# 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 squand ered 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 say to the armor trust that if it did not supply armor at a proper price the government would manufac-ture its own armor. He said it was perfectly evident that the two Pennsyl vania armor plants had a "pull, whatever that may mean," in the other house of congress and were able to hold up the price of armor. Mr. Tillman became involved in a sharp colloquy with Mr. Gallinger 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. Till-man favored the doing of the work by the government, even at an increased price, for then labor and not capital would receive the benefits. "Why," he demanded, "are we to yield to these armor thieves, these robbers? Are we to permit these people to order us to stand ad deliver? 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: Yeas-Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Butler, Caffery, Chandler, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Daniel, Hansbrough, Harris, Kenney, Kyle, Lindsay, Mallory, Martin, Money, Pasco, Pettigrew, Patting Romains, Rose, Rose, Stawart Pettus, Rawlins, Roach, Ross, Stewart, Sullivan, Thurston, Tillman, Turley, Turner, Vest, Wellington, White-34. Nays-Allison, Burrows, Carter, Clark, Deboe, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Foraker, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Hoar, McBride, McEnery, McMillan, Mantle, Penrose, Perkins, Platt of Connecticut, Proctor, Sewell, Shoup,

Spooner, Teller. Warren-26. In the course of debate Senator Tillman said he was willing to complete every pattleship on the stocks and pay \$100 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

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 of \$1,500,000 and appropriating \$2,000,000 for operating the plant. Mr. Butler's amendment was adopted -39 to 27, as follows:

Yeas-Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry Butler, Caffery, Chandler, Cockrell, Daniel, Faulkner, Foraker, Hans-brough, Harris, Jones of Nevada, Lindsay, McLaurin, Mallory, Mantle, Martin, Money, Nelson, Pasco, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pettus, Rawlins, Roach, Ross, Simon, Stewart, Teller, Thurston, Tillman, Turley, Turner, Vest, Warren, Wellington, White-39.

Nays-Allison, Burrows, Carter, Chilton, Clark, Cullom, Deboe, Fairbanks, Frye, Gallinger, Gray, Hale. Hanna, Hawley, Hoar, Kenney, Kyle, McBride, McEnery, McMillan, Penrose, Platt of Connecticut. Pritchard. Proctor, Shoup, Spooner-27. After the bill had been reported to

the senate from the committee of the whole Mr. Pettigrew objected to the amendment regarding the authorization of the Gothman gun and projectile. argument against the amendment. quoting from the report on the subject of tests of gun and projectile by Capt.

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.

ordnance.

The amendment was agreed to with the amendment that the secretary of the navy was authorized "in his dis-

cretion" to use the gun. The bill was passed without division.

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 | had been captured by the Yale and had permanent standing army, organized on political lines for party benefit."also and in greater measure to William of the Yale was sent a check for \$8.991, Jennings Bryan, who, when the Demo- and the smallest amount received by a cratic party was all at sea as to its peli- | seaman was \$76. cy regarding the increase of the army devised and urged the solution which has 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 An- Record. tonio; the Ninth infantry at Madison barracks; Thirteenth infantry in New York State: Twenty-first infantry at Plattsburg, N. Y., and the sixteenth

THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

The Democrats in Congress Made a Successful Fight

The Democrats gained every important point for which they contended in tant 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 origmore satisfactory than it was inits 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 apprehen sion that the country would be committed to a large standing army.

The bill as it passed the senate prorides for a regular army of 38,000 officers and men, which may be increased in the discretion of the president to not exceeding 65,000 enlisted men, and an additional volunteer force of 35,000 "to meet the present exigencies of the mil-itary service." The three-battalion and squadron organization is provided for in the infantry and cavalry regi-ments, and the artillery regiments are to consist of fourteen batteries each two of which may be organized as field artillery. The maximum strength in enlisted men of 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 orcanizations will remain as at presenttwenty-five regiments of infantry, ten of cavalry and seven of artillery. With this organization the theoretical maximum of culisted men would be 35,140, with nearly 3,000 officers in the line and staff departments.

There is now 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 8,000 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.

## Soldirse at the Grave.

A New York regiment encamped at Greenville, S. C., or rather a detachment from the regiment, did an act a Cartledge was very weak and his voice \$500,000; sugar cane damaged. few days ago that is going the rounds of the newspapers and securing for them complimentary mention. Thefuneral of Captain John McFall, 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. has never been any lack of followship 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 Vacillation.

