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FOOLS PLAYING WITH FIRE.

Senator Tillman Warns Republicans of Their Folly.—An Eloquent and Powerful Appeal.

Washington, February 24.—The Indianola, Miss., postoffice case occupied the major portion of the time of the Senate to day. Senator Tillman spoke for three hours, in continuation of his remarks begun yesterday on the race question, and was followed by Senator Carmack, of Tennessee.

Senator Tillman, in his speech, said that in dealing with the Indianola postoffice the President and Postmaster General transcended their authority and resorted to methods which were both tyrannical and unconstitutional. He wanted to know if in figuring up the purpose of their new born zeal "this cold-blooded, calculative, advisedly taken action" was not prompted by a low motive. He charged that 800,000 negroes are covering fifty millions of white people in the North to deal with seven million white men in the South in the interest of the eight million ignorant negroes in that section.

He referred to the cost in lives and money on account of the race problem in this country, and, addressing the Republican side, called on them to meet him "upon the same plane of patriotism, of race pride and of civilization, and not to fall into the pitiful cesspool of partisan politics." He read extracts from the letter of the President written some time since covering his views with respect to appointments of negroes to office. He said, but the views were superficial.

"How little and small and infinitesimal," he said, "is the knowledge behind such a view."

He added that the people of the North have no more use for the negro at close quarters than he had. He cited instances of assaults by negroes on white men, and declared that the more the Northern people find out about the negro the less use they have for him. The ballot of the negro, he maintained, was a menace to good government and the people of the North are coming to realize that the enfranchisement of him bordered on a crime.

Reverting to the President's assertion that he was unwilling to shut the door of hope and opportunity in the face of a worthy and competent colored man, Senator Tillman said that at the first blush there is not a man alive who could not agree with that sentiment, but he inquired if it occurred to anyone that in opening that door of hope it might not be shut in the face of the white man. The door of hope in South Carolina, he said, at one time had been closed by bayonets to the whites for eight years, while rapine, murder and misgovernment ran riot, with an atomization in the sight of men residing over the State.

He declared that he did not hate the negro, and that all negroes are not bad. Only a small percentage are bad, and these, he said, are leading the rest and being patted on the back by politicians.

He regarded it as his duty, he said, to his State to stand forward opposed to any manner of political or social equality on the part of the negro with the whites. Continuing, he referred to the adoption of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution. "When you remorselessly stand by that," said he, "and say it is sacred, you force us to face the alternative of a conflict of races."

The purpose of those who endorse the President's door of hope policy, he declared, is that in South Carolina should become a State of mulattoes, and in this event he predicted there would be more blood shed than was ever shed before.

"I beg you, for God's sake," he said, facing the Republican side, "not to produce an acute stage of hatred, which will bring the two races together with the resolve of the whites to die in order to retain their supremacy."

Senator Tillman said his newspaper friends always took great pains to quote everything he had said that

was "hot," leaving out everything that was rational, decent and sane in their pursuit of sensation, and in this respect a great wrong had been done him. "A lie," he said, "never had any particular truth," and he would not attempt to make even a start to run down those that have been told on him.

Senator Tillman said he did not want to see the African driven to the wall, and he did not want to shut the door of hope in his face, but he could not consent to the dominance of that people over the whites.

Senator Tillman then poked fun at Senator Hanna and read the title of the bill he recently introduced to pension ex-slaves. "Oh, my God!" said he, "did Senator Hanna mean that, or is it a political dodge?" The effect of the bill, he declared, to give opportunity to unscrupulous negroes to bamboozle and deceive their people by securing subscriptions ostensibly to further the interests of the bill. He concluded by saying that "in proportion as you arouse false hope in the minds of these people you are only sowing the wind which will flame up into a whirlwind later on."

Senator Tillman spoke for three hours. He was followed by Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, who said the action of the President in the Indianola case was not in accordance with reason, justice or the Constitution.

He said that if the closing of the Indianola postoffice is to be taken as a measure of the strength of the Executive and the power of the Federal Government, then the Government at Washington deserves to be despised for its weakness and imbecility. The postoffice belonged, he said to the United States, and he inquired if a handful of ruffians was more powerful than the Government, "with its militant President at its head?"

Soon after the conclusion of Senator Carmack's remarks the Senate adjourned.

