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The Congressional Condidates "Cross Bats" In Columbus.

Gudger Scores Ewart, His Record is Laid Bare.

Columbus, N. C., Oct. 6, 1904. Special to Citizen:-

This is court week here and a very large and enthusiastic crowd was present to hear the congressional candidates. Mr. Gudger opened by saying that his opponent hardly waited until he reached home after being nominated by the democratic convention at Hendersonville until he challenged him for discussion; that challenge being made with a great flourish of trumpets. but since having a dozen joint debates Judge Ewart had stopped for "fodder," and that he would give any man or woman ten dollars in cash if they would secure four appointments in Henderson county pext week, the first one to be in Hendersonville, Judge Ewart's home. Mr. Gudger then discussed the tariff in a reasonable, logthe farmer is not benefitted by the present position in regard to the amendment.

Amendment.

Replying to the judge's criticism of the poll tax feature of the amendment, Mr Gudger stated that Mr. Ewart was trying to arouse prejudice and bitterness among those poses as their friend. But an inspection of the judge's record discloses the fact that he is not sincere in his representations. In 1900 when the battle was raging and the great issue was pending before the people as to the adoption of this amendment, where was this man Ewart? Was he in the thickest of the fight warning the people of the was silent as an oyster. He was sulking passed a law making it a crime for a man friend.

When the judge had no congressional ing tax payers put on the chain gang, now his tune has changed. O wonderous man! your dream. "Consistnecy, thou art a

jewel." National Aid to Public Bonds.

On the question of national aid for public roads, Mr. Gudger said that he had al ways favored an appropriation of fifty million dollars to be divided among the states and counties according to population and by them to be used according to the road laws of each county (no tax feature whatever), that he had always stated that the Brownlow Bill was a good measure, and that he repeated that statement today, but that national aid, for which he contended, was to be extended on the same theory as appropriations for rivers and harbors and in my letter accepting the challenge for a joint debate I stated my position as follows: 'It is not a scheme to build an Appian Way as you seem to think but it is a sound legislative proposition to give to the people of the inland districts national aid in the construction of highways in the same sense that national aid is given to the people of the coast and river districts, for the improvement of the rivers and harbors, all over the country, thereby making an equal distribution of the moneys appropriated for public improvement."

In my speech in the house of representatives on February 19th, I said: "Large sums of money are constantly being raised and used for public purposes and I do not promote progress and prosperity, but I intend to agitate—the principle of aid for roads and the just recognition of the farmers of this land along side of and four square with any other appropriation for a

the other appropraitions carry any feature of taxation and my proposition is stated so roads as it builds the harbors or improves the rivers. My friend, Mr. Ewart, says that he does not understand my proposition, and it is clear to all that he does not wish to understand me. What has been Ewart's poprofessional dodger. Last February he was strongly in favor of the bill and asked me as your representative to vote for it, but immediately atterwards on being nominated for congress he shifted his position and has cowards, will repudiate Ewart and vote continued to do so from day to day.

A Summary of Ewart's Positions.

In February last he favored the bill and asked me to vote for it. In June in his printed circular he said that the bill out of revenge for the failure of his was unconstitutional.

campaign he admitted favoring the bill and that he asked me to vote for it but pleaded votes.

ignorance of its provisions. At Glenville he said, "I (he) was a fool

for supporting that bill."

At Highlands he said that he supported the bill "On the statement that some man made to the association that Mr. Gudger had written a letter saying that the bill was all right." The judge refused to give the name of the man who made the statement.

At Aquene he dodged again-this time stating that "he here and now withdrew his endorsement of the Brownlow Bill."

At Bryson City he capped the climax. He said, "My endorsement was influenced by your speech on good roads," and yet the endorsement was made on the 11th of Feb ruary while my speech was not made until the 19th of February. The judge is a wonical and convincing manner showing that derful man to be influenced by a speech eight days before it was delivered. Mr. tariff schedules and discussing Mr. Ewart's Gudger stated as he has heretofore, that he intends to work for the people to secure this appropriation and that if Judge Ewart would frankly state that his change of mind and positions is a grand stand play for the sole purpose to secure votes on the 8th day of November, he will give his rea reason for these acrobatic stunts.

