given by this fellow who edits a Raleigh paper and pollutes the country with such literature as has been read at the desk."

Last week at Pittsburg, Pa., White figured in another affair. A press telegram says:

"Walter E. Billows, a colored attorney of this city, entered suit against William H. McCarthy, a prominent restauranteur for five thousand dollars damages for refusing to serve Congressman George H. White, of North Carolina and himself with dinner. Billows claims that McCarthy offered to serve them elsewhere than in the general dining room but they demanded an equal footing with white persons and left the place."

During the third quarter of 1899 the rainfall in England was 2.9 inches below the average for the preceding 84 years, and the temperature, which was excessive during all the three months of the quarter, was 3.3 degrees Fahrenheit above the average for the previous 128 years.

MR. TAYLOR TALKS.

Positively Refuses to Sign Louisville Agreement.

COURTS MUST NOW DECIDE IT.

Toylor Disbands the Troops, and Calls the Legislature to Re-Convene at Frankfort.

Frankfort, Ky., Special.—"I have only this to say: After mature deliberation and conference with my friends from every section of the State, I have concluded to allow this controversy to take its due course, vigorously contesting every inch of ground and upholding the rights of the people to the uttermost. If those rights be destroyed the responsibility for that destruction must rest with those who sit in judgment. It is due to say that the eminent gentlemen, my friends, who secured the propositions resulting from the Louisville conference, acted in good faith, from the highest motives of patriotism and did the very best they could."

The above was signed by Governor Taylor and issued as a proclamation. The decision not to sign the Louisville agreement was reached by Governor Taylor Saturday afternoon. For over two hours he had been in conference with fully 150 prominent Republicans from all parts of the State. The meeting was secret in the extreme, all those who came from the hall before Governor Taylor himself, refusing to say anything about the progress of the deliberations. The members of the conference, with the exception of Governor Taylor, gathered in the legislative hall usually occupied by the House of Representatives. Governor Taylor stated to the conference that there were two courses to be pursued. First, to sign the Louisville agreement; second, to quietly withdraw the troops, allow the legislature to reconvene in the capitol in Frankfort, to call off the session now being held in London and to ignore the Louisville agreement entirely.

Several speeches were made, and it was soon apparent that the sentiment of the gathering was very strongly in favor of the second course, and this was adopted. This action was decided upon at 1 o'clock, and the first information of the decision was given to the outside world by Governor Taylor, himself. He came rapidly through the doors unattended and locking nervous and haggard. He walked hastily toward the capitol stairway, repeating several times to the newspaper men who stood in the hall, "I don't sign," "I don't sign," "I don't sign." From the capitol he passed to the executive building, where he at once made up and signed the following proclamation, reconvening the Legislature at Frankfort:

"Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 10.

"The excitement recently prevailing in this city having to some extent subsided and there appearing now to be no necessity for the General Assembly to remain in session in London, I do hereby, by this proclamation, reconvene the same in Frankfort, Ky., on February 12, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.

(Signed) "W. S. TAYLOR,
"Governor."

Orders were at once issued to General Collier to prepare for the departure of the troops, and in a very short time a large number of them were ready to leave. Six companies left Saturday night, only a small detachment will remain. These will be retained only as a peace guard and will in no way be obtruded upon the presence of the Legislature.

Has no Clew.

London, By Cable.—The War Office still maintains silence regarding the situation at the seat of war, announcing at 11:30 Saturday that no further news had been received and none has come from other sources which would give a clue to General Buller's movements since he recrossed the Tugela, or to the present positions of the forces.

Telegraphic Briefs.

Richard Croker writes from Scotland that his broken leg is healing and he expects to throw away his crutches by the middle of this month.

The Atha Illingsworth Steel Works, at Harrison, N. J., were burned Saturday night.

Information reached Norfolk Saturday of a fatal shooting affray, which occured at Norfolk, Va. The victim was Wm. J. Jenkins, a well known attorney, and John Wampler is named as the man fired the fatal shot. The shooting was occasioned by a dispute over a piece of land which Sam Wax and Wampler sold John Bates. Wax, it is said, was wounded and Bates is implicated.

Tobacco Hands Fight.

Norfolk, Va., Special.—At Martinsville Thursday night, there was an incipient riot. The tobacco rollers at Spencer's Tobacco Factory are on a strike, and one of them, Joseph Finney, broke his pledge and agreed to return to work on the old terms. A hundred negroes gathered around the factory to give Finney a beating, and he opened fire on the crowd with a pistol. Nineteen of the rioters were arrested.

