

The Newberry Herald and News.

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NEVER-ENDING NEGRO PROBLEM.

Ex President Cleveland Says the Southern Whites are Best Friends of Negroes.

At a meeting held at Madison Square Garden, New York, in the interest of the Tuskegee Industrial Institute, the principal speaker was Grover Cleveland, who was greeted with prolonged applause when introduced, and said:

I have come here to-night as a sincere friend of the negro, and I should be very sorry to suppose that my good and regular standing in such company needed support at this late day, either from certificate or confession of faith. Inasmuch, however, as there may be differences of thought and sentiment among those who profess to be friends of the negro, I desire to declare myself as belonging to the Booker Washington Tuskegee section of the organization. I believe that the days of Uncle Tom's Cabin are past. I believe that neither the decree that made the slaves free, nor the enactment that suddenly invested them of their racial and slavery-bred imperfections and deficiencies than it changed the color of their skin. I believe that among the nearly nine millions of negroes who have been intermixed with our citizenship there is still a grievous amount of ignorance, a sad amount of viciousness and a tremendous amount of laziness and thriftlessness. I believe that these conditions inexorably present to the white people of the United States, to each in his environment and under the mandate of good citizenship, a problem, which neither enlightened self-interest nor the higher motive of human sympathy will permit them to put aside. I believe our fellow countrymen in the Southern and late slaveholding States, surrounded by about nine-tenths, or nearly eight millions, of this entire negro population, and who regard their material prosperity, their peace and even the safety of their civilization, interwoven with the negro problem, are entitled to our utmost consideration and sympathy and fellowship. I am thoroughly convinced that the efforts of Booker Washington and the methods of Tuskegee Institute point the way to a safe and beneficent solution of the vexatious negro problem at the South, and I know that the good people at the North, who have aided these efforts and methods, have illustrated the highest and best citizenship and most Christian and enlightened philanthropy.

I cannot, however, keep out of my mind to-night the thought that all we of the North may do, the realization of our hopes for the negro must, after all, mainly depend, except so far as it rests with the negroes themselves upon the sentiment and conduct of the leading and responsible white men of the South, and upon the maintenance of a kindly and helpful feeling on their part towards those in their midst, who so much need their aid and encouragement.

I need waste no time in detailing the evidence that this aid and encouragement has thus far been generously forthcoming. Schools for the education of negro children and institutions for their industrial training are scattered all over the South and are liberally assisted by the Southern public and private funds. So far as I am informed the sentiment in favor of the largest extension and broadest influence of Tuskegee Institute and kindred agencies is universal, and I believe that without exception the negroes who fit themselves for useful occupations and service find willing and cheerful patronage and employment among their white neighbors.

I do not know how it may be with other Northern friends of the negro, but I have faith in the honor and sincerity of the respectable white people of the South in their relations with the negro and his improvement and well being. They do not believe in the social equality of the race, and they make no false pretence in regard to it. That this does not grow out of hatred of the negro is very plain. It seems to me that there is abundant sentiment and

abundant behavior among the Southern whites towards the negro, to make us doubt the justice of charging this denial of social equality to prejudice, as we usually understand the word. Perhaps it is born out of something so much deeper and more imperious than prejudice as to amount to a racial instinct. Whatever it is, let us remember that it has condoned the negroes' share in the humiliation and spoliation of the white men of the South during the saturnalia of reconstruction days, and has allowed a kindly feeling for the negro to survive the time when the South was deluged by a perilous flood of indiscriminate, unintelligent and blighting negro suffrage. Whatever it is, let us try to be tolerant and considerate of the feelings and even prejudiced racial instinct of our white fellow countrymen of the South, who, in the solution of the negro problem, must amid their own surroundings, bear the heat of the day and stagger under the weight of the white man's burden.

