

TURKISH ASSASSIN

Shoots to Death the United States Consul at Beirut.

Consul at Beirut. The third trial of ex-Secretary of State Caleb Powers for complicity in the murder of Gov. William Goebel, in January, 1900, closed shortly before noon Saturday with a verdict, imposing the extreme penalty of hanging for the distinguished prisoner who had been in the penitentiary for three years on life sentence. The verdict of the jury: "Guilty and the punishment of death," was reported to court at 11:20 Saturday. Several hundred people crowded the court room when the verdict was read, and the most intense silence prevailed. The jury was polled and each man declared the verdict of guilty to be his finding. Powers sat unmoved while his attorneys asked for time to make a motion for a new trial.

OUR GOVERNMENT DEMANDED IMMEDIATE REPARATION FROM TURKEY FOR THE CRIME AND WILL SEND WAR VESSELS TO THE SCENE AT ONCE.

The State Department at Washington received a cablegram on Thursday from Minister Leshman at Constantinople announcing that William C. Magelsen, United States vice consul at Beirut, Syria, was assassinated Sunday while riding in a carriage. The American minister immediately brought the crime to the attention of the government and demanded action by Turkey. Acting Secretary Loomis cabled Minister Leshman instructing him to demand the immediate arrest and punishment of the persons guilty of the murder. No demand for money indemnity for the man's family has been made, but that probably will follow. Minister Leshman's telegram was dated Thursday and stated that the assassination occurred Sunday, the minister being informed of the crime by Consul Ravadal. The consul stated that the murderer was not seen and is not known.

The announcement of the assassination of the American vice consul, following so soon upon the assassination of a Russian consul in Turkey, created strong comment in official circles and the suggestion was made that such a recent succession of events indicate the disturbed condition of affairs in the Turkish dominions. Minister Leshman gave no particulars of the assassination and the state department has no information as to the cause of the murder. The American government will insist that the local authorities be punished and that full measure of punishment be given the actual perpetrators of the outrage. Beirut is a city on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean sea and is a place of considerable commercial importance.

PROMPT AND VIGOROUS ACTION.

Prompt and vigorous action is being taken by the United States government to secure the punishment of those persons implicated in the assassination. Minister Leshman at Constantinople has been instructed by the state department to demand a thorough investigation of the affair and the punishment of those involved in the crime and the European squadron, consisting of three warships, has been ordered to immediately to Beirut to support the demands of the United States minister should this be found necessary.

SAILED AT ONCE.

Acting Secretary Loomis cabled to Minister Leshman at Constantinople to make immediate demands on the Turks to take adequate measures for the protection of all Americans at Beirut and to prevent any attack on the college buildings. Admiral Cotton, who was directed to hold his squadron in readiness to proceed at a moment's notice to Beirut cabled the navy department as follows, under date of Nice, France:

THE WILLY TOURS.

Acting Secretary Loomis received a rather remarkable cablegram from Minister Leshman in which the latter states that he had called at the Turkish foreign office at Constantinople to inquire about the assassination of the United States vice consul and that the minister of foreign affairs emphatically denied any knowledge of the report. He also attempted to discredit it. The cablegram gave no other information. Acting under the instructions of the president that Admiral Cotton's squadron be directed to proceed immediately to Beirut, Mr. Darling cabled the admiral to this effect at Nice, directing him to go to Beirut at once. The president's instructions on this point will be carried out to the letter.

HE WAS NOT KILLED.

A decidedly new turn in the case of the United States vice consul, Wm. C. Magelsen, at Beirut, Syria, who was reported to have been assassinated last Sunday night, when it became known that the report was incorrect and that although Mr. Magelsen had been shot, he had not even been injured. This information came to the state department tonight in a dispatch from Constantinople, which was received at Constantinople, who said the mistake in making the original announcement was due to an error in the transmission of the cipher dispatch from Consul Ravadal at Beirut in reporting the incident to the minister.

A Cloudburst.

A cloudburst struck the vicinity of Mayesville, Kas., on Tuesday, causing the Big Blue River to rise 16 feet in a few hours, sweeping away many houses in the lowlands and drowning one person.

CALEB POWERS TO HANG.

November 25th Fixed as the Day for His Execution.

