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THE BOLD INTRUSION OF A BRUTISH NEGRO.

VISITS THE HOME OF A LADY IN AIKEN.

Scene of Former Outrage—Adds Another Insult and Drives the Lady Away. The People in Pursuit—The Villain Yet at Large.

(Special to The State.)

Augusta, Ga., Aug. 22.—The affair at Vauluse late yesterday afternoon, which threw the little town into the wildest excitement was the boldest and most dastardly deed ever committed in the South. The same negro who assaulted Miss Susie Clark at the home of her father, a mile from Vauluse, a few weeks ago, and whose name has never been learned, accompanied by another negro, returned to the Clark home yesterday afternoon while Mr. Clark was away and compelled the young lady to cook supper for them and serve it in the family dining room.

Beyond terrifying the young lady and forcing her to prepare the meal he did not molest her, but his action is the boldest display of nerve ever heard of. Since the commission of his former crime the people of the little village have been watching out for the negro, but could find no trace of him, while it now seems that he was in their very midst all the time. After the negro had finished his meal he left the premises and Miss Clark and some of her nearest neighbors immediately notified the citizens of Vauluse who organized a posse and went in search of the fiend. At the latest communication from Vauluse last night they were still scouring the woods and by-ways but had not found the negro. This morning many of the posse returned to Vauluse but others are still on the hunt. Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon no trace of the negro had been found and there was some talk of putting bloodhounds on the trail.

Never was there a more indignant and horrified community and there is no saying what will be the fate of the fiend if he is captured.

STORY OF THE OUTRAGE.

A telegram was received by the Herald at 9 o'clock last night stating that the little town of Vauluse was again aroused by another attempt by the same negro who, a week or so ago, assaulted Miss Susie Clark, entering the home of Miss Clark and insulting that young lady a second time.

All kinds of reports were heard last night. A lynching was said to be on the tapis at Vauluse, and later it was said that a lynching had taken place. This was found to be a mistake.

NERVY NEGROES.

A gentleman who came to Augusta on the 7.40 Southern train this morning related the facts of the trouble. Last night Miss Susie Clark was alone at her home, a mile or so from Vauluse station. She heard a knock at the door, opened it and found two burly negroes on the threshold. She was about to shut the door when the negroes pushed their way into the house. The young lady recognized in one of the negroes her former assailant, but whose name she did not know. It was the same negro who had been hunted by the men of Vauluse, but who had given them the slip, and this time he was as bold as on his first venture.

"We want you to cook us supper—be quick about it," said the bold intruder.

HOW SHE ESCAPED.

The two negroes seated themselves at a table, says the reporter's informant, and proceeded to make themselves at home. One of them lit a pipe and cocked his legs on the table.

Miss Clark was frightened, but did not lose presence of mind, and, seeing that the men had her in their power, she proceeded to cook the food for them.

They were served, and one of them demanded that she cook them a couple of eggs.

"There are none in the house, but I'll get you some across the way,"

said Miss Clark, seeing a chance to escape.

The black intruders allowed her to go to the neighbor's for the eggs.

She flew from the house, and meeting a negro boy told him to hasten to Vauluse station and tell the men to come to her assistance. She then hurried to the neighbor's house.

THE NEGROES ESCAPE.

When the boy reached the settlement he delivered Miss Clark's message, and the men folks turned out en masse. Guns and pistols were procured, and a crowd of angry citizens lost no time in getting to Miss Clark's home. A light was still burning in the house when the men surrounded it. Had the negroes been caught then blood would have been spilled for the second out- rageous attempt of the same negro to insult a white woman and determined the white citizens to wreak vengeance on the guilty ones.

INTO THE SWAMPS.

The men entered the house. There they found the remnants of the supper prepared by Miss Clark for her unwelcome visitors, but the visitors had vanished. At once the men of Vauluse set out to apprehend the daring negroes. There is a dense swamp near by and it was supposed that the negroes had taken to its marshy jungles. The searching party scoured the woods but it was a fruitless search. The negroes seemed to have been swallowed up in the bogs. It was dark and they could be tracked.

ALL NIGHT SEARCH.

All night the search kept up. As the news spread of the repetition of the bold act by the negro who had knocked Miss Clark down and robbed her home two weeks ago, the men of the Vauluse, Aiken and Graniteville section armed and joined the searching party. Several times it was thought that the negroes were about to be caught, but it proved some innocent party out late, and with exclamations of disappointment the searchers would strike a new track. Still no trace of the wanted men.

DAVID B. HILL TO THE FARMERS.

The Astute Politician Tempers His Sentiments to His Audience.

Albion, N. Y., August 21.—Former Governor David B. Hill spoke to a crowd of 8,000 persons at the Orleans County pioneer picnic, at Oak Orchard today. The speech was a general one, Mr. Hill saying he thought it poor taste to inject politics at such a time. Addressing himself to farmers, he referred to their courage and sturdy independence in admiring terms, and said the Boer farmers had invoked the admiration of the world. "I wish to God," said he, "that the Dutch farmer had won."

