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NEGROES AT WHITE HOUSE

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE RECEPTION WHICH CAUSED INDIGNATION.

Roosevelt Carrying His Ideas of Social Equality to the Extreme Limit—Something About the Affair.

[New York Sun.]

Washington, January 23.—Southern senators and representatives held little indignation meetings all day at the capitol. The subject under discussion was the presence of several negro men and women at the White House reception in honor of Congress and the judiciary last night, a circumstance which caused several Southern gentlemen, nearly all of whom are members of Congress, to leave the mansion in a huff. This incident and the facts which led to it were the absorbing topics of comment today, and indignant interviews with Southern senators and congressmen are being sent out to newspapers in the Southern states tonight.

It was ascertained today that the negro guests were John C. Daney, recorder of deeds of the district of Columbia, and his wife and daughter, who accompanied him; Judson Lyons, register of the treasury, and six or eight other negroes, men and women, whose names are not known. Officials at the white house declined today to give the names of the negroes who were present, but it was explained that they were federal officeholders in Washington, with members of their families, and that they were invited according to custom. It was said at the white house that the families of negro officials of the government in Washington are always invited to the state receptions.

The colored guests had a rather lonesome time of it at the reception. After they had shaken hands with the president and had passed into the east room they stood for some time in corner of the apartment talking among themselves, but not mingling with the white guests. They were as inoffensive as possible, even from the point of view of a sensitive Southerner, but there was a good deal of comment, and several Southern congressmen got angry and hastily left the house. This was after they had had a chance to talk it over among themselves and express their indignation they felt toward the president for heaping such an alleged indignity upon them. Representatives Small and Pon, of North Carolina, were among those who made their hasty departure from the white house conspicuous.

Several senators and congressmen from the Southern States declared today that they would never visit the white house again, either socially or on business.

It was stated, and the fact seems to be established, that only in rare instances in the past has a negro man attended a white house reception, although invited to do so, and that probably no negro woman has ever been there. This statement of course applies only to the especially invited guests, for a large number of negroes of both sexes always attend the public receptions. The last evening reception of the winter at the white house has always been open to the general public.

The indignant Southern senators and congressmen today declared that President Roosevelt had sought to force the social equality of the races by inviting negroes to last night's reception and that he offered them a personal insult. They declare that if invitations to negroes have been issued in past years these invitations have not been accepted, and the fact that the negroes came this year is due to Mr. Roosevelt's attitude on the race question, as exemplified in the Booker Washington incident and in many Southern appointments.

Senator Tillman gave an interview to the Southern newspaper correspondents today. He said:

"The thing that bothers me most is the fact that my name was printed this morning as among the guests present at the reception last night. This same mistake was made on the

occasion of the diplomatic reception. I have not been to the white house, do not intend to go this winter and never expect to go there while the present occupant resides there. I do not blame any Southern man for attempting to prevent the practice of social equality; that is, if he is a white man."

M'CORMICK'S RIOT.

Lawlessness in the Quiet Village Results in Shooting-One in Jail.

[Greenville Index 27th.]

News reached here Sunday of what came near being a serious riot and bloody fight at McCormick, on the Charleston and Western Carolina Railroad. The affair sounds like the days of the fights in border towns out West. It appears that some time during the day, Saturday, a party of young men from the country, prominent among whom was Robt Dorn, were disturbing the peace in the town of McCormick. Dorn was arrested and later released under a ten-dollar bond to appear before the intendand of the town. Dorn went away and a few hours later returned with a party of friends, looking for trouble. These young men proceeded to raise a rough house in McCormick without much prelude.

They shot into windows and disturbed the silence and serenity of the otherwise quiet little town not a little bit. A body of citizens assembled themselves into a posse and started to arrest the disturbers.

When the two parties came in conflict George Talbert, a leader of the young men, drew his gun and started to plug the leader of the posse. This he did not do, his gun only snapped. The leader of the posse at once fired and wounded Talbert in the arm. The sight of blood dismayed the disturbers and they dispersed. Talbert and young Robert Dorn were arrested, the other escaping. Young Dorn was brought through here Sunday afternoon by two constables, who were carrying him to Abbeville to lodge him in jail.

