

## TILLMAN'S SPEECH.

### HE DEFENDS THE SOUTH AGAINST SLANDERS.

Refutes the Claim That Wade Hampton Set Fire to Columbia and That Sherman Tried to Put it Out.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Special: Senator Tillman in his speech Wednesday on the Philippines government bill defended the southern states' treatment of the negroes in matters social and political, and arraigned the republican party for its treatment of the Philippine negro while posing as the "champion of the down trodden Afro-American voter and good citizen" of this country.

Mr. Tillman said that the white people of South Carolina were determined to maintain their supremacy by any method necessary. Advancing to the center of the aisle he shook his fist at the republican side and dared any one of them to say that he would act differently under similar conditions but none accepted the challenge.

Following are parts of Senator Tillman's speech in the senate Wednesday, which created a sensation. It was in answer to republican senators who had tried to justify the present administration's Philippine policy by comparing it with the treatment of the negro by the white people of the South. As will be seen, the senator did not mince words in giving expression to his feelings, and the position taken by him is one which few southerners will disavow.

If you had dared at Appomattox or anywhere else to disclose your purpose—I do not know that it was anybody's purpose then—but if it had ever entered into the minds of the southern soldiers that it was not only to restore the Union and destroy slavery and then put the ex-slaves in charge of the state governments and make them control our affairs, I tell you here there would have been a guerrilla warfare inaugurated throughout the swamps, the woodlands, and the mountains of the South that would have made it impossible that you should have won in the long run. The history of the struggle in South Africa, the history of Marion and Sumter in the Revolutionary strife, will bear out the observation which I make, that with the cessation of the war in 1865 the reason guerrilla warfare was never entered upon was because we believed you were true and honest in what you said, that you only wished to restore the Union and to destroy slavery.

But with the reconstruction period which followed—I am not going to talk about it at length; but when I think of it bitterness surges up; it comes up in such a volume of animosity and recollection of the degradation to which my people were subjected from 1865 to 1876 under the horde of carpetbaggers and thieves and scoundrels and ignorant negroes that I hardly know how to contain myself—but it suffices for me to say for the purposes I have in view right now that after we had seen our ex-slaves—poor, ignorant creatures—given the ballot—after we had seen the election held under the bayonet and with a numerical majority of 30,000 negroes inducted into the control of the state of South Carolina, and there being today 235,000 more negroes in my state than there are whites, and 300,000 more negroes in Mississippi than there are whites—you declared that a man 21 years of age, without regard to any other qualification, was fit to vote, and that the right to vote carried with it the right to govern where they were in the majority.

Grant had sent a regiment of ten companies of Union troops into my own county of Edgefield; sent them to repress the "rebels"; sent there to subject us to the government of those negroes and their carpetbag leaders. They were ordered to preserve order, to preserve us from terrorizing the negroes, to keep them from being kept from the polls, and to let them vote. They obeyed their orders as well as they

could, but the result of the election was that, with a numerical majority of 2,000 more negroes who were 21 years of age, and who, under the dispensation of my friend from Maryland (Mr. McComas), were entitled to vote, and ought to be allowed to vote now—with ten companies of troops and 10,000,000 more back here to go down there if it was thought they were needed to keep us down, how did they come out in the struggle against white manhood and white brains? We only beat them 3,900 votes. [Laughter.] But we could have beaten them 6,900, or 9,900, or 99,000 if it had been necessary.

Mr. McComas—If the senator will allow me, I am amazed at the moderation—only 3,900!

Mr. Tillman—Well, that was all we needed. We only wanted enough to establish decent, honest government and white supremacy, and we did it. Where is the man in this chamber, or out of it, who will say we did not do right? If there be one, let him hold up his hand and dare get up here and say so. We had to preserve our civilization, our homes, our lives, our wives, our children. Our everything was at stake, and we asserted our rights to live on the earth and to inhabit the land we had won from the Indian before the Revolution, and we had helped to win the Revolution itself. You can not help it then and you can not help it now.

You say that the negroes in the South are fit to govern themselves and fit to govern us if they have the majority, and yet you say the Filipinos are absolutely unfit to participate in government or have anything to do with it; they have got to be educated, and by what? By a military despotism such as you claim that Aguinaldo has established and would have maintained if we had recognized the Filipino people and left them to govern themselves in their own way and had kept out of the miserable mess of indulging in pseudo philanthropy, hypocrisy, infamy and everything that degrades and disgraces the American people.

But the point to which I wish to direct your attention is, that while the institution of slavery—thank God, I say, it is gone, because it enslaved the whites more than the blacks, and I would not restore it if I could do so simply to the extent of signing my name—but with the sentiment which prevailed all through the North in regard to this matter through the reading of Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel of Uncle Tom's Cabin and the oratory of Wendell Phillips and other abolitionists, you were all taught and educated to believe that the institution of slavery was one which involved a great deal of cruelty and fiendishness and crimes which are unspeakable.

