

AWFUL CRUELITIES

Practiced in Macedonia by the Turks on the Christians.

HARDSHIPS THEY UNDERGO

The Christian Subjects of the Sultan Besides Being Inhumanly Treated Must Pay Exorbitant Taxes.

The Rev. Dr. Malcom Maccoll, dean of Ripon, in England, made some blood curdling charges against the Turk in a recent sermon preached by him at St. Mark's, Marybone Road, London, and reported in "The Church Times." Among other things the canon said:

Now, let me try to give you an idea of what that tyranny under which the Christian subjects of the Sultan groan is and always has been; and let me beg you to understand that what I am now going to say I do not exaggerate one iota of their misery. Every statement I make, you may take it from me, is an understatement of the facts. I do not base my allegations on the tales of travelers. I base every assertion which I am now about to make on authentic documents. I have read, I believe, without exception, every report of the British consuls in every part of Turkey from the year 1844 till now, and also every account given of the condition of the Christians of the Turkish empire by British ambassadors in Constantinople, and with them the consular reports of France, Italy and Austria, and the dispatches of these ambassadors. I do not make a single assertion beyond these authentic documents, and in what I am going to say about the permanent law of Turkey, as of every other Mussulman state which is independent, I take my facts from the taxbooks of the law of Turkey itself.

The first point is this, that the Christian subjects of the sultan—and remember when I speak of the Christian subjects of the sultan you must draw a clear distinction between Christians who are living in Turkey as subjects of other powers, and Christians who are subject to the sultan. All the nations of Christendom have so little confidence in the honesty and justice of the Turkish government that they have their own consular jurisdiction and their own postulates in Turkey. British subjects, or the subjects of any other power, are not under the rule of the courts of justice in Turkey. They are under the consular jurisdiction of their own country. The Christian subjects of the sultan, who are the descendants of those Christians whom the sultans conquered long ago, have no rights at all in such a matter, and are not allowed to describe to you. In the first place, it is against the law for a Christian subject to the sultan to carry any arm, either a dagger or a pistol. Again, no Christian subject can give evidence in a court of justice against a Mussulman. The evidence of Christians is not admissible in the courts of the sultan, and no Mussulmans will give evidence against a coreligionist in favor of a Christian.

Again, every Christian in Turkey is liable to a poll tax; that is to say, every Christian in Turkey is liable to pay a tax for permission to live during that year. If the tax is not paid at the end of the year, his life is forfeit. The law is universal, though not always put in force. And let me say this when talking about the Christians being permitted to carry arms. Though the Christians are allowed to possess any arms, and therefore are not admitted into the army or gendarmerie of Turkey, every male Christian, from the time he is three months old, is obliged to pay a tax for immunity from military service. He is not allowed to be a soldier, but he is obliged to pay a tax for not serving in the army. The amount of the taxes of which I am speaking now are the taxes which the Christian subject of the sultan pays in addition to the taxes which the Mussulman pays in common with him. All the taxes are farmed out to Jews and others, and the farmer of the taxes goes his rounds, and he insists, as a rule, upon bribes in addition to the legal tax, and when he does not get them, he does not allow the harvest to be gathered until the bribe is paid; and during that time he and his retinue of followers are quartered on the inhabitants. The Christians also are obliged to force service whenever their Mussulman masters or the government demands it. Again, they are liable to all kinds of personal insults and indignities. They are obliged to wear a sombre dress, to distinguish them from the Mussulmans, and they are not allowed to bathe in the same public baths or to draw from the same wells as the Mussulmans. They must live in a separate quarter of the town or village from the Mussulman. Terms commonly applied to them, not by a popular fanaticism, but in sober, deliberate, official documents, are "dogs" and "hogs." Also in legal and official documents the death of a Christian is called his "damnation," because the Mussulman believes that a Christian at death is damned. Now, I will quote one of the ordinary official burial certificates given to the Christian subjects of the sultan before a member of the family is allowed to be buried. "I have seen it, and I give you the literal words. They are these: 'To the priest of the Church of Mary: This is to certify that the impure, putrid, stinking, and noxious, damned yesterday, may be consigned underground.'" That was given by the judge of the district, and it is the ordinary form of such documents. Consuls and British ambassadors have protested against these insults, but without avail.

THE RETAIL MERCHANTS.

They Meet in Columbia and Form a Permanent Organization.

The organization of the retail merchants of the State into a permanent organization took place in Columbia last week. The convention adopted several important resolutions that are of vital interest to the merchants of the State, and no doubt much good will be done by the Association.

The following officers were elected at the close of the meeting Thursday morning: J. H. Levy, president, Sumter; W. J. Ducker, first vice president, Charleston; Marion B. Leach, second vice president, Greenville; J. W. Powell, third vice president, Columbia; Walter Utsey, secretary, St. George; H. Busch, Jr., treasurer, Aiken, S. C.