They said they had been threatened by Dorn's friends and expected that an attempt to release Dorn would have been made at Troy, but they were on the train and the attempt was not made. Dorn was roped and tied like a desperate criminal, although either of his two constables was a better man physically.

Communication with McCormick yesterday brought assurance that Talbert was not seriously injured and that quiet had reigned since the affair. Talbert was released on bond and taken to his home.

Modest

In a reading-class a little girl read thus: "The widow lived on a limbay left her by a relative."

"The word is legacy, not limbay," corrected the teacher.

"But," said the child, "my sister says I must say limb, not leg."—February Woman's Home Companion.

Whole Country Watching.

[Washington Star.]

The case of Mr. Tillman is now with the court, and the whole country will watch its progress with interest. A speedy trial the prisoner has expressed a wish for, and a speedy trial he ought to have. He will not lack for friends or money, or able counsel, and the fact that he became a private citizen today gives him of nothing he could have used to advantage in his defense. The public upon the face of the case has adjudged him an assassin. A more cowardly taking of human life, if we may accept the details reported, has seldom been recorded. A word of praise is due to the citizens of Columbia for the self control they have shown in circumstances of so much difficulty and it is to be hoped that the same spirit may be exhibited to the end.

TO TORCH AND SWORD NEGRO MAKES APPEAL.

MASS MEETING OF NEGROES IN WASHINGTON HEAR RED THREATS MADE BY LAWYER.

Kill and Burn Whites is Counsel from Negro—Virginia Lawyer Gives the Lie to Booker Washington's Declaration that Education Helps Negro.

[By Milt Saul to Atlanta Journal.]

Washington, Jan. 27.—Roosevelt's pro negro policy is responsible for a mass meeting of Washington negroes last night, in the course of which the sword and torch were advocated as means for the negro to maintain his manhood.

Among the speakers at the meeting was H. L. Johnson, the Atlanta negro lawyer. The meeting was under the auspices of the Afro-American council, of which Pledger is a leading spirit.

The most sensational speech of the meeting and the one which aroused the audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, was made by James H. Hayes, the lawyer who has been retained by Virginia to test the validity of Virginia's disfranchisement laws. In the course of his speech, he said:

"The time has come when the negro must fight, not theoretically, but intellectually, but fight with his hands. The disfranchisement of the children of Israel in Egypt has been followed letter for letter by the disfranchisement in the South. A Southern newspaper has threatened us with klu-klux if the growth of Federal appointments in the South continues. I make the prediction that when the Southern people start to klu-kluxing this time they will not have as the objects of their oppression the same timid people they klu-kluxed in the '60s."

Negroes are leaving the State of Virginia because of the treatment they are receiving. What we want to do is to start something and keep it up until the white people stop something. We don't intend to be oppressed any longer. We don't intend to be rushed.

"I am afraid we are anarchistic—that we are anarchistic—and I give the warning that if this oppression in the South continues, the negro must resort to the sword and to the torch and to that the Southland will become a land of blood and desolation."

The speaker gave the lie direct to Booker Washington's wide heralded utterances on industrial education for the negro. He used the following words:

"It is claimed that the negro industrial schools are the proper lines of effort for the race. Talk about education and wealth and say that they make votes for the negro. It's a lie. No, they are destroying votes. Every negro who puts on a clean collar and tries to be a man is destroying a vote. I believe God will take care of us."

Just one word about the question of the absorption of the races," the speaker added significantly. "No two people having the same religion and speaking the same tongue, living together, have ever been kept apart. This is well known and it is one of the reasons why the dominant race is crushing out the strength of the negro in the South."

