

# The Press and Banner

BY HUGH WILSON.

ARREVILLE, N. C.

## HEROISM OF SAM DAVIS

HE PREFERRED DEATH RATHER THAN THE BETRAYAL OF A FRIEND.

Spies Could Have Saved His Life With One Word, But He Refused to Speak It.

When standing at the foot of the gallows.

The bust of Sam Davis, the Confederate hero who met death on the scaffold at Pulaski, Tenn., to save the life of a comrade, is one of the best pieces of sculpture in the Nashville parthenon. It is the work of George Julian Zolnay, is heroic in size, noble in conception and absolutely true to the original. Joshua Brown, now of New York city, who belonged to the Second Kentucky cavalry of the Confederate army and was a fellow scout with Samuel Davis, tells the thrilling and awful story of his fate in an article in the Veteran:

Gen. Bragg had sent us, a few men who knew the country, into middle Tennessee, to get all the information possible concerning the movements of the Federal army, to find out if it was moving from Nashville and Corinth to reinforce Chattanooga. We were to report to Col. Shaw or Capt. Coleman, who commanded Colman's scouts. We were to go south to Dacatur and send our reports by courier line to Gen. Bragg at Missionary Ridge. When we received our orders we were told that the duty was very dangerous, and that they did not expect but few of us to return; that we would probably be captured or killed, and we were cautioned against exposing ourselves unnecessarily.

After we had been in Tennessee about ten days, we watched the Sixth army corps, commanded by Gen. Dodge, move up from Corinth to Pulaski. We agreed that we would leave for the south on Friday, the 19th of November, 1863. A number had been captured and several killed. We were to start that night, each man for himself, each with his own information, but I did not write it down or make any memorandum of it for fear of being captured. I had counted all most every regiment and all the artillery in the Sixteenth corps, and found out that they were moving on Chattanooga. Later in the afternoon we started out, and ran into the Seventh Kansas cavalry, known as the "Kansas Jayhawkers," and when we were told that regiment had captured us we thought our time had come. We were taken to Pulaski, about fifteen miles away, and put into jail, where several other prisoners had been sent, and among them was Sam Davis. I talked with him over our prospects of imprisonment and escape, which were very gloomy. Davis said they had searched him that day and found some papers upon him, and that he had been taken to Gen. Dodge's headquarters. They also found in his saddle seat maps and descriptions of the fortifications at Nashville, and other points, and an exact report of the Federal army in Tennessee. They found in his boot a letter, with other papers, which was intended for Gen. Bragg.

Davis was taken to Gen. Dodge's headquarters, and this is what took place between them which Gen. Dodge told me recently:

"I took him to my private office," said General Dodge, "and I told him it was a very serious charge brought against him; that he was a spy, and from what I found upon his person, he had accurate information in regard to my army, and I told him he was a young man and did not seem to realize the danger he was in. Up to that time he said nothing, but then he replied in a most respectful manner:

"General Dodge, I know the danger of my situation and I am willing to take the consequences."

"I asked him then to give the name of the person from whom he got the information; that I knew it must be some one near headquarters who had given him the plans of the Federal army. He replied:

"I know that I will have to die, but I will not tell where I got the information, and there is no power on earth that can make me tell. You are doing your duty as a soldier, and I am doing mine. If I have to die, I do so feeling that I am doing my duty to God and my country."

"I pleaded with him and urged him with all the power I possessed to give me some chance to save his life, for I discovered that he was a most admirable young fellow, with the highest character and strictest integrity. He then said: 'It is useless to talk to me. I do not intend to do it. You can court martial me, but I will not betray the trust reposed in me.'

"He thanked me for the interest I had taken in him, and I sent him back to prison. I immediately called a court martial to try him."

The night before he was hanged he wrote the following letter to his mother and father:

"Pulaski, Giles County, Tenn., Nov. 26, 1863—Dear Mother: Oh, how painful it is to write to you. I have got to sit tomorrow morning—to be hanged by the Federals. Mother, do not grieve for me. I must bid you good bye for evermore. Mother, I do not go to die. Give my love to all. Your Son, Samuel Davis."

