

TILLMAN SPEAKS.

He Criticizes the President's Door of Hope Policy in CONNECTION WITH THE NEGRO.

He Says the Ballot of the Negro in the South is Always a Menace to Good Government.

Senator Tillman opened his batteries in the United States Senate last week on the negro question. He was discussing the Indiana postoffice trouble. In his introduction he said he proposed to surprise his friends and astonish his enemies, if he has any, by being very mild and temperate in what he would say.

Senator Tillman said he did not want to see the African driven to the wall, and he did not want to shut the door of hope in his face, but he could not consent to the dominance of that people over the whites. He then poked fun at Mr. Hanna and read the title of the bill he recently introduced to pension ex-slaves.

Replying to some remarks made by Senator Spooner in his speech, Senator Tillman said: "It is not the dream of the wildest ass that roams over the Southern States with a skin on its face that the Federal Government is supreme," but, he said, there were "legitimate propositions which have ignored."

He said that in the South people are a constant reminder that their ancestors thirty-five years ago were conquered. "We are perpetually reminded," he said, accentuating his words, "that we are in the union, but not in it, except to pay taxes."

The poison in the race condition in the South, he declared, lay in the referee system which had been adopted. The balance of power, he said, in the National Republican Conventions, was held by the machine of the South, and that machine was composed of negroes. When the people of the South, said he, lose patience and do "cruel, bitter, fearful, fiendish and savage things, there is a howl from men who know nothing and have never been South of the Potomac, but have theorized."

Continuing, and addressing the Republican side, he said that if this policy of negro equality is carried out, and if some of them could be given places in the cabinet he would vote for them. "I will vote to confirm Booker Washington as secretary of anything. Let us have a negro, a genuine negro, not a mulatto or hybrid. Then let us make them officers in the army and navy. Let us give them a prorata share of all the good jobs, wherever they exist, without regard to local conditions." He said that nothing of the sort would be done.

Mr. Tillman said that in dealing with the Indiana postoffice the president and postmaster general transcended their authority in resorting to a method which were both tyrannical and unconstitutional. He wanted to know if in figuring up the purpose of their new born zeal "this cold blooded, calculative, advisedly-taken action" was not prompted by a low motive. He charged that 800,000 negroes are coercing 50,000,000 of white people in the North to deal with 17,000,000 white men in the South in the interest of 8,000,000 ignorant negroes in that section.

He referred to the cost in lives and money on account of the race problem in this country and addressing the Republican side, called on them to meet him "upon the same plane of patriotism of race pride and civilization and not to fall into the pitiful cesspool of partisan politics." He read extracts from the letter of the president written some time since covering his views with respect to appointments of negroes to office. He wanted to be just to the president, he said, but the views were superficial. "How little and small and infinitesimal," he said, "is the knowledge behind such a view."

He added that the people of the North have no more use for the negro at close quarters than he had. He cited instances of assaults by negroes on white women and declared that the more the Northern people find out about the negro the less use they have for him. The ballot of the negro, he maintained, was a menace to good government and the people of the North are coming to realize that the enfranchisement of him bordered on a crime.

Reverting to the president's utterances that he was unwilling to shut the door of hope and opportunity for the case of a worthy and competent colored man, Mr. Tillman said at first blush there is not a man alive who would not agree with that sentiment, but he inquired if it ever occurred to any one that in opening that door of hope it might not be to shut it in the face of the white man. The door of hope in South Carolina, he said, at one time had been closed by bayonets to the whites for eight years while rapine, murder and misgovernment ran riot with an abomination in the sight of man.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Tillman Gives His Version of the Terrible Tragedy.

HIS STATEMENT GIVEN IN FULL.

The Other Testimony Offered in Rebuttal to that Offered by the State in Opposition to Allowing Bail.

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I do not own a Prince Albert frock coat, nor have I worn one since my arrival in the City of Columbia. I was asked on a Prince Albert coat on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1903, nor did I have a pistol in my hip pocket, nor did I stop on Main street near the steel building and "look up and down the street as if expecting some one to pass." I was not looking for any one in whom I was interested to pass me. The affiant E. W. Sandt, East of the city, is a boy about 12 years of age; he also states that he and Velder Zimmerman about the same age.

