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PRESIDENT'S BLUNDER.

NEW YORK HERALD POINTS OUT HIS MISTAKE AS TO CRUM.

The Herald Taken the Ground that Crum's Appointment Is Distasteful to a Majority of the People of the United States.

[Special to News and Courier.]

Washington, January 8.—Southern senators and representatives were surprised to find a double-headed editorial in the New York Herald to-day, in which President Roosevelt was severely arraigned for appointing Dr. Crum collector at Charleston. While commending and appreciating the logical understanding of the Southern situation, the Southern men were astonished to see the Herald, which daily flies the following flag at the masthead of its editorial columns: "The people's anti-trust candidates for 1904: For President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, of New York. For Vice President, George Dewey, of Vermont," boldly and ably attacking the President's Southern policy.

The Herald's leader will be read with interest everywhere.

If President Roosevelt wished to alienate Southern sympathies he has succeeded.

Regretful surprise is a mild term for the feeling aroused in the United States by President Roosevelt's nomination of a colored man to the post of collector of the port of Charleston. Even the sincerest admirers of the President cannot help regarding that appointment as an ill considered act, which will do more harm than good to the very people whom it is intended to benefit, namely, the negroes.

The Herald does not hesitate to give expression to this belief, and has consistently supported Mr. Roosevelt in his previous administrative policy, and has upon more than one occasion recorded its genuine respect for him, both as a man and as Chief Magistrate of the United States. It is not exaggerating to say that the President's public career hitherto has fully met the expectations of his friends, who are legion, while his prudence, great common sense and political sagacity have bitterly disappointed his adversaries. His impartial attitude toward the trusts has been endorsed by the entire nation. His judicious intervention in the coal strike should earn permanent place for his name in the industrial history of the United States, and his masterly handling of the Venezuela imbroglio has shown him to be a statesman of a rare stamp. All this is freely admitted.

What, then, can have prompted him to make an appointment that is distasteful to the major portion of the American people and thus destroy at one blow the reputation he has been so successfully building up? What possible motive can have induced him to alienate the respect, esteem, sympathy and confidence in his ability of the entire white people of the South?

The Herald wishes it to be distinctly understood that Dr. Crum's personality is not called in question in the very least. It may even be admitted that under ideal conditions there would be no objection made to the appointment of a negro to any official position in the service of the United States, but, perhaps unfortunately, practical considerations regulate government policy in America and elsewhere, and what may be desirable theoretically is rarely compatible with what is practically possible. In making a nomination that is objectionable to a majority of the people affected by it the President simply proves that he is unaware of the elementary principle of government. No one will question his legal constitutional right to appoint to public office any man whom he thinks fitted to occupy it, but has he a moral right to exercise his power of appointment in a manner that is contrary to the wishes of the majority? The answer to this question is most decidedly, no. Majority rules in the United States. Congress is elected by the majority. Laws are passed in the Legislature by the majority, and any administrative

measure that is abhorrent to the majority of American citizens is a mischievous measure.

It is not unreasonable to argue that the President's proper course with regard to making appointments is indirectly indicated by the Constitution of the United States. Each State is virtually an independent part of the body politic, possessed of the right to make its own laws, to conduct its individual affairs as it thinks best suited to prevailing conditions and to take such measures for the protection of its special interests as may be consistent with a due consideration for the interests of the other States. The power of intervention vested in the Federal government is clearly laid down, and is permissible only under certain stipulated circumstances and within certain carefully defined limits. It is consequently a debatable point whether the Chief Magistrate is not tacitly bound to consult the local sentiment before deciding upon a particular administrative step.

How the President cannot shut his eyes to the fact that the white population of the Southern States has strongly developed very tenacious prejudices with regard to the negro question. There is no necessity to discuss the justice of those prejudices. Their existence and strength cannot be denied. When, therefore, the President takes an initiative which is protested against by a majority of the population he not only commits a grave political blunder, but also exceeds his moral authority. The possible consequences of such a step as the nomination which has aroused a storm of indignation in the South cannot be considered without apprehension. It would take very little of this kind of administration to light the lamps of a race war, in which the principal sufferers could only be the negroes.

