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VOL XV NO. 8. MORGANTON, N. C. THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1900.

\$1 a Year, in Advance-

Denounces His Attempt To Take Crawford's Seat by Fraud

The Governor Says He Would Not Be Sacrificed by Pearson to save His Constituents "From the Pangs of the Bainard."

Governor Russell, in an interview ast week, flayed Richmond Pearson, who is attempting to defraud Congress. man Crawford out of his seat in the lower branch of Congress.

Governor Russell was dicussing the recent Republican State convention, when he consented to make public his on of Mr. Crawford, and whom Reublicans as well as Democrats admit has not theslightest just grounds for a

a with attempting to steal Congressan Crawford's seat, which he characcrizes as "contemplated larceny."

His Excellency has seen the handriting on the wall, and he asks: What is the use of our making the vat issue as to honesty in elections if ur party should perpetuate such a fraud as this?"

Pearson, it will be remembered, was the chairman of the platform committee in the Republican State convention and he it was who worded the resoluion, which ignored the Governor. The exposure and denunciation of

will doubtless have its effect in Washhome in Buncombe

The Governor said: listrict does not hurt his reputation. up is trying to get himself IN by dis- number of voters who availed them-It only sustains it. But the late Reiblican convention, in permitting Pearson to smuggle through a resolution commending hipself and his contest, but for the fact perhaps that most of the convention did not know it was in the platform would have disgraced the Republican party of North Carolina. Here we are in North Carolina charging truthfully that the Democrats are sweeping things by force and fraud. that they have put upon us an election law that is meaner than the Goebel aviltry, the State convention meets: it appoints a committee on resolutions similelf at the head of the committee. He fixes the resolutions, especially the one which extols himself, and condones his contemplated larceny. And then what a sight for the gods! A platform denouncing fraud and demand ing honesty-this platform prepared

and reported and read (with a sickly effort toward the dramatic) by a man who has been and is now and was at that moment making the supreme effort of his life to disfranchise by bald fraud all the voters of the city of Asheville and to steal a seat in Congress by methods substantially as lawless and esperate as those which are known of all men to prevail in the non-suffrage But, Governor, Pearson expects to

make it by a party vote on the ground that he is a straight Republican." Ch. yes; of course. Party politics are coming to that, are they? Stand up for any villainy, no matter what, if they call it a party matter. Law, right, honesty, decency, equity, justice, all to be ditched to put in a contestant because he promises to be a Republican. When did this man get to be a Republican? Those of us of the old guard who stood by the party in the days of its defeat and weakness, when none of us believed we could live to see it in power, have not forgotten this man's career. His father was a Whig, a Union man, an intrepid judge in the days of secession and war, and a Republican The present Pearson, because of his father's merits, got office and remained Republican as long as his father lived and the office lasted. The office failed, the father died, the Republican party got beat and Pearson turned Democrat. Like other apostates he tried to wipe away the past by extreme servility to the present. He joined in close communion with the politicians who hated his father, pursued him with relentless rancor and hounded him to his grave. But he did not get his expected pay from the Democrats. They were strong enough not to need him and proud enough not to want him. Then he began to plot against them and got into Congress by running as an independent. After his election to Congress he denied that he was a

defeat, without the hope of reward, had followed the party flag. The truth is, he was fairly beaten. His real complaint is that he didn't get votes enough. The plain men of the mountains have had enough of him. They know that he has nothing n common with them-no sympathy with their struggles, their labors or