can party in more bitter terms than any talks about his party when they refuse to man in North Carolina. Hundreds of good give him what he wants, and I verily beand true republicans refuse to vote for this lieve that if he had not been nominated a sentative, has charged his party with every had some other interesting interview re crime known in the catalogue of crimes. garding his people. danger and wrongs now so vividly pictured Mr. Ewart need not criticise me, pretendby him? Echo answers, where? Then he ing that I do not commend him for oppos- Judge Ewart in the course of his remarks ing the force bill, for I do commend his boasted of his independence, that he could in his tent. In 1897, the republican party opposition to this bill which he character- rise above party, and Mr, Gudger replying izes in his speech as a damnable, illogical, asked, "Would you have the constitutional to fail to pay his poll tax punishable by im- inequitable and vicious piece of legislation amendment repealed if you could?" Silence prisonment and labor on the chain gang. as was ever attempted to be placed upon is his only response, and yet he boasts o Neglect or oversight did not excuse him, to the statute books of this republic." Now his independence. the chain gang he who failed to pay his this is the charge that he made against his pleading for your votes. Speaking of North private life a wiser man, Carolina and the other southern states from What a change has come over the spirit of 1868 to 1872, Judge Ewart said: "The state governments fell into the hands of the GOV. AYCOCK GOING NORTH. most disreputable gang of thieves and plunderers that ever disgraced a nation and the Will Speak in New Jersey, West very name of republican became a stench in the nostrils of all honest men, by bloodshed, violence and intimidation these gov ernments were wrested from the thieves and plunderers and teday without exception are held by the democratic party."

"My friend and opponent has so much pleasure in taking votes, I will today ask every republican in this large congregation who believes this statement made by Judge vote with you,"

Broken Pledges.

wish to be understood as opposed to ap- of "another cowardly abandonment of New Jersey, Indiana, Nevada and either propriations for rivers and harbors and principle" stand. (An omnious silence, Colorado or Delaware. The later would other beneficial impsovements, which will not one stood up, even Judge Ewart himself give the exact number of votes neces-

McKinley is a party of cowards. He said that they were in the southern states "a disreputable gang of thieves and plunderers." These were the charges made by Ewart, and every republican of courage and No one will contend for a moment that patriotism, every republican who loves his party, will be put to the test on the 8th of November. On the one side is the great clearly that it cannot be misunderstood. It democratic party, the party of the people, is the duty of the government to build the the party that I am proud to represent. We ask you to come out of the wilderness and vote with us. You will either do this denounced the leaders of the republican in Connecticut. sition regarding the Brownlow Bill? He party as thieves and plunderers.'s Every has shown the tactics and experience of a man who loves his state will vote the demcratic tieket in November, if he will study

ers of his party who have gone to the great beyond, those men who made the early record of that party, if they could be heard would condemn this man and relegate him to the shades of private life forever. If he was a true republican you might vote for him, but I'tell you that he will abuse you, that he will bolt his party, that he will donounce his party. Sometimes he does party to give him that preferment that ... In his speech at Brevard opening the may ask of them, and then again he does this in a vain effort to catch democratic

Reading further from the speech of Mr. Ewart: "I know what it is to be a republican in the south. Ten years ago I made a campaign as an elector on the Haves and Wheeler ticket with a pistol in my hip nocket. I have had the mournful pleasure of gazing upon my grave and reading " own epitaph." There the judge was ir

national capital in 1890 proclaiming to world that he has read his own epitaph, looked into his own grave and that it was necessary for his own protection to go armed with a little pepper-box, pop-gun pistol, stuck away back in his hip pocket. Was our district in the eighties so lawless as this, or have they been grossly misrepre ented?

Judge Ewart has written his own life and he sails into friends and enemies ante. Immediately after the republican convention of 1892 refused to re-nominate him for con gress and nominated Judge Pritchard in his stead, the judge then rushed to print and said in the Asheville Citizen, "I suppose that these gentlemen will never be satisfied until they succeed in placing upon the Federal statutes a law that will put Ewart's Demunciation of Republicanism deputy marshals at every voting precinct Judge Ewart has denounced the republi- in the south." This is the way the judge nan, who posing as their friend and repre- Hendersonville last June he would have

After Mr. Gudger closed his speech

Mr. Gudger again asked, "If an effort is poll tax under this republican law, must own party, the party that had honored him | made by your party to cut down southern go. At that time Ewart wanted to put you by electing him a representative to the 51st representation in congress on account of on the chain gang for failing to pay your congress, and the same party he today asks the disfranchisement of the negro, will you poll tax-today he is trying to pose as your to return him to the 59th. I am constrain- bolt your party.caucus?" No answer comes ed, my republican friends, to call your at- from this man of independence. All his tention to the charges heaped upon your independence is gone, the word bolt has bee humming in his ear he wanted default- party by the man who is now begging and lost its charm. My friend will go back to

Virginia, Connecticut, Maryland.