There are, however, other considerations relating to this feature of the negro question, which may be regarded as more in keeping with the objects and purposes of this occasion. As friends of the negro, fully believing in the possibility of his improvement and advancement, and sincerely and confidently laboring to that end, it is folly for us to ignore the importance of the ungrudging cooperation on the part of the white people of the South in this work. Labor as we will, those who do the lifting of the weight must be those who stand next to it. This cooperation cannot be forced; nor can it be gained by gratuitously running counter to firmly fixed and full enjoyment of civic advantages, or even prejudices. We are not brought to the point of doing or overlooking evil that good may come, when we proceed upon the theory that before reaching the stage where we may be directly and practically confronted with the question of the negro's full enjoyment of civic advantages or even of all his political privileges, there are immediately before us and around us questions demanding our immediate care, and that, in dealing effectively with these, we can confidently rely upon the encouragement and assistance of every thoughtful and patriotic citizen of the land, wherever he may live and whatever may be his ideas or predilections concerning the more remote phases of the negro problem. These questions that are so immediately pressing have to do with the practical education of the negro, and especially with fitting him to compete with his white neighbors in gaining a decent, respectable and remunerative livelihood. Booker Washington, in speaking on the conditions and needs of his race, has wisely said: "It is at the bottom of life we must begin, and not at the top; nor should we permit our grievances to overshadow our opportunities."

In summing up the whole matter, there is one thing of which we can be absolutely certain. When we aid Tuskegee Institute and agencies like it, striving for the mental and manual education of the negro at the South, we are in every point of view rendering him the best possible service. Whatever may be his ultimate destiny, we are thus helping to fit him for filling his place and bearing its responsibilities. We are sowing well in the soil at "the bottom of life" the seeds of the blackman's development and usefulness. These seeds will not die, but will sprout and grow, and if it be within the wise purpose of God the hardened surface of no untoward sentiment of prejudice can prevent the bursting forth of the blade and plant of the negro's appointed opportunity into the bright sunlight of a cloudless day.

Reginald C. son of Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Miss Cathleen G. Neilson, both of New York, were married at Newport, R. I., on Tuesday. It was a white wedding, and one of the most beautiful ever solemnized in this country.

PERPETUAL MOTION PATENTED.

The Inventor a Sumter Architect, Mr. D. G. Zeigler—Generates Power for Effective Work.

The State.

Sumter, April 19.—Mr. D. G. Zeigler, an architect of this city, has invented a machine for perpetual motion which he thinks has solved the problem which has puzzled the world up to this time. It is the first perpetual motion invention that the United States government has allowed a patent for in 40 years. It has also been patented in every foreign country. Mr. Zeigler would not make his invention public until he had it covered by patents in every country. In the near future Mr. Zeigler will use this machine for practical work. The United States patent office has the following to say about the machine: "This invention utilizes the gravitative force of a traveling weight arranged to move in a circle and during each revolution to pass towards and from the centre of rotation in a path, to bring the preponderance of weight on the descending side of the rotative support, carrying the same weight, whereby powers generated to perform effective work.

"The invention will be more fully understood by the following description: Looking at the machine from the side you see a side elevation of a wheel or rotary support provided with traveling weight and guides therefor extended outward from the axis or centre of rotation of said wheel or support. In the preferable construction the rotary support assumes the form of a 'w' wheel and composes an outer rim No. 1, inner rim No. 2, hub No. 3, spokes No. 4, connecting hub No. 3 with rim No. 2, and spokes No. 5 connecting rim No. 2 with rim No. 1. To minimize the friction, the wheel or rotary support is mounted upon ball bearings. The spokes or guides No. 5 have approximately tangential arrangements with reference to rim No. 2 and their end portions curve in the same direction, the outer curves being more gradual and of greater length than the inner curves. In order to more accurately define the relation of the guides with reference to radii of the support of wheel, the term oblique will be employed to designate the relation of said guides or spokes since in effect they incline to radii of the support, as a result of the obliquity of the spokes or guides. Those upon the descending side of the wheel incline outward and upward with the result that the weights upon the outer side are at the outer ends of the guides and those upon the ascending side at the ends of the guides. This construction results in a preponderance of weight upon the descending side, hence the wheel or support rotates continuously in one direction, namely toward the weighted side. The disposition of the spokes or guides and the curvature of their end portions play an important part in the successful operation of the device.

