IT IS ALL THE GAME.

Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

GASTONIA, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1900.

(SLAW per Assume)

WHITE SUPREMACY. "OOME, LET US REASON TOGETH-BR." WHITE VOTERS.

The Amendment Must and Will be Car riod-White San Must Rule in Every

Part of Hertis Caretina. The Legislature of 1890, in all it did.

ans assistance of 1890, in all it did, was inspired by a sinorre desire to advance the interests of North Carolina, and bring the blessings of peace and prosperity at all her people.—E. J. Justice.

THE PROPLE TO DETERMINE.

The Legislature has performed its part in preparing and passing the proposed amendment to be voted on. It
now remains for the people to say
whether it shall be ratified or not. If
a majority of the votes cast shall be
against it, that ends it. If a majority
shall be for it then it will become part
of our constitution. So the whole annion for it then it will occime part of our constitution. So the whole question and responsibility is now with the people. It is for them to say what shall be done with it. And in making up 'beir minds and arriving at their conclusions they have an ple time to consider this great questions in all its bearings upon the future policies and interests of their State. Much will probably be written and spoken for and magning the amendment before the day of voting comes. It will be well for the conservative, thoughtful people to take these arguments and reasons, consider them and then vote as they be convinced is for the bost interest of themselvas, their homes and their State.—T. J. Jarvis.

In am confident that the amendment to be submitted to the people is con-stitutional, and there is no doubt in my mind that the courts cannot hold the 5th section to be unconstitutional and permit other sections to stand.— Judge W. R. Allen.

The day of negro control in the Bouth has passed, and passed forever, and it may safely be asserted that no party controlled by the negro will ever again carry a State south of Mason and Dix-on's line; and that the white men who hereafter attempt to manipulate the negro vote to further their mean and sellsh ambition, and to degrade their race, will become daily and yearly more odious in the eyes of self-respecting white men and women.

Let Sepator Pritchard and his officesiding negrophilists put this in their pes and smoke it. - F. M. Simmons.

The amendment will be misrepresented. Every possible attempt will be made to deceive the people. It will be fought with all bitterness and malignity and rancor of the renegades who use the negro as a means of public plunder. But it will be defended and austained with a zeal, an enthusiasm, and heroic determination that will fire the hearts of the patriotic sons and daughters of the Old North State from the moun-tains to the sea. - Lucks Craig.

The issues growing out of this question are supreme. The adoption of the Constitutional Amendment is all important to the people of North Caro-lias. Our State is about to enter apon an era of commercial and industrial prosperity hitherto unknown in our history. One incubes rests upon as, one dark shadow fails across our path-

the people of my native State induces me to address this letter to you. I am deeply impressed with the vast impor-tance of the public question which is now engaging their attention. The events of the last few years need not now be mentioned except in a general way. It is not probable that they will be forgotten by those who witnessed their borrors. The courage of the peo-le during the trains he forgotten by those who witnessed their horrors. The courage of the people during the trying scenes preceding the last election, and their herois forbestance under the greatest provocation merits and will always receive, the highest praise. A grateful codetry will always highly honor the brave men who were leaders in the straggle for the weifare and happiness of the State. Their work was well begun, but is not folshed.—Bon. William Phepard Bry an, of Baltimore Bar.

HO TURNING BACKWARD NOW.

We have put our hands to the plow and we will not turn backward. In 1806 we enfuried the Democratic banner to the breeze emblazoned with the rallying crv of "White Supremacy," rallying cry of "White Supremacy,"
We volunteered under that banner to
the end of the war. We have won the
ostposts of the enemy, we have drives
them back in disorder, and they are
making one last desperate atend refarming their broken lives behind the forming took broaders like beautiful the breastworks of projudice and dema-gogy. They form in vain. The tradi-tions of North Curolina Democrats are filled with glorious schievements; their courage is of the best, their determina-tion is unyielding, their certainty of victory amounts to inspiration. For passe, for prosperity, for universal edupasson, for that day when, the race lease is forever cettled, we can have an absolutely free ballot and a fair count for "the glorious privilegs of being in-dependent, for general toleration of honest if mistaken opinions, we renew again unfarled. Let it still be inscribed with the motto "White Supre-macy," but above all that let there also

sion as a lawyer looking at it purely from a legal standpoint, that the proposed amendment (if adopted) would not evaluate with the Constitution of the United Scates; and in this communication that is the only question I have undertaken to consider.