satisfied that the Republicans were

strong enough to win, he got out from

under his hat and went to sneering at

the men who, through all the years of

think about Pearson as you do?" vote of Buncombe county? And as to that, why not all the Democratic votes in the district? Every voter in the precinct of South Waynesville is to be disfranchised on the excuse that those of them who were newly registered votes that year. Hence, many children of the vote of Buncombe county? And as to only was intermarriage between the races prior to liamston. Anderson county, Mr. Geo. Williamston, Anderson county, Mr. Geo. Is the put up a ticket in your county? Evention. Between issued to the Williamston Cotton Mills, of Williamston, Anderson county, Mr. Geo. Is the put up a ticket in your county? Evention. Between issued to the Williamston Cotton Mills, of Williamston, Anderson county, Mr. Geo. Is the put up a ticket in your county? Evention. Between issued to the Williamston Cotton Mills, of Williamston, Anderson county, Mr. Geo. Is the put up a ticket in your county? Evention. Between issued to the only was intermarriage between the races prior to liamston, Anderson county, Mr. Geo. Is the put up a ticket in your county? Evention. Between issued to the only was intermarriage between the races prior to liamston, Anderson county, Mr. Geo. Is the put up a ticket in your county? Evention. Between issued to the only was intermarriage between the races prior to liamston, Anderson county, Mr. Geo. Is the put up a ticket in your county? Evention is the put up a ticket in your county? Evention is the precing the put up a ticket in your county? Evention is the precing the put up a ticket in your county? Evention is the put up a ticket in your county? Evention is the put up a ticket in your county? Evention is the put up a ticket in your county? It is the put up a ticket in your county? It is the put up a ticket in your county? It is the put up a ticket in your county? It is the put up a ticket in your county? It is the put up a ticket in your county? It is the put up a ticket in your county? It is the put up a ticket in your county? It is the put up a ticket in your county? It is the put up a ticket in your county? It

THE DUKE HAS A RECORD. were registered three or four hundred feet from the spot where the polls were hold, everybody having a fair chance out the vast mass of negroes, provided to register and nobody defrauded or prejudiced by the failure to have the books on the very apot where the polls were held. And as for the great body of those registered in previous years, no irregularity even charged! And with this sort of a record upon us, we are to go around ranting about Democratic fraud!

"An ounce of civet, good apothecary, to sweeten the stink!

"The only point of law that 'reaches' and is worth considering in Pearson's case is this: He says that the Democratic Senate in 1899, in order to unsent Republicans and Populists, rejected the precinct of Monteguma in Mitch-Richmond, who is contesting the elec- ell county because the register did not keep open his books at the time and place required by law. Now, says Pearson, the Democrats made this precedent. Let the National House stick to it. Then the precincts in South The Governor openly charges Pear- Waynesville in Haywood and Marble in Cherokee must be rejected. By rejecting these precincts Pearson gets a net gain of 215 votes. This would lack only four of electing him. These four can be got by finding that Crawford bought them. Perish the thought that Pearson would buy! Now the fact of a register booking voters at a time and place different from that fixed by law would never vitlate the entire poll, nor even the particular votes thus improperly 'booked'-if the statute is merely directory as to the time and place. In the absence of fraud the votes would tion relative to the State administra- be counted. This is the law as the courts have often held. But Pearson can plausibly-perhaps correctly-con-Pearson, coming as it does from the tend that our law of 1895 is mandatory the fact that they could not comply man who holds the highest office with- as to the time and place of registration | with the general provisions of the con in the gift of the party in the State, because it uses negative words prohib- stitution. For this reason many lead ington before a Republican Congress. any other place. The House commit- some parts of the State this course Little Richard will have to return to tee (Mr. Driscol, of New York, and all was urged by printed or written cirthe Democrats dissenting) takes this culars or newspaper articles. It is view. It is technical. There is no mer- impossible to get statistics on this Pearson's attempt to steal the Ninth | it in it. As to Pearson, it shows him | subject, but I feel certain that the

ranchising honest voters. the individual voters because each and the committee has made a monstrous mistake. The record does not show, nor is it, as I am informed, a fact, that there was a NEW REGISTRATION in and platform. Pearson schemes to get any of these three precincts. Under our acts of 1895 and 1897 no new registration was required except in special cases when ordered by the county authorities.

"It appears affirmatively by the reord, page 212, that at South Waynesville they only registered the new voters. All the rest were already registered under the registration of 1896. So Pearson's point utterly fails. The bad registration only goes to these particular voters who were unlawfully registered. The election was held, regular in form; the returns were regularly made. Under the general unwritten law all presumptions are in favor of their validity, and by the express terms of our acts of 1895, section 12, the registration book is presumptive evidence of its regularity and its rightfulness. It was incumbent on the contestant to show the number of votes that were unlawfully registered and to show that they voted against him. He shows insignificant number were unlawfully principles, for which I above contend, registered, and so far as the evidence to any very great extent, if she exgoes, all of THEM may have voted for | tends such a right only to the children competent and honest lawyers would not have signed that majority report if record."-Raleigh Post.

-AN EMINENT LAWYER

Shows That the Amendment is Entirely Constitutional.

