

PRESIDENT SCORED HARD

TILLMAN'S REMARKS CAUSTIC

Nothing Involved in Dismissal of Negro Troops Except Race Question—Present Administration Responsible for Present Acute Situation in South—President Encouraged Negro to Assert Equality Then Wrought Vengeance on Whole Battalion—Executive's Rights to Dismiss Troops Defended by Mr. Patterson, Who, However, Believed There Might be Ground to Question Policy.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The Senate listened to a debate on the race question to-day, in which Senator Tillman was the principal participant, and Senator Patterson, of Colorado, his opponent, which brought into striking contrast the ideas of the South and North on this question. President Roosevelt's action in the Brownville matter was the subject of discussion. Mr. Tillman held that nothing was involved in it except the race question, and that the present administration was responsible for the growing acute condition of the race situation in the South.

Mr. Patterson defended the President's right to dismiss the troops, but believed there might be some ground to question its policy. He condemned in strong terms what he regarded as the radical position of Mr. Tillman, and predicted that the extinction of the Democratic party in the North would follow a continuance of such policies. The debate occupied four hours, and was listened to with great interest by throngs which filled the galleries, by many members of the House of Representatives, who lined the Senate chamber, and by many Senators. On several occasions the galleries had to be warned against applauding by the Vice President, who finally threatened to clear them if the offense was repeated.

NO ACTION ON RESOLUTION.

No action was taken on the resolution for an investigation of the Brownsville affair, but Mr. Foraker gave notice that on Monday he would endeavor to have it disposed of.

Mr. Tillman prefaced his discussion of the Brownsville matter with the characterization that it furnished a case in point. "Certain enlisted men of the Twenty-fifth Regiment were under indictment," he said. "The President of the United States is the prosecutor as well as the executioner. The array of counsel for the defense and prosecution is not yet completed, and as their names have appeared on the record there is an element of incongruity and of the ridiculous. For instance, as attorneys aiding the prosecution, we have the distinguished Senator from Texas (Mr. Culberson), a Democrat, the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Lodge), a Republican, the distinguished Senator from Virginia (Mr. Daniel), a Democrat. And for the defense, if I shall be so considered, when I get through I will be put in The Record as aiding the distinguished Senator from Ohio (Mr. Foraker). Of course, he will get nothing more than a cornfield lawyer my contribution to the legal discussion of the question will be very limited; probably comparatively worthless."

ALLIANCE AN OLD ONE.

"But the ridiculousness of the situation is again apparent when one considers that the Senator from the North, who, by reason of his radical and aggressive utterances, and probably actions in the past, once acquired the name of 'Fire at Arm,' finds himself standing with a Republican from the South, Mr. Tillman (himself) who is usually supposed to have a broiled negro for breakfast, (laughter) who is known to justify lynching for rape, and whose attitude is not that of hatred to the negro, is feeling akin to it in the belief that white men and negroes are better clay to participate in government. And so this alliance is an old one."

CONVULSES THE GALLERIES.

Senator Tillman convulsed the galleries and amused many Senators a minute later by illustrating the discrimination between the races in Washington. "Negroes are not allowed to enter a public building, as in Washington, as you all know," he said. The last three words were given especial emphasis, and the Senator waved his hand to include the whole Senate.

Mr. Tillman said there were some times when he wished to be dispassionate and deliberate, and he had prepared, in writing, his discussion of the race question and would read it. The war had settled the question of slavery and also the question of whether we were to be a confederation or a nation. We were, he said, a nation with a big "N," but no Southern half of the country had no conception of the word "Nation," except as it is connected with the word "Nigger." "and more's the pity."

THE PRESIDENT SUPPORTED.

Senator Patterson followed Mr. Tillman announcing his belief that the President had the legal right to take the action he had, but he believed the wisdom or propriety of that action might be open to question. He had no doubt the President was moved from the highest motives, and asserted that the censure by the Senator from South Carolina, that the President was moved by race prejudice, was unjust. He believed the Booker Washington luncheon disproved such a conclusion. Mr. Patterson gave as his reason for speaking that he did not by his silence wish to be held to endorse the sentiments on the race question just expressed. "I desire in the next session," he said, "would have but two Democratic Senators from the North, and it was his belief that a short time in the future would see the position of the President supported."

