

"DO THOU LIBERTY GREAT. INSPIRE OUR SOULS AND MAKE OUR LIVES IN THY POSSESSION HAPPY, OR OUR DEATHS GLORIOUS IN THY CAUSE."

VOL. XXVII.

A FEYER SPEECH

On the Race Issue by Senator Tillman in Augusta.

WAS APPLAUDED TO THE ECHO.

He Said Political Equality for the Negro Means Social Equality, and Social Equality Means Monogamy.

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"Political equality for the negro means social equality and social equality means monogamy," said Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina, in an impassioned declaration at the Miller Walker hall Wednesday night, and the audience applauded the utterance to the echo.

A very large and enthusiastic audience greeted the first lecture appearance of the South Carolina senator in Augusta.

Senator Tillman also touched upon the bartering of negro votes in Augusta in the past, and said that Augusta was a byword of scorn on this account in the North.

Like the surgeon who would put the knife to the sore, rather than gloss over and let it continue to fester, he would talk to them plainly about these things.

"Augusta could not afford for her own self respect to coddle the negro in an unbecoming race, and whenever this vote-buying was engaged in, it always tended to lower the standard of the whites.

Augusta was not the only city, he said, that was censurable in this respect. In the past, and the scenes in former elections in Augusta were referred to as an illustration of that temporizing with the negro in elections should be discontinued, and that the only remedy for the evils threatening in the race problem was to repeal the fifteenth amendment.

HOPE IN MIDDLE CLASS.

In the discussion of this question with Senator Burton of Kansas, in the North-west, he said these plain utterances of the senator as such applause as Senator Burton's when he told them these plain truths, and that he could tell from the gleam of the eye and the nod of the head that his appeal for the supremacy of the white man in the South met a responsive chord in the people scattered all throughout the audience.

He declared he had found three classes of people in the North concerning this race problem. There were the natural South haters, who would listen to reason and who were not bigoted.

It was to this class that the South must make its appeal for the repeal of the fifteenth amendment. The second class constituted the politicians, who had seen the Republican party flourish and fatten on the wave of the bloody shirt, and the third class was the great body of the people—the great middle class—who would listen to reason and who were not bigoted.

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During all that time he was here once a week, often two or three times a week, and therefore Augusta had become a household word with him, in fact, more so, he said, than any city in his native state. He had often paid his neighbors talk in Augusta and now he was glad to make Augustans pay to hear him.

After this prelude he branched off in off-hand style in his subject. He first began discussing the race problem in the North five years ago when the student of the Michigan University invited him to discuss the "Race Problem in the South."

He took delight in telling the people at the North that this race problem seemed to be of their own making. They asked their hands in this problem long in 1858 and prior, and then poked their noses into it from 1860 to '65, and later thrust themselves in it again in the reconstruction period, and "we of the South never had a race problem until it was made by you longed Yankees."

When they talked to him about ending the negro to uplift him, he would tell them "To lynch with such rot."

TALK ON LYCHING.

Senator Tillman spoke at some length upon the lynch phase of the question, and said that he was not willing to stop lynchings on the idea that assaults would decrease, and wanted to know who did.

He had said when he was governor that he would help lynch any man for that crime, if occasion required it, and he had never taken it back.

If an innocent, sweet girl of sixteen was going along a country road skirted on either side by a thick wood, and there should be lurking on the one side a wild tiger escaped from some menagerie, and on the other a brutal negro with a bloodthirsty intent, and it was her fate to be killed, he would prefer to see her shot by the tiger.

When Senator Tillman on the close, and suggested that the audience might be tired, there were cries of "Go on, go on!" from all parts of the house. The senator closed in a five minutes conversational talk, in which he spoke of the older men in Augusta he knew in his younger days, who had passed away. These men had laid a broad foundation for a thrifty city, and he doubted not they had left sons

who would see that her reputation was kept clean and untarnished. They must repeat, as they had virtually annulled, the fifteenth amendment, and we of the South could not afford to tamper with the negro in politics, making him the balance of power and dividing the white race. When Augustus had her done like South Carolina, then this negro bartering in elections would become very nauseating to this city.

Senator Tillman was introduced by Mr. Bryson Oran, in a very happy speech.

On the stage were Sheriff Clark, Capt. Wm. Byrnes, Mr. Bryson Oran, and others. Senator Tillman's entrance into the hall was loudly cheered.

Senator Tillman goes from here to Bathbridge, where he is engaged to deliver a number of lectures. There were quite a number of ladies out to greet the speaker.—Augusta Chronicle.