The third trial of ex-Secretary of State Caleb Powers for complicity in the murder of Gov. William Goebel, in January, 1900, closed shortly before noon Saturday with a verdict, imposing the extreme penalty of hanging for the distinguished prisoner who had been in the penitentiary for three years on life sentence. The verdict of the jury: "Guilty and the punishment of death," was reported to court at 11:20 Saturday. Several hundred people crowded the court room when the verdict was read, and the most intense silence prevailed. The jury was polled and each man declared the verdict of guilty to be his finding. Powers sat unmoved while his attorneys asked for time to make a motion for a new trial.

Arthur Goebel, the brother of the victim and a prominent merchant at Cincinnati, who has spent his time and fortune for over three years in the prosecution of those accused of being in a conspiracy to kill his brother, broke down from the strain upon hearing the verdict. Powers has been convicted twice before, this being the third trial in which the jury brought in a verdict of guilty against him. On his previous trials he escaped with a life sentence, as the evidence was not sufficient to convict him to lead the jury to inflict the extreme penalty. All three of the trials were held at Georgetown and in each of them he had the assistance of the most able lawyers who could be procured.

The last trial was distinguished by the fact that Powers addressed the jury in his own behalf and a long review of the case showed himself to be a competent attorney, while his eloquence in pleading for his life astonished those who had watched him carefully in the past trials of the case. Special Judge Robbins this Saturday afternoon formally overruled a motion for the granting of a new trial to Powers. He then passed the sentence of death upon him. After a declaration of the prisoner, "I am not guilty," the court fixed November 25th as the day for his execution. "The attorneys for the defendant secured the granting of an appeal for the case to the Kentucky court of appeals. Powers was immediately removed to the Scott county jail to be held there pending the appeal of his case.

SEVEN LIVES LOST.

As a Result of a Severe New York Gale.

During the height of the storm Wednesday a huge derrick on the Central railroad of New Jersey bridge across Newark bay from Bayonne to Elizabeth was swept from its supports into the water, carrying with it a number of workmen. Four of the men were drowned and several badly injured. At least 60 men were at work on the bridge at a point half a mile from the Bayonne shore. The top of the derrick was 180 feet from the water and nine men working at various points at the top of the structure, Gustave Fisher of Bayonne being on the very top of it.

Strange to say, he was about the only one to escape injury. Eight men were on the ladder attempting to descend to a place of safety when the storm broke. Fisher at the very top of the great pole realized that it was impossible for him to reach the bridge so he clung to the ring. The wind struck the derrick and swept it into the water. Of the eight men, John J. Conlon and Charlie Tingley of Bayonne, John McFann of Rayonne and Otto Hinson of New York, went down under the timbers and were either crushed to death or drowned. Daniel Murphy of Olean, N. Y., was caught in the falling mass, and although taken out alive has little chance of living. Three others fell from the top of the pole, one of them, Gustave Fisher, still clinging to the rigging at the topmost part of the pole, described a great circle and fell plumb into the center of the channel. When he came to the surface he swam ashore.

Will Go Settlement Work.

Miss Ruth Bryan, daughter of W. J. Bryan, has been spending several weeks in Chicago. One of the objects of her trip was a visit to the Hull House settlement at Inglewood and Polk streets, an institution supported by charities for the benefit of the poorer classes and conducted by Miss Jane Addams, the noted sociologist. Miss Bryan will become a member of the Hull House staff soon. Miss Bryan is 19 years of age. She has been a student at the University of Nebraska during the past two years. She is a young woman of unlimited energy and with ambition to accomplish something in the way of assisting the class of children fostered by Miss Addams and others interested in such work. The Hull House was founded in a small way through the efforts of Miss Addams about ten years ago. Miss Bryan and her mother have been deeply interested in the settlement for a long time and while the position will demand a sacrifice to Miss Bryan, she frequently has been engaged in pleasant and meritorious work.

A Mystery of the Deep.

A launch party arrived at Hertford N. C., early Wednesday morning, bringing with them the body of G. Wallace Haddock, which was found near Elizabeth City. Edgeline N. C. Haddock left his home at Hertford a week ago to join a house party at Nags Head, N. C., and was last seen a few minutes prior to the departure of the steamer from Elizabeth City. His baggage was found aboard the steamer, but Haddock was reported missing. When he left home he had \$125 on his person, although but \$6 were in his pockets when his body was found. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning, but it is thought by many that he was robbed and thrown overboard.

