

# THE BAMBERG HERALD.

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ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

## BRYAN'S STATE ENDORSES HIM

Democrats and Populists Hold Conventions.

## PLATFORMS ARE SIMILAR

Both Parties Gathered in Lincoln On Same Day--Bryan Was Present and Made a Characteristic Speech.

In effect William J. Bryan announced at Lincoln, Nebraska, Monday night to the Democratic party and to the nation at large the platform which he considers best for the Democratic party, especially upon which he desires to stand if nominated at the Kansas City convention.

The platform which was adopted by the Nebraska Democracy in their state convention, with the greatest enthusiasm, reaffirms the Chicago platform, declares for "16 to 1," opposes a large standing army, denounces the action of the Republican party on the Porto Rican tariff bill, declares against trusts and "imperialism" and favors the choice of United States senators by popular vote. The platform is practically the creation of Mr. Bryan. He did not write it personally, but he was consulted concerning it, and before it was read to the convention he had approved it throughout.

The platform adopted by the Populist convention was substantially the same as that adopted by the Democrats. It differs somewhat in form, but confits in no essential point.

Both conventions were enthusiastic for Bryan to the last degree and every mention of his name was greeted with cheers of delight and approval. Instructions were given to both delegations to stand for Mr. Bryan in the Kansas City and Sioux Fall conventions.

The Democratic state convention was called to order at 8:15 o'clock by Jas. Dahlman, chairman of the state democratic committee. He announced that Thomas J. Nolan had been selected as temporary chairman. Mr. Nolan took the chair and after being presented to the convention made a lengthy address.

The temporary organization was made permanent and a committee on resolutions was named. While that committee was out Richard R. Metcalfe, of Omaha; W. D. Oldham, of Kearney; W. H. Thompson, of Grand Island, and A. G. Tibbets, of Lincoln, were chosen as delegates at large to the Democratic national convention at Kansas City.

While the convention was in the midst of a row over the choice of alternates to the delegates at large, Mr. Bryan appeared in the hall. The sight of him put a stop to all business, and the delegates went wild as he mounted the platform.

Mr. Bryan's speech dealt almost entirely with the three questions which he has been discussing in various parts of the country—the money question, the trust question and imperialism.

He said that the ratio of 16 to 1 was the only ratio that was discussed and the only ratio for which any considerable number of the people of the United States were working. He denounced the currency feature of the financial bill and said that the Republican party had never in a campaign advocated the retirement of greenbacks and that it would not be able to defend that bill before the country.

The Populist convention was turbulent from the start. There were numerous candidates for every position, and objectors to every measure.

The committee on credentials decided against the claims of the middle-of-the-road Populists from Omaha to be classed as delegates, and barred them from the convention.

After being denied admission as delegates to the Populist convention the middle-of-the-roads held a small convention of their own and appointed a Nebraska delegation to attend the Populist convention at Cincinnati. They also decided to hold a state convention in Nebraska at some date after the Kansas City convention.

COMMISSION LEARNS MUCH.

Witnesses Throw Light Upon Prevailing Conditions in the South.

Much light on industrial conditions in the south, and Georgia in particular, was shown by the evidence before the United States commissioners in Atlanta, Ga., Monday.

The witnesses examined were Dr. J. D. Turner, president of the Exposition cotton mills; Colonel R. J. Redding, director of the state experiment station; Mr. J. E. Nunnally, of Nunnally, Ga., and Colonel W. L. Peck, of Conyers, Ga., farmers.

Each of the witnesses gave valuable information to the commissioners and was heartily thanked.

DEWEY ACCEPTS INVITATION.

Admiral and His Wife Will Visit Tennessee Capital City.

Mayo Head, of Nashville, Tenn., has received a letter from Admiral Dewey, stating that the admiral and his wife would be in that city on the 8th and 9th of May. The May festival will be held on those dates and it is also probable that a flower parade will be given on one of the days of Admiral Dewey's visit.