"Within the scope of the invention it is not essential that the guides, No. 5, be hollow or that the weights, No. 6, be ball, since the guides may be of any construction and the weights have any form. The arrangement above given is preferred since it minimizes the friction and generates a maximum per cent. of available energy. The parts being set in motion the weights, No. 6, after passing the perpendicular at the upper side of the wheel, begin to travel outward, whereas the weights at the lower side as they recede from the perpendicular and approach the horizontal begin to move inward or towards the centre of rotation. The weights near the rim No. 1 and outer ends of the guides No. 5 exert a greater leverage upon the support than the weights near rim No. 2 and the inner ends of the guides, hence the wheel rotates in the direction of superior leverage. As the wheel rotates and makes a complete revolution, the weights travel outward and inward and the difference of leverage between the extreme positions is utilized as propelling means for the wheel, thereby generating power, which may be used in any determinate way."

This endorsement by the patent bureau shows that Mr. Zeigler has hit upon a practical machine. About 40 years ago congress prohibited the patenting of perpetual motion machines unless they could be put to practical use. Mr. Zeigler took his machine to Washington and illustrated it, putting it to practical test and the commissioners were so pleased with it that they told him that his application would be filed and allowed. Mr. Zeigler has a model of the machine in his office and worked it for your correspondent last night. It is easy to see that the machine is in every way practical and can be made to generate any amount of power. Mr. Zeigler had a wire from his attorney in Washington yesterday announcing that all foreign patents had been secured. He is still hard at work perfecting his machine.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

Items of More or Less Interest Condensed Outside the State.

President Roosevelt, who has been alone in Yellowstone Park, resappeared to the world at Fort Yellowstone on Thursday. He had been absent on horseback eight days. He went back into Yellowstone Park very shortly.

Major General Powell, the "Hero of Mafeking," recently appointed chief of cavalry of the English army, is on a visit to the United States studying military tactics.

The Minnesota, the largest steamship ever built in this country and the greatest cargo carrier in the world was launched at New Haven, Conn., on Thursday.

In a railroad wreck on the L & N. at Montgomery, Ala., on Thursday the mail clerk and negro fireman were killed and one person fatally injured.

Attorneys engaged in a fist fight in the circuit court room at Lafayetteville, Ind., last week over the possession of an imbecile millionaire, young Chase. The attorneys had met for a conference with the judge.

John Broadnax, the sixteen-year-old negro who killed Sidney Blair, an aged farmer, in Rockingham county, N. C., on March 22, has been sentenced to be hanged on May 22. The boy killed with intent to rob.

The Mississippi River has been steadily falling at all points and a continuance of the decline is confidently predicted. Not the slightest fear is now felt.

The Association of National Manufacturers, held at New Orleans last week unanimously re-elected President Parry, despite of the alleged outcry against him about his position in opposition to organized labor.

A coroner's jury in Missouri has found a verdict holding three white men on a charge of lynching.

Standing at a hotel door at Birmingham on Friday Glenn Havis shot and killed a traveling salesman, Elias M. Latimer. Both young men. Havis claims self defense.

While preparing for another trial trip, Lipton's new challenger, Shamrock III was struck by a squall and dismasted. One man was killed and Sir Thomas narrowly escaped with his own life.

The President "Spars for Wind."

Washington Star.

The President's decision to "turn in" early while on his journey is well taken. Early to bed and early to rise will keep him in trim, and enable him to enjoy himself the more and to return home with his strength undiminished. Of course the people mean well. Their desire to see him is entirely sincere and their arrangements in his honor a testimony to their respect for his great office and for him. But in their very fervor and friendliness they are apt to forget that there are only twenty-four hours in a day and night, and that even a sturdy young athlete has his limitations in the way of physical endurance. Give them full measure, Mr. President, but don't heap it up. Remember Sancho's immortal remark: "Blessed be the man that invented sleep."

GET FIVE YEARS EACH.

A Verdict of Guilty in the Postoffice Robbery Case The Jury Reached a Verdict Very Quickly

News and Courier, 16th.

Thomas Nolan, Charles Howard, William McKiuley, and Edward Duggan, members of the gang of safe blowers, were convicted in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, after one of the most stubborn criminal trials ever held here since the days of the Lake City lynching case. It took the jury less than a half hour in actual time to reach a verdict. The men who had listened patiently to the great mass of evidence submitted were of the opinion that guilt beyond a reasonable doubt had been established, and there was nothing to do but render a verdict accordingly.