Before the beginning of the trouble with the Filipinos Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt said that "not 5,000 troops would be needed in the Philippines." vet we now have 20,000 men there, and 7,000 more and the battleship Oregon on the way. Does any inte ligent man, not blinded by the light that streams from the source of federal patronage, doubt but 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 Mr. Bacon of Georgia also made an | way of satisfactory adjustment of the problem if the insurgents had not been encouraged by the position of the antiimperialists in this country. That is O'Neill, chief of the naval bureau of absurd. The fears of Aguinaldo and his followers would nover 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 295 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 been sent here the government bought her for \$125,000. The prize money to Charleston News and Courier. Thanks be divided was \$59,000. Capt. Wise

# May Succeed Simonton.

Much interest is manifested in the news that Senator McLaurin, 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 was involved in trouble be very friendly to the administration, and the president is said to regard Senator McLaurin very highly.-Columbia

# Valuable Trees.

Fifty walnut trees in Cass county, Michigan, were recently sold for \$10lumber worth from \$700 to \$1,000.

A Dispensary Constable Shot and Killed in Columbia.

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 had his commission as State constable but 24 hours when he was shot by W. B. Meetze, Jr. The youth of the parties concerned makes the affair a very sad one. Cartledge cannot be more than 24 years old and Meetze 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

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

Meetze 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 side statistics show the following condinearest the store. Several shots were then fired in rapid succession. Cartledge fell back and told Meetz that he had shot him. In the scuffie they had crossed the sidewalk. Stone pulled Meetze away and started with him through the Negro's store. They went out into the back yard. Meetze then disappeared and Stone walked on back through the store.

Officers Dowie and Strickland were on adjoining beats. They hastened to damaged badly. the scene of the shooting. They found Missouri—Meagre fruit prospects. 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 Cartlege into it. But the boy was so weak that he fell on the bridge he was desperately hurt and that life might be extinct in a few moments. officer Strickland had Cartledge to dictate an antemort m statement to Mr. Joe Daly, who came up at this time. | 000 to \$1,000,000; truck farmers scarcely audible, but he managed to gasp, Bill Meetze, Charlie Stone and Joe - came up and cursed me and then fired on me. Bill Meetze did all verely. the shooting. His voice was so weak that the name of the third party could loss; wheat prospects fine.

not be learned. It was fully ten minutes before Drs. Knowlton and Gibbes could be gotten wheat crop.
to the scene of the shooting, and it was South Carolina-Wheat, oats and to the scene of the shooting, and it was 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 knocks 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 Sergt. Jones. accom-panied by Officers Dowie and Strick land, instituted a search for Meetze, but he could not be found. At 10.20 o'clock young Meetze's father walked into the police station to inform the son had surrendered to Sheriff Cathcart. He says that young Meetze went and met his father, who accompanied him. Mr. Meetze 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 Meetze.

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.

Meetze, Stone and Cartledge were all members of company K, First South Carolina regiment. Both are said to be impetuous and dangerous. Meetze has the reputation of being true to his friends but easily excited and danger-ous to those whom he dislikes. There is not known to have been any hard feeling between them at the time.

Meetze is a son of Mr. W. B. Meetze

who conducted an original packege store in Columbia before the supreme court decided against these agencies. Scott's dispensary at the time when it In the darkness of the street the phy-

sicians were unable to make but a cur- reation, which the president is in need sory examination of young Cartledge's of after his long strain in connection wounds. When he was taken to the with the Spanish war. hospital he was too weak to stand an operation. At 12:30 o'clock last night Dr. R. W. Gibbes stated that he was very low and his condition extremely in his right wrist. Either of the first heroism.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY. two would be dangerous, but the wound in the abdomen will in : Il probability

At 16 minutes to 1 o'clock Wednes day morning the State received intellisence from the hospital that young Cartledge was dead.

WAS NOT A CONSTABLE.

several people so, gentlemen whose veracity is unquestioned. What induced him to make such statements are un-known, for Mr. W. V. Harris, clerk of the governor for the constabulary de-partment, says that he has never been commissioned and was in no way conneeted with the force. He says that only yesterday Cartledge met him and showed him a petition for appointment and he wanted to take it up to the mansion. Mr. Harris told him not to, that governor was too ill to see him. Mr. Harris says that is the only convorsaabout searching premises and the citi-

#### RESULTS OF THE BLIZZARD.

What Damage has been Done to Crops | ing States: 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 tions:

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

Kansas-Small apple crop; strawberries killed.