British Again Driven Back.

Headquarters Camp, Springfield Bridge, By Cable.—The position taken north of the Tugela river proved a difficult one to maintain. The regiments sent across as re-enforcements went into the front line of trenches, but owing to the great strength of the Boers in the Brakfontein hills, to the left, it was found impossible to advance without risking unnecessary loss. The Boers continued shelling the British position. Their superiority of shell fire rendered the advance impossible.

NORTH STATE GULLINGS.

The executive board of the penitentiary have decided to establish an electric light plant at that institution to supply their own lights. Heretofore they have been patronizing the light companies in the city, though the advisability of the penitentiary having its own plant has often been discussed by the board. Now it has been definitely decided that it would be economy for the institution to furnish its own lights. To this end the executive board has employed Mr. John P. Gilley, an electrician, to determine exactly what is needed and to ask bids for the necessary machinery.

D. F. McIver, for two years chief of police of Mt. Airy and at present the tax collector of the town disappeared on the night of the fifth instant about 8 o'clock under circumstances that are considered its suspicious. Absolutely nothing has been heard of him since he disappeared and town officials think that he is short in his accounts with the town to the amount of $1,500. Attempts are being made to ascertain his whereabouts.

The North Carolina Experiment Station has discovered a new lily which it has named "Lilium Massey" in honor of Prof. W. F. Massey, the horticulturist of the station. It is found in the high mountain meadows of this State in July and August.

Cholera has made its appearance among hogs at Aurora. It is thought that it was introduced by imported stock.

Mrs. Vickers, of Wilkesboro, discovered an egg about the size of a quail's egg, with a hard shell, inside of a large hen egg.

D. M. Rigler of Charlotte jumped from the window of the fifth story of a building in New York. He had gone there for surgical treatment and became mentally unbalanced.

News comes from Gastonia that a big cotton mill, which will have a million and a quarter back of it, is to be erected there. The ground is now being broken. Mrs. Jay Gould is a large stockholder in the concern.

A letter from High Point states that at least 300 persons have left that city during the past week in order to escape compulsory vaccination.

Wm. Truesdale, colored, was hanged in the jail yard in Charlotte Thursday for the murder of his sweetheart a year ago. He had to be taken to the scaffold, being overcome with fright. He protested his innocence to the last.

The Salisbury correspondent of the Charlotte Observer says that "the city has decided to help the county bear the expense incurred during the smallpox epidemic. The cost of the epidemic in this county will reach $5,000. Salisbury will likely pay $1,000 of this amount."

Julian S. Carr, Geo. W. Watts and L. A. Carr, all of Durham, applied to the Secretary of State to be incorporated under the style and title of the Durham Telephone Manufacturing Company. The business to be carried on is the manufacture and sale of telephones, switch-boards, electrical and mechanical appliances, and "all kinds of electrical supplies generally." The company also has the power to buy, sell, lease and convey lands, to hold and use patents and patent rights and to enter into contracts with inventors or owners for the purchase of such rights. The principal officers will be located at Durham. The capital stock is $12,000 and a charter of 50 years is asked for.

The "Independent Steam Boat Line" files articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State and asks that a charter be granted it with permission to construct steamboats and navigate the waters of Neuse and Trent rivers and the waters of Eastern North Carolina, to carry passengers and freight for hire, at a scale of tariffs to be fixed by the officers of the company. The principal officers will be at Newbern, N. C., and the charter will run 50 years. The incorporators are Jesse J. Lassiter, Ellen Lassiter, Nicholas W. Jones, and Emma Jones, all of Newbern. The capital stock is $5,000 with privilege of increase to $25,000.

The bonded debt of North Carolina is $6,570,000, and the valuation of property is $269,867,000.

H. D. Cowles, clerk of the United States District Court's, has been at Washington trying to block legislation to give Charlotte a separate clerk for the United States Court, located there. Congressman Bellamy expects, despite Mr. Cowles' efforts, to get the same established in a very short time. He says it is an outrage that a city of the size of Charlotte is without a resident clerk.

A new vegetable canning factory is contracted to be built at Winston.

Congressman Small has introduced a bill to increase the appropriation for the public building at Elizabeth City from $50,000 to $80,000.