"Mother, tell the children all to be good. I wish I could see you all once more, but I will never see you more. Mother and father, do not forget me. Think of me when I am dead, but do not grieve for me. It will not do any good. Father, you can send after my remains, if you want to do so. They will be at Pulaski, Tenn. I will leave some things, too, with the hotel keeper for you. Put this in the Giles county, Tenn., South of Columbia. S. D."

After his sentence he was put into a cell in the jail and we did not see anything of him until Thursday morning, the day before the execution. We were ordered to get ready, as we were going to be removed to the court house on the public square, about one hundred feet from the jail. Davis was handcuffed and was brought in just as we were eating breakfast. I gave him a piece of meat that I had been cooking, and he, being handcuffed, was compelled to eat it with both hands. He thanked me and we all bade him good-bye and were sent to the court house, and the guard was doubled.

The next morning, Friday, November 27, at 10 o'clock, we heard the drums and a regiment of infantry marching down to the jail, and a wagon with coffee in it was driven up, and the provost marshal went into the jail and brought Davis out. He got into the wagon and stood up and looked around at the court house, and seeing us at the window, bowed to us his last farewell. He was dressed in a dark brown overcoat, with a cap to it, which had been a blue Federal coat, and then dyed brown. I note this because it has been stated that he was dressed in citizen's clothes. I do not remember exactly, but I think he had on a gray jacket underneath. He then sat down upon his coffin, and the regiment moved off to the suburbs of the town, where the gallows was built.

Upon reaching the gallows he got out of the wagon and took his seat on a bench under a tree. He asked Capt. Armstrong how long he had to live. He replied: "Fifteen minutes." He then asked Capt. Armstrong the news. He told him of the battle of Missionary Ridge and that our army had been defeated. He expressed much regret and said:

"The boys will have to fight with out me."

Armstrong said: "I regret very much having to do this; I feel that I would almost rather die myself than to do what I have to do."

Davis replied: "I do not think hard of you; you are doing your duty."

Gen. Dodge still had hopes that Davis would recant when he saw that death was staring him in the face, and that he would reveal the name of the traitor in his camp. He sent Capt. Chickasaw, of his staff to Davis. He rapidly approached the scaffold, jumped his horse and went directly to Davis, and asked if it would not be better for him to speak. He said the one from whom he had received the contents of the documents found upon him, adding: "It is not too late yet." And then, in his last extremity, Davis turned upon him and said:

"If I had a thousand lives I would lose them all here before I would betray my friends or the confidence of my informer."

He then requested him to thank Gen. Dodge for his efforts to save him, but to repeat that he could not accept the terms. Turning to the chaplain, he gave him a few keep-sakes to send to his mother. He then said to the provost marshal, "I am ready," and ascended the scaffold and stepped upon the trap.

Thus passed away one of the sublimest and noblest characters known in history, and in future ages his name will be pointed to as worthy of emulation.

The bust in the parthenon by the sculptor, George Julian Zolnay, is a heroic figure, and one of the most admired works of art in the building. Mr. Zolnay has given the work a nobleness, a firmness that while it appeals to the masses, on account of its strength, also has a softness that appeals to every visitor. It is one of Mr. Zolnay's best productions.

A number of leading Confederates are now raising a fund to erect a monument over the spot where he was executed. A large amount has already been contributed for the purpose.—Courier-Journal.

## A DESPERADO KILLED.

His Skull Was Crushed and a Stab in the Neck.

Aspecial to The Times and Democrat from Rowlesville under date of August 30 says Thomas Stuart, a negro of that section who delighted to refer to himself as a desperado, and who was a member of the notorious Davis gang of cut-throats and thieves, was waylaid Sunday night about two miles from Rowlesville and assassinated by unknown parties. His dead body was found lying across the road Monday morning with his skull crushed and an ugly stab in the throat. Near the body were two large clubs. It is said that several pistol shots were heard in that direction Sunday night by people who live in the neighborhood where the body was found. About a month ago Stuart was suspected of killing another colored man, who was shot from ambush and so badly wounded that he died. There is no clue as to who killed Stuart, and as he was a notoriously bad character no one regrets his taking off, tragic as it was.

