

The News and Herald.

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WINNSBORO, S. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1901.

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY.

FEASTERTVILLE DOTS.

Mr. Editor: I will make an effort to comply with your request to write a communication for your paper.

I have been quite busy recently, hence the inability to fulfill my promise sooner.

Farm work is being pushed rapidly, preparatory for planting. Most of our farmers are done hauling their fertilizers. There will be a quantity of guano used; in fact it seems like we are guano hungry. I have noticed that it seems like the people start earlier and drive faster when they are going after guano than they do for anything else.

A number of our people have been ill with the grip. They are now convalescing.

Mrs. Mary Faucette, widow of the late Maj. C. W. Faucette, who was reported seriously ill, is improving.

Mr. Richard T. Crosby, who has been seriously ill for the last two months with lung trouble, died Thursday, the 28th of February. Mr. Crosby was an enterprising and persevering young farmer, with progressive ideas. He was a bright young man; the writer was associated with him at school, and his quick perception and retentive mind impressed me with the idea that he was above the average in point of intellect.

Our cemeteries and graveyards are filling up at a remarkably fast rate. Not long since Mr. Matthew Weir of Chester, but formerly of this community, died of lung trouble. Mr. Weir and myself were associated together for several years during childhood. Our associations, like that of Mr. Crosby's and myself, were always cordial and pleasant, endeavoring as it did on both occasions feeling of mutual good will for each other. Both of the deceased had a plain matter of fact way of expressing themselves that always impressed me with their sincerity of purpose. We tender our sympathies to the bereaved families.

Some time ago while at Mr. M. D. C. Colvin's I saw a very convenient and neatly made writing desk of quartered oak, which was made by Mr. Coleman Co. v. n. who is taking a course in the technological school in Atlanta, Ga. The skill and taste displayed in the workmanship and finish of the desk is equal to that of the most finished workman and reflects credit on the school in its efforts to educate.

Mr. Editor, it seems that there are two or three different elements in the South Carolina legislature. Some are opposed to the course pursued by Senator McLaurin, some opposed to Senator Tillman, while others are opposed to endorsing either Senator McLaurin or Tillman's course in the United States senate.

I regret to see such a diversity of opinions existing among our representatives in the Legislature. Never in the history of our country since the days of reconstruction have our representatives in the Congress of the United States been confronted with issues of such vital importance, as are now presented for their consideration. The difference between republican greed and avarice on the one hand, and democracy with its principles of equity and justice on the other, have never been more sharply defined than they were in both the Chicago and Kansas City platforms, and I had the remotest idea that such a large percentage of the lower house of the South Carolina legislature would fail to avail themselves of an opportunity to vote their disapproval of Senator McLaurin's course in the Senate. Your readers are aware of the fact that there was a resolution filed in the legislature for the members to vote their disapproval of Senator McLaurin's course in the Senate administration to carry their policy into practical operation.

Perhaps those who voted to table the resolution did not entertain the idea or the fact for one moment that they were to some extent repudiating the principles of democracy. If they fully understood the real meaning of the resolution and then voted to table it they were, practically speaking, agreeing with McLaurin, whose views are in direct conflict with the principles advocated by W. J. Bryan. I would rather take my stand alongside of Bryan in defeat and prove true to the principles of my party, than to vote the approval of the course of Senator McLaurin, who ever effort has been made to ingratiate himself with those who are trying to loot the treasury of the United States under the guise of legislation. Our representatives who failed to avail themselves of that opportunity to stamp their seal of condemnation upon the impolitic, unjust and undemocratic course of Senator McLaurin, were elected by democrats in a democratic primary. Can they return to their people and assure them that they have done all in their power to uphold the banner of democracy? It is interesting in regard to their course in this particular case, they would be necessarily compelled to acknowledge the fact that they are following in the footsteps of Hanna and McKinley, or that they are with the leaders of democracy. Mr. Editor, if they are with the true and tried leaders of democracy, then they would not hesitate to cast their votes against McLaurin who is sitting in the shade of the White House, grooming himself to catch the first

plum that falls from the branches of that majestic tree of public patronage. His persistent efforts to serve the masses and his vigilant watchfulness to obtain the coveted prize would make a scene fit for the most talented comic artist. I am yours for democracy.

Robt. R. Jeffares.

March 2 1901.

SHERMAN IN WINNSBORO.

From Ederrington's History.

