

TO STOP THE STEAL

That Is the Object of Senator Tillman's Amendment to THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

He is willing to complete every battleship now on the stocks, but without Robbery.

The controversy in the United States Senate Wednesday over the price of armor plate was then precipitated by Mr. Tillman, who offered an amendment reducing the price fixed by the bill from \$445 per ton to \$300. Speaking of his amendment, Mr. Tillman declared that millions of dollars were being squandered by the government in feathering the nests of the armor trust and he felt that the senate and country ought to know "what kind of a steal was going on." He said in the course of his speech that he proposed an alternative proposition to establish a government armor plant so that the United States could supply armor at a proper price the government would manufacture its own armor. He said it was perfectly evident that the two Pennsylvania armor plants had a "pull, whatever that may mean," in the other house of congress and were able to hold the price of armor. Mr. Tillman became involved in a sharp colloquy with Mr. Chandler over the subject of doing government work in private or in government factories. The latter maintained the navy department and held that its work could be done cheaper by private concerns than by the government and that accounted for the fact that private shipyards were busy and government shipyards idle. Mr. Tillman favored the doing of the work by the government, even at an increased price, for then labor and not capital would receive the benefit. "Why," he demanded, "are we to yield to these armor thieves, these robbers? Are we to permit these people to order us to stand aside? I have deemed it my duty to protest against these methods and therefore have offered my amendment reducing the price to \$300 a ton." Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire supported the amendment. Mr. Tillman's amendment was adopted—34 to 26, as follows:

Yes—Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Butler, Caffery, Chandler, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Daniel, Hansbrough, Harris, Kenney, Kyle, Lindsay, Mallory, Martin, Money, Pasco, Pettigrew, Pettus, Rawlins, Roach, Ross, Stewart, Sullivan, Thurston, Turner, Vest, Wellington, White—34.

No—Allison, Barrows, Carter, Clark, Deboe, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Foraker, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, McBride, McHenry, McMillan, Penrose, Perkins, Platt, Pritchard, Proctor, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Teller, Warren—26.

In the course of debate Senator Tillman said he was willing to complete every battleship on the stocks and pay \$400 a ton for the armor, but he wanted congress to proceed to the erection of an armor factory and thus free the country from the clutches of the armor trust.

Mr. Butler of North Carolina then offered an amendment providing that if the companies refused to accept \$300 a ton the secretary of the navy should cost \$1,500,000 and appropriate \$2,000,000 for operating the plant. Mr. Butler's amendment was adopted—38 to 27, as follows:

Yes—Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Butler, Caffery, Chandler, Cockrell, Daniel, Faulkner, Foraker, Hansbrough, Harris, Jones of Nevada, Lindsay, McLaughlin, Mallory, Mantle, Martin, Money, Nelson, Pasco, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pettus, Rawlins, Roach, Ross, Simon, Stewart, Teller, Thurston, Tillman, Turner, Vest, Wellington, White—38.

No—Allison, Barrows, Carter, Chilton, Clark, Cullom, Deboe, Fairbanks, Frye, Gallinger, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Hoar, Kenney, Kyle, McBride, McHenry, McMillan, Penrose, Platt of Connecticut, Pritchard, Proctor, Shoup, Spooner—27.

Mr. Bacon of Georgia also made an argument against the amendment, quoting from the report on the subject of tests of gun and projectile by Capt. O'Neill, chief of the naval bureau of ordnance.

Mr. Hanna replied to the statement made by Mr. Bacon declaring that both gun and projectile had passed beyond the experimental stage and was a success beyond a doubt.

The amendment was agreed to with the understanding that the secretary of the navy was authorized "in his discretion" to use the gun.

Give Bryan His Due

"Thanks to Senator Gorman and the faithful few in the United States senate the country has been saved from the useless burden and danger of a great permanent standing army, organized on political lines for party benefit."—Charleston News and Courier. Thanks also in greater measure to William Jennings Bryan, who, when the Democratic party was all at sea as to its policy regarding the increase of the army devised and urged the solution which has now happily prevailed. It is a good thing to have a brainy man like Bryan as leader of the Democracy and The News and Courier ought to give him his due.—The State.