## An Accident in the Alps.

Advices from La Saule, near Mount Pleureur, show that the reports of the accident to a party of Alpine tourists in that vicinity were not exaggerated. Eight persons, it appears, started from St. Raphael, capital of the canton of Valais, with the intention of ascending Mount Pleureur. The latter is 12,155 feet high and is a very difficult ascent from Mauvoisin by the Gietroz, eight hours being generally occupied in the task. The tourists were led by Pastor Gonin, of Sion, and they made the ascent divided into two parties of four each. The first of these parties reached the summit, and the second was only a short distance behind when the four persons composing it were swept by an avalanche into a crevasse a thousand feet deep. It is still hoped some of the bodies may be recovered. The unfortunate party was composed of Pastor Gonin, two school boys from Lausanne and a young Englishman named Bernard. A guide who was sent out to search for the bodies of the four tourists has returned. He reports that from the height the victims were swept only a leg and jacket protruding from the snow were visible.

## Wanamaker on Advertising.

"I never in my life used such a thing as a poster or dodger, or hand bill. My plan for twenty years has been to buy space in a newspaper and fill it up as I wanted. I would not give an advertisement in a newspaper of five hundred circulation for five thousand doggers or posters. If I wanted to sell cheap jewelry or run a gambling scheme I might use posters; but I would not insult a decent reader with public hand bills. The class of people who read them are too poor to look to for support in the mercantile affairs. I deal directly with the purchaser. I lay aside the profits on a particular line of goods for advertising purposes. At first I laid aside three thousand dollars; last year I laid aside and spent forty thousand dollars. I have done better this year and shall increase that sum as the profits warrant. I owe my success to newspapers, and to them I freely give a certain profit of my yearly business."

# THE TOTAL VOTE.

SENATOR MCLAURIN HAS A COMPLETE WALK OVER.

Carries Every County in the State Except Six—Evans and Irby Makes a Poor Showing in the Race—They are Piping Hot.

Thursday the several county executive committees met in the various counties and tabulated the returns in those counties. As a result official returns have been received from nearly every county in the State, and complete returns from every one. There are about three or four precincts in the entire State that have not yet been heard from, but they will hardly do more than to run the total vote to 46,000 or a little over, without affecting the majority for Senator McLauren unless they serve to increase it a little. The figures as tabulated place McLauren's majority at 12,792 out of a total vote of 45,860 of which McLauren has 29,326, Evans 11,375 and Irby 5,159. The table of majorities given below shows that Irby and Evans together only succeeded in securing majorities over McLauren's vote in six counties—Aiken 306, Greenville 88, Laurens 418, Newberry 4, Spartanburg 628, and Union 267. Evans has only gotten a majority over all in his home county and the same thing can be said of Irby. With only four boxes out of the entire State unreported and "official" returns from all the counties but eight which are reported completed with the exception of the three boxes referred to, the vote is as follows:

	McLauren	Evans	Irby
Abbeville.....	692	406	211
Aiken.....	624	898	32
Anderson.....	1,106	621	241
Bamberg.....	300	110	6
Barwell.....	863	397	61
Beaufort.....	138	109	23
Berkley.....	337	121	28
Charleston.....	1,364	103	27
Cherokee.....	466	229	34
Chester.....	585	340	60
Chesterfield.....	597	245	14
Clarendon.....	952	69	34
Colleton.....	399	307	21
Darlington.....	948	208	33
Dorchester.....	261	170	15
Edgefield.....	568	267	32
Fairfield.....	432	282	55
Florence.....	1,155	143	27
Georgetown.....	123	13	7
Greenville.....	702	478	312
Greenwood.....	492	167	117
Hampton.....	497	167	18
Horry.....	913	88	77
Kershaw.....	471	378	60
Laurens.....	730	216	21
Lexington.....	608	74	1,155
Marion.....	683	387	60
Marion.....	1,022	289	60
Newberry.....	986	169	89
Oconee.....	601	510	95
Oconee.....	641	257	33
Orangeburg.....	1,610	772	19
Pickens.....	464	196	157
Richland.....	1,144	285	62
Saluda.....	630	292	23
Spartanburg.....	1,328	432	1,524
Sumter.....	933	298	94
Union.....	389	292	26
Williamsburg.....	615	239	30
York.....	1,194	399	24
Totals.....	29,326	11,375	5,159