DOWIE READY TO INVADE EAST.

Plans Complete for Salvation of New York by Elijah II.

In about a month John Alexander Dowie's "Restoration Host" will leave Zion City to begin its campaign for the salvation of New York. The invasion of the East by the followers of "Elijah II" contemplates incursions into Philadelphia and Boston, but at present it is against the ungodliness of New York that the main strength of the host will be hurled.

Ten special trains have been chartered by the general overseer, and in these the invaders will embark leaving Zion City October 14 and arriving in New York two days later. Two of the trains are routed to pass through Philadelphia some time on October 16. They will go over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by way of Washington.

The other eight trains are scheduled to pass by Niagara Falls, where it is expected that a tremendous meeting at the rate of the enemy's country, so to speak.

Dowie himself, with his wife, son and body guard, will travel on the train which leaves Zion City last. It will be a solidly composed vestibule car of the most luxurious type and will reach New York in advance of the whole procession.

Meanwhile the man who says he has inherited the mantle of Elijah is extremely optimistic and very busy. Through the coming month even his aged ministers are kept busy in preparing for the general assembly of his host, and as laboring from the practical details, he is endeavoring to get his followers into thorough accord with the work ahead of them. This entails much preparation, and the initiation of many precepts. In his latest lesson, delivered at Zion City, he said that the "invaders" that they would have in the Manhattan Island far more wicked than Chicago.

"Remember," he said, "that, although New York has a large average church attendance, it is not regarded for the average New Yorker is without religious concern and ungodliness is rife on every side.

"But remember also that the people of New York are intelligent. Remember that the average New Yorker is a person of strong character, with sturdy instincts and strong retentive powers. New York is the imperial city of the United States. Approach it with respect.

"Do not talk too much. Do not argue any questions. Do not do as you please, but obey orders."

"Do not talk about things you do not understand."

Served Him Right.

Judge Clarence J. Campbell, the judge who got down off the bench to chase a bunch of chickens, has been defeated for the Virginia gubernatorial race which he made for "vindication." It will be remembered that Campbell resented articles published by the Rev. Dr. Crawford, the field agent of the Virginia Anti-saloon league and made a personal assault upon Dr. Crawford.

It was thoroughly refuted by a legislative committee, upon the report of which he was deprived of his office by the general assembly. He determined to try his strength before the people by becoming a candidate for the house and both he and his entire ticket for the same offices were badly defeated. Sheriff Beardsley Campbell and his friends are said to have bought, with especial bitterness, headed the opposition ticket. The result is very much to the credit of A. M. Herbert county and Virginia.—The State.

Ten Thousand Victims.

The Turks have destroyed the town of Kastoria, Macedonia, and have massacred the population. The report of a massacre at Kastoria comes from sources admitting of little doubt though the details are lacking.

It was received with the gravest concern by the officials here. The population of Kastoria numbers about 10,000 persons, and the massacre of such a number in one place, if the report is true, exceeds anything which has yet occurred in Macedonia. At the present critical moment when popular feeling is intense, the effect of the report of such a heinous slaughter may be most serious. The press is assuming a bellicose tone. The Dnevnik tonight complains that the government's partial mobilization of three divisions is utterly inadequate and urges the immediate mobilization of the whole Bulgarian army.

A North Carolina Tragedy.

As the result of an alleged altercation with Russell Sherrill, a young man of prominent family, and Thomas and Chal. White, well known business men of Concord, N. C., Sherrill was shot and killed at his home in Rowan county early Thursday morning by the two Whites. It is stated that Sherrill had been approached by the two Whites, who asked Sherrill to grant certain monopolies. Thursday morning they called on Sherrill and repeated their request and upon his refusal, the Whites opened fire, mortally wounding Sherrill, who died in a few minutes. The Whites surrendered to the authorities.

AIRBRAKES AT FAULT.

A Terrible Wreck at Branchville Very Narrowly Averted.

What might have been a serious wreck on the Southern railway at Branchville Tuesday night of last week was averted by the coolness of Engineer Rogers of a work train. The regular train to Charleston, No. 14, was on the main track while the engineer and conductor were receiving instructions from the office, and the train action was too late for the station. The excursion from Asheville was running as the second section of No. 14, and was ten minutes behind it.

