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EATS 'EM ALIVE.

Senator Burton from Kansas No Match for Senator Tillman

SAYS THE CHICAGO CHRONICLE

To the Great Force of the South Carolina Senator this Prejudiced Newspaper Pays a Tribute.

Senator Ben Tillman has impressed them out west as a strong one, sure. They have pitted against him in a joint debate on the race question Senator Burton, of Kansas, who has held some sway as a scholar and an orator of ability. Read herein below what Senator Tillman has done to his opponent from Kansas, as interpreted by the Chicago Chronicle:

Whatever we may think of the ideas and sentiments entertained by Benjamin R. Tillman, we cannot but concede the force and virility of his character. He has been called a barbarian, but if he has the barbarian's savagery he has likewise the barbarian's strength. It is not the sort of man against whom weaklings may be sent. The people who are managing the hippodroming debate between Senator Tillman and Senator Burton owe it to their patrons—the people who pay money at the box office—to maintain at least a show of a contest. They owe it to the country at large to pit against the man from South Carolina some one who is capable of confuting him—some one who can expose the fallacies which Mr. Tillman deals out with the air of an oracle.

These are hard facts, and, bearing as they do upon the friend and adviser of the president, they are worthy to challenge the attention of Mr. Roosevelt as well as the country at large. Having said so much of Tillman, the Chicago Chronicle takes occasion to declare the North is no more negro than the South, and adds that Senator Tillman, assuming it is, sets up a man of straw which Burton accepts and seeks to defend, and which the South Carolinian demolishes in spite of the Kansas attempt to protect it. There is no more social equality between blacks and whites in Chicago than in Charleston. There is no more notion of amalgamating the races by marriage in New York than there is in New Orleans.

The managers of the oratorical soft-glove contest owe it to the north to send a stout and worthy champion against the gentleman from South Carolina. Such a champion will not utter feeble and prefrontory conventionalisms about educating the negro. He will not use the language of the tea party or church sociable. He will tell the truth and unmask humbug, and he will not be particular about the exact language he employs in doing so. He will keep Benjamin R. Tillman to the facts and he will make it perfectly clear that while the north is no more 'negrophile' than the south it is determined that the south shall not disfranchise the negro and still continue to count him as a basis of representation. There plenty of such men available. If the rhetorical circus is to continue their ranks should be drawn upon. Mr. Burton has neither the vocabulary nor the personal standing for the task that he has assumed.

In commenting on the above the Atlanta Journal says: Senator Burton is no weakling. The Chronicle has merely made the mistake of judging the man by the size and strength of the views he is airing on the race question. The paper's estimate, from which the above is taken, deals too harshly with the Kansaser for failing to accomplish what all others from that section and other sections have failed to accomplish—namely, to answer Tillman's arguments.

We recall an occasion in the United States senate wherein the stern faced old warrior from South Carolina stated his creed on very much the same lines as he has stated them out west. On that occasion he cordially invited any gentleman within his hearing to arise and reply to his statements if they dared. None dared—at least none replied. No newspaper called them weakling then, because such men as G. F. Hoar, Henry C. Lodge, Marcus A. Hanna, John C. Spooner, Chauncey M. Depew and Nelson W. Aldrich were there—to say nothing of Platt and Quay.

The Chronicle goes on to say that Tillman's "fallacies" are his beliefs that the north recognized the negro as social equals and that the north wanted the fourth to submit to negro domination. It wants some man strong enough to show these beliefs up as fallacies, a man who can prove, to quote its own words, that "there is no more social equality between blacks and whites in Chicago than there is in Charleston. There is no more notion of amalgamating the races by marriages in New York than there is in New Orleans."

He would be a strong man indeed who could prove this in the face of the Booker Washington dinner given by a New York President; the appointment of negroes over white people by a New York president; the invitation given negroes to attend a white house sociable by a New York president; the expenditure of Chicago money on educating the negro so that the laws which require an educational qualification of voters shall not dis-

franchise him in districts where he outnumbers the whites.