Georgia-Peaches, prunes and pears all killed; early vegetables ruined. Florida-Citron fruit and trees damaged 15 per cent.; general fruit crop 30 which crosses the drain. Seeing that 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

per cent. crop; live stock suffered se-Alabama-Market gardens complete North Carolina-Growing vegetables

safe; peach buds injured; snow saves several minutes later before the patrol | fruit trees safe; damage to vegetables and fruit blossoms in State \$100,000. - Kentucky-Peach crop killed; wheat

S5 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 Maine from fifth place and Georgia tributed to the army. Make it a Blue over his movements, but he cluded his is held by the people of Maryland and taken Pennsylvania's place, now eighth. of 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 does not rank as high. The following the of the representative men of the city figures for the same years show the and State gathered to witness the pre- changes in the spinning business: sentation of the testimonial and join in banquet given in his honor. The testimonial proper took the form of a chief to discontinue the search as his ma milicent medal of gold and dia monds, the gift of Maryland, presented in the name of the State, by Gov. Lloyd Lown les. The medal, in the shape of home after the shooting to allay the fears of his mother. He then started the Maryland coat-of-arms, is made of to the county jail to deliver himselr, gold in base relief and enamel, surrounded by a circle of diamonds, around which is an oak wreath entwined with diamonds, 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- M Winfield Scott Schley."

Beware the Celluloid Comb. At Chillicothe, O . Miss Sallie Vanmeter, daughter of Judge J. M. Vanmeter, and one of the leaders of society there, was leaning over an open fire when a celluloid comb in her hair exploded, and an instant later her hair was in a blaze. Persons near by smothered the flames before they had inflicted 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 Lulu 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 Presi-

dent McKinley to go with him this week to his place at Thomasville, Ga., Cartledge is a son of ex-Dispenser J. for a rest, and the president has prom-C. Cartledge, and was himself a clerk in | ised 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 rec-

# Hobson's Reward.

P. Hobson to be advanced 10 numbers.

# FORGING AHEAD.

South Carolina the Second Cotton Manufacturing State.

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 there was little chance of his receiving | in the production of cotton cloth. The the appointment anyway and that the State says "this statement may startle those who have not kept in touch with They were to be gone 10 days, but for the manufacturing progress of the State, tion ever passed between him and Cart- but if the number of looms be an index turn march and will reach camp here ledge on the subject. But there is no doubt that young Cartledge led people to believe he was a constible. Yesterday he had some words with a citizenday he had some words wit annually a textile directory of the or four of whom are sriously sick. We zen went to have him put under a peace United States which is recognized as an lost two men this week, both typhoid authority. Advance sheets of their diauthority. Advance sheets of their di- cases. We have about 10 other cases the fact of Cartledge's being a consta- rectory for 1896 show the number of of typhoid fever. Most of the talk now ble or not has no legal bearing on the spindles and looms employed in the is of getting home. The boys, and homicide, still it appears that the fact manufacture of cotton, wool and most of the officers as well, are suffici-that he said he was ultimately led to silk in 1896 and 1898 in each of the ently amused with camp life. It is States of the Union. From them we the same thing every day, nothing to make up the following tables showing break the monotony. I think most of the changes in the number of cotton regime at world really prefer a little looms which have occurred in two years | fighting to the present inactivity. A

1896.		not be prepared for anything like a
Looms.	Rank.	civilized (I mean self-government) gov-
Massachusetts 185,806	1	ernment for at least 100 years. The
Rhode Island 41,406	2	editor of The State gives a very differ-
New Hampshire 35,098	3	ent idea I know, but with his views,
	1	seeing for myself, I'm not prepared to
	4 5	seeing for mysen, I'm not prepared to
Maine 24,189	e e	agree. There are some nice people
Pennsylvania 21,802	6 7 8	here, but they are decidedly in the
Connecticut 20,752	- 6	minority. The majority will object
North Carolina 20,720	8	to any kind of law and any form of gov-
Georgia 17,789	9 .	ernment. A large number of men now
New York	10	composing the Cuban army will in fu-
		ture constitute a lawless element and to
Looms.	Rank.	the extent we give them good laws, just
Massachusetts 182,193	1	to that extent will they hate us. They
Rhode Island 40,085	2	are a lazy, ignorant crowd and will al-
South Carolina 38,293	3	ways give trouble. To ride a Cuban
New Hampshire: 35,230	2 3 4 5	pony, carry a machete and play soldier
Maine 24,139	5	is the height of their ambition. They
North Carolina 23,704	6	are not fitted for times of peace. I'm
Connecticut 21,926	7	here getting along pleasantly in some
Pennsylvania 18,990	8	respects with my work. Army life
Georgia 18,504	9 :	
New York 15,474	10-	some instances, I fear, on the officers, I
"It will be seen that in two		hope I have done some good. I think
South Carolina has risen from fo	with to	at least I have helped to cheer some of
South Carolina has rised from it	a from	at least I have helped to theer some of
third place and North Carolin	TT	sick. I sincerely hope you will be able