BY JOSEPHUS DANIELS. New Orleans, La., Special.-I spent much of one morning talking with Hon, E. B. Kruttschnitt, one of the foremost lawyers of the South and leader of the New Orleans bar, discussing the Constitutional Amend-Republican, saying he carried his poli- ment of this State, which in its main ties under his hat. When he became provision is similar to the North Carclina amendment. His views on the wisdom and constitutionality of the amendment are given below:

"I believe that the suffrage clause of the Louisiana Constitution is perfectly valid, because it does not deprive any one of the right to vote on account of race, color or previous condi-on of servitude. The qualification of voters in this State are to-day educational or property in the alternative, coupled with the proper amount of poll faxes resented by a man who, as they know, after the year 1900. This is the rule a woman buttons her shoes or her you think it is the cry of negro or the morning before I could get to my ofe mint for all persons, white or black. The in his morning julip to save them and convention did not deprive anyone of theirs from the pangs of the damned." | the right to vote by reason of race, Do other Republicans, Governor, color or previous condition of servitude, but did provide that certain vot-Yes; Col. Lusk and Mr. Smathers ers, already entitled to the right of think about his contest just as I do. suffrage should not be deprived of that Tacy say that Crawford ought to want | right, provided they registered on or Pearson seated because it means a before September 1st, 1898, for the weep for Crawford next November. purpose of preserving the right. The They think it is worse than that. It class of voters, whose rights were means the loss to us of many seats in thus saved, were the sons and grandthe legislature. What is the use of sons of suffragans of January 1st, 1867. our making the great issue as to hon- On that date the negro was allowed to it she cleanses her finger nails, esty in elections if our own party vote under the laws of at least eight should perpetuate such a fraud as this? States in the Union. The sons or will make a single bowlegged hairpin Why, just think of it! The whole vote grandsons of negroes, who were al- accomplish nearly surpasses the belief of the city of Asheville is to be flung lowed to vote in the eight States of man, and as a substitute for a missin the ditch because a colored man named, on January 1, 1867, had the ing hatpin nothing better can be found was arrested for perjury committed right to register under section 5 of the than a "straightened out" hairpin. during the contest, long after the elec- suffrage scheme of the Louisiana contion! Why not throw out the whole vention. Between 1868 and 1894, not

father who was able to vote on Jan-uary 18t, 1887, could also, in my opinion, have registered under the same section. Hence the excepted clasz was not one so constituted as to admit all white men and exclude all negroes, but so as to admit some white men, and to exclude some negroes. I may maintain, as a matter of fact, that quite a fiumber of mulattoes did register in this city under the provisions of section 5 (the grandfather clause.) I always believed that it was competent for a State to prescribe qualifications which would rule the ground of exclusion was not one which necessarily excluded all negroes, and I believe that the right of constitute the bulk of the electorate. In this State there were registered on January 1st, 1897, 164,000 white voters and 130,000 colored voters. The registration was at that date probably fuller and more accurate than it had been for many years in this State, because the State political campaign in the spring of 1896 had been more active, and involved more of a contest than had existed in the State for many

mixed race were entitled to register

under section 5. The acknowledged illegitimate colored child of a white

years. I, therefore, believe these figures to be as accurate as any that could be found. Of the white voters. 133,603 wrote their names, and 28,371 made their marks. Of the colored voters, 33,805 wrote their names, and 94,498 made their marks. The records, at the office of the Secretary of State will show that somewhat less than 36,500 voters availed themselves of the rights accorded by section 5 (the grandfather clause), of the suffrage scheme of the constitution. It is a well known fact that not only in the country parishes, but in the city of New Orleans, many persons who did not need to avail themselves of section 5, did register under its provisions in order to set an example to induce their illiterate neighbors to do so. This was done, for the reason that the illiterates showed an indisposition to come forward and confess iting registration at any other time or ers came forward and registered. In

selves of the provisions of scetion ! "But as dry law the point makes per- (the grandfather clause), was below haps a colorable contention. As put by the number of white voters who made Pearson's counsel, it is that at these their marks when they registered precincts all the VOTERS were unlaw- prior to January 1st, 1897, or less than fully registered and all of them must say 28,000. I believe that it is perbe rejected-not on the idea of reject- fectly competent for the State to con ing the poll or return, but of rejecting | fer suffrage as an honor upon a select class in the community, whatever the every one of them voted without being ground of the selection may be, or to lawfully registered. Now, right here refrain from taking away a pre-existing right of suffrage from a like class ecause the prohibition of the consti tution is not against the granting of the right of suffrage, but against the deprivation of that right. I, therefore, believe that it is competent for a State whilst fixing general limitations upon the right of suffrage, which limitations shall apply to all men,

