

HARSH ON THE NEGROES.

Mr. Thomas Dixon Would Expel Them From the Country.

Mr. Thomas Dixon, Jr., of New York and Virginia, author of "The Leopard's Spots," lectured in Baltimore on Tuesday night on "The New America."

Mr. Dixon is an extremist on the negro question and probably leads the class of educated Southerners who give expression publicly to their views. That the negro must go is the consensus of his opinions.

"I have knownt hem from the first years of my life," he said to a reporter for the Baltimore News on Wednesday at the Hotel Rennett. "My deliberate opinion of the modern negro in this country is that he is not worth a room in —. They will be driven from the South just as surely as they swarm that place now. Already in Alabama there are several counties where a negro cannot set his foot. This is the way they will be driven out. County after county will drive them out and white labor will be substituted in their stead. I make the statement that no farmer in the South can make his farm pay with negro labor of the modern sort. I have a farm of 500 acres, on the border lines of Gloucester and Matthews counties, in Virginia, and I employed 100 negroes to work it in grain and other market stuff. I strove and strove with them, but I could do nothing. I discharged them all and have turned to raising Polled Angus beef cattle for the English market. Now I work the farm with two white men. The farm supported itself last year, which it had never done before, and next year, when my herd grows larger, I expect to make a little money out of it. I can ship my cattle from Newport News at the smallest possible expense, for the Old Dominion Line has a pier upon my lawn, as I have a mile of water front on Mobjack Bay.

"There was one young negro with whom I thought I could do something and I labored with him for six months, trying to make a good farm hand out of him. He broke three mowing machines, costing \$45 each, in the space of two hours one day on a surface as level as this floor, and I discharged him. That night he came back and stole \$25 worth of harness out of my harness room. My neighbor hired him and kept him three months. I suppose he is still going the rounds.

There is no hope for the Southern farmer until the negro is expelled and white labor substituted. I have traveled recently in Iowa, the richest State, agriculturally, in the Union. Their magnificent farms have been brought to their high state of perfection by white labor. There is not a negro in the State employed as a farm hand. These white men—Teutons and Scandinavians for the most part—have made the garden spot of the world out of a desert. Throw wide open the doors to immigration, say I. Foreign labor? Why, there is no such thing as a foreigner in this country. We are all foreigners. My people came here 120 years ago from Scotland. Some other man came here six months ago. That is all the difference.

"That brings me to the subject of education, which is, beyond all things, the cause of the negro's worthlessness. He is educated by the State and then there is no place for him. The educated negro does not want to be a farm hand or to cook and nurse and clean floors. He wants to be a doctor or a lawyer or something of that sort, at least a clerk. The Southern man still prefers a negro as a servant, but it is the old negro he wants, not the educated one. In 25 years there will be no old negroes; they will be all educated and then will be the time when there will be no place for them in the South. They must go, and go they surely will. There is too much universal education anyhow, even among the whites of this country. I do not believe in it. It is narrowing what is known as the working class down further and further, and is the universal breeder of discontent. We must have outside labor, we need more immigrants, the places of the drones in the hive must be taken by workers.

Mr. Dixon talked of his farm and his life there. "We live in a house that was built 200 years ago. The Mobjack Bay is a beautiful sheet of water and the land thereabouts is as fertile as any in Virginia. I have a home in New York, but I never go there any more than I can help. We spend much of the time on the water, taking long trips. I am just having my yacht fixed out for a six-weeks gunning trip in Broadway Bay, on the Eastern Shore of Virginia. We all go, my wife, my two boys, my young daughter and tutor for the children. The yacht is a large, roomy bugeye rigged schooner, with six state-rooms, and was built at Pocomoke City. We gun each day, according to the tides, and the balance of the time we put in just as we would at home, the children studying with their tutor and I working. Both of the boys shoot and I am now teaching my little girl to handle her gun. We have three in the crew, but I sail the boat, and both of the boys help. I gun for six weeks each fall and four weeks each spring. Two years ago we were caught in that great freeze, and we were pretty hard put to it for a while. Our coal and eatables gave out and we had to split up the small boats and wooden decoys for the range and live largely on wild geese. I have 25 acres of oysters laid out in the river before my house, but I only use these for my own purposes, though my neighbor across the river ships about \$3,000 worth of oysters each year."

Mr. Dixon was asked what he thought of President Roosevelt's action in taking up the part of the negroes in Alabama with the Republican-party managers. "He seems determined to play up the negro a every opportunity," said Mr. Dixon. "Still, from a Republican standpoint, he is consistent and in line with the history and traditions of the Republican party. I do not see that he has any reason for criticising him."