eighth to sixth place; while New Hamp- to keep up a spirit of cheerfulness and mulated in Brazil. During the voyage shire has fallen from third to fourth and Pennsylvania from sixth to eighth. of hope, and that the good Lord will Mr. and Mrs. Forrarini frequently quarrestore you to health. Loudd tell you reled, the husband accusing the wife Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine much about the customs and peculiariand Pennsylvania have suffered an ties of these peopole. They are very that he was insane through unfounded so long as he does not step on my feet. and Pennsylvania have suffered an actual falling off in the number of their looms. The net loss of the seven northpotatoes 60 per cent. crop; apples 10 ern States in two years was 6.434 looms; the combined gains of North Carolina and Georgia were 3,699 looms, or half

> the changes up to last year. "As for 1899, a consideration of the

"In spindles South Carolina is mak-

1895.	
Spindles.	Rank.
Massachusetts7.790,642	1
Rhode sland2.104,060	2
New Hampshire 1.308 802	3
Connecticut	4
South Carolina 997.185	. 5
Maine 916 304	6
North Carolina 910,474	7
Georgia 731.238	8
New York 717 423	9 .
Pennsylvania 464,017	10
1898.	
Spindles.	Rank.

"It will be seen that South Carolina 40 cents per dozen. has taken fourth place, Connecticut dropping to fifth, and that North Carolina has advanced to sixth place, dislodging Maine. The prediction may be made with confidence that by will have passed New Hampshire, takcome at the present rate of southern maining, as at present, nearly stationary. The following table shows the gains in spindles made in the two years, 1896-98, and will illustrate the progress of the Southern States, especially. South Carolina:

Mass.. Ala . . . . Georgia

spindles. New Hampshire 14,576 and Connecticut 13.307, while Maine lost 8,096 and Pennsylvania 25,582. In lead, but length of lead doesn't count | mute.

#### for much with a manufacturing sprinter like South Carolina. At her present rate of progress she will eatch up be-

Ellerbe About Cuban Officers.

to hear of your illness, and sincerely

hope you will soon be yourself again.

Columbia, near Habana:

MASSACHUSETTS IS FIRST.

in the ten leading textile manufactur-ing States: large part of the Cuban army consists of black Negroes and I'm sure they will

# not be prepared for anything like a civilized (I mean self-government) government for at least 100 years. The editor of The State gives a very differ-

amusing at times. enly Father. I remanin yours sincerely,

Blue and Jenkins. of South Carolina's gain. So much for The attention of the ladies who are securing funds for the Victor Blue tesfigures and known facts will prove that | timonial is invited to the letter of Theo-South Carolina must take second place | dore Roosevelt on John Micah Jenkins before the year is out. The figures of South Carolina, who at Las Guasishow that in 1898 this State lacked only | mas so distinguished himself that at 1,792 looms of equalling Rhode Island's | the request of all the other captains" total. But in Rhode Island the num- he was promoted from junior captain to ker is decreasing or stationary, while acting major, and because of his galin South Carolina many more than the lantry at San Juan promoted to major; number required to make up the differ-ence are now being installed or have the Spaniards into their lines "practibeen ordered. By the close of the year this State will be in second place, never called, "his hat shot from his head to lose it except to take first place. Ap- and his coat almost in tatters." South less, he abandoned himself to despair, plying the same facts and figures, we Carolina women are going to honor a and it soon became evident that he can forsee that before next January brave representative of this State in the was losing entire, command of himself.