THE CHARGES OF SIMMONS

GREENE TO COME THIS WEEK

Civil Service Commissioner Expects to Visit North Carolina Tuesday or Wednesday, Going First to Raleigh—Postoffice Inspector to Accompany Him—Simmons Sends a Last Letter, Given Below in Full, to the Civil Service Commission—Gives List of Alleged Improperly Partisan Federal Office-Holders—Some Dismissed Names—Investigation Will Probably be Through.

Observer Bureau, 1417 G Street, N. W., Washington, Jan. 12.

Civil Service Commissioner Greene is now of the opinion that he will go to Raleigh according to his promise Wednesday to investigate, with the aid of the postoffice inspector, the charges which have been brought against certain Federal officials by Senator Simmons. Senator Simmons has made his final report to the commission, and the document reached the commission's headquarters Mr. Greene threw up his hands and observed that the North Carolina Senator had cut out enough work for the commission to last a year or two. He will first go to Raleigh, according to his promise, and then he has asked how to reach other points, which indicates that the inquiry is to be a thorough one. The charges affect Federal officials of high and low degree, who are located in all parts of the State. In the letter which Senator Simmons has addressed to the commission he has mentioned the names of a number of officials under fire, but this list is only a supplementary one as numerous charges were furnished the commission weeks ago. To get a line on what this investigation means, and the attitude of Senator Simmons, one has only to read this final letter, which the Senator has addressed to the commission:

"It is high time something was being done to have this great vital question brought before the country in some practicable and sensible way. The deep interest shown in the Brownsville tragedy is ample evidence that the people of the country are beginning to feel a deep concern in the various phases of this question, and it is absolutely useless for doctrinaires and politicians to unduly emphasize and prolong the question and dismiss it with a wave of the hand and for one, I am ready to go to battle under the slogan 'America for the Americans.' And this is the white man's country and white men must govern it."

SOMETHING SHOULD BE DONE.

"Following my colloquy with Senator Culberson in his position as to the President's authority under the articles of war to discharge the soldiers, Mr. Tillman remarked that none of the negroes discharged would return to Texas."

"One of them," he continued, "that notorious negro Mingo, came from South Carolina. I would like to meet Mingo and shake his hand. But he is not going back to South Carolina and let me know that he is coming."

"Why not," interjected Senator Foraker, "because the suspicion that might prevail as to who really did the killing would make it unhealthy for him down there. I wish it was not so, but I can't help it. If he had been discharged honorably he could have come down there and been the biggest man at negro camp meetings and received the most respectful treatment from the white folks."

"What would probably happen to him?" persisted Mr. Foraker.

"Oh," ejaculated Mr. Tillman, with evidence of impatience. "I am going to discuss the race question directly. And as the evidence of amusement and of divided feelings, and of the fact that I am going to get right down to the milk in the cocoanut, but I don't want the 'Fire at Arm' to go off until the bell rings." (Laughter.)

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DR. CHARLES JUDSON DEAD

FURMAN LANDMARK PASSES.

Dr. Charles Hallett Judson, Member of Faculty of Furman University for Twenty Years, Succumbs to Paralysis Which Came on Monday—Had a Wide Reputation as a Scholar, and an Educator—Dedicated His Life to Furman University, Which Grew Up With Him—Gave \$41,000 in All to the Institution—Recognized by Carnegie Institute—Noticed in a Most Favorable Way in The Analyst for 1881. He assisted in compiling Wentworth's Geometry, 1879, and published and assisted in revising many other text-books on geometry and algebra. No student ever out under Dr. Judson to learn mathematics and went away, either with or without a diploma in this school, in just the same ethical mood that he came. He was taught mathematics, he imbued moral ideas. His idea of life and manhood, of duty and obligation, underwent a change as inevitable as that brought about by the science of mathematics in the domain of the pure intellect.

