MANNING, S. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1899.

WHEAT GROWERS.

Will Meet Again Next Year at the Same Place.

SENATOR TILLMAN SPEAKS.

A Permanent Organization Effected. The Attendance Not Very Large. But There Was Much Interest.

The Wheat Growers Convention met in Greenwood on Tuesday of last week and was called to order by Mr. S. H. McGee, editor of the Index. Congressman A. C. Latimer was made permanent chairman and the convention declared ready for business. All present were considered members of the convention. The feature of the convention was an address by Mr. C. H. Jourdain of Georgia, which is published elsewhere. It was resolved to make the organization a permanent one.

be named "The Wheat Growers' Association of South Carolina;" that the

That the officers of the association be a president, vice president, a secretary and an executive committee, contion and one member from each congressional district, whose duty it shall be to name the places and times of meetings.

That the discussions of the association be strictly confined to wheat growing and diversified farming.

That all persons interested in the success of the agricultural interests of meetings of the association and that questions he raised. each county be hereby requested to appoint double as many delegates as they are entitled to representation in both houses of the general assembly.

That a meeting at each county in the State is hereby called for the first Monday in August, 1900, for the purannual meeting of the association and that the members of this committee are authorized to arrange for same.

That Messrs. A. C. Latimer and S. H. lates to discussion, etc.

bringing the association to a successful

was held in the grove surrounding the force it. Senator Waller pres sity for the diversification of crops. ticability of this industry in connection retary Wilson had told the South Caroin reclaiming worn out lands.

Mr. Latimer then took up rural mail delivery and the attendant benefits to the farmers. Ten deliveries had been established in this district. He ex-

the rural delivery system. Branching off to subjects political, Mr. Latimer discussed the monopoly question, paying particular attention to | the factory officers tried to vote the the proposed subsidy of ships which he operatives against him but they could opposed vehemently. His conclusion | not do so. Mr. Latimer said all he ar-

mers must also combine. The Philippine war was denounced as contrary to the principles of our government. Mr. Latimer raked the administration's policy most vigorously, and his line of thought was well received by the crowd, who interjected

occasional applause. Senator Tillman was introduced as · the "head-centre" of the farmers' movement. The senior senator was upon whatever topic he may choose.

Senator Tillman started with a pleasant reference to Greenwood county, whose mother was Abbeville and father Edgefield. "Ne county," said he. "has a better pedigree." He told of the fight for Greenwood county and referred pleasantly to the town of Greenwood and its growth.

He paid a compliment to Greenwood's citizenship, but he took up the whitecapping which makes people afraid to sleep at night within five miles of the court house. This he denounced bitterly. He told of the Phoenix riot and then. "If I had been here I would have gone with you. I have never yet failed to uphold the banner of white supremacy against the devil, the world

and the Radicals." The Tolberts he Jenounced. but the election riots are over and inoffensive negroes should be let alone and be given protection. If you want to uproot the snake and kill it, go and kill the Tolberts (cheers). But don't bother poor negroes who have nothing to do with the Tolberts. Don't abuse the poor black devils. The race problem is coming to the front in the United States. This Jewett woman has come to Charleston and taken the Baker family to Boston, the centre of deviltry. By allowing the thoughtless, lawless men to whip the negroes, you give ammunition to your enemies in the North. This anarchy will spread to Edgefield and Abbeville. You are masters, and while we must make the negroes let our politics and women

alone, but they must not be beaten and abused. If this thing continues, you will be deprived of labor by an exodus of negroes and moreover capital will be driven off. You must make the negro respect you and keep his place, but you cannot afford to whip and kill negroes in this cowardly way. At present the Yankees are disposed to let us alone except to cut down our representation because we've disfranchised the negroes, but such affairs will give them a chance to interpose federal authority. I beg you, I plead with you to rise as one man and put down this devilment, (Loud cheers.) Some one may say.

subject of farmers' institutes and the benefits to be derived if the farmers will take the proper interest in them. In the North the institutes have proved very successful by the cooperation of the farmers and the farmers wives.

The senator said what the farmer needs is to raise his living at home. Yesterday he had listened to the wheat growers, but fool as he was he had a better remedy against weavils than any of them. It is to grind as soon as you gather it. He gave the farmers some advice as to cultivating their crops and told of the great things tobacco had done for Darlington and the other east-ern counties. His own experience in tobacco raising and its failure was humorously told. He thought there was hand around Greenwood that would grow tobacco and urged the farmers to try it. His experience, "that of a failure and fool," was that there is nothing for our farmers in experiments with Asia grasses, because Asia is an arid

As Senator Tillan was about to sit down, a bystander asked him about his Sumter reference to the prohibitionists and the dispensary.

