

RIGHT OF NEGRO TO VOTE

Was the Enfranchisement of the Colored Man a National Blunder?

PROTECTION OF THE BALLOT ESSENTIAL

Effect of Disfranchisement in North Carolina—Colored People and Conservative Whites Fear the Outcome.

Rev. J. W. Hood, D. D., of Fayetteville, N. C., presiding bishop of the African Methodist church, discusses in the New York Independent certain phases of the southern agitation against citizenship as follows:

I have been informed on authority claiming reliability that about ten years ago a concerted effort was entered upon to prepare the minds of the American people for the contemplated disfranchisement of the negro, and that to this end the best writers obtainable were employed to prepare articles for such journals as are willing to publish that kind of matter.

It is not my purpose now to write a general defense against the many misleading and false statements with which the country has been flooded, but I want to ask attention to the other side of the oft repeated statement that this nation blundered when it gave the negro the right of elective franchise.

A false statement frequently told and permitted to pass unchallenged is sometimes accepted as truth. By making it appear that the enfranchisement of the negro was a great blunder, and that he was unworthy of the ballot, it was hoped that the way would be paved for his disfranchisement with general acquiescence. There can be but little doubt that to a large extent the intended effect has been achieved. Nevertheless, the enfranchisement was not a blunder, but was the negro's only salvation at that period and a blessing to the states.

Whatever tends to the elevation of any portion of the people is a benefit to the whole. And nothing has tended so much toward the elevation of the negro as the elective franchise. The benefit of enfranchisement to the negro personally will first claim our attention.

Some Protection Necessary.

The worst condition in which a person could be placed is that of being a slave without an owner. With an owner he has some protection. Even an unmerciful man has some regard for the life of his beast. Cupidity if nothing else compels this. But the great majority of men in a Christian land have human feelings; and become more or less attached to those who render faithful service, and when the service is long continued there is a growth of tenderness and sympathy, especially when the servant is property. In such a case some masters were ready to defend the rights of a servant, or what they chose to demand for him, with their own lives. It was this disposition on the part of many masters to protect their slaves, even some who were not saints, which relieved slavery of some of its worst horrors and caused some to regard it as a blessed institution.

But when slavery was abolished the property right ceased and the part of many masters to protect their slaves, even some who were not saints, which relieved slavery of some of its worst horrors and caused some to regard it as a blessed institution.

Freemen's Weapons.

It must therefore be evident that the only way that the negro could have been protected in his rights at that time was to give him the ballot with which to protect himself, the best and surest protection that a freeman can have.

When a man has a vote, or in other words, when a man is otherwise with the full rights of citizen he is a factor that must be considered. Men who want his vote will seek him, and this puts him upon a plane which he could not otherwise reach.

When there were twenty to twenty-four negro members in the North Carolina legislature no measure especially intended to degrade the negro was ever adopted. Some were introduced, but they were referred to a committee and that was the end of them.

Not because the negro vote alone was sufficient to defeat such measures, but because it was not good policy to offend the negro members, whose vote had the same force as any other.

Trial by Jury.

The decision of the supreme court of the United States that the negro is entitled to a trial by jury.

Effect of Intimidation.

After the adoption of this constitution there was always a considerable number of negro members up to 1895, when their election was prevented by intimidation and violence. The highest number, I think, was twenty-four.

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a trial by a jury of his peers, and that the denial of this right is ground for an appeal to that court, was a result of his enfranchisement. Not much has been said about that decision, but it was by far the most important decision ever rendered in the negro's favor by that court. In view of that decision it seems to me that even Bishop Turner might overlook former shortcomings.

Having resided in the state of North Carolina nearly forty years, having lived every section of the state and having known something of conditions, both before and since the enfranchisement of the negro, I do not hesitate to affirm that nothing else did so much to give new life, vigor and healthy activity and prosperity to the Old North State as did enfranchisement.

The foundation for the wonderful improvements which have been made in this state during the last thirty-four years was laid in the constitution which was adopted by the reconstruction convention of 1868. Such a constitution at that time would have been an utter impossibility without the negro vote.

Nothing can more clearly indicate the benefit of the negro enfranchisement than a comparison of that constitution with the one adopted in 1865, under the Andrew Johnson plan of reconstruction. That plan left the negro out, and the constitution adopted in 1868, in the framing and adopting of which the negro was a very important factor. It was simple, plain and complete. The antiquated laws and forms were entirely eliminated.

Influence in Convention.

The number of negroes in the convention was not large. The majority of the convention determined that the constitution should contain nothing respecting race or color, and so completely was this idea adhered to that even in the roll of members the race is not mentioned. I can remember only one name from memory, that of the state of North Carolina leads the "Mother of Presidents."