selves, to also constitute a special class to whom the right of suffrage may be given, or in whose favor a preexisting right may be reserved, whilst do not doubt, however, repugnant it may be to our American ideas, that it is perfectly competent for the State to provide that no man, whose an- of being run and dominated by the igcestors served in the Revolutionary norant negro. War, shall ever be deprived of the right of suffrage; that no man, whose father, or grandfather ever served in East. the Confederate Army, shall be deman, whose father, or grandfamer ever served in the State Legislature. nothing of the sort. He simply shows shall ever be deprived of the right of that some voters-perhaps a small suffrage, etc. It may well be, t.at fraction of the total were improperly not a single negro will be granted the registered. By this he gets the com- benefit of this saving clause; but no mittee to think that ALL the voters in negro is deprived of the right of sufthe precinct were unlawfully register- frage by the saving clause. I do not ed; whereas the truth is that only an think that the State stretches the

Pearson. The committee have simply and grandchildren of those who were been misled as to the facts. These suffragans for so many generations back that the public conscience realts at the idea of depriving them, or they had understood the facts in the their descendants of a right which is viewed by all Americans as a vested one, in practice, when it has once been acquired, although we may theorize and say that suffrage is a privi-

> Later I will give Mr. Kruttschnitts view and the opinion of other leading men as to the practical operations of the amendment as seen in the election fn this city in November 1899 and in the State election in April of this year. In its practical workings, it has eliminated the negro as a political factor, and brought peace, good government and friendly relations to this long distraded State. I will have half a dozen articles showing the practical operations of the amendment in city. town and country, but thought well to introduce the series by publishing the views of the great lawyer who presdeld over the convention that formu-

lege, and not a right."

lated the plan.

Handy Hairpins. The hairpin deserves to be classed among the great inventions of the world. It is a woman's best friend-it fits a multiplicity of uses and she is

never without one. A man makes the observation that if gloves she uses a hairpin. If a nickel sight that scares and intimidates? We fice so great was the flood. Men had to drops between the bars of a wooden ask you honestly, do you think this is foot grate in the street car, out comes | right? We ask you again, suppose the the hairpin, and the coin is lifted out same conditions prevailed in Ruther-

without much trouble. good a substitute as the hairpin? It is honest elections in the East can this a hairpin with which she marks her progress in her favorite book; if a me plainly and candidly and do not trunk key is missing the hairpin opens | dodge behind the scarecrows of the nethe refractory lock as neatly as a gro dudes of the towns, the poor, illitburgiar's skeleton key would, and with erate white man or the 15th amend-

A charter has been issued to the

YOU DON'T KNOW.

Strong Reasons Why Republicans Should Sippert the Amendment. Raleigh State Journal (Republican). Editor Hunt, of the Rutherfordton

Press, a Republican paper published at our old home is very much concerned about our position on the Amend-Brother Hunt, we always hit square

from the shoulder and never below the belt. The State Journal is what it claims to be, and instead of being run as a Democratic annex and truckling to Democrata for support is trying to prevent the Republican party from continuing to be a negro annex and truckling to negro support. We wish you were doing the same. Bro. Hunt, we are sorry you believe opposing nethe State is still stronger if a class of | gro rule is Democratic principles only. preferred voters, the large majority of You may think continuing to shoulder which happens to be white, do not the great mass of ignorant negro votes of the east is Republicanism-we do not. You may think to continue with such a load the party can be success ful-we do not. The past and present of this and every other Southern State sustains us. What sustains you? The East at one time a fertile field for Republicanism, now as barren as the great Sahara desert. Why is this so? The only answer, negro. Contrast the West with the East and you have the answer-negro. Ask the thousands of white Republicans of the East why they quit the party. The answer will be negro. The few Republicans that are left in the East, who are not holding office are telling you it is the he-

Twenty-five years of defeat for Reiblicanism in this and every other outhern State-not so in Northern, New England and Western States. Why is this so? Negro. With these living facts and uncontroverted testimony staring us in the face, why not to something? We have to some exent witnessed Eastern conditions, you have not. Your editorial can be answered in three words. You don't

Brother Hunt, you are honest and incere and a true patriotic Republican nd from your Western home everyhing looks very nice, but the troubl you look at the West alone, and not at the East. After considerable comment Mr

funt refers to us as follows: "But we are sorry, because Mr. Al-'en is a native of old Rutherford county, the home of true Republicanism, descended from pure, died in the wool Republican strck, and educated to be-Heve in and advocate the true principles of Republianism that guarantee to very citizen liberty, freedom and equal ights and privileges, civil and politial. We are sorry to see friend Allen epart from the faith of his ancestors nd life long political associates."