In reply the senator said he went to Sumter at the invitation of all factions It was resolved that the organization and in his morning speech mentioned only national issues. After dinner Mr. E. D. Smith made a speech in next meeting be held at Greenwood which he endeavored "to rub the but-on August 15th, 1900 at 2:30 o'clock ter off my back." My friend N. G. says in pursuing a

policy of conciliation my course is to give them soft talk and sugar. Weil, I've given them enough vitriol in the sisting of the president of the associa- | 12-t and ought to be allowed to say something nice now.

Smith attacked Clemson, Winthrop. etc., and said that Tillman when governor laid great burdens on our reople and I want him to come back here and remove those burdens. It was the first time I've been asked in the open to acknowledge that I'm a damn rascal and danin fool both. Smith rubbed off all the State be required to attend the the butter and I in reply discussed the

I did not say the prohibitionists are cowards and hypocrites. I did say that prohibition would make cowards and sypocrites of our people. Some of the prohibitionists are cowards and hypocrites. Featherstone rushed into print and abused me, saying I was born with pose of electing delegates to the next abuse and couldn't do without it. I'll leave him and Gonzales to settle it. I have no policy of either sort.

The man who comes at me like a gentleman I'll meet him that way but McGee be appointed to arrange for the | if he comes at me with abuse I've got next meeting of the association as re- as good a vocabulary of hard words as any one. He said prohibition would That the thanks of the association be make men get physicians' certificates, extended to the press of the State for etc. Prohibition don't prohibit. You've got prohibition in Greenwood and I can buy liquor here today and a full commission all along the line. The speaking Wednesday morning you've got the constables to help en The crop out of which we are expected

He said and the first speaker was Congressman about the dispensary as it was here to there can be but one result to us from Latimer, who devoted the opening of stick. He was told there was not a the continuance of such a system of dohis speech to a discussion of the neces- tiger in Sumter, where the constables ing business. were once rotten egged. What he said He told of Secretary Wilson's interest at Sumter was that he did not believe in the growing of grasses and the prac- prohibition could be enforced and that he took the Athens plan and put it in ! with cattle growing in this State. Sec- the prohibition law. It has proven to be a better law than prohibition. He lina farmers that he would upon appli- | claimed no credit, except to enforce the cation send seed for grasses to be used | law on the statute books. The dispensary law is better than prohibition, so

far as results go.

The only fight in State politics in his opinion would be on the liquor question. He would fight for the disperplained fully the working and plan of sary and go down with it if it must go down. Talking about Mr. Latimer's greater difficulties than those with speech he said the factory operatives were as good people as any and although of the monopoly issue was that the far- | gued was that the operatives might be | misled because of the lack of organization. Tillman said this was so as the of the cotton crop if the farmer could operatives might be misled to support | be induced to produce it in large quanthe Hanna-Payne measure and the like on the representation that it would do them good.

The senator defended the dispensary and said he would fight for it and go

down with it. Taking up the Philippine question, he scored McKinley and "benevolent brought forward "unmuzzled to graze assimulation." He had not asked the president to give him any appointments in the army for he felt it was a villainous war and no decent man ought to engage in it.

Senator Tillman said he thanked the gentleman who asked him about the Sumter speech. He didn't mean to inject anything unpleasant but he wished to deny a misstatement. My two good friends, J. C. Hemphill and N. G. Gonzales, have recently in their editorial columns entered into a compact to ignore me. The State and News and Courier have been my best friends. They have told what I said said he didn't blame the white people | and the people took it for what it was worthand it did me good. They gave Featherstone a column and didn't give me space to tell what I really did say. The News and Courier did give me a line or so, but The State didn't.

Senator Tillman's speech closed the morning exercises and in the afternoon

the farmers institute was held. A Marse's Horrible Deeds.

Parties from Leon county, Fla., tell of the horrible deeds of Carrie Simpson, on the plantation of Lucius B. Rainey. Carrie was nursing a baby boy for her aunt. Recently she sawed off his ears with a dull knife and otherwise mutilated portions of the body. When questioned about the matter she said that dogs had found the child asleep and chewed off its ears and one dor was killed for mutilation of the child. Only a few days since she deliberately covered the child with ashes, left in the fire place, which were mixed with live coals, and took a seat on the doorstep, where she could hear the screams of the roasting child, and when they ceased she ran screaming to a nearby field and told the mother that the neighbor's boy had burned the child to death. No legal steps have been taken to have the nurse punished.