Other speakers were Rev. Geo. Lee, Rev. J. Anderson Taylor, J. W. Thompson, of New York, treasurer of the Afro American council; Cyrus Field Adams, secretary; H. L. Johnson, of Atlanta; Bishop Walters, of this city; and John C. Daney, recorder of deeds. They spoke earnestly, but in a less fiery vein than Hayes.

Every one who has a garden or farm should write to T. W. Wood & Sons, Richmond, Va, for their Seed Book for 1903. It is beautifully gotten up and well printed, and is really a complete hand book of information, both for the garden and farm. It is peculiarly valuable to our southern growers, as it gives practical information about the seeds best adapted to our own section.

IMPORTANT TO TEACHERS.

Last Circular Issued by Capt. McMahan, the Retiring Superintendent of Education.

Columbia, January 25.—Following the action of the State Board of Education at its recent meeting Superintendent of Education McMahan issued just before retiring from office an important circular of information for school officers and teachers, setting forth explicitly the new requirements as to time of examinations, registration of certificates in the county superintendent's office, and the exclusion of Latin from the schools unless the teacher has a certificate of qualification to teach Latin. The circular is given below, and the county papers are requested by Mr. McMahan to copy for the benefit of all persons concerned: Office State Superintendent of Education.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 21, 1903.

To County Superintendents: The State Board of Education at its meeting on the 16th and 17th insts. adopted two permanent regulations which are of far reaching effect, and should be known at once to every teacher and trustee in your jurisdiction:

First. That after February and beginning May, 1903, there shall be two county examinations for teachers' certificates each year, to be held in May and September and that hereafter no teacher shall be employed in the public schools of this State who has not registered the certificate in the office of the county superintendent of education and submitted proof to the board of trustees.

The February examination will be held as usual this year, and will be after that abolished, so that no teachers' certificates can be obtained, and none can expire during the winter or regular school term. The times for examination will hereafter be in May, at about the end of the usual school session, and in September, just before the opening of the new school session.

You will note that no trustees' contract with a teacher will be hereafter valid, unless the teacher has first registered his certificate in the office of the county superintendent and submitted to the board of trustees employing him your statement to this effect. Therefore no school can lawfully open and certainly no public money can be paid to a teacher until you have on record in your office the facts as to the teacher's valid, up-to-date certificate of qualification. There will be, therefore, no excuse hereafter for you to relax in any degree the strict enforcement of the law requiring teachers to have certificates.

Second. That after July 1, 1903, the teaching of Latin in the public schools shall be forbidden except by teachers holding from the State Board of Education a special certificate of qualification to teach Latin, and that examination in this subject shall be offered hereafter, beginning before July 1, 1903—college diplomas not to exempt from this examination.

Latin is not prescribed in the public school course and is not usually to be taught, but where the trustees and county authorities permit it to be taught the State Board now directs that there must be evidence of fitness of the teacher to teach Latin properly and, therefore, this special examination is to be offered regularly hereafter, and this certificate must be held by a teacher before he shall be permitted to teach Latin in any public school. Let this new regulation be generally known and see that it is strictly enforced. There is a great deal of humbuggery in the pretence of some teachers to teach Latin. Persons who know no better are being imposed upon. A capable teacher cannot object to an examination and a certificate of qualification. The teaching of Latin, however, should always be exceptional in a public school, and should not be permitted where it would interfere with the teacher giving full time to the regular prescribed course.

John J. McMahan,
State Superintendent of Education.

FOR GOOD ROADS.

MEETING OF SOUTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION TO BE HELD SOON.

Call Issued by Mr. F. H. Hyatt, President of Association, for Meeting on February 3d—To Be Held in Columbia.

[Columbia Record, 26th.]

Mr. F. H. Hyatt, president of the South Carolina Good Roads convention, has issued a call for a meeting of the body to be held in this city on February 3 at the county court house. The following is being sent out to the county supervisors by Mr. Hyatt:

Gentlemen: The bylaws and constitution of the South Carolina Good Roads association require that a meeting be held in Columbia, S. C., each year, during the session of the general assembly. You being the supervisor of your county become vice president of this association by virtue of your office.

I as president of the South Carolina Good Roads association hereby notify you that there will be a meeting of this association held in Columbia, at the court house of Richland County, on Tuesday, February 3d, 1903, at noon. I respectfully ask that you be present, as a matter of importance will be brought up and discussed in the interest of good roads. The election of officers for the ensuing year will also be held.

It is quite essential that all of the supervisors should be present, as we will have an opportunity to exchange ideas, meet the legislators and make such recommendations as you think advisable. Please let me know by return mail if I may expect you. If you can't be here yourself please send one of your county officials to represent you.

Hoping to have the pleasure of meeting with you on the above mentioned date, I remain

Yours very respectfully,
F. H. Hyatt, President
South Carolina Good Roads Ass'n.

People Will Talk.

You may get through the world, but 'twill be very slow,
If you listen to all that is said as you go.
You'll be worried and fretted and kept in a stew;
For meddling tongues must have something to do—
And people will talk.

If quiet and modest, you'll have it presumed
That your humble position is only assumed.
You're a wolf in sheep's clothing, or else you're a fool;
But don't get excited—heep perfectly cool—
For people will talk.

And then if you show the least boldness of heart,
Or a slight inclination to take your own part,
They will call you an upstart, conceited and vain.
But keep straight ahead, don't stop to explain—
For people will talk.

If threadbare your dress and old fashioned your hat,
Some one will surely take notice of that,
And hint rather strong that you can't pay your way,
But don't get excited, what ever they say—
For people will talk.

If your dress is in fashion, don't think to escape,
For they criticise then in a different shape—
You're ahead of your means, for your tailor's unpaid;
But mind your own business, there's naught to be made—
For people will talk.

Now the best way to do is to do as you please,
For your mind, if you have one, will then be at ease.
Of course, you will meet with all sorts of abuse,
But don't think to stop them—not any use—
For people will talk.

—Exchange.

BILL ARP.

Granddaughter Marries—He Says Some Good Things On Marriage to Young People.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

The record is broken. Out of twenty-one grandchildren the first marriage was celebrated yesterday. A granddaughter has found a mate and gone off with him. That is all right. It is according to nature and there is nothing to cry about when the young folks have chosen wisely and well. There is no goodlier sight in all nature than to see a good looking, healthy young man, who is making an honest living standing up at the altar with a sweet, good tempered, affectionate, industrious girl and the parents on both sides approving the match. Marriage is a very serious business and my observation has been that those made among the well to do common people are generally happier than those made in cities among the families of the rich. Children raised to work and wait on themselves make better husbands and better wives than those raised in luxury. It is mighty hard for a man to please his wife and keep her in a good humor if she has been petted by her parents and never knew a want and had no useful work to do. She soon takes the count or the conceptions or the "don't know what I want" and must go back to na.

A young girl who never cleared up her own room or made any of her own clothes or helped to nurse her mother's baby and did nothing but dress and visit and go to the theater will never make a good wife. The wife and mother business is hard work. The mother of six, eight or ten children has seen sights. She knows what care is and anxiety and sleepless nights and one of these butterfly women can't stand it. One child will dry her up and two will about finish her and if it were not for condensed milk the children would perish to death like the calves in Florida, where the cows don't give enough milk to color the coffee and they have to raise the calves on the bottle.

But our grandchildren are all good, healthy working stock. We have raised ten of our own and the Lord has blessed them in form and feature and old Agur's prayer has saved them from poverty and riches. I have worked and so has my wife and our children worked and have held their own and are now helping us in our old age. I won't say what I have done all of these fifty three years of married life, but my wife has made over a thousand little garments with her own hands before ever a sewing machine was brought to our own town and she found time to keep me in plaited bosom shirts besides. I bought the first machine that came—a Grover & Baker, for \$125. The next, a Wheeler & Wilson, for \$100. And so on down and now we have a Home & Farm for \$20, which is the best we ever had. It is worth mentioning that Howe, the first inventor, could not get his machine introduced in this country for ten years and had it patented in England and all the use they had for it there was to stitch the soles on boots and shoes.