NEGROES MEET

And Discuss Lynch Law and the Cause of It.

ONLY ONE DISCARDANT SPEECH.

The Negroes Say They Look to the White People to Help Them to Uplift The Race.

There met in Columbia on Tuesday of last week nearly a hundred negro men whose purpose is to put themselves on record as denouncing the crime which provokes lynchings and to force the streets at the white people to put down mob law. These men can hardly be called representatives of their race, for they are of an order of intelligence which is above the average of the colored people. But they are the exponents of that race and the advocates for their people. The following account of the proceedings we clip from The State:

It should be no race matter. In opening the convention's proceedings, Rev. M. G. Johnson said that these four crimes of which negroes have been accused are painful to the hearts of all true colored citizens who want it understood that they emphatically denounce the extreme penalty of crime and most blameworthy of the perpetrators. The object of this meeting is to take steps for the higher moral elevation of that class which would commit such crimes and to appeal for the suppression of mob violence. It is not only because the innocent sometimes suffer its punishment, but because the habit of lynch law will yet find for its victims persons guilty of crimes less revolting.

It appears that now there is an enmity between the races which God Almighty never intended. As long as such sentiments are fostered, "the deed of a tough element of negro" will be regarded as characteristic of that race, and the lawlessness of a bad element of white people will be looked upon as the expression of the entire white people.

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TO GOVERNOR HEYWARD.

In an Open Letter Local Negroes Entreat Him to Stop His Administration.

Much interest is being taken by the negroes of Spartanburg in the anti-lynching convention which was called by Rev. M. G. Johnson and other colored men to meet in Columbia Wednesday. In connection with this the Journal has received the communication published below. This is in the form of an open letter to Governor Heyward and is said to express the sentiments of all law-abiding citizens of our race in this section.

We the undersigned colored people of Spartanburg County do heartily endorse your administration. We know you have offered rewards for those who have taken the law in their own hands contrary to the constitution of this state. We feel that you have done all you can to bring the guilty parties to justice. But, Governor Heyward, we as American citizens and law-abiding citizens, cannot get justice under the present condition of affairs. Now, Governor, we know that you are powerless to enforce the law. We as colored people ask you to sign this petition asking the United States to help us emigrate to some other part of the world where we may serve God and not the cause of keeping either race out of the kingdom of Heaven.

We believe in abiding by the laws of our country, and are unalterably opposed to lynching, but we do stand ready and willing at all times to do all in our power to bring the guilty parties to justice, and are always glad to see punishment meted to them according to the enormity of their crime and according to the laws of our commonwealth. The laws of our country are in the hands of the white man, and while we abhor crime, we do think that a better feeling between the two races could be had if more decisive steps were taken to prevent mob violence.

(Signed) W. M. Moss, Gilford Adams, Wallace Davis, Reuben Brown.

The children are taught to be industrious and obedient they will not be running around the streets at night and getting into mischief. The negroes stressed the fact that the schools should teach such lessons as had been started in the properly regulated home. There are 2,000,000 colored children of school age in this country and the schools are not doing their duty. It is at school that the child is made more cheerful and not at home. The negroes stressed the fact that the schools should teach such lessons as had been started in the properly regulated home. There are 2,000,000 colored children of school age in this country and the schools are not doing their duty. It is at school that the child is made more cheerful and not at home.

He then turned upon a phrase of the question which required some statesmanship to handle. The negro preacher, for years, he said, the negro was led blind by the carpet baggers and the scoundrels who had come here. Now the greatest monopoly in the world is that of the negro preachers. They control the negroes, they are absolutely and yet they are not. It is not that the negro preachers half can read only with the greatest difficulty. He paid a splendid tribute to the honest, educated preacher who has dug out the beauties of the Bible in many languages. But there are hundreds of the negro preachers who are absolutely corrupt and who are not. We must get down to business and put the negroes out of business.

AN INFAMITORY SPEECH. "Is lynching ever justifiable, or does it lessen the crime for which it is done. That was the subject of an address by Rev. M. G. Johnson, a teacher in Benedict college, made in a broad statement that lawlessness is not a cure for lawlessness. Lynching is a direct reversion to barbarism, to the time when private vengeance was resorted to as the way in which to settle the matter. It is the execution of vengeance and is no law. It is the expression of race prejudice and race prejudice is the mother of injustice. It is a remedy to cure negroes of crime while white people go free.