Public sentiment, in fact, is strong or than idealistic theorizing, and is usually embittered and made more obstinate by opposition. The great colonizing Powers of the world, Rome, England, Holland, have all shown that they are aware of this truth by conciliating the people under their rule with a respect for their customs, creeds and even prejudices. The attitude of Southerners toward the colored race, whether it be due to custom, creed or prejudice, is a very uncompromising one, and the situation is one that calls for great circumspection in its treatment.

Every friend of President Roosevelt, therefore, must deplore his ill advised attempt to row against such a tremendous current of public opinion, i. e., to set his personal views, be they ever so respectable, against those of the vast majority of his fellow countrymen.

PAINFUL TO RECORD.

A Gallant Confederate Soldier Dies in Laurens Poorhouse.

[Special to The State.]
Laurens, Jan. 8.—Mr. Hiliary Mosely, aged 65, died last night at the county home. He was a native of this county and at the outbreak of the Civil War he promptly volunteered enlisting with the South Carolina Guards, Company A, Third S. C. regiment. He served gallantly to the close of hostilities. He was well connected in this and Greenville counties. His health failing a few years ago he became a ward of this county. The remains were interred here this afternoon.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

The man who wants but little here below suffers no shock of disappointment.

The more a woman suffers for a man the more sacred to her it makes her love for him.

The rankest coward would fight a burglar if he tried to steal the bed clothes on a cold night.

There is something mighty wrong with a six-foot man who can't be twisted round a mile of a woman's little finger.

The man who talks about the position he has "accepted" is the one who sat on the front doorstep for six months begging for it.

CLEVELAND THE TALK

Of Democrats in Some Sections of the Country.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Democrats from the West and South are apparently alarmed over what appears to them to be an organized movement which has for its purpose the presentation of Grover Cleveland as a candidate for the next Democratic nomination for the Presidency. There have been indications of a movement in that direction for some time. Every utterance of the ex-President has been given the widest publicity, and discussed at length by the Democrats who have been seeking for some time to secure a reorganization of the party along old lines. The last form of this effort to press Mr. Cleveland's availability upon the Democrats has been in a series of articles and interviews showing the magnificent physical condition of Mr. Cleveland. The public has been assured with much detail that the former President is losing flesh, that his "eye is as bright and his step as firm as in 1837." There is an intimation that he is taking a keener interest in public affairs.

While the active reorganizers of the party would probably welcome Mr. Cleveland as a candidate in 1904, the Democrats of the West and South are not prepared to make such a radical departure from the Democracy of Bryanism. Recent interviews with Congressman Clark and Cochran of Missouri, Cooper of Texas, Jackson of Kansas and other Democrats from the former Bryan strongholds now indicate that they are ready to take an Eastern Democrat for their candidate, but will not be satisfied with a candidate who did not support the Democratic tickets in 1896 and 1900, whether he believed in free silver or not.

Presidential Possibilities.

[Birmingham News.]

No longer does it appear that defeat for the Democrats is inevitable in the next campaign. There is a chance for their success, and the prospects brighten as the struggle approaches. With hope of victory has come search for suitable material for leadership.

These names have been suggested: Gorman, Olney and Parker. The last named is now being boomed with a persistency which inspires the suspicion that it is systematic. Judge Alton B. Parker is a very worthy New York jurist and Democrat. For several campaigns he might have had the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York but declined the honor, for what reason is not certain, although it may be surmised that he was unwilling to be made victim of certain defeat. There is not a blemish upon the reputation of Judge Parker, and his ability as a judge and lawyer has ample attestation. In national politics, however, he is practically unknown, and the wisdom of nominating him will be seriously questioned.

Arthur Pue Gorman will have a following in the convention unless all signs fail. He has strong and powerful advocates, and, being a past master of the art of politics, will make the best showing possible with his support. Gorman is too much a manipulator, however, to make an ideal candidate, and the probabilities against his selection are very great.