	McLauren	Evans	Irby
Abbeville.....	1,309	75	...
Aiken.....	1,564	...	306
Anderson.....	1,972	240	...
Bamberg.....	416	...	...
Barwell.....	1,321	405	...
Beaufort.....	270	7	...
Berkley.....	476	188	...
Charleston.....	1,494	1,234	...
Cherokee.....	729	203	...
Chester.....	985	185	...
Chesterfield.....	796	278	...
Clarendon.....	1,045	859	...
Colleton.....	725	71	...
Darlington.....	1,188	787	...
Dorchester.....	436	65	...
Edgefield.....	867	269	...
Fairfield.....	821	145	...
Florence.....	1,325	985	...
Georgetown.....	233	193	...
Greenville.....	1,492	...	88
Greenwood.....	771	223	...
Hampton.....	672	322	...
Horry.....	1,088	758	...
Kershaw.....	909	33	...
Laurens.....	968	491	...
Lexington.....	2,125	216	419
Marion.....	1,184	1,231	...
Marion.....	1,248	724	...
Newberry.....	1,206	...	4
Oconee.....	954	347	...
Orangeburg.....	2,405	819	...
Pickens.....	817	111	...
Richland.....	1,491	797	...
Saluda.....	945	315	...
Spartanburg.....	3,284	...	628
Sumter.....	1,265	601	...
Union.....	449	297	...
Williamsburg.....	1,875	355	...
York.....	1,557	831	...

The State Democratic Executive Committee met Friday night and canvassed the vote and announced the figures given in the two tables above as the result of the primary. The counties of Union, Cherokee, Beaufort and Colleton, it was discovered, had failed to make any official returns of their respective votes.

At the close of the counting Mr. Montgomery moved that the vote as declared by the tellers be accepted by the committee and that Mr. McLauren be declared the nominee of the Democratic party for United States senator, which was adopted.

Mr. McSweeney moved it be entered on the record that four counties had failed to send their returns and that the vote be declared without these returns.

Mr. Barnwell moved as an amendment that such be declared, none of the candidates objecting to the declaration without the votes from these counties. The amendment was accepted.

Mr. McSweeney offered the following:

In view of the fact that two of the candidates quit the race before the election, and in view of the fact that the State executive committee was not put to any expense for printing tickets for said candidates, it is moved that Messrs. Mayfield and Duncan be relieved of their assessment. Adopted.

The following were declared as the official returns for the Sixth congressional district:

	Norton	Johnson	Ellerbe
Florence.....	343	491	252
Horry.....	549	355	72
Williamsburg.....	272	126	128
Darlington.....	327	612	254
Marion.....	713	436	671
Clarendon.....	83	357	681
Marlboro.....	216	259	299
Totals.....	2,533	2,856	2,258

	Bigham	Bryant	Lauren
Florence.....	220	5	13
Horry.....	5	110	9
Williamsburg.....	22	2	3
Darlington.....	3	8	7
Marion.....	7	79	101
Clarendon.....	1	0	1

Marlboro..... 11 14 110

Totals..... 268 218 243

It was declared that Johnson and Norton having received the highest number of votes, but neither having received a majority, would have to run over in a second primary on September 14.

EVANS SCORES TILLMAN.

He Says the Senator's Tariff Views Are Wrong.

Ex Governor John Gary Evans was in Columbia Wednesday and he appeared to be in good spirits. He didn't look as though he had lost any sleep over the result of the recent primary election, and when asked as to an expression of opinion about the general result, he said:

"I entered this race reluctantly after being assured by my friends that the chances for winning were remote, but I decided, after hearing Mr. McLauren's speech at Sumter, and upon the defiance of my enemies, to make a fight, not on any factional or sectional lines, but upon the platform of the Democratic party, and to fight for those principles which have always been dear to every South Carolinian, and upon which alone rest our prosperity. I have been much gratified by the manner in which my speeches have been received throughout the State, and I have received the commendation of many of my bitterest political enemies."