More Troops for Manila.

The secretary of war has ordered the reinforcement of Gen. Otis by six regiments. These are the Sixth artillery scattered along the Atlantic coast States; the Sixth infantry at San Antonio; the Ninth infantry at Madison barracks; Thirteenth infantry at New York State; Twenty-first infantry at Plattsburg, N. Y., and the neighboring infantry at Fort Crook and the sixteenth posts in the middle west. These regiments have been ordered to make ready to proceed to San Francisco and thence to Manila.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

The Democrats in Congress Made a Successful Fight

The Democrats gained every important point for which they contended in the framing of the army bill, and the measure as amended by them is far more satisfactory than it was in its original form. The best of all the amendments of the measure is that offered by Senator Gorman, which was adopted after a sharp debate. It provides for a reduction of the army on July 1, 1901, to the number allowed by law on March 31, 1898. This removes the apprehension that the country would be committed to a large standing army.

The bill as it passed the senate provides for a regular army of 38,000 officers and men, which may be increased in the discretion of the president to not exceeding 45,000 enlisted men, and an additional volunteer force of 35,000 to meet the present exigencies of the military service. The three-battalion and squadron organization is provided for in the infantry and cavalry regiments, and the artillery regiments are to consist of fourteen batteries each of two companies. The maximum strength in the infantry is a company of infantry will be sixty-five; of a troop of cavalry, sixty-five; of a battery of artillery, eighty. The number of regimental organizations will remain as at present—twenty-five regiments of infantry, ten of cavalry and seven of artillery. With this organization the theoretical maximum of enlisted men would be 35,140, with nearly 3,000 officers in the line and staff departments.

There is no serving under the Federal flag a regular army nearly equal in numerical strength to the force of 65,000 men which the president may recruit under the terms of this army reorganization bill, and in addition there are about 50,000 volunteer troops—the latter being 16,500 strong in the Philippines. In Cuba there are at the present time 33,000 volunteers; the regular army on that island being represented by about 12,500 troops. There are 12,700 regulars in the Philippines, and 8,900 more are now on the way to Manila in five transport ships.

It is believed that 5,000 troops will be sufficient for Porto Rico and Hawaii as there are no signs of trouble in either of these new possessions. The army bill makes no material alteration in the fighting strength or territorial disposition of the forces already in the field. The Democrats in congress are to be congratulated upon the successful fight they have made against the imperialist principle which was embodied in the original army bill. They improved the measure immensely.—Atlanta Journal.

Soldiers at the Grave.

A New York regiment camped at Greenville, S. C., rather a detachment from the regiment, did an act a few days ago that is going the rounds of the newspapers and securing for them complimentary mention. Theft of a canteen, the property of a Confederate veteran, took place at Greenville, and during the services at the grave in the cemetery a detachment of the Two Hundred and Second New York regiment, now in camp at Greenville, marched into the grounds under the charge of a sergeant, and taking positions by the grave, bared their heads in respect to the memory of him who had worn the gray. The Greenville News says the incident attracted much attention and was favorably commented upon throughout the city. We see it referred to editorially in the Baltimore Sun as "a touching incident," and no doubt it will go the rounds. There has never been any lack of fellowship between real soldiers. Pestiferous politicians are the ones who have encouraged bitterness, but even their power to do harm in this regard is over, and it was as natural for the New York soldiers to do this as it would have been for Georgia or Carolina soldiers.

McKinley's Vaccination.

Before the beginning of the trouble with the Philippines Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt said that "not 5,000 troops would be needed in the Philippines," and yet now have 20,000 men there, and 7,000 more on the battleship Oregon on the way. Does any intelligent man, not blinded by the light that streams from the source of federal patronage, doubt that the statement of these two well informed commanders would have been verified except for the weak and vacillating policy of Mr. McKinley? His satellites claim that there would have been no difficulty in the procurement of the instruments of the anti-imperialists in this country. That is absurd. The fears of Aguinaldo and his followers would never have been aroused if the executive had promptly disclaimed any intention of treating the population otherwise than as a subjugated people who had no rights the victor felt bound to respect.—Columbia Record.