How many individual persons of different races may, upon a census heing taken, be embraced within this class of voters, is not the question. "Class legislation; discriminating against some and favoring others, is prohibited; but legislation which, in carrying out

but legislation which, in carrying out a public purpose, is limited in its appli-cation, if within the sphere of its operation it affects slike all persons similarly situated, is not within the mendment.-W. A. Gutbrie.

Shall the negro cease to be a political power to do wil?

Those who would have the negro eliminated will vote for the amendment, and these who prefer to stand cheek by jowl with "Cuffee," will vote against them and that is all there is to the stations. the matter, so far as the people are concerned. The people are not lawyers, not skilled in questions of constitutional law. They will therefore not pretend to asticipate the courts. But they do know what they want, and in this respect can very intelligently vote on the proposed changes in our con stitution.—Tarboro Southerner.

MUST STAND OR FALL AS A WHOLE A PART CANNOT STAND AND A PART BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The Legislature thought the right to The Legislature thought the right to participate in government should be limited to those who had some training, and that the test of this should be knowledge obtained by what we ordinarily call education, or by experience. It said men who could read and write were qualified, and it also said those who could not read and write, but who by themselves or through their ancestors had been in the limit of participating in government were equally well ting in government were equally well qualified, and that the two would con-stitute the electorate of the State. It is one system, one plan, is passed as a whole, and ratified as a whole.

It is a matter of public history that the Legislature would not have passed

SURE FOUNDATION.

Every great movement in the consti-tutional life of any people has a sure foundation. A people's fundamental law changes slowly. In the dawn of constitutional liberty in America the cry of the "divine right of kings" was drowned in the surging ory that the people must have voice in the councils of State.

In these closing bours of a century the descendants of the men who de-clared against the rule of enlightened kings, dags to provide against the rule of the benighted slave. In the light of its unwise bestowal and in the fuller light of the base uses to which it has been put, we of North Carolina declare that the ballot in the hand of the ignor-rant black man is a menace to our civ-tilization.—F. D. Winston. ilization.-F. D. Winston.

This a measure justified on the highment must welcome the opportunity of voting for this measure.—S. A. Asha.

Mr. Chairman—Great sympathy with the people of my native State induces qualified, is justified on the ease high qualitied, is justified on the same high ground of public policy. It is against public policy to commit murder; therefore the criminal forfeits his life, It is against it to steal; the theif is deprived of his liberty. And it is against public policy for the ignorant negro to vote, therefore suspend him."
—A. D. Cowles, (Rep.)

The amendment will be malinged and misrepresented by every one whose future depends upon the vates of ignorant negroes, but this child of the Democracy with her face set firmly towards white supremacy, her heart full of faith in homest, fearless, white manhood, with prayers and hopes of good women ringing in her ears, unharmed by malice and falsehood, will succeed, and with her success will come. We trust, a better day for our good Commonwealth.—W. W. Kitchiu.

THE PASSING OF THE MEGRO IN POLI TICS-WHITE MEN WILL BULK.

Tics—white people of North Carolina.

The white people of North Carolina will never again submit to negro domination, nor that the negro shall rule the white men is any part of this State.

This was the irrevosable decree of Movember 8, 1898, For this reasonthe Republican party can never hope to regain control is North Carolina, so long as it continues under present influences, for it is manifest that so long as it no continues under domination in na it so continues unger domination in certain parts of the State will inevita certain parts of the State will inevita-bly follow its success, and the influence of the negro is politics will of seccestry be exerted and felt in every part of the State. It is futile for Republicans to longer deay that their party in North Carolina is controlled by the negro and that government by it is necessari-ly government under negro influence.— F. M. Sigmens.

Those who seek to defeat the alop-tion of the Suffrage Amendment by the people express solicitude in regard, first. To its supposed conflict with the provision of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Record, appears as the size of white appears are the size of the federal Constitution. Record, That the fourth section will be successful theory of opinion.—C. B. Ayoock.

CONSTITUTIONAL.

With the lights before me, and such investigation as I have been able to give it, I have been led to the concin-

tioned the wisdom of the proposed change in our law. The experience of our own and of other Southern States for the past thirty years has demonstrated the necessity for radical treatment of the suffrage question. Whether the solicitude for the constitutionality of the measure is altogether sincers I will not at this time suggest. Those who wish to compass its defeat recognize the feet that a less the fears of a large number of whits voters can be large number of white voters can be aroused in regard to the second branch of their contention the measure will be ratified by a large majority of the peoratified by a large majority of the peo-ple. The Amendment is the expression of the express, patriotic desire of the med who framed it, and those whom they represent, to place our suffrage law upon a strong, healthful basis re-moving many and manifest evile now existing and dangers threatening the welfare of the State in the future. It offers a solution of the vexing question consistent with and promotive of the highest interests of the State and im-provement of the neodle. If those provement of the people. If those who fail to sympathize with the purpose shall succeed in defeating it, thus perpetnating these conditions, they will enjoy the satisfaction of having