When asked if he knew Booker T. Washington Mr. Dixon said: "I do not. There is no doubt, though, that he is a capable and intelligent man. To my mind he is creating more mischief than any one of them with his schemes of education for the negro. It is exactly what I would like to see cried down and abolished. His education of the negro is doing as much

harm as can possibly be done, and he is harming them, for he graduates discontented people and discontent breeders."

GOAL STRIKE SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT

Union Miners and Coal Operators May Come to Terms—An Attempt Will be Made to Adjust the Differences Outside the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission.

Scranton, Pa., November 21.—The Mine Workers, through their representatives, have agreed with the mine owners to attempt to adjust the differences existing between them outside the anthracite coal strike commission. The proposition was made on a compromise basis and negotiations, it is expected, will be at once entered upon, with a reasonable hope of settlement with the aid of the arbitrators. The rough proposition which is to form the basis of negotiations is a 10 per cent increase in wages, a nine-hour day, and trade agreements between the miners and the company by whom they are employed. The only one of the four demands not touched upon is that of the weighing of coal by the legal ton. While both sides have expressed the willingness to settle their differences among themselves, it is not to be construed that it carries with it the acceptance of the terms proposed. They are mentioned only as a basis, it is understood, from which a settlement is to be effected. It is possible that the foundation already laid can be wrecked by either party holding out too strongly against some question and thus leave the whole matter in the hands of the commissioners, who, in the meantime, will act as a sort of board of conciliation rather than as a board of arbitration.

Few persons were aware that an attempt would be made at an outside settlement until it was practically so intimated by Judge Gray, the chairman of the commission, who read a carefully prepared announcement from the "bench." The move, one of the most important in the whole history of the coal strike, created a mild sensation when it became known. The surprise was all the greater when it will be remembered that numerous persons, from the President of the United States down, and that many organizations, from the National Civic Federation to the small boards of trade of the mining towns, failed to bring the two parties together. It is said it was all brought about by both sides seeing that the proceedings before the commission would be interminable and that in the intermingling of the lawyers for both sides the outside agreement proposition was broached and taken up.

It cannot be officially stated which party made the proposition first. The attorneys for both sides are averse to talking, but those who were inclined to say something differ in their statements. An attorney for one of the railroads said it came from the miners' side, while one lawyer for the miners said it came from the operators. Another representative of the miners said it was a "spontaneous" proposition. It is generally believed, however, that the operators were the first to make the proposition. Wayne MacVeagh, who carried on such a brilliant cross-examination of President Mitchell, is given credit for bringing about the present situation. He went to New York after he finished with Mr. Mitchell and had a conference with certain persons connected with the coal industry, among them, it is reported, J. Pierpont Morgan. He was in New York today in connection with the matter.

The commissioners were informed of the new turn of affairs last night and acquiesced in the proposed arrangement. The public hearing today, and the adjournment proposition was made ostensibly to permit both sides to complete their work of preparing documentary evidence. Clarence S. Darrow, of Chicago, one of Mr. Mitchell's attorneys, brought the matter on when, near the close of today's session, he suggested that the miners be given a little more time to prepare their evidence. The miners wanted to present the due bills or wage statements of thousands of miners, running back for several years, and they found that the task of presenting them in a proper manner was a stupendous one. They also wanted to carefully examine the company books and this, too, would take considerable time.

While Mr. Darrow was saying this the commissioners were all attention and no one outside of them and a few representatives on each side of the case knew what was coming. Judge Gray, in reply to Mr. Darrow, said that the commission would be very glad to co-operate in bringing about the accomplishment of that end. "We have been aware for some time," he said, "that while the testimony that has been adduced has been very interesting, and I will not say that it has not been of value, still it has not yet borne directly upon the points at issue between the parties to this controversy."

After delivering this, the chairman read the announcement, which has been prepared by the commission in advance. It was as follows:

"According to the suggestion just made by counsel, that an interval of time be taken for the preparation of documentary evidence and for a possible agreement as to certain facts and figures which would forward the work of the commission, the commission desires to express the hope that an effort will be made by the parties to come to an agreement upon nearly all, if not all, the matters now on controversy, and that they will adopt the suggestion heretofore made by the commission to counsel on both sides, that we aid them in such an effort by our conciliatory offices. It seems to us that many of the conditions complained of—and which have been the subject and study our examination—might be better remedied by the parties to the controversy approaching the subject in a proper spirit and with the purpose of fairly adjusting them. We hope, gentlemen, that the interval of time to be granted may be availed of with this end in view. Of course, in the meantime, we shall proceed with the work before us as we have begun it."

Smart Set at H. G. Csteen & Co.

NESTER'S COTTON STATEMENTS.

For the 82 Days of Season 328,000 More Bales Have Been Received Than for Same Time Last Year.