Yes, our pretty granddaughter has mated and married and gone. Julia Smith is now Mrs. Julian Smith—not much change in her name was there only added the little letter "n". We gave him a cordial welcome into our family for we have heard nothing but good concerning him and commend our grandchild to the good people of Selma and the good State of Alabama, which is our own Georgia's daughter. There may they rest and live long and prosper.

I am still sick. As the lawyers say, "I living do languish, and languishing do live," but I am on the up grade and my swollen extremities are reducing their compass and my wife says it will soon be time to plant sweet peas and trim up her rose bushes. Two months from yesterday will be the fifty fourth anniversary of our wedding and the children and grandchildren have promised to gather at the parental man and rejoice together over the

Lord's goodness unto us.

But I must stop now, for it tires me to write. My daughter who helps me is teaching school and I get tired from bending over to my work. I feel like saying with Byron, "What is writ is writ, Would it were worthier—but my visions flit,

Less palpably before me and the glow, That in my spirit dwelt Is fluttering faint and low."

Well, the little pamphlet of Gen. H. R. Jackson's great speech and part of Dave Webster's at Capon Springs is now ady. Send to my friend, Ed Holland, Atlanta, Ga., and get it. It will be sent postpaid for 25 cents. My last book is about ready. Send to C. P. Byrd, printer and publisher, Atlanta, Ga., and get that postpaid, for \$1.25. My wife says the first two chapters would be worth the money if I hadn't told some stories on her. BILL ARP.

WON'T VOTE FOR THE TERRITORY.

Tillman Favors Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma Only.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The characteristic declaration of Senator Tillman in the Senate Friday afternoon, in discussing that feature of the Statehood bill which provides, as the Senator puts it, for the "parcelling out of Indian Territory" to Oklahoma, by the politicians in the Senate, after the latter Territory has been admitted into the Union, as a "damnable and outrageous proceeding," caused considerable surprise both to the supporters and opponents of Statehood legislation, as it had been thought that a Democratic Senator of the robustness of Senator Tillman could not be otherwise than in harmony with his party upon the question of Statehood. It is true that the Senator from South Carolina did declare that he earnestly advocated the admission of Arizona, Oklahoma and New Mexico, but coupled with that, he also declared, he favors either the admission of Indian Territory along with Oklahoma (which is the scheme of the opponents of the House bill), or he favors the admission of Indian Territory as a separate State, or at least to give the white people there a territorial form of government.

While Senator Tillman thus placed himself on record as being in favor of Statehood, he declared with the provisions in the omnibus bill relative to Indian Territory the measure cannot have his support.

The supporters of the omnibus bill, including Senator Quay, declare that the measure will not be amended; the logical conclusion is therefore that on the final passage of the bill, if it is ever voted on at this session, Senator Tillman's vote will be in the negative. It is claimed in some quarters that Senator Tillman, who had not heretofore stated his position, had been won by the arguments of Senator Beveridge, who is leading the fight against the bill.

Other Southern Democrats, it is stated, are on the verge of deserting Senator Quay, among them being Senators Bacon of Georgia, Cockrell of Missouri, and Morgan of Alabama. It is not because they are against Statehood legislation, but it is because the omnibus bill, as Senator Tillman explained it, is not altogether to their liking, and also the fear that their legislation may be defeated. Tillman's words are regarded as a kind of warning to friends of the bill and if not heeded all Statehood legislation may be defeated this Congress.

No two Senators evidently enjoy a scrap more than do Senators Spooner of Wisconsin and Tillman of South Carolina. Out of the Senate they admire each other's personality; on the floor of the Senate they admire each other's ability. Spooner is the only man in the Senate who can match Tillman, both of them being aware, evidently, of that fact. Tillman's style suits Spooner. Whenever the South Carolina Senator or the Wisconsin Senator takes the floor there is sure to be a debate between the two, which is amusing to the galleries at least.