

# The Newberry Herald and News.

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NEWBERRY, S. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1903

TWICE A WEEK, \$1.50 A YEAR

**CUT PRICE CLOTHING**

**15 Days Longer.**

**CUT PRICE SHOES**

**\$31,000 Worth of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes and Gents' Furnishings.**

The O. M. Jamieson stock purchased by us will be sold at Cut prices for the next 15 days. Don't miss this Big money saving opportunity to buy your Shoes and Clothing at such low prices. \$5,000 worth of new spring clothing just opened, going in this grand cut price sale.

**It will pay you to come 100 miles to buy your Clothing and Shoes of us.**

Never before in Newberry has there been such a turnloose of Fine Shoes and Clothing at such Prices. We want every man, woman and child to visit the Big Corner Store the next 15 days. Bargains in every line--Queen Quality Shoes, the Ladies' delight--a full line always carried in stock.

COME  
AND  
SEE US.

# SUMMER BROS.

THE  
TWO  
CORNERS.

**PITTS RELEASED ON BAIL.**

Teacher Who Shot His Pupil in Spartanburg--Bail Fixed in Sum of \$5,000.

Reuben A. Pitts, the teacher of the Inman school, in Spartanburg County, who shot one of his pupils, Edward L. Foster, on the 24th of February, was on Tuesday granted bail in the sum of \$5,000.

The hearing was held in the court house in Spartanburg before Judge James Aldrich. Pitts was represented by Nichols & Jones and Stanyarne Wilson, and the State by Solicitor T. S. Sease and Jno. Gary Evans.

Pitts' attorneys submitted affidavits from eighteen representative citizens of Laurens, Pitts' home, many of them asserting that the persons swearing would believe any statement that Reuben Pitts would make, even if his life was in peril or jeopardy, or under any circumstances. Affidavits of the members of the faculty of Furman University were also read. The professors stated that Pitts, during his three years at college, was regarded as one of the very best students in every particular, and his department and general conduct first class. An affidavit from defendant, Reuben B. Pitts, was also submitted, bearing on the details of the tragedy. It is given below.

Judge Aldrich granted the motion, and the sum of bail was fixed at \$5,000. The bond was signed a few minutes afterwards and Mr. Pitts released from custody. The following gentlemen signed the bond: Mr. W. E. Lucas, president of the Laurens and Darlington cotton mills; Mr. James T. Harris of Spartanburg; O. B. Bobo, a merchant of Laurens, and Rev. John D. Pitts.

Rev. J. D. Pitts and Mr. Reuben Pitts spent the day at the home of Rev. Lewis M. Roper, leaving in the afternoon for Laurens.

**PITTS' AFFIDAVIT.**

State of South Carolina--Spartanburg County.  
Before me personally appears R. B. Pitts, who being duly sworn, says: That in September last, deponent was employed by the trustees of Inman graded school to take charge of the school as its principal for its session of eight months. That his school at the time of the occurrence which resulted in the death of Edward Foster consisted of an enrollment of about 125 boys and girls, ranging in ages from 10 to 16; deponent having one assistant as teacher. That deponent graduated from Furman in June, 1902. That he was

born and raised in Laurens county, and is now 26 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches in height and weighing about 125 pounds. That at the time of said shooting, deponent was, and for some time had been, and is now, suffering from a weak back, which renders him very weak physically, and for which he wore and still wears a plaster, under physicians' advice. That four of the largest and most powerful boys in the school were Edward Foster, Fred Ballanger, Jesse Ballanger and Raymond Wolfe; each of whom was larger and stronger than deponent, and about 17 or 18 years of age. That from deponent's observation those four boys seemed to run together. That for a long time Edward Foster had given him and the school considerable trouble by his misconduct or misbehavior--in one week while the demerit system was in force, deponent recalls that he, Edward Foster, incurred about 19 demerits; but that deponent dealt with him very leniently and with as much patience as any one could have expected, refraining from inflicting the penalty of whipping, until at last it became unavoidable, leading up to the lamentable tragedy of Tuesday afternoon, the 24th of this month.

On Monday, February 23d, Edward Foster missing his spelling and deponent told him to stay in on account thereof after school was out. He flatly refused to stay and did not stay. That knowing the intimate relations between him and Fred Ballanger, deponent stated to the latter that if Fred Foster came back to school next morning he would have to take a whipping; that he could not permit that kind of thing to go unpunished; and that if on account of his age or size, and if his father did not so wish him, then he must stay away from the school; that if he did come back, it would be with that understanding, namely, that he would have to submit to that discipline. That deponent expected that Fred would tell Ed what he said, and has since learned that he did.

