

THE RALEIGH POST

RALEIGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE NORTH CAROLINA PUBLISHING CO. ROBT. M. FURMAN - - - Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: One Year\$1.00 Six Months50

Offices in the Pullen Building, Fayetteville Street.

The Raleigh Post will publish brief letters on subjects of general interest. The writer's name must accompany the letters. Anonymous communications will not be noticed. Rejected manuscript will not be returned.

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Merely personal controversies will not be tolerated.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1900.

WEATHER TODAY.

Fair.

SENATOR PRITCHARD'S SPEECH

Senator Pritchard addressed the Senate Monday in support of his resolution declaring the Southern States which undertake to regulate ignorant negro suffrage as to take from the negro as much power for harm as possible to be "out of the Union." He occupied much of the time of the Senate in its delivery, but the Senate is burdened with more time than anything else, so there was not much lost, and our Senior Senator was gratified with the opportunity of misrepresenting the best interests of all the people of the State he claims the honor of representing in that body.

He cites declarations of the leading Democrats of this State, made thirty years ago—in 1870—just two years after the constitutional amendments conferring suffrage upon all the negroes regardless of qualifications or lack of them went into effect, to show that the efforts now made to correct unbecomable evils in bad faith toward the constitution and the country.

These amendments had but then just been forced upon the people at the point of the bayonet, and in their anxiety to avert the evils which they feared none the less, and subsequent events have proven their fears but too well founded, an earnest and an honest effort was made to so shape affairs that the two races would dwell together in harmony and work together for the good of all. Liberal appropriations were made then, and have been continued since, to give the negro an education by which he might be somewhat fitted for the new duties imposed upon him; asylums and other institutions were built, all of which were paid for and maintained by these very white men who were then willing to accept the situation and improve and up-build the negro if he could be up-built.

Thirty years have elapsed. From 1870, the date of these honest assurances of the white men of the State, to 1894, affairs progressed quietly enough; peace prevailed throughout the borders of the State, just laws were enacted, enforced and respected. In an evil hour, under the sinister and sinful influence of Butlerism, the element which has never had or shown any disposition to get above the low plane which ignorant negro suffrage only can beget, was restored to power in this State so far as legislation was concerned, to be followed by a clean sweep in 1896; and in January following the government and every branch thereof was turned over to the party representing primarily and instinctively this ignorant and vicious negro population.

The negro, with a very big N, was once more on top; Butler and Pritchard were sent to the Senate at Washington, while hell held sway in the State, culminating in November, 1898, as all know.

The condition of affairs in this State during those two years needs no recapitulation. But this condition followed, not only the honest and earnest assurances of the good people of 1870, but after 25 years of the exercise of the privilege of citizenship and the enjoyment of the advantages and opportunities for preparation which these same Democratic statesmen gave.

The new opportunity which the upheaval in 1896 gave the negroes after all these years of preparation and the enjoyment of the peace which only good government could secure, showed no improvement; the same violent unfitness, always feared, manifested itself throughout, and only debauchery and degradation and ruin was realized. It is nice for Butler and Pritchard to sit in the seats honored by Ransom and Vance, and so long as this can continue what care

they for the troubles and disorders among the people at home?

(The results of this second trial of the negro to govern in North Carolina, ending in the bloodshed at Wilmington, also ended all obligations assumed by the white men in 1870, and later, and before high Heaven they have registered a vow no such condition shall again be endured in this State. The act of Congress, quoted by Senator Pritchard, enacted when the South was totally unrepresented, has no bearing whatever on the present situation. The constitution, which is of higher authority than any act of Congress, expressly gives the right to amend that instrument in any particular the people may decide will be for their general welfare. There is no attempt here to alter or amend that constitution, but an effort to ameliorate the evil results of laws enacted thirty-odd years ago, and after thirty years of experience have shown them to be only evil in tendency and result, in accordance with the amendments then adopted. In full view of and obedience to the constitution the people of this State, tired unto death of the turmoil and disorders and constant menace of unlimited and unqualified ignorant negro suffrage and its vicious abuse thereof by both ignorant negroes and worse white men, the good citizens of this State propose an amendment which, while protecting all white citizens, only provides qualifications which the negro must enjoy before he can hereafter exercise a controlling influence in this State.

