

ELECTION DAY IN RICHMOND. The Shameful Suppression of the Colored Vote.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCESS. Unreasonable Questions Asked For the Purpose of Causing Delay—Negroes Stand in Line Through the Night and All Day.

The Majority Problem Solved. WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—(Special Correspondence to The Bee.) I spent the election day proper, that is from six to six in Richmond, in Jackson ward, where it was supposed there would be trouble if anywhere. Jackson ward is the black ward, Governor Lee and the democratic managers had pretended that they feared "trouble" in this ward and, therefore, the first few straggling rays of sunlight saw the city of Richmond like a camp, a military rendezvous. Soldiers in uniform were hurrying to their armories where they were kept all day ready at an instant's call. Special policemen were going to the police headquarters. The city was literally alive with special policemen, and the two democratic morning newspapers had taken very good care to announce conspicuously on Tuesday morning that every policeman was armed with a self-cocking five barrel Smith & Wesson revolver, so that between the military with their Springfield's and the policemen with their Smith & Wesson's, Richmond was determined to have a "quiet" election if they had to kill every negro in the city. As a matter of fact the election was conspicuously quiet.

At the second precinct of Jackson ward a colored man was stopping at the door of the booth as the white line came up. The two men could not pass, a colored man pushed a white man, and before the colored man had time to utter a word he had been hurled back. He had never had the faintest suspicion of doing as he was caught by the name of the street as from a casual glance he had seen the damage was done to his person, and immediately the police formed around him and promptly collected him and hurried him off to the nearest station before he really knew what had happened to him. The spectators gathered around, and for a moment looked on with interest. But there was one. The principle had been established that the white man had precedence in voting and the colored man simply gave up.

One amusing incident occurred at the third precinct. It was late in the afternoon, and a "three o'clock" precinct, some three hundred colored men were waiting to vote. A special officer pulled out his watch; "Seven minutes past four," said he, "and the sun sets at six minutes past four." He cast his eye along the line. The question only is how many can be shut out. A newspaper correspondent suggested to him, "What time is it now?" "You will shut out some of your white voters," he said.

At the second precinct a ward "superintendent" approached the sergeant in charge of the white line; a big negro walked beside him. "What has he done?" asked the sergeant. "Nothing," answered the superintendent; "he is a white man, and I want you to make a place for him." The colored man was put at the end of the white line, and not two minutes thereafter he was in the booth and had cast his vote. A difference in the world, in the Jackson ward (if you are a colored man), what ticket you are voting.

Starch goes sticky—common powder has a vulgar glare. Pizzoni's is the only Cheyenne powder fit for use. THEY DON'T KNOW WHAT TO DO Iowa's Party Managers Badly in Need of an Idea.

FROM OMAHA TO PORTLAND. Soil Which Remembers That of the Platte Valley.

LONG STRETCHES OF SAGEBRUSH. One of the Penuliarities of the Country Between the Missouri and the Pacific Coast—Through Many Prosperous Cities.

The Trans-Missouri Empire. PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 14.—(Special to The Bee.)—One of the longest and most interesting trips in the Missouri river to this city. Leaving Omaha in the evening on the Union Pacific, daylight finds me at North Platte, in the midst of the great stock ranges of Nebraska. It is a fine country in the afternoon, and early next morning the train is at Green River, ready to enter the "unknown" on the Oregon Short Line. From Green River the landscape varies. Past Grand the soil in spots is gravelly and sage brush scarce. A few miles beyond sheep are seen grazing on the mountains, and west, the soil is red and the mountains have that tint. Possibly this is owing to the elevation—about 6,000 feet—until Fossil station is passed. Here the country changes, wire fences are numerous and one is reminded of the Platte valley, were it not for the sage brush. But a careful sight to the eye was laid at the station with a bag of fresh soil from a St. Louis house. Cokville the line runs through a valley of remarkable beauty. Cattle and horses are numerous.

Leaving Cokville, the train passes the red mountains in a light snow storm. Here there is a big stock range and plenty of new ranges of houses. A life of patient industry, cultivated country, with cattle and hogs grazing, and the soil is black as coal in many places. For sometime the train has been passing through the "country of the future," a beautiful tract as level as a floor, with mountains on either side, and the river at hand. The soil is black and the water is blue. The population is increasing. It is a pretty town of about 1,000 people in this beautiful valley. The population is increasing. It is a pretty town of about 1,000 people in this beautiful valley. The population is increasing. It is a pretty town of about 1,000 people in this beautiful valley.

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AMONG THE BOOK BUILDERS. Some Notable Volumes From Distinguished Authors.

PAGANISM VS CHRISTIANITY. The Dangers Which Lurk in the Pathway of the American Republic, and How They May Be Avoided—Fiction, Etc.