New Orleans, La., November 21.—Secretary Hester's weekly cotton statement, issued today, shows for the twenty-one days of November a decrease under last year of 14,000 bales, and an increase over the same period year before last of 166,000 bales. For the eighty-two days of the season that have elapsed the aggregate is ahead of the same days of last year 328,000 bales, and ahead of the same days year before last 301,000.

The amount brought into sight during the past week has been 447,843 bales, against 424,905 for the same seven days last year and 393,813 year before last.

The movement since September 1 shows receipts at all United States ports to be 3,261,356 bales, against 3,010,489 last year; overland, across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac Rivers, to Northern mills and Canada, 312,025 bales, against 344,308 last year; interior stocks in excess of those held at the close of the commercial year 486,322 bales, against 432,253 last year; Southern mill takings, 542,500 bales against 487,168 last year.

The total movement since September 1 is 4,602,213 bales, against 4,274,218 last year and 4,301,311 year before last.

Foreign exports for the week have been 209,565 bales, against 213,893 last year, making the total thus far for the season 2,179,808 bales, against 2,124,363 last year.

The total takings of American mills, North and South and Canada, thus far for the season have been 1,139,381 bales, against 1,087,072 last year.

Stocks at the seaboard and the twenty-nine leading Southern interior centres have increased during the week 124,142 bales, against an increase during the corresponding period last season of 96,704.

Including stocks left over at ports and interior towns from the last crop and the number of bales brought into sight thus far for the new crop, the supply to date is 4,817,287 bales, against 4,633,905 for the same period last year.

THE WORLD'S VISIBLE SUPPLY. New Orleans November 21.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton, issued today, shows the total visible to be 3,213,086 bales, against 3,045,730 last week and 3,225,990 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 2,762,086 bales, against 2,576,730 last week, and 2,907,990 last year; and of all other kinds, including last year; and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 451,000 bales, against 469,000 last week and 418,000 last year.

Of the world's visible supply of cotton there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and Continental Europe 1,427,000 bales, against 1,648,000 last year; in Egypt 137,000 bales against 1,648,000 last year; in Egypt 137,000 bales, against 157,000 last year; in India 131,000 bales, against 82,000 last year, and in the United States 1,518,000 bales, against 1,439,000 last year.

Jumped on a Ten Penny Nail.

The little daughter of Mr. J. N. Powell jumped on an inverted rake made of ten penny nails, and thrust one nail entirely through her foot and a second one half way through. Chamberlain's Pain Balm was promptly applied and five minutes later the pain had disappeared and no more suffering was experienced. In three days the child was wearing her shoe as usual and with absolutely no discomfort. Mr. Powell is a well known merchant of Norfolk, Va. Pain Balm is an antiseptic and heals such injuries without a saturation and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. For sale by A. J. China.

One Minute Cough Cure

Is the only harmless cough cure that gives quick relief. Cures coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, whooping cough, pneumonia, asthma, lagrippe and all throat, chest and lung troubles. I got soaked by rain, says Gertrude E. Fenner, Muncie, Ind., and contracted a severe cold and cough. I failed rapidly; lost 48 lbs. My druggist recommended One Minute Cough Cure. The first bottle brought relief; several cured me I am back to my old weight, 148 lbs. One Minute Cough Cure cuts the phlegm, relieves the cough at once, draws out inflammation, cures croup. An ideal remedy for children. J. S. Hughson & Co.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Minister Wu left Washington yesterday afternoon for China by way of Chicago and San Francisco. He will sail from the latter city on the 25th instant. The minister is accompanied by his interpreter, secretary and a number of servants. Madam Wu will also start for China in about two weeks. She has engaged passage on the steamship leaving San Francisco about December 10.

"Last winter an infant child of mine had croup in a violent form," says Elder John W. Rogers, a Christian Evangelist, of Willey, Mo. "I gave her a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and in a short time all danger was past and the child recovered." This remedy not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the first symptoms appear, will prevent the attack. It contains no opium or other harmful substance and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by A. J. China.

The Yorkville Enquirer notes the very interesting fact that the chicken and pig industry of that county is about half as valuable as the net profits on the cotton crop, not counting the value of the chickens and eggs consumed on the farm. There is no telling how rich the people of our State would be if they would only take care of the small industries.

The Alaskan Boundary.

Washington, Nov. 21.—It is suggested at the State Department that the inconclusive quest of Lieut. Emmons last summer after mythical Russian boundary stones may be the foundation of the report now coming from that portion of the United States Canadian boundary on the Stickeen river that the United States surveyors have appropriated a large section of what is claimed to be British territory. For it is stated positively here that nothing in the nature of an international boundary line has been drawn in that section, and, in fact, no attempt has been made to do that in recent years.