White men of North Carolina, you see the milk in the coconut! To defeat the amendment is the salvation of the negro party, and the Populist Executive Committee, to fuse with that party, merge into it and become a part of it. Any one now seeing the situation, will know what value to attach to Butler's argument in favor of the negro.

That Butler is a shrewd man is evident from the fact that he has contrived to obtain a seat in the United States Senate. He is shrewd and artful and full of dodges. Now listen to him. He is so artful that he tries to defeat the amendment by persuading white men to help him. His purpose is to favor the negro race, and he seeks to accomplish that by the aid of the white race.

The struggle in progress in North Carolina is to establish White Supremacy, and Butler by an artful dodge expects to array white men against their race, and in favor of the negro. To do this he plays upon their fears, and he has such a poor opinion of them that he thinks he can make them tools to his purpose. We think the white men of North Carolina will not be entrapped by his artifices.

The struggle in North Carolina is to secure white supremacy. To that end the white Legislature has submitted a proposition drawn up by zealous men, bent and determined on having white supremacy, and the only purpose of this amendment is to establish white supremacy. Butler and his associates in their hearts dread this amendment because it will cut off their negro votes, but they have the audacity to say that it will also cut off white votes, and they try to alarm white voters by pretending that the amendment will take away their rights.

In this they show that they have no reasonable opinion of the intelligence and good sense of the white men of North Carolina. The amendment contains two leading ideas: First, that the qualification for suffrage shall be an educational test, ability to read and write.

Second, that this test shall not apply to any person who could vote in 1867, or any time prior thereto, or who is descended from any man who in 1867, or at any time before that, could vote. As all white men in North Carolina are descended from men who could vote in 1867 or before that, all white men in North Carolina are exempt from the educational test.

Their right to vote is continued without any educational test. They have got that right now and it is continued. Their right to vote is not denied, or at all interfered with. It remains by the very words of the proposed amendment unchanged.

The suggestion that the Democratic Legislature would propose a measure which did not safeguard the rights of all white men is a vile slander. What is the Democratic party? What has it been? What has been its history?

First, it is composed exclusively of white men and it has struggled always for White Supremacy over the negro voters, not only because white men should rule, but because negro rule was an abomination and a terrible disaster wherever it has been inaugurated.

It relies on the white voters exclusively and it urges them to rally together for their common benefit. Is it possible that the Democratic leaders would be guilty of the folly of offering and proposing a measure that could by any possibility deprive the illiterate whites, of whom there are so many in the State, of their power and right to vote? That would be suicidal. That would be to lessen the voting strength of the party. Is it possible that the party would be so foolish as to do that? Certainly not. Who says so?—Butler and his associates who are now seeking negro favor, and who concoct this canard only to get the help of white men by playing upon their fears.

No. The Democratic party is the friend of the white man; not his enemy. Indeed, being composed exclu-

sively of white men, it may be said that it is the white man himself. And are the white men of North Carolina made of such stuff that they will turn against each other, and take away the right of suffrage from each other? Certainly not; and yet Butler and his Executive Committee have such a poor opinion of the illiterate whites in North Carolina that they are trying to persuade them to believe this monstrous falsehood. But the inherent good sense and intelligence of the Anglo-Saxon will prevail and it will be found that our white men are not to be duped like the ignorant negroes have been duped in times past by their artful leaders.

The Democratic party seeks to promote the happiness, prosperity and welfare of the white men, especially because they are all whites together; and because in doing so, it best promotes the welfare of the whole State.

The truth is, the color line is a fact. The negro stands by his color; and the whites generally stand by theirs. The white race is fit to govern themselves. The negro race is not fit to administer government. They are not fit to govern themselves, much less to govern the white race.

