

The Newberry Herald and News.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

NEWBERRY, S. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1903.

TWICE A WEEK, \$1.50 A YEAR

JEFFCOAT SHOT TO DEATH.

Ending Career of One of South Carolina's Most Daring Criminals.

The closing chapter in the life of a desperado known as "the South Carolina Tracey" has been enacted in Alabama, when Charles Jeffcoat was shot by two officers of the law. A dispatch received by The State reads as follows:

"Andalusia, Ala., March 5.—Charles Jeffcoat, alias Charles Johnson, who was wanted in Swainsboro, Ga., for the murder of J. C. Flanders, deputy sheriff of Emanuel county, was shot to death today near Watkins bridge, on Yellow river, by Deputy Sheriffs Prestwood and Dunson, who were attempting to arrest him. Jeffcoat was also wanted in South Carolina for murder. There is a reward of \$1,000 for his capture from Georgia. Deputy Dunson was shot in the leg by Jeffcoat.

Jeffcoat's career while a lawless one was nevertheless picturesque.

On July 16, 1902, he was being pursued by a posse near Midville, Ga., headed by Deputy Sheriff Joe Flanders who was endeavoring to arrest him for the murder of a man named Wilson at Herndon, Ga. The crime had been committed some four months previous and during the intervening time Jeffcoat had been eagerly pursued. As Sheriff Flanders was almost upon him the desperado turned and shot him escaping into the Ogeechee river swamp.

A few days later Gov. McSwain was notified of a gang of horse thieves operating near Wagners in Aiken county and offered rewards for their capture. They were hotly pursued by Sheriff Alderman of Aiken county. Dogs were placed on their trail and the thieves were closed up with. The pursuit narrowed to a small settlement near the river and the posse came in sight of Jeffcoat, who turned and fired a broadside at the two officers, Sheriff Alderman and his deputy, Mr. All. The latter was shot in the back by the outlaw who again escaped. A new posse was organized and the chase renewed towards the southern part of the State. He was thought to have entered Lexington county and the Governor and the sheriffs of Aiken and Lexington counties kept up a constant telegraphic communication. Extra cartridges were sent to the officers and fresh dogs were obtained. But on July 26 all trace of Jeffcoat was lost, though the man hunt continued.

He was traced to Dixiana, in Lexington county, and from there entered the Congaree swamp. The swamp was thoroughly searched but no trace of him could be found. From that time he has been unheard of in South Carolina, though there were frequent rumors of his appearance in this city, as he has a brother living here. Most of these stories were, however, myths.

At the time of his disappearance there was an aggregate reward of \$1,200 for his capture. Sheriff Flanders' widow offered \$200, his brother a like sum and friends of Flanders \$200 more; \$300 was offered by various South Carolina authorities.

It is a question of interest as to whether the two Alabama officers would be claimants for the large sum placed upon the head of this notorious outlaw.

CURE CARRIED HER DOWN.

Made Her Husband Stop Drinking—She Got the Habit.

Washington, N. J., March 9.—Mrs. Moses de Kemner, of Phillipsburg, several months ago created a sensation by entering a saloon where her husband and companions were. Sentencing herself at a table at which there were several men she ordered drinks for the party.

When Mr. De Kemner re-entranced she declared her privileges were the same as his, saying she intended to frequent saloons and drink until he stopped doing the same thing.

The husband gave up drinking. His wife, overcome by the craving for intoxicants, could not.

Last week she came home intoxicated and attacked her husband with a butcher knife. She was arrested.

"ROOSEVELT'S INVINCIBLES."

Ebony Hued Supporters of Roosevelt Forming Clubs Throughout the East.

New York, February 6.—The attitude assumed by President Roosevelt toward the negro has been indorsed in a rousing mass meeting of colored people held in the Bethel Methodist Episcopal church in this city, at which Bishop W. B. Derrick, of the First Methodist Episcopal district, made a stirring appeal to his people to turn their eyes to the door of hope opened by the president to the black race.

The mention of the name of the president by the speaker drew forth tremendous applause from both men and women. The bishop indulged in a bitter denunciation of Senator Tillman, of South Carolina.

