

Race Riot in Liberty Ga.

Women and Children Leave and Military Ordered Out.

Atlanta, Aug. 17.—Gov. Chandler today upon advice received from the deputy sheriff of Liberty county, this State, ordered out the Liberty troop, a cavalry company of the Georgia militia, to assist Sheriff Brewer of that county in quelling a riot now said to be assuming serious proportions at Jobston station, 50 miles from Savannah, between the whites and the blacks.

The following is the message received by Gov. Chandler from Deputy Sheriff Hendry this afternoon:

"Negroes who murdered R. H. Curtis are being joined in the woods by other negroes. Liberty City was fired in the centre of the town last night at 12 o'clock. Lambert was fired at the same time. The Savannah, Florida and Western railroad is being torn up between the two towns to wreck train No. 78 on which are Sheriff Brewer and a part of a posse. One man was taken from guard yesterday. One man killed while resisting arrest. People much excited and trouble expected.

"Can't control mob at all and everything is getting more and more wrought up hourly. G. N. Hendry, Deputy Sheriff."

The negroes in Liberty county have been troublesome for several weeks and in the last few days a number of arrests have been made. R. H. Curtis, the man who was killed, was well known to the community. He had some trouble with negroes several days ago. The negroes fled to the woods where they have been in hiding.

One of the negroes implicated in the murder was arrested yesterday and while resisting was killed. Another was taken from the guard and is supposed to have been murdered.

It is not known whether any damage was done by the fire started last night, by the negroes. It is the opinion of the government that as soon as the Liberty Guards make an appearance on the scene as an armed body that the trouble will end. The company numbers 80 men.

In this vicinity of Georgia the negroes are 3 to 1 compared in numbers to the whites.

Story Sent Out From London Denied in Part at Washington.

London, Aug. 14.—President Kruger at one time made a formal application to the United States to grant him a sanctuary in case the necessity arose. This occurred, according to Secretary of State Reitz, of the Transvaal republic, the day Lord Roberts entered Pretoria. The details of the event have been related to a representative of the Associated Press by Mr. F. W. Unger, who has just returned from the Transvaal and who has secured the information from Secretary Reitz and others. After quoting the secretary as saying President Kruger would never take to the mountains on account of his age, but would retreat down the line, finally escaping to Portuguese territory, Mr. Kruger sent for Mr. W. Stanley Hollis, the United States consul at Lorenzo Marques, and Mr. Hollis was taken to Macoadorop in a special car. President Kruger asked him if his government would grant him (President Kruger) an asylum in the Lorenzo Marques consulate until he (Mr. Kruger) made other arrangements for his departure. President Kruger expressed fears concerning his treatment by the Portuguese government, and wished to guard against any possible British landing parties. Mr. Hollis asked for a meeting with the government and President Kruger assured him he would receive a week's notice before putting the plan into execution.

In consequence of this visit to the Transvaal and the transmission of President Kruger's request to Washington, Mr. Hollis received instructions from Secretary Reitz not to leave Portuguese territory again. He was thus compelled to neglect the interests of the British at Nooit Gedacht.

Washington, Aug. 14.—It is said at the state department that no formal application has ever come from Consul Hollis for sanctuary in the American consulate for President Kruger and that the instructions sent to the consul to confine his energies to his consular duties was not a result of any discussion or an opinion for the Boer president, as the department was not aware that Mr. Hollis had visited the president. It appears that some intimation on the subject reached the officials here but it is said to have been not such a formal application as would have been requisite. Had formal application been made, it is stated that it would have been passed upon by the president, but there has been nothing communicated which called for such action.

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NEGROES HUNTED LIKE BEASTS.

Frequent Riot Calls—Mobs Try to Lynch Negroes Found on Streets.

New York, Aug. 17.—Many fights between whites and blacks resulted tonight. Alexander Robbins, a negro, and a colored friend were on a Third-fourth street car. Some one set up a shout as the car neared Eighth avenue that the two negroes ought to be lynched. A man with a clothes line appeared from somewhere and the two negroes were pulled off the car. The rope was thrown around Robbins' neck and with about 50 men and boys pulling the mob started for a lamp post. A squad of police appeared before the mob had gone far and with much clubbing they dispersed the crowd. The negroes got away.