On Monday, the day before Sherman was expected in Winnsboro, the citizens met and appointed a committee to meet the army beyond the limits of the town with a white flag in order to surrender the town. On this committee were Rev. Dr. Lott, R. V. J. O'Neal, James McCreight, and Dr. Horbeck. The enemy came in early Tuesday morning and Dr. Madden says he was near the town hall and the Yankee soldiers seemed to rush in and suddenly fill the town. Their hands and faces were in many cases smeared with sugar and syrup. One man started in his face and said, "What do you think of our president now?" On the farm of John McMaster, one mile below Winnsboro the negroes were on the watch in the direction of Columbia for the Yankees intending to hide out, but they said the whole face of the earth was suddenly filled as it were by pigs as they said so as to cut off any chance of escape. While standing near the town hall Dr. M. saw an officer mounted on a small gray stallion side up and just then some soldiers brought up to him old Dr. Horbeck who explained to the officer that he had fought the soldiers and re-iterated an attempt to burn his house. The officer only said, "Speak quickly—talk fast," and rode off and replied to a question asked him, "Yes, I think the cotton will be burned but it will be rolled out." Soon after that, fire was set to McNalley's cotton warehouse which swept Lunderdale's house and everything down to Leventrett's brick building and crossed to West side of street and burnt from Old West Hall to the brick bank building. An officer said to Dr. M., "Why don't you assist in saving the movable property?" He replied he thought the soldiers would not permit him to do so. All the houses in the track of the flames were impaled on their contents which were moved to the lot in the rear. Three soldiers were standing near the court house yard talking. One said to Dr. M., "Do you know the lady who set fire to this town?" Dr. M. replied that he did not know that a lady had done so. The soldier replied, "Yes, a lady did do so and we could get her we would do so." As the highest limb of that tree. As the two of the men walked off the one who remained said, "I do not believe a word those men say. No body set fire to this town but our own soldiers. I'll tell you there are ten soldiers and men in this town."

Senator Tillman showed deep feeling. He said the legislation which had paved the way for the St. Louis appropriation was placed in a bill last year, as were the amendments from which the senate had receded in the sundry civil bill. The water-dogs of the house of representatives had not ponced upon this proposition then and defeated it. Congress, he said, had appropriated eleven millions of dollars for exposition, and now it was proposed to give \$5,000,000 more. His State, South Carolina, was regarded as an outcast, a disinherited dog. He would leave it to the senate whether it was just, fair and right to give to St. Louis \$5,000,000 and refuse Charles on a small \$250,000. Mr. Depew and Mr. Lodge thought that Charles ought to be treated equally with St. Louis.

INAUGURATION
The State
The city of Winnsboro today

ity of its street decorations in honor of the second inauguration of President McKinley. The whole route of parade was a gorgeously patriotic sight. But it was at the court of honor constructed on Pennsylvania avenue, between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets—from the treasury, past the executive mansion, to the state, war and navy building, a magnificent stretch of 150' or roadway—that the scene fairly rivalled a Lullian carnival display in the era of the Medici.

Alongside, from end to end, were erected a continuous line of covered stands with terraces of seats rising thirty feet above the level of the roadway, and transforming the court into a grand amphitheatre through which the procession moved.

The roadway was flanked on each side with a row of columns, between which the troops were to move. Eight massive pillars, four on either side, marked off the court in equal lengths. These were copies of the decorations of the Agrand bridge at the Paris Exposition. It consisted of a pedestal ten feet on the base and bearing a square pillar, the whole 40 feet high, the top of each surmounted by a bronze urn. At each angle of the square pillar was imposed a small lion column of the same height, the lion topped by a capital that carried the ornamental urn. Between the pillars on the north side were interspersed 14 smaller columns of Lullian design, with Tuscan capitals. A small row of columns flanked the whole of the launette in front of the White House. Frosted electric lights aided in the illumination at night. After dark the bronze urns were filled with Greek fire, whose heavy columns of white smoke were illuminated by numerous search lights.

CHARLESTON LOST ON FINAL ROUND.

Washington, March 4.—One of the most notable occurrences in the history of congressional legislation marked the closing hours of the last session of the senate of the 56th congress. Senator Carter of Montana signified his retirement from the senate, after six years of brilliant service, by talking the river and harbor bill to death. He occupied the floor consecutively for nearly thirteen consecutive hours. At 11:40 last night, after the senate conference on the river and harbor bill had reported a disagreement, Senator Carter began his speech. He denounced it as vicious and pernicious legislation.

Shortly before 5 o'clock Mr. Allison

submitted a further disagreement on the sundry civil bill, the item in contention being the appropriation for the three expositions. From this the senate receded, and then passed the St. Louis exposition bill. Mr. Tillman, who has championed the appropriation for Charleston throughout the session, made a final appeal to the senate to save the Charleston item, but he realized that the Missouri senators were more powerful than he. By a vote of 38 to 10 the senate receded from the Charleston appropriation and the bill was passed.