IT SHOCKED COLUMBIA.

A Deadly Dynamite Explosion at the Stewart Quarry—Three Negro Laborers Blown to Pieces.

[Special to News and Courier.]

Columbia, February 20.—William Austin, Charles Young and Charles Washington, three negro laborers at the Stewart quarry, were instantly killed this morning by the premature explosion of forty pounds of dynamite. The explosion occurred about 9 o'clock this morning and, although the quarry is over two miles from the center of the city, the shock was distinctly felt in the buildings and the window panes rattled from the concussion. The noise was heard over the State.

It will never be known how the accident occurred, as the three dead men were in the hole at the time, but it is supposed that the box containing the dynamite in some way was dropped, or perhaps a fuse was connected with it. Mr. R. F. Searle, who was standing up on the hill above the quarry hole, and several others who happened to be near, hastened to the scene at once. The men were literally torn to pieces, their clothing being in shreds, and pieces of flesh being scattered around for many yards.

Coroner Green was notified at once and had the bodies moved to Connolly's undertaking establishment, where the inquest will be held this afternoon. The proceedings will be short, as Mr. Searle and the overseer are the only ones to be examined, and it is expected that a verdict in accordance with the facts above stated will be brought in.

The shock and noise of the explosion caused many wild rumors to be circulated on the streets, and when it became known that three men had been killed many went down to look at the horrible sight, but the remains were quickly removed, and the morbid curiosity of the crowd could only be satisfied with the pools of blood and the remnants of clothing.

FORTUNE IN COTTON.

New Napoleon Entered Market and Reaped Millions.—A Great Fight Between the Bulls and Bears.

(N. Y. Herald.)

In the cotton markets of the United States for the last week there has been waged one of the greatest campaigns in the history of the trade. The centre of the conflict is located in the pit of the New York cotton exchange and there the bitterest struggles have occurred mainly. Each day prices have moved up, to the discomfort and route of the bears, but they have not lost heart and they continue to struggle valiantly.

The clashing force consists on the one side of New England manufacturers and dealers, assisted by a strong pool of New Orleans cotton merchants. These represent the bulls on the market. On the other are numerous veteran merchants in this city and Boston men whose opinions have been the dominating forces in the cotton markets for many years past.

The Napoleon of the cotton bulls of the present campaign is a man, comparatively new to the cotton trade. He took up the leadership of the struggle just at a time when the recognized leader of the bull forces stepped aside and announced "That the apogee of the cotton market had been reached." Even his enemies, the bears, admit that he has a perfect command over the markets of the day in this city and in New Orleans and Liverpool.

This Napoleon of cotton is Daniel J. Sully. He is a member of the New York cotton exchange and makes his headquarters in this city at the office of S. M. Wold & Co., through which firm practically his transactions are cleared. Since spot cotton touched ten cents a pound, and the prices for cotton for delivery in March and May have bordered on that figure, numerous reports have been circulated telling of the profits of the bulls. Some of these reports, which are given credence in well informed circles, states that the New England clique, with which Mr. Sully is associated, has cleared approximately \$3,000,000. Mr. Sully himself is credited with making more than a half million dollars, in the campaign, which, however, to his own statements, has not ended.

It is estimated that on the upturn in the market in which prices advanced from 8 cents to 10 cents a pound, the Sully pool carried over 500,000 bales of cotton.

A cent a pound in cotton is usually reckoned as an advance of \$5 a bale.

There has been an advance of \$10 a bale in the price since Mr. Sully took up the leadership which was deposited from the shoulder of Theodore H. Price by his own desire.

This represents an advance of \$5,000,000 in the value of the cotton held by the New England pool. Of their holdings, however, a part has been sold and bought, according to the exigencies of the market.

SHOT BY HIS SON.

Prominent Citizen of New Orleans Meets Tragic Death.

Peter Farrell, one of the leading local Democratic politicians and state local gangster, of New Orleans, was shot and killed by his eldest son, Edward, on Sunday. The family claim that in a fit of ungovernable temper Farrell attempted to kill Edward and George, the oldest boys, for misconduct, and Edward wrested the pistol from him and fired three shots into his father's heart. The boy surrendered.

CONTENT.

BY J. A. EDGERTON.