The National Afro-American council of the United States met at Bethel church Chicago Wednesday in convention. One of the most important matters to be presented will be a proposisuch cowards 2s to uphold this lawlessless.

Senator Tillman then took up the

Senator Tillman then took u

GOOD ADVICE

Speech that Every Farmer Should Read and Study.

THE ROAD TO PROSPERITY.

Mr. C. H. Jordan, a Distinguished Georgia Farmer, Deliversan Instructive and Interesting Address.

Wheat Growers' Convention: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: There is no occasion which is to me more enjoyable and no compliment which I esteem more highly than the privilege of being with and talking to the farmers of my country. In the discussion of those problems, the solution of which is essential to prosperity in our future farm work, a subject is presented in which we are now most vitally interested. Conditions which did not suggest themselves a decade ago are becoming serious and formidable at the present time. While personally a

stranger to the most of you I feel that my own interests are identical with yours and that we are all engaged in a common cause.

In advocating a revolution in our farming methods I shall not suggest the adoption of anything which has not heretofore been successfully undertak-en, and will give no advice which is not capable of practical application. It is quite apparent to any casual observer that our system of doing business is decidedly contrary to that which existed during the days of our greatest prosperity and consequent independence. There was a time, not so far back in the past when the farmers of the South supplied the population of the towns and cities with the necessaries of life from the varied products of their farms. At the present time a large majority of our farming classes are helplessly dependent upon the merchants for supplies not only for themselves, but for their stock as well. The heavy staple supplies which the merchants handle are grown in the far West and the proceeds of the cotton crop of the South, which should represent the surplus money erop of the farm, is paid out to the farmers of the West. We are enriching not only these producers, but the railroads, wholesale and retail dealers through whose hands these goods must pass before reaching us, and who charge

A GREAT AGRICULTURAL STATE.

to pay for these supplies is sold at a fig-

elow the cost of production, and

The great State of South Carolina possesses as great a degree of diversified resources as any State in the Union. There is not a farm in your State which cannot by a proper method of diversified planting, under an intensive system of culture, he made self-supporting. The farmers of your State must realize that every pound of supplies which they purchase in the open markets is produced by other farmers in distant sections of the country who labor under which we have to contend.

When Southern farms were self-sustaining open acccounts were the only evidences of indebtedness, and a farmer's word was as good as gold, Sharp, shrewd business men of the world saw that there were fortunes to be made out

The Western people saw an opportunity for building granaries and packing houses to supply the South with food if we could be induced to turn our attention entirely to growing cotton. The big railroad magnates saw a grand opportunity to increase dividends, multioly their rolling stock and otherwise fatten on the freights to be obtained by transporting heavy and costly supplies from the West for the Southern cotton grower during the spring and summer. In the fall millions of cotton bales would be turned over to them for carriage to the seaports or Northern markets, and a second whack had at the

great Southern industry. The stock raisers of Kentucky and Tennessee were pleased at the bright prospect of supplying for the future that beatiful Southland, where all that was needed to make a man rich was a piece of land planted in cotton, with a Negro and a Kentucky mule to plough

Guano manufacturers saw at one that plant foods in enormous quantities would have to be supplied to keep up the fertility of the cleanly cultivated fields, and that the investment would be a good one. Cotton expositions were held all over the country and the white staple crowned king.

It has taken twenty years to whip the fight, but the intense greed of the old king lies half dead in the ditch, while broken and disappointed mourners gaze upon the long trail of a disappointed past. While the farmer has ost in the struggle the country at large has developed and increased its wealth steadily each year.