The prisoners were each sentenced to five years in the Federal penitentiary in Atlanta. They were also required to pay a fine of \$500 each.

There was some excitement when the convicted men were leaving the lobby of the court building for the Jail. Just as Nolan and Howard, handcuffed together, were starting down the steps a boy, who has been hanging around the court since the trial began, rushed up and made an effort, as the authorities believed, to pass something to Howard. Postoffice Inspector Gregory caught him and whisked him quickly to the marshal's office. Subsequently the boy was released.

Judge Simonton delivered a plain, forceful charge to the jury, calling attention to their duty. It was able and strong and directly to the point. The jury retired at 1.20, had dinner, and then took a vote. It was said that the twelve men were unanimously of the opinion that the prisoners were guilty.

Had the jury acquitted the prisoners they would not have left the Court room free. Sheriff Martin had a warrant for their arrest, charging them with robbing the Bank of Mullins of \$5,200. Deputy Sheriff Poulton was in the building, prepared to take the prisoners. In the general incident the robbers were not charged with the Mullins steal, although sufficient evidence was at hand to hold them. Marshal Adams had advised the sheriff that he could get the custody of the prisoners should they go free. The marshal has had to deal with desperate characters, but he has exercised the greatest vigilance and will continue to do so until the gates are closed on the quartette in Atlanta's Federal prison.

The gang had been operating in three States, had stolen thousands of dollars and had caused financial ruin to many poor people. They had lived like princes in Columbia on their ill-gotten gains, and had traveled about the State disguised as tramps.

The fact was brought out during the course of the trial that Howard and Nolan had frequently been seen in Charleston. They had headquarters up-town and many of the characters with whom they associated were around the court nearly every day. When the gang was here last winter they spent money with a lavish hand, bought wine and diamonds and squandered bank rolls in the gay resorts of the city.

With the conviction of the prisoners yesterday the Government will not allow the robbery cases to drop. There are three more men in jail. Gus DeFord, who is alleged to be an active member of the gang, will eventually be brought to trial. District Attorney Capers called attention of the Court to the fact that the package of money from the Norfolk Bank, found in the possession of Nolan, and proven to be that deposited by DeFord, would play an important part in the trial of the other prisoners, and Judge Simonton will allow this to be held as evidence.

The personal belongings of the prisoners will be returned to them before they leave the city for Atlanta. Marshal Adams will prepare to ship the prisoners to Atlanta as soon as possible. Before they were transferred from Columbia to Charleston the authorities got word that an effort might be made by confederates

to liberate Nolan and his pals, although such a close guard was kept that this was out of the question.

While waiting to be returned to the county jail Nolan remarked to a friend: "Well, five years isn't such a bad pinch."

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.

Items of More or Less Interest Condensed in the State.

Greenwood has raised the necessary amount for securing the Williamston Female College and the work of erecting buildings, etc., will be commenced immediately and the college soon removed.

State Senator Jno. R. Blake, of Abbeville, was married to Miss Blanche Ammen, of Williamston Female College, Wednesday morning.

The Supervisor and Commissioners of Spartanburg county have decided to pay to Greenville county \$5,000, taxes collected from the Polham mills before it was decided they were on the Greenville side of the line.

Mr. Haskell Gault, a young farmer of Jonesville, Union county, accidentally shot himself in the calf of the leg while out hunting last week. Wound not serious. He was sitting on a log when the gun went off.

Joe Davis, who killed J. B. King in Bamberg county, has been sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary, ending a very widely discussed murder trial.

The fifty-fifth annual session of the State Medical Association, held in Sumter, was one of the best in years. Drs. W. G. Housell and O. B. Mayer, of this city, were in attendance.

Prof. Hitchcock, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, and Prof. Newman, of Clemson College, delivered lectures before the farmers of Orangeburg county last week.

A negro was shot through the heart and instantly killed by a Winchester rifle in the hands of another negro at Middendorf, in Chesterfield county, last week. The murderer escaped.

A drunken negro was struck by a passenger train at Florence one day last week. He was sitting on the track and was struck by the engine in the head but was not killed.

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge Knights of Honor held in Aiken last week Columbia was chosen as the place of next meeting.