done a great injury to the State with-out reaping the reward which prompts them in their work, political supremsev. - Judge Connor. In this discussion I shall assume that the proposed amendment is not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. It is similar to the provisions of the Constitution of I zulsiana, which has been passed upon and pronounced constitutional by some of the ablest lawyers in the United States. It was passed by a Logislature composed of many of the ablest lawyers of this State. The American system of government leaves the question of suffrage very largely with the State, and the Sopreme court of the United States has recently affirmed and upheld this doctrine in passing upon the new constitution of Mississippi, which contained provisions restricting and regulating suffrage. So notwithstanding the condemnation of the amendment by a few Republican lights, who In this discussion I shall assume that ment by a few Republican lights, who have been dragged from obscurity by the negro vote. I shall assume the amendment to be constitutional, and that it is within the province of the people of North Carolina to ratify and make it a part of their constitution if they see proper to do au.—T. J. Jarvia.

Budyard Kipling California Christian Advocato.

An American traveller who spent some time with Budyard Kipling in London recently tells this story :

"One afternoon we went together to the Zoo, and while strolling about our ears were assailed by the most melan choly sound I have ever beard-a complaining, fretting, lamenting sound proceeding from the elephant house. " What's the matter in there ?"

"What's the matter in there?" asked Mr. Kipling of the keeper.
"A sick elephant, sir; he cries all the time; we don't know what to do with him was the answer.
"Mr. Kipling hurried away from me in the direction of the lament, which was growing londer and more painful. I followed, and saw him go up close to the cage, where stood an elephant with sedly dropped care and trunk. He was crying actual tears, at the same time that he moorned his lot least. After a few minutes the beant began to answer in a much lower tone of voice, and evidently recounted his woes. Possibly elephants, 'when in poor health' like to confide their symptoms to sympathing listeners as much as do some human invilds. Certain it was that Mr. Kipling and that elephant carried on a conversation with the result that the elephant found his spirits much obsered and improved.
The white west out of his voice, he forgot that he was much to be picked, he began to exchange experiences with his friend, and he was quite moconscious, as was Mr. Kipling, of the amused and interreted crowd collecting about the cage. At last, with a start.
Mr. Kipling found himself and his ele phant the observed of all observers, and best a nasty retreet, leaving be-hird him a very different creature from the one he had found.

the one he had found.

"Desan't that best averything you ever saw?" ejaculated a compatriot of mine, as the elephant trumpesed a loud and cheerful goodbye to the back of his vanishing visitor and I agreed with him that it did.

""What language were you takking to that elephant?" I asked when I overtook my friend.

""Language? What do you mean?" he answered with a laugh.

""Are you a Mogil?" I persisted, 'and can you talk to nil those beasts in their own, tongues?

their own_tougues ?'
"But he only smiled in reply."

There is no better medicine for the hables than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Its pleasant taste and prompt and effectual cures make it a lavorite with mothers and small chillren. It quickly cures their coughs and colds, preventing prompts and colds. and colds, preventing preumenia ur other serious consequences. It also cures croup and has been used in tens of thousands of cases without a single failure so far as we have been able to failure so far as we have been aum to lean. It not only ourse oroup, but when given soon as the oroupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. In cases of whooping sough it liquifies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, and lessens the severity and

frequency of the paruxyous of coughing, thus depriving that disease of all

Bill Asp Writes a Chapter on the Mer Stealing-Different Names for It-Negreen "Inke," White Non "Set the Advistage" of One Another, and so ft I have always contented that steel