I have no criticism to make of the farmer for so largely producing cotton, even with the costly use of commercial ertilizers, when the business was a lu- tricts. erative one. But we face conditions today which are serious and which make impossible the future wholesale production of cotton as a means of developing future prosperity. In the rich, alluvial lands of the Southwest, in which are embraced the valleys of the cuss plans for the material betterment Mississippi, the extensive plains of of the farmers condition in South Car-Texas and Southern Oklahoma, cotton olina and to express our determination is being grown on an average of one bale per acre, without the use of fertilizers. The farmers of your own State spicuous on every farm in the State. after using annually hundreds of thousands of tons of fertilizers, can barely sion of your people in earnest, and a average half a bale per acre. With revolution in our farming methods is these heavy odds against us and comters to be presented will be a proposi-tion for a new federal statute to make Southwest, we will be forced to change farmer.

plane of prosperity which was made so | raised wheat. conspicuous in the early days of our

Fill your granaries and smoke houses with the products of your farms, stock your pastures with cattle, sheep and hogs. Diversify your interest and prepare to go into the markets of your country with a dozen staple products where you now only attempt one. Cut down your cotton acreage and diversify the crops planted. We can gradually get into the supply business, and raise The following is the speech of Mr. C. H. Jordan, of Georgia, before the enough cotton besides to meet the de-

business. Every farmer who has hereofore operated his affairs entirely on the credit system must make a strenuous effort to use more cash in his business for what he is forced to buy and raise everything at home which his

land will produce. LARGER ACREAGE IN WHEAT THIS FALL.

I am satisfied that a larger acreage in wheat will be planted in the South during the coming fall than for many years past. We need shrewd business men on the farm as well as in other departments of life. Broad, liberal thoughts find birth in higher education. The farmers will only combine their common interests when confidence in the business ability of each has been gained. Unity among the farmers is one of the greatest needs of the present day. A careful, thoughtful study of the resources of the country will open up a system of diversified farming, which will bring profit and pleasure to the ag-

riculturist. Every farmer should have a thorough knowledge of commercial paper and understand some system of keeping books. At the beginning of each year a detailed account of what he owns should be taken down, representing his capital invested. An itemized account of every dollar expended. whether cash or credit, should be carefully entered. The cost of labor employed and the materials used in the production of the various crops should be specially accounted. At the end of the year his books will show the profits or loss of the business. Wherever errors existed in the management, the defects could be readily found and remedies applied. The boys growing up on the farms will catch the inspiration of systematic methods and business train-

ing, which they will be able to utilize with profit to their own advantage in future years.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES. I appreciate the fact that the day of chooling, as we ordinarily use the term for the adult farmer has passed; that the only hope for the present and future cultivation of his mental faculties and the betterment of his material prosperity must lie in the local organization of farmers' institutes. The farmers' institute is without cost to its membership. I want to give my aid and encouragement to their establishment in every county in the South as rapidly as possible. If you have no institute in your State organize and begin the battle for greater success and pros-perity in your farming methods. In these institutes the interchange of ideas experience meetings, discussing and adopting the most successful plans pertaining to our business would meet and overcome many serious obstacles, which retard as stumbling blocks, our future pathway. What the farmer needs most of all at this time is encouragement and aid in the solution of such problems as will help him in his life work and the building of a future filled with contentment, happiness and prosperity. Organize and attend your institutes, with a full appreciation of your needs

and surroundings. There are no people who have better opportunities for self-education than the farmer, and he should be quick to take alvantage of the circumstances which place this highly desirable feat-ure of his avocation within his reach. That farmer whose business is operated on a self-sustaining basis, who exercises intelligence, forethought and correct methods in the conduct of his affairs, fears no panic. The tightening of the money market, the crash of falling business houses in the great cities, reach his ears only through the medium of the heavy headlines of his newspaper. He is happy, peaceful and contented,

and only responsible to his Maker.

NOTTHERN LOAN COMPANIES. But what of the farmer whose home is mortgaged in the Northern loan companies whose stock and crop furnish collateral for the purchase of supplies? When the stringency comes the crop fails to settle the obligations; the loans fall due, an extension is asked and refused. The iron grip of the law is evoked; the property is advertised for sale and knocked down to the highest bidder. The wife is torn from a home which she has long learned to love; the little children are forced from the cherished playground and another heartbroken farmer is added to the long and world has done the work, and to-day the | rapidly swelling lists of tenants, while one more Sourthern home passes into Northern control. This picture is not drawn from fancy; its realism is too | State. often heralded as one of the misfortunes of our present farming system.

The solution of the race problem is a matter in which the farmers of our country are more largely interested than anyone else. The field of most serious troubles is in the rural dis-

WHEAT ON EVERY FARM.