If such a man can be found we should be glad to pay the price demanded at the gate to hear him. He is not in the United States senate, for Tillman gave everyone there an opportunity to prove these "fallacies" and none grasped it. He is not on the lecture platform, else we had heard him down this way long ago. He is not in the house of national representatives, for several of Tillman's way of thinking have offered similar opportunities for replies there. In point of fact, we do not believe he exists who can answer the Tillman argument. It never has been answered. It is our firm conviction that it will never be answered by word of mouth. Certain events now transpiring daily in the north lead us to believe that it will be answered in another way—affirmatively answered, as it were. They are beginning to show, in other words, a decided disposition to agree with Senator Tillman and the rest of us.

WHITE MAN LYNCHED.

Mob Takes Him From Victim's Father and Hangs Him.

Despite the efforts of the victims' father, Sheriff Richards of Asotin county Wis., who had sworn in 25 deputies to guard the man, William Hamilton, a well-to-do farmer, the self-confessed murderer of a little Mabel Richards was forthly taken from the Asotin county jail shortly after midnight and lynched by a mob of more than 1,000 men which had been congregating all day from all parts of Asotin county.

About 12:15 o'clock a band of men, their faces concealed with handkerchiefs, marched to the jail. The officers and guards were swept aside and the keys taken from the jailer. The bars of the cell had to be sawed before the door could be opened. Hamilton was then dragged from the prison and into the yard.

Meanwhile another band of masked men had marched to the jail. They kept back the crowd which had waited all night for the lynching. Guarded by several masked men, the mob came from the jail with Hamilton followed by other members. The man who had been guarding the jail formed about captive and captors, and kept the crowd away. When the lynchers with Hamilton reached First and Fillmore streets they halted, under a guy wire connection electric light poles. Hamilton was asked if he wanted to confess. He did so. Finally he asked that his jewelry and trinkets he had given his father and mother and it was promised that this would be done.

Then there was another delay. The manner of Hamilton's death was being discussed. Some wanted to torture him, but it was decided to hang him. A mask was put over the man's head, a rope around his neck, thrown over the guy wire and seized by many of the lynchers. When they were certain he was dead the body was left suspended. The crowds then left.

BEGGED IN VAIN FOR HIS LIFE.

Green Fired in Cold Blood Upon the Dring Jew Peddler.

A gentleman from Aiken who was in the city Monday states that the killing of Surasky, the Jew peddler, was a more dastardly piece of business than it has been reported—and the published statements were shocking enough in themselves. It is told in Aiken that the peddler was shot down, but not killed immediately, and that he begged piteously for his life. His answer was another load of shot, bringing death to end his agony. It is claimed that eye-witness can be produced who will corroborate this statement. The man, George Toole, who was placed under arrest, is in danger of serious trouble, but it is claimed in his behalf that he had nothing to do with the assassination, that his only guilt is in not communicating to the officers of the law the news that he had found the dead body and it was fear of Green which prevented Toole from reporting the matter.

Green is a desperate man. His brother is said to have been a bad man, and was tried for killing his own brother-in-law, a man named McClean. Governor Heyward has offered a reward for Green's capture.

This dastardly murder occurred near the Georgia line, a long ways from the Chingqueph section of the county which was the scene of bloodshed but a few days ago.

Seven Hundred Drowned.

A dispatch received at London says 700 persons were drowned in the disastrous floods which occurred at the Eyo, China, July 27. The bridges within the city and many houses with their occupants were swept away in the torrent. Two thousand of the inhabitants are left without means of subsistence.

Destructive Fire.

Fire caused by lightning Wednesday evening destroyed the Bourbon stock yards and two buildings adjoining at Louisville, Ky. Four hundred and fifty head of sheep were burned. The loss is about \$250,000 with insurance one-half. Capt. Eberhart Dillman and Pipeman Richard Moore were injured by falling timbers.

Two Lads Drowned.

The dead bodies of Ernest and Raymond Connor, aged respectively 11 and 13 years, were found in the creek near their home at Harlow, N. C., Wednesday. It is believed that they had been playing on a raft and fell into the stream.