Mr. Hill said he found nothing in the Bible in regard to accumulation of corporate wealth, and believed that the only right means of accumulation was by personal endeavor. Posterity owes much to the pioneers, who have been leaders of all walks and conditions of life, he said. He was not in sympathy with the demand for cheap things; nothing should be so cheap as to deny proper remuneration to the labor which produces it. He respected public opinion when it was right, but held it in contempt when wrong.

Mr. Swab's Advice on How to Succeed.

1st—Be honest and straightforward.

2nd—Don't get a job through influence. No true success is built on the influence of others. Depend on yourself.

3d. Do what you are employed to do better than any one else employed about you can do it. Promotion will surely follow.

4th. Be interested in what you are doing, and don't watch the clock for quitting time. Be too absorbed in your work to know what time of day it is.

5th. A college education is not necessary for a successful business career.

6th. Work!

THE PRESIDENT'S DELUSION

HE DREAMS THERE IS ROOM FOR A REPUBLICAN PARTY SOUTH.

Mr. Roosevelt Wants a Fight Made by the Republican Organization in Every State. He has Given Up all Hope of the Success of such a Fight in South Carolina. Watch he Once Induged.

(Special to News and Courier.)

Washington, August 21.—President Roosevelt is disgusted with Southern Republicans, who are constantly wrangling over the distribution of Federal patronage. Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, in passing through Washington to dine with the President, at Oyster Bay, left a long trail of political gossip behind him, which indicates the President's impatience with the leaders of the Republican organization in the South.

From the beginning of his administration the President has shown symptoms of hearty disgust with the factional differences in the South and with the constant anxiety of the Southern Republican leaders to get nearer to the patronage counter. The President at first ignored many of the organizations in the South, and made appointments that suited his own taste. He was warned that he was doing himself harm politically and mentally. He then turned around and placed the Southern patronage question largely in the hands of Postmaster General Payne, who has been known from the beginning as the political manager of the President's interests.

The President has seen so many evidences of this entire selfishness in the South and utter disregard of party interests that he has little patience with most of the Republican organizations in that section. He long ago announced to friends that he did not care the snap of the finger about the attitude of Southern organizations to his renomination in 1904, and the main reason he had in turning over patronage matters to the Postmaster General was to relieve himself of the worry and annoyance they had caused.

The president is laboring under the delusion that there is really a foundation in the South for a Republican party of decent proportions formed from among Democrats of a conservative tendency. Looking at the question from this standpoint he insists on the Republicans making fights to show just how much may be expected. He is a fighter himself and it is action that he wants. If the Republicans fight hard and lose they will gain the respect of the President. What he wants to see is a fighting organization in each State, not organizations whose only aim is to secure the patronage. The President has not the least respect for men of this stamp.

If there is a chance of making some headway in some of the Southern States, like Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana and Texas, the President wants the attempt made. If the attempt is not made he will hold the leaders responsible and ignore them when the fat jobs are to be passed around. Briefly put, the leaders must work for their positions and not get them by underground methods and by fighting among themselves. At different times the President has been visited by factional leaders of Southern States, who reported to him such a condition in their respective States.

The opposing faction would come along, see the President, deny everything the other faction said, and then paint the other faction in the blackest possible terms, hesitating at no charge. The President has often said that he could not believe a word said to him, and this lack of confidence caused him to go outside of the organization for office material for a long time at the beginning of his administration and even now in occasional appointments.

The President, for a time, believed that there was really a chance for building a Republican organization in South Carolina, but he has changed his opinion in that direction. He has turned from Senator McLaurin to Senator Pritchard in North

Carolina. Senator Pritchard is going right ahead with a fight in that State. All along the line and in every district in North Carolina, the Republicans, under the senator's lead, will face the opposition. Senator Pritchard himself is a candidate for re-election to the senate, and is going to take chances that conservative Democrats in the State will vote for a Republican legislator here and there, so as to return Senator Pritchard. If Pritchard fails in his endeavors it is said that he will be provided with a federal judgeship, a position he has long sought. He may pull off the position in the Court of Claims, which McLaurin declined.

BEN TILLMAN OR BILL CHANDLER?

A Great New England Newspaper Thinks the New Hampshire Politician a Better Example of the Lordly and Contemptuous Tyrant than the South Carolina Senator.

(Springfield Republican.)