We have assembled here for a high and noble purpose, one worthy and fitting the honorable avocation in which we are engaged. We are here to disbefore the world that the future planting and growing of wheat will be con-The reform movement is taking possesvance into the mind and heart of every

of a full appreciation of the heavy tonage of freights daily de-needs and condition, real-livered to your wholesale merchants in realizes that he is an important factor in the last twenty or thirty years. The year. Smut does not therefore develop breaking the bondage under which he daily consumption of foreign flour on rests, that the freedom and indepen- the tables of our farmers has been must be in life and attached to the dence of his business may be once more something enormous, while our cities seed wheat before it is put in the established, placing him on that high never enjoy bread prepared from home- ground. Ordinarily a solution of blue-

UNIVERSAL RAISING OF WHEAT.

The universal raising of wheat in your State will be no experiment and no new undertaking. It will simply be getting back into the footsteps of our fathers, and forging a strong link in the desirable self-sustaining feature of our farm made. The country of our farm made of the country. of our farm work. There are thousands of people in your State today who well remember when patent flour sacked at Western mills, had no sale in your merchants' stores. South Carolina mands of the world, and the price for wheat has helped to furnish the muscle which it is sold will be a profit in our and brain of many of the most eminent characters who have conspicuous places in the history of our country.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

In contrasting the agricultural conditions of the South as they existed thirty-five years ago with those of the present it can be more forcibly presented through a short illustration from a part of our history with which we are all farecollection. During the four years' continuation of the civil war the entire population of the South was blockaded troops to the front drained the country of its best manhood, leaving agriculture largely in new hands and under the restraint of perilous, wrought up times. The entire Confederacy subsisted upon home-raised supplies, and sisted upon home-raised supplies, and the invading army of the North loaded its commissary departments from the provided an acreage of diversified crops its commissary departments from the products of Southern farms. During sufficient to meet the demands of home of the total authorized volunteer estabthe entire period of four years there was no suffering in any quarter of the South by man or beast for want of good, wholesome food, particularly flour. Our troops suffered for want of money and transportation facilities, but not because there was not an abundance of provisions of all kinds in every section of the South. Gen. Sherman commenced his memorable march through Georgia toward the close of '64, with nearly one hundred and thirty-five thousand men and thousands of cavalry and wagon horses. As he advanced on his line of march to the seaboard, and onward through your own State, his foraging parties daily replenished this vast army's commissary department with the finest bills of fare ever issued to any soldiery in modern times.

AN ASTOUNDING ASSERTION. The full granaries, smoke houses and

extensive well stocked pastures of South Carolina's farms supplied Gen. Sherman with an abundance of provisions, without any great detriment to our

PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS. It cannot be doubted that there is vastly more acreage in cultivation in your State today than at that time. Should such an army with its necessary stock, equipments, start out through your State at this time without a wellfilled commissary, depending upon the resources of the country to sustain its march to the seaboard, how far would it proceed without halting or looking to other sources for supplies? Suppose for one short year the population of South Carolina was blockaded and Western transportation facilities cut short off what would be the consequence under our present system of farming? Famine would run riot in your towns and cities, and thousands of the agricultural classes would suffer for bread and meat, because our farmers generally do not produce enough provisions to take their families through one year. Of what a magnificeut past we can boast and how glaringly it contrasts with the present.

In all departments of commercial and industrial life, except agriculture, the inventive genius of man is being utilize with every possible degree of profit to the various avocations in which the people of this country are engaged. The convenience of all kinds that the world is daily manufacturing and placing before the farmer are tending to render business which should be pre-eminently the most independent on earth. Thirty years ago when the old horse power threshing and hand power fanning machines were in use, more wheat was annually raised in some militia districts of the various counties of your State than is now threshed with all the modern improvements at our command, from the combined wheat acreage of two or three counties.

SELF-SUSTAINING METHODS The young farmers of your State must look back into the early history of their fathers and shape their future course in agriculture by the self-sustaining method in use on every farm at that time, utilizing all the latest and most approved farming implements that will reduce the cost of labor, increase the pleasure of the business and hasten that day of prosperity so much to be desired. The older farmer should resurrect the principles of farming in vogue during their earlier days and make of their farms commendable object lessons of what they know to be possible of the great resources of their

PLANTING THE WHEAT CROP.

land by deep ploughing, harrowing aud rolling. No matter how extensive or man be captured. how restricted your acreage in wheat may be the coming fall do not neglect to treat the seed as a safeguard against smut. I have read hundreds of letters this spring from farmers stating that they could not raise wheat because of the ravages of smut. The Romans were afflicted with the same trouble over two dren. Collins also is married. The thousand years ago. Scientific investigations within revent years have discovered the life history of the smut germ, and by continued experiments. have found remedies which, if properly applied, will in every instance free the grain of future disaster from that source. Smut is nothing more than a revolution in our farming methods is parasitic plant adhering to the grain, germinating with the grain and growing along with the stalk. Its presence is near Guest, Colquitt county, Ga., only discovered by microscopic exami-nation. As the infected head of wheat Dr. Harris. He was in great agony pose of lynching a capital offense and solution of the problem by which we a nong the transportation lines from the

after the crop is planted and growing, stone, at the rate of one pound to enough water for immersing five bushels of wheat and allowing to stand for twelve or fourteen hours, will eradicate the trouble. Do not allow smut to enter into your argument against wheat Produce the raw material and machinery will be at once erected for the preparation of grain into needed uses.

