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VOL. 17. WINDSOR, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 17 1900 NO. 12.

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HOW IT WORKS IN LOUISIANA.

By Editor Daniels in the News and Observer.

New Orleans, La., May 8.—In this city the adoption of the constitutional amendment, similar to the one pending in North Carolina, resulted in reducing the negro vote from 14,177 to 1,403. 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 amendment, if adopted in North Carolina, would eliminate the negro from politics, a reduction from 14,177 to 1,493 in the city where the negro is better educated and possesses more property than anywhere else in the State, is a fact that nobody can get around. The negroes 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 "shrunk" 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 met in this State is Hon. Jere M. Gleason, State Registrar of voters for the Parish of New Orleans. I interviewed him today about the practical operations of the amendment and found that it had been a perfect success in doing three things:

1. Eliminating the negro.
2. Guaranteeing the right to vote to every white, man whether educated or not.
3. Purifying politics.

"In November 1898 the first election was held under the new constitutional amendment. The total registration was 38,964, of which number, 1,368 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 amendment, and opened the way of the result 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 landslide 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 had not been able to run trains until two or three days ago. I never saw anything like that flood. It began the night before the election and such a pour down was something new for us. I left home at 6 o'clock and voted on my way up. The voting precinct is in two squares from my residence. It was 11:30 o'clock that morning before I could get to my office so great was the flood. Men had to go to the election in skiffs and crabs, and of course, knowing that the voting was all one way many did not care to go to the trouble to vote.

I asked Mr. Gleason 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 their names—made out their own application—and 883 who made the 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 registered by having the educational qualifications, five under the property qualifications, and seven under the grandfather clause. These seven negroes came forward and made affidavit that their fathers and grandfathers could vote in 1867 and no questions were asked. It may be that they swore falsely, but this seven were permitted to register rather than raise the issue."

I next asked Mr. Gleason this question: "Have any illiterate white men in New Orleans been denied the privilege of voting because they could not read or write?" He understood the question, and made this answer: "None whatever. Every white man who wants to vote is permitted to vote. Public sentiment is such that no man is politics would attempt to throw obstacles in the way of an illiterate white man's voting. Practically all who couldn't read and write registered under the grandfather clause in the time prescribed by law and is on a permanent roll of qualified voters, and is guaranteed the right to vote all his life."

"NO WHITE MAN—NONE WHATSOEVER—HAVE BEEN DISFRANCHISED."

"What has been the result of the adoption of your new constitution on the election I asked Mr. Gleason. Here is his answer:

"Elections are now absolutely fair. The most bitter enemy has been unable to substantiate a charge of the least unfairness. The opposition, after elections were forced to say. We haven't a word to say. There is not a suspicious of unfairness about our elections. I believe that the registration in this city is the cleanest of any city on the continent. I was anxious also to ascertain from Mr. Gleason whether the amendment had had any effect on the party primaries and he said: "It had a splendid effect upon the primaries of the dominant (the Democratic) party, men who had not gone

If troubled with rheumatism, give Chamberlain's Pain Balm a trial. It will not cost you a cent if it does no good. One application will relieve the pain. It also cures sprains and bruises in one-third the time required by any other treatment. Cuts, burns, frostbites, quinsy, pains in the side and chest, glandular and other swellings are quickly cured by applying it. Every bottle warranted. Price, 25 cents. Sold by J J Mardre & Bro.

construction 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, and those who heretofore held aloof from them participated with good result.

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 are satisfied with it. Privately the Republicans say that the amendment is a good thing, but publicly they can't afford to say it."

"When the amendment was first proposed, were some of the uneducated white people afraid it would disfranchise them?" was my text question Mr. Gleason said: "I 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."

I remember that in 1894 there were many Populists in this State, and I asked Mr. Gleason what was their attitude as to the constitutional amendment. He said: "It has brought the Populists back into the Democratic party. In the State election of April the Democrats carried every Populist parish in the State. In 1896 the Populists had carried several parishes and in those parishes the Populists carried every one of these parishes because the Populists have come back into the Democratic party. I suppose the election in April in this State saw a result without a precedent in any State in the Union. The Democrats elected every State Senator and every member of the House of Representatives—every Democrat candidate in the State was elected. The Populists helped in this result. They recognized that there would be fairness in the election. The Populists left the Democratic party because in their parishes the party was being used against white men as well as against negroes to the detriment of the honest people in the parish. When the Populists saw that the amendment eliminated the negro and made for fairness they came back into their old party. They were warmly and cordially received, they participated in fairly contested primaries and voted with the Democrats in the general election. Two candidates on the Populist State ticket of 1892, Messrs Booth, and Tannahill, took the stump for the State Democrats. The local leaders did likewise. There are very few Populists left in this State and that few are looking for some selfish interest. They have no influence and no power."

Republicans as well as Democrats are coming out in favor of the Amendment. The terrible mistake or injustice of universal suffrage has been tolerated long enough. Even the intelligent colored people admit the necessity for the Amendment. Some colored men in this town intended to vote for it on account of the object lesson of the late election in the town for license or no license. They say that there would have been no trouble in keeping out the liquor had the irresponsible colored voters been deprived of the right of suffrage. The same is true in almost every town in the State. By eliminating the negro vote, the temperance people will have removed a big obstacle from their path.—Lagrange Sentinel.

A Night Of Terror.

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NO WHITE MAN DISFRANCHISED.

With the hope of building up opposition to the constitutional amendment, its opponents, led by Senators Pritchard and Butler, are trying to make illiterate white voters believe that they will be disfranchised if the amendment is adopted. They know there is not a particle of truth in this but they are asserting it and playing this as one of their big cards in the game. They know that under this amendment every white man in the State who is not entitled to a vote will continue to be a voter, and they know too, that every white boy who comes of age before 1908 and registers will become a voter and continue to vote. After 1908 it will be necessary for those coming of age to be able to read and write, but this gives ample time for every white boy growing up to learn to read and write.