That Tuesday, the 24th Edward Foster came back to school. The short recess was from 2.15 p. m. to nearly 3 p. m. During that recess, deponent had one of the smaller boys of the school in the room, lecturing him for running away from school. A number of the other boys were looking in at the window at deponent and the boy. Deponent shook his head at them and they all left except the four big boys--Ed, Fred, Jesse and Raymond and a few others. Deponent then went to the door and told them to go away; they all left

except those four and they refused and remained there with their faces at the window, and another window, till deponent dismissed the young boy. School was reconvened a minute or two later; and remained in session till the regular closing time, 4 o'clock. Just before dismissing the school, deponent read out the list of those who were to stay in after school, and amongst those four boys--Ed, Fred, Jesse and Raymond; these four being kept in on discipline and the others on lessons. While hearing the lessons of those thus kept in, the four left the room without permission and against the rules, leaving their hats. Deponent, after dismissing those who had been kept in a proper time on lessons, took up the cases of the four, who had returned to the room. He sent Fred, Jesse and Raymond into the little room, and told Ed to remain with him. Deponent thereupon called to his attention his flat refusal to stay in the afternoon before. Ed, contended that he should not have been told to stay in. Without going into details of that contention here, deponent said to him, in substance: That this thing of disobedience and infractions of the rules and discipline of the school by him must stop, that deponent had been charged and accused by the other boys of the school that he had been excessively lenient to him, and had let him off for doing what he punished them for. Deponent told him to stand up and take his whipping; deponent having gone to the corner of the room to get two switches. He got two, because he sometimes found that the switches had been cut or notched. Deponent hit him two ordinary licks with one of the switches across the coat back. Immediately Edward threw his right arm violently around deponent's neck, with a very strong and tight elbow grasp, and pulled deponent's head down to his, Edward's chest; bearing him down. At the same moment, the other three boys, Fred, Jesse and Raymond, rushed in from the little room, the door of which was about six steps distant.

That deponent had felt all the afternoon that trouble was brewing for him at the hands of those four boys, their conduct and demeanor so strongly indicated it that he expressed to his assistant his belief that they were going to combine against him; but that he would have to do his duty, even if they should (as he had a notion they might) jump upon him. That when deponent found himself in the vice like

grasp of Edward and heard the others rushing upon him, he felt sure they were about to do him great personal injury. In order to forestall them or overawe them, and prevent their joint assault, he instinctively reached for his pistol for the purpose of discharging it in the air or on the floor. He did not have the faintest idea of shooting any of them. He would have suffered them to injure him rather than do that. His only idea was to, if possible, frighten them with the pistol and thereby protect himself. But, most unfortunately, Edward immediately grasped the pistol, and in the scuffle it accidentally went off and struck him--a result, or consequence, that deponent had not had the faintest expectation of; and which overwhelmed him with grief: for deponent had a real fondness for the young man. That all he could do was to get a physician as soon as possible; and deponent sent for one, and then went himself. Later on in the afternoon he surrendered himself to the town marshal.

The foregoing are the principal facts bearing upon the present application, and if anything of importance has been omitted, it is because it does not now occur to deponent.

Reuben P. Pitts,  
Sworn to before me Feb. 28, 1903.  
Stanyarne Wilson,  
[Seal.] Notary Public.

**Negotiating a Loan.**

A young Irishman in want of a five pound note, wrote to his uncle as follows: "Dear Uncle--If you could see how I blush for shame while I am writing, you would pity me. Do you know why? Because I have to ask you for a few pounds, and do not know how to express myself. It is impossible for me to tell you. I prefer to die. I send you this by messenger, who will wait for an answer. Believe me, my dearest uncle, your most obedient and affectionate nephew, P. S.--Overcome with shame for what I have done I have been running after the messenger in order to take the letter from him; but I cannot catch him up. Heaven grant that something may happen to stop him, or that my letter may get lost." The uncle was naturally touched, but was equal to the emergency. He replied as follows: "My dear Jack--Console yourself and blush no longer. Providence has heard your prayer. The messenger lost your letter. Your affectionate uncle,--"

**NEW CONSTABULARY.**

The Governor and Chief Hammett Trying to Pick Men Out of a Thousand Applications Received.

[Columbia Record.]

The law by which Chief Constable Hammett received his appointment does not go into effect for some what over a week yet, as it will be that time before twenty days since its approval shall have elapsed. That fact, however, does not deter the chief constable from making every preparation to make his crusade against blind tigers in the State. He was here yesterday in consultation with Governor Heyward, and he finds it almost as hard to make a start as he will find it in running down the tiger in his lair. This trouble arises from the fact that it is his and the governor's intention to reorganize the constabulary, and the great difficulty is in deciding who to appoint. There are something like a thousand applications. This sounds exaggerated, but it is a fact, and what is more, many of the applicants have friends at work in their behalf, who are striving as hard to secure their appointment as if some great office or principle were involved. The governor, of course, has to consider all these things, and perhaps some slight realization of his position may be felt when the facts are stated.