The meeting constituted the first step toward the formation of the "Roosevelt invincibles," which organization will favor the renomination of President Roosevelt. Bishop Derrick will speak in Philadelphia on a similar mission, and will address the colored men in many of the principal cities of the country, and organize them into local "Roosevelt invincibles," who will use every effort toward placing the colored men as delegates in the next national convention.

HAYES WAS PRESENT.

On the platform at the meeting was James H. Hayes, of Virginia. During his speech Bishop Derrick spoke of the appointment of colored men to office by Grover Cleveland and other presidents, but said, that, whereas these presidents appointed negroes, Roosevelt appointed men.

"Color is nothing," said the speaker, "however much some white men would harp upon it. Why, there are colored men whom I would not allow in my kitchen, much less in my dining room. Yes, and there are white men whom I would not allow in my kitchen either."

At the close of his speech the bishop offered the following resolutions, which were adopted amid cheers:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

"Resolved, That in his excellency, the president, the honorable Theodore Roosevelt, the liberty of the world has a most fervent defender, civilization a gallant representative, humanity a generous protector, the American nation a type of civil valor and heroic self denial which ought to characterize the first magistrate of a republic.

"Resolved, That we recognize that the great and unfinished task of Lincoln which has fallen into his hands will be properly and successfully accomplished for the happiness and prosperity of the nation.

"Resolved, That we pledge ourselves from this time henceforth to use our efforts for his nomination and election to the presidency in 1904.

"Resolved, That we form ourselves into an association to be known as 'Roosevelt Invincibles,' recommending similar organizations to be formed throughout the country."

SCHOOLBOYS IN A DUEL.

After Exchanging Shots, They Drew Lots to See Which Should Commit Suicide.

(N. Y. Sun.)

Vienna, March 4.—The latest instance of the duelling mania as told by the newspapers affects two schoolboys, who resolved to make an affair of honor out of a quarrel about a schoolgirl. A formal challenge was sent and accepted. Schoolfellows readily agreed to act as seconds, believing that the affair was only in fun. When the duellists arrived at the appointed place in a wood armed with real revolvers the seconds became frightened and decamped.

The principals, however, remained and gravely exchanged three shots, all of which failed to do any harm. Thereupon the duellists agreed to draw lots to determine which of them should commit suicide. The loser, the same evening, attempted to carry out the bargain. He was found bleeding from a wound in the temple. It is believed that his injury is not fatal.

CRUM REAPPOINTED.

President Determined to Force a Negro Upon Charleston if Possible.

President Roosevelt is determined to force the fighting on the Crum appointment in the Senate. The name of W. D. Crum, to be collector of the port of Charleston, heads the list of Presidential nominations sent to the Senate on the first day of the extra session Thursday. The retirement of John P. Thomas, of Nevada, one of the two Republicans who voted in committee to report the Crum nomination adversely in the Congress just closed, leaves the commerce committee a tie. The appointment of another Republican on the committee will probably result in a favorable report in favor of Crum.

There is no reason to believe that Republican Senators, if a roll call is ordered, will vote against Crum's nomination, hence the opposition to Crum will continue the tactics of delay followed in the previous session. Senator Tillman and Clay, who are in close touch with the situation, will have no difficulty in preventing action upon the nomination as long as the special session lasts.

There is a theory, inspired by some one at the White House, that the President is indifferent as to the fate of Crum, and for that reason he sent the name in again, hoping that it would be disposed of during the present session, so that the way might be cleared for him to make some other selection. Those who have talked with the President on the subject do not obtain such an impression. The President knows that the Republican Senators dare not go on record against Crum simply on account of his color.

CONSTABLES TO BE MOUNTED.

To Meet Conditions Existing in Charleston. Determined to Enforce the Law.

[The State, 7th.]
Gov. Heyward yesterday morning received a letter from Mayor Smythe, of Charleston, in regard to second instance of a constable shooting at a horse on the streets of that city. In a dignified manner the mayor protested to the governor and touched upon incidental matters.

The governor after reading the letter carefully wrote and forwarded the following letter:

Columbia, March 6, 1903.

Hon. J. Adger Smythe, Mayor, Charleston, S. C.

Dear Sir: You communication of the 5th inst. to hand and had my careful attention. I have also had an interview with Chief Howie in regard to the condition of affairs in Charleston involving the administration of the duties of his office.

We have given careful consideration to the varied demands of the situation in our discussion of this subject.