HE IS A DEMOCRAT.

Bryan Gives a Full History of His Political Career.

WHY HE VOTED FOR WEAVER.

He Has Never Denied His Affiliation With the Democratic Party or Permitted it to be Questioned.

The gold democrats, unable to make a successful attack upon the principles for which Mr. Bryan stood as the nominee of the party, and which he now defends, are attempting to question his right to membership in the democratic party. Three points are urged against him. First, he is quoted as saying at some time (the date is not fixed) prior to 1896, that he was not a democrat, but a bimetalist. Second, that he voted for General Weaver in 1892; and, third, that he advocated principles which are not democratic.

The first charge is entirely without foundation. Mr. Bryan never at any time placed denied his political affiliation with the democratic party or permitted it to be questioned. His parents were democrats before him, and he counted himself a democrat in his youth because his parents were, and after he was grown, was a democrat because of his belief in democratic principles and policies. He made democratic speeches in 1880, before he was old enough to vote, and has made democratic speeches in every campaign since. He has attended democratic conventions for about twenty years and has never been a delegate to a convention of any other party. He has favored fusion with the populists in Nebraska for the reason that upon the questions immediately before the country the populists and democrats agree, their differences being as to questions not reached.

In 1890 Mr. Bryan was nominated for congress by a democratic convention and was elected, defeating both the republican candidate and the populist candidate. He was renominated for congress in 1892 and again elected, defeating this time also a populist as well as a republican. In 1894 he was the nominee of the democratic state convention for the United States senate, but was not endorsed by the populist state convention. While he would probably have received the votes of populist members of the legislature if their votes could have elected him, just as Senator Allen had received the democratic votes in the legislature two years before, the republicans had a majority in the legislature elected in 1894—the year in which Mr. Cleveland's administration was so overwhelmingly condemned. Nearly all of the populists voted for a member of their own party.

At the close of the 53rd congress in March, 1895, Mr. Bryan joined with Mr. Blund in preparing and circulating an appeal to the democratic believers in bimetalism to organize and secure control of the democratic organization. From that date on to the meeting of the Chicago convention he visited all parts of the country, attending democratic meetings and conventions and giving whatever assistance he could to the democratic believers in bimetalism. There was never any question raised as to his party relations.

In 1894 a few democrats left the democratic state convention and nominated what they called a straight democratic ticket. This ticket received about five thousand votes in the state. The bolting organization was maintained until after the election of 1896. In 1895 the organization secured for this ticket an unfair advantage by collusion with the republican judges. In 1896 both organizations sent delegates to Chicago, and the national committee, by a strict gold and silver vote, gave temporary credentials committee of the convention, however, after a full hearing, decided in favor of the regular delegation, headed by Mr. Bryan, and the testimony before this committee was so clear and convincing that the minority did not present a report.

During all this period it will be seen that Mr. Bryan was active in party work and gave no excuse for any one to doubt his party connections.

Congressman O'Farrall, afterward governor of Virginia, has stated that Mr. Bryan in the fall of 1894 intended to speak in favor of the populist candidate for governor in Virginia, but was persuaded not to do so by Mr. O'Farrall, then the democratic candidate for governor. Mr. O'Farrall may have been so informed, but if so his informant was in error, for Mr. Bryan never contemplated any such thing. The criticism, however, comes with poor grace from Mr. O'Farrall, for while asserting that he prevented Mr. Bryan's speaking against him when he was a candidate for governor, he bolted the national ticket when Mr. Bryan was a candidate for the presidency. Certainly his fight against a national candidate nominated by the aid of Virginia's votes was a more serious breach than the failure to support a gubernatorial candidate, even if Mr. Bryan had opposed Mr. O'Farrall, which he did not do.

The charge that Mr. Bryan voted for Mr. Weaver has already been explained and the facts have been presented so often that one must confess himself mistaken if he circulates the charge as an evidence of Mr. Bryan's abandonment of the democratic party.