Committee on Credentials—W. H. Smith, Columbia, chairman; A. B. Moore, Abbeville; Joseph M. Walker, Chester. Committee on Ways and Means—James Powell, Aiken, chairman; C. Muller, Charleston; L. E. Williams, Orangeburg; John Bratton, editor Southern Merchant; G. O. Hoag, Wrentham. Committee on Resolutions—Walker A. Utsey, St. George, chairman; J. H. Levy, Sumter; J. W. Powell, Columbia; Marion B. Leach, Greenville. A part of the most important work done by the Convention was the adoption of the following resolutions: Whereas, the statutes of South Carolina relating to collections and judgments proceedings, and the judicial decisions under them have become so complicated and contradictory that they have resulted in increased fraud and deception, live off of honest and industrious, making it utterly impossible in the majority of cases for retail merchants to collect their just debts,

MOBAL LEPEERS.

Awful Conditions of Social Life in the City of Manila.

AS SEEN BY A COLORED MAN.

The White People are Doing Themselves and the Poor Filipinos A Great and Lasting Wrong.

Two years ago the Atlanta Constitution published from its special representative in the Philippine Islands a number of letters showing that disgraceful conditions figured prominently in the "benevolent assimilation" of the Filipinos. The statements made by the Constitution's correspondent were bitterly criticized by Republican newspapers, but just now it is the Constitution's time to laugh, if, indeed, anything connected with the conditions in the Philippines may be said to be properly productive of mirth. T. Thomas Fortune, a negro lawyer who was recently sent to the Philippines in the role of special commissioner, has written to the New York Evening Post an interesting article in which he touches upon social conditions in Manila. Fortune says: "There are relatively few American white women in the Philippine Islands. Those who are there have to go away once every two years to renew their life. The climate eats them up. Where white women cannot live permanently, they will not stay. This pregnant fact is the parent of many evils in the social life of the Philippine Islands, which are so glaring that they cannot escape the notice of the most casual observer. Marriages between white American men and Filipino women are regarded with much horror as marriages between blacks and whites in Tennessee. A white chief of bureau who married a Filipino woman was shunned by his associates and hounded by his superiors so that he was glad to find secluded in a common clerkship in another department; but, being a competent man, he gradually recovered his official position, but not his social position. Just before I left Manila in May last, the local press was full of the story of a Filipino woman who was deserted by her American husband. The story was as follows: A Filipino woman in one of the provinces married an American. They lived together for some time. One day the American told his wife he was compelled to go to India on business. After his departure his wife became suspicious and followed him to Manila. She discovered that he had taken passage on an army transport, and by lying in the harbor, bound for the city. She appealed to the civil authorities to prevent her husband from deserting her, as the Manila newspapers phrase it, but she was told that they had no authority. She then appealed to the military authorities, according to the local newspapers, and got a like answer. The poor wife, deserted and heart-broken, was standing on the shore as the transport swept out of the glorious bay. "But this sort of agony is avoided in the main by not marrying and giving in marriage. I was seated in the third-story of a house in the afternoon of April last. The weather was warm and sticky. All the windows and doors in sight were wide open. Across the way there was a row of two-story tenement houses, eleven in number. My friend suddenly said: "There is a condition for you. Those eleven houses are occupied by eleven American men and eleven Filipino women. The houses on the right, left is occupied by a colored American, who is married to the Filipino woman. The other ten houses are occupied by ten white Americans, who are not married to the Filipino women. You will find that all of these men occupy subordinate positions in the civil government. They are never seen outside the house with these women, and they leave them when they tire of them. The condition is a common one here and in the provinces, and it is much to be regretted." And as I rambled about Manila, as I did all the time that I was not in the province, I found that the statement made by my friend was substantially correct.

It is fortunate for Fortune that he is not attached to the regular army, else he might be court-martialed and dismissed in disgrace. But as it is, the Constitution says that "Fortune knows to the truth of this. President Roosevelt and his party, he is not likely now to find stretch upon him many invitations to stretch his legs under the White house mahogany."

AMERICANS KILLED.

The Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung reports the seizure of Armenian church property in Lulu and the killing of a large number of Americans. The soldiers fired ten volleys into a crowd of men, women and children, killing 130. The Americans then took refuge in a church, and fired at the soldiers, who thereupon stormed the building and butchered all who were inside. The exact number is not known. The old sexton, who yodeled as he was ringing an alarm bell. After the light the soldiers bivouacked in the church yard.

KILLED BY A LIMB.

Capt John C. May, a planter, a member of the board of curators of the most prominent men in the central part of Kentucky, was killed Wednesday night about 35 miles south of Chattanooga. While climbing a precipice of Lookout mountain a heavy limb of a tree fell, striking him on the head and throwing him from the bluff. He died before medical assistance could reach him. He was prospecting for coal.

A Brutal Attack.

At Brooklyn, N. Y., with her face and head streaming with blood from a dozen slashes, Miss Margaret Hunt, prominent in social circles, hung desperately to a negro highwayman Friday morning at Vanderbilt and Atlantic avenues. The police arrived just in time to save her life.