Do not worry, heart of mine:
There is rain as well as shine
In this strange old world of ours.
There are tears as well as smiles,
But the sunny afterlives
Shall be sweeter for the showers.
There are crosses, there are bars,
But the nights are crowned with stars
And the days are gemmed with flowers.

DR. NESOM ON "STAGGERS."

A Fatal Malady Now Prevalent Among Horses—Disease of the Nervous System.

[The State.]

Dr. Nesom, of Clemson College, the State veterinarian, is receiving so many letters from various sections in reference to staggers that he has found it impossible to answer them all. The following letter will be of interest to many throughout the State:

To the Editor of The State.

As it is quite out of the question to give personal answers to all of the letters received from citizens of South Carolina and Georgia regarding a horse disease commonly referred to as staggers, I take this method of saying to those concerned that more and more cases appear every week, and just at a season when horses and mules are so much in demand for farm work it becomes a serious question. The losses in South Carolina from this disease during the past year are estimated at about \$10,000, and it is prevalent in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kansas. I had diagnosed the disease as cerebro-spinal meningitis nearly a year ago, but many of the diseases did not seem typical of this disease. I have recently forwarded to the bureau of animal industry at Washington six of the brains taken from horses that had died of this disease. A partial report has been received and the disease proves to be cerebro-spinal meningitis, or leucoencephalitis.

This is a disease of the nervous system, affecting chiefly the brain and its covering membranes. Most of the brains taken out recently have been congested, some blood serum around the brain, and in either the right or left half of the upper portion of the brain (cerebrum) there has been found a large area of degeneration. This cannot be seen on the surface, but if the brain be cut open what appears to be a large ulcer is found in the substance of the brain. This is the principal lesion and is responsible for most of the ill symptoms.

The symptoms are those of nearly all the other forms of so-called "staggers," and death generally follows in one or two days if not very soon after the disease is noticed. The cause of the disease is not well understood, but is always associated with mouldy food, bad water and unclean surroundings.

The remedy is to avoid the causes, use only the best food, pure water and keep the animals under the best of conditions as to cleanliness. In one case I saw where a number of mules died, the only bad environment I could find was that a lot of rank weeds had been mowed down around the barn and left there to decay during a rainy spell of weather.

Medical treatment is almost useless, as the lesions of the brain have already occurred when the symptoms are noticed and cure is generally out of the question when so much of the brain has become decayed. Cold shower baths to head, doses of one ounce of chlorhydrate, one ounce alcohol, or four ounces of whiskey, may relieve the symptoms for a while. When the disease appears clean, disinfect and whitewash the barn, and not use a stall where a horse has died. If possible abandon lots and barns for two or three months and provide quarters elsewhere for all horses kept on the place.

G. E. NESOM,
State Veterinarian.

His Ain Wife's Ghost.

(From Modern Society.)

A Blairgowrie man had married a native of Kilkenny. Some years later, when the woman was dying, she said to her husband: "John, I've been a good wife to you and I want you to do me a favor."
"Weel, 'oman, what is it?"
"Weel, John, it's just this, that ye'll bury me among my ain folks at Kilkenny."
"Hoo's, 'oman, it canna be; I tell you, it canna be."
"Weel, John, if ye dinna tak' me to Kilkenny I'll haunt ye; my speer it will haunt ye."
"Weel, John, if it comes to that, 'oman, I'll have to do it, but I'll try ye in Blairgowrie first."

SENATOR TILLMAN'S SPEECH.

Logical Argument, Exposing the Tyrannical Character of President Roosevelt's Course.

[News and Courier.]

Washington, February 23.—After nearly a month of waiting Senator Tillman was able to get recognition this afternoon for his speech upon Southern conditions based upon the race question. As the postoffice appropriation bill was under consideration, the South Carolina senator confined his remarks almost exclusively to the Indianola case. In his opening statement he said he would surprise his friends and perhaps disappoint his enemies, if he had any, by being calm and dispassionate in his remarks. And he did disappoint them, because he made a legal argument, free from the bitterness that has characterized most of his utterances on this line. He made only passing reference to Senator Hanna's slave pension bill, which seemed to please the Ohio Senator, who evidently thought he might be held up as a target for attack. He argued that the action of President Roosevelt in closing the Indianola postoffice was violative of every idea of Anglo-Saxon justice, because it was punishment of the innocent for the deeds of others. He showed that there is law on the statute books providing for punishment by fines of those guilty of the charges he had made against some of the people of Indianola, and that it was the duty of the President to have proceeded under the law, instead of resorting to the revolutionary tactics of closing the office.