Word reached the West forty-seventh street station tonight that a large mob was at Eighth avenue and Forty second street. The reserves were run out and dispersed the crowd, which numbered 1,000 persons.

A mob was reported at Amsterdam avenue and Sixty first street, known as "San Juan Hill" at 10 o'clock. A squad of men went there and found about 1,000 men, who were dispersed. A riot call was sent in from Thirty seventh street and Eight avenue at 10 o'clock. Chief Devery ordered Capt. Cooney to take a large squad and disperse the crowd. Cooney found several hundred men and boys at the corner mentioned and they were acting very ugly. The mob was charged and many were clubbed. Patrolman Powers was arrested to-night on the charge of being drunk and disorderly and flourishing a revolver to incite the crowd to riot.

CHASED IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Aug. 16.—Wm. Fikou, a colored man from Nashville, Tenn., came dangerously near being lynched in the street tonight. He had snatched a pocket book from a woman and led the police a long chase through the alleys and downtown streets.

While the officers were taking their prisoner to the police station they were followed by a crowd fully 500 strong, which shouted: "Hang him," "Lynch him," "Take him away."

The crowd made a desperate effort to take Fikou. Ropes were procured and if the colored man had been taken from the police he would certainly have been hanged. The police used their clubs vigorously and saved the prisoner.

E. Benjamin Andrews who resigned the presidency of Brown University in 1895 because of his free silver ideas, and has since then been at the head of the Chicago schools, is now in charge of the University of Nebraska, one of the best educational institutions in the country.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

The Invaluable China-Berry. To the Editor of The News and Courier: I have been reading with interest the various uses and benefits of the China-berry, or Prickly Pear, and its wood, by your correspondents. Let me add my testimony to its uses. Two years ago I used the decayed wood of this tree to smoke my bacon and to my surprise no bugs or worms later fed with bacon during the summer. Last summer I used the same rotten wood to smoke my bacon and now, the middle of August, my hams, shoulders and cuttings are as sound and free from vermin as when first hung for smoking. I do not take my bacon down, but use from the gallows poles as I need it.

Another discovery I have made of its use. My corn, as summer approached, was always weevil eaten and a few years ago I resorted to the free use of the boughs of the China berry tree. Since then I have no trouble with the weevil. My corn keeps well and is comparatively free from these pesiferous insects. My rule is to sweep and burn any corn well and if bins have been much infested with the weevil, scatter the waste and floor with a strong decoction of the root, berries or leaves of this tree. Then cover the floor with the green boughs of the tree and as the corn is laid in mix all through each load the boughs of the tree. It is a cheap remedy, and will be found an excellent preservative against these destructive insects. The bins designated for summer use ought to be freely supplied with the boughs of the tree. For corn used in the early season I am not particular to use such of these bushes.

Try it, farmers, and you will be satisfied with the merely nominal expense. Sometimes the weevil invades the field before the corn is sown, but these insects usually escape from an infested barn and enter the corn near by. A. E. Williams, M. D.

NEGRO HUNT IN NEW YORK.

Mob of White Toughs Assault Negroes Outrageously

New York, Aug. 15.—A mob of several hundred persons formed at 11 o'clock tonight in front of the home of Policeman Robert J. Thorpe, Thirty seventh street and Ninth avenue to wreak vengeance upon the negroes of that neighborhood because one of their race had caused the policeman's death. Thorpe was stabbed and bruised last Sunday night by several negroes when he was attempting to arrest a colored woman. The man who inflicted most of the injury is said to be Arthur Harris, a negro who came here several weeks ago from Washington. In a few moments the mob tonight swelled to 1,500 people or more, and as they became violent the negroes fled in terror into any hiding place they could find.

The police reserves from four stations, numbering 400 in all, were called out.

The mob of white men, which grew with great rapidity, raged through the district and negroes, regardless of age or sex, were indiscriminately attacked. Scores were injured. It took the combined efforts of the reserves with as many more policemen on regular patrol duty in the four precincts to restore order. Clubs were used until the policemen were almost exhausted. Revolvers were emptied into the air and in one or two instances fired at the upper stories of the negro tenements from which the negroes defensively fired bricks, paving stones and other missiles.