Brother Hunt, would such a Repubcan take a position except what he onceived to be for the best interest of tepublicanism? If three years of such cople of the East irrespective of parvould it do with you living as you do n a county with but few negroes and rom a township two to one Republican and not a negro vote in it? Yes, young can, we have battled beneath the sunshine and the shade from the days of Grant until now for the grand old party, that its principles might live and become firmly rooted in North Carolina and in its perpetuation the names of our ancestors and lifelong associates white and black, and which limitamight be honored. We do not want to tions are not unreasonable in themsee the name Republican become a by word and stench in the nostrils of all honest white men in the State. We do not want to see it go down to defeat for the next twenty-five years as it it is taken away from others. Thus, I has done for the last twenty-five; we want to see its ranks repleted by intelligent white men in the East and the business element of the State instead

> In words similar to Horace Greely, we say, come East, young man, come

We believe Republican principles are prived of the right of suffrage; that no of more importance than the vote of the ignorant negro. But if the interest of the Republican party was not at stake we would still, favor the Amendment in the interest of the white experience turns our stomach what ty and for the industrial growth and Improvement of our State.

Yes, Brother Hunt, the Democrats cry negro, and they cry it effectually, and will continue to do so as long negroes hold important Federal, Congressional, and county positions and run Republican conventions. You say "the very fact that weak and cowardly Republicans are scared and intimidated by this cry of negro accounts for there being so few Republicans in the Eastern counties." Is it the cry, or actual facts? Is the cry the truth. Brother Hunt, without referring to Eastern and State conventions, we will give you a few samples, also refer you to extracts from Coxs letter in this issue.

Geo. White, a negro, represents the Second Congressional district in Congress; by this negro postmasters have been appointed at Wilson, Halifax, Mt. Olive, Manly, Kitrell, Williamsburg, Middleburg, and in many other points in the East. Within the last three years Vance and several other counties have had negro registers of deeds and

other negro officials. In Craven there were 26 negro magis. trates, 13 negro school committeemen, negro deputy sheriffs, 1 county commissioner, 1 jailor, 2 constables, 1 register of deeds, 2 deputy register of deeds, and 1 coroner. We can not give space to enumerate all the counties; we give this as a sample. The same conditions prevail more or less in many

other counties. Go into the revenue office located in the Federal building in the city of Raleigh and you will find five colored men holding important and responsitown in the State and a colored man is ford county, would there be any white If her shawl pin is lost, where so Republicans there? We ask you again,

> ment to the Federal Constitution? Again, if J. V. McFarland, in your county, had appointed a negro deputy sheriff, or T. C. Smith a deputy in the clerk's office as was in Wake, what would the Republican party have been in Rutherford?

But the Amendment in Louisiana Guarantees to Every White Man the Right to Vote.

THE POLITICS OF THE ENTIRE STATE

Elections Are Now Absolutely Fair, and Even the Republicans Admit Th. It is a Good Thing.

BY JOSEPHUS DANIELS

New Orleans, La., Special-In this city the adoption of the constitutional amendment, similar to the one pending in North 'arolina, resulted in reducing the negro vote from 14,177 to 1,493. These are official figures, taken this morning from the books in the office of Mr. Jere M. Gleason, State Registrar of voters for the parish of Orleans.

This fully answers the question as to whether the amend ment, if adopted in North Carolina, would eliminate the negro from politics. A reduction from 14,177 to 1,473 in the city where the negro is better educated and posseses more property than anywhere else in the State, is a fact that nobody can get around. The negros are said to be better educated in this city than in any other portion of the United States. The public schools here are in a high state of efficiency, and have been open to the colored youth for more than twenty-five years. The number of negroes is smaller here than in most Southern cities, being in the proportion of about four whites to one negro. Here the negroes get better wages than in any other parish (all counties here are called parishes), and are of a higher grade of intelligence than in the farming sections of the State. If in this city, where the negro is superior to his brother on the sugar and cotton plantations, the negro vote has "swunk" from 14,177 to 1,493, the proportion of shrinkage is said to be even larger in the rural districts. I will go to some of the country precincts later and give the official figures.