The struggle in North Carolina is to secure the beneficent, just, intelligent operation of wise laws and the domination of the superior race over the ignorance of the black race. Is it not best so? Is it not proper? Let all the whites stand together to secure this result.

Coming from Senator Butler and Secretary Thompson and Auditor Ayer and Treasurer Worth, not omitting Chief Clerk Denmark and Bro. Cade, this addition to "Co-operate" with any and all elements, without regard to race or color, to continue the disorders and bad government which humiliated and injured the State from 1867 to 1898, so fitted like hollow mockery, the mere echo of the wallings of departed and departing spirits to ex-Librarian Cobb, ex-Labor Commissioner Hamrick, ex-Railroad Commissioner Otho Wilson and ex-Sheriff Zack Garrett.

This mortgaging-of-the-soul business for office is just where these last named statesmen dropped their watermelon. Pay-day came in 1898 and the people foreclosed. Another pay-day approaches, when Senator Butler and "his associates" will have to pony up, and notwithstanding those who have gone before did not even save the homestead, the Senator pleads with them to mortgage all they have to help him and those not yet retired to "hold on." The statesmen on the "retired list," no more than the people generally, can see wherein they are to be benefited by mortgaging themselves to keep Mr. Butler in the Senate and the devil turned loose to roam at will throughout the State.

From our esteemed cotemporary the Winston Tobacco Journal we get two interesting items, as follows: The first is—

"The cigarette has done far less injury to the health of the smokers than to the reputation for veracity of those that denounce it." We can only add surprise that our friend in stating this proposition did not attach a qualification thereto, something as to the manufacturer of cigarettes that possess the merits claimed. From what we have seen in print, sometimes the party manufacturing has much to do with the villainous of, and injury inflicted by, the little mischief-maker.

But the next item from our cotemporary, somewhat in the nature of a rebuke of The Post, is as mortifying as surprising. It says: "The Raleigh Post gets factious at the expense of the newly formed Retailers' Cigarette Company, of New York city. Ironically it says: 'It (the company) is the rising sun which must usher in the bright day of emancipation from low prices of the weed, and should be helped rather than hallooed by spiteful and mischievous suggestion.'"

"We should say that The Post knows what it is writing for, rather than what it is writing about. The Retailers' Cigarette Company does not set up to be a giant concern. It does not lay claim to ability to overthrow the American Tobacco Company, nor to cut an important figure in the bright leaf market. It is a modest enterprise, started by men that have not been fairly treated by the trust. It is an independent cigarette factory, however, and not the only one. There are several others. We are glad to see their number increase, and hope that in time they will be of much benefit to the trade and to the tobacco growers. They should be encouraged and not sneered at by newspaper or person avowing friendship for the farmers."

Now, really, this is tough, and we say so in no resentful spirit—rather one of humiliation and prayer. The Post thought it knew "what it was writing for" as well as "about." We thought we were writing for the tobacco grower, and based our hilarity, if our friend insists we indulged in such, upon the information just then conveyed to us by the Journal itself. It said that a new cigarette concern had recently started in New York, and was going ahead with most

favorable prospects of success; that it sold its product at \$3.50 per thousand, which Mr. Jordan said a few days ago afforded an "enormous profit;" and that, while the start in business had been made with becoming modesty, "it could get all the money it needed." The Journal also suggested, if it did not say so in plain words, that the retailers of the city, if not country, were behind the new company, were members of it, in fact, which ought to guarantee success.

Now why should not The Post rejoice at the appearance of this new corporation, combination, or organization of the retailers—this anti-trust cigarette trust, we may say, having such agencies to push it, with ability to command all the capital needed? And when the new company is finding ready sale for its goods at prices which are declared to afford enormous profits, why was it wrong in The Post to hail it, not only as a promising competitor of the great octopus, but as assuring to the farmer, necessarily, we may say, higher prices for his crop? If the competitors, and we are gratified to be assured by the Journal "there are others," should put their goods to the consumers at prices away down below that which the old concern has charged or charges, it would be expected that the company could only pay low prices for their material; but when we are told they have fixed their prices at about the same charged by the others, from which "enormous profits" are made, then why should not the farmer, and The Post for him, expect better prices for the farmer?