There has been an unmistakable tide toward Richard Olney in the past few months, growing in volume as it progresses. Olney is unquestionably one of the biggest men in America. He demonstrated his capacity and backbone while Attorney-General and Secretary of State respectively in the Cleveland cabinet. He is an American to the finger tips. His reply to England on the Venezuela affair ranks with the greatest State papers of the nation. It may be urged against him that he hails from a Republican State, but Olney is probably stronger in New York than any other candidate would be, and New York holds the key to the situation.

The Democrats must carry New

York to win. The history of the party demonstrates that, and the results of the last election, when the West returned to its Republican love, confirmed it.

It was a maxim of the late lamented Thomas B. Reed that he who prophesied concerning political events to happen within one hundred years was a fool with emphasis. The uncertainty of politics add some weight to the maxim, but one is taking little risk in predicting that Richard Olney will be a potential factor in the next National Democratic Convention.

Nobody Knows But Mother.

How many buttons are missing today?

Nobody knows but mother.

How many playthings are strewn in her way?

Nobody knows but mother.

How many thimbles and spoons has she missed?

How many burns on each fat little fist?

How many bumps to be cuddled and kissed?

Nobody knows but mother.

How many hats has she hunted today?

Nobody knows but mother.

Carelessly hiding themselves in the hay—

Nobody knows but mother.

How many hardships willfully strayed?

How many ribbons for each little maid,

How, for her care, can a mother be paid?

Nobody knows but mother.

How many muddy shoes all in a row?

Nobody knows but mother.

How many stockings to darn, do you know?

Nobody knows but mother.

How many little torn aprons to mend?

How many hours of toil must she spend?

What is the time when her day's work will end?

Nobody knows but mother.

How many lunches for Tommy and Sam?

Nobody knows but mother.

Cookies and apples and blackberry jam.

Nobody knows but mother.

Nourishing dainties for every "sweet tooth."

Toddlings—Dotties or dignified Ruth,

How much love sweetens the labor, forsooth?

Nobody knows but mother.

How many cares does a mother-heart know?

Nobody knows but mother.

How many joys from her mother-love flow?

Nobody knows but mother.

How many prayers for each little white bed?

How many tears for her babes has she shed?

How many kisses for each little head?

Nobody knows but mother.

—New York Mail and Express.

To Raffle Himself Off.

Secaucus, N. J., December 31.—Failing to secure a wife through matrimonial agents, advertisements or in the usual way, John W. Miller, a well-to-do farmer, has hit upon the original plan of putting himself up at a raffle among the women of this district at 25 cents a chance, the winner to take him, his savings and farm of 27 acres, on the Snake Hill road. Up to date Miller has sold 711 tickets and says he could sell as many more. Five colored women bought tickets, and Miller is in despair lest one of them should prove the lucky contender and carry off both him and his worldly goods. The raffle is to be decided to-morrow night at Miller's home. Afterward there is to be a real old-fashioned New Year's feast.

Miller is not venturing into the matrimonial haven without experience. He has been "hitched before" as he expressed it. In 1839 his wife died and he lately decided to make another venture. He tried in the usual way, but failed, perhaps because he has a red beard and hair. He has tender blue eyes, but the combination did not convince any of the fair dames of the county of his seriousness, notwithstanding his farm and other monetary attractions.

Miller is 57 years old, stands 5 feet, 5 inches, and is said to be well-to-do. His strange idea of raffling himself is not the result, he says, of a whim, but because he wishes to find a wife. He declares he will abide by the conditions he made, but admits that he is "mighty nervous" for fear one of the five negroes will draw the winning chance.

GREENWOOD TO HAVE A COLLEGE.

Nine-tenths of the Trustees, President Lander and Seventy-five of the One Hundred and Five Boarding Students Favor the Removal of the Williamston Female College.

[Special to News and Courier.]

Greenwood, January 7.—The Williamston Female College is to be moved to Greenwood. This decision was reached yesterday. Nine tenths of the trustees of that institution decided to move it here. A vote of the students of the College resulted in over 75 per cent agreeing to come to Greenwood. There are at present one hundred and five boarders in the College.