"The great majority of the people of South Carolina believe in the principles advocated by me and are opposed to the attitude of both Tillman and McLauren in the United States Senate. Under the lash of the conservative press, their followers have voted without regard to principles, being actuated more by a desire, as they termed it, to destroy factionalism in local politics. An inspection of the vote shows that not 25 per cent. of the farmers of the State have voted, and not half of the Democratic vote of the State. The cause of this was the disgust on the part of the reformers with the present State administration and its deals and dickerings with men who have always been their enemies."

Added to this, was Senator Tillman's advocacy of McLauren's tariff views and his assertion that McLauren was "with him" and the defeat of the one meant the repudiation of the other. Naturally, our friends were at sea, and they remained at home, refusing to vote against their honest convictions, but at the same time fearing that an injury may be done Senator Tillman, who has posed as a reform leader, but who never led in a crisis.

"I had expected an honest and honorable fight, but I regret to say that such was not the case. During the last four days of the campaign, slanderous circulars were issued to poison the minds of the people without giving us a chance to reply. The sickness of my chief opponent while he lay in bed writing manifestos and endorsing circulars containing personal attacks on me, but more of this hereafter."

"I have no regrets to make for the campaign, and no apologies to offer. I shall continue the fight along the same lines and shall not skulk, but take my defeat philosophically, as I have an abiding faith that the people of the state will yet see the injustice which has been done the Democratic party by endorsing a man who has repudiated the underlying principles of the party platform."

Governor Evans left the city in the afternoon for Aiken, his former home, where he intends to practice law.

## Fake Money Orders.

A man giving the name of John E. Ford, and claiming to be from Ohio, was arrested at Wilmington, Del., Wednesday night, after he had passed an alleged fraudulent money order on William T. Mearns, a Market street merchant, in payment for a hat. To day he was turned over to the Federal authorities. In Ford's possession was found a set of rubber stamps like those used in the postoffices for filling out money orders. The order that was passed on Mearns was dated Belmont, Ohio, and a number of other blank money orders were found on him. Ford, it is said, has confessed that he was a member of a gang that had been operating with these money orders throughout the country. The authorities learned tonight that the postoffice at Belmont, Ohio, was robbed of a book containing \$30,000 in blank money orders, and it is supposed that the members of the gang filled out these orders and worked them off in various cities. Secret service officers from Washington are at work on the case. It is said that another arrest of the leading member of the gang has been made, but the authorities refuse to tell who he is or where he was arrested.

## Most Excellent Advice.

Let every man and woman professing holiness resolve by the grace of God to pay their debts as speedily as possible. If they cannot pay at present, see that a definite settlement is made. There is a lack of faithfulness along these lines. Certainly the Golden Rule should be the controlling principle among people professing holiness. Brethren, sisters, suffer the word of exhortation to be as straight as a perfect Southern pine in your financial dealings. Be as prompt as the courier of noon in your obligations. Be scrupulously honest. The above is from the Way of Faith a holiness paper, published at Columbia, S. C. The North Columbia Baptist emphasizes what our holiness contemporary says, in the following way: "There are readers of the Baptist who profess loudly, who need some of the above advice. The slacktivist way in which some church folk look at financial obligations stamp them as traitors rather than Christians. Stealing from the grocer, from the drygoods man, the preacher and the newspaper is far too common among loud mouthed professors. 'Thou shalt not steal,' covers the ground well enough."

CURIOUS FACTS—There are some curious facts about the calendar. No century can begin on Wednesday, Friday or Sunday. The same calendars can be used every twenty years. October always begins on the same day of the week as January, April, July, September and December. February, March and November begin on the same days, May, June and August always begin on different days from each other and every other month in the year. The first and last days of the year are always the same. These rules do not apply to leap year, when comparison is between days before and after February 29.

# MCLAURIN SPEAKS.

HE IS SERENADED BY AN ENTHUSIASTIC CROWD.