189			
	Spindles.	Rank.	
Massachusetts	.7.790,642	1	
Rhode sland	.2.104.060	2	
New Hampshire	.1.308 802	3	
Connecticut	1,045 937	4	
South Carolina	. 997.185	. 5	
Maine	. 916.304	6	
North Carolina		7	
Georgia	. 731.238	8	
New York	. 717 423	9 .	ĺ
Penusylvania	. 464,017	10	i
189	8.		
2 25	Spindles.	Rank.	

enusylvania	404,011	10	1
1898			
	Spindles.	Rank.	
assachusetts	7.907.388	1 '	
hode Island	2,132 350	2	1
ew Hampshire	1,323,378	3	
outh Carolina	1.260.536	4.	
onnecticut	1,059,244	5	1
orth Carolina	1.029.924	6	
aine	908,208	- 7	
eorgia	799,977	8	
ew York	735,971	9	
ennsylvania	438,435	10	
/ T -11 1		1:	1

the end of this year South Carolina on the 18th, when the actual running ing third place. North Carolina will Including stops, it was 554 minutes, at have displaced Connecticut at fifth and several places, for many miles, the Georgia will have risen to seventh speed was over a hundred miles an place, sending Maine to eighth. The hour, and this, too, with a very heavy differences are all small and easily over- train. It is hardly possible to conceive progress, the industry in the east re- admit of no mistake.

997,000 1,260,000 263,000 910,000 1,029,000 119,000 731,000 799,000 68.000 is. "Rhode Island gained only 28,200

They All Dodged. The president Thursday nominated two or three years South Carolina will in the middle of a discourse, and, pick-Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond take from Rhode Island second place ing up a Bible, said she was going to in spinning, as she takes from her this throw it at a man who was unfaithful iniantry at fort Crook and neighboring posts in the middle west. These regiments have been ordered to make ready ments have been ordered to make ready ments have been ordered to make ready ers. The largest tree was seven feet a second five inches below in a straight constructors to be No. 8 on the list of the constructors to be not constructed to make ready the constructors to be not constructed to make the construction to the constru ments have been of deed to make ready the by continuation to General Shaft level a second live inches below in a straight to proceed to San Francisco and then to in diameter, at its base, and will yield line, and in the abdomen, and the third navals constructors for extraordinary of her. The Bay State has a very long ducked under the seat. He was a deaf charge of capitulation to General Shaft last, and in the abdomen, and the third navals constructors for extraordinary of her.

#### and pleasant mark to aim at." DON'T LIKE THE CUBANS.

A special dispatch from Washington, Ga., to the Augusta Chronicle says: The disappearance of a tall black Ne-Chaplain Murray Writes to Governor gro with about \$300 belonging to the caused much indignation and excite-

Governor Ellerbe recently received About two months ago a tall, black the following letter from the Rev. P. Negro came to this place representing A. Murray, chaplain of the Second himself to be a minister of the gospel, South Carolina regiment, now at Camp a doctor of medicine and a lawyer. By his pleasing manners he soon won the confidence of a great many of his color, Dear Sir and Brother: I see from and was dined and pampered to a coniderable extent.

papers you are confined to your room. Let me assure you that I deeply regret Our regiment is away now on a marca. some reason they have begun the re-

ing 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 What do you reckon our majority was? build a church. In addition to the Three thousand nine hundred. Can loan he was to furnish him with a car-riage to go to the church in. Tammany beat that? Can Philadelphia beat it? We beat these people by out-

merchandise, and was special agent for everything and everybody. He was to have a solid train load of provisions, cept by force and fraud. I told the 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.

Jumps Overboard. other day on the steamer Orion, as the are not fitted for times of peace. I'm vessel was making her way from Santos here getting along pleasantly in some in Brazil to Geroa. Among the pasrespects with my work. Army life sengers was a family named Forrarini, is demoralizing on the boys, and in the members of which were natives of some instances, I fear, on the officers, I Modena. The family comprised the hope I have done some good. I think father, mother and four children, who at least I have helped to cheer some of were returning to Italy with a snug litsick. I sincerely hope you will be able the fortune which the father had accuthe passengers the husband made an awful charge in regard to the two youngest children, winding up his invective by saying that he would not acknowledge them. At this the wife 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 witneseses 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 unfortunates. 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 Forrarini saw that the search was usewatchers, 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 children left, and when the vessel ar-

The Rev. John Rexroad, a Baptist ministar 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 as the result of a quarrel over rails from a line fence. The wind blew the rails on the Rezroad land. Simmons and Bonnett went to recover States Judge Clayton's court for the 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 mortally wounded. The others escaped is expresident of the county court.

Want Eggs Badly. 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. The freeze cut off the supply and the dealer cabled that he could not distance. It was after midnight Sunfill the order lower than \$1.60 a dozen. The reply came back to ship them anyway. It is said he paid around 30 and

Asking for the blessing of our Heav-

and Jenkins testimonial!-The State.

A Fatal Fight.