More Cotton Mills In Sight.

A Columbia, S. C., dispatch says: Thursday the Clear Water bleachery, at Aiken, \$300; the Iceman mills, McCall, \$200,000, and the Alpha mills, Jonesville, \$100,000, filed their incorporation papers at the state capitol. The Anderson yarn and knitting mills increase from \$50,000 to \$200,000.

Furniture Factory Burned.

Fire Thursday night at Bentwater, Mich., destroyed Sans & Maxwell's furniture factory and lumber yards. Loss \$300,000.

## "RACE STRUGGLE YET TO COME."

Industrial Sub-Committee Hears Two Witnesses At Charlotte.

## VIEW OF AN EDUCATOR

Dr. Winston Talks of the Race Problem and Needs of Negro.

Two prominent witnesses appeared before the sub-committee of the National Industrial commission at Charlotte, N. C., and gave interesting testimony.

State Labor Commissioner Lacy testified regarding labor conditions in the state, while Dr. George T. Winston, president of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and one of the foremost educators of the south, gave interesting facts concerning the race problem in the south, saying the real race struggle is yet to come.

Commissioner Lacy testified that there were about 33,757 employees in the 215 cotton mills in North Carolina, divided as follows: Fourteen thousand six hundred and thirty-eight men; 15,811 women; 1,679 girls and 1,629 boys.

His opinion was that 17 or 18 per cent of the adults could not read, and about 30 per cent of the children are illiterate. As to wages, the labor commissioner stated that skilled men were paid from \$1 to \$2.50, unskilled 60 cents to \$1; skilled women 75 cents to \$1.50, unskilled 30 cents to 75 cents; children averaged about 30 cents per day.

Questioned regarding the subject of compulsory arbitration between employers, the commissioner said that this was impracticable, because it would be impossible to force an employee to work against his will on account of the fourteenth amendment to the United States constitution, and therefore such a law could not bind the parties involved. Mr. Lacy said he favored compulsory education.

President Winston informed the committee that the greatest need of the south was (1) universal education, compulsory if necessary; (2) industrial education in the public schools and continued in technical colleges. He considers education a national as well as a state duty, and favors a national university at Washington.

In regard to the Negro Dr. Winston said that the real race conflict in the south is not political nor social, but industrial.

The most pitiful and in some places the most cruel chapter in American history was the attempt to set up the emancipated negro slave as the political antagonist of his Anglo-Saxon master. This attempt had almost entirely alienated the two races in the south. The greatest blessing that could fall to the negro's lot now would be the restoration of the old-time kindly relations with the white people. These relations can be restored by the complete elimination of the race from southern politics.

"The real race struggle," said Dr. Winston, "has not begun yet. It will come with bitter intensity when the southern white laborer is arrayed against the southern negro laborer in a struggle for employment; when the white mill operatives who strike for higher wages are replaced by negroes.

In the province of Albay the insurgents have ceased harassing the Americans, owing, it is reported, to a lack of ammunition, but they continue ravaging the country by burning and looting. The natives are tiring of this sort of thing and threaten to turn against the marauders. Already the townspeople of Legaspi, Albay and Donzoi are slowly returning to their homes, but to remain under the protection of the Americans.

It is also reported that the rebels are reorganizing in the province of Zamboanga under Macario. Brigands are committing atrocities in the province of Neiva Ecija, where they have murdered twenty natives and Chinese.

Eight other murders have been committed near Tarlac. The Neiva Ecija insurgents are heavily taxing local traders and farmers with the result that business is paralyzed and there is a general scarcity of food.

The funds for maintaining this guerrilla warfare are collected from the various towns of the island, whether occupied by the Americans or not, even including Manila.

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Major Allen, of the Forty-third regiment, has been appointed military governor of the island of Samar, where Lukban, the former leader of the rebels in that locality, is still in the mountains.

