

# The Newberry Herald and News.

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## THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

Government Will Compile a Complete Roster of Those on Both Sides in the Civil War.

By direction of Secretary Root the war department has embarked on the extensive work of compiling and publishing a complete roster of the officers and enlisted men of the Union and Confederate armies. This is the secretary's own project and he succeeded in impressing Congress with the idea that it would be just and fair to the South to place on official lists the names of Confederate soldiers in order that their descendants may trace their family histories with accuracy. The North, through separate State publications, has covered pretty well this ground for its own soldiers. But the Southern records and archives, never very complete, were scattered and destroyed owing to the outcome of the war and it is known that many friends are practiced on the benevolent and many families lack important links in their histories because of the loss of these records. Secretary Root in calling this matter to the attention of Congress said that the department was constantly in receipt of appeals from State officials, historical societies and patriotic or memorial associations for transcripts of the military records of State troops, to answer which would cost more than a million dollars, so that the most economical way would be to publish a complete roster.

The publication will be enormous in size, including no less than 30 volumes as large as the rebellion records.

The Northern names will be published with the Southern because it is desired to have all of these data in one compilation instead of being scattered through various State books. Moreover, it is felt to be a graceful thing to bracket the names of the men who wore the blue and the gray. In order to carry out this purpose Secretary Root today sent the following letter to the governors of all the States which furnished troops for the Confederate armies:

War Department, Washington, March 16, 1903.

Sir: There is a very general desire on the part of the surviving participants of the great struggle in which the country was engaged from 1861 to 1865, and on the part of the descendants of those who have passed away, for a publication that shall be accessible to the general public and shall show the names of those who, either as officers or enlisted men, bore arms for the Union or for the Confederacy during the great war. In the opinion that this desire is one that should be gratified, in great measure at least, by compiling and publishing, as a continuation of the publication known as the "official record of the Union and Confederate armies," a complete list or roster of the officers and men who served in those armies during the Civil war, this department recommended at the last session of Congress the enactment of a law authorizing the compilation and preparation of such a roster for publication. That recommendation was followed by the enactment of a provision of law which is embodied in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation act, approved Feb. 25, 1903, and which is as follows:

"That under the direction of the secretary of war the chief of the record and pension office shall compile, from such official records as are in the possession of the United States, and from such other records as may be obtained by loan from the various States and other official sources, a complete roster of the officers and enlisted men of the Union and Confederate armies."

The department is prepared to enter at once upon the work of making the compilation thus authorized and to push it to completion as rapidly as possible. There will be little or no difficulty in making the Union part of the roster complete, but there will be great difficulty with regard to the Confederate records in the possession of this department. It is

of the first importance, therefore, that no effort shall be spared to secure the temporary loan to the war department, for the purpose of copying, of any and all authentic Confederate records that can be found anywhere. Many of these records are in possession of the various States and it is hoped will be readily accessible, but there are others that are widely scattered among historical and memorial associations and private citizens. The problem of how to find and procure the loan of these scattered records is a difficult one, but it is one that must be solved in order that the Confederate soldier shall receive the full credit that is due him in the roster that is to be compiled.

I earnestly invite your cooperation with the department in an effort to make this compilation as nearly complete as it is possible to make it, and I shall be glad to have the benefit of any suggestions that you can make as to the manner in which that end can be best attained. The work will be in the immediate charge of Brig. Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, chief of the records and pension office of this department, and I beg leave to suggest that if the plan herein outlined meets your approval you designate some official of your State to communicate with him relative to the details of the work and the steps to be taken in furtherance of it.

Very respectfully,  
Elihu Root,  
Secretary of War.

## SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.

Items of More or Less Interest Condensed in the State.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Caldwell were married in jail at Greenwood on Monday. The couple were to go before a judge on a preliminary hearing, but upon the advice of attorney the father consented to the marriage and the preliminary was changed into the marriage ceremony.

Rev. C. W. DePew, a Wesleyan Methodist minister of Memphis, Tenn., but who was formerly a resident of Williamston, was shot to death on Thursday night by a carriage driver whom he had discharged. Mr. DePew had filled appointments in Methodist churches at Pelzer, Piedmont, and Anderson.

The constables in Greenville County have made several successful raids recently, capturing illicit distilleries and blind tigers.

C. P. Sims, a lawyer for the defense, knocked down the prosecutor, J. W. Boyd, during the progress of a case in Magistrate Kirby's court in Spartanburg on Monday. Boyd was conducting his own case and made a remark which Sims did not like.

Three deserters from the Port Royal Marine barracks have been captured and carried back to barracks. Ten dollars is a standing reward for the return of each deserter.

A negro was found dead with his head smashed on the railroad near Mars Bluff in Florence County Monday. He jumped from a moving train, it is thought.

Safe blowers used nitro glycerine on the safe of D. L. Cato at Monetta on Saturday night last. The store in which the safe was located was considerably wrecked, but the safe crackers secured no cash.

Governor Heyward, with one exception, has signed all Acts passed by the General Assembly. The one exception was the Bill to allow Union to subscribe to a Carnegie library, it being covered by another Bill allowing all cities of over 5,000 this privilege.

At the rate at which the work is now being carried on it is thought that there will be no difficulty in having Columbia's sky scraper completed by the first day of July.

The Anderson Spool and Bobbin Mfg. Co. has given notice of its intention to increase its capitalization from \$4,000 to \$20,000 an increase of \$16,000 and of 400 per cent.

The company controlling the Isle of Palms, at Charleston, has been given permission to increase its cap-

ital stock from \$100,000 to a quarter of a million. This means that this famous summer resort is to be made one of the most pretentious in the country.