One of the best posted men I have permitted to register rather than raise met in this State is Hon. Jere M. Glea- the issue." son, State Registrar of voters for the Parish of New Orleans, I interviewed him to-day about the practical opera- in New Orleans been denied the privitions of the amendment and found that | lege of voting because they could not it had been a perfect success in doing | read and write?" He understood the three things:

1. Eliminating the negro. 2. Guaranteeing the right to vote to

3. Purifying politics. Mr. Gleason said:

brought out by reason of the hot fight registered under the grandfather made by the Democrats against the fusion of all the element opposed to and is on a permanent roll of qualified the Democratic party, and by a bitter voters, and is guaranteed the right to factional fight in this city for control vote all his life. of the city offices, owing to a very unsatisfactory municipal administration for the preceding four years. The registration in the city in that year adoption of your new constitution on (1896) exceeded 60,000 of which number 14,177 were negroes, as this table | Here is his answer:

shows: Registered voters, April 12th, 7,896,

Pa	ris			rlea			
Ward.					White.	Colored.	Tota
1					2,846	783	3,6
					2,916	713	3,6
					5,121	2,237	7,3
					2,481	854	3,3
					3,850	1,021	4,8
					2,924	513	3,43
					3,683	1,449	5,13
					2,234	270	2,50
9					3,422	558	3,9
10					4,172	914	5,08
11					3,776	1,100	4,87
					2,578	711	3,28
					1,656	522	2,17
14					1,166	337	1,50
					1,962	1,431	3,39
16					477	488	96
					643	276	91
						Um in section .	

Total..45,907 14,177 60,084 "In November 1899 the first election was held under the new constitutional and those who heretofore held aloot amendment. The total registration was 38,964, of which number, 1,368 sults. were negroes, a reduction of the negro vote from the 1896 registration, which was the fullest known, of 12,-709. This city election showed to the whole State the value of the amendsult seen in the State election held last month. The State election was held on the 17th of April. Registration closed on the 17th of March, as the law requires it to close thirty days before the election. The registration in the parish (it embraces only the 17 wards in New Orleans) for the State election was 38,894, of which number 1,493 were negroes.

"In the election only about 21,000 votes were cast, and all were for the Democratic ticket except about 2,500 which were cast for the combination opposition ticket. The vote was small for two reasons: 1. It was apparent that it would be a land-slide for the Democrats, and 2. It was almost impossible to get to the polls, the entire city being under water, and almost the entire State as well. The railroads were under water and some of them have not been able to run trains until two or three days ago. I never saw anything before like that flood. It began the night before the election and such a pour down was something new ble positions with good salaries. Go for us. I left home at 6 o'clock, and to Wilmington, the largest seaport voted on my way up. The voting precinct is two squares from any resicollector of customs. Bro. Hunt, do dence. It was 11:30 o'clock that go to the election in skiffs and crafts. and of course, knowing that the vot-

to go to the trouble to vote." I asked Mr. Greason as to the proportion of illiteracy among the whites in this city and he said:

"We have not many illiterate white people, of the total registration for the city election in November there were 36,713 white voters who signed lined with satin, with a frill of lace their names-made out their own application and 883 who made their marks. That is to say, only 883 voters in this city registered under the grandfathers clause! Of the 1,368 negroes registering, all except twelve regisistered by having the educational Did you not even have a foretaste of qualification, five under the property the negro in the last campaign when qualifications, and seven under the he put up a ticket in your county? Ev- grandfather clause. These seven negroes came forward and made affihome to help you get them to take it davit that their fathers or grandfathdown. Do you believe they would have done so if they had had a majority of tions were asked. It may be that they negro votes behind them?

I next asked Mr. Gleason this ques-

tion: "Have any illiterate white men question, and made this answer: "None whatever. Every white man

who wants to vote is permitted to every white man, whether educated or vote. Public sentiment is such that no man in politics would attempt to throw obstacles in the way of an illiterate white man's voting. Practi-"In 1896 a full registration was cally all who couldn't read and write clause in the time prescribed by law

> have been disfranchised." "What has been the result of the the elections I asked Mr. Gleason.