STATE BALLS AND CONVENTIONS.

Must Now Get Consent of Sergeants-at-Arms to Use Halls of House and Senate.

(Columbia Cor. News and Courier.)

The Legislature passed an Act in which the sergeants-at-arms of both houses were instructed to take charge of the two legislative halls, and which also made them the custodians of the furniture in them. Herebefore the Secretary of State has been responsible for the furniture in the two halls and committee rooms, but the Act relieves him of that duty. As custodian of the building the Secretary of State has charge of everything about it, but, of course, as he is not held liable for the furniture and fixtures in either hall he will not assume responsibility for them and consequently will have nothing to do with allowing conventions or any other sort of assemblages meeting in them.

It is understood that the sentiment was, among some at least, that the State ball and other balls, and fairs and things like that, should not be held in the Capitol building. The objection to them was not openly expressed, but it is said that something like that was back of the Act. It does not prevent the holding of such functions, but the consent of the sergeants-at-arms will have to be secured, and they will doubtless not consent to their use unless they are present, and their presence here will cost something. Their consent will also have to be obtained for the meeting of political conventions. The Democrats will have no trouble about that, but it might not be so easy to obtain the consent of the sergeants-at-arms for an assemblage of Rooseveltian citizens, for instance.

So far as the State ball and other big social events of the kind are concerned the use of the hall of the House will hardly be needed or asked for in the future. When the "Craven," the new Robertson building in Washington street, is completed it will be superior in a great many respects to the hall of the House as a ball room or for the assemblage of conventions or other than political.

The Secretary of State has often, because of custom, been compelled to allow the use of either hall for purposes of certain instances, and it will be a relief to him to have to refuse all applications of the kind.

When the Tri State Medical Society meets here to-morrow it will meet in the hall of the House, a special resolution allowing its use being adopted before adjournment.

SOUTH CAROLINA VS. U. S.

Auditor of Treasury Admits Claims of this State Against General Government.

[News and Courier.]

Secretary of State Gantt has received a long document from the auditor of the treasury, in which his views as to claims of the State against the Government are embodied. He contends that in 1832 the amount due the State on the face of the claims was \$77,028.10, but the Comptroller cut it down to \$75,760.37. Had the debt been paid with interest January 1, 1881, when bonds fell due, the total amount coming to the State would have been \$295,905.77. The Government had claims against the State amounting to \$248,750, leaving due the State \$47,215.77. It is this amount, with interest, that Senator Tillman is hoping to collect, besides thus relieving the State of some of its debt. The auditor adds in a foot note that he finds a claim of the Government against the State for \$310,479.89 for ammunition and other war supplies, seized by the State December 30, 1860. He does not, it is judged, put that claim in, as he does not include it in the summary of the various claims. Still if he did Secretary Gantt says there are plenty of old claims of the State which could be brought out to offset that and go away over it.

FACTS ABOUT BACTERIA.

Condensed Information as to Their Nature and the Ways of Getting Rid of Them.

Bacteria are jelly-like cells, of microscopic size, and of various shapes, and species, which produce disease. These cells vary in size from one-fiftieth of an inch to one-tenth of an inch. Bacteria belong to the vegetable kingdom, and multiply with great rapidity; the method being by dividing into two equal parts. This division is said to sometimes occur as often as every hour. Its only lack of sustenance that prevents their assuming enormous proportions. These bacteria exist in almost everything; in the air, in the water, in the earth, in our food, on the surface of our bodies, in the cavities thereof—in fact, almost everywhere.

Perhaps there is no way, or place, that these bacteria may do more constant and daily harm to health than upon the human body. The bacteria thrive best, and multiply faster, in dark, and heat and moisture. Almost 20 per cent. of the total excretion of the body is through the skin. The skin itself is constantly renewed from underneath, and the epidermis, or outer skin, is constantly being cast off. These two facts, together with the inevitable external accumulation, supply a fertile field for the bacteria, while the heat and moisture are furnished by the body itself.