I agree with you fully "that there ought to be some way to stop what appears to be a reckless or unnecessary firing of pistols on our [your] streets," and I also believe that there should be devised some way to prevent the transportation of illicit liquors through your streets. I have instructed Chief Howie to see that the firing of pistols on the streets of Charleston by constables be stopped, and I feel sure that your assurances of assistance in enforcing the dispensary law which are confirmed by Chief Howie—will prompt you to give the necessary aid and protection to him and to his constables in the discharge of their lawful duties.

While I am determined that the constables shall not violate any of you city ordinances, I am equally determined that the dispensary situation in Charleston shall be improved. I have instructed Chief Howie to mount some of his men, and to follow wagons supposed to contain liquor, at whatever speed shall be necessary to effect their capture.

I appreciate the reiteration of your former offers of support and assistance, and will rely upon you to aid me in the further prosecution of this work.

Believe me, with highest esteem and regard, Yours very truly,
D. C. Heyward,
Governor.

RACE ISSUE CONVENTION.

Gov. Heyward Will Not Appoint Delegates and Gives His Reasons.

The Wisconsin legislature recently passed a resolution calling upon the governors of various States to appoint delegates to a convention to be held in Atlanta to consider the race issue.

Governor Heyward has declined to appoint delegates from this State and for reasons that are strong and sound as are shown in a telegram to a Chicago paper asking for his views on the proposed movement. He says:

Your telegram requesting brief summary of my views on the proposed convention asked for by the Wisconsin legislature, to discuss the race question, has just been received. I think, from every standpoint, that this action of the Wisconsin legislature is worse than meaningless. Such a convention could not possibly bring any result, so far as the proper aspect of the subject is concerned. Of all available reasons for the consideration of the race question I know of nothing more directly aimed in absolutely the wrong direction, so far as the proper solution of the problem is concerned, than would be such a convention. The personnel of such a convention would be a heterogeneous mixture entirely without the proper knowledge of the subject they were supposed to discuss. The interference and ignorance of long range would be philanthropists has done more to create a race question where none exists, than all other combined agencies that have ever come within my observation. I have always been a friend of the negro and never spoke with more sincere friendly consideration for his interests than in what I am now saying. Right thinking white men and right thinking negroes have always with proper understanding gotten along well together. The other type of negro needs to be dealt with.

This outside interference involves many conflicting dangers and displays absc'te ignorance of the fundamental principles of the question. It is a charitable reflection, mildly expressed to remind these champions of such rapid nonsense how the streets of Jerusalem were kept clean. I shall take no official notice of the action of the Wisconsin legislature, and shall certainly not appoint delegates unless urged to do so by my constituents. D. C. Heyward.

WASTING THE PEOPLE'S MONEY.

Extravagance of Republicans Shown by Enormous Appropriations of Congress Just Closed.

Statements prepared by Representative Cannon, chairman of the House committee on appropriations, and Representative Livingston, the ranking minority member of the committee, relative to the appropriations made by the 57th Congress, together with comparative tables, were made public today.

Mr. Cannon says: "The Republican administration of our Government in the domination of Republican policies in both branches of Congress since 1897 has given us a system of taxation that has produced a national treasury richer than was ever enjoyed by any nation of the earth, and rendered possible these great expenditures for the public welfare."

Mr. Livingston compares the appropriations made by the 53d Congress, both branches of which were controlled by the Democrats, amounting to \$989,230,205, with the appropriations of the 57th Congress, aggregating \$1,554,108,514, and comments on the difference as affecting some of the big items. In conclusion he says: "Nothing short of a revision of the tariff on a revenue basis and the administration of the Government under the wise and prudent methods of the Democratic party can be looked to, to bring about a reduction in the national expenditures exhibited by these figures in such appalling proportions."

Pope Leo has signified his intention of giving no more audiences and expresses the hope that travelers will not attempt to see him.

ALL THE STARS ARE AGLOW.

Scientists Declare that Like the Sun they are Masses of Burning Matter.

During the last sixty years searchers of the heavens have made the discovery that the celestial bodies known to us as stars are similar in many respects to the sun, some considerably larger, others smaller, but on the average not much different in size and nature from the sun. They are—at least the visible stars are—great glowing globes of gaseous matter.