The Rita Prize Money.

In the United States District Court in Charleston, Thursday, Clerk C. J. C. Hutson, made out and Judge Brawley signed 235 checks to the officers and men of the cruiser Yale for their share of the money accruing from the sale of the Spanish Rita prize. After the Rita had been captured by the Yale and had been sent here the government bought her for \$125,000. The prize money was divided was \$59,000. Capt. Wise of the Yale was sent a check for \$8,991, and the smallest amount received by a seaman was \$76.

May Succeed Simonton.

Much interest is manifested in the news that Senator McLaughlin of South Carolina, may succeed Judge Simonton, when the latter retires. Several members of the South Carolina delegation have been seen, but no one could be found who would confirm the published reports. The senator is known to be very friendly to the administration, and the president is said to regard Senator McLaughlin very highly.—Columbia Record.

Valuable Trees.

Fifty waltz trees in Cass county, Michigan, were recently sold for \$18,000. These trees have now been felled and will be shipped to English buyers. The largest tree was seven feet in diameter, at its base, and will yield lumber worth from \$700 to \$1,000.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY.

A Dispensary Constable Shot and Killed in Columbia.

HAD SERVED BUT ONE DAY.

The Fatal Shot Was Fired by W. B. Meetz Jr., Who Surrenders to the Sheriff.

Another tragedy was enacted in the streets of Columbia on Tuesday night of last week. Alex Cartledge had his commission as State constable but 24 hours when he was shot by W. B. Meetz, Jr. The youth of the parties concerned makes the affair a very sad one. Cartledge cannot be more than 24 years old and Meetz is even younger. Both have been raised in Columbia and are quite well known here. The affair occurred on Gervais street, near Gates, in that quarter where there are a number of tumble-down wooden stores in which restaurants are conducted. It was just in front of the store of Tom Lane, colored, about four doors from the southeast corner of Gates and Gervais streets, that young Cartledge fell.

The State says from all that can be gathered, Cartledge was going down Gervais street toward the union depot. In front of the Negro restaurant kept by Tom Lane he met Willie Meetz, Charlie Stone and another whose name cannot be learned.

Meetz twitted Cartledge with being a dispensary spy. Cartledge replied that he was not a spy. The lie was passed and they clinched. When they first grappled, so it is stated by one of the witnesses, they were on the sidewalk. Several shots were then fired in rapid succession. Cartledge fell back and told Meetz that he had shot him. In the scuffle they had crossed the sidewalk. Stone pulled Meetz away and started with him toward the Negro's store. They went out into the back yard. Meetz then disappeared and Stone walked on back toward the store.

Officers Dowie and Strickland were on adjoining beats. They hastened to the scene of the shooting. They found Cartledge sitting down on the steps of the store just above Lane's toward Gates street. The officers called for a carriage, and when it came endeavored to assist Cartledge into it. But the boy was so weak that he fell on the bridge which crosses the drain. Seeing that he was desperately hurt and that life might be extinct in a few moments, officer Strickland had Cartledge to dictate an antemortem statement to Mr. Joe Daly, who came up at this time. Cartledge was very weak and his voice scarcely audible, but he managed to sign Bill Meetz, Charlie Stone and Joe—came up and cursed me and then fired on me. Bill Meetz did so at the shooting. His voice was so weak that the name of the third party could not be learned.

It was fully ten minutes before Dr. Knowlton and Gibbs could be gotten to the scene of the shooting, and it was several minutes later before the patrol wagon arrived. The wounded man was placed in the wagon and was taken to the Columbia hospital. He called feebly for his father, who came up before they left, and asked his son who shot him. It is said that his father endeavored to comfort young Cartledge by saying that he would be avenged. This, however, was stated by but one witness.

When young Cartledge was placed in the patrol wagon, a pair of knooks fell out of his pocket, and in another pocket was a flask of whiskey, according to the statement of Officer Dowie. Not a single witness has been found who saw a pistol on Cartledge's person, and several say that he had none during the whole affair.