There is not a day that we do not hear of some horrible crime being committed by one of these poor wretches; there is not a day that we do not read of white people who become enraged and lose their sense of civilization and everything else, and seizing him and doing him to death in a brutal and fiendish manner without trial or anything else. Why, even bleeding Kansas has her story of rape and a negro burned for it. I have known of two rapes, followed by murders, within the sight of the dome of this Capitol since I have been here—white girls, somewhere in the suburbs of this city, robbed of that jewel which is the most precious possession of a woman's life, and then butchered to hide the crime. Throughout the South there is today an unnamed horror hanging over every household whose loved ones are left in isolation or segregation on the various farms and obliged to be there. No father leaves his home without the dread that when he returns he may find something horrible to meet him.

You say we are hypocrites because we protest against your policy in the Philippines. It is because we realize that the body politic in the United States already has coursing in its veins the blood of 9,000,000 black people, and that is poison enough. We protest because we do not believe (as southern confederates we could not believe) that it is right to go into a country and desolate it with fire and war under a claim of sovereignty. I can see some justification for the war of 1861 to maintain the Union. I am catholic enough to grant that you did what you thought you ought to do, and if you will grant us that we did what we thought we ought to do to defend our homes, to resist invasion, to repel from our borders those who came there to take from

## IN DEATH TOGETHER.

### PAUL AND MALCOLM FORD TO BE BURIED IN SAME PLOT.

The Murdered and Suicide to Rest Peacefully Together. Mrs. Ford is in a Critical Condition.

NEW YORK, May 9.—In death the estrangement which had separated the families of Paul Leicester Ford, the author, and Malcolm Webster Ford, the athlete, to be forgotten as the brothers, Paul, the murdered, and Malcolm, the suicide, will be buried together in the same plot Saturday.

Death hovered a night over the bed of the widow's bride, who is about to become a mother and her condition today critical. The family formally pronounced that Malcolm killed his brother and himself in a fit of temporary insanity. A feud over the estate of his father led to the tragedy. Malcolm had been disinherited because he devoted his life to athletic. The shooting took place yesterday morning at the home of Paul. Malcolm entered the room of his brother and asked assistance. Paul, waried by his importunities, refused. Then followed the tragedy. Paul was the author of "Janice Meredith" and other popular novels. Malcolm's seven-year-old son will be cared for by the family and taught that his father's act was the result of insanity.

us the rights of freedom, that is all I ask.

We are in the Union. We are not dissatisfied with our condition, although every day we see discrimination upon discrimination here, and realize that the government is a mockery, and that we are to continue to be squeezed from us a dollar you can get. We have the burdens and in very close of the public debt and in billion dollars gone among you to beautify and to lay deep the foundations of your prosperity.

But the senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) sets from Maryland (Mr. McComas) on a matter of history to which I refer with sorrow, that Columbia has practically, or words to that effect; that it was an accident. I have only one witness present. As I said, I may bring others. I know this. After Sherman's army crossed the Savannah river into South Carolina from the column there marched on either side for 15 or 20 miles foraging parties of scouts, and there was very little left, after the army had passed, except the wells and the chimneys. They did not burn themselves. That was not accidental. I know that there are living in Columbia today scores of people who saw Union soldiers ransacking from house to house, applying the torch, and who will tell you that it does me no good to get up, but I will produce this as a witness. I have in my hand the Memoirs of Gen. William T. Sherman, written by himself, and from page 287 of volume 2 I read this:

"Many of the people thought that this fire was deliberately planned and executed. This is not true. It was accidental, and, in my judgment, began with the cotton which General Hampton's men had set fire to on leaving the city (whether by his orders or not is not material), which fire was partially subdued early in the day by our men; but, when night came, the high wind fanned it again into full blaze, carried it against the frame houses, which caught like tinder, and soon spread beyond our control."

Now, the city of Columbia is a city of homes. It was at that time a city of homes. In recent years manufacturing industries have sprung up in the suburbs. But the city as then constituted had wide streets. The houses had yards around them from a quarter to a half acre in extent; some of them an acre; and no wind that could

Continued on fourth page.

## MILES WOULDN'T GO.

### DECLINED INVITATION TO BE SAMPSON'S PALLBEARER.

General of the Army Never Lets an Opportunity Slip to Make a Fool of Himself or do Wrong Thing.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—General Miles without giving reasons refused the invitation of the committee having in charge the arrangements for the funeral of Admiral Sampson today to act as one of the honorary pallbearers, contenting himself with ordering the Fourth Battery from Fort Meyer to perform escort duty and fire appropriate salutes over the grave. General Miles' action has aroused much comment and is regarded as the one regrettable feature of ceremonies that pay remarkable honor to the dead admiral, especially as he was a retired officer.