As a rule these vast furnaces burn steadily. Sometimes, however, the fires seem to die down and then blaze out again as of yore. Three hundred such stars are known to astronomers, says Chambers' Journal; they are called variable stars because of the waxing and waning of their light. Now and again the seething fires prove too strong for the bonds of attractive force which hold the star together, and with one mighty upheaval the globe is shattered into fragments, blown into atoms, veritably "dissolved into thin air."

Thousands of years after this explosion the record of the catastrophe reaches the earth, and a solitary watcher in the old barony of Bonnington, in the year of grace 1901, sees a new star suddenly blaze out in the midnight sky, to fade away only as his predecessors had done, leaving, perchance, not a trace in the sky to tell the spot where once a world existed. Among the millions are to be found bodies in all stages of development. Some are glowing with intensity of heat and light far beyond our utmost conception; others are slowly cooling down—already they are dull red in color; some are cold and dark and dead.

No telescope will ever perceive these latter bodies and no camera will detect them. We only know that they are there by their influence over the light and motion of bright stars. One of the most interesting sections of the new astronomy deals with these these dead, dark stars, and, although no eye has seen them, ever will see them, still we are able to ascertain their size, weight and position just as if they were in the zenith of their glory.

GORMAN SUCCEEDS JONES.

As Chairman of the Senate Democratic Caucus—Gorman's Enthusiastic Support.

[Atlanta Journal.]

Washington, D. C., March 6.—The election today of Senator Arthur P. Gorman as chairman of the Democratic caucus and therewith leader of the Senate Democrats to succeed Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas, is regarded here as a long step towards the reunion of the Democratic factions and a reorganization of the party along the lines which carried Cleveland to the presidency with Democratic victory.

Gorman, it will be remembered, has always been a sound money Democrat, although he supported the ticket when the free silverites were on top. Senator Jones has stood with the free silver wing and it is believed here that his retirement carries with it the last of that faction's leadership in the Democratic party. Gorman was chairman of the National Democratic committee during the campaign which landed Cleveland in the white house. With Gorman's banner in the lead again, hope has sprung anew in the rank and file of Democrats whose representatives are here.

With the factional lines wiped out there is every reason to believe Democracy will triumph in 1904, for it is a settled conviction over the country that Democratic voters are in the majority throughout the nation.

The enthusiastic support of the Western and Southern senators in the election of Gorman is a strong evidence that the division is no more.

A significant action of the caucus was the election of Senator Carnack, of Tennessee, as secretary of the caucus. Carnack has publicly proclaimed his advocacy of Parker for the next party nominee for president, and has stated that he no longer looks to the money question as an issue on which the Democrats can place a plank in their platform. Carnack was formerly a free silver Democrat.

FAITHFUL DAD.

Here's to You; You've Got Your Faults, but You're All Right.

We happened in a home the other night and over the parlor door saw the legend worked in letters of red, "What Is Home Without a Mother?" Across the room was another brief, "God Bless Our Home!"

Now, what's the matter with "God Bless Our Dad?" He gets up early, lights the fire, boils an egg, grabs his dinner pail and wipes off the dew of the dawn with his boots while many a mother is sleeping. He makes the weekly handout for the butcher, the grocer, the milkman and baker, and his little pile is badly worn before he has been home an hour. He stands off the billiard and keeps the rent paid up.

If there is a noise during the night dad is kicked in the back and made to go downstairs to find the burglar and kill him. Mother darns the socks out dad bought the socks in the first place and the needles and the yarn afterward. Mother does up the fruit well, dad bought it all, and jars and sugar cost like the mischief.

Dad buys chickens for the Sunday dinner, carves them himself and draws the neck from the ruins after every one else is served. "What is home without a mother?" Yes, that is all right, but what is home without a father? Ten chances to one it is a boarding house, father is under a slab and the landlady is a widow. Dad, here's to you! You've got your faults—you may have lots of them—but you're all right, and we will miss you when you're gone.—Stevens County Reveille.

Red Top.

[F. Y. Sun.]

The Richmond Times Dispatch turns away from politics a moment to look at metal more attractive, the girl with blushing tresses:

"The red haired girl is all right. She reminds one of the sunshine. She may be a little fiery, but she is generous. She stands up for her rights, but she respects the rights of others."