I have always contented that sterling little things was the besetting sin of the begro and was a race trait. And that cheating in a trade was a race trait in Jews and Geotlies. We white fults do not call it cheating but say he got the advantage or the best of the bargalu, but this advantage i generally gotten by deception or a suppression of the truth. The negro amouths his sin over by calling it taking things—just as our cook once said to me when I complained about her stealing lard and flour and rice and such think you mise what I takes." Well I didn't very much, for she never took such things: "Mr. Major, I don't think you mise what I takes." Well I didn't very much, for she never took much as a time but it annoyed me for her to think she was fooling me when she wasn't. Int that same negro would alt up all night with a sick member of the family and was always good and kind to our children. Now the white man rarely steals snything and the negro as rarely cheats you in a trade. Before the civil war the negroes' most frequent orime was stealing chickens and he got so expert in that busices that a law was passed making it a pensi offense for anyboly to buy chickens from a negroeven though he had raised them in his own yard. We could buy foot mats and brooms and baskets, but we must not buy chickens. Law or no law, he continued his midnight vocation, and if the commandment had said thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's chick-ms it would have been all the same to him. First covet and then steal was part of his religion. I was ruminating about this because I bought a tarkey yesterday from a negro for a very low price and I woodered where he got it. I didn't question bim, for I didn't want to hurt his feelings. When I was in North Carolina a friend told me about an old darky who was ou trial for stealing a turkey und the proof was an old darky who was on trial for stealing a turkey and the proof was positive, and yet he did not seem to be alarmed. His lawyer was discouraged and mid, "Uncle Jeck, it looks like they have get, you."

and main, "Uncle Jack, it looks like they have got you."

"No dey mint, Mas John; dey aint got me yet and dey aint agwine to get use. Tell you how it is, Mas John. De jedge seten up dar was my young master when de war broke out and not gwine to send me to de pen. Mo, sir; he aint done ferget wins I know." But Mas John had lost confidence, for he knew that the judge would do bis duty and execute the law. In a short time the trial was over and the judge asked Uncle Jack if he had anything to say in extenuation of his crime. asked Uncle Jack if he had anything to say in extenuation of his crime. The old gray-headed men got up with a grunt and looking around upon the apactators and then at the judge said: "Nuffn' much, his Judge, nuffn' much. Oaly dis you know all about dat old war which we all got whooped and you take to go was a cappen and old master told me to go long and take heer of you and you knows I did de very bes' I could for four mighty long years and how one est grounds with the Chinese exclusion one dark shadow fails across our path-from politics until he becomes qualified to exercise the seared right of suffrage will lift the one and dissipate the other.—Robert D. Gilmer.

No man who wishes the people of North Carolina well can consistently oppose this amendment. Ryery one who would see our people arouse them said a sublime code of morals was answered and a nation who would see our people arouse them sent must welcome the opportunity of voting for this measure.—S. A. Asha.

Mr. Chairman.—Grant armsettly with the Chinese exclusion and the Chinese exclusion of the chinese and count of the legron were not desirable citizens as they came here the said of the flowerly kingdom were not desirable citizens as they came here the said th upon his visitor, and put out his trunk.

Mr. Kipling began to carress it, still speaking in the same southing tone, and in words unintelligible—to me, at got him and you never giv' me any least. you never as me nume' about whar I got him and you never giv' me any money to buy him, did you Mas Jedge. You call it foragin' den, didn's you Mas Jedge and if it was foraging den how cum it it to be stailen' now?''

By this time the courtroom was convulsed with laughter and the judge.

By this time the courtroom was convulsed with laughter and the judge could not concest his emotion, for his recollection of the old darky's faithfulness was revived afresh. He wiped his brow and his eyes, and said: "Mr. Sheriff adjourn court. Unels Jack I will pay for that turkey but you must not do so any more. When you need anything you must come to me, I haven't forset you."

haven't forgot you." It is amount to read our pententi-mry reports where we learn that the re are over 2,000 begrees in the state and county chaingangs who are there for stealing of some kind. Most of them stealing of some since. Most of them are of the use since who were never in sincery and a majority have advanced under freedom from simple lareany to burglary. Chickens are too small game for the modern darky. One of my farm hands was sent there for two my farm hands was sent there for two
years and was disgusted with his
associates and said "I tell you what
bosh, dar is some mean folks to de
obalingang. Fact is dar is some telks
just as mean in dar is outen dar."
Cobe says that Cubs is a guod place to
send the darkeys to for the trees are
amail and the ebickeas roost low, but
the new negroes doet seem to hanker
after chickens like 'the old-fashoned
negroes. They had rather snatch a
ledy's pocketbook and run. It is
astonishing how many chances they
will take to get something for nothing
and will take the risk of arrest and
punishment and yet I have never heard
of one bring turned out of church for
absoling.