As the election of 1892 approached it became evident that it was impossible for the democrats to carry several of the western states, but that it was

possible for the democrats to assist the populists in carrying them. This situation having been fully discussed, the democratic national committee, of which Mr. Harty was chairman and Mr. Whitney the controlling spirit, (if the word "spirit" can properly be used of the Whitney type), instructed to urge the democrats of Kansas, Colorado and a number of other western states, to support the Weaver electors for the purpose of taking those states out of the republican column and throwing the election into the house of representatives where the democrats had a majority. The evidence of this is conclusive, and has been published time and again. The following letter from James E. Boyd, then the governor of Nebraska and the Nebraska member of the national committee, ought to set this fact at rest:

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 17.—[Personal and confidential.] Dear Sir:—I have just returned from the east where I honored by a consultation with the national committee and leading men of our party, with regard to the best policy to be pursued in Nebraska this fall in dealing with the electoral ticket, and they agreed with me that the wisest course would be for democrats to support the Weaver electors; the object being to take Nebraska out of her accustomed place in the republican column. Information has reached me that a number of independents who were formerly republicans contemplate voting for the Harrison electors. With the republican strength thus augmented it would be impossible for the democrats to carry their own electors' ticket. It is therefore the policy of our party for democrats to support the Weaver electors in large numbers as possible. For democrats to do this is no abandonment of principle; on the contrary, it is a definite step toward victory, and the ultimate triumph of Cleveland and Stevenson, and the principles they represent.

Mr. Bryan was then a member of congress as well as a candidate for reelection, and announced that if the election was thrown into the house he would vote for Mr. Cleveland, the democratic nominee, as against Mr. Harrison, the republican nominee. Mr. Bryan may be justly criticized for having known so little of Mr. Cleveland as to prefer him to Mr. Harrison, but from the standpoint of democratic regularity he cannot be criticized for obeying the democratic national committee and voting for General Weaver in order to help elect Mr. Cleveland. In the election of 1896 Mr. Weaver was one of the most active supporters of Mr. Bryan, while Mr. Cleveland turned to republican advantage the influence which the democratic party had given him. When Mr. Bryan became personally acquainted with the two men, he found that General Weaver was infinitely more democratic than Mr. Cleveland in environment, principles, purpose and method.

As to the policies which Mr. Bryan has supported, only a word need be said. On the tariff question no one will dispute his orthodoxy. He helped to prepare the Wilson bill, which was much more acceptable even to Mr. Cleveland, than the senate bill after Mr. Gorman and Mr. Gorman and Mr. Hill got through with it. The free list of the Wilson bill was practically identical with the free list set forth in the platform upon which Mr. Bryan was elected in 1890, four years before. The democrats of the 52nd and 53rd congress favored the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, and this was made a part of the democratic platform of 1900. This demand will be found in the democratic platform upon which Mr. Bryan ran in 1890. The Wilson bill contained and income tax, and this was supported by a large majority of the democrats of the senate and house. The income tax was also demanded in Mr. Bryan's first congressional platform, also contained a plank in favor of the free coinage of silver, and during that year the democrats of the house by an overwhelming majority voted to recommit the Sherman law with instructions to the committee to bring in a free coinage bill (16 to 1 being the only ratio then considered). For twenty years the democrats of the senate and house had been voting for bills embodying exactly the coinage provisions that the platform of 1890 contended for. There was not a plank in the Chicago platform that was inconsistent with the record of the party on questions dealt with, and that platform was prepared by a committee selected from all the states of the Union and was reported to the convention before Mr. Bryan's nomination was considered probable by any considerable number of the convention.

The money plank of the Chicago platform, while identical with the plank adopted by the democrats of Nebraska in 1894, had been endorsed by the democrats at the primaries in almost all the states and no one can say that its adoption was not the free and voluntary act of the rank and file of the party. At Kansas City the only controversy was over the money plank, and the dispute over the money plank was as to whether it should be reaffirmed or reiterated.

Mr. Bryan has defended the Chicago platform and the Kansas City platform, and if his democracy can be questioned because of his advocacy of those platforms, then the same objection must be made to the democracy of the millions who believe in those platforms as firmly as he and have advocated them as earnestly.