Evidence accumulates of the treason and perfidy of the municipal presidents in the provinces of General MacArthur's district. The presidents of several towns in Lepanto and Union provinces have declined to continue in their positions, saying that they do not desire any further identification with the Americans. Travel between the towns garrisoned by the Americans is becoming more dangerous. All wagon trains must be escorted by heavy guards to insure their safety.

As to political rights, President Winston said the negro will be treated in the south for many years pretty much as the Chinaman is treated in California; the Indian in the northwest; the Hawaiian in Hawaii; the Filipinos in the Philippines; the Porto Ricans in Porto Rico; the Alaskans in Alaska, and other citizens of less fashionable color in various sections of our possessions.

BISHOP WILMER EIGHTY-FOUR.

Young Indiana Senator Offers Substitute For Porto Rican Tariff Bill.

Senator Bevridge, Republican, of Indiana, offered the following substitute for the Porto Rican tariff bill, in the Senate Monday:

"All articles coming into the United States from Porto Rico or going into Porto Rico from the United States shall be admitted free of duty, but this act shall not be construed as extending the legislation of the United States or any part thereof over Porto Rico, and it is hereby declared that the legislation of the United States is not extended over Porto Rico."

Before the discussion of the pending bill had been concluded Mr. Wellington, of Maryland, presented an elaborate argument against the seating of Mr. Quay.

At 5 o'clock the senate adjourned.

ROBERTS WILMER EIGHTY-FOUR.

Greatly Beloved Prelate in Alabama Celebrates Birthday.

Rt. Rev. Richard Hooker Wilmer, senior bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Alabama, celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday at his home at Spring Hill, near Mobile, last Friday. On November 21st he will celebrate the thirty-ninth anniversary of his bishipric in Alabama. He is the dearest old man alive, perhaps, in the minds of the majority of the people of Alabama. He is devotedly loved by the people of all creeds and classes, and his birthday is a matter of interest not only to his friends.

The execution was public, and people from miles around were present to see the two men as they were ushered into eternity. It is estimated that fully 10,000 people were present at the double hanging.

LADY ROBERTS LEAVES LONDON.

Accompanied By Her Two Daughters She Goes To Join Husband.

Removed By Order of Court From Louisville Jail To Frankfort.

Sheriff Sturz of Frankfort, accompanied by two deputies, arrived in Louisville Thursday night, pursuant to order issued by County Judge Moore, for the transfer to Franklin county of Secretary of State Powers, Holland Whitaker, W. H. Coulton and Captain Davis, the four alleged accessories to the assassination of Governor Goebel.

The departure of the train was the signal for a great outburst of enthusiastic cheering and the waving of flags and handkerchiefs.

BRYAN LEAVES AUSTIN.

Says They Rushed the Kopjes In a Fearless and Brave Manner.

Admiral and Wife Are Given a Heartfelt Reception in Forest City.

After Attending Nebraska State Convention He Will Tour Far West.

Hon. W. J. Bryan left Austin, Tex., Thursday for his home in Lincoln, Neb., to attend the state convention at that point. From there he goes to a month's tour through South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, and New Mexico. He is booked for a number of speeches in each of the states named.

DEWEY REACHES SAVANNAH.

JOUBERT PRAISES BRITONS.

Says They Rushed the Kopjes In a Fearless and Brave Manner.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey arrived in Savannah on their special train from Washington Monday evening at 6:30 o'clock. The streets from the depot to the hotel were lined with people, who waited an hour in a gusty rain to welcome the distinguished guests. The admiral and his wife were driven about to their hotel in a closed car.

It is beyond question. They rushed the kopjes and entrenchments in a fearless manner, but were not a match for the Mausers, which simply mowed them down.

DEWEY LEAVES AUSTIN.

GASOLINE EXPLODED.