New York, Oct. 4- Judge McConville, chief of the speakers' bureau of the democratice national committee had partially arranged the itinerary of Gov. ernor Charles B. Aycock. The cities wherein he will speak have not been agreed upon, but the Governor will be in West Virginia October 24-25; Indi-Ewart, please stand up." One stood up ana. 26-29; Connecticut, October 31, Noand Mr. Gudger said, "My friend, I see vember 1; New Jersey November 2-3, that Judge Ewart refuses to stand up and land Maryland, November 5. It will be noticed that Governor Aycock will spend three days in Indiana, and it is Reading further from the judges speech; understood to be the purpose of the But the pledges so solemnly made in the committee to arrange for him a num-Chicago platform have been wantonly and ber of engagements, some of the meetcruelly falcified. A republican senate has ings to be held during the day and othdeliberately killed the Educational Bill, the ers at night. Democratic leaders now senate, in utter contempt of the platform in have an eye single to the Hoosier State. Chicago, has stricken the provisions from They are satisfied that if as much headthe McKinley bill relieving the growers of way can be made in that state as has tobacco from the onerous and inquisitorial been made in this and other doubtful features of the law, another cowardly aban- states, there will be some real basis for donment of principle. Another broken democratic hopes. A great army of spell-binders will be sent there, for the Here he calls the republican party cow- favorite democratic combination in ards. Let every republican in this audi- sight today is the solid south, including ence who believes that his party was guilty West Virginia and Maryland, New York, would give two to spare.

The German Vote. Mr. Earl P. Haugel, of the German American Parker Union, returned to New York yesterday from Connecticut, where he has been for several weeks making arrangements for German mass meetings. The first of three large mass meetings will be held in New Haven on Wednesday evening, October 5th, and one in Hartford on Friday evening of the New York, and it is a good report, and certainly there has been a perceptible brightening in demonstration of the negro. In 1884 the expenditure per capita was 96 cents for each race. In 1885 to expenditure per capita was 96 cents for each race. In 1885 to expenditure per capita was 96 cents for each race. In 1886 the expenditure per capita was 96 cents for each race. In 1886 to expenditure per capita was 96 cents for each race. making arrangements for German mass tober 7th. From that time on, German looks now as if both Parker and Herrick or you will vote for Judge Ewart and by democratic mass meetings will be held are pretty certain to carry New York .your ballot say, "Ewart was right when he nightly in all the more important towns

Mr. Hangel said: "The German vote in Connecticut will be cast for Parker and Davis. I lican who believes that his party was not thieves and plunderers, that they were not cowards, will repudiate Ewart and vote with us in the coming election. The lead-

they will one and all vote for the democratic candidates on both the national

and str e tickets. "Some intimidation is being used, and many of this class have been threatened with the loss of their positions if they vote the demacratic ticket, but I talked with a farge number of the working people themselves and also with the nor ominent Germans, and on every hand was assured, while the people were afraid to come out openly in support of the democratic candidates for fear that they would lose their positions. of their hearty support. They assured me privately that they would attend the meetings and would vote the ticket.

"I am confident that the German vote alone will make it possible for Judge Parker to carry the state by 5,000, and if oth ' elements of the democratic jarty the Nutmeg State do anything I'ke as well as the Germans will do, Judge Parker's majority will be very much larger."

PENITENTIARY.

Russell's Administration.

January 1, 1897, to January 1 1901: Receipts from penitentiary \$527,939:46 Legislative appropriations..... 225,616.60

Average receipts per month.... \$ 15,698

In this is not included an annual appropriation of \$500 for religious exercises, making \$2,000 for the four years, nor the amounts paid as rewards and expenses the recapture of escaped convicts; neither of which items has been available under Aycock's administration; nor does it include the \$60,000 of bonds issued for the purchase of the state farm.