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CAUSE OF STAGGERS.

A Fatal Malady Now Prevalent Among the Horses.

DISEASE OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Dr. Nesom Says it is Always Associated With Mouldy Food, Bad Water and Unclean Surroundings.

Dr. Nesom, the State veterinarian at Clemson College, is receiving so many letters from various sections in reference to staggers that he has found it impossible to answer them all. The following letter will be of interest to many throughout the State.

As it is quite out of the question to give personal answers to all of the letters received from citizens of South Carolina and Georgia regarding a horse disease commonly referred to as staggers, I take this method of saying to those concerned that more and more cases appear every week, and just at a season when horses and mules are so much in demand for farm work it becomes a serious question: The losses in South Carolina from this disease during the past year are estimated at about \$10,000, and it is prevalent in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and Kansas. I had diagnosed the disease as cerebro-spinal meningitis nearly a year ago, but many of the diseases did not seem typical of this disease. I have recently forwarded to the bureau of animal industry at Washington six of the brains taken from horses that had died of this disease. A partial report has been received and the disease proves to be cerebro-spinal meningitis, or leucoencephalitis.

This is a disease of the nervous system, affecting chiefly the brain and its covering membranes. Most of the brains taken out recently have been congested, some blood serum around the brain, and in either the right or left half of the upper portion of the brain (cerebrum) there has been found a large area of degeneration. This cannot be seen on the surface, but if the brain be cut open what appears to be a large ulcer is found in the substance of the brain. This is the principal lesion and is responsible for most of the ill symptoms.

The symptoms are those of nearly all the other forms of so-called "staggers," and death generally follows in one or two days if not very soon after the disease is noticed. The cause of the disease is not well understood, but is always associated with mouldy food, bad water and unclean surroundings.

The remedy is to avoid the causes, use only the best food, pure water and keep the animals under the best of conditions as to cleanliness. In one case I saw where a number of mules died, the only bad environment I could find was that a lot of rank weeds had been mowed down around the barn and left there to decay during a rainy spell of weather.

Medical treatment is almost useless as the lesions of the brain have already occurred when the symptoms are noticed and cure is generally out of the question when so much of the brain has become decayed. Cold shower baths to head, doses of one ounce of chloral hydrate, one ounce aloes, or for ounces of whiskey, may relieve the symptoms for a while. When the disease appears clean, disinfest and whitewash the barn, and do not use a stall where a horse has died. If possible abandon lots and barns for two or three months and provide quarters elsewhere for all horses kept on the place.

G. E. Nesom, State Veterinarian. A Destructive. At three o'clock Thursday morning the town of Peak was aroused by the alarm of fire at the Southern railroad depot. Forty-four bales of cotton were on fire. The depot and nine store houses and warehouses were burned to the ground. As all were wooden buildings very little was saved. Mr. W. H. Super lost two stores and two warehouses. Mr. S. T. Swygert, stock of goods valued at \$5,000; insurance, \$2,000, and \$500 on house. Mr. H. W. White's store was occupied by Mr. J. H. Bushard as postoffice and merchant business, was destroyed. The contents were partially saved. No insurance.

Thomas Jefferson. A letter has been received by Governor Heyward from the Thomas Jefferson association of the United States, asking his cooperation and endorsement of a project to erect in the city of Washington a suitable memorial to the man who wrote the Declaration of Independence. The letter calls particular attention that there has never been provided such a memorial in any city of the United States. The association wishes the endorsement of the plan by the governors of all the States. Capt. F. W. Wagener of Charleston is the South Carolina member of the board of governors of the association. Want the Dispensary. The governor has received a request from several members of the State legislature of New Hampshire for full information about the operation of the South Carolina dispensary law, their purpose being to introduce a like measure in the New Hampshire general assembly. The governor will forward a copy of the law and copies of the official reports of the operations of the dispensary.

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