He Says He Stands as the Representative of no Faction, but of the Reunited White Democracy of South Carolina.

A large crowd of the admirers of Senator McLauren from the town and county serenaded him at his residence in Bennettsville Wednesday evening amid great enthusiasm and rejoicing. The Senator, on account of his health, could only express his appreciation of the support and confidence reposed in him by his neighbors and the people of the State; pledged himself to try to prove worthy of the trust and predicted the dawn of a new era in the State. Marlboro feels honored in honoring her worthy son.

Col. Knox, Livingston was called upon and made a short speech to the large crowd present, after which refreshments were served by the ladies of the house.

The ladies of Clarendon county have sent Senator McLauren a large basket of pretty flowers.

Your correspondent interviewed Senator McLauren for the State as follows:

Senator McLauren was found at his home preparing to go to Mount Airy White Sulphur Springs. The Senator was asked about his health, and replied that he was nearly well and was satisfied that a few weeks in the mountains would restore him to his accustomed good health.

"Will it not be a large vote as usual, but I attribute much of that to the supreme confidence of my friends that I was bound to win any way. I am not surprised at the result, for up to the time of my illness there was hardly an audience that we addressed where it was not clearly apparent that I had a majority. My election, so far as I am concerned, is the culmination of four years of work upon the lines of 'peace and unity.' Ever since I wrote the 'Appell letter,' and inaugurated what is known as the 'Forty movement' I have been looked upon as peculiarly representative upon the Reform side the same ideas and principles that Earle did upon the Conservative side. An attempt was made this year to draw factional lines, but it utterly failed. Reformers and Conservatives worked side by side for my election and today I stand as the representative of no faction, but of the reunited white Democracy of South Carolina."

"What have you to say about the campaign methods of your opponents?"

"Well, I do not care, in the hour of triumph, while they are drinking the bitter dregs of defeat, to be so ungenerous as to refer to them in unkind terms. The people have turned their 'pictures to the wall' and politicians of the Irby-Evans stripe are done in South Carolina, let us hope, forever. From henceforth it will take brains, character and attainments to win distinction in this State. No future campaign will ever be conducted upon a vulgar and low plane. I do not think that the tomato-fig syrup variety of statesmanship will long obtain, but men of more ability, more information and greater usefulness will be selected for public office and each 'tub will have to stand on its own bottom.'"

"There is one feature of this campaign that was peculiarly exasperating to me, to wit: the attacks which were made upon Gov. Ellerbe. I felt that he was made the victim merely because of his appointment of me. I defended him as best I could, and my opponents soon found that Ellerbe needed no defense. I never witnessed a handsomer thing than the rebuke given Colonel Irby at Wallhalla for his attack upon Ellerbe. These attacks make my triumphant election a vindication of Ellerbe as much so as of me, and I rejoice in it, because I believe he has made a conscientious and true chief executive."

"What about your tariff views?"

"The election is a vindication of my course and I want to say that there were several splendid editorials in the News and Courier on the tariff question, which I have no doubt contributed largely to my success. The News and Courier of last Monday was a fine campaign paper, and the editorial in the State running the Greenville News 'into a hole,' was the finest thing of the sort that I ever read."

"I want to say this: that so far as my ambition is concerned, it is completely satisfied. My only desire now is to worthily wear the honors the people have heaped upon me. I am very proud of my vote in Charleston. I love the old city for its brave, generous people, its historic memories and the trials which she has borne so bravely. I want to see every discrimination against Charleston wiped out. She has put herself in touch with the progressive thought of the balance of the State and she ought to be 'fed out of the same spoon' the balance are."

"I wish to thank the people all over the State for their generous confidence and I say to each and every one that no man shall ever blush because he cast his ballot for me. I have received hundreds of telegrams and letters and just as rapidly as I can I intend to acknowledge personally the receipt of each."

"To Col. Neal, Mr. Bleas and others, who, when I was stricken at Yorkville, took charge of the fight and carried it out to victory, I am unable to find language to express the profound gratitude that I feel. They did their work intelligently and effectively and much of the credit is due to their superb management."