The policeman's body was brought to his home tonight in Ninth avenue between Thirty sixth and Thirty seventh streets. At once the house became a sort of shrine, and from all over the vicinity men and women called to pay their respects. Many carried handsome floral offerings.

As the night grew on the feeling against the negroes seemed to grow. The fact that many saloons round about were crowded doubtless had its influence on the rising tide of rage.

A few minutes before 11 o'clock an Irish woman under the influence of drink came out of the place. She set up a howl and began to recite the virtues of the dead policeman. She said the negroes ought to be killed. Just then a young negro walked by. The white men made a rush for him and he was quickly surrounded. He was beaten and kicked and was rescued with great difficulty. If there had been a carefully arranged plot and this had been the agreed signal the outbreak could not have been more spontaneous. Men and women poured by the hundreds from the neighboring tenements. Negroes were set upon wherever they could be found and brutally beaten. The blacks at first offered resistance, but they were so soon outnumbered that they fled without delay.

For the next hour the streets were filled with a rioting, surging mob. It was a scene on very much the same order as that which was witnessed a few days ago in New Orleans. New York has seldom had its equal. The shouting of men, the shrieking of the women, the lamentations of the children, the shooting of revolvers, the crashing of windows—all made a perfect pandemonium.

Chief Devery was at his home right in the heart of the battle ground, but did not take charge of the place at once. He finally took personal command. The police said the negroes were rapidly arming with the revolvers and knives. They say that nearly all the prisoners had weapons of some sort. The police did a great deal of clubbing the negroes, some of whom were roughly handled. Many negroes were hauled into the west Thirty seventh streets station for protection. None had escaped without some kind of injury, and some of them were bleeding from half a dozen cuts.

The crowd that surged into Broadway seemed uglier than that farther west. There were at one time more than 5,000 persons in Broadway up and down, into and out of the hotels and saloons, through Herald square and side tracks the mob surged and lashed looking for negroes. Any unfortunate black was set upon and beaten.

Up to 1 o'clock this morning not a single white man had been reported under arrest. Chief Devery said he would take every precaution for preventing a repetition of the outbreak.

John B. Mallory, a young negro, a student in a civil engineer class, was going home from the colored engineers club with Godwin Jones, another student about his age. The gang jumped on them at Thirty seventh street and Ninth avenue. Mallory was knocked down. A policeman heard him yelling and managed to get him on an uptown car. He told him to go to the hospital. Just then another policeman ran pulled Mallory from the car and began to club him. The passenger on the car cried "shame" and the policeman stopped his assault.

When the police charged through Thirty seventh street and were driv-

ing the mob before them the negroes in the tenements began to fire things at the mob and police. The policemen at once fired into the upper windows and drove the black heads into hiding. Whether anybody was hit by the bullets or not is unknown.

At 2 15 this morning a heavy police guard was being maintained along the avenues from Twenty-ninth to Forty-second street.

Chinamen have overrun Europe three times since the beginning of the Christian era. Each time their sole aim was to kill, kill, kill, and each time they came very near wiping out the supremacy of the white race. Attila was stopped only at Chalons, in the middle of France, where his army of 700,000 was cut to pieces in the year 451. It was the greatest, fiercest and bloodiest battle in the history of the world, and it was decided that the straight nosed white man is superior to the flat nosed yellow devil. The grandsons of Jenghis Khan were not stopped until they reached Germany, and the destruction that would have been wrought by the terrible Tamerlane, had he not turned south after overrunning Russia, can only be a matter of speculation. The Chinamen is moved by the same wild religious fanaticism that prevailed of old; but that he is a match for the Christian civilization of today seems incredible. In the light of history as well as of present conditions, the Christian nations are not only justified in stamping him out; but it seems to be their duty to do so if they can. The bloody pyramid of 99,000 heads of Christian prisoners that Tamerlane piled up on the plains of Syria will ever remain a testimony as to the feelings that Chinamen entertain toward "outside barbarians."

The New York Soc. a rank imperialist, and recognized authority on all Republican questions, remarks: "The Grand Army of the Republic is a band of imperialists. It is composed of men who fought to force upon the Southern people a government against their consent."

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