Mr. Carter resumed his speech, finally announcing at 6:35 that it was his intention not to permit the river and harbor bill to become a law. He visited the floor only after the vice president's ceremony had begun.

WHERE CHARLESTON LOST.

From 10:30 last night the senate remained in continuous session. The most interesting feature of the session was a receding from its amendment to the sundry civil bill providing for three expositions, giving \$5,000,000 to St. Louis, \$500,000 to Buffalo and \$250,000 to Charleston, S. C. Without division the motion of Senator Allison to recede was agreed to. Then the senate receded from the Charleston amendment to the St. Louis exposition bill which had passed the house as a separate measure. This action passed the bill appropriating \$5,000,000 to St. Louis. Though suffering from ill health, Senator Vest of Missouri had remained in the senate all night to battle for this exposition appropriation. He said it was not fair to make St. Louis suffer because the house would not make an appropriation for the exposition in South Carolina.

BEN WAS MAD.

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The adjacent government buildings were ablaze with the national colors, except the executive mansion, over whose white expanse floated only the blue flag, at full mast.

The president's reviewing stand was on the south side of the court of honor. It was a flag draped, square enclosure. The parade route through this court practically was through a solid line of red, white and blue. Flags waved or bunting hung from every building and house on the avenue from the capitol to the treasury department.

This season there is a large death rate among children from croup and lung troubles. Prompt action will save the little ones from these terrible diseases. We know of nothing so certain to give instant relief as One Minute Cough Cure. It can also be relied upon in grippe and all throat and lung troubles of adults. Pleasant to take. McMaster Co.

TEXAS ACCORDING TO SAM JONES.

The following paragraphs are taken from a letter written by Sam Jones to the Atlanta Journal:

"Texas' surplus this year in the pockets of the farmers is just what Georgia farmers would have but for the enormous outlay for guano. Georgia must have commercial fertilizers. Texas don't need them. The tenants on these rich farm lands in Texas pay the landlords \$3 money rent per acre, and that's what it costs for guano per acre in Georgia. If I were a farmer I would rather rent land in Texas than own it in Georgia.

The black cotton lands of Texas are selling from \$30 to \$70 per acre; \$60 per acre will buy the best lands ten miles from town.

The question is not how much cotton can Texas make, but how much cotton can they pick out I have traveled through Texas from Texas to El Paso, from Texline to Galveston, and I stay within the facts when I say that one-tenth of Texas cotton lands never had a plow on them. If you will furnish Texas with half a million more plow mules and negro plowmen, they will and can make in Texas this year eight million bales of cotton, weighing 500 pounds each. The delta of the Mississippi in Louisiana and the good cotton lands of Texas can make fifteen million bales and not use a pound of guano, and with the average season make a bale to the acre one year with another. Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and North Carolina must look to their manufacturing interests and their farmers to diversified crops and home-made fertilizers or go broke in a few years.

Texas can produce her own wheat, corn, oats and ship millions of dollars' worth of cattle, hogs, sheep, mules, horses, etc., annually. Georgia is no longer the Empire State of the South. Texas has the blue ribbon tied on her now."

For Over Fifty Years.

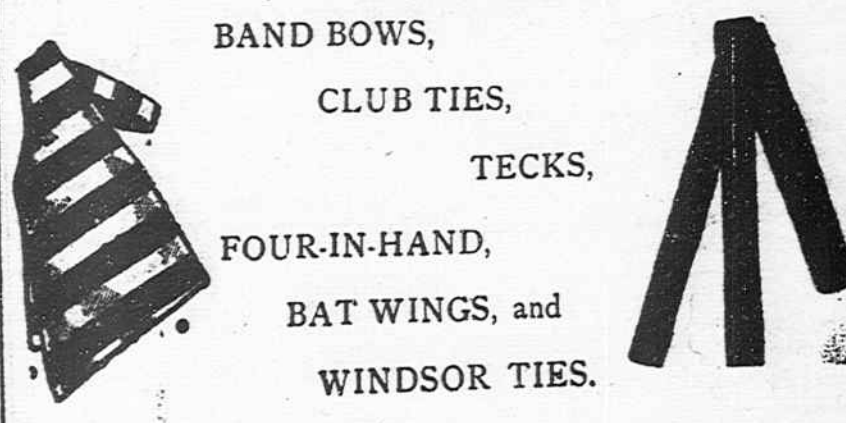
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