He declared lynching to be the outcome of race prejudice, but his remarks at this point were not calculated to make a good impression on the more kindly of the white people. Lynching, he declared, is unjustifiable because it is not confined to punishment for a certain crime. He declared that negroes should help the legally appointed officers in finding criminals. Every criminal, white or black, is the enemy of society, and should be turned over to the law. Lynching should stop, negroes would join hands with the white people in running criminals down.

Lynching is unjustifiable because it is a confession that the law is impotent in taking care of society. It is said that the women ought not to be brought into the court room. That is no excuse for lynching. The white people have courts, they have the legislative halls. Let them pass a law excluding from the court room all but the just and the good. Lynching is unjustifiable because it is inadequate as punishment. The negro who is lynched does not suffer sufficiently, as he would do in jail, at the trial and on the gallows. The trial would give greater publicity and would be more of an example to others.

In connection with this point he made the significant comment that intelligent negroes have never disgraced their race with this terrible crime, and he appealed for more schools and a longer school term. Lynching is unjustifiable because, being criminal in its nature it begets crime. For one crime begets another frequently. It is concluded by saying that lynching is crime, lynching is murder, lynching is anarchy and anarchy is hell.

COMMON SENSE SPEECH.

The speech which had more common sense than any we have heard in a scholarly style, and was delivered by G. T. Dillard, President of the mission. While he spoke loyally and proudly of his own race, there was nothing of unkindness for the other race in a word that he said. He first told of the necessity of making the home attractive and of impressing upon the minds of the children lessons of truth and honor. There are many such homes among negroes, but there are too many which are vicious. And in building the home, let the deeds to the property be in the negroes own name, for the children will esteem it more highly than a "hired house." If

ISSUES AN ADDRESS.

What the Negroes Have to Say to the White People.

WANT LYNCHING STOPPED.

But Has Very Little to Say About the Crime that Causes It and Condemns It Mildly.

The following is the address issued by the negro convention to the white people of the State. Perhaps the address may be disappointing to those white people who might have expected something different from what was adopted—something which would acknowledge the crime which has been appealed to the negro people to stop lynchings, upon the promise of the negroes that they would endeavor to restrain the brutish element of their race from crimes of passion.

We, the colored citizens of South Carolina, in convention assembled, declare in the attention of the law-abiding white citizens of the State that the alarming amount of lawlessness that is being practiced in the State which is disturbing the peace and good order of society, generally, creating much bad feeling and antagonism between the races and endangering the lives of many citizens by mob violence. It is well known that in the majority of instances where for any cause a difficulty occurs between a white and colored man, the latter has nothing like an equal showing in the courts. It is not permitted to come to trial, the negro is not allowed that if a colored man is accused of any serious crime in which the interests of a white man is involved, especially if the crime results in personal injury to the latter, a lynching is likely to take place.

Whenever there is a semblance of race riot in South Carolina, the principal cause is the attempt of white men to punish crimes charged against negroes, instead of invoking the law. Numerous instances could be cited in proof of this fact and public notice to challenge the impartiality of the courts is a single instance to disprove this.

The negro in South Carolina has no voice or participation in the enactment or the enforcement of the law. We therefore, appeal to the white people for the proper enforcement of the law. We do not wish to see the negro made for his own protection and safety, but we do wish to see the law enforced. We do not wish to see the negro made for his own protection and safety, but we do wish to see the law enforced.

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A GOOD TALK

On the Race Question from William Jennings Bryan.

SAYS IT IS NATIONAL IN SCOPE.

Blames the President for Injecting Social Equality in Politics, and Halting in the Negro False Hopes.

The following article from the pen of Hon. J. W. Bryan we take from a recent number of "The Commoner." On another page will be found a letter recently written by President Roosevelt to Governor Durbin on the subject of lynching. Forgetting for the moment the failure of the president to enforce the law, the trust magnates and Governor Durbin's refusal to deliver to Kentucky authorities a Republican ex-governor charged with murder, let us consider the subject of mob law as it is related to the race question. The president is right in protesting against mob law—it cannot be defended. It is a reflection on the people if legal means of punishment are adequate and effective, and it is a reflection on the government if the people have reason to distrust its ability to enforce the law. All will agree with the president that punishment should not be a due regard to the rights of the accused will permit. Whatever punishments are sanctioned by public opinion should be embodied in the law and in the case of crimes against women the laws should be such as to protect the constitutional amendment were necessary to secure it—that the victim of the outrage will be protected from the humiliation of having to give testimony before a crowd of curious, but disinterested, persons.