INCREASING INTEREST IN AGRICUL-

The widespread interest which the

people of our cities are taking in the betterment of our agricultural condi-

ty of the farmer and the importance of aiding him to so shape his course in fumiliar, and of which many of you who ture that his business may be one of are present here today have a feeling deserving prosperity and high useful- this quarter for recruits for the ten volness. Upon the success of the farmer must unquestionably depend the continued prosperity of all avocations was experienced in securing men was

All of these highly desirable ends and western Pacific States. more may be accomplished through the adoption of such farming methods as will enable us to become more prospersupply it would then be proper to consider the extent of the money crop. Rotate your crops, plough deep, harrow and roll your lands. Increase the fortility of the soil, supply needed humus and improve its mechanical condition by growing leguminous plants everywhere they can be sown or cultivated. Institute a systematic method of increasing the compost heap and cut down the heavy bills for fertilizers. The lugume and compost heap should be the farmer's bank; with their assistance he can at once travel the inviting road to independence and wealth. Without them he must continue to look for help only from costly and oppressive sources. Let the farmer work out his independence without fear or trembling, gradually abolishing the credit system from the future conduct of his business.

BEATEN BY NEGROES.

Five White Ladies Assaulted in the

Five brutal assaults by a Negro man on white women have occurred in Little Rock in 24 hours. It is generally believed that all the crimes were committed by the same negro, but three suspects have been arrested, and if the right man can be positively iden- pressing needs at all accessible points tified he may receive summary punishment. The victims of the assaults are all highly respected white women of

Little Rock. All the assaults occurred in the suourbs. The first was that of Mrs. Aiken, which occurred Tuesday afternoon. As Mrs. Aiken was passing by Twenty-first and High streets the Negro seized her and dragged her to the woods. She resisted and cried for help. A passerby frightened the Negro away after he had severely beaten his victim. Officers at once began a search for the assailant, but failed to find him.

At 9 o'clock Wednesdaay morning, a few blocks from the scene of the first crime, Mrs. Young was assaulted in almost the same manner. The Negro knocked her down with such force that a rib was broken, causing internal injuries of a serious nature. He choked and beather about the head and on the side, inflicting very serious injuries. The Negro finally seized her purse and disappeared in the woods. Mrs. Young, him more helpless and dependent in a who is a frail woman, is in a precarious condition from her wounds and the shock. Her clothing was toru almost entirely off in the struggle.

An hour later Mrs. Kennedy was attacked at her home near West End park. She was knocked down, beaten and choked. Her child ran for assistance, and the Negro fled. Mrs. Ken-

nedy's injuries are very painful.

About 11 o'clock Emma Longeoy, the 18 year old daughter of a grocer, was attacked beaten by a Negro half a dozen block from West End park. She escaped from her assailant. City and county officers, together with a large number of citizens were by this time scouring the vicinity for the Negro. The greatest excitement prevails, and the anger of the citizens in the neighborhood was thoroughly aroused.

The fifth assault occurred early

Wednesday morning on a well known young woman, at Twentieth and Cross streets. She was likewise knocked down and badly heaten. Her face was swollen and discolored from the effect of the blows. These outrages were brought to the

attention of Gov. Jones, who offered a reward of \$100 each for the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties. Judg-Plant your wheat not later than the ling from the temper of public sentilast week in October, preparing your ment, the officers will find it difficult to of the insurgents is placed at 800 killprotect their prisoner should the right

Homicide in Florence.

Wednesday at Lyra, Florence Countv. M. C. Collins shot and killed G. W. Young. Both of the parties were young white men, and were said to be popular. Young leaves a wife and two little chilmen had some trouble Saturday night about a tobacco barn which they owned schooner had been in distress nearly boat swung out, dropping the carriage jointly. When they met Monday morning, Collins brought up the trouble by night. A life saving crew from the asking Young a question. Young is asking Young a question. Young is Gull Shoals life saving station was sent said to have been advancing on Collins with a drawn knife when shot.