Grave and silent crowds surrounded the Church of the Covenant today where the services was held. Except on the occasion of President McKinley's funeral it was the greatest turnout seen in Washington. The president and his cabinet and committees composed of notable members of the house and senate and the supreme court and diplomatic corps attended.

## THE BAPTISTS IN SESSION.

### Southern Baptist Convention Meets in Asheville.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 9.—The Southern Baptist Convention met in its 47th annual convention at the auditorium this morning at 10 o'clock. The meeting was opened by Hon. J. H. P. [Name obscured]

is president of the convention. One hundred delegates were present and the auditorium was crowded with delegates and visitors.

The convention may adjourn next Tuesday, or it may remain longer in session. A plan which has the endorsement of all the officers is to hold only two meetings each day, morning and evening, thus giving the afternoon entirely to recreation.

The convention sermon will be preached this evening in the auditorium by Rev. F. C. McConnell, D. D., corresponding secretary of the home missions board of the convention. This will undoubtedly be one of the greatest sermons ever delivered in Asheville.

## CORRIGAN'S FUNERAL.

### An Extraordinary Pageant Did Honor to the Dead Prelate.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The ceremonies attending the funeral of Archbishop Corrigan began at 9:30 this morning with a procession of ecclesiastics the largest ever seen in this city. Cardinal Gibbons led the slow, majestic pageant, followed by Archbishops Ryan, Ireland, Elder, Williams and Chappelle, the consulting clergy of the diocese, visiting bishops, a thousand priests and nearly 100,000 mourners.

## BARBEE AND SMITH WHOLLY EXONERATED.

DALLAS, Texas, May 8.—Much of the day's session was taken up with an exhaustive report from the book committee, in which the war claim case took up the larger part of it. Barbee & Smith, the book agents, were completely exonerated.

## King Victor Attacked.

ROME, May 9.—Advices received from Turin today say that King Victor was attacked by a workman while out walking, but his assailant was arrested before doing the king any harm.

## Northwest Gale Coming.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The weather bureau today hoisted a storm warning for a northwest gale due tonight.

Most people believe in the total depravity of somebody else.

## AMNESTY ASKED FOR.

### CUBAN LEADERS WANT PRISONERS RELEASED.

The President, However, in Line With His Frugal Use of the Pardon Power, is Not Favorable.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—President Roosevelt has been urged to grant general amnesty to all Americans imprisoned in Cuba at the time the independent government is installed. Cubans who will be prominent in the government are anxious to avoid the heritage of American prisoners, with which they are now threatened.

It is said the president is not particularly taken with the idea, because it does not harmonize with his frugal use of the power of pardon. It is considered doubtful whether he will decide on amnesty among the Cubans and it is not improbable that the Cuban congress may adopt a resolution requesting the president to take such action before the government is turned over.

## NO DECISION REACHED.

### Clemson Trustees Consider the Sophomore Trouble.

CLEMSON COLLEGE, May 9.—Special: The trustees met last night. Dr. Thornwell presented an appeal on behalf of his son. The faculty committee at the request of the board read a statement giving facts upon which the faculty's decision was based.

Dr. Brackett appeared and testified as to the circumstances of the report against Cadet Thornwell. The entire evening was consumed in taking evidence and no decision was reached.

## One of the very pleasant affairs

of the week was the afternoon party given Wednesday by Miss Dot Dean in honor of a most attractive visitor, Miss Minna McLeod Beck of Atlanta. Miss Dean's guests were twenty young ladies who were entertained at an interesting game of "Old Maid." Several pretty souvenirs were presented by the hostess, the fortunate recipients being Misses Beck, Stringfellow and Nora Watkins.

## Spartans in Charleston.

News and Courier.

A prominent visitor here—and one gladly welcomed—is W. A. Law of Spartanburg. This is the county that captured the first prize in the county competitions and Mr. Law is just the sort of man one would expect from such a county. He is president of the Central National Bank and of the Spartanburg Savings Banks, both of which are dividend-paying institutions. His parents are from the low-country, but this young Carolinian, though of "up-country" nativity, knows only South Carolina in the broadest and most patriotic sense of the words. Mr. Law is president of the Bankers' Convention and is keenly alive to the best and most advanced needs of the day.

George E. Laddshaw, a prominent civil engineer residing at Spartanburg, is in the city, registered at the St. John Hotel. Mr. Laddshaw has a wide reputation throughout the country in this line. He is author of several valuable works pertaining to the development of natural water powers in the South, and is a recognized authority among scientific men interested in this branch of the study.

Weldon Twitty and Gabriel Rouquie of Spartanburg are registered at the Argyle Hotel. For a number of years these gentlemen have been prominently identified with the cotton manufacturing industry of the Piedmont City. At present both of them hold responsible positions with the Spartan Mills. Messrs. Twitty and Rouquie will attend the Cotton Spinners' meeting here today.

Life is full of checks, and many of them are forgeries.