Mullet! Mullet! Mullet!

and all kinds of Fresh and Salt Water fish and oysters. If you are dealing in Fresh Fish or intend to deal in them, write for prices and send your orders to FERRY FISH CO., Charleston, S. C. or COLUMBIA FISH & OIL CO., Columbia, S. C. We ship only fresh caught fish and our prices are as low as they can be sold at. Write us. Try us, and be convinced.

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An Old Fashioned Sign Points to Very Severe Weather.

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Another "sign" that has been noted in the past week or ten days and is the unusually early frost, and even long after Old Sol has smiled up his last tent flap and the day is done, the sky remains a glory of deep crimson which gradually fades away before the silvery rays of the silvery moon. These signs were all firmly believed in by our fore-fathers. The old farmers and nuts are said to exist in great quantities this year. Hence the winter should be an unusually hard one.

Farmers are getting to be so up-to-date that they come to lose faith in the signs that have been believed in since the beginning of things. Belief in the efficiency of the ground hog as the forerunner of the weather, in the time honored ground hog as an indication of cold or mild weather, or in the size of the nut crop as signs of the sort of weather—mild or frigid—that is to distinguish the wintry season, had all been relegated to the department of tradition in ancient history.

Time was when the dweller along the country side held himself to his oak tree or his chestnut grove or look at his walnut or hickory trees to get his tip on the weather. The prophet for the winter. If the crop of acorns was large or the yield of nuts was great on the trees, the believer of such signs would smile to himself—if he had his oak and hickory in and liked a cold winter—and said: "M'm, we'll have a severe winter, plenty of frost. I know all signs look alike to him. If the nut crops are abundant, he's well satisfied. If not, he's scanty, he takes it philosophically; but he no longer pins his faith to such things. The seasons have changed, he says, and you can't bank on anything.

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THE WINTER WILL BE COLD.

An Old Fashioned Sign Points to Very Severe Weather.

There is a good old fashioned "sign" that the coming winter will be a severe one, twentieth century omens notwithstanding. The contrary notwithstanding, the sign is held firmly to the belief that when there is a subabundance of fruit, and nature's liberality was but the display of wisdom in providing her children substance for the severe winter that was coming.

Another "sign" that has been noted in the past week or ten days and is the unusually early frost, and even long after Old Sol has smiled up his last tent flap and the day is done, the sky remains a glory of deep crimson which gradually fades away before the silvery rays of the silvery moon. These signs were all firmly believed in by our fore-fathers. The old farmers and nuts are said to exist in great quantities this year. Hence the winter should be an unusually hard one.

Farmers are getting to be so up-to-date that they come to lose faith in the signs that have been believed in since the beginning of things. Belief in the efficiency of the ground hog as the forerunner of the weather, in the time honored ground hog as an indication of cold or mild weather, or in the size of the nut crop as signs of the sort of weather—mild or frigid—that is to distinguish the wintry season, had all been relegated to the department of tradition in ancient history.

Time was when the dweller along the country side held himself to his oak tree or his chestnut grove or look at his walnut or hickory trees to get his tip on the weather. The prophet for the winter. If the crop of acorns was large or the yield of nuts was great on the trees, the believer of such signs would smile to himself—if he had his oak and hickory in and liked a cold winter—and said: "M'm, we'll have a severe winter, plenty of frost. I know all signs look alike to him. If the nut crops are abundant, he's well satisfied. If not, he's scanty, he takes it philosophically; but he no longer pins his faith to such things. The seasons have changed, he says, and you can't bank on anything.

A Big Job.

Editor Watterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal very emphatically declares that the Panama canal project was nothing more nor less than a gigantic job from beginning to end, by which \$40,000,000 was to be divided between French and American thieves.

MEN WHO ELECTROCUTE.

A Person of Mystery Has Put Seven or Four Persons to Death.

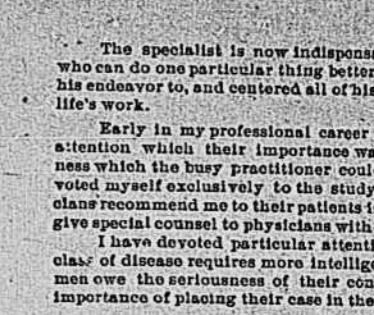
HISTORY OF RECONSTRUCTION

Col. Farrow Will Write of South Carolina's Redemption.

When he killed the Van Wormer boys in the state prison at Dannemora last week State Electrician, Edward F. Davis finished his seventy-fourth execution by electricity. Of these seventy-one occurred in this state, two in Massachusetts and one in Ohio, says the New-York Sun.

This man, who invented the electric chair, owns the patents on it and is the only man who can be absolutely depended upon to conduct an execution without a hitch, is remarkable in other respects. Thus, whenever he goes he flocks by him. He rarely speaks to anybody unless he is spoken to first and then he is found to be a most affable person, more than anxious to talk about himself and his work.

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