The president is also to be commended for having coupled a denunciation of rape with a condemnation of lynching. Too many cry out against the lawless punishment without saying anything against the horrible crime which arouses the anger of the people. If some of the enthusiasm for the passing legislation denouncing mob law was employed in condemning the unspeakable bestiality that provokes summary punishment there would be fewer instances of mob law. The fact that the president did not specifically mention southern lynchings shows that the lynchings and the negro states have convinced him that race prejudice is as strong in Illinois, Indiana, Delaware, and Kansas as in Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, or Texas.

It is in this connection that we consider race prejudice. Lynching in connection with the negro is there such a thing must be admitted. It is written on every page of history and is not likely to disappear soon. It must be remembered, too, that the negro has as much prejudice against the white man as the white man has against the negro, and if the negro man there is no reason to doubt that the white man would have reason to complain. This was apparent in the carpet-bag days and is apparent today wherever it can find expression. A sense of justice, however, restrains the white man and is not often that either the white man or the negro says anything in the presence of the other that is calculated to offend. Color is not a matter of choice, neither can it be changed by will or by law. It is, therefore, as unkind to taunt a man with being black as it is unreasonably to rebuke a man to be uncolored by such a taunt.

A man is to be praised or blamed according to the use he makes of his talents or opportunities, not by his inherent advantages. The fact that a negro is lynched by a mob because of an outrage upon a woman ought not to increase the race prejudice that exists. White men are lynched for the same crime. Neither must the white man's feelings towards the negro be judged by his conduct when under great excitement. Man mad is an entirely different creature from man deliberate. Men in anger have killed father, wives, brothers, sons and friends—they have broken every tie of love and kinship.

Suffrage qualifications cannot be attributed entirely to race prejudice for suffrage qualifications are to be found in nearly all countries and have been employed in many of our own states. They have been employed by white men against men of the white race and by people of every color against people of their own color. Woman suffragist complain that women are disfranchised and such disfranchisement cannot be explained on the ground of race prejudice either, for husband, wife, mother and son are not only of the same race, but are linked together by the strongest bonds known. The suffrage amendments in the south, so much complained of by Republican politicians, are not nearly so severe as the Republican colonial policy in the Philippines.

First—The negroes in the south, even when they cannot vote, have the protection of federal and state constabulary. The Philippines has no constabulary protection whatever. Second—The negroes in the south, even when they cannot vote, have the protection of federal and state constabulary. The Philippines has no constabulary protection whatever. Second—The negroes in the south, even when they cannot vote, have the protection of federal and state constabulary. The Philippines has no constabulary protection whatever.

Worst in Fifteen Years. Advice from Belton, England, says the cotton trade is in a worse state than for 15 years in consequence of the supply of cotton. Heavy demands are being made on the benefit societies owing to the large number of persons who are idle.

HE GIVES UP.

Sir Thomas Lipton Will Never Challenge Again Till He

FINDS A NAT HERRESHOFF.

A Manly Statement in Which the True Sportsman Confesses His Disappointment and Praises the Americans. Sir Thomas Lipton, the owner of the yacht Shamrock III, which is trying to win the cup now held by the New York Yacht Club gives up the fight. The Reliance, the cup defender, has won two races out of the five and would have won the third one last Wednesday had it not been a calm, which made the race a draw. The Reliance was far in the lead when the race was called off. Sir Thomas Lipton, aboard the Erin, declared Friday in an interview that he would never challenge again for the American's cup until a man had been found in England who equaled Nat Herreshoff in yacht building. The baronet admitted his disappointment at his failure and frankly said that he had no hope of winning even a single race. He said: "American brains and development have us beaten. If the day ever comes when England produces a Herreshoff, then I will challenge for the cup again. It will not be until then. It is unpleasant to be compelled to admit it, but the brains in boat building are on this side of the water. Herreshoff is a wizard. His work is wonderful; none can have admired Reliance more than I have. She is the best boat by all odds and has won on strict merit."