"No white man-none, whatever-

"Elections are now absolutely fair, The most bitter enemy has been unable to substantiate a charge of the least unfairness. The opposition, after election were forced to say, 'We 29 havn't a word to say.' There is not a suspicion of unfairness about our elections. I believe that the registration in this city is the cleanest of any

37 city on the continent. I was anxious also, to ascertain from Mr. Gleason whether the amendment had had any effect on the party 86 primaries, and he said:

"It had a splendid effect upon the primaries of the dominant (the Democratic) party, men who hadn't gone into a primary since the days of Reconstruction went into our last city primaries. They recognized that fair play would be had and that cleaner politics had followed the adoption of the amendment. We had some bitter and close fights in some of the wards, from them participated with good re-

As to the constitutionality of the amendment, Mr. Gleason said: "There has never been any serious suggestion of testing its constitutionality. The lily white Republican party claim they ment, and opened the way for the re- are satisfied with it. Privately the Republicans say that the amendment is a good thing, but publicly they can't af-

ford to say it." "When the amendment was first proposed, were some of the uneducated while people afraid it would disfranchise them?" was my next question. Mr. Gleason said:

"It took two years to educate the people of Louisiana up to the point that it would not result in the disfranchisement of any white people. Now they all see it and like it and wouldn't go back to old conditions under any circumstances. This is as true of the uneducated portion as of the educated portion of our population."

Wedding Fashions.

A few brides of late have discarded bouquets and carried prayer books. In the summer bridesmalds held parasols and fans instead of flowers, and now these are replaced by muffs, entirely made of flowers, with a foundation of some gossamer fabric. If the bridesmaids are robed in white or cream, as many are, red or deep pink blooms give a pretty touch of color, but if there is any dominant tint in the costume it is reproduced in the flowers on the muff, and when chrysanthemums are most used there is not much diffiing was all one way many did not care | culty, for they are to be had in almost every color.

When that good daylight color, yellow, is selected, mimosa and yellow roses are employed, and the shower bouquet has been succeeded by the shower muff, lilles and roses falling therefrom. The muffs are generally round, and are suspended on a jeweled chain, which is often presented by the bridegroom. Occasionally fur mingles with the flowers, violets and catleya orchids, with bows of light blue ribbon shot with pink, forming a charming combination of color.

The neutrality of the great Powers of Europe can hardly be looked on as virtuous. They are holding their hands off in the South African business because they are afraid of each other,

BRYAN NOMINATED.

Allen Presents His Name to Wildly Cheering Populists.

RECENT BANKING LAW DENOUNCED.

Middle of the Roaders Nominet: Barker for President and Donnelly for Vice-President,

Sioux Falls, S. D., Special.-Bryan was nominated by the Populist National convention here by acclamation. The committee on permanent organization recommended Thomas M. Patterson, of Colorado, for permanent chairman; T. H. Curran, of Kansas; Leo Vincent, of Colorado, and E. M Deisher, as permanent secretaries. Mr. Patterson briefly sketched the

history of the Populist party. The speaker gave a short history of the financial legislation of Congress during the last administration of President Cleveland, and that of President

"During this controversy," he said, 'the seed of the People's party, which had been sown with 1892, began to bear fruit. That party believed then, and believes today, in the right of the people to control the issue of their own currency without dictation of Wall

Mr. Patterson said the People's party did not surrender, its rights when it nominated Mr. Bryan in 1896. "We never could have nominated any other man," he said.

He predicted a sweeping triumph for Mr. Bryan in November, and that his election would mean that the rights of the people are advanced to a higher level than ever before.

A conference of chairmen of State delegations followed to discuss the vice presidential situation. Chairman Patterson made a

argument against "repeating the fatal mistake of four years ago." Senator Marion Butler strongly adrocated a nomination as essential to the welfare of the party. A compromise proposition was submitted by Geo. F. Washburn, of Massachusetts, who

advocated the naming of several men to be presented to the Democratic National Convention, any of whom would be acceptable to the Populists. There was considerable talk about a compromise which it was hoped would be acceptable to the friends of Mr. Towne, and to those who are opposed to making a nomination. This compromise is to nominate Mr. Towne and to appoint a committee to submit his name to the Democratic National Convention Mr. Towne to withdraw in case the Democrats do not accept. No conclu-

sion was reached. W. J. Bryan was put in nomination by Senator Allen, seconded by General

Weaver and others. "Mr. Chairman," interrupted Sena-

tor Allen, amid perfect silence, "I move that the rules of this convention be suspended, and that William Jennings Bryan be nominated by acclamation for President of the United States." As one man, the convention aroso. Hats, canes, umbrellas, flags, were waved, amid enthusiasm, while the

band played "Old Hundred." A Bryan picture was hoisted to the desk while the convention applauded frantically. Chairman Patterson announced the nomination unanimous. At 5.45 p. m. the convention adjourn-

The Middle of the Roaders.