For some reason, the brakes of the special refused to work, and there was a great deal of danger of a collision, and actually a serious bump. The Charleston Post says: When the excursion train, which had been blowing the alarm signal, was within 100 yards of the regular train, Engineer Rogers realized the peril, and, leaping into the cab of No. 14's engine, he pulled on the emergency brake. The train had just begun to move when the excursion crashed into the rear, throwing passengers sprawling on the floor and seats. Fortunately, the excursion was going at a comparatively low rate of speed. Engineer Rogers' action prevented the Charleston train from being wrecked. Had the train remained stationary, the collision would have been much worse.

Engineer William P. Sullivan says he attempted to apply his brakes when he was three miles from Branchville, and found that they would not work. Then he blew the alarm whistle to warn the officials of danger. He declares that he did all in his power to bring the excursion to a stop, when he found the track was not clear, by throwing on the reverse, but only succeeded in saving Mate Norton Campbell and one seaman.

The train was wedged very slick from the rain and that there was not sufficient air to work the brakes. Engineer Sullivan discovered that his brakes were not working when he was about a mile from the depot and in that distance could not throw his train by throwing off power.

Eleven were injured in the collision. The only person who is seriously injured is Wells Pittman, colored, who is receiving treatment at the city hospital. The other injured are: Dan Small, A. N. Hampton, S. W. Syber, H. H. Higgins, Spencer Hays, J. C. Cole, A. M. Foster, W. Grimsbad, J. C. Jordan and a child of a Mrs. Culling. The injured were immediately attended at Branchville and Dr. J. S. Wimberly accompanied the train to Charlotte.

The reason for the failure of the excursion engine's brakes to work has not yet been explained. The engineers' report will be examined as soon as possible.

Passengers in the Charleston train were seized with panic when the collision occurred and several jumped from the platform, fearing a disastrous wreck. Conductor Myers claimed that the train was not running, and prevented them from acting rashly. He was cool and collected and told them there was no further danger.

Had the excursion train been running fast, it would have proved a terrible disaster, as persons in the Charleston train and the 375 Asheville excursion would have been in imminent peril of their lives. It is claimed, however, that Sullivan was not running faster than seven miles an hour. Engineer Rogers' efforts to move the Charleston train is deserving of commendation, as his action prevented a much worse impact when the engine came together with the rear car.

A Flooding Tragedy.

While flocking with a revolver at a hog, which was eating up a brood of young chickens at her home at Gull Point Pla., Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. Louise Tideman accidentally shot and killed the little daughter of a man, Douglas, a neighbor, the bullet entering through the head of the little girl, passing through the brain. The two houses occupied by the families are distant about fifty yards. In the rear of the Douglas home the children had constructed themselves a play house of boards and cans, and they were playing in there when the fatal shot was fired. The bullet passed through a board, entering the back of the little girl's head. Mrs. Tideman was not aware of the fact that the children were in the play house. When the bullet struck the little girl she fell forward. Her playmates, although hearing the sound of the shot, were not aware of the tragedy until they saw her lying prostrate fruitless.

Sensible Talk.

The National Negro Baptist Convention met in Philadelphia, Pa., last week. Rev. E. C. Morris, of Helena, Ark., presided, and in his annual address referred to considerable length to prevailing crime and lynchings. In the course of his address he said: "Let us consider that most of the blood curdling outrages committed against the pure womanhood of the country are charged to members of our race. There is room to consider whether or not we have made sufficient effort to restrain that element that is bringing such disgrace to the race and shame upon the country. If an assurance there is no sympathy in the breast of any true man for the wretch who has fallen so low as to commit an outrage against any woman." Dr. Morris was re-elected president of the convention.

Suddenly Disappeared.

A dispatch from Quitman, Ga., says quite a disappearance of a young man supposed to be Luther V. Smith. He disappeared two weeks ago but the facts have just been given out. When last seen he was in his room at his boarding house. He had ordered breakfast, but never came down to it. He left his valise open and a letter addressed to himself at Sycamore and an unopened letter to a young lady at that place. The letter has been forwarded to her.

STORM SWEEP.

Great Havoc Played With Vessels About the Delaware Capes.

DAMAGE TO ATLANTIC CITY. The Wind Reached a Velocity of Eighty Miles an Hour and Rain Fell in Torrents.