If competition is not going to compete, and all the profits taken from the consumer must go into the pockets of the competitor and none diverted into the pockets of the farmer, then, we ask our friend the Journal, as a Christian and a brother, to tell us wherein the farmer is to get any benefit at all?

Now, we are on the side of the farmer against undue exactions of not only The Trust, but the anti-trust Trusts as well. If "enormous profits" are made these should be equitably divided with those who grow the raw material and an anti-trust trust pocketing these profits and still failing or refusing to make any concessions to the farmers has no more claims on the sympathy of the farmer or the public than the first original sinner.

So come, Bro. Journal, The Post is willing to help you boost this New York cigarette trust, employing New York labor and spending its "enormous profits" in that city against even our North Carolina cigarette trust, which employs North Carolina labor and spends a large part of its "enormous profits" in North Carolina; but you must give us something to stand on—show that while making those enormous profits the New York concern, compelled as it is to use our North Carolina bright leaf, is doing something for North Carolina farmers. The New York Retailers' Trust surely cannot expect either the Journal or The Post to stand by it against our home trust, when it pursues the same methods as to profits and refuses to help our North Carolina farmer by paying out some of those large profits to him.

Cold Steel or Death. "There is but one small chance to save your life and that is through an operation," was the awful prospect set before Mrs. I. B. Hunt, of Lime Ridge, Wis., by her doctor after vainly trying to cure her of a frightful

case of stomach trouble and yellow jaundice. He didn't count on the marvelous power of Electric Bitters to cure Stomach and Liver troubles, but she heard of it, took seven bottles, was wholly cured, avoided surgeon's knife, now weighs more and feels better than ever. It's positively guaranteed to cure Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles and never disappoints. Price 50c at all drug stores.

"It is now clearly seen that negro enfranchisement was, next to secession, the most fatal blunder in our history. It has brought nothing but injury to either race, and it has totally failed to serve the purpose of its adoption." The above paragraph is from the Washington Post, a paper that has always been fair and just to the South. The white people of the South were long since convinced that the enfranchisement of the negro was one of the most fatal blunders in our history. When the negro was emancipated he was little better prepared for the suffrage than are the negroes who live in the jungles of Africa today. He had been in bondage for decades and had had no opportunity to prepare himself for citizenship. He has been a tool in the hands of corrupt men and designing politicians, and it seems that the only way to remedy the evil is to deprive him of his right to vote. This may seem unjust, but in the end it will prove a blessing to both races as the people of the South will then be permitted to live in peace. The constitutional amendment which will be voted upon in this State next August grants the negro the right to vote after he has become qualified.

"A Night of Terror." "Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham of Maclas, Me., when the doctors said she could not live till morning," writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night. "All thought she must soon die from Pneumonia, but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, saying it had more than once saved her life, and had cured her of Consumption. After three small doses she slept easily all night, and its further use completely cured her." This marvelous medicine is guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung Diseases. Only 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles 10c at all drug stores.

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SCROFULA AND ITS AWFUL HORRORS CURED BY Johnston's Sarsaparilla QUART BOTTLES. A MOST WONDERFUL CURE.

A Grand Old Lady Gives Her Experience.

Mrs. Thankful Orilla Hurd lives in the beautiful village of Brighton, Livingston Co., Mich. This venerable and highly respected lady was born in the year 1812, the year of the great war, in Hebron, Washington Co., New York. She came to Michigan in 1840, the year of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." All her faculties are excellently preserved, and possessing a very retentive memory, her mind is full of interesting reminiscences of her early life, of the early days of the State of Michigan and the interesting and remarkable people she has met, and the stirring events of which she was a witness. But nothing in her varied and manifold recollections are more marvelous and worthy of attention than her experiences in the use of JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA. Mrs. Hurd inherited a tendency and predisposition to scrofula, that terribly destructive blood taint which has cursed and is cursing the lives of thousands and marking thousands more as victims of the death angel. Transmitted from generation to generation, it is found in nearly every family in one form or another. It may make its appearance in dreadful running sores, in unsightly swellings in the neck or goitre, or in eruptions of varied forms. Attacking the mucous membrane, it may be known as catarrh in the head, or developing in the lungs it may be, and often is, the prime cause of consumption.