Through the efforts of Congressman Kluttz the postmaster at Salisburg will be allowed an extra clerk with a salary of $300, the department granting the request yesterday.

The State charters the Harriet Cotton Mills at Henderson, capital $150,000, D. Y. Cooper, George Badger Harris and others stockholders. The mill will both spin and weave.

The report of miscellaneous factories in this State, which the labor commission will make, will show a great increase in all save tobacco factories.

There are now 203 students at the Baptist University in Raleigh. It is a pronounced success.

The Secretary of State says that recently very few corporations have domesticated themselves. The last to do so are some fraternal organizations of minor importance.

A franchise has been granted to build an electric car line in Fayetteville.

Congressman Bellamy's bill for a bridge across the Lumber river was yesterday passed in both houses.

All the companies of the First Regiment are now armed save those at Shelby and Statesville. These will be supplied by next Monday.

The penitentiary cotton will bring in $75,000 this year, thanks to the big advance in price. There are 1,200 bales on hand and this will be held for a yet further rise. Cotton sold here yesterday for 8 1-2 cents. The demand for it is very sharp. Farmers have very little, merchants being the largest holders. Every advance in price now makes more certain the increase in acreage this year.

ARP ON ABBOTT.

Georgia Philosopher on the Higher Criticism.

WERE PLENTY OF RESOURCES

Bill Differs with Lyman Abbott in His Remarks About the Autnenticity of Bible.

A great lawyer whose chief business was to defend criminals was asked the secret of his success, and he replied "It is to deny everything and call for the proof." New England agnosticism and higher criticism of the scriptures seem to have a like maxim. The deeper a man goes into science the more inclined is he to call for the proof; especially if he has more learning than brains, and has to strain his mind to solve the mysteries of life and nature.

I was ruminating about this, for I had just read the press dispatches that Rev. Lyman Abbott, who succeeded Henry Ward Beecher, had in a public address in Boston declared that the Book of Genesis was a myth—a legend written before the flood by some unknown prophet—and that it was impossible for Moses to have known of the things that transpired 2,000 years before he was born, and he asks: "What were his resources if they were not legends and myths?"

I know that it does not become me to teach theology or the infallibility of the scriptures, but it occurs to me that if Mr. Abbott can undermine the Book of Genesis he will overthrow the whole structure of Biblical authority that has withstood the wear and tear of time for all these centuries. The Bible is the standard of the ages—the headlight of the nations, and it must stand as a whole or fall as a whole. The reverend gentleman professes to believe in the new testament and part of the old, but if he is really a Christian he must believe as much of the old testament as the Savior and His apostles did. It was Christ who said in the parable of Dives and Lazarus, "If they will not believe Moses and the prophets, neither will they believe though one rose from the dead." This is that Moses who predicted the coming of the Savior when he was giving the laws to the children of Israel—that Moses to whom God intrusted the tables of stone that contained the commandments, and who wrote the most beautiful song in the Psalms of David—that Moses who appeared in glory on the mount while the Savior was transfigured—that Moses of whom Paul said he was faithful as a testimony of those things which were to come after. References are too numerous to quote—all showing that Moses was the vicegerent of the Almighty, and was a prophet inspired by Him.

No, Mr. Abbott cannot uphold the new testament and pull down the old. He must sustain or demolish all. It is the same old attack of science upon miracles because they cannot be explained upon any hypothesis of human reason; when the truth is that Mr. Abbott himself is a stupendous miracle, and cannot tell how he thinks or where the power of thought or the faculty of memory is located, nor how he can at will raise his hand or close his eye; nor how he took form and shape in his mother's womb. All nature is a miracle; the leaves of the trees, the color of the flowers, the flight of birds, the infinite smallness of matter and germs, the infinite magnitude and boundless extent of the heavens and of space, and in all creation there is nothing that has pride, vanity and self-conceit save man—an agnostic or skeptic or an infidel—"The fool (only) has said in his heart, there is no God."