Greenville has granted a franchise to enter one of her principal streets to the Greenville-Anderson trolley line.

Chief Howie and his constables have been making some successful raids at Paris Island, in Beaufort.

A negro from Savannah visited friends on the Clifton boat at Beaufort last week, and the Clifton leaving the harbor, the negro was going to jump overboard and swim ashore. Another negro attempting to prevent the foolhardy act was thrown overboard in the scuffle ensuing and drowned.

T. A. Bateman, of Columbia, was tried in Charleston Thursday on the charge of impersonating a government officer, and a verdict of not guilty returned. The jury was polled by order of the Judge, and one member not favoring the verdict, the jury was ordered back. The same verdict was again unanimously returned.

The Sumter delegation has recommended that a primary be held for the nomination of a Clerk of Court for Sumter county.

York will have another cotton mill. The Morton Spinning Company, of Clover, has received permission to open books of subscription. The capital stock will be \$150,000.

John Milligan, 11 years old, of Mt. Pleasant, Charleston, has been held for the murder of his mother. He will be tried at the next Sessions Court.

There were three attempts at suicide in Washington on Friday, two of them resulting successfully.

KENTUCKY'S STATE TRAGEDY.

Conspiracy to Kill Goebel Proved at Last. Governor Taylor and his Colleagues Aiders and Abettors.

Frankfort, Ky., April 16.—Henry E. Youtsey today for the first time, told on the witness stand his story of the killing of the late Governor Goebel. He named Jas. Howard, the defendant, who fired the shot. Youtsey said he saw Howard for the first time a few minutes before the shooting. Howard had a letter sent him several days before by the witness at Governor Taylor's dictation. Youtsey says he took Howard into the office of Caleb Powers, then Secretary of State, which had been especially arranged for the shooting. He showed Howard the Marlin rifle, the bullets and the window from which the shooting was to be done. He says Howard asked what he was to get for doing the shooting.

"WHAT DO YOU WANT FOR IT?"

Youtsey says he asked, and that Howard said he wanted a pardon for killing Geo. Baker.

"I told him he could have that and more, too," said Youtsey "About that time," said the witness, "Goebel came in the gate and I pointed him out to Howard and then ran from the room. As I disappeared down the steps to the basement I heard the crack of Howard's rifle."

Youtsey said that after the shooting he passed through the State House basement and a few minutes later came back into the Executive building from the east side entrance.

"I stayed in the office of Assistant Secretary of State Matthews," said he, "for a few moments and saw Matthews break open Caleb Powers' office and find the guns that had been left in there."

Youtsey said that at the time of the shooting he was private secretary to Auditor Sweeney, but that as the political status was not definitely fixed it was understood he was to have a good place under Taylor.

"GOVERNOR TAYLOR DIRECTED ALL WE DID."

"We regarded him as our leader and he was morally responsible for all we did. We know we had the Governor and the pardoning power beside us and we were not afraid of punishment for killing Goebel."

Youtsey, on cross examination, said that after he was arrested and later sent to the Penitentiary he still had hope of gaining his liberty. He thought Yerkes would be elected Governor and would pardon him. Yerkes was defeated, however, and about a year ago he decided to talk, and did tell his story to Prison Physician Tobin.

Youtsey said further that he had an additional incentive to tell the story, as Taylor, Powers and others had used him as a cat's paw and scapegoat and then deserted him when he got into trouble.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Order Issued by Gen. Carlwile Interest to Every Old Soldier Going to Columbia in May.

Edgefield, April 17.—From the headquarters of the South Carolina division, U. C. V., the following general order was issued this afternoon: General Order No. 4.

The commanding general requests that all veterans attending the State reunion at Columbia shall wear their camp badges, the object of this being to facilitate the work of the entertainment committees at the depots, enabling the committees to identify the veterans.

It is also desired that each veteran who intends to attend the reunion advise at once Secretary E. J. Watson of the Chamber of Commerce whether he desires entertainment free of cost. If this is promptly done, the work of assigning the old soldiers to comfortable quarters can be accomplished in advance of the reunion, and each man will be enabled to come to the city with the address of his host in his pocket.

By order: Thos. W. Carlwile, Major General Commanding S. C. Division, U. C. V.

Official: J. M. Jordan, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.