The Williamston Female College is said to possess the most extensive and valuable equipment of any female college in the State, Winthrop alone possibly excepted. The college has about \$5,000 worth of apparatus. All of this, the furniture, pianos, etc., will be moved here. The building will be furnished by Greenwood Dr. Lander, the well known president of the College, will subscribe liberally to the fund. He will have charge of the school. He will also keep the building in repair and run the College. If he should leave the College the property will be tendered to the Methodist Conference and that great body will not allow so splendid a gift to pass. The College is a certainty.

WILLIAMSTON COLLEGE.

Anderson, January 8.—Information received here today is to the effect that it is by no means settled that the Williamston Female College is to be moved to Greenwood. Efforts will be made to have the College retained at Williamston.

DRINKING WATER ON THE CARS.

The Board of Health Would Find the Railway Water Cooler the Source of Infection.

[From American Medicine.]

The drinking water furnished by the railways—who knows anything about it? What are the regulations of the different companies as to its purity and the cleaning of the tanks and coolers in railway waiting rooms, cars, steamboats, etc? In the presence of the great fatality of typhoid fever and the recent increase of the disease all over the country the foregoing questions seem very apropos. Certainly the transportation companies do not generally furnish their patrons with boiled, filtered or spring water, and just as certainly the water furnished by most of our cities, especially by Chicago and Philadelphia, is contaminated and dangerous. One constantly notices the engineer and fireman drinking from the tank of the tender, and the men who handle the freight trains, the station agents all along the road—is there any attempt, in these any company that makes any serious and thorough-going effort to supply these employees with pure water? Whose business is it to see that the railways do their duty in this respect? Can any of our readers tell us what laws have been passed or what regulations of city and State governments, and of boards of health, exist concerning this important subject? Have we not here a source of frequent infection which has too much escaped the attention of sanitarians?

An Innocent Woman Seven Years in the Penitentiary.

[Columbia Record.]

There is a white woman in the penitentiary who has been there seven years, and all the facts go to show that she is innocent, and that from her religious scruples about taking an oath she was convicted. Her name is Pluma Hall, and with a man named Ferrell was convicted in Marlboro county of killing Weston Hall, her husband. There is no doubt about the guilt of the man, for he has confessed and exonerated the woman from all participation in the murder or even any knowledge of it. When trial was had a letter was produced from the woman to the man in which she warned him "not to do what he

intended." This was taken by the prosecution as evidence of her knowledge of the crime. Her attorney, Mr. Clayton of Florence, got all her correspondence with Ferrell and he claims that it would absolutely have proven her innocence, but to his surprise, and everybody else's she absolutely refused to take the stand saying she was a member of a sect known as "Holiness and Sanctified" people, and that they had told her that she should answer her accusers neither aye nor nay, the Lord would take care of her and bring her out of her trouble. It didn't turn out that way, for a plain, ordinary practical jury convicted her and she was sentenced. All of these facts have been brought out in a petition for her pardon presented to the governor. He has not yet acted on the case, having it under consideration. This is not the first time a petition has been presented in her behalf, but the facts have just been made known.

A TRAIN FOR MILLIONAIRES

Is to Run Between Chicago and Florida Resorts.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—Chicago is to have a millionaire's train between this city, Jacksonville and other Florida resorts, which will be as fine in equipment and as fast in time as the famous train running over the Atlantic Coast Line from New York to Florida points. The new train will be placed in service by the Eastern Illinois soon after the first of the year, and will make the trip from here to Jacksonville in thirty hours, instead of thirty one as heretofore.

All equipment to be used is to be new and is now in course of construction by the Pullman company. The cost of the necessary equipment will be between \$700,000 and \$1,000,000.

This elegant new train from the West will be operated via Evansville, Nashville, Atlanta, Albany and the Atlantic Coast Line to Jacksonville, thence to St. Augustine, Fla.

It will be seen that the Atlantic Coast Line will maintain its reputation for perfect passenger service from the West, as well as from the East.

Tillman has a Right.