P. A. Murray, Chaplain Second S. C. V. I.

# A Fast Train.

The great record of the Burlington route, between Chicago and Burlington, made on 2d of January, was eclipsed time was 502 miles in 484 minutes. of such speed, but the official records

# 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 ate his frugal meal. He was detected, reported to the police, and when taken before the mayor was fined \$7.50, but 7,790.000 7,907,000 116,000 failing to pay up he was sent to the ten yards of silk for one dollar.
231,000 314.000 83,000 chaingang. What a hard world this unsophisticated that bit got in re-

> A Joplin (Mo.) paper says a woman preacher at that place recently stopped

#### HE WAS A SWINDLER.

fore ten years are over. Anyway, that 8,000,000 spindle total makes a shining His Own Color.

> Negroes of this town and county has ment among them.

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 oppress ed Negroes at heart, and the above mentioned firm had sent him here to in the South." Senator Tillman, after 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 conflict, said: the freight charges in advance. He collected 50c. from one as freight on a buggy, 75c. from another for freight on | will maintain that superiority. Your 10f pounds of meat, \$1 from a poor great soldier, Grant, sent to my councountry Negro as freight on ten sacks | try in 1876 a regiment of ten companies

He was also representative of a build-

A Woman With Her Two Children

An appalling tragedy occurred the jealousy. Finally in presence of all same death. There were now only twe rived at Genoa they were handed over to the care of the anthorities.

### A Thrilling Story. The race of the courier of United

life of Walla Tonka, the condemned Cuoctaw Indian was won by a hairsbreadth by the courier, who made the wild ride from South McAlester to fired simultaneously. Rexroad was Alikchi. Walla Tonda was to have been shot Monday morning for the injury, but were arrested. Simmons murder of his un le and had, come to the execution grounds, as he had promised to do, having been at liberty pending final action by the court. week a reprieve for a rehearing of the case was ordered by Judge Clayton, the courier dispatched on the eighty mile journey. Rain was falling in torrents and there was every cause for fear that he could not make Alikchi, as he had but one broncho to carry him the day morning when the rider reached the flooded Kianuchi river. Here he ly. The family had not been seen stopped till daylight and then with his hand on the pommel of his saddle swam found locked and the husband missing. the stream with his pony. The pony was almost exhausted when Big creek was reached and a long detour was necessaary, which caused hours of de-lay. Night came and more rain when tell of a farmer in that state who three the Seven Devil's hill was reached the | weeks ago lost three children from dipbroncho fell to the ground with the theria, the next week his barns and starider, and both slept, though but ten bles were burned, and with them his miles from Alikchi. Before dawn they stock, farming implements and grain. were up again and finally the bron- and the third week his house burned in cho bearing the couries, staggered the night and he and his wife and reto the execution grounds where the witness, executioners and stolid Walla fore they reached a neighbors house. Tonka were waiting the tne fatal moment. The Indian heard his reprieve without comment and will appear before Judge Clayton forthwith.

# 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 unsophisticated that bit got in return for the one dollar ten yards of silk thread. As a tule, people don't give something for nothing.

#### Gen. Toral Arrested. A dispatch from Madrid says Gener-

Indulged In by Senator Tillman to the Outlook Club.

SOME PLAIN TALK

## SYNOPSIS OF HIS REMARKS.

# He Telis 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. H. Bradford, of the First Congregational church of Montelair, N. J. talked before the Outlook club there recently on "The Race Question

drawing a picture of the ruin and deso-

lation caused in his land by the civil

"The white man is superior to the

colored man, and, God helping us, we to maintain carpet bag government. Those troops had orders to compel a He sold every conceivable article of voting and outcounting them, and we admit it. We can't repeal the foursenators 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 An-

glo-Saxon superiority and civilization and degraded, corrupt and corruptible peorle.
"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 happygo-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 conso long as he does not step on my feet. (Laughter.) Take a pilgrimmage 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 treat. 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

without 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 purose 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

can't alter what God has made and

though this or that Negro may be a de-

cent man or an honest man, yet the

tiger is loosened in a white man's bosom

up 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 use the shot

gun if-necessary." Dr. Bradford, in reply, denied that we "can't siter 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 respectivesince Tuesday night. The door was

# Came In Troops.

Misfortunes follow some men in rapmaining child were almost frozen be-

#### A Remarkable Case. Since May, 1897, a native of Wau-

kesha, 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 adop-

tion by the United States Senate on Wednesday of a resolution authorizing al Toral, who commanded the Spanish the secretary of war to loan the executroops at Santiago de Cuba, has been tive committee of the United Confeder-