I have recently visited the good old city of Columbus and received its hospitality and benedictions. It is just my age, and through all these years has moved steadily and surely forward, manufacturing with serenity and dignity the character its cultured men and women gave it in the beginning. How broadly beautiful it was laid out; how bountiful is its shade; how green the grass on its public grounds; how beautiful the river that girdles it. Not for a single year has there been any retrograde in the manners or morals of its people. Considering its climate, society and prosperity I do not know a city that I had rather live in. It is already large enough for moral safety, for Jefferson spoke a truth when he said that great cities were pestilential to good health and good morals. Of course, we favor the increase of an industrial population that keep the wheels and spindles turning and the wolf from the doorand the beggar from the streets and if every city cared for its operatives in the mills as Columbus does, there would be no object lessons of misery to be carried before the legislature. I visited the young men's club rooms of the Eagle and Phenix mills. Yes, club rooms for factory boys where they can spend their evenings and read and write and bathe and exercise instead of going to the saloons. The beautiful library has 2,000 volumes of standard books and the reading tables are furnished with the best newspaper and magazine literature. I cannot enumerate the pleasant and attractive features of these rooms. They are all free or nearly so to the factory boys who become members. Colonel Gunby Jordan is the big-hearted promoter of this attachment to the mills and the mill owners pay all the expenses.

Shakespeare says: "The evil that men do lives after them; the good is oft interred with their bones." I would reverse that expression, for good deeds and their influence last longer than evil ones and nowhere has the succession of good citizenship proved it more palpably than in Columbus. There is still wealt without ostentation and hospitality without a strain. Not a shyster among her lawyers nor a quack among her doctors. Not a fancy preacher among her clergy, nor a venal partisan among her editors. Fortunate city; happy people!—Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

A fellow who has been slashing and cutting the dresses of women on the streets and elsewhere says that his vicious practice is the result of a disease and beyond his control. Yes. There is a story of a dog that had a disease beyond his control; but it was cured by clipping off his tail—right behind his ears. This dress slasher probably doesn't need quite so heroic treatment, but there is little doubt that something could be devised that would cure him.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Daily Doings of the National Lawmakers.

SENATE.

Fortieth Day—A joint resolution, authorizing the president to appoint one woman commissioner to represent the United States and the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the unveiling of the statute of Lafayette at the exposition, at Paris, was passed.

A bill was passed to erect a public building at Selma, Ala., at a cost of $10,000.

Mr. Caffery, of Louisiana, then resumed his speech on the Philippine question, at the close of which the Senate adjourned.

Forty-first Day.—Mr. Vest, of Missouri, proposed in the Senate an amendment to the pending financial bill, providing that the secretary of the treasury shall have prepared $200,000,000 of treasury notes." They shall be full legal tender for all debts and shall be loaned by the secretary of the treasury to anybody who may deposit United States bonds for them, the note to bear the same interest as the bond deposited. A joint resolution increasing the limit of cost of the new government printing office by $429,000, on account of the increased price of building materials, was passed. Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, offered and had passed a resolution calling for information from the secretary of the treasury as to the status of the claims of South Carolina for moneys paid out by the State in the Florida war.

Forty-second Day.—Almost immediately after the Senate convened discussion of the Financial measure was resumed. Mr. Allen (Neb.) concluded his speech charging the Republican party with breaking faith with the people on bi-metallism. Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) analyzed the Financial bill. A house bill was passed granting the New Orleans Levee Board authority to move the existing lines in front of the United States Marine Hospital in New Orleans.

Forty-third Day.—As no Senator was prepared to proceed with a discussion of the financial bill the Senate transacted only routine business and adjourned early to enable members to attend the obsequies of General Lawton. Mr. Allison presented the credentials of his colleague, John H. Gear, re-elected Senator from Iowa, for a term of six years from March 4, 1901. The credentials were filed.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, introduced a free silver coinage substitute for the pending currency bill. The substitute provides that "from and after the passage of this act, the mints of the United States shall be open to the coinage of silver, and there shall be coined dollars of the weight of 412-1-2 grains troy, of standard silver 9-10 fine, as provided by the act of January 18, 1837, and upon the same terms

Forty-fourth Day.—A resolution expressing sympathy to rthe Boers in their struggle against Great Britain and urging mediation on the part of the United States between the belligerents, was adopted by the Senate in a fit of temporary aberration of attention. The resolution was offered by Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, and went through without attracting the slightest comment from any one of the dozen or more Senators present. A minute later, however, at the request of the chair (Mr. Frye), Mr. Allen consented to a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution was passed and the incident closed, amid much laughter. The financial debate was continued by Mr. Chandler, who opposed the gold standard and strongly urged the double standard. Mr. Money, of Mississippi, also spoke.