stealing.
War will make white folks steat and
Judge Dooley believed that mean
whicky would. The old-time lawyer
used to tell how he was broke of taking too much when he was on the bench of the Northern circuit. A man bench of the Northern circuit. A man by name of Sterrett kept a ditty subon near the hotel and the judge patronized him every moraing nofore breakfast and by court time was pretty mellow. One cold morning the mischievous lawyers borrowed half dozen allver spoons from the landlady of the hotel and slipped them into the judge's overcost packet, the never discovered them until court adjourned for dinner and was dreadfully pussed and purplexed. He recog-

nixed the apoons, for they had his landing's mark and were ancient terilo and in her tenity. He seat for nor to come in her tenity. He seat for nor to come in his room and gave them back with at ject apology and said it must have been Sterrett's whishy that done it. It sobered him up and made him very serious all the afternoon. Next morning a triding fellow was put on trial for steeling a package of protestaives from a store in town. He was easily convicted and the judge asked him if he had anything to any for himself. "Nothin' judge," said he "only that I was drieking an don't remember about it." The judge leaned forward and said, "Young man where did you get your liquor?" "At Sterret's," said he, "Discharge him, Mr. Sheriff—discharge him! I am periscily aware that Sterret's whicky will make anybody steal.

server of type of process of the control of the con

"Ladies and gentlemen, the next lecture in the course will be delivered two weeks from tonight by Blanksty Bank. I have the great pleasure this evening of introducing to you Mark Twain."

Then Mark paused a moment before he added: "I would always rather introduce mysuit, because then I am sure to get in all the facts."

Mr. Crocker, rather embarassed, was still eitting in his chair. And it can be imagined that the audience enjoyed the joke much bester than be did. in Editor's Life Baved by Ch

During the early part of Outober, 1896, I contracted a had cold which settled on my lungs and was neglected until I feared that consumption had appeared in an implement state. I was constantly coughing and trying to expel something which I could not. I became alarmed and after giving the local dector a trial bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Googh Hemedy and the result was lumediate improvement, and after I had med these bottles my appeared in an incipient state. I was constantly onughing and trying to expet something which I could not. I was pet something which I could not. I become alarmed and after giving the k-local doctor a trial bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the result was immediate improvement, and after I had used three bottles my langs were restored to their healthy state.—B. S. Kowanos, Publisher of the Revices, Wyant, IR. For sale by J. E Carry & Company.

"Bridget, have you turned the gas on in the purior, as I told you?" The new domains in the same in the purior, as I told you?" The new domains in the purior, as I told you?" The new domains in the purior, as I told you?" The new domains is the sat of taking.

Can't yet shmell it?"

THE ARP OF TALKING. Ragitshman Says Chat the Amee can Girl Does Not Sugerstand St. reparet thannas in St Louis Republic.

And hope and pleasure flee, The west to set builds the grade, and talk to her of me." "I will ofmit," said the wisting Englishmen, "that the American girl is a dashing talter, but ust a good

This reached the ears of a bright American girl, and at once began to pipe the above little varae—written by a man, of course—fitting it to a fingly little tupe of her own, improvined for the ecoacion. Her meaning was plain. She need have tween the further trouble to tell us that according to her thinking the Englishmen found fault with the American girl's conversational powers because he liked perficularly to "talk to her of me," and that the American girl had so many more interesting themes to harp up in herealf that she did not humber tip Englishmen is this as his country women are wout to.

coil it, and that nort of thing is not very definite."

The woman haughed and told him that he need not treated his hear about it; that each knew will enough what the other meant.

"I am naire you do," said the man with a little chuckle, as he subsided behind his paper, and the woman chuttared on about "what he woman chuttared on about "what he was no subsided behind his paper, and the woman chuttared on about "what you may call-it" that could be bought in the "store at the correct of Breadway and—Oh, youkney what."

This family man anys that he is cortain that there is a next of mantal telegraphy existing among women, also how would they be able to always understand each other as they do?

Well, sir, there may be. Weamsifelt we have of the fair is, to walk a state of mantal anything union they talk to him directly and with minuteness.

But, the vaguances that women are the other, we have a state of the mantal anything unions they talk to him directly and with minuteness.

But, the vaguances that women are the other, we have it and the continuation on prices the walks of the mantal in the walks of the mantal the mantal anything unions they talk to him directly and with minuteness.

But, the vaguances that women anything the action of the walks are obtained anything the sale of the walks are obtained anything unions they talk to him directly and with minuteness.

But, the vaguances that women anything unions they talk to him directly the particular anything unions they talk to him directly the particular anything unions they talk to him directly the particular anything unions they talk to him directly the particular anything unions they talk to him directly the particular anything unions they talk to him directly the particular anything unions they talk to him directly the particular anything unions they talk to him directly the particular anything unions they talk to him directly the particular anything unions they talk to him the t

"What has civilization done?" When her crelits then death a second the claim, who is a lab length account to the control of th