The second case of bigamy within two weeks has developed in Spartanburg County. The defendant is Isaac Randolph, and wife No. 1, who is the prosecutor, before her marriage was Fannie Shoppard, a cotton mill operative. Randolph was married the second time Sunday afternoon to Miss Annie Kirby, of the Beaumont Mills.

Prof. W. H. Morton, of Asheville, N. C., has accepted the proffered chair of physics and astronomy at Converse College.

The new city council of Laurens, presided over by C. E. Gray, was sworn in on Tuesday.

More than \$2,000 worth of tickets for Spartanburg's May Festival were sold on the opening day of sale. This included 521 season tickets.

At a negro religious gathering in Anderson County on Sunday afternoon a negro woman was shot and seriously injured. The cause the free circulation of whiskey.

Governor Heyward responded to the toast, "The State of South Carolina" at the 117th anniversary dinner of the Hibernian Society, in Charleston, on Tuesday night. The Governor's theme was the industrial prosperity of the State and her great future.

The dead body of Lewis Pittman, a cotton mill operative, was found on the track of the Southern railway near Rock Hill Tuesday morning. He and some friends had been drinking and had gone to the track, where it is supposed Pittman went to sleep and was run over.

A mass meeting of citizens to discuss good roads was held in Florence this week. President F. H. Hyatt was present, and a number of interesting talks were made. Florence is thoroughly aroused upon the subject.

There was a strike among the carpenters in Columbia on Monday. A nine hour day was the demand. Work on the buildings in Columbia was stopped all day Monday, but recommenced Tuesday upon the demand being conceded to.

The council of the Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina will meet with the Church of the Good Shepherd in Columbia on May 5th. Bishop Capers will preside.

## GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

Items of More or Less Interest Condensed Outside the State.

Rudolph Forester of Virginia has been appointed assistant secretary to the president. He entered the government service in 1894 and since 1900 has been executive clerk to the President.

The supreme court of Louisiana has rendered a decision sustaining the right of the legislature to pass the law providing for separate accommodations for whites and blacks in street cars.

Another South American revolution has broken out, this time in Uruguay. The government of Uruguay does not attach any importance to it.

The Shamrock III, which will contest for the America's cup, was launched on St. Patrick's Day. This is the third boat built for this purpose by its sportsman-gentleman owner.

The inquest in the Burdick murder case, at Buffalo, is in progress. It seems to be the general desire of witnesses to fix the crime upon Arthur Pennell, who was killed by his automobile a few days ago.

A human skeleton was found in an isolated spot in a pasture six miles from Wilmington and identified as that of W. W. Young, a white carpenter 32 years old, who disappeared from his home in Wilmington on May 3, 1900. Young has a wife and two children living in Columbia. The wife has remarried.

## CRUM TO BE APPOINTED.

President Will Name Him Collector of Charleston Immediately After Special Session.

(News and Courier.)

Washington, March 17.—President Roosevelt has closed the "Door of Hope" to the white citizens of Charleston, and will appoint Dr. William D. Crum, a colored physician, collector of the port of Charleston as soon as the special session of the Senate adjourns.

Notwithstanding one adverse report on the nomination of Dr. Crum by the Senate committee on commerce several weeks ago, and an opportunity for a second adverse report last Thursday, of which the opposition refused to take advantage, the appointment of Crum is assured.

There is not the slightest possibility of a vote being reached on his nomination during the present special session. The disposition of the canal and the Cuban treaties, and a few other routine matters will occupy all the time the Senate expects to remain in session.

Several feeble efforts have been made to carry out the President's desire to force a roll call on the nomination of Dr. Crum. As a matter of fact the Republican leaders of the Senate have no heart in the fight the President is trying to force on behalf of Dr. Crum.

## STAND OF THE DEMOCRATS.

On the other hand, the Democrats are determined that so long as the Republicans fear to vote their personal convictions in this case, which would result in the rejection of Dr. Crum, they will prevent any partisan vote on this subject.

The opposition to confirmation is solidly united and Democratic Senators are prepared to discuss the matter indefinitely. They take the position that, after Crum had once been rejected for appointment as postmaster of Charleston by a Republican Senate during the Harrison administration, it was unwise and injudicious for President Roosevelt to inflict the same man upon the white citizens of Charleston as collector of the port. Besides, it had been clearly demonstrated to the President that the selection of Dr. Crum is not popular with the members of the Senate, as many of the leading Republicans have urged him to withdraw the nomination since it was adversely reported from the committee, of which acting Vice President Fry is chairman.

## THE PRESIDENT'S OBSTINACY.

The President, however, is determined that Dr. Crum shall be collector of the port of Charleston, unless a majority of the members of the Senate place themselves on record officially against his confirmation.

## IT IS SOME CONSOLATION.

It appears that the only consolation the white people of Charleston can draw from this peculiar condition of affairs, which is practically a case of the executive branch of the Government overriding the Senate, will be the general effect the President's action will have in national politics. Republican Senators do not hesitate to say that they are forced by executive strenuousness to support the administration if a vote is taken. On the other hand, the Democrats contend that it is good politics to place the President in the attitude of appointing a man to a purely commercial office who is confessedly without experience in business matters.

Mark Hanna, of Ohio, and John Kean, of New Jersey, is the latest Republican ticket launched on the political sea by the self-constituted President makers in the Senate.

Chas. M. Schwab, accompanied by his wife, has returned from his European tour. He says he is in excellent health but will say nothing of his intentions before consulting his friends.

Mrs. James Strowbridge, of Penn Yan, N. Y., in a passion of frenzy on Tuesday, killed her aged mother and her grown daughter, and then burned her home, herself perishing in the flