

The Newberry Herald and News.

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MARSHALL CHILD LABOR BILL.

Full Text of the Important Measure Which Has Passed Both Houses of the General Assembly.

Section 1. That from and after the first day of May, 1903, no child under the age of 10 years shall be employed in any factory, mine or textile manufacturing establishment of this State; and that from and after the first day of May, 1904, no child under the age of 11 shall be employed in any factory, mine or textile manufacturing establishment of this State; and that from and after the first day of May, 1905, no child under the age of 12 years shall be employed in any factory, mine or textile manufacturing establishment of this State, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. That from and after May 1st, 1903, no child under the age of 12 years shall be permitted to work between the hours of 7 o'clock p. m. and 7 o'clock in the morning in any factory, mine or textile manufactory of this State.

Sec. 3. That children of a widowed mother and that children of a totally disabled father who are dependent upon their own labor for their support, and orphaned children who are dependent upon their own labor for their support, may be permitted to work in textile establishments of this State for the purpose of earning their support: Provided, That in case of a child or children of a widowed mother, or totally disabled father, the said mother or totally disabled father, and in case of orphan children, the guardian of said children, or person standing in loco parentis of said child or children, shall furnish to any of the said persons named in Section 4 of this act, an affidavit duly sworn to by him or her, before some magistrate or clerk of court of the county in which he or she resides, stating that he or she is unable to support the said children, and that the said children are dependent upon their own labor for their support; then, and in that case, the said child or children of the said widowed mother and the said disabled father and said orphan children shall not be affected by the prohibitions in Section 1 of this act, and filing of said affidavit shall be full justification for their employment. Provided, further, that the officer before whom the said affidavit shall be subscribed shall endorse upon the back thereof his approval and his consent to the employment of said child or children. Any person who shall swear falsely to the facts set forth in said act shall be guilty of perjury and shall be, in addition, as provided by law: Provided further, That the employment of said child or children shall be subject to the hours of labor herein limited.

Sec. 4. That any owner, superintendent, manager or overseer of any factory, or textile manufacturing establishment or any other person in charge thereof, or connected therewith, who shall employ any child contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for every such offense shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than \$10, nor more than \$50, or to be imprisoned not longer than 30 days, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 5. That any parent, guardian, or other person having under his or her control any child, who consents, suffers or permits the employment of his or her child or ward under the ages as above provided, or who misrepresents the age of such child or ward to any of the persons named in Section 4 of this act, in order to obtain employment for such child or ward, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for every such offense shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, or to be imprisoned not longer than 30 days, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 6. That any parent, guardian or person standing in loco parentis, who shall furnish to the persons named in Section 4 of this act a certificate of a school teacher or school trustee that their child or ward has attended school for not less

than four months during the current school year, and that said child or children can read and write, may be permitted to obtain employment for such child or children in any of the textile establishments of the State during the months of June, July and August, and the employment of such child or children during said months upon the proper certificate that such child or children have attended school as aforesaid, shall not be in conflict with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 7. That in the employment of any child under the age of 12 years in any factory, mine or textile manufacturing establishment, the owner or superintendent of such factory, mine or textile manufacturing establishment shall require the parent guardian or person standing in loco parentis of such child, to make an affidavit, giving the age of such child, which affidavit shall be placed on file in the office of the employer; and any person knowingly furnishing a false statement of the age of such child shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for every such offense shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than \$10, or be imprisoned not longer than 30 days, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 8. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

THE RED CROSS TO MR. ROOSEVELT.

Explains Board Incident and Speaks of "Fate" at Conducting Society.

Replying to the recent letter of President Roosevelt's secretary, Geo. B. Cartlyon, requesting that public announcement be made that the President of the United States and the cabinet cannot serve as a board of consultation of the American National Red Cross Society, Miss Clara Barton, president of the society, has addressed an explanatory letter to President Roosevelt.

Referring to Article IV, of the constitution of the Red Cross, providing for a board of consultation, consisting of the President and his cabinet and certain high officers of the army, Miss Barton points out that this provision was fully endorsed by President Arthur and his entire cabinet, and accepted by succeeding administrations.

Continuing, Miss Barton writes: "I recite these facts to you, Mr. President, as an earnest that neither was usurpation practiced nor discourtesy intended in the late needed changes of the article of the constitution. Thus, Mr. President, if in the continuing of your honored name and that of your cabinet in our administration of the Red Cross I have committed an error so grave as to merit a reprimand, and be required to make an open denial before the world of the privilege I have assumed, the powers I have usurped, the disrespect shown the honored heads of this nation, and my unavoidable and deep humiliation thereat. I shall prove my good citizenship by exact and willing conformity with and obedience to the command by the publication of your honored letter, and such replies as I have been able to make, in order that no misunderstanding of your relations can possibly occur."

The letter concludes thus: "Trusting that these concessions, faithfully submitted, may prove a sufficient notice and guarantee to the public of the disconnection which you desire from the organization, which I have so long had the pain to conduct I have the honor to subscribe myself, "Your obedient country woman, "Clara Barton."

SILVER STREET DEPOT.

Railroad Commission to Investigate Request of Newberry Town.

The members of the railroad commission have left for Silver Street, in Newberry County, a town that has recently petitioned for a depot. An inspection will be made and should it be thought necessary the railroad will be ordered to build one.

NERVE IN AN ENGINE CAB.

Lost Sometimes for Trivial Reasons; Even for Reversed Signals.

[New York Sun.]

Many old locomotive engineers thought, before the actual cause of the New Jersey Central Railroad wreck became known, that they could explain why Davis, the engineer, ran past his signals. They attributed his error to loss of nerve.

"This comes one time or another to every man who handles a throttle," said an engineer of years' experience. "Nobody can explain it and nobody can tell when it will occur. The slightest unusual thing on a run will sometimes cause it—even a thing so slight as finding signals out of their usual condition."

"I have known experienced engineers on a generally clear run to pull up their trains before reversed signals, so overcome by the unusual occurrence that they have all but fainted and have dropped to their seats pale and covered with cold sweat. Once, when we had been blocked this way at a place where I had never before known one fast train to stop, my engineer lost his nerve so badly that he could not close the throttle and we would have been in a wreck if I had not jumped up and shut her off."

"I have myself been badly rattled by unusual occurrences. The slightest one that I remember was when I was running a night flyer on a stretch where I had a clear track for five miles.

"I was going at the rate of sixty miles an hour on a slight grade when I saw a light. In a flash and so clearly as though it were broad daylight I thought I could see a locomotive coming full speed toward me on my track. I could see even the engineer, a friend of mine, leaning out of the cab window, and I could hear him, an absurd thing, shout to me to shut off."

"Could I shut off? My arm seemed to be paralyzed. I could not reach the throttle though my life and the lives of all the people in my train seemed to depend upon it. I braced myself for the shock and ran past—a man walking beside the track carrying a lantern. I told nobody about my scare, of course, but it was two days before I got my nerve back.

"Any engineer can tell stories about momentary loss of nerve. The nerve of an engineer needs mental bracing all the time, especially if he runs an express. We are on a strain from the moment we start our engines until we leave them at the end of the run.

"The machine is throbbing, jolting and swaying under us all the time; we are constantly on the alert for any obstruction on the track, and our ears are strained to detect any sound that would indicate a loose joint, bolt or nut.

"So tense are our nerves all the time that I have known a driver to be actually incapacitated for a week because he hit a dog, and I have heard competent engineers whose nerve nobody questioned beg to be let off a fast but usual run because they didn't feel up to it.

"There are engineers today who are dubbing along on way freights after serving long on expresses, and who would throw up their jobs rather than resume their old places on flyers. They have lost their nerve, and they know it. I have seen men, still young, cry like babies when they knew they were no longer fit to run a fast train.

"There is only one man in the business who has the reputation of never losing his nerve. He is John Kinsilla, who takes No. 1 on the Erie from Port Jervis to Susquehanna.

his foot clear, leaving the shoe behind.

"He stood by his fireman, talking to him as the flames were creeping nearer, gave him water, took his last message for his wife and saw him burn to death. John's left foot was a little lame, or a long while after that, but he showed up the next day, cool as a cucumber, and insisted on taking his usual run. He says that he has never lost his nerve for an instant, although he has had half a dozen accidents and I believe him."

SKETCHES BY EX-CONFED.

He Writes of People of Ante-Bellum Times.

Henry Burton, J. P. Williams, J. T. Peterson, S. N. Davidson and E. P. Lake loved to play practical jokes on each other and then meet at Newberry on Saturdays and tell the jokes. E. P. Lake concluded that he would make Josiah Stewart give a dinner. So he invited a number of people to take dinner with Josiah Stewart on the next Saturday.

By some means Mr. Stewart heard the invitations were out, and he prepared a splendid dinner—had a turkey and a turtletot—in fact as good a dinner as his wife knew how to prepare (and she was a good cook). The dinner was on Saturday and the next Monday was Saturday. Not a word was spoken about the dinner being gotten up by E. P. Lake. In fact nearly every one thought Mr. Stewart had given the dinner on his own account. On Monday when Mr. Lake got his crowd at Newberry he told how he had played the joke on Mr. Stewart. After the laugh had been enjoyed, Mr. Stewart asked Mr. Lake why he had not told the whole joke. Mr. Lake asked what else was to tell. Mr. Stewart told Mr. Lake to tell whose sheep they had eaten. Then the joke was turned on Mr. Lake, as Mr. Stewart had gone to Mr. Lake's pasture and killed one of his nicest sheep.

Henry Burton, John T. Peterson, J. P. Williams and S. N. Davidson were fox hunters in the ante-bellum times. When they began to hunt they had a very poor pack of dogs, but they finally got a good pack and had a great deal of sport. When they got their first pack of dogs they went hunting one night. Each one had a small bundle of rich lightwood tied to his saddle. The dogs jumped a fox between Henry Burton's and Washington Floyd's. It seemed to be a sight race and each hunter lit his torch and followed the dogs yelling like Comanche Indians. Some of Washington Floyd's negroes were "possum hunting and seeing the army of jack-o-lanterns coming in their direction, they made for home squalling for dear life. Hotter grew the race, and round and round ran the fox, the hunter still yelling. Finally the dogs caught the fox and each hunter fell from his horse, torch in hand, each trying to tail the fox. After falling and tumbling over each other they discovered that it was not a fox at all, but a long gaunt wild boar hog whose tail had been frozen off when he was a pig. X. Confed.

DOESN'T GO THERE.

Senator Tillman is Not a Visitor at the White House.

The New York Sun's Washington correspondent, writing of the presence of negroes at the president's reception, says Senator Tillman gave a studiously interesting interview to the southern newspaper correspondents. 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. The 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."

SOUTH CAROLINA CLAIMS

Against the United States—Secretary of State Gantt Encouraged at the Outlook for Early Settlement.

[The State.]

Secretary of State Gantt has returned from Washington and expresses himself as very much gratified at the prospect of an early settlement of the claims of South Carolina against the United States, growing out of the war of 1812-15.

The United States government admits an indebtedness to the State of \$77,028.02 on July 19, 1832, with interest at 6 per centum thereon. However they require, before allowing interest, that the State must show that she either paid interest by the transfer of other securities, before interest will be allowed her, and it was to present to the department proof of this fact that necessitated Mr. Gantt's visit to the capital. This evidence Mr. Gantt filed with the comptroller of the treasury.

The United States holds as trustee for the Indian fund \$125,000 of South Carolina 6 per cent. bonds, of the issue of 1850, for the redemption of the State House and in any settlement which is effected, these bonds must be paid by the State at their full face value.

Mr. Gantt says: "Owing to the untiring work of Senator Tillman, and as a result of ceaseless personal effort on his part, the treasury department now offers a settlement which will practically square accounts, but this offer Senator Tillman refuses, and is appealing from the decision of the auditor of the war department, demanding that South Carolina be paid upon the same basis with which a settlement was effected with Virginia under like circumstances.

"This basis is the computation of simple interest at 6 per cent. upon both accounts until the maturity of the bonds held by the government in 1881, and interest at 6 per cent. upon the balance due the State (\$52,000) until the day of payment. The treasury department proposes the computation of interest on both accounts at simple 6 per cent. interest to an arbitrary date at which both would be equal. As the original principal of the State was smaller, a computation to 1899 would effect this result.

"South Carolina is thus assured of the payment of enough of her claims against the United States to settle these vexatious outstanding bonds. Under the act of 1893 they were fundable at 50 cents on the dollar, and with accrued interest to date constitute over \$125,000 of valid and admitted bonded debts against the State. The United States government has repeatedly declined this settlement, and demanded instead full face value, with interest."

Senator Tillman, Mr. Gantt says, has been rendered valuable help by Mr. Baker of Abbeville, who is employed in the senate library at Washington, who has collected the evidence in the departments at Washington which was of such great importance to the State in making out her case.

If Senator Tillman succeeds in establishing his basis of calculation of the interest, South Carolina would secure over \$100,000 in cash from the general government, in addition to the settlement of these Indian trust fund bonds.

CONSTABLE SUSPENDED.

Governor Heyward Takes Prompt Action in Charleston Matter.

[Columbia Record.]

As a result of complaint to Governor Heyward regarding the conduct of Constable Caulfield in Charleston last Wednesday the Governor has suspended the constable until a full investigation has been made.

Caulfield attempted to stop a delivery wagon of Sattile Brothers for the purpose of searching it for contraband and when the driver refused to pull up, he shot the horse. Caulfield claims that the driver attempted to run over him, but the police of Charleston, who are investigating the shooting, claim that constable shot without provocation or warning.

THE STATE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Executive Committee Decides to Have Annual Meeting at White Stone Lithia Springs in July.

[The State 6th.]

The executive committee of the State Press association met in this city last evening for the purpose of arranging for the coming annual meeting of the association. Among the members present were President E. H. Aull, Secretary C. C. Langston of Anderson, Treasurer August Kohn, Editor J. C. Carlington of the Spartanburg Herald, Editor E. H. DeCamp of the Gaffney Ledger, and Editor J. M. Knight of Sumter.

The committee decided that the annual sessions of the convention should be held on July 8, 9, 10 and 11 next, and the action of the last gathering as to the place—the White Stone Lithia Springs was confirmed. Proprietor Harris has offered special rates at the hotel for the editors and the members of their families.

At the meeting last evening the committee decided to invite one of the most distinguished men of the country to deliver the annual oration, but the name will not be announced until the gentleman has been communicated with.

The committee took initial steps also looking to the annual trip of the members of the association. This year the committee is thinking seriously of making California the objective point.

Arrangement of the programme for the annual meeting was entered upon, and the committee selected a number of subjects upon which members will be asked to present papers.

The association will meet at White Stone on Tuesday evening, July 7, at 8 o'clock, and remain until Friday night following. The annual address will be delivered at the banquet on Thursday night, July 9.

The following programme has been arranged:

"The Advertising Agents"—A. G. Kollock, Darlington News.

"Scraps of South Carolina Journalism"—Yates Snowden, The News and Courier.

"Circulation Building"—W. W. Ball, Laurens Advertiser.

"A Daily Newspaper in a Small City"—H. L. Watson, Greenwood Index.

"The Job Office in Conjunction with a Country Newspaper"—A. W. Knight, Bamberg Herald.

"The Attitude of the Press Toward the Office Seeker"—R. T. Jaynes, Keowee Courier, Wallhalla.

"Cash in Advance System vs. Credit System"—J. W. Doar, Georgetown Outlook.

"Newspapers as Lawmakers"—W. H. Wallace, Newberry Observer.

"The Editorial Column"—J. C. Garlington, Spartanburg Herald.

"The Religious Press"—Rev. W. P. Jacobs, D. D., Our Monthly, Clinton.