Cincinnati. O., Special. - Wharton Barker, of Pennsylvania, was nominated for President by the Middle-of-the Road Populists on the second ballot. J. A. Park, of Kentucky, elected chairman of the National Committee. Following is the platform adopted.

"The People's party of the United States, assembled in National Convention, this 10th day of May, 1900, affirming our unshaken belief in the cardinal tenets of the People's party, as set forth in the Omaha platform, and pledging ourselves anew to continued umph over might and love over greed, do adopt and proclaim this declaration of faith: "(1).-We demand the iniative and

referendum and the imperative manate for such changes of existing funlamental and statute law as will enable the people in their sovereign capacity to propose and compel the enactnent of such laws as they desire' to

eject such as they deem injurious to their interests and to recall unfaithful public servants.

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(2).-We demand the public ownerthip and operation of those means of communication, transportation and production which the people may elect, such as railroads, telegraph, and tele-

phone lines, coal mines, etc. "(3).-The land, including all natural sources of wealth is a heritage of the people and should not be monope lized for speculative purposes, and a lein ownership of land should be prohibited. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by me government and held for actual

settlers only. "(4) .- A scientific and absolute paper money, based upon the entire wealth and poulation of the nation not redeemable in any specific commodity. but made a full legal tender for al debts and receivable for all taxes and public duties and issued by the government only without the intervention of banks, and in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of commerce, is the best currency that can be devised; but until such a financial system is secured which we shall press for adoption we favor the free and unlimited coinage of suver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1.

"(5).-We demand the levy and collection of a graduated tax on incomes and inheritances and an constitutional amendment to secure the same if nec-

"(6).-We demand the election of President, Vice President, Federal judges and United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

"(7) .- We are opposed to trusts and declare the contention between the old parties on the monopoly question is a sham battle, and that no solution of this mighty problem is possible without the adoption of the principles of public ownership of public utilities.

Provisions Now and Then.

A laboring man with his United States rate of wages and the British price of provisions a few hundred years ago would be able to live like a fighting cock. In the time of Henry I. wheat for food for 100 men for one day was worth only 25 cents, while the cost of a sheep was 8 cents. Two pullets were worth 3 cents; a partridge, or two woodcocks, cost 3 cents; a fat lamb, 12 cents from Christmas to Shrovetide, and the rest of the year, 8 cents. Parliament fixed the price of provisions in 1313 as follows: \$12 for a fat ox; if fed with corn, \$17,50; a shorn sheep, \$1.25; two dozen eggs, 6 cents. Later on milk sold at three pints for a cent. Beef and pork were worth a cent a pound.

Senator Depew's Salary.

I asked a New York Central Railroad man the other day if he knew what salary is paid to Senator Depew, chairman of the board. He answered promptly "Sixty thousand dollars a year." Before he retired from the presidency in favor of Mr. Callaway It was generally understood that he received \$50,000. "He wanted to be President of the United States," said my acquaintance, "and was ready to accept the nomination in Harrison's year, but Cornellus Vanderbilt said that if he would drop the bee he would raise his salary to \$60,000, which was \$10,000 more than the President of the United States gets. You know the result."-Victor Smith in New York Press.

the Boer and the Sea.

Few Boers in the ploueer days had ever approached or seen the sea, and most of them had not the slightest idea of what it was like. One Boer was known to have visited the coast and seen the ocean, and he was so astonished by the movement of the waves and the white foaming surf that he filled a bottle from the waves to bring home "up country" to show his friends the "live water." Upon his arrival home the "explorer" invited his friends to come and see the battle uncorked, but on pouring the clear still salt waadvocacy or those grand principles of | ter into a basin he was thunderstruck human liberty until right shall tri- at its tameness and bitterly disappoint. ed, exclaiming, "Good heavens! it has dled on the road; it was all alive when

> It is announced that the French government, looking out for a new source of revenue, has determind to planfruit trees all along the public high roads of France.



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