

**The Cuban Negro
Not a Menace.**

**Ex-Confederate Officer on the
"Negro Supremacy" Scare
Raised by the Spanish.**

Gen. Bradley T. Johnson in N. Y. Journal.
It has been the persistent policy for the Spanish organs, official, and of the press here, in Cuba and in Spain, to represent the present uprising of the people of Cuba against the misgovernment of their island and for the rights of free men as a mere free "nigger rebellion," a strike of idle lazy, semi civilized barbarians against property, religion and industry. Rebels are always depicted thus by the loyal. In the American rebellion the clergy of the Church of England, the great landholders of New York and Pennsylvania and the "business men," the traders and exchangers of commodities everywhere were opposed to the "rebellion."

They represented to the government and people "at home" that the rebellion was merely an uprising of the "low Irish" and lower orders against the gentry—the rich people of the day and it took four years of war and all the power of Edmund Burke to convince the loyal Englishmen that it was really a revolution of the people—to defend their right of liberty inherited from ten generations of free ancestors.

So it is more generally accepted in the United States that the war in Cuba is a negro strike—like San Domingo and Hayti were—with the same horrible massacres that branded those social cataclysms. It cannot be too often repeated, nor too much impressed on the American people, that this is an utter misrepresentation and misapprehension.

The negro in Cuba fills a very important part in life of the island, but he can never fill any leading part. His numbers are too inconsiderable to give him any predominating weight. By the census of 1887, of the authority of Mr. Cahera, the best informed writer on the economics of Cuba, there were 1,800,000 whites and 485,000 blacks—or mixed races; these figures vary from those recently published by me in the Journal, but those were given without the record. This statement by Mr. Cahera is in Gunton's Magazine for October, and I take for granted is reliable.

There are therefore nearly four white men to one colored man in Cuba. It is impossible to get any sort of accurate information about the Cuban Army of Liberation, as the call it, but allotting the facts as I could collect them from all sources, Cubans and Spaniards, I think that Gomez has about 60,000 men in the field, of which a Spanish general told me that he thought that 40 per cent. or 24,000 were negroes, and 60 per cent.—36,000 were white men.

The Cuban slave owner has been, since 1865 urging immediate emancipation on the Spanish government. The Cuban rebellion of 1868 proclaimed the emancipation of the slaves, and by the treaty between the rebels and the home government in 1878 the freedom of those who fought in the revolutionary ranks was proclaimed.

But the Cuban slaveholders insisted on general emancipation, which was accomplished in the Spanish cortes in 1836 on motion of a Cuban deputy, Don Miguel Figueroa. In two years the sugar crop increased 50 per cent.

The Cuban negro, slave and free, has distinguished himself by an intellectual force, a mental vigor, greatly superior to that of the American negro.

Antonio Maceo, who is attracting most attention now, is a quadroon. He is the son of a mulatto woman by a Spanish officer, as she is the daughter of a Spaniard of rank. Maceo's white blood shows in his face, his figure and his achievements. He is the guerilla chief of the war. General Weyler is now undergoing the fate of most generals. People at home always clamor for victories in the field. John Mosby starting with 15 men in 1863, gradually collected 300 in 1863-64, and he kept 40,000 Union troops chasing him. He never was caught, nor cornered, and I shall be the most surprised man in the world if Maceo is forced into a fight or is caught by General Weyler.

For three years Mosby and Mosby's men rode at will over northern Virginia, behind the Union lines, through and around the Union camps. They took General Stoughton out of his bed and in the midst of his troops at Fairfax Court House, where Mosby had 29 men to 10,000.

When Maceo and the Cubans come home they'll steal General Weyler out of his bed. The country is a much better country for bushwhackers than northern Virginia was in Mosby's time. It is reported that Mr. Cleveland has said that he will not be a party in adding another "nigger State" to the Union. He need have no such concern. Cuba will be a white man's country, governed and ruled by the native Cuban, an alert, active, sinewy, tall and vigorous man, prodigious reinforced from the United States. It may be day, it may be months, it can hardly be years, before the "manifest destiny" of America will unite Cuba to the States, and at her own time in her own way, she will become one of them.

The Execution of Colomas.

**It is Said to Have Been a
Shocking Crime—Brutal
Conduct of an Officer.**

KEY WEST, Fla., Nov. 29.—Passengers who arrived last night from Havana give shocking details of Antonio Lopez Coloma's execution in the Cabanas fortress on Thursday last. The execution took place in the evening. A large crowd assembled, and much interest was felt on account of the importance of the person. The crowd consisted of the rabid Spanish element. Some Cubans were present to give a silent parting to the brave patriot. When led from the chapel the crowd hooted and Coloma defiantly shouted "Cuba libre." The officer of the escort struck him in the face. Once in the square Coloma repeated the cry and the officer again struck him and forced a handkerchief in his mouth to prevent him speaking. Coloma was shot in the back kneeling. He twice arose to face the executioners, but was finally compelled to kneel. He was killed at the first volley. When the volley was fired the crowd clapped hands, gave shouts for Spain and death to all Cubans. Coloma's execution was a case of bad faith and cowardice on Weyler's part. Coloma was first condemned to a life sentence unjustly, since as he surrendered according to "ampos" amnesty decree he should have been released. After being kept nearly two years in prison the sentence was revoked and he was ordered shot.