"Ethics of Journalism"—Paul M. Bries, Columbia Record.

"Does it Pay the Manager to Work in Mechanical Departments"—J. C. Mace, Marion Star.

"What Value are Correspondents to a Paper?"—J. M. Knight, Sumter Herald.

"Higher Ideals for the Country Newspaper"—John K. Aull, Newberry Herald and News.

The full programme will be issued by the secretary of the association as soon as possible, giving full information to the members.

Susan Simpson.

Sudden swallows swiftly skimming, Sunset's slowly spreading shade, Silvery songsters sweetly singing, Summer's soothing serenade.

Susan Simpson strolled sedately, Sifting sobs, suppressing sighs Seeing Stephen Slocum, stately Stopped she, showing some surprise.

"Say," said Stephen, "sweeter sigher, Say, shall Stephen spousesless stay?" Susan seeming somewhat shyer, Showed submission straightway.

Summer's season slowly stretches, Susan Simpson Slocum she— So she signed some simple sketches— Soul sought soul successfully. —Greenville News.

BILL TO PENSION EX-SLAVES.

The Bill Was Presented by Request of President Mitchell, of National Industrial Union.

Senator Hanna has introduced a bill granting pensions and bounties to all ex slaves who were freed by the proclamation of President Lincoln during the Civil war.

It provides that persons over 50 years of age and less than 60, whether male or female, shall receive a cash bounty of \$100 and monthly pensions of \$8 per month; pensions between 60 and 70 years old a bounty of \$300 and a pension of \$12 per month and persons over 70 years old a bounty of \$500 and a pension of \$15 per month. The bill also provides for the payment of the bounty and pension to relatives who may be charged with the care of ex slaves.

President Mitchell, of the National Industrial council, at whose request the bill was introduced, issued a statement tonight to the effect that no one has authority to charge the petitioners who will benefit, should the bill become a law, any money to further its passage.

ADDICKS WITHDRAWS CANDIDACY.

No Longer in the Race for United States Senator From Delaware—The Cause.

Dover, Del., February 7.—The sudden announcement Thursday that J. Edward Addicks had withdrawn from the candidacy for United States Senator which he has urged so persistently since 1895 created an immense sensation.

The belief is general that the refusal of the United States Senate to confirm United States District Attorney Wm. M. Byrne had the effect of bringing about Mr. Addicks' withdrawal. The Union Republican choice for senator in place of Addicks will probably be Governor Hunn or Secretary of State Layton, State Senator Allee, the Addicks leader, having repeatedly declared that he would not accept the United States senatorship.

Mr. Addicks made a statement in which he said: "I herewith declare publicly my withdrawal as a candidate before this legislature for the office of senator from this State in the senate of the United States.

"The withdrawal of my candidacy is conditioned upon the holding of a Republican caucus to be participated in by all of the Republican members of the general assembly and the selection of two candidates for the senate of the United States by majority rule in said caucus."

TILLMAN'S GREAT-UNCLE.

Found Dead in St. Paul Several Days Ago.

(Chicago Chronicle.)

St. Paul, Feb. 2.—John Tillman, aged 70 years, great-uncle of Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, was found dead in a chair here yesterday noon. There was a bullet wound in his forehead and the indications pointed to suicide.

Mr. Tillman lived like a hermit in a one room hut and his bed was a sort of cupboard filled with straw and old clothing. For many years he had traveled the streets of St. Paul selling lead pencils and shoe-strings and was believed to be rich. He was a depositor in the Germania bank at the time of the failure and since then had shunned banks. He was known as the "miser of red town."

Mr. Tillman was supposed to have thousands of dollars hidden in the house and the news of his death attracted a crowd of curious people. The police and the coroner searched the small hut from top to bottom, looking for the hidden treasure, but none could be found.

Chicago's Longing.

"And now," said the guide, having saved the best for the last, "I will show you the ruins of the Parthenon."

The shallow-faced man of the party—the man with the gouges—demurred. "Darn the ruins!" he exclaimed. "Show us somethin' fresh. Where's the midway?"