Unless the skin is persistently and constantly cleansed, all kinds of troublesome diseases result. This cleansing is largely mechanical. Rubbing with water produces much of the needed elimination. The use of soap makes the cleansing more easy and more effective; because soap is a solvent, and loosens the accumulations on the skin so that they may be more thoroughly removed.

Medication, in soap, is of small value, because the progress of the excretion is outward, the work of the soap is only to remove the debris, and it is difficult to impregnate a system from mouth to source. The remedy, therefore, for such of human ills as come from the surface of the body, is soap and water, applied with considerable energetic rubbing.

For the purpose of thoroughly removing the obstructions and accumulations from the surface of the skin, a pure soap should be employed, because such soap is easy and perfect solvent to dirt. It has been found also that the purer the soap the stronger its antiseptic properties. By antiseptic properties, we mean its power to destroy bacteria. With good public sanitation and careful personal cleanliness, the chances for bacterial disease getting a hold upon the individual is materially lessened, and serious epidemics made impossible.

THE APPOINTMENT OF CRUM.

If But to the Test, Senate Would Vote to Confirm the Nomination.

In connection with an interview with Mayor J. Adger Smythe, of Charleston, who has just returned from Washington, the News and Courier prints the following in regard to the Crum case.

The situation with respect to the confirmation by the U. S. Senate of the appointment of Dr. W. D. Crum to be collector of customs at this port is not encouraging to those who are striving to balk the ambition of the colored man. The President has made plain his position. If the Senate dodges the issue and fails to vote on the appointment the President will assume the responsibility of making a recess appointment and Crum will get the office when Congress adjourns. But if the Senate is compelled to act on the appointment the Republican Senators who are going at Crum will take their medicine rather than antagonize the President and break the party lines. To vote or not to vote is the question on the Republican side of the Senate, and whatever the decision may be the logic of political events points to Crum as the next collector of this port. Efforts to induce the President to withdraw the appointment have availed nothing. Influential members of his party, taking the view that the appointment was injudicious, inexpedient and unnecessary, have urged him to reconsider his action. But the President unwaveringly asserts that the appointment will not be withdrawn until the Senate refuses to confirm it. This is not likely, although the opposition, led by Senator Clay, of Georgia, will endeavor to prevent a vote and thus saddle the individual responsibility for the appointment on the nation's Chief Executive.

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY.

Secretary Cortelyou's Small Wants, Aggregating About \$8,000,000.

A scheme for the organization of the new department of commerce and labor has been laid before Congress by Secretary Cortelyou in the estimates transmitted to that body through the Secretary of the Treasury. In addition to the twelve branches of the public service transferred to the new department from other departments, which have been appropriated for, Secretary Cortelyou asks for appropriations for salaries aggregating \$600,000. The salaries cover the Secretary's office, the bureaus of corporations and manufactures and subordinate divisions. Secretary Cortelyou asks \$7,000,000 for a building for the department.

A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

Right of a Colored Man to be Fed with White People Upheld by New Jersey.

In the United States Court at Trenton, N. J., a jury has awarded \$500 damages to the Rev. Henry P. Johnston, of Camden, a colored man, who sued the Pullman Car Company for \$10,000. Johnston is editor of the Christian Advocate, and on March 25 last, while riding in a Pullman car between Richmond, Va., and Washington, sought service in the dining car. He claimed that he was refused food by different waitresses, notwithstanding he applied three times. Finally when all the passengers had been served and the employees were eating he said he was refused food.

Which Loved Whiskey Best.

[York Tribune.]

Senator "Jon" Blackburn was entertaining some friends in the Marble Room the other day, when the conversation turned on the New Mexican's inordinate love of whiskey. "I was once in New Mexico," said the Senator, "and I had in my bag a quart of good old Kentucky Bourbon. One of the natives down there learned that I had that whiskey and he was so anxious for it that he finally offered me an entire outfit—horse, saddle, 'rifle, gun, etc.—worth in all about \$150. Yes, sah; their love of whiskey is amazing."
"Senator, did you take the outfit?" asked one of the audience.
"Certainly not, sah," replied Mr. Blackburn. "It was the last quart of whiskey I had."