A dispatch from Damarascata, N. C., says fifteen men lost their lives in the violent gale which raged off the coast during the night. The Gloucester school sailing schooner George F. Edwards, in command of Capt. Wm. P. Poble, the owner, struck on the eastern side of Pemaquid Point and the crew of 16 men perished in the breakers. The schooner Salette and Capt. Hardy, of Prosser, were struck on the western side of Pemaquid Point and had her bottom cracked out on the rocks. Capt. Hardy was drowned, but his crew of two men were rescued. The Gloucester schooner which had been fishing off the coast, missed her bearings and running too near the point of Pemaquid struck on the eastern side and was battered to pieces. Successive attempts were made to launch the small boats. Several of the dories were smashed to pieces or washed away. Finally the Gloucester schooner got a boat launched and climbed into it, but they could reach land a tremendous sea overturned the frail craft. Three men were drowned but a giant wave caught up the other two and swept them ashore. Of the entire crew of 15 men, these two were the only survivors.

A dispatch from Delaware Breakwater says the Southern storm, which had been coming up the Atlantic coast for several days, struck the Delaware capes early Wednesday morning with almost cyclonic force and as a result at least five lives were lost. The storm lasted from 3 a. m. to 7 a. m. The wind reached a maximum velocity of eighty miles an hour and the rain fell in torrents. The most serious accident reported was that which wrecked the schooner Hattie A. Marsh, whose captain, J. B. Mahaffey, and four members of the crew were drowned. The Marsh hailed from New London, Conn. and was bound from Painters Point, Maine, for Philadelphia when she was struck. She was caught by the terrific wind storm outside the new stone breakwater. The captain tried to reach the harbor of refuge, but before he could do so the vessel had to anchor and try to ride the storm. Her anchors were not held, and she was carried by the wind, with her deck of stone, was dashed upon the rocks of the harbor refuge. The steam pilot boat Philadelphia went to the rescue, but only succeeded in saving Mate Norton Campbell and one seaman.

The storm was very slick from the rain and that there was not sufficient air to work the brakes. Engineer Sullivan discovered that his brakes were not working when he was about a mile from the depot and in that distance could not throw his train by throwing off power.

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A SHERIFF IN TROUBLE.

Charged With Murder but Refuses to Relinquish His Office.

A peculiar state of affairs exists in Saluda, according to a letter written by Jacob Gibson, the coroner, to Gov. Heyward Friday. Gibson's letter says that the sheriff of Saluda county is now under arrest charged with the crime of murder, yet he refuses to relinquish his office to the coroner, who believes that he is empowered to act in such cases.

The question is one which has never been raised before, and the governor naturally is not familiar with the course to be pursued in such a contingency. He will submit the question to the attorney general who will advise him of his powers in the matter of the removal from office of Sheriff Rhoden who is now out under a bond for \$1,000.

The coroner's letter to the governor is as follows: "Last week I officially notified you by wire that the sheriff of this county was under arrest charged with the crime of murder and that he refused to turn over his office to me as commissioner and asked for directions.

"I received your reply that you had not been advised by the law, and that nothing was in your office for you to act on.

"I now make official notification of the affair: "On Saturday night, Sept. 5, 1903, Robert Gravel, a negro was shot on the public street in the town of Saluda, and after inquiry by me as coroner, the jury returned a verdict that the negro came to his death by a gunshot wound in the hands of W. L. Rhoden and Mat Berry. Whereupon I caused the said Rhoden and Berry to be arrested and committed them to custody. In pursuance of the law I demanded that the office of sheriff be turned over to me, but the sheriff refused, and ordered me to be locked up, and discharged his jailer, who is my son, and appointed another jailer from whom I took a receipt for the two prisoners.

"The jailer has moved out of the jail and there is no one legally in charge of the affairs of that office. The sheriff has since been released from custody under habeas corpus proceedings, and still continues to dispense the duties of sheriff. It is my opinion is contrary to the law, and I wish that you would advise me in the premises as I have a prisoner that cannot be delivered and put in custody."

A thorough investigation of the affair will of course be necessary before the governor can act. The attorney general said Friday afternoon that he would take the matter up as soon as possible but that his time was very much occupied by other matters.

THE PRESIDENT'S PISTOL.

Mr. Roosevelt Never Goes in Public Without It.

A New York dispatch to The Washington Post says: When President Roosevelt jumped to the wharf at Ellis Island from the immigration cutter H. B. Chamberlain Friday afternoon, and ran forward to shake hands with Commissioner General Frank P. Sargent, a gust of wind caught the skirts of his frock coat and whirled them against the back of his head.

Those standing behind the President saw a slight but evoked much comment. Sticking out of his right hand "hip pocket" was the handle of a revolver. One of the secret service men quickly restored the skirts of the President's coat to their proper place, but the momentary glimpse the spectators had conveyed the trial of such matters that the handle indicated a weapon of heavy caliber.