Chief Daly and Sgt. Jones, accompanied by Officers Dowie and Strickland, instituted a search for Meetz, but he could not be found. At 10:20 o'clock police station to inform the chief to discontinue the search as his son had surrendered to Sheriff Cartwright. He says that young Meetz was home after the shooting to allay the fears of his mother. He then started to the county jail to deliver himself, and met his father, who accompanied him. Mr. Meetz cautioned his son not to open his mouth on the subject to anyone. He says that there are four eye witnesses who are not known to the police authorities and who can give valuable testimony in behalf of young Meetz.

Wm. Parker and Tom Lane, both colored, are the only witnesses from whom anything could be obtained last night. Another Negro, Sim Lorick, is said to have been an eye witness, but he could not be found. Lane was not an eye witness. He was in his store when the shooting occurred. Parker saw part of the affair, and his story is, substantially that told above. There is considerable difference of opinion as to the number of shots fired. Some say three, others four, and Officer Dowie counted five shots, four in rapid succession, and one a few seconds later.

Meetz, Stone and Cartledge were all members of company K, First South Carolina regiment, and were in the south end of the city. Meetz has a reputation of being true to his friends but easily excited and dangerous to those whom he dislikes. There is not known to have been any hard feeling between them at the time.

Meetz is a son of Mr. W. B. Meetz who conducted an original package store in Columbia before the supreme court decided against these agencies. Cartledge is a son of ex-Dispenser J. C. Cartledge, and was himself a clerk in Scott's dispensary at the time when it was involved in trouble.

In the darkness of the street the physicians were unable to make but a cursory examination of young Cartledge's wounds. When he was taken to the hospital he was too weak to stand an operation. At 12:30 o'clock last night Dr. R. W. Gibbs stated that he was very low and his condition extremely critical. There are three wounds. One in the chest about midway of his body; a second five inches below in a straight line, and in the abdomen, and the third in his right wrist. Either of the first

FORGING AHEAD.

South Carolina the Second Cotton Manufacturing State.

MASSACHUSETTS IS FIRST.

Some Interesting Statistics About the Spinning of Yarns and Making Cloth in the United States.

The Columbia State, after thoroughly investigating the figures, announces the fact that South Carolina will rank second among the States of the Union in the production of cotton cloth. The State says "this statement may startle those who have not kept in touch with the manufacturing progress of the State, but if the number of looms be an index to the amount of cloth—as, on the average, it must be—we have high New England authority for the claim. G. A. Dockham & Co., of Boston, publish annually a textile directory of the United States which is recognized as an authority. Advance sheets of their directory for 1898 show the number of spindles and looms employed in the manufacture of cotton, wool and silk in 1896 and 1898 in each of the States of the Union. From them we make up the following tables showing the changes in the number of cotton looms which have occurred in two years in the ten leading textile manufacturing States:

RESULTS OF THE BLIZZARD.

What Damage has been Done to Crops in Various States.

The Chicago Tribune last Friday published dispatches from States in which the crops have been injured by the severe weather of February. The statistics show the following conditions:

Illinois—Wheat not damaged in central section, but injured in southern section.

Iowa—Peach crop destroyed; pears and apples damaged.

Wisconsin—Winter wheat injured; potatoes in pits frozen.

Michigan—Potatoes in pits 40 per cent. crop; peaches 60 per cent. crop.

Nebraska—Peaches, pears and apples damaged badly.

Missouri—Meadow fruit prospects.

Kansas—Small apple crop; strawberries killed.

Georgia—Peaches, pears and apples all killed; early vegetables ruined.

Florida—Citrus fruit and trees damaged 15 per cent.; general fruit crop 30 per cent. better than last year; 90 per cent. of vegetable crop destroyed.

Virginia—Full yield in apples; early vegetables and berries damaged.

Louisiana—Loss to orange crop \$800,000 to \$1,000,000; truck farmers' loss \$300,000 sugar cane damaged.

West Virginia—Wheat crop all right; potatoes 60 per cent. crop; apples 10 per cent. crop; live-stock suffered severely.

Alabama—Market gardens complete loss; wheat prospects fine.

North Carolina—Growing vegetables safe; peach buds injured; snow saves wheat crop.

South Carolina—Wheat, oats and fruit trees safe; damage to vegetables and fruit blossoms in State \$100,000.