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Sir Thomas Lipton, the owner of the yacht Shamrock III, which is trying to win the cup now held by the New York Yacht Club gives up the fight. The Reliance, the cup defender, has won two races out of the five and would have won the third one last Wednesday had it not been a calm, which made the race a draw. The Reliance was far in the lead when the race was called off. Sir Thomas Lipton, aboard the Erin, declared Friday in an interview that he would never challenge again for the American's cup until a man had been found in England who equaled Nat Herreshoff in yacht building. The baronet admitted his disappointment at his failure and frankly said that he had no hope of winning even a single race. He said: "American brains and development have us beaten. If the day ever comes when England produces a Herreshoff, then I will challenge for the cup again. It will not be until then. It is unpleasant to be compelled to admit it, but the brains in boat building are on this side of the water. Herreshoff is a wizard. His work is wonderful; none can have admired Reliance more than I have. She is the best boat by all odds and has won on strict merit."

"I am a most disappointed man. My hopes were high when I left home. I surely believed I would carry back the cup. Wednesday's fluke only prolonged the agony for me. I don't want to win on any slips and I regret that the Reliance's failure to get over the line as much as we expected. Sir Thomas was asked why it was that Shamrock III was not given more sail area. He replied that he trusted everything regarding construction and design to the best of England's talent. He complimented Capt. Barr and said that he had no fault to find with the way in which Shamrock had been handled. "I hope," he said, "that we will get a 25-knot breeze and a heavy sea tomorrow. Then we will have had all the chances on the calendar to try out Shamrock's qualities. The baronet praises the hospitality and good sportsmanship of Americans and expressed the belief that many of them wanted to see him sail. "I believe," he said, "they would just as soon see the Reliance as they would see Shamrock over the line ahead of it, they could I believe."

Too Many Wives. The Columbia State says: A shock story of the lightness with which martial ties are regarded has reached Columbia through the arrest of O. E. Dennard, who is charged with bigamy. She states that she is in this city. His second wife is the lady who he himself was at one time a flagman in the employ of the Southern and has a number of acquaintances among the railroad people, and they were very much surprised. But the story is told by the Atlanta papers. The Evening Star says: "Because he has no more wife than the law allows, O. E. Dennard, 33 years old, who formerly resided in Atlanta, is held a prisoner at the police barracks. Dennard was arrested Thursday morning at 151 Luckie street by Patrolman Phillips on complaint of Mrs. Dennard No. 1.

Wants Damages.

A dispatch to the State says—Mrs. Jane E. Boyesen left Spartanburg Wednesday afternoon for a trip to the mountains of Western North Carolina. She states that she will return in time for the civil action, which she expects to bring against those who have humiliated her and degraded her by suspending her as a thief and by searching her trunks. Wednesday her counsel, Mr. Stanley Wilson and Carlisle & Carlisle, forwarded to the clerk of the United States court in Charleston the papers of a writ of \$50,000, which Mrs. Boyesen will bring for humiliation and degradation and damage to character against the White Stone Lithia company, Jas. T. Harris, J. B. Morgan and J. C. Elliott.

To Shut Out Negroes.

A philanthropic organization in New York city has announced a plan to colonize 300 families of negroes from the South in each county in Indiana and Southern Michigan. In the regions named there are few negroes, and the white population are aroused for the prospect of having the race question brought to their doors. "An organization is in process of formation to discourage the negroes, some of whom have already arrived in Porter county, the idea being to adopt a policy of non-intercourse with the blacks, refusing to employ them, sell them supplies, or rent or sell real estate to them."

A Lightning Judge.

Judge Carroll L. Wood of the Arkansas supreme court, who is opposing Gov. Davis as a candidate for a third term, knocked Gov. Davis off a speaking stand, four feet high, during the campaign at Bismarck Wednesday. Gov. Davis was not hurt and friends prevented further trouble. Judge Wood was immediately arrested on a charge of assault and battery. Gov. Davis publicly asked Judge Wood questions, and before they could be fully answered, interrupted by Gov. Davis, who asked, "Did you get any questions, which so angered Judge Wood that he knocked Gov. Davis from the platform. Later the matter was adjusted.

Negroes and Bicycles.

There are thousands of bicycles being sold this season through the southern states, where the bicycle craze has struck the negroes, and the wheel has almost been abandoned by the whites.