

CARS NOT BOYCOTTED

NEGROES ADVISED BY PREACHERS TO WALK AND SAVE MONEY.

They Fear Police Power of Car Employes May Lead to Trouble. Receipts of One Company Decreased 60 Per Cent.

There has been no organized boycott by the negroes of Montgomery of the street car companies because of the ordinance recently adopted by the City Council separating the races on street cars. The ordinance went into effect Monday and appears to be operating smoothly, although the management of one of the companies admits that the receipts of his company have shown a decrease of 60 per cent in the three days, which he attributes to the loss of negro patronage.

The ordinance clothes car conductors and motermen with police power to enforce the law; and they are to assign seats in the cars to the races. Thus far the front part of cars is designated for occupancy by white persons, and the rear part of the car is to be used by negroes. There is nothing to indicate the line of demarcation.

It is learned that Sunday every negro preacher in Montgomery, excepting Rev. Weathington, addressed his congregation on the subject of the car ordinance. It is said that the negro preachers advised the negroes not to show any hostile spirit, but to accept the ordinance and walk rather than patronize the car companies. It was also urged that the negro spends too much money riding in cars, and that he should walk as his ancestors did in antebellum days. The preachers told their congregations that no objection could be found to the ordinance except that it gave police powers to employes of the street car companies, and they feared such power would lead to trouble for the negro race.

Dr. D. H. C. Scott, a negro physician of intelligence, was asked yesterday about the disposition of the negroes regarding the ordinance. He said emphatically that there was no ugly spirit and added that he was glad The Advertiser had given him a chance to say so, as he was especially anxious that the white people of Montgomery should know that the negroes were not seeking to rebel against the laws governing the city. Nothing like an indignation meeting had been held, and there was no organized movement to boycott the car companies. It was true that the negro preachers of the city had advised the members of their congregations not to ride on cars because they felt the arbitrary police power of motermen and conductors might ultimately evolve a difficulty between an ignorant negro and a street car employe.

Dr. Scott said he agreed with the preachers and he as well as other negroes, who had been consulted, had advised their friends not to patronize the car companies. He said that there had been the best of feeling among the races in Montgomery and he, like other negroes, felt that the ordinance was humiliating to the negro. It indicated to the world that there had been trouble with the negroes here when such was not the case. He said that the negro only desired fair treatment and would welcome separate cars with good accommodations, but feared unjust treatment from car employes, who were given police power. In fact, he said, several negroes had expressed themselves as being afraid to ride on the cars because of a fear that they would be arrested by the employes of the car companies.

An Advertiser representative stood at the corner of Perry Street and Dexter Avenue yesterday afternoon and saw twelve cars pass to and fro on all

the lines and on every car, but two, there were some negroes. On the two cars that had conductors it appeared that the law was being enforced, for the whites were seated in the front and the negroes in the rear. On the other cars the law was not being enforced because there were no conductors on them and the ordinance providing for conductors does not go into effect until ten days from Monday, which will be Wednesday, August 22.

An intelligent negro said that he was not opposed to the ordinance, but he was sure that his race did not understand it. He thought that if it was understood that the power given conductors would not be abused and that there would be no discrimination against negroes they would not complain. He said he realized that the ordinance put the matter in the hands of the railway companies and if they made any discrimination against the negroes then it would be time to kick. He was willing to give the company a chance to carry the law into effect and that could not be done until conductors were placed on all the cars.

THE PASSING THROUG.

Hon. W. D. Jelks of Eufaula, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. P. F. Miles, editor of The Union Springs Herald, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. Thomas M. Green, of Vicksburg, Miss., is visiting his sister, Mrs. J. M. Riggs, at 420 Washington.

T. D. Samford, a prominent lawyer of Opelika, came to the city last night, and will return home today.

Colonel J. B. Stanley of The Greenville Advocate was in Montgomery yesterday shaking hands with friends and looking after the interests of his excellent and popular newspaper.

Mr. A. Coke Smith, of the United States Marshal's office, is at his post of duty again after an illness of some weeks. Mr. Smith has entirely recovered his health and is being warmly greeted by his many friends.

Captain Dayton Plaster, of Company D, 1st Infantry, A. N. G., at Ft. Deposit, and Lieut. J. H. Wilson, Jr., of Company H, of Troy, were at the Adjutant General's office yesterday making final arrangements for the forthcoming encampment at Mobile.

General George P. Harrison of Opelika was in the city yesterday shaking hands with his friends here and being congratulated on every side upon his election to the State Senate. He carried his own county and Russell by a large majority. The General always gets the votes of his own people and in the Senate will no doubt be a leader and of much value to the State.

Major Jno. G. Harris left this morning for Hale County, where he will attend a re-union of the survivors of the company he carried to the Confederate Army and commanded until he was promoted to major of the regiment. The 20th Alabama Regiment, to which his company belonged, was a famous regiment and was officered by such men as W. Garrett, E. W. Pettus, J. M. Deadman, and Jno. G. Harris. There are only about ten of the original ninety-four now living. The re-union will occur at old Five Mile Church, where the company organized in 1861.

Editor DuBose of The Shelby Sentinel was in the city yesterday on his way to New Orleans to buy an outfit for newspaper which he contemplates starting at Thomasville in Clarke County. Mr. DuBose is disgusted with the continued Populist successes in Shelby County and is going to Clarke where he will find a more congenial and agreeable clientele. The people of Thomasville have not had a paper since The Thomasville Argus was destroyed more than a year ago and they are anxious to have one and will not