Extermination of pacificos continues by Weyler's secret orders. All commanders are ordered to clear the country of all non-combatants. This is done silently. Communication with the country is difficult and it is hard to obtain details. The massacres only become known through the missions of officers and soldiers in some cases. Col Struch openly boasted in Havana of killing over 300 old men, women and girls who surrendered in Pinar Del Rio province. Many have been also killed in other provinces. Col Struch, while in his cups, gave revolting details of the Pinar Del Rio massacre. Weyler's edict promising pardon is simply a trap to entice fools.

Well informed persons say that Weyler, following De Lome's instructions that it is necessary to create sympathy for Spain in Washington before Congress meets, has availed himself of the correspondent of a certain press association in the United States to make alleged interviews and send flattering statements to create a false impression of the state of affairs here.

Languishing Li.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29. (Special Correspondence of the Southern Associated Press.)—TOKIO, Nov. 16.—"The grand old man of China," whose return to Peking was expected to be the signal for his restitution to power and honor, is now in the hands of the board of punishments awaiting the infliction of a penalty. It appears that some one suggested to him the pleasure of a little trip into the palace park, which lies in the immediate vicinity of his lodging in Peking. He immediately adopted the suggestion and was carried through an unfrequented part of the park in his court chair, the keeper and the eunuchs bowing obsequiously to him as he passed. The next day he received an official intimation that he had been guilty of a breach of etiquette and was to be "handed over" for punishment. The incident is said to have led to a sharp dispute between the emperor and the empress dowager, who has always been his warm patroness. It has also evoked some thoughtless remarks from local foreign journals which regard Li's treatment as an insult to the crowned heads and potentates by whom he was received on his recent tour and which go even so far as to suggest that a protest should be lodged by the foreign representatives in Peking, as if foreign interference in such a matter could be justified on any pretext.

Prosperity or Silver.

Danville Register (gold).
Viewing the situation since the election, from a Democratic standpoint, the Columbia State thinks the results were not so bad, and says:

"We have come within 50,000 votes of electing the President. We have gained seventy or eighty representatives in Congress. And we have an issue to force prosperity or victory within two years. That is the main object of party effort, after all, and we are sure to get it. The Republicans have accepted the gage and the people are judges. Good, solid, satisfying prosperity or a Democratic silver Congress in '98 and a Democratic silver President in 1900."

The issue could not be more plainly stated. "Good, solid, satisfying prosperity, or a silver Congress in '98 and a silver President in 1900." It may not have the redeeming feature of being a Democratic silver Congress, but it will be for silver. The Republicans know this full well, we dare say, and if they do not heed the warning and give us the legislation necessary to help along good times, no power on earth can defeat the free silver forces at the next election.

But we look for prosperity, and when that comes the country will forget all about free silver.

Cleveland's Opinion.

**Counts on Gold Democrats,
With Independent Repub-
licans, Finally Achiev-
ing Victory.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—An evening paper here prints an account of a conversation between President Cleveland and a prominent Democratic politician in which the former expressed at length his views upon the future of the Democratic party. The President believes, according to the story, that while a blunder was made by the leaders who controlled the convention at Chicago last July, he is hopeful that many of the men responsible for that action will be convinced of their folly in the near future. He expects to see the organization brought back into the true Democratic path, and he is confident that the party, by repudiating at first opportunity the doctrines proclaimed at Chicago, can recover much of the ground lost in the late campaign. It is those Democrats who followed Bryan solely on the ground of regularity and to their brethren who organized the movement leading to the Indianapolis convention that Mr. Cleveland looks for the organization and rehabilitation of the Democratic party. He is confident that they will not follow the free silver extremists into the Populist camp, but will gladly come back into the Democratic fold when the "parting of the ways" is reached, as it will be very shortly, in his opinion. The number of these Democrats is much greater, Mr. Cleveland believes, than most persons suspect. It is his estimate that in many of the Southern States, particularly, probably a third of the votes given Mr. Bryan were cast by Democrats who were influenced in registering their ballots exclusively by the idea of "regularity."

Mr. Cleveland is said to expect the radical element of the party, composed as it is of men who enthusiastically indorse all the dangerous doctrines proclaimed at Chicago, will shortly be swallowed up in the Populist organization. It is the President's idea that the sooner they go the better it will be for the Democratic party. He wants the organization to be effected along the lines laid down in the Indianapolis platform, which he regards as the embodiment of essential Democratic principles. The President insists that it is only to the Democratic party, purified and rejuvenated as he hopes it will be by this sloughing off process and by accessions from the Republicans and independent voters, that the people can look with any degree of hope or confidence for relief from their burdens. He thinks the greatest dangers which now menace the country are the greed of organized wealth and the rapacity of corporations. He sees in the return of the Republican party to power no prospect of the abatement of these evils.