BURNING FLUID CAUSED DEATH OF FIVE PEOPLE AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Five dead, one fatally and one seriously injured, resulted from an attempt to start a fire with gasoline at Columbus, O., Friday night. George White used the fluid at James W. W. Jr.'s residence and an explosion followed. The building was set on fire and the inmates were covered with the burning fluid.

## MANY TRAITORS INFEST MANILA

City Is Veritable Hot Bed of Insurrection.

OTIS HAS HIS TROUBLES

Filipinos in the Field Are Being Helped By Those Who Profess Loyalty To Uncle Sam.

Advices from the Philippines state that General Otis considers Manila the most troublesome center in the situation there, just now. The insurgent junta in connection with that in Hong Kong, growing active. The military authorities have been forced to put a stop to Mabini's intercourse with the public. The local and foreign press considers the recent utterances calculated to incite the Filipinos to a continued revolt and prejudicial to American control.

Flores, who has just arrived in Manila says he comes trusting to American leniency, and that he would not have dared come to Manila if Spain were yet in control. He characterizes the hopes and aspirations which actuated him when in the field and desires to watch congressional action upon the question of the Philippines. The insurgents, he says, do not expect to vanquish the Americans, but are maintaining a resistance with the idea of forcing congress to accord them the best possible terms.

A number of representative insurgents leaders from different parts of Luzon have recently been in conference in Manila. Some have been placed under arrest, but the others thus far have not been interfered with.

Louis Spitzel, head of the firm of Louis Spitzel & Co., contractors to the Chinese government, and himself a suspected filibuster, came from Hong Kong to Manila last week and was temporarily detained, in custody on suspicion. It is asserted upon good authority that three loads of arms and ammunition have recently been landed on the east coast of Luzon.

Reports are current of active rebel reorganization in the province of Morong, where the insurgent leaders are said to be assisted by prominent Spanish residents. Inhabitants of this province who are now in Manila have been advised not to return to their homes, but to remain under the protection of the Americans.

Mr. Moody, of Massachusetts, and Mr. McCleary, of Minnesota, advocated Mr. Cannon's motion, declaring that the Porto Rican tariff bill proposed to treat the people of the island better than the people of any territory of the United States were ever treated.

Mr. Swanson of Virginia denounced the Porto Rican tariff bill as "infamous" and said the pending bill to give back the duties collected under the Dingley law was an attempt to sugar-coat the outrage.

The power to fix the duties on goods coming into and going from this country was the power exercised by England prior to the revolution and was one of the main reasons why the colonies threw off the yoke.

The motion to concur was lost, 86 to 116, a strict party vote, except that Mr. Thayer, Democrat of Massachusetts, voted with the Republicans.

The motion to non-concur then prevailed without division. The speaker appointed Messrs. Cannon, Moody and McRae conferees on the part of

the house.

ROOT VISITS CHARLESTON.

War Secretary Inspects the Forts and Fortifications On Sullivan's Island.

Elijah Root, secretary of war, arrived in Charleston on board the transport Sedgewick Monday and immediately went to Sullivan's Island to meet Colonel Randolph, commanding the First artillery, and Captain Sanford, United States engineer in charge of harbor improvements. At the colonel's residence General Nelson A. Miles was found, he having also gone over from the city to inspect the forts, etc.

All went to Fort Sumter and afterwards visited Forts Casper and Jasper and reviewed the garrison. The naval salute were fired and there was music and flags flying.

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TRAIN GOES THROUGH TRESTLE.

Bad Accident Happens To Fast Mail On The Plant System.

The fast mail train on the Plant System leaving Montgomery, Ala., Sunday night went down at Clay Bank trestle, one mile from Ozark, about 1 o'clock Monday morning. It was a double track running fifty miles an hour. Both engines passed over the trestle, but the entire train went down except the rear sleeper. The trestle is 250 feet long and forty feet high. The coaches were split into kindling wood.

Two passengers were fatally hurt and about fifteen received more or less serious injuries.

Federal Prison Bids Opened.