Kentucky—Peach crop killed; wheat 85 per cent. crop; apples all right.

California—Lemon and orange crop short; apricots damaged; rain needed.

Delaware—Peach crop almost a total loss; pear crop short; plums, raspberries and blackberries killed.

Maryland Honors Schley.

Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley received Tuesday from the people of Maryland, his native State, a superb testimonial of the esteem in which he is held by the people of Maryland and their appreciation of his services to the country during the late war with Spain. Incidentally, he was cheered by thousands as he rode through the streets of Baltimore, and at night 400 of the representative men of the city and State gathered to witness the presentation of the testimonial and join in banquet given in his honor. The testimonial proper took the form of a no. 100 medal of gold and diamonds, the gift of Maryland, presented in the name of the State, by Gov. Lloyd.

The medal, in the shape of the Maryland coat-of-arms, is a model, surrounded by a circle of diamonds, around which is an oval engraved with the name of the State, held by a ribbon of blue enamel, the edge of which is set with diamonds and on which is the inscription: "Maryland honors 'her son' Winfield Scott Schley."

Beware the Celluloid Comb.

At Guilford, O., Miss Sallie Vanmeter, daughter of Judge J. M. Vanmeter, and one of the leaders of society there, was leaning over an open fire place, and an instant later her hair was in a blaze. Persons nearby noticed the flames before they had smothered the serious injury, but not before a great deal of her hair had been burned off. At Wheeling, W. Va., while Miss Mary Connor was raking the coals in a grate a celluloid comb which the young lady wore in her hair exploded from the heat, burning her seriously about the head and face. This was the second accident of the same kind occurring there within a week. At Zanesville, O., Miss Lula Moorehead, while trying to deep warm, got too near a grate fire, and a celluloid comb in her hair ignited. A splendid head of hair is gone and her scalp is badly burned.

Hanna and His Man.

Senator Hanna has invited President McKinley to go with him this week to his place at Thomasville, Ga., for a rest, and the president has promised to do so if the public business is in such condition as to permit his absence. If the trip is made it will be solely for the purpose of securing recreation, which the president is in need of after his long strain in connection with the Spanish war.

Hobson's Reward.

The president Thursday nominated Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson to be advanced 10 numbers, from No. 1 of the list of assistant naval constructors to be No. 8 on the list of naval constructors for extraordinary heroism.

HE WAS A SWINDLER.

A Negro Buances a Great Many of His Own Color.

DO N'T LIKE THE CUBANS.

Chaplain Murray Writes to Governor Ellerbe About Cuban Officers.

A special dispatch from Washington, Ga., to the Augusta Chronicle says: The disappearance of a tall black Negro of about \$300 belonging to the Negro of this town and county has caused much indignation and excitement among them.

About two months ago a tall, black Negro came to this place representing himself to be a minister of the gospel, a doctor of medicine and a lawyer. By his pleasing manners he soon won the confidence of a great many of his color, and was dined and pampered to a considerable extent.

He brought with him a catalogue of Sears, Roebuck & Co., the great department store of Chicago, Ill. He said he had the interest of the oppressed Negroes at heart and the above mentioned firm had sent him here to sell them all classes of goods at wholesale prices. He agreed to take in payment their notes payable next fall without interest, provided they would pay the freight charges in advance. He collected \$50 from one as freight on a buggy, \$50 from another for freight on 100 pounds of meat, \$1 from a poor country Negro as freight on ten sacks of guano.

He was also representative of a building and loan association, and collected \$10 from an intelligent Negro preacher as lawyer's fees for drawing up papers and application for a loan of \$1,000, with which the preacher was going to build a church. In addition to the loan he was to furnish him with a carriage to go to the church in.

He sold every conceivable article of merchandise, and was special agent for everything and everybody. He was to have a solid train load of provisions, guano, buggies, wagons, dry goods, etc., to arrive here March 1, and just before the time he skipped for parts unknown. The Negroes are trying to raise \$50 to offer as a reward for the erstwhile Dr. Murray.

AN AWFUL TRAGEDY.

A Woman With Her Two Children Jumps Overboard.