Greenville, S. C., Jan. 12.—Dr. Charles Hallett Judson, for 24 years professor of mathematics at Furman University, died at 4:45 o'clock this afternoon. The funeral services will take place on Tuesday at noon in the First Baptist Church in this city. Dr. Judson was attacked with paralysis Monday and continued to grow weaker until the end came. He suffered three distinct strokes in all, the last affecting his side and throat to such an extent that he was unable to take nourishment. Dr. Judson leaves only one surviving relative, his sister, Miss Mary C. Judson, who, like himself, has consecrated her life to education, having been connected with the faculty of the Greenville Female College for half a century.

Dr. Charles Manly, a former president of Furman University and now a pastor in Lexington, Va., and Dr. C. S. Gardner, formerly pastor of the First Baptist church and now in Richmond, Va., have been especially invited to attend the funeral services, which will be held by Dr. Z. T. Cody, the present pastor of the First church.

In all Dr. Judson gave \$41,000 to Furman University from his estate which he accumulated by dint of careful saving. These included one of the Carnegie Library buildings and the \$100,000 endowment of Furman possible.

With Dr. Carlisle, of Wofford College, Dr. Judson was generally regarded as a leading educator in South Carolina. He was greatly beloved and hundreds of young men will attend his funeral services Tuesday. Dr. Judson never lived long enough to profit in any material way by the distinction recently bestowed upon him by the trustees of the Carnegie foundation fund.

Charles Hallett Judson, LL. D., was born in Munroe, Connecticut, April 20, 1820. His parents were both of pure English stock. His father, Charles Judson, was a man of sterling qualities, and became one of the most prominent men in his community, in business and social circles.

The mother of Dr. Charles H. Judson was Miss Abi Sherman, of Connecticut, a relative of the distinguished Roger Sherman.

EARLY EDUCATION.

Dr. Judson's earliest education was obtained at the public school in his own town. From this he was transferred to a high school, near his home, taught by a graduate of Yale. He was afterwards sent to New Haven to prepare himself for business. Not long after going to the city he became interested in meetings in one of the Baptist churches of the place. He professed faith and joined the Baptist Church. At about the same time Locke's "Essay on the Human Understanding" fell into his hands. These two circumstances combined to change the current of his life.

As a result he resolved upon leaving business and continuing his education. He entered Hamilton Literary and Theological Institute, located at Hamilton, New York, known to-day as the Colgate University and the Colgate Seminary. He remained at Hamilton two years and was then compelled to leave for a while to obtain means with which to further prosecute his studies.

He went from Hamilton to Virginia, where he taught several years and then entered the University of Virginia, where he remained two years. He was graduated in 1847.

MARRIED IN 1847.

In 1847 Dr. Judson married Miss Emily Foster, of Richmond, Va. Together they reared five children, five children, till May 1903, when she entered her heavenly rest. It was a happy marriage and in all respects she was a true helpmeet. Soon after their marriage he began teaching a boy's school in London, Va. After three years he graduated at Warrington, Va., where he remained teaching one year. While at Warrington he heard of a vacancy in an institution of learning at Ansonville, N. C. He journeyed thither and made application in person for the position. In 1851 he heard of the proposed opening of Furman University. He applied for the chair of mathematics, and was elected. That was a great day for Furman, for Greenville, and for South Carolina. He filled the chair of mathematics till a few years ago, and at the time of his death was still considered the head of the department. Until very recently he met his classes in astronomy, and was in close touch with the classes in mathematics.

DEVELOPED FURMAN.

When Dr. Judson became connected with Furman University there was no building, no endowment, no equipment. He selected the plans for the first building and superintended its erection. He purchased the apparatus and equipment, and he led in every movement since then for the growth, improvement and enlargement of the buildings and grounds, and the endowment, and has largely directed in fixing the course of study, and the position of the institution. Until recent years he was the treasurer of the institution, and managed the funds and property, and it was very largely due to his prudence, foresight, personal sacrifices, unremitting watchfulness and husbandry that the college prospered, its funds and equipment were not lost entirely during the civil war and in the dark days of financial stringency since.