Queer Georgia Story. Henry W. Hiers, a farmer who lives

You if lose votes. I don't care if I don't want your votes if you are do. I don't want your votes if you are the right to interfere in any State or do. I don't want your votes if you are such cowards as to uphold this lawless-

MORE SOLDIERS WANTED

A Call Made for Ten Additional Infantry Regiments.

An order has been issued directing that ten additional regiments of infantry volunteers be organized for service in the Phillippines. The regiments will be numbered from 38 to 47 and will be organized at the following

places in order named: Fort Snelling, Minn. Fort Crook, Neb. Fort Riley, Kas. Camp Meade, Pa. Fort Niagra, N. Y. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Jefferson Barracks. Mo. South Farmingham, Mass. Camp Meade, Pa.

It appears that the ten new regiments tions is indeed gratifying. There has are to be mainly recruited in New Engnever been a time in the history of our | land and the middle and central westen country when so universal an interest States. Kansas and Pennsylvania have in agriculture was manifested by people in all avocations of life as at present. The world is awakening to the necessispecial effort is to be made to secure recruits in the southern States.

This is due, it is said, to the experience of the officers who operated in unteer regiments just now being organized. The only places where difficulty on all sides. The continued call for existing in a truly agricultural coun- in Georgia and Alabama, the Carolinas and the Gulf States and the two north-

The new regiments will add 13,000 men to the enlisted strength of the army and increases the total strength of the army to 95,045 men. The total number of volunteers called into service is 30, 177 men, being only 4,803 men short lishment of 35,000. It is stated at the department that the number of volunteers already called into service is regarded as amply sufficient to meet all possible needs of the army, and that there is possibility that the remaining 4,893 volunteers will be called for.

TWO THOUSAND DEAD.

Each Report from Porto Rico Adds to Magnitude of Disaster.

The appalling conditions existing in Puerto Rico were made more fully known to the war department Wednesday by Gen. Davis in a dispatch which says the deaths outright in the island will reach 2,000 while many are dying daily from injuries and privations, Gen, Dry split peas very acceptable. Can-

tion in propertion to nutriment, but can be used near seacoast, although there is much destitution in the interior and deaths are occurring from lack of week, for in many cases the roads are so destroyed that only men on foot can get to and from these districts. The tivity which characterized the sheriff's stores coming on the McPherson will be in time for I am supplying most with stores now on hand. So great is destruction of reads that there is no communication yet with one-third of the island. The commanding officer at each of the twelve posts is inspector of relief for his district and he has detained in every municipality agents collecting data and relieving most pressing needs. I have furished each inspector with similar funds and giver authority to issue food from army supplies. One soldier died of injuries; other injured will recover. A great many wagons overturned and broken but all being repaired. Many thousands of private cattle and horses were drowned. Larger

part of deaths of natives from drown-By direction of the navy department League island navy yard has been temporarily transferred to the war depart-Philadelphia and will proceed direct to tinues, you will drive every laborer

McSweeney Stood Firm. Some months ago one Pons of Geor

gia married a young lady of Allendale in this State. It was afterwards discovered that he had a wife and several children living in Savannah, Georgia. He was prosecuted for bigamy, found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 and be imprisoned in the jail at Bamberg for six months. The fine has been paid and Gov. McSweeney has been petitioned to commute the sentence by relieving him from imprison-ment. The judge who tried the case and the solicitor who prosecuted joined in the petition for commutation but Gov. McSweeney stood firm and refused to interfere. He was exactly right. When his time is out the friends of the Allendale young woman should take charge of Pons. His Georgia wife is suing for a divorce.

Insurgents Crushed. United States Minister Russell at of Los Andes, Venezuela, under Gen. Citriano Castro was completely defeated by the government troops in a bloody battle which lasted 18 hours. The loss ed and wounded and that of the government 300. This is the end of the disturbance in that section, which is the only one affected.

Five Lives Lost.

Reppard. Capt. Wessell, lumber laden are Mrs. Albert Hensell, four Hensell from Savannah to Philadelphia was totally wrecked off Guli Shoals, on the North Carolina coast Thursday. The boat when the hawser parted and the out to rescue the schooner's crew, but of the eight men, only three were saved. It is not known whether or not Capt. Wessell is among the five lost. Neill's Cotton Yarns.

of three Norweigian vessels who were wrecked in the Carrabelle hurricane. There were about 45 men. Those who do not ship on other vessels from this port will be sent home by their respec-

MANY WHIPPED.