Cardinal Gibbons' Book. "Our Christian Heritage" is the title of a remarkable book from the pen of Cardinal Gibbons, the distinguished primate of the Catholic church in America. It is remarkable because it is not distinctly sectarian, but broad, forceful and eloquent plain in the elevating principles of christianity, indeed, the cardinal's arguments against the godless tendency of the times can be denoted and employed by all creeds and denominations, and many of the conclusions reached have been advocated by Protestants. Naturally a book coming from such a high source has attracted widespread attention, and will occasion comment as well as controversy. Yet the views therein expressed on the leading questions of our time are familiar to the people of this country. They have been honored by the cardinal on several occasions during the past few years. A broad liberality, an acute and penetrating christian respect for the opinions of different creeds is a marked feature of every chapter. The key-note of the book is religion, pure home, industry, law and order, better social and industrial facilities and an uncorrupted ballot. In the closing chapter on the dignity of the cardinal this address the laboring man: "Cultivate a spirit of industry, without which all the appliances of organized labor are vain. A life of patient industry is sure to be blessed with a competence, if it is not covered with abundant remuneration. The majority of our leading men of wealth are not content with their fortunes from industry. Take an active, personal, conscientious interest in the business of your employer, and you will contract a habit of success the better he can afford to compensate you for your services. He will be impelled to require you with a generous hand. No matter how modest your income may be, always live under it. You will thus protect your liberty and business integrity, and accumulate a fortune which will enable you to abandon your present occupation for what is popularly regarded as a more attractive avocation. A feverish ambition to accumulate a fortune which will enable you to abandon your present occupation for what is popularly regarded as a more attractive avocation. A feverish ambition to accumulate a fortune which will enable you to abandon your present occupation for what is popularly regarded as a more attractive avocation.

MONKEYS AS MINERS. How They Are Used in the South Carolina Gold Diggins. Some time ago a friend told me that monkeys were employed in the gold diggings of South Carolina, says the Philadelphia Record. He went for me a very interesting account of their employment in the gold mines of the South Carolina diggings. Captain E. Metz, who was born in New York and settled in the South Carolina diggings, tells the story of the queer little animals who work for him in the mines. He is a typical New Englander from Vermont, and inherited the union from his father, who worked for the mines. His mines are situated near Chesterfield, in South Carolina, about twenty miles off the railroad. "I have twenty-four monkeys," said he, "employed in the mines. They do the work of seven able-bodied men, and it is no reflection upon the human laborers to say that they do a class of work a man cannot do as well in many instances, they lend value to the work of the human laborers. They gather up the small pieces of quartz that would be passed unnoticed by the workmen, and pile them up in little heaps that can be easily gathered up in a shovel and thrown into the mill. They also work for gold at catching the little particles, and their sharp eyes never escape the very things that the human eye would pass over.

THE FAVORITE HIGH LICENSE. A Monster Meeting of the Catholics of Baltimore. CARDINAL GIBBONS PRESIDES. Resolved, That High License is the Only Peaceful and Practical Method of Settling the Vexed Liquor Question.

AMUSEMENTS. Sunday night performances at the Grand opera house are growing in popularity very rapidly. The place has a seating capacity of 1,500 and last night standing room was sold. The opera house was opened for the first time more than two years ago as a large opera house. It is now playing in William Daniels, George Welch and Miss Louise Raymond are the names of the three principals, doing splendidly well. Mr. Daniels gave a very good performance as Snuggs, and Miss Raymond's performance as the heroine was very good. Mr. Daniels gave a very good performance as Snuggs, and Miss Raymond's performance as the heroine was very good.

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THE DENVER STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WANTS AGENTS. Tickets 10 Cts. Address A. C. Ross & Co., Denver, Colo.

THE YANKEE INVASION. Will They Get the Upper Hand in This Country?

Charles Thibault, a prominent French Canadian in a speech here tonight on the progress of the French Canadian race, referred to their growing power in the United States, says a Montreal dispatch to the New York Sun. He said the French Canadians were God's people, that it was the design of Providence that they should build up a new France upon this continent. The French Canadians were in the majority in five cities in New England. They would not be able to combat much prejudice and overcome many obstacles, yet they had triumphed, and had forced the other races to acknowledge their nationality. He predicted that they would be able to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the St. Jean Baptiste society in Boston, which would be the center of a French-Canadian and the center of a French-Canadian nation. New England would have become New France.

THE EVILS OF SPANKING. Calling Children Frequently Frightful With Most Serious Results. While children are much more indulged and considered in this age than ever before, they are still the victims of a barbarous custom. I refer to the practice of spanking as punishment for the least misdeed. In the Ladies' Home Journal, though it has long since been largely abolished in our own and other countries as a most inhuman mode of punishment, little children are still beaten, cuffed and spanked by their parents in a most unbecomingly manner. "Spare the rod and spoil the child" was intended in my estimation in a very unbecomingly manner. It is a pretty generally conceded that cuffs and blows do more to injure than to frequently fraught with the most serious results—many cases of deafness and even brain disease having arisen from this practice. Evils quite as grave, I am assured by a lady physician, are caused by the practice of spanking. The punishment known as "spanking" blows given with more or less severity and greater or less frequency in the region of the spine will, she contends, cause such a rupture of the spinal cord as to paralyze the system, and the shock which may possibly cure one fault may by distorting the spine during the growth of the system, produce faults of a much graver and more complicated nature. It may complicate some people to know that the physician referred to does not regard spanking as open to objection, and let the followers of Solomon's precept see that they literally use the rod and not the hand, and thus do as little harm as possible. Would that all parents could be convinced of the evil of the whole practice.

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