Disb'mts during same period .. \$781,712.49 Average per month...... 16,287.75

In the above is included \$33,262.69 paid during Governor Aycock's administration

Aye ek's Administration. Jan. 1, 1001, to July 1, 1904 (42 months): Receipts from peniteutiery..... \$573,129,71 Legislative appropriation Average receipts per month..... Disbursements for same period. 463,907.95 that they are putting fourth unusual

Cash and cash items on hand

11,045.42

With no liabilities.

Av. disbursements per month...

State Prison New Plays Bevenue. There is one other source of revenue in this state of which the present administration is justly proud and that is the penitentiary of North Carolina, which has heretofore been such a burden upon the state. Under Governor Russell's administration there was appropriated out of the state treasury for the penitentiary \$105,414.10 in addition to this there were issued bonds to the par value of \$110,000 which sold for \$120,202.50, making a total of \$225,616.60 which was paid out of the state treasury for running the penitentiary. This does not include the \$60,000 of bonds issued for the purchase of the state farm. We now have on hand in North Carolina bonds, a sufficient sum to pay for the bonds issued for the purchase of the state farm -that is to say, we have on hand in bonds \$61,425; and we have cash in hand \$49,490.73.

Money Saved to the State.

It will thus appear that the present administration has saved to the state through pared with the former administration, \$836,532.38 In other words, Governor Russell's administration cost

VERY GOOD REPORT.

Democrats Are Now Certain Carrying New York.

A special of September 30th to The Rich

mond News-Leader reads as follows: "Democratic politicians who have talked with Judge Parker during his present visit o this city now say they are confident he is to be elected. One man who talked with the candidate a month ago and again yes-terday, said today: 'When I first talked with Judge Parker he realized that there had been a slump in the campaign. Maters were not going well at national head-quarters, and he seemed bue and discouraged. Yesterday I found him in excellent spirits and confident of success. He has heard nothing but good reports during the last two weeks. All his collers tell him he will win. Judge Parker is certain that he will carry this state."

Charlotte Observer.

Broke Into His House.

S. LeQuinn of Cavendish, Vt, was rob-

Pleased With the Situation the Empire State.

DEMOCRATS ARE ENTHUSED

Judge Parker's Letter of Acceptance Put New Life into the Organization Everywhere.

Washington, D. C., Special.-There are visible evidences that the republicans are greatly disturbed over conditions in New York, and it is generally understood that Chairman Cortelyou's hurried visit to this city was for the purpose of consulting with the president about the situation in the Empire State. Not only do the republicans realize that they have lost their grip on the state, but they are fearful lest the result of the New York situation, which is apparent to every one, will have a disastrous effect upon the republican campaign in all the doubtful states. Cortelyou's plain-spoken words are understood to have given the president's al leged feeling of confidence a severe jolt, and it was freely said during the day that the subject was the chief topic of

the country.

Many democrats feel that the succes of the party is almost a sure thing, designing barns, houses, silos, etc. They believe that the only requirement for carrying the election is to get out on debts contracted under the Russell ad- their vote and to get out the independent vote that they regard as quite surely farm in various details. to be for their candidate. There have been many evidences in the last few fal states democrats have been so encouraged by the outlook in New York

efforts to carry their own states.

Nothing has promoted the democratic July 1, 1904...... 90,343.08 feeling of confidence so much as Judge Parker's letter of acceptance and the enthusiastic reception accorded to it by the independent press and public. It is to be the fighting ground of democrats everywhere. With only six more weeks by open to all who desire to better themof the campaign from this day the democratic managers have decided to make herculean efforts to swing all the doubtful states into line. None will be overlooked and the leading lights of democracy will take the stump everywhere there is what may be said to be a fighting chance. The last three weeks will be a whirlwind finish in which every democratic brator of note will be asked to take part. The first onslaught is to begin in Indiana and West Virginia next week. The best speakers the democrats have will sweep through those two states. William Jennings Bryan is New York is Now Taken Out of the to be among the number, being scheduled for thirty speeches in the state of