Space has been given to the above not because Mr. Bryan's conduct or views ought to influence others, but because the re-organizers are seeking to make the fight a personal one against Mr. Bryan, whereas it is and

THE NEW POPE.

Sarto, a Venetian Cardinal Elevated to the Papal Throne.

DID NOT WANT THE HIGH OFFICE.

He Is Said to be a Strong Representative of the Liberal Element of the Roman Catholic Church.

Cardinal Jos Sarto, patriarch of Venice, was elected pope of the Roman Catholic Church at the Vatican at Rome on Tuesday morning of last week in succession to Leo XIII. He was born at Riese June 12, 1835, and created cardinal June 12, 1893. The new pontiff decided upon the name of Pius X. When the count showed the necessary two-thirds of the total number of votes cast had been obtained the doors of the sistine chapel were opened by the secretary of the conclave, Mgr. Merry Del Val, and the masters of ceremonies were admitted from Dojden College. The secretary then asked the successful cardinal, "Do you accept the election?" and received a reply in the affirmative. All throne canopies were then lowered with the exception of that of the successful candidate.

The masters of ceremonies next conducted the new pope to the robing closet where he laid aside his cardinal robes, donned the white stockings, red slippers, long white tunic, white girdle, white cap, and red cape of the papal office. He returned to the chapel and was seated on the chair placed on the highest step of the altar, where the cardinals approached one by one and kissed the foot and then the hand of the prelate and received the benediction of new pope. The new pope was then given the fisherman's ring which he immediately returned for the purpose of having his name engraved upon it.

The crowd around St. Peter's Square at 11:50 Tuesday morning watching the stove pipe over the sistine chapel was the largest gathered there since the conclave began. It is estimated that 15,000 people were around the square. Cardinal Macchi, secretary of apostolic briefs, appeared on the inside balcony of the vatican at 11:40 and made the announcement of the election. Later he gave it to the crowd outside and the people shouted "Who Who?" the name having not been heard by the greater part of the throng. Macchi repeated the words in Italian in a louder voice saying "Cardinal Sarto, who calls himself Pius X."

Following the announcement the throng rapidly increased, the people jamming through the doorways to see the pope's blessing. Five minutes after the announcement the new pontiff appeared on the inside balcony of the vatican and blessed the people. The new pope is one of the most learned of the cardinals and is noted for his liberal views. His charities have gained him the affection of multitudes in his see. The election at this moment looks like a compromise as the pope, as Cardinal Sarto, had taken little part in the politics of the Vatican.

Upon certain occasions, but these were very few, he has opposed the plans of Cardinal Rampolla, secretary of state. Like Leo the new pope has promise of long life. His aged mother is still alive and lives at Riese, Sarto's birthplace. The details of the voting are not yet known. It is learned, however, that Cardinals Herrera, Cretoni Langenieux Couille, Moconni and Svampa were too ill to go to the voting chamber.

A Colored Captain of Industry.

It affords us pleasure to note that there is one colored man in the North, in Pennsylvania State, who does not need Mr. Roosevelt to open doors of opportunity for him, but opens them for himself: It is a short story and is told by the Philadelphia Record, in a dispatch from Pittsburg, as follows: "Henry Vaut, colored, was ordered to forfeit \$50 Wednesday morning, charged with being a suspicious person. He was arrested Tuesday evening and had a bag and billhook in his possession. The policeman said that Vaut was the champion chicken thief of the world. It was alleged that some time ago he was sent to the work house for eight months, where he admitted that, in Homestead alone, he had stolen from 6,000 to 10,000 chickens."

A Boiler Explodes.