Undoubtedly the red-haired, not to say red headed, girl is, has been, and ever will be, all right. Much more than the English girl sung by an English poet, "she brings the summer and the sun." Technically and as a matter of convention, to be sure, there are no red-headed girls. They have to be "Titian haired," "auburn-haired," with hair "of the hue that poets love," and so on with similar idiocy. So cowardly, so foolish and so much the dupe of superstition is the world. It is because Judas Iscariot was popularly supposed to have a red poll that red headedness has to blush for its own color, so to speak? "Two left legs" would be a blemish, but "Judas colored hair" should be judged by its merits as a piece of color and not condemned on account of literary or legendary associations.

A similar trick of association and habit leads even our Old Dominion pyro trichophilist to assume that a red headed girl is fiery." It would be as just to assume that a yellow-haired girl is bilious. What is the origin of this lingering belief that the red headed are sudden and quick in quarrel? A savage or barbarous, at least a pagan, belief, we'll go bail. Red signifies fire, lightning. On such preposterous grounds is an even temper denied to the red headed girl by the thoughtless; and even by the Richmond philosopher.

The red-headed girl is spirited. There is no dull albinism about her nature and temperament. But there is no better reason for calling her fiery than for holding that a blue-eyed girl must be deep in the blues.

It has been developed that a small white boy, of about eight years of age, named Birdie Ryals, opened the switch at Evergreen, Fla., which caused the disastrous wreck of the Seaboard's Limited there last week. The child "wanted to see what would happen." The act was seen by several negroes, who made no attempt to prevent the disaster.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

Items of More or Less Interest Condensed. Outside of the State.

Negroes, members of a gang of railroad hands on the Dallas Division of the Texas and New Orleans railroad, engaged in a free fight last week, in which seven were killed.

The "Black Death" is raging in Mexico, in and around Mazatlan. Mobs in several places have sought to kill the sanitary inspectors.

It has been announced on good authority that the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad has been acquired by the Rock Island and Southern railways.

A joint resolution has been introduced in the Wisconsin legislature requesting the Governor to call upon Governors of other States to appoint ten delegates to a convention, to be held in Atlanta, commencing July 4, to consider the race question.

Mrs. Ellen Vail, a widow of 55 and her daughter 22, were killed in a fire in a five story apartment house in New York on Thursday. The mother was burned to a crisp, the daughter met death by jumping.

THE CURTAIN FALLS.

On The Public Career Of Two Prominent Statesmen, Senator Jones and Galusha A. Grow.

With the expiration of the fifty-seventh congress the curtain is rung down on the public career of one of the most popular and prominent statesmen that ever made their influence felt in the national legislative assembly—Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, who relinquishes his seat to Francis G. Newlands, chosen to succeed him at the last election. Senator Jones has been called the father of the senate, having served in that body continuously since 1873, and completed his fifth term, a record that has been surpassed only by Senators Sherman, of Ohio, and Morrill, of Vermont.

The retirement of Sen. Jones leaves Senator Allison, of Iowa, the oldest senator in continuous service, Jones and Allison having entered the senate at the same time. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, is the only man now in the senate who was a member of that body when Jones and Allison entered. Senator Stewart's service has not been continuous, however, having been interrupted by a period of twelve years' retirement from public life.

Senator Jones declares that he is tired of public life and will hereafter devote himself to business pursuits. He has large and important mining interests in Alaska and Mexico, to which part of his time has been devoted.

With the close of congress a venerable and striking figure passes from the halls of congress in the person of Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, who first became a member of the house of representatives fifty one years ago. He entered congress before he was 30 years of age and quickly became a leader. During the stirring times from 1861 to 1863 he presided over the house as speaker. He entered congress as a Democrat, but when the Missouri compromise was repealed he permanently broke with his old party associates and became the congressional leader of the newly formed Republican party. During his single term as speaker Mr. Grow presided over three sessions of the house. It is not, however, upon his record as speaker that Mr. Grow looks back as the most important chapter in his public career, for he has a right to be considered as the author of the homestead act, which went into operation January 1, 1863.

From 1871 to 1876 Mr. Grow was president of the International and Great Northern Railroad company, of Texas. President Hayes offered him the mission to Russia in 1879, which he declined.