

My dear Sir:

Yours of the 29th ult. recd.
I am glad to know that you are pro-
gressing well satisfactorily with your
subject. I do not know what will be
the ~~result~~ ^{outcome} of the Association. I have
pretty near given up hope of a peace-
ful solution of the matter on one
in any way creditable to the Republic,
to civilization or to Christianity. I only
know that we are getting from
500, to 1,000, names ~~as~~ a day of good
earnest men and women from
all over the country.

Speaking of your knowledge of the
Kultur, I suppose you have consulted
"The Invisible Empire" a supplement of
"A Feat's Errors." You have
probably also seen the prelin-
datement or revelation of the
Kultur in the Century Magazine
year or some years ago, 6 or 8.

I want to call your attention to a false impression produced by that article. The term "Kludux" was generic not specific. It was used to designate all ^{associations} disguised of a specific character. In some parts of the South, the first or popular grade had one name, in others another. "The Constitutional Union Guards" "The White Brotherhood" "Knights of the White Council" and especially in Tennessee the one described in the Century article. These often were lapped and were in many instances regarded as degrees of the same order. They were all designated Kludux and were identical in character and for a time everywhere. They were all dominated and controlled also by the edicts of what ^{was} known as the "Invisible Empire", whose decrees were obeyed without question. This is the explanation of the ^{apparent} candor and real falsehood of the Century article.

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The "Dutch Law" was the invention of Wm. Dutch, who was a Confederate Senator from North Carolina. Its purpose is to invalidate the will of the ignorant voter through mistakes ~~at the~~ for the benefit of any particular party.

The plan is this: Each officer or group of officers is to be voted for in a separate box. The voter has to put his own ballot in the box, and the ~~boxes~~ ^{boxes} are required to have printed labels for the direction of the voter. Thus

[State
officer] [Group
officer] [Pres
elector] [Army
officer] [Judge
elector]

In a presidential election, ~~is that~~ ~~states~~ there are ten or twelve boxes.

The poll-holders are authorized if not directed to change the order of the boxes at pleasure. The labels are printed small. Of course, if a man cannot read his voting is even guess work, the ballots put in the wrong box being lost. You can see how easy it is to commit fraud under ~~that if an~~ ~~one is allowed to~~ this. For instance, if an illiterate white Democrat comes in, the boxes are left in a certain pre-arranged order

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he begins at one end and goes through, as his tickets are arranged for him. When an ~~abstract~~ ^{abstract} Republican approaches the boxes, the order is changed and if he cannot read he loses his vote.

This is all the easier because all the poll-holders are appointed by Democrats, even in countries having hundreds of Republican majority. They are either all Democrats or have some half or abstract Republican on to take off the cover.

The operation of the Australian System is just the same and even more effective as it requires the voter to ~~do~~ either to disclose ^{at} to some one who is sure to be ^{an} how he wishes to vote or not vote at all.

Did you not find the article on South Carolina that dealt with "tissue ballots" in the N. A. Review?

This is the way it worked. The "tissue ballots" were on very thin legal paper.

folded small and ironed down. A half dozen could be folded inside an ordinary ballot. All voting was then done in one box. A man came up, stuck the end of a ballot in, which "tissue ballots" were folded in ^{the slot of} the box and announced his name. There was some delay in finalizing his name, perhaps; in the meantime the "tissue ballots" slid out and in due time his own ballot followed them. When the box was opened there were, of course, too many ballots. The poll clerks, according to law returned the ballots to the box; shook them up; one of their members was blindfolded and drew out the papers ~~and~~ ^{and the returned ones were counted and returned} of course the "tissue ballots" sank to ~~the bottom~~ ^{the bottom} and the big ones stuck on top. ~~There were pulled out~~ and the "tissue" remained, and the vote was as "solid" as was necessary to make it so.

Now, as to "information" as to results, etc. You cannot go to original sources. It would take you years and you would not be able to comprehend much that you found there. Only a close and accurate

knowledge of the laws of some Southern States would enable you to do this.

If you had that, you would not need the "information". It would be plain to you in one instant. As it is you will have to take my word for it when I tell you that there was no public school system in any Southern State ~~and~~ ^{before the war} ~~that the S.~~ There had been a sort of subscription school system in North Carolina for a few years ~~and~~ (after 1856) which prevailed in a few counties and received a little support from certain state funds.

There was a provision in Kentucky that any county might have public schools to be supported by taxation, if the people of the county voted to do so. No county ever passed such a vote. As a simple fact the public school houses of two towns in Chautauque Co., as described in

value all the public school build-
ings of the South in 1860.

The other matters I have al-
ready mentioned.

Yours truly

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