If there has ever been a time when democrats have been inclined to get together with a mighty pull to capture both the presidency and the house of representatives it is the present. The Herrick is Now Certainly Favorite leading men on the committee have never favored a long campaign. They have always declared that October 1st was early enough to start speakers, and in spite of criticism they have awaited their time. Democrats who know the purposes of the national committee declare that within a short time the democratic campaign will take on great activity and that within a couple of weeks

How the School Fund is Divided It is believed that the moral effect of Between the Races

In 1883 there was spent for the schools for whites \$306,805,55; for colored, \$260,-955.87. There was spent \$1.04 per capita tor white children and \$1.50 per capita for colored children-a difference of 46 cents in favor of the negro. In 1884 the expendisix cents. In 1886 there was expended for white children \$1.16 per capita and for colored \$1.04—a difference of 12 cents in favor of the white children, In 1887 there was a difference of nine cents in favor of white children. In 1888 there was a difference of twelve cents in favor of white

ence of 15 cents in favor of white children. In 1898 a difference of 51 cents in favor of white children. In 1894 a difference of 16 cents in favor of white children. In 1895 a difference of 14 cents in favor of white children. In 1896 a difference of five cents in favor of white children. In 1897 a difference of one cent in fayor of white children. In 1898 a difference of 21 centsin favor of white children. In 1899 a difference of 21 cents in favor of white children. In 1900 a difference of 26 cents in favor of white children. In 1901 a difference of 43 cents in favor of white children. In 1902 there was spent for the education of white children \$784,454.62. and for the education of the colored children \$249,137.57; a per capits expenditure for the whites of \$1.72 and for colored of \$1.13-a difference in favor of the whites of 59 cents per capita. Fer 1903 there was spent for the education of white children \$865,700.17, and for the education of colored children \$252,820.54; per capita expenditure of \$1.89 for whites and \$1.14 for the colored, a difference in favor of the whites of 75 cents are capita. These are the facts and they speak for themselves. -Governor Aycock's Greensboro speech.

Training for Young Farmers

The popular course for young farmers in the North Carolina A. & M. College, Raleigh, N. C., known as the short course in dairying and agriculture, opens this year January 4th, 1905 a d continues for ten weeks closing March 10th, 1905.

On account of many improvements in the line of work introduced, the work will before. A new course in farm engineering There is no doubt of the fact that the that will be given in connection with the effect of the hopeful democratic situa- other studies will add much to the importion in New York is reflected all over tance of the work. This study will embrace rural architecture, and farm machinery, and special stress will be placed upon

> Another course that will be added is that of Farm Management, which will include a discussion of the management of the

A third new course that will be offered will be the cotton course, which will indays to the effect that in all the doubt- clude cotton growing, judging, breeding. and soil management in all of its phases. It is believed that the cotton course will be especially important to the young farmers. in our State, and it should receive the attendance of every young cotton farmer that can get away from home during the

> No entrance examination is required in these Winter Courses and no tutition is charged at all. Practical courses are hereselves in the various lines of agriculture. The total cost for ten weeks including board, room, light and fuel, etc, is but \$30.00. Young men contemplating attend_ ing should send in their application at once to C. M. Burkett, Professor of Agriculture, West Raleigh, N. C., as all students are registered in advance to the opening date.

NO LONGER DOUBTFUL.

Debatable Column.

A CLOSE POLL MADE

For Governor.

New York Oct. 1.-The field marshale of the democratic national committee have officially taken New York out of the doubtful column. That is, in the private com-munications which the campaign managers are constantly having with the leaders in the various states the statement is being made that New York is certainly democra-it Parker stock will lead in the political and leaders elsewhere are adjured to rec double their efforts to the end that victory in the Empire State may mean victory in

these assurances on the democracy at large will be altogether salutary. In arriving at the conclusion that it was safe to claim the Empire State, officially, at this early stage of the conflict, Mr. Taggart and his assistants relied in a large measure on the predictions being made by Senator Pat Mc-Carren, the Brankle boss, who is insisting that New York vity will give 150,000 majority for the democratic ticket. He says the democrats will certainly gain 15 per ent. over their vote of two years ago, and that the state is surely in the democratic column. He says the canvass made under the direction of the state organizations shows this to be the state of affairs, that he has never chased any rainbows and does not care to establish the reputation, for doing rainbow chasing this late in life. Democratic managers also point to the fact that