HOUSE.

Fortieth Day—The Philippine question again occupied the attention of the house, Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, presented an argument against the annexation of the Philippines, which attracted much attention. It was devoted almost entirely to the commercial aspects of the acquisition, holding that the absorption of the islands would be ultimately ruinous to the American producers of cotton, rice, tobacco, hemp and sugar.

After some remarks by Mr. Smith of Michigan, supporting the Boer side of the South African contention, the house at 5 p. m. adjourned.

Forty-first Day.—The House finished the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, passing it substantially as it came from the committee. There was some desultory discussion of the Philippines question and the war in South Africa, the principle feature being the speech of Mr. Shafroth, in favor if the mediation in the British-Boer war under the provisions of the Hague treaty. The diplomatic bill as passed carries $1,743,908. The House passed the Senate bill authorizing the Southeastern railway to sonstruct a bridge across the Lumber river in Robeson county, N. C.

Forty-second Day.—The house was in session only an hour and a half and only minor business was transacted. The Ways and Means Committee bill establishing tariff rates upon goods from Porto Rico into the United States and vice versa, was reported and Chairman Payne gave notice that the bill would be called up next Thursday. The debate upon it will run for a week. Mr. Richardson (Tenn.) presented the views of the minority and Mr. McCall (Miss.) presented a separate dissenting opinion.

Forty-third Day.—The House was in session scarcely an hour, adjourning early to permit members to attend the Lawton obsequies. When Mr. Payne, of New York, moved a recess until night Mr. Sims, of Tennessee objected, on the ground that it was unfair to cut out the consideration of private claims, the regular order, and then devote the evening to private pension legislation. After a motion by Mr. Loud, of California, to adjourn, instead of taking recess, had been debated and voted down, the House by a vote of 107 to 15, recessed until evening.

GOATS LEAD THE SHEEP.

Two Or More of Them with Every Big Flock on the Mexican Ranges.

"An average Mexican sheep flock numbers about two thousand, and there were ten or more billy goats with every flock I saw on the range," said A. C. Grimshaw, who recently returned to New York after a six months' stay in Mexico and the West. "I learned that the goats are kept with the flocks as leaders. Being venturesome and intelligent, they will go anywhere the shepherd directs, and the silly sheep which might otherwise balk or stampede at some trifling obstacle or alarm follow them unhesitatingly. The goats set pace for the flock, and as they are brisk, antiring walkers, keep the sheep on the move, saving the shepherd much trouble.

"The Mexican shepherd also has his dog, though not a true-bred, clear-cut, handsome animal like the Scotch collie. The dogs are mongrels, in all varieties and degrees, the only point of uniformity among them being their extreme ugliness in appearance and in disposition towards strangers. Some are shaggy beasts, with pointed muzzles, and might at a little distance be mistaken for wolves. But, ugly and mean as they are, the Mexican shepherd has the art of training them so that they are as serviceable as is the collie to the shepherd of the Scottish mooorlands. The Mexican sheepdog is loyal to his master and quick to understand. Many a Mexican shepherd owes his life to his dog, who notified him of the sneaking approach of hostile Indians or of their ambush in his path ahead.

"Returning to the original subject, a pair of goats once led a flock on a long journey. A shepherd of Valencia County, New Mexico, herding a flock of wethers on a range remote from the home camp had the misfortune to lose his dog through the attack of a mountain lion and to break his leg on the same day. Had the dog been alive he could have sent him to the home ranch to summon assistance. As it was, he had to see the sheep wander away, while he dragged himself to the place where his provisions were stored, and waited for such help as chance might bring him. Five days later the sheep, led by the corporal goats, appeared at the home ranch, eighty miles away. They had crossed two mountain ranges by paths of their own finding, and out of a flock of 1,900 sheep only seven were missing. There was, of course, much good luck in this, for a dash of timber wolves among them would not only have meant the killing of many sheep on the spot, but would have scattered the rest of the flock far and wide. The marvel was the intelligence of the goats in returning by an unfamiliar path to the place where they had been bred, and the implicit faith of the sheep in their leadership. Of course, the arrival of the sheep at the home ranch led to the sending out of a searching party for the shepherd. He was brought in on a litter rigged between two donkeys, and, though his injury had become very painful from neglect, proper surgical treatment brought him around all right.—New York Sun.

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