But this disfranchisement came upon the negro like the shock of an earthquake.

It came suddenly and violently. He does not, as yet, know to what extent he is affected. Some, feeling alarmed, and others feeling a deep sense of the great outrage, have left the state, and others by thousands would go if they thought they could better their condition by going. Some are only waiting for a moment's opportunity to be damaged before making a move.

PRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS.

Mamma (sternly)—Tommy, did you eat the cake I left on the table? Tommy—No, mamma. Did I, Elsie? Elsie (aged 3)—Did him didn't, mamma. I saw him didn't.

Little Margie—We dot a new baby. Visitor—You don't say? Little Margie—Yes'm; an' its eyes come open and go shut jes' like my dollie's, but I deas some'n's so matter wif its works, 'tans its eye'n don't shut ewy time say lay it down.

"Mamma," said little Frances, "I dreamed of you last night. We were all sitting in the parlor and you began to scold me."

"What did I say, Frances?" asked mamma.

"Why, you ought to know, mamma," replied Frances, with some astonishment. "You were there."

"Oh, Tommy!" exclaimed his tearful mother as he came into the house at the conclusion of a spirited interview in the woodshed, "why can't you be a better boy?"

"I'm goin' to be, after this, you bet!" blubbered Tommy. "Paw gits too much fun out of it when he thrashes me."

Two little girls were playing in front of a city dwelling when a stranger man went by.

"That man is an undertaker," said one of the little girls.

"How do you know?" asked her companion.

"Oh, because he is the man who undertook my grandmother."

"Why are you so sad, my boy?" asked the kind old man.

"I was jest wishin' it was skatin' time," replied the tearful youngster.

"Why, I saw you in swimmin' a little while ago, and you seemed to be enjoyin' that."

"I know, but pop caught me at it and I'd feel better now if I could sit on the ice a while."

"Mamma," said a Walnut Hill youth.

"Yes, my boy."

"Didn't somebody say once, 'The good die young'?"

"Yes, my boy."

"And haven't you told me that if I honor my father and mother my days will be long in the land?"

"Y-yes, my boy."

"Kind o' keeps a feller guessin' what to do, don't it, mamma?"

RELIGIOUS.

Two millions of London's inhabitants never go to church.

Catholics of Baltimore are considering the advisability of giving Cardinal Gibbons a public reception on his return from Europe.

Colonel J. C. Baker, a leading criminal lawyer of Wichita, has taken the bar for the pulpit. He will take the form of an English Lutheran church at Winchester.

Christian Endeavor societies have increased rapidly in France since Secretary Van der Bell took his campaign of extension. There are now 120 societies, an increase of more than 60 per cent. Most of these societies are in the Reformed church.

Willis G. Wiser, the policeman having supervision of the campus at Yale university for several years past, has resigned his post and will enter the ministry of the Presbyterian church. During his police moments for several years he has been studying theology under the tutelage of a professor in the city school.

Pope Pius X is a habitual though moderate smoker, but as his cigars are of good quality and he smokes them in moderation, he is not considered a smoker.

Nearly all Italian clerics are users of tobacco and their present point of view is something of a solace in his mature years.

The pastor of the Amand Baptist chapel at Twickenham, England, Rev. Henry Smith, is a negro, and a well educated, accomplished singer.

An accomplished singer of great value to him in the evangelistic work he has carried on in the Channel Islands. He is a man of fine personal appearance, but shows his race. When he took charge of the church, a reception was given him at which not only Baptists, but Anglicans, Presbyterians, Congregationalists and Methodists were present.

Christian Scientists all over the world are in a furor of excites later, 2,000,000, forthcoming manual and code of bylaws promulgated by Mrs. Eddy, Feb. 25, 1903. An edition of 100,000 copies, recently printed, has just been called in from the Christian Science booklets in the hands of the people, revised and rebound before being again placed before the Eddies. The revision is the principal cause of the involving errors and corrections by Mrs. Eddy and the principal cause of the perturbation in the ranks of the "healers" is the clause restricting the number of pupils of each teacher to ten, giving all a sort of letter of marque, "territory," and prohibiting and forbidding to invade another's territory, on the same system as book agents and managers permits dealers to invade each other's territory, secure pupils wherever they can and establish a monopoly.

This will cut down fat incomes of present day by promoting competition, but will add materially to the mother-church income and consequently to that of Mrs. Eddy.

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Headquarters Maintained Here for More Than Forty Years.

STORY OF MUTATIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT

Title and Area Has Been Changed From Time to Time, but the Orders of Many Generals Were Dated Here.