Those unfamiliar with the President's constant wonder why he should go armed when on a commission so peaceful as an inspection of Ellis Island were amazed to find that the President invariably carries a revolver when he goes to a public place.

He presides has carried a pistol ever since he took the oath of office, after the assassination of McKinley. He has the greatest faith in the ability of the dozen or more of secret service men, however, in case of preference to be armed himself, but his friends have known of his practice of carrying a six-shooter, but some of the secret service men looked surprised when they saw the handle protruding from the President's pocket Friday.

A Strange Find.

Graders on the Sunset boulevard just outside Los Angeles, Cal., have turned up a peck of spurious gold. The coin had apparently been buried many years. All the spurious coins were five and ten-dollar pieces. About eleven years ago the house situated on the land where the bogus money was turned up was rented to a party of Italians who, subsequent events identified as members of the Italian counterfeiter known as the Tricanni gang. The men were spotted by the police and the entire band of four captured, tried and sentenced to ten years in prison. They served the sentences and were liberated.

The Mayor Skipped.

Benjamin J. Ogden mayor and leader of the "Lynch Law" party, has disappeared, leaving debts of \$100,000 and small assets. He had numerous large trusts estates for the settlements. Ogden was largely interested in a cutlery factory in Keyport and sank thousands of dollars in it. Ogden was the leader of the Republican party in that section. There is no clue to Ogden's whereabouts.

At the Last Moment.

Cleco Webb, a negro, who was to have been hanged at Selma, Ala., Thursday for the murder of his wife, was saved from death as he was stepping upon the scaffold. A telegram announced that Gov. Jinks had commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life.

A Woman's Vengeance.

Governor Terrell of Georgia has increased the reward offered for George Hundrick, of Dooley county, for \$150 to \$250. Hundrick is wanted for the murder of John Shrouder, last September. He and Andrew Hundrick fired upon Shrouder and his wife as they were passing along the road in a biggy. Shrouder was killed and his wife was seriously injured. Andrew Hundrick has been convicted. George has not been arrested. Mrs. Shrouder has set out to avenge the death of her husband.

Dying of Starvation.

If the reports be true there are 30 prospectors dying of starvation at East Cape, Behring sea. Ole Jans, a Dane, member of the crew of the Danish ship Mamecz, just arrived at Seattle from Alaska, has made formal charges against the captain of the ship for having abandoned a man named Nelson, Dane, and 29 others on the icy shore of East Cape. He has also written to the secretary of state giving full details of the captain's terrible deed and asking for a relief ship to be sent at once to the rescue of the suffering men. One of the men thus abandoned is Philip McLean, of Chicago. The ship will be held until the charge is investigated.

A Fatal Wreck.

Freight train No. 26 with an engine and caboose was wrecked on the Seaboard on the 15th of September at Madison, Fla., Thursday night, killing instantly D. W. Southwell of Jacksonville, and the fireman, whose name cannot yet be learned. The wreck was caused by a washout.

HOW IS THIS?

Chief Justice Pope Was Misinformed by Some One.

WAS FAULTY LED TO BELIEVE That the Bar of Winnsboro Held Opposite Views to What the Gentlemen Composing It.

A special dispatch from Winnsboro to The State says: The members of the Winnsboro bar whom I saw Tuesday morning—and I saw a majority of the active members of the bar—were all surprised at the statement published from Spartanburg that the Winnsboro bar had petitioned Justice Pope for the postponement of the regular term, and the appointment of a special term. They were all unanimous in the statement that no such petition had been sent, and on the contrary were emphatic in their statement that the majority, if not all of the members of the bar of Winnsboro did not want the regular term postponed, but they wished it held, and wished it held by Judge Townsend and no one else. As one of the older members expressed it there was more work on the docket that could be disposed of in the regular term, and it would probably be necessary to have a special term to finish cases, and have a special term to finish the equity cases at least.

Senator Ragsdale practically expresses the opinion of the entire bar, with possibly one or two exceptions, in the following statement: "I think the statement in Tuesday's paper is based on a misconception of the action of the Winnsboro bar in so far as it has taken any action at all. I understand that the bar, or a majority of the members of the bar, at least, desire that the regular term of court be held here. We may also desire to have a special term, but we would like to have the regular term also. If the regular term is held, I do not think that it would be competent for any other judge than Judge Townsend to hold it. I do not think that the assignment of Judge Townsend to the Lexington court is a disability to the president here, as is cont