Speaking of her case, Mrs. Hurd says: "I was troubled for many years with a bad skin disease. My arms and limbs would break out in a mass of sores, discharging yellow matter. My neck began to swell and became very unsightly in appearance. My body was covered with scrofulous eruptions. My eyes were also greatly inflamed and weakened, and they pained me very much. My blood was in a very bad condition and my head ached severely at frequent intervals, and I had no appetite. I had sores also in my ears. I was in a miserable condition, I had tried every remedy that had been recommended, and doctor after doctor had failed. One of the best physicians in the state told me I must die of scrofulous consumption, as internal abscesses were beginning to form. I at length was told of Dr. Johnston, of Detroit, and his famous Sarsaparilla. I tried a bottle, more as an experiment than anything else, as I had no faith in it, and greatly to my agreeable surprise, I began to grow better. You can be sure I kept on taking it. I took a great many bottles. But I steadily improved until I became entirely well. All the sores healed up, all the bad symptoms disappeared. I gained perfect health, and I have never been troubled with scrofula since. Of course an old lady of 83 years is not a young woman, but I have had remarkably good health since then, and I firmly believe that JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA is the greatest blood purifier and the best medicine in the wide world, both for scrofula and as a spring medicine." This remarkably interesting old lady did not look to be more than sixty, and she repeated several times, "I believe my life was saved by JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA."

favorable prospects of success; that it sold its product at \$3.50 per thousand, which Mr. Jordan said a few days ago afforded an "enormous profit;" and that, while the start in business had been made with becoming modesty, "it could get all the money it needed." The Journal also suggested, if it did not say so in plain words, that the retailers of the city, if not country, were behind the new company, were members of it, in fact, which ought to guarantee success.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

[Greensboro Telegram.] Let Democrats remember that the election comes earlier than usual this year, and it is high time now, to begin to cast about for the right men to be selected for standard bearers. The convention is to be held in April and is only about three months off. Name your men.

[Aberdeen Telegram.] The campaign on the constitutional amendment is on and the contest will be red hot from now until election in August, the best speakers for and against will take the field and make the welkin ring. While the fight is to be no baby play yet there is no doubt what the result will be, the ignorant negro vote must and will be eliminated forever, and the quicker it is done the better it will be for both races. The white people who pay the taxes and compose the intelligence of eastern North Carolina will never again submit to negro domination and the Wilmington riot is only a sample of what will occur all over the eastern part of the State before they will again submit to it. This is no idle threat but is simply a statement of what is bound to occur to protect life and property if the matter is not settled peaceably. The white Republicans and Populists now have a chance to settle the negro question and get him out of politics; if they do not do it then they will be responsible for any more race riots that may occur in North Carolina.

[Sanford Express.] "It is now clearly seen that negro enfranchisement was, next to secession, the most fatal blunder in our history. It has brought nothing but injury to either race, and it has totally failed to serve the purpose of its adoption." The above paragraph is from the Washington Post, a paper that has always been fair and just to the South. The white people of the South were long since convinced that the enfranchisement of the negro was one of the most fatal blunders in our history. When the negro was emancipated he was little better prepared for the suffrage than are the negroes who live in the jungles of Africa today. He had been in bondage for decades and had had no opportunity to prepare himself for citizenship. He has been a tool in the hands of corrupt men and designing politicians, and it seems that the only way to remedy the evil is to deprive him of his right to vote. This may seem unjust, but in the end it will prove a blessing to both races as the people of the South will then be permitted to live in peace. The constitutional amendment which will be voted upon in this State next August grants the negro the right to vote after he has become qualified.

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