The history of the military departments of the Missouri and of the Platte is closely identified with that of Nebraska and particularly with that of Omaha. The establishment of military departments west of the Missouri began with the close of the civil war. Prior to that time these commands were directed from the larger or division headquarters, at Chicago or St. Louis, and were subdivided into military districts, some of which were larger than many of the present departments. In 1865 there were known as the District of Kansas and the Territories, District of the Plains and District of the Mountains. The District of Kansas and the Territories was commanded by General Grenville M. Dodge, with headquarters at Fort Kearney, and comprised a vast extent of territory south of the Platte river, and following the south line of the North Platte to the Larabee mountains, with subdistricts established at Fort Kearney, Fort Laramie, and the new post of Fort Casper. Fort Fred Steele, Fort Saunders, Fort McPherson and Fort Halleck, in the Platte country, and Fort Morgan, Collins and Bent, at the eastern slope of the mountains, and Fort Union, at the mouth of the Arkansas river, in the Smoky Hill and Republican valley country.

First Headquarters at Omaha. The District of the Platte comprised the entire north of the Platte country west of Minnesota to the Rocky mountains, with headquarters at Omaha, and embraced the states of Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, Fort Lincoln, Fort Yankton, along the Missouri and Fort Reno, on the Powder river, and miscellaneous unnamed cantonments scattered over the plains, with General Philip St. George Cooke in supreme command and General Patrick G. Connor, Colonel Guy V. Henry, General Harney and H. E. Maynadier and Colonel Chivington as commanders in the field. The troops then in this department were largely volunteers, consisting of the Fifth and Sixth United States volunteers ("Cavalry and rebs"), Eleventh Ohio cavalry, Second Nebraska, Seventh Iowa, Twenty-first New York, Fifth West Virginia, First Colorado, First California and a portion of the Second United States cavalry, and a battalion of Pawnee scouts under Major Frank North.

On the close of the civil war it became necessary to relieve the volunteer regiments, and a number of regular regiments were sent into the country to replace these volunteers. These regiments were the Second United States cavalry, Thirteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-seventh and Thirty-sixth United States infantry, sent into the Department of the Plains; the Fourth and Fifth United States cavalry, the Third and Sixth United States infantry, and the Fourth and Fifth United States artillery, into the Smoky Hill and Republican Valley country.

Establishment of Departments.

Then there was a necessity at this time for a reorganization of the military departments. The Military Division of the Missouri was created with headquarters at Chicago and General F. H. Sheridan in command. The departments or districts of Kansas and of the Plains were abandoned and were organized into the Departments of the Missouri, which included the entire country south of the Nebraska line and including Arizona, with headquarters at St. Louis, and later at Fort Leavenworth, commanded by General John Pope ("Cavalry and rebs"), and the Department of the Platte was then constituted of all that territory north of the Kansas line, half of Colorado and all the country north to the British possessions east of the mountains and west of the Mississippi river, with headquarters at Omaha, and General P. St. G. Cooke was retained in command. He was succeeded in 1868 or 1869 by General E. O. C. Ord, and about this time the Department of the Platte was reduced in territorial area by taking from it the states of Minnesota, the north half of Dakota and Montana and a portion of northern Wyoming, which were added to a new department known as the Department of Dakota, with headquarters at St. Paul. The territorial area of the Department of the Platte remained practically unchanged from that time until when the department as the Department of the Platte was abolished and the Department of the Missouri was added to it, under the general name of the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Omaha, where they have since remained.

Generals Who Have Commanded.

The commanders who have maintained their headquarters in Omaha in succession since 1868 are Generals P. St. G. Cooke, E. O. C. Ord, C. C. August, George Crook, O. O. Howard, John R. Brooke, J. J. Coppinger (who was in command when the Department of the Platte was abolished pursuant with general orders No. 7, War Department, March 11, 1895).

The Department of the Missouri was created immediately on the abolishment of the Department of the Platte in the spring of 1895, and its first commander under the reorganization was Major General John R. Brooke. On March 18, 1898, General Coppinger was again given the command of the department and the change in command was followed with astonishing rapidity thereafter. General Coppinger was succeeded on April 20, 1898, by Colonel E. V. Sumner of the Seventh United States cavalry, who was brevetted a brigadier general.