As far back as 1878 then Secretary Everts drew up a modus vivendi with the British government to temporarily regulate the administration of justice and customs collection in that section of the boundary. A line was drawn between two of the highest peaks in a range about fifteen miles above the mouth of the Stickeen river, which, it was agreed, should constitute a conditional boundary line between the two countries. That line has remained a boundary up to the present moment, and in fact the conditions there are precisely the same as exist in the White pass and Chilcat pass, and the Klahana river in the Klahana valley is the border where the limits of Alaskan and of British Columbia jurisdiction stand defined until some permanent arrangement is made by what is known as a modus operandi.

Paris, November 20.—Helen Gore, said to be an American, was killed by a revolver shot yesterday in an apartment occupied by John de Rydzenski, a singer of the Imperial Theatre of St. Petersburg. De Rydzenski at first said Miss Gore committed suicide, but subsequently he declared that the revolver went off accidentally.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

....THE WRONG GLASS....

If your present glasses fail to give you ease and comfort, there's something wrong. Is it your glasses or your eyes?

That's a vital question with you

Either is bad enough and should bring you to us at once. We like to discover unusual eye defects, the kind that puzzle the average optician.

"Glasses Right, Good Sight."

E. A. BULTMAN, Jeweler and Optician.

Dr. Z. F. Highsmith, Optician, in charge of Optical Department. 17 S. Main Street, Sumter, S. C. Phone 194.

Master's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Court of Common Pleas for Sumter County in the State of South Carolina in the case of Robert R. Christmas, James H. Christmas, Merry F. Christmas and Margaret A. Ingram, against Mary Emma McLeod and her husband Peter McLeod, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction, at the Court House in the City of Sumter, in said County and State, on sale day in December 1902, being the first day of said month, during the usual hours of sale, the following described real estate to wit:

"That tract of land situate in Sumter County in the State of South Carolina, containing one hundred and four acres, bounded North by land of Dargan Osteen and estate of Jacob Geddings, East by land formerly of Dobson now of L. B. Jenkins, south by land of Tom A. Osteen and West by lands formerly of Jane Kolb, now Mrs. Susan A. Kolb."

Terms of sale, cash. Purchaser to pay for papers. H. FRANK WILSON, Master for Sumter County.

TAX NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the books will be open for payment of taxes in my office in the Court House from Oct. 15th through December 31st, 1902. The regular levy for State, county and constitutional school taxes amounting to eleven and one half mills, except the additional levies for school purposes, noted below, viz:

- School District No. 1—2 mills.
- School District No. 2—2 mills.
- School District No. 3—2 mills.
- School District No. 5—1 mill.
- School District No. 12—2 mills.
- School District No. 16—2 mills.
- School District No. 17—1 mill.
- School District No. 18—2 mills.
- School District No. 20—4 mills.
- School District No. 22—4 mills.
- School District No. 23—4 mills.

H. L. SCARBOROUGH, Treasurer Sumter County.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN.
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL FLETCHER
Pumpkin Seed - Licorice - Rochelle Salt - Anime Seed - Peppermint - Trichomanes Salt - Worm Seed - Clarified Sugar - Wintergreen Flavor.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*
NEW YORK.
Age 6 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* In Use For Over Thirty Years **CASTORIA**
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Corn, Oats, Hay, Ship Stuff, Hulls and C. Seed Meal, Carolina R. P. Seed Oats at

HARBY & CO.'S STABLES.

Also full line of standard grade Wagons, both one and two horse, Buggies, Harness, Carriages

We also have on hand a full line of building material, such as Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris, Hair, Laths, Fire Brick, Terra Cotta Pipe, Stove Flues, &c.

We want to give you prices when you need any of above, and we will get your patronage.

Yours truly,
HARBY & CO.

Aug 8
DO YOU DRINK ALE?

Glenn Springs Ginger Ale, made with Glenn Springs Mineral Water, is the best on the market.

WHY?

Because all ingredients used are the purest and best. Because it is made from Glenn Springs Mineral Water.

The old reliable, that, in its natural state, has been alleviating suffering for over one hundred years is now being made into most delightful drinks. Try it and we know that you will say, as all others have said, that it is "the best."

Drinkers of Ginger Ale will be delighted to get this delightful and refreshing drink, made with Glenn Springs Mineral Water. Experts pronounce it the finest on the market. Try it and you will be convinced. Ask your dealer for it.

THE GLENN SPRINGS CO.
GLENN SPRINGS, S. C.

Sumter, S. C., Nov. 1, 1902.

HORSES AND MULES,

Two carloads, **FIFTY-SIX HEAD,** Just received. Call early and get your pick.

75 Head on hand.
ANSLEY D. HARBY.
Sept 17