During the civil war Dr. Judson was president of the Greenville Female College, and for several years he was offered the presidency of the Judson Institute, Marion, Ala., and twice that of Richmond Female College, Richmond, Va., and twice he was offered a professorship in Richmond College.

For many years he was a honored deacon of the First Baptist church, Greenville, and his wife as a Christian has been active and blameless. For many years he was the treasurer of the Baptist State Convention, and a member of the board of State Missions.

NEWBERN, WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

That G. Clark, Jr., deputy collector of customs, at Newbern, was the secretary of the Republican county executive committee for the county of Craven.

That H. H. Jarrett, postmaster at Franklin, was chairman of the Republican executive committee of Macon county.

That the following Federal office-holders were active in conventions or at the polls and in the campaign: R. E. Williams, rural free delivery carrier, at Youngsville.

P. R. Hatch, postmaster at Youngsville.

T. V. Shope, United States deputy marshal, Bryson City, acted as Republican challenger on the day of election.

T. C. Israel, deputy marshal, Hendersonville, and B. Jackson, postmaster at that place, Mr. Jackson having left his place of duty and roving over the county in the interest of his party.

J. D. Parker, postmaster at Smithfield, ran his county convention, stayed at the polls on the day of election soliciting votes and taking voters to the polls.

J. D. Maltby, postmaster at Whitefield.

J. D. Singhill, brandy gauger, of Sparta, N. C.

John Mills, deputy postmaster at Cherry Lane.

W. A. Hall, United States commissioner, Burlington, was chairman of the Republican county executive committee at the polls.

J. Zeb Waller, postmaster at Burlington, and S. M. Hornaday, United States gauger, at Burlington, acted as challengers and managers for their party.

F. M. Glanzer, United States commissioner of Roseman.

Frank S. McCall, postmaster at Balsam Grove.

J. E. Phelps, postmaster at Catharine Lake.

John L. Phelps, postmaster at Plymouth.

B. B. Spencer, postmaster at Roper.

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GLENN ISSUES PARDONS

FOUR GRANTED, FOUR REFUSED

Governor Glenn Makes Statement to Observer Representative That He Favors Reformatory, but Believes in Going Slowly and Acting in a Judicious Manner—Hence He Has Suggested the Appointment of a Commission to Investigate—Governor Has Requestion From Alabama Judge Zachary, Charged With Murder—Pardon Refused to Freeman Jones, Durham Burglar.

Observer Bureau, Raleigh, Jan. 12.

Governor Glenn said to your correspondent this afternoon: "People are very much mistaken if they think I am opposed to a reformatory. I am for it, and I am sure, and it is for this reason that I have suggested a wise and humane committee or commission to make a full investigation and ascertain exactly what is needed and then provide it."

The Governor has a requisition from the Governor of Alabama for "Judge" Zachary, charged with murder, now in jail at Franklin, Macon county.

The Governor has issued commissions to Senators Overman and Simmons and to the various congressmen, except Blackburn, who has no commission, and as delegates to the national convention for the extension of the foreign commerce of the United States at Willard Hotel, Washington, January 14.

The Governor to-day refused four pardons and granted four. A pardon was refused to Sylvester Barrett, convicted January of last year in Pitt county for murder in the first degree. He appealed to the Supreme Court, which affirmed judgment. The Governor is satisfied that the conviction was legal and right. The man murdered was Walter Lovitt, a constable. The judge and solicitor refused to recommend commutation. The Governor directs the sheriff to hang Barrett.

JONES NOT PARDONED.

Another pardon refused is to Freeman Jones, convicted last August in Durham of burglary in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged, but the Governor says that owing to the importance of this case he has given it unusual attention and finds that Jones entered the dwelling and made a felonious assault upon Mrs. Jack Barker. Help came and he fled. His only excuse was that he was drunk, which is not an excuse but an aggravation. While Jones conducted shows he was sober enough to know that he was committing a crime, and that he was helping to rescue the woman and sober enough to attempt to cover his track by running home and getting into bed with his clothes on, where he was found, with hair from the woman's head wrapped around a button of his coat. The judge and the solicitor say that the law ought to be allowed to take its course. The imposition of the death penalty is always a serious matter, but the home and the life of a woman are more protected, they say. Men cannot in the dead hours of night assault helpless women, commit the crime which generally brings about lynching, and then expect the Governor to show leniency. The sheriff is directed to hang Jones.