What transparent folly it would be for men who are contending for white supremacy to disfranchise their own people and leave the ballot-box open to the negroes. The assertion carries its absurdity with it. But they say it will be declared unconstitutional because it discriminates against the negroes. This is not true. It does not discriminate against the negroes, for any negro who was entitled to vote in 1867 in this or any other State, or the lineal descendant of such negro, will be entitled to vote so that there is no discrimination on that ground. There may be very few of these, but the fact that they are not debarred from voting knocks out the discrimination objection.

There is not the slightest danger of that section being declared unconstitutional by the courts, without so declaring the other section, for they are so coupled that they must stand or fall together. This is in accordance with the opinions of courts on germane questions, and is the opinion of the ablest lawyers who have studied this question.—Wilmington Star.

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 marvellous 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 R. C. Bazzore's store.

Republicans as well as Democrats are coming out in favor of the Amendment. The terrible mistake or injustice of universal suffrage has been tolerated long enough. Even the intelligent colored people admit the necessity for the Amendment. Some colored men in this town intended to vote for it on account of the object lesson of the late election in the town for license or no license. They say that there would have been no trouble in keeping out the liquor had the irresponsible colored voters been deprived of the right of suffrage. The same is true in almost every town in the State. By eliminating the negro vote, the temperance people will have removed a big obstacle from their path.—Lagrange Sentinel.

A Night Of Terror.

The Devil a Monk.

In the Populist State Convention, after declining to make the amendment "a party question" and expressly stating that it "must be determined by the judgment and conscience of each individual voter," the bosses managed to slip in a provision offering to vote for a Constitutional Amendment that would disqualify from holding office all negroes and all persons of negro descent to the third generation inclusive." This belated utterance recalls the old verse:

"When the devil was sick the devil a monk would be. When the devil was well the devil of a monk was he.

So far as the honest populists are concerned, we have never believed that they approved of the action of their leaders in voting for a negro door-keeper of the House of Representatives over a one-armed ex-Confederate soldier; of putting 1,000 negro magistrates in office in North Carolina, of turning Swinson out of office because he refused to put negroes to work in his office with white ladies; of securing the election of the negro White to Congress; of making a negro Assistant Principal Clerk of the State Senate; negroizing Newbern, Wilmington and Greenville; of putting negro rule in force in North Carolina from the mountains to the sea; and of voting for negroes to places of trust. The vote of 1868 shows that most of the honest Populists, when these things became fully known to them, refused to again vote for the men who were responsible for them. These same men, with others who did not see the situation clearly in 1868 are determined to vote for the amendment as the only means of preventing a return to negro rule. Seeing this the Populist bosses, who are the against the Republican party and in their pay either directly or through offices procured by negro votes, are making a desperate plea to these men who were Populists, before Populism in North Carolina was sold out to the negro party, to vote against the amendment, and to advocate an amendment to disqualify negroes from holding office. They think—do these pie-eating negrophilist office-holders—that they can fool honest voters by this transparent pretence. Does any body suppose that Butler, Thompson, Ayer, Worth, Pease, Jenkins, and the rest who owe their daily bread to the solid negro vote wish to be rid of the negro? Do men destroy the vessel on which they are sailing? Does a man cut off the limb on which he is sitting. Not until these things come to pass will Populist office-holders, who got in office by the negro vote, advocate anything to take the negro out of politics. If these fellows were in favor of not allowing negroes to hold office, why didn't they submit their proposed amendment when the Fusionists were in power. Instead of doing that they busied themselves putting over one thousands negroes in office. Why did they do that? In order to get the solid negro vote for themselves.

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For fifty years it has been lifting up the discouraged, giving rest to the overworked, and bringing refreshing sleep to the depressed.

No other Sarsaparilla approaches it. In age and in cures, "Ayer's" is "the leader of them all." It was old before other sarsaparillas were born.

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I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for more than 20 years and have had from the very first that you can see the best results in the world. I can state your Sarsaparilla saved my life when I was back in my room and I can now say to you that I have obtained your medicine.

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Wellington & Powellsville RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS.

North No. 2-A	Time Table No. 2. EFFECTIVE 4-27-1899.	South No. 1-A
6:30 a.m.	Lv WINDSOR Ar 6:20 p.m.	
6:40	Butlers 6:00	
7:05	Askeville 5:40	
7:15	Holly Grove 5:25	
7:25	BRANING Ar 5:20	
7:40	Powellsville 5:05	
8:00 a.m.	Ar AHOOKIE Lv 4:45 p.m.	

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Ar. Baltimore, Pier 19, Light St. 7:00 a. m.

R. O. R. R. P. R. R.

Lv. Baltimore 7:55 a. m. 8:00 a. m.
Ar. Philadelphia 10:15 a. m. 10:15 a. m.
Ar. New York 12:35 p. m. 12:45 p. m.

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE Dated Jan. 15th, 1899.

No. 1103	No. 948	No. 1102
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
2:30	9:00	5:55
2:40	9:20	10:10
3:03	9:45	5:05
3:17	10:00	9:40
3:30	10:15	4:50
3:50	10:34	4:30
4:15	10:59	4:00
4:35	11:06	3:41
4:53	11:21	3:27
5:12	11:00	2:55
5:35	12:21	2:31
6:55	12:50	1:55
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Trains No. 49 and 48 solid trains between Pinetops and Rocky Mount with train No. 49 connecting at Rocky Mount with train No. 23 for all points South and No. 78 train for all points North.

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