Here is Senator Tillman's comment on nomination of Crum to be collector at Charleston, which was sent to the Senate on Monday:

"So far as this special case is concerned, I can not see that Crum is given this place for any other reason than that he is a negro, and if the qualifications requisite to federal appointments are hereafter to be that the prospective appointees shall be black, white men of the South will be compelled to object. The President seems to stand on a certain line of policy which indicates the political considerations paramount just now. There seems to be a race on for delegates to the next national Republican convention. I do not think that in any State's public offices ought to be parcelled out along any settled basis of distribution. Throughout the State of South Carolina the majority of white men have protested against this nomination of Crum. There are not 500 white men in the whole State who will endorse this selection. We think the President could have selected some reputable white Republican for the place without subjecting us to this mortification. He could have even gone to the extent of appointing a carpet bagger. We now have a carpet bagger postmaster at Charleston. Personally I am opposed to both negro and carpet bagger appointees, but of the two evils I select the latter. I argue that the President should not discriminate in the States in selecting negroes for federal offices. Why, for instance, should the President not appoint a negro postmaster at Cumberland, Md., Harrisburg, Pa., or some other town in the North. Let all States share alike. Give us no partiality. It is all brutal politics in this matter. Negro delegates to the national Republican convention are involved."

REPUBLICANS SQUIRM UNDER THE COAL FIRE.

RESOLUTIONS TO REMOVE THE DUTY DISCUSSED.

Senator Tillman Takes a Hand—Majority Attempts to Muddy the Water and Avoid Question Till Passing of Billard.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Today the senate again discussed the Vest resolution requesting the finance committee to prepare and report a bill removing the duty on anthracite coal and Mr. Aldrich replied to some of the criticism of Mr. Vest, made last Tuesday. Mr. Aldrich insisted that the resolution would not accomplish the result sought and also that it infringed the constitutional rights of the house in respect to revenue bills. Mr. Aldrich said that a Democratic senate voted to put a duty of 40 cents on coal in 1894 and that they favored free coal except on the day when they could have voted free coal into the tariff bill. Mr. Aldrich said the high price of coal in the country now was not due to the present tariff.

Mr. Vest replying, said it was an open secret how the rate of 40 cents a ton was put on coal in the Wilson bill. There were five Democratic senators opposed to the bill who were in a position to dictate what should be placed in the bill, and that their votes were needed to pass the measure. President Cleveland, he said, had urged free coal on congress. "We were held up," said Mr. Vest, to use plain vernacular, and told if we dared to put free coal in the bill it would be defeated. A compromise therefore was adopted on the basis of 40 cents a ton.

"What does it matter how anybody voted in 1894? he inquired. "Is that an answer to the poor, freezing people who now demand immediate relief?"

He referred to his former statement that the rates in the Dingley bill were made so high as to render possible the negotiation of reciprocity agreements and said it was based on information he believed to be true.

Mr. Hale defended Mr. Dingley, saying the statement attributed to him is radically opposed to all his utterances and involved the charge of insincerity.

Mr. Tillman of South Carolina interrupted to remark that he did not consider that there had been a reflection on Mr. Dingley. The policy of his party, he said, had been exemplified in the reciprocity treaty negotiated and pending, that nothing but the selfish greed of the people whose protection is reduced prevents the ratification of the pending treaties.

"None of us," said Mr. Hale, referring to the alleged interview with Mr. Dingley, "would want our sincerity impugned by somebody five years after our death."

Mr. Tillman replying to Mr. Hale said there was no accusation against Mr. Dingley's character or sincerity. The senators who sympathized with the senator from Missouri were not hard up for arguments on the trust question.

"This is certainly put forward now as the one argument," retorted Mr. Hale.

Mr. Tillman said that congress only had been assembled three weeks and "we have hardly gotten over our Christmas drunks yet."

The Vest resolution went over to come up on next legislative day.

HAS SLEPT 100 DAYS.

Dora Meeks Went Into a Trance After a Quarrel.

Centralia, Ill. Jan. 8.—The one hundredth day of Dora Meek's sleep passed quietly today, the patient knowing nothing of the event.

December 28 she became suddenly ill. On Sunday she awoke slightly and passed into a trance.

Today she sat up, seeing no thing hearing nothing.

Dora Meeks went to sleep while excited over a quarrel with her sweetheart.