By reorganization of the constabulary is not meant that there will be a complete change in the personnel. A number of constables now having jobs will be retained; others will be dropped immediately; but there will be good reasons when such action is taken.

With a new head, new blood and new life in the constabulary, the general expectation is that there will be something doing, as the saying is. A pretty lively start has been made in Charleston and that is said to be only the beginning. Columbia's time will follow and so will that of other cities and towns where the law is openly violated. The local tigers keep one eye open all the time just now, and are really out of touch with what's going on as their name indicates.

Perhaps too much will be expected in view of the general impression that a new crusade is to be inaugurated, but it is nevertheless a fact: that Governor Heyward means what he says when he declares that finding this law on the statute books he does not propose to acquiesce in its violation by inaction, any more than he would as to any other law and there can be no doubt

as to the fundamental correctness of that position. At the same time the governor realizes that he or nobody else can completely or dictate the illicit sale of whiskey, yet he can make it hard for those who engage in the business and make them conduct it not openly at any rate, and there is no doubt as to his intentions in this respect. It has been a long time since the tigers have been aroused from their sense of security and they are keenly on the watch for developments.

**AN UNFOUNDED RUMOR.**

Tillman Will Not Apply to Circuit Judge for Bail--Wild Reports.

[Columbia Record.]

In the past week there have been rumors that the attorneys for James H. Tillman would make application for bail before one of the circuit judges, and dispatches to this effect have been sent to various papers from Edgefield and Aiken by correspondents.

Col. P. H. Folsom, when asked about the matter this morning, stated emphatically that since Chief Justice Pope's decision there had been no conference among the attorneys, and that there had been no notice given that an application would be made by Col. Croft, Tillman's leading counsel.

The report to the Augusta Chronicle from Edgefield says in part:

"It is thought by some of the friends of Col. J. H. Tillman that his lawyers will go before a circuit judge to argue for bail again. His friends, as well as the colonel, were disappointed that he did not get the bail before Chief Justice Pope. Some think it was a mistake to have applied at all, as both sides, and especially Tillman's side, have had to show their hands, which fact is favorable to Gonzalez' side of the case."

Col. Nelson took occasion to comment upon the many wild and unfounded reports that have gotten out about Col. Tillman, and how the attorneys are kept busy denying them to the many who ask. Many of these reports are of the most absurd character, and there are generally a lot of new ones every day.

**DISPENSER SHORT AT LAURENS.**

Inspector McCarthy Has Taken Charge of the Business.

[The State.]

Laurens, March 3.--State Dispensary Inspector McCarthy has closed the Laurens dispensary pending a

thorough investigation of the affairs of the establishment. An alleged shortage of about \$1,800 exists in the accounts. The inspector is in charge of the dispensary. A. R. Sullivan, the dispenser, has been dismissed. The loss is fully covered by a bond in a surety company.

**WHAT CRUM SAYS.**

Egotistically Claims That His Defeat Will Lose the Negro All Gained Since Freedom.

Charleston, S. C., March 3.--Dr. W. D. Crum, whose nomination for collector of the port of Charleston by the president has created such a sensation, has at last broken his silence and tells why he wants the office. He says it's not for the money and not to gratify social ambition, but for the reason expressed by Roosevelt, "To keep the door of hope open to the negro."

Crum says: "In this present situation I could almost wish I had not been born free, so that my stand against bondage could have a stronger effect. My defeat means the setting back of the race thirty years and the loss of all it has gained since emancipation." Crum expects appointment after the adjournment.

**TILLMAN'S WORK IN THE SENATE.**

Bill Passed to Appoint a Judge for the Western District of South Carolina.

Washington, March 3.--Senator Tillman obtained favorable action on his bill to provide for a district judge for the Western district of South Carolina. A similar bill was introduced in the House some time ago, and pressed for consideration by Representatives Johnson and Finley. There was opposition to the bill from various sources in South Carolina, owing to the uncertainty as to who was to be appointed in case the bill became law. The situation became so complicated that the friends of the bill became discouraged and it was practically abandoned. It is understood that should the bill become a law the President would appoint Representative Elliott to the Judgeship. It is now for Col. Elliott and his friends in the House to get favorable action on the bill there.

Senator Tillman also obtained a provision in the general deficiency bill to pay South Carolina's Revolutionary war claim, which amounts to something over \$90,000. This claim has been pressed by Senator Sillman persistently for the past four years and assurances have been given that the House conferees will accept the Senate amendment, thus disposing of this long pending struggle by South Carolina.