Peaceable Negroes Terrorized by Bands of Whitecaps.

FLEETO SWAMP AND TOWNS

The Governor Appealed to by Sheriff of Greenwood Who

> Can't Preserve Order in the County.

A special to Columbia State from Greenwood says: A portion of this county between Greenwood and Phoenix has for more than a week past been terrorized by a gang of so-called whitecaps engaged in whipping Negroes. The whitecaps began Monday night a week ago and entered the houses of several negroes who were taken out and whipped. Since then this performance has been several times repeated and the Negroes are badly frightened. The object of the whitecaps is to drive off Negro tenants in

order to secure control at low prices of

valuable farm lands in that seoncti

much of which is rented to Negroes by

the white landlords. There is no political foundation for the troubles and the offenders are said to belong to a low class of whites. The Negroes have taken to the woods and swamps at night to avoid the visitation of the gang and many of the colored people have come to Greenwood some of them bringing all their possessions and refusing to go back home. Inoffensive Negroes are said to have been whipped and they have told of their troubles to white friends here but are afraid to talk openly. So far as known none have left this county but few are anxious to remain in the community. The better class of people deplore the occurrences and until now the matter has been kept quiet, but today the sheriff wired the governor for assistance, stating his inability to con-

trol the situation. It does not seem to be the object of the gang to seriously injure the Negroes. They simply want them to leave the community in order that the lands may be rented by white tenants. It is a fine farming section producing good crops but is thickly settled by Negroes although the colored population was somewhat thinned out immediately after the election riots last November The Negroes are now very badly scared and the object of the whitecaps has been very nearly attained. This is the

version of the story as gained from Greenwood men. ned peas involve too much transporta-A large land owner of that section told me today that he had his Negroes sleep in his barn for protection and that the colored population is terrorizfood. Will not be possible to reach ed. Two hundred Negroes from that those points with packs before next | yicinity spent Saturday night in Greenwood to avoid the visitation of the office in the November riots hangs over that office in this instance and nothing

> has yet been done. TILLMAN CONDEMNS IT. A special dispatch from Greenwood to The Greenville News says: In connection with the whitecapping situation in this county, Solicitor Sease is in town, and has wired the attorney general to come up and investigate the

> matter: Senator Tillman is here. Alluding to the subject, he said that he did not censure the people for the Phoenix riots, but that this was entirely past. I do not advise you to kill the Tolbers," he said; "but if you have to extirpate anybody, don't punish these poor devils of Negroes.

"The time will soon be when this race question will shake this country from centre to circumference. Anarchy, the auxiliary cruiser Panther now at the once begun, is like fire in the woods. You are dominant; your own civilization, your self-respect demands somement for use in the transportation to thing to put down this trouble. Keep Puerto Rico of relief supplies collected up this trouble, and you give powder to in the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia. The vessel will be located at your country, and if this trouble con-

you have out of this section. "I beg you, I entreat you, I plead with you, to rise as one man and put a stop to this trouble."

Some one would say he would lose votes by it. He didn't care if he did. He didn't want the votes of men who would do such a thing, and if he didn't speak out he would be unworthy to represent anybody and the people ought to retire him.

Fort Lower Shocked. Fort Lower was shocked Thursday by

what is said to have been the suicide of Mrs. S. W. Reep, who, it seems shot herself while in bed at an early hour Thursday morning with a parlor rifle. The ball entering at the left temple ranging upwards doing its deadly work in a few minutes. It is rumored that there may have been foul play, as no one can account for such an act unless it was prompted by jealousy. Mrs. Reep was a highly respected Christian lady about 25 years old and her death Caracas reports to the state department | is a shock to the community in which that the insurgent factions in the State | she lived. At this hour we are unable to give the facts in the case as we have not heard the verdict of the jury. The deceased leaves a husband and two

> Carriage Fell in River. A carriage containing six persons

was precipitated into White river Thursday night as it was being driven aboard a ferry boat at Washington, The three-masted schooner Aaron Ind., and all were drowned. The dead children and Miss Amy Dillon. The horse had just stepped aboard the ferry

> The steamer Germ arrived at Pennsacola Thursday afternoon with the crew

The purpose of Neill's big cotton estimates is so plain that the trade ought tive consuls. The Germ will later