The boiler of the Tuscaloosa, Light and Power company exploded Wednesday evening, instantly killing A. I. Johnson and N. Johnston, negroes, severely bruising Manager McGhee and Engineer Crawford and wrecking the plant. The boiler is in darkness tonight. The boiler was carried two blocks on its way, passing through brick walls and landing in a department store, 500 feet away. Several stores were badly damaged. Loss \$50,000, insured partial.

ought to be made upon principles. A principle is neither good nor bad because it is advocated by any man; it is good or bad in itself, and this discussion of Mr. Bryan's personal connection with these questions would not appear here but for the fact that the friends of the Kansas City platform are continually annoyed by the misrepresentations that are made by the gold democrats and by the republican papers which take great delight in assisting the gold democrats.

SLEEPS IN TWO STATES.

And Neither Can Make a Dual School Director Relinquish Office.

THEY WON'T BE RECRUITED.

The Blacks Make Good Enough Sailors, but the White Men Object to Their Presence in the Forecastle.

District 39 of Sioux county borders on the state line between Nebraska and South Dakota. The director of No. 39 owns land in each state, and the state line runs through his house, leaving about half of it in each state. His sleeping apartment runs the full width of the house, and his bed is so situated that no matter which way his head points part of him is asleep in Nebraska and part in South Dakota. He is a director in both the South Dakota and Nebraska districts, and although his Nebraska neighbors have been trying to get him to choose which job he wishes to hold and which state he desires to claim as his residence, he declines to do either. He says that, inasmuch as he owns property in each state and resides in both he is eligible to vote in both at each school meeting held. He has a son-in-law in South Dakota, and two sons in Nebraska, and the combination is able to win out at both the Nebraska and the South Dakota school elections and to make the old man a director of each.

Superintendent Fowler has notified the district authorities that the man must choose in which state he desires to make his residence, holding that there can be no construction of the law which will permit a man to vote twice at elections. The old farmer has retorted that he doesn't vote twice at the election, but votes at two different elections, and that so long as South Dakota people do not kick about him he cannot understand why Nebraska should.

"He has been suspended by order of the superintendent until he makes his choice, but he insists on taking part in school affairs notwithstanding—and Sioux county is 100 miles from the state capital."

Struck by a Storm.

One of the heaviest storms of the year, and of brief duration, swept over St. Louis Wednesday afternoon. The furious wind tore through the world's fair grounds, killing Theodore Richter, a florist, probably fatally injuring A. R. Clark, a carpenter, and seriously injuring seven other workmen, besides causing damage to world's fair buildings and other property generally throughout the city to the extent of \$10,000. The day had been extremely warm, the temperature registering 94 degrees. Suddenly the sky began to grow dark, and soon after the storm broke with the force of a gale. At this world's fair grounds the agricultural building was struck by the gale and six laborers working on scaffolding were hurled to the ground. Theodore Richter, a florist from Kirkwood suburb, was on the ground running to shelter when a flying plank struck him. The world's fair fire department turned out and hastily dug the injured from the debris and hurried them to the hospital. A. R. Clark was so badly injured that it is believed he will die.

No Bank Examiner.

The Columbia Record says the governor, secretary of state, attorney general, comptroller general and state treasurer have decided that no state bank examiner could be appointed under the present act, owing to its deficiencies. The board was in session for a considerable time on the matter about which several letters have been written to the governor. As the law was interpreted, however, the board decided that there was no fixed method by which the banks could be assessed equally and no method of collecting the assessment by the respective county auditors. The act is very general in its nature, simply providing for the appointment of an examiner, at a salary of \$1,500 per annum, and was passed in 1897. All the other administrations let the matter go by and the legislature has never taken it up again. The many deficiencies in the act will be shown by the attorney general, who is preparing a review of it, and the legislature will have its attention called to these to remedy or not as it sees fit.

Cashier Is Gone.

On account of alleged shortage in the accounts of T. W. Dewey, cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' bank of Newbern, N. C., the bank has been compelled to go into liquidation. The amount of the alleged shortage is large, but the sum has not been ascertained. There was no trouble about paying all depositors and creditors in full. Mr. Dewey, the cashier, left Newbern last Saturday night week stating that he would return either Monday night or Tuesday morning. He has not returned and it is not known where he is.

Killed by His Son.