Beauregard Boaz Dead.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 29.—Beauregard Boaz, professor of mathematics and astronomy in the College of Charleston, died this afternoon, after a short illness. He was born in Virginia and was 36 years of age. He was a graduate of the University of Virginia and for seven years has held the chair mentioned here. A man of advanced thought, scholarly and ambitious, his death is regarded almost as a calamity by the members of the college. He was considered the most accomplished mathematician of his age in the South.

**Terrible Crush in an India
Town.**

BOMBAY, Nov. 29.—A dispatch from Baroda, capital of the state of that name, gives the details of a fatal accident which occurred there to-night. The Earl of Elgin, viceroy of India, arrived at Baroda this evening on a visit to the garwar, or native ruler of the state. The inhabitants turned out en masse to welcome the viceroy and to see a display of fireworks in his honor. The display was given in the park of the garway, which was open to the public. Everything passed off without incident of note, until the end of the ceremonies. Then the crowd made a rush for the park gates, which were so narrow that they soon became jammed with people. Those behind, not knowing the cause of the delay at the exit pressed forward until the crush at the gates was terrific. A number of persons were squeezed to death, while others who lost their footing in the surging mass of humanity, had the life trampled out of them or died from suffocation. When the crowd was finally cleared away it was found that 29 persons had been killed and 35 more or less seriously injured.

The strike of dock laborers and others employed in the shipping trade at Hamburg, Germany, is spreading and trouble of a serious nature is feared.

The great storm which swept over Minnesota and the Dakotas on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday has resulted in some loss of human life and great loss to live stock. Mail Agent Burroughs of the Great Northern road is buried in a snow drift near Devil's Lake, N. D. He was on the west-bound train, which was stalled out of Devil's Lake Thursday evening and walked to a restaurant at Devil's Lake, obtaining as big a supply of provisions as he could carry and started back for his train. He never reached it.

FROM THE WIRES.

Phil Turner, a young white farmer in the dark corner of Greenville County, died on Saturday from the effects of an assault by unknown parties. His murder is attributed to one of the family feuds that are never settled in that region.

A special from Saluda, S. C., says: A notorious character, named Buzardt, was killed by three Hendersons, father and two sons. Buzardt had killed two men and had shot Will Henderson about a year ago. Henderson recovered, but Buzardt has been bullying him on every occasion since Saturday they met again, but Henderson resented Buzardt's conduct and his father and brother came to his rescue with the result that Buzardt was shot and stabbed to death. The Hendersons were not arrested.

It is reported that an expedition of over 200 Texas cowboys is about ready to start from Point Isabel, on the lower Gulf coast, near the Mexican line, for Cuba. The expedition was organized by an agent of the Cuban insurgents who has been in this part of the State for several weeks. A large quantity of arms and ammunition will be taken by the party.

A meeting was held in St. Louis yesterday by railway employes for the purpose of bringing about a union of the various railway orders and brotherhoods.

General Weyler has left Havana again and returned to the province of Pinar del Rio.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 30.—Mr. John W. Starke of this city claims to have recruited here some 500 men who are to fight for Cuba as soon as the Cubans are recognized by the United States as belligerents.

MACON, Nov. 30.—A special to the Telegraph from the State capital, says a bill was introduced in the Georgia legislature to-day prohibiting the playing of football in the State; also prohibiting the sale of cigarettes or cigarette paper.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 30.—Early this morning a fruit store belonging to Charles Perkins was discovered to be on fire. The firemen found Perkins himself inside the place with five wounds in his head and in an unconscious condition. The shop was totally destroyed. Perkins regained consciousness during the day and said that two men entered his shop while he was asleep and one of them shot him with buckshot and then robbed him. No shot was heard by the neighbors and the money had not been touched in the cash drawer. The physicians have found no bullets nor buckshot in Perkins' head. This is shrouded in mystery and many people believe that a Roman candle or one of the sky rockets, many of which were in the shop, must have gone off, hitting Perkins in the head and setting the place on fire.

To Fix the Price of Wheat.

The Washington Post says: "A conference of nations on the subject of the world's wheat market is understood to be desired by at least one of the greatest foreign wheat-growing empires. It is stated in official circles here that Russia is particularly friendly to such an idea, and is believed to be making overtures, not only to the United States, but to England, the Argentine Republic and Australia. The idea suggested, as outlined here, is that these nations, should they see fit to unite in an agreement upon the subject, could fix a price for wheat, to be maintained uniformly through various seasons of overproduction and unsatisfactory crops, caused by drought or continual rain, and thus make the principal grain staple upon which the millions of consumers depend for food almost as unchangeable in value as gold itself has become. This would, it is argued, enable the producer, in case of an unusually large crop, to store his wheat and obtain thereupon a loan that would ride him over until the wheat was in demand in the world's markets, when he would receive a full and fair price for it."



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