Ex-Senator Chandler comes out of his New Hampshire seclusion long enough to say, in a letter to the New York Sun, that a negro-lynching, vote suppressing South should not be allowed any longer to menace the nation with unfairly won Democratic victories. He evidently thinks the South should be deprived of that representation in Congress and the Electoral College which is based on the negro population of the South. He notes an increase in the number and ferocity of lynchings. "Until within a few years the mob executions have been carried on by hanging or shooting. Now burning at the stake is common, coal oil is poured over the victim, and the community gather to witness the torture and murder of their untried fellow citizen." And he says:

"Ought there to be in 1902 and 1904 Democratic victories thus obtained, by reason of which the tariff system is to be destroyed on the pretence of suppressing trusts, and the United States troops are to be withdrawn from the Philippines and the islands left to anarchy, civil war, cruelties and bloodshed unlimited, and to conquest by the nations of Europe, or ought it to be unmistakably understood by the whole world that as long as the Democratic party seeks national power through a solid South, made solid by the lynchings of colored people and the suppression of their votes by the open, defiant and unexcused and inexcusable disregard of the fifteenth amendment, the Republican party will be kept in national power in the United States? It seems to me that the 'moral deformity' and the 'bloody and brutal gospel' of the lynchings of the colored men of America ought to receive some notice from Mr. Bryan and also from the Hon. George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts."

No defence or palliation of Southern lynchings or vote suppressions will now or ever appear in these columns. But it may be remarked that a man in Chandler's position requires a lot of mental or moral obfuscation to say anything very savage about the Southern attitude toward the negro in the light of his own attitude toward another colored people. He speaks of leaving the Philippine Islands to "anarchy," "war," "cruelties" and "bloodshed unlimited." Does he think that the Filipino government, which was established with the connivance of Dewey, and whose success in commanding the contented loyalty of the native population was reported on at length by men serving under Dewey—does he think that government could have possibly done more than our own to produce anarchy, war, cruelties and bloodshed unlimited? Would the black record of killings, by tens of thousands tortures, burnings, outrages, and so on, that now stains the annals of the American nation, have probably been surpassed? It takes nerve to stand up and talk of what dreadful things might have happened through other agencies than our own, in the face of what actually has happened through our own agency.

Let the retired New Hampshire statesman prove himself equal to it as much as he will. But is it possi-

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New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston.

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* Fall Business *

Is planned on a broader scale than ever before, and your trading advantages will be greater than ever before, so keep an eye on

MIMNAUGH'S MOVEMENTS.

Watch This Space

FOR THE ARRIVALS of my Fall Stock. I have done more for the people knocking out high prices and placing first-class Merchandise in the reach of all than any firm that has ever done business in your midst. I have a good business record and Capital sufficient for a town five times the size of Newberry. You know who did the business of the town this Spring and Summer.

WATCH

WHO IS GOING TO DO IT

... This Fall ...

MIMNAUGH'S,

The Cheapest Store in Carolina.

ble that he can discern no relation ship between the temptuousness of the rights of a colored people in the far East, exhibited with such bloody consequences by himself and his political associates, and this savage up-flaming of the same spirit which he notes as recently taking place toward a colored people in our own midst? Does he think the United States Government can set an example in this particular without emulative effect among the people at large? How otherwise will he explain, not alone the recent frequency of burnings at the stake in the South, but a resort to similar practices for the first time in Northern States, as Colorado, Kansas and Indiana; and not only this, but other mob manifestations against the negro in the North, as at New York, Akron, various towns in Ohio and elsewhere, and a general resort to suppressive measures in the South, in clear defiance of the Constitution, which nobody is now interested in defending, and least of all, apparently, the Government at Washington? Probably he has never dreamed

of any moral culpability lying to his own account for all this, but that does not prove his innocence. The South's treatment of the negro is as indefensible as it can be and cannot be too strongly arraigned. But the attitude of those Southern- ers who justify the political and social suppression of the black in their midst, and at the same time denounce the United States Government for its course in the Philippines, is at least more reasonable than that of the Northerners who denounce the South and uphold the policy of criminal aggression upon colored people further away. These Southerners simply say, in effect, that they must maintain a white domination at home, but would not go outside of the nation to extend it. But the Chandler would assert their white domination over distant colored races in the most absolute, aggressive and bloody manner possible, while compelling the South to abandon the manifestation of a similar spirit in its own particular midst. Where, then, do we find the better example of the lordly and contemptuous tyrant—in Ben Tillman or Bill Chandler?

HANNA FOR ROOSEVELT.

Will Pledge His Support, It is Said, When President Visits Him.

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 21.—Republicans who stand close to Senator Hanna say that the visit of President Roosevelt to Cleveland in October will have a decisive bearing on the President's campaign for renomination and reelection. Hanna will, while the President is his guest, formally tender him his assistance in capturing the nomination. Senator Hanna has not committed himself, while his friends have been organizing a little boom for the Senator.

During the President's visit, however, Hanna will assure the President that, in the event of his nomination by the convention in 1904, he will consent to continue as national chairman, and do as much for Roosevelt as he did for McKinley in 1896 and 1900. Roosevelt, it is expected, will accept Hanna's offer, and end the talk of the displacement of the Senator as national chairman.