A special to the Augusta Chronicle from Spread, Ga., says while in a row with his wife, Daniel Rivers, colored, was shot by his son, Morgan Rivers, who stood up for his mother and fired two shots into his father's heart killing him instantly.

Killed Fifty Turks.

A special messenger from Monastir reports that the Bulgarian insurgents have dynamited the governor's palace in the town of Krushovo, 22 miles north of Monastir. Fifty Turks were killed.

OUT OF THE NAVY.

Negroes Not Wanted in the Enlisted Naval Service.

THEY WON'T BE RECRUITED.

The Blacks Make Good Enough Sailors, but the White Men Object to Their Presence in the Forecastle.

The negro, as a part of the enlisted force of the United States navy, is to be eliminated. Hereafter it is to be the policy of the recruiting agencies of the navy to discourage the enlistment of black men for service on American war vessels. A system of elimination is to be inaugurated, and while it is to be put into operation gradually, it will eventually weed out every negro serving before the mast, and the enlisted force of the navy will be composed exclusively of white men. Officers of the navy are not willing now to discuss the subject, for fear of raising protests and criticism, but it is believed the idea of a white navy is to be realized, notwithstanding any criticism that may be made.

At present there are about 29,000 enlisted men in the navy. It is estimated that about 500 of these men are black. It is probable that only a few enlistments of negroes will be made during the next three or four years, and as soon as the terms of those now serving expire they will be allowed to go. Thus the number leaving the service will be greater than those entering it, and in time all the negroes will disappear.

It is alleged that the white men in the navy are dissatisfied over the present practice of enlisting negroes freely, and are constantly in a state of discontent by reason of unavoidable association with the blacks on shipboard. A striking illustration of the feeling of the white sailors against the blacks was furnished a few days ago, when at a Northern port the white men of an American naval vessel committed a series of assaults on negroes serving on the same craft. Both parties were on shore leave, and the whites, coming in contact with the blacks, beat and hammered them until the negroes were obliged to seek refuge on board the ship, where they were under the protection of the commissioned officers.

The white enlisted men object especially to being obliged to mess with the negroes on board ship. They also object to other forms of the service which compel them to regard the negroes as their equals in every respect. From time to time there have been grumblings and evidences of discontent, and officers of the service have come to the conclusion that it would be in the interest of good order and discipline on board ship and on shore to organize a white navy and allow the blacks to disappear from the service.

It is not denied that in many cases the negroes who enter the navy make good sailors. Their work in ordinary capacities, to which they are assigned, is compared favorably with that of the white men with whom they associate, and from a strictly military standpoint there is very little complaint against their conduct. But the white men serving with the negroes assert that they will force the blacks out of the service, and, judging from what is to occur in the system of enlistments, they have already gained their point.

There are about 5,000 enlisted negroes in the army, but conditions in the army and navy are not alike. In the army the negroes do not serve in the same regiments as the whites. They have organizations of their own in the infantry and cavalry. Thus, while fighting in battle side by side with the whites, they live, while in barracks and in camp, apart and among themselves. There is no opportunity for social equality, and no complaint has been made in the army. The question has been occupying the attention of naval officials for some time. No formal order has gone forth for the elimination of the negro from the service, but the understanding is clear among the officials. The department wants a "illy white" navy, and it is to secure one.

A Great Orator.

Sam Jones says Bryan may be politically dead, but personally very much alive, and pays him compliment. "He is the speaker of a score or more of the chautauquas again this year, and the crowds who flock to hear him are as great as of yore. He does now touch on politics in his lecture on 'The Value of an Ideal,' but gives the people a great lecture and throws into the lecture his charming personality and his splendid oratory. He is not only a drawing card, but he is one of the greatest living orators, if not the greatest."

He Stole Watches.

The Charleston Post says Chief of Police Boyle received information Tuesday afternoon from Florence, stating that Harry White, the negro who was arrested recently with seven watches in his possession, is wanted in Florence, being charged with stealing the watches from a man named Painter, a resident of that place. Chief Boyle has communicated with the authorities at Florence, and an officer is expected to arrive Tuesday morning to carry White back to answer to the charge of grand larceny.