Cain Bumgardner, of Lincoln, is refused pardon. He was convicted 17 years ago of larceny, sentenced to the penitentiary for three years, escaped, and was recaptured. The Governor will not consider any application for pardon unless the defendant is in actual custody, and he suggests to the clerk that capias be immediately issued for Bumgardner's arrest.

WATSON REFUSED PARDON.

Geo. Watson is refused pardon. He was convicted the first time in Watauga county of murder in the second degree and sentenced for seven years. The Governor does not see any reason for pardoning him, as the sentence is not excessive. George Vickers, of Craven county, is pardoned. He was convicted of larceny and sentenced to five years on the roads. The judge and solicitor recommended pardon. The testimony does not satisfy the Governor that Vickers was not guilty.

Samuel and William Kilby are pardoned. They were convicted five years ago in Cherokee county of murder in the second degree and sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary. The Governor is satisfied that the jury should have returned a verdict of not guilty. One of the Kilbys was severely wounded in the affray and is still in very bad condition.

A PARDON IS GRANTED TO ALEXANDER

McMillan, convicted last year in Robeson county of carrying a pistol and disturbing church service, and sentenced to 18 months on the roads. The superintendent of health certifies that his condition is such that further confinement would seriously affect his health. All pardons which Governor Glenn issues are conditioned upon good behavior and sobriety.

GLENN COMMENDS ELROD.

Governor Glenn wrote a very strong letter to ex-Governor Elrod, of South Dakota, in which he says in the name of the people of North Carolina and as Governor he desires most earnestly to thank him for what he has said in his message concerning the South Dakota bond suit and North Carolina. The Governor says his letter is not written for the purpose of in any way trying to induce South Dakota to refund the money collected the judgment of the United States Supreme Court, that being a matter for South Dakota alone to decide; but it is written to commend and endorse Governor Elrod's work as a guide to the motives and aims of the Government in the relations of one State to another. Governor Glenn then denounces the men, some of them of this State, who procured the bringing of the suit to harass North Carolina, having failed elsewhere but in South Dakota, though they obtained not only these bonds but other clauses to various States, all of which refused them. The Governor says that North Carolinians were very much aggrieved by the conduct of the judgment of forfeitures in apprehensive

TO MEET AT WENTWORTH.

Rockingham Commissioners to Discuss Meeting of Board of Commissioners to House Location Monday—Mr. Small to Speak at Commencement.

Special to The Observer. Winston-Salem, Jan. 12.—A special meeting of the board of commissioners for Rockingham county will be held at Wentworth next Monday to discuss the question of rebuilding the court house there on a new site. The citizens of the latter place are making an earnest effort to secure the court house and their proposed to submit the question to a vote of the people. There is much opposition to this plan, especially by Wentworth and Macon townships. It was news men of Wentworth say that if the court house is rebuilt there a 20-room hotel will be erected at once.

Hon. J. H. Small, of Washington, N. C., a member of Congress, has accepted an invitation from Dr. J. H. Clewell to deliver the annual literary address at the commencement exercises of Salem Female Academy and College in May. Mr. Small is a fine speaker and is deeply interested in the progress of educational work in North Carolina.

At the monthly meeting of the Ladies Aid Society of Burkhead church, held at the home of Mrs. N. D. Dowdy, the former officers were re-elected, they being as follows: President, Mrs. N. D. Dowdy; vice-president, Mrs. J. N. Snyder; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. S. A. Houchens. Here the close of the business meeting elegant refreshments were served by the hostess.

Mrs. Almon, of Yadkin county, committed suicide Monday by drowning. She was about 60 years of age, and was living with her son-in-law, Emory Reese, near Macon. She had a very kind, hospitable woman. No cause was assigned for the act.