Sumner remained in command until December 4, 1899, when he was relieved by Brigadier General Pithagah Lee. Brigadier General Henry C. Merriam succeeded Lee, March 2, 1901, and on August 13 of the same year Brigadier General John C. Bates succeeded Merriam. Bates retained command of the department until November 23 of that year, when Colonel Camillo C. C. Carr of the Fourth cavalry was placed in command. He was succeeded January 4, 1902, by Colonel George B. Rodney of the artillery corps. On February 7 of that year Brigadier General J. C. Bates was again given the command, and during this period he was made a major general, being the first major general to command the department. He was succeeded again on June 5, 1902, by Colonel C. C. Carr, and a month and five days later, on July 15, General Bates again became commander of the department, which he retained until November 23, 1902, when he was succeeded by Colonel Charles W. Miner of the Sixth United States infantry. On December 4 of the same year General Bates was again assigned to the command of the department, which he has since held.

General S. S. Sumner, now a major general, has been assigned to the command of the department, and assumed command on Friday, on his arrival from the Philippines.

The Name

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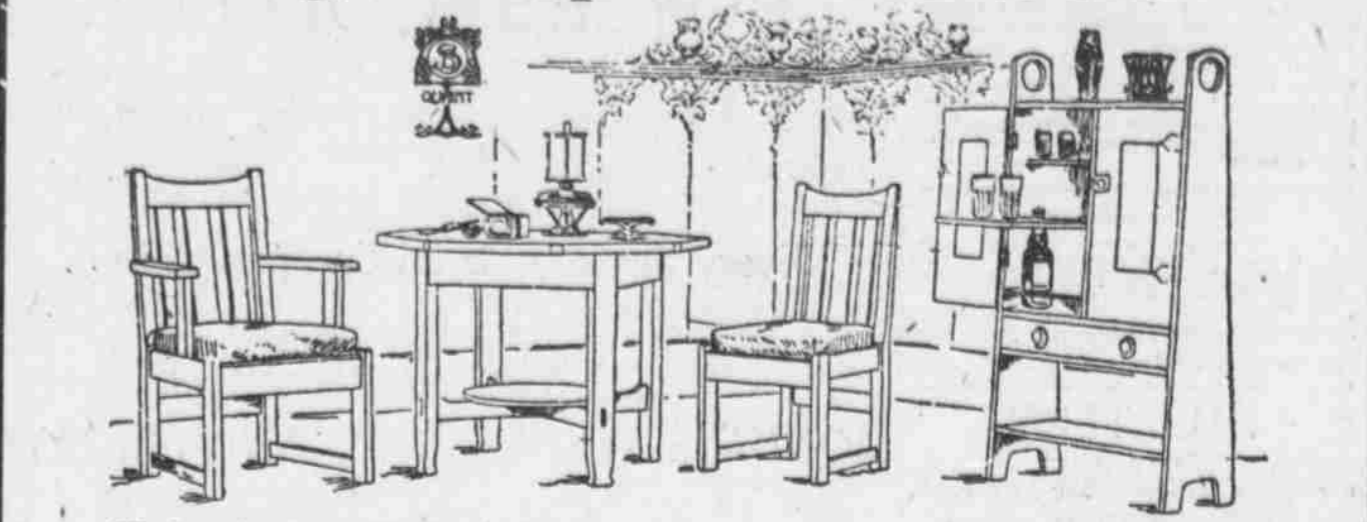
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We bought this lot of tables by taking all, at 20 per cent discount, and will sell them at 20 per cent discount from the price we must regularly charge for the same tables. Quite an inducement when you consider the superior finish and quality. Undoubtedly the most magnificent showing of parlor, library, den and bed room tables, taborettes and pedestals ever brought west. Only one pattern in each wood and finish.

Grid of advertisements for Parlor Tables, Library Tables, Sewing Tables, Den Pieces, and Taborettes, each with a brief description of the items for sale.

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Reproductions of Antiques, Colonial, Dutch Colonial and French periods a special feature of this sample table assortment. Tables of Ye Olden Times. Pretty pieces for the parlor, for the hall or library, for the den or sewing room. A very large assortment of these pretty reproductions in mahogany, golden, weathered and Antwerp oak. These reproduction pieces range in price from \$12.00 to \$65.00, all subject to the 20 per cent discount.

We want you to come and see this magnificent display of tables of all kinds, all conveniently displayed on our main floor marked in plain figures with the 20 per cent discount mark also appearing on each price ticket. You'll not be disappointed in the style or the values.

Sale Commences Monday Morning, September 14.

\$500,000 IN PRIZES of \$5.00 each will be given to the School Children of America. School Children's Competitive Advertising Contest No. 1036

Advertisement for Egg-O-See cereal featuring a drawing of a child and text describing the product and a contest where children can win prizes by drawing a character.

Advertisement for Quaker Maid Rye featuring an illustration of a mill and text describing the product and its availability.

Advertisement for Perfield's Cut Price Piano Co. and Pennyroyal Pills, including contact information and product descriptions.