An appalling tragedy occurred the other day on the steamer Orion, as the vessel was making her way from Santos in Brazil to Genoa. Among the passengers was a family named Forrattini, the members of which were natives of Modena. The family comprised the father, mother and four children, who were returning to Italy with a snug little fortune which the father had accumulated in Brazil. During the voyage Mr. and Mrs. Forrattini frequently quarreled, the husband accusing the wife of improper conduct, and she retorting that he was insane through unfounded jealousy. Finally in presence of all the passengers the husband made an awful charge in regard to the two youngest children, winding up his invective by saying that he was not a native of Modena. At this time she became beside herself with indignation, and, catching the two little ones in her arms, she sprang to the side of the vessel and flung herself overboard. The witnesses of this horrible act were for the moment petrified with amazement. Then the captain was notified, the vessel was stopped and boats were hastily launched in the hope of saving the three unfortunate. This hope, however, was soon seen to be baseless. The sturdy seamen did their best, but the sea had engulfed its prey, and the bodies could not be recovered. When Forrattini saw that the search was useless, he abandoned himself to despair, and it soon became evident that he was losing entire command of himself. Consequently a close watch was kept over his movements, but he eluded his watchers, and on the third day after his wife had drowned herself and the two youngest children, he too, flung himself overboard and met with the same fate. There were now only two children left, and when the vessel arrived at Genoa they were handed over to the care of the authorities.

A Fatal Fight.

The Rev. John Rexroad, a Baptist minister of Lewis county, W. Va., and a wealthy landowner, will lose his life, and his neighbors, Clark, Simmons and Jas. Bonnett, also farmers, will be tried for murder on a line fence. The wind blew the rail on the Rexroad land. Simmons and Bonnett went to recover them. Rexroad met them and a fist fight ensued in which Simmons was worsted. All parties armed themselves and returned to the rails, when they all fired simultaneously. Rexroad was mortally wounded. The others escaped injury, but were arrested. Simmons is expected in the county court.

Want Eggs Daily.

A dealer in Savannah, Ga., has just shipped 1,000 dozen eggs to Habana, for which he will receive \$1.60 per dozen. The order came before the blizzard and the egg famine. At the time eggs in Habana were worth five cents each, and the dealer called that he could not fill the order lower than \$1.60 a dozen. The reply came back to ship them anyway. It is said he paid around 30 and 40 cents per dozen.

A Fast Train.

The great record of the Burlington route, between Chicago and Burlington, was made on 24 of January, was eclipsed by the 18th, when the actual running time was 502 miles in 484 minutes. Including stops, it was 554 minutes at several places, for many miles, the speed was over a hundred miles an hour, and this, too, with a very heavy train. It is hardly possible to conceive of such speed, but the official records admit of no mistake.

A Hard World.

A homeless wanderer found the front door of the Second Presbyterian church in Charlotte open a few days ago. It was warm within and entering he felt his frugal need. He was detected, reported to the police, and when taken before the mayor was fined \$7.50, but failing to pay up he was sent to the chain-gang. What a hard world this is!

They All Dodged.

A Joplin (Mo.) paper says a woman preacher at that place recently stopped in the middle of a discourse, and, picking up a Bible, said she was going to throw it at a man who was unfaithful to his wife. As she swung her arm forward every man in the church but one ducked under the seat. He was a deaf mute.

SOME PLAIN TALK

Indulged In by Senator Tillman to the Outlook Club.

SYNOPSIS OF HIS REMARKS.

He Tells the New Jersey People That the Negro Will Never Have Equal Rights in the South.

United States Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina, and the Rev. Dr. A. B. Bradford, of the First Congregational church of Montclair, N. J., talked before the Outlook club there recently on "The Race Question in the South." Senator Tillman, after drawing a picture of the ruin and desolation caused in his land by the civil conflict, said:

"The white man is superior to the colored man, and God helping us, we will maintain that superiority. Your great soldier, Grant, sent to my country in 1876 a regiment of ten companies to maintain carpet bag government. Those troops had orders to compel a free vote and a fair count. They did their duty as they saw it. They maintained law and order, although there were 5,200 blacks to 3,500 whites. What do you reckon our majority was? Three thousand nine hundred. Can Tammany beat that? Can Philadelphia beat it? We beat these people by out-voting and out-counting them, and we admit it. We can't repeat the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments except by force and fraud. I told the senators this in Washington and then I said: 'What are you going to do about it?' In the North it is a question of white rascals against white rascals. In the South it is a contest between Anglo-Saxon superiority and civilization and degraded, corrupt and corruptible people."

"We called a constitutional convention and created a constitution under which every man must be able to read or write or pay taxes on \$300. Under that constitution 90 per cent. of the whites and 10 per cent. of the blacks vote. The colored people are a happy-go-lucky, immoral, untruthful, unreliable race. There are exceptions and bright ones, but I speak of the great mass. They were unfit for the ballot and are now, because they are lacking in that moral fibre which gives them sound judgment, and they can be led away by any shrewd and sharp rascal. I simply recognize my superiority to the black man and am willing to consent to his life, liberty and happiness so long as he does not step on my feet. (Laughter.) Take a pilgrimage to the South. Settle in any part you may please, and if you don't come North convinced that my view is the right one—why, then, I'll stand there. I have a Negro on my plantation 27 years old. I would trust him with my wife and child and he would die protecting them, but he ain't fit to vote. You can't alter what God has made, and though this or that Negro may be a decent man or an honest man, yet the tiger is loosed in a white man's bosom with regard to consequences when the two races come in contact."

Speaking of the Negro from the industrial standpoint, Senator Tillman said: "He is by nature and by every instinct of his soul a loafer. His one purpose in life is to get something to eat for today, with no thought for the future. In consequence, the Southern States lag behind the North because of the lack of thrift in its laboring class. But don't think that the Negro does all the work. The South produces 11,000,000 bales of cotton last year and one-half of it was raised by white men. If any commonwealth will give us one good industrious white man for three niggers, we'll swap as long they'll keep the exchange. We've got the white man's burden down there."

"In closing, the speaker said: 'We are educating them, but even if they can learn, we don't propose to have them govern us. We'll see the shot gun if necessary.'"

Dr. Bradford, in reply, denied that we "can't alter what God has made." He said: "That's what we are doing all the time. He read statistics and letters from various institutions of learning in the North, showing that the negro was capable of taking a high intellectual stand."

A Terrible Crime.

A dispatch from Clay Centre, Kan., says a murder was discovered this evening in Thelstone township, this county. A neighbor, going to the home of John Gilberts, found Mrs. Gilberts and her four children murdered. The boy was nine years old and the three girls three, five and seven years respectively. The family had not been seen since Tuesday night. The door was found locked and the husband missing.

Came In Troops.

Misfortunes follow some men in rapid succession. The Maryland papers tell of a farmer in that state who three weeks ago lost three children from diphtheria, the next week his barns and stables were burned, and with them his stock, farming implements and grain, and the third week his house burned in the night and he and his wife and remaining child were almost frozen before they reached a neighbors house.

A Remarkable Case.

Since May, 1897, a native of Waukesha, Wis., has lived and even at times performed light work with two bullets in his brain. By the aid of X-rays one was located at the base of the brain, right over the spinal column, and the other in the roof of the orbit. The case has baffled the skill of physicians who say that according to all rules of medical science he should be dead.

For the Veterans.

Senator Tillman secured the adoption by the United States Senate on Wednesday of a resolution authorizing the secretary of war to loan the executive committee of the United Confederate veterans for their reunion to be held in Charleston, S. C., on May 10, 1899, 10,000 cots, 10,000 mattresses and 2,000 tents.

Took Them In.

A trio of smart young men took in the unsophisticated in Pennsylvania by sending out circulars stating that they would, to introduce their goods, give ten yards of silk for one dollar. The unsophisticated that bit got in return for the one dollar ten yards of silk thread. As a rule, people don't give something for nothing.

Gen. Toral Arrested.

A dispatch from Madrid says General Toral, who commanded the Spanish troops at Santiago de Cuba, has been arrested and imprisoned, previous to being tried by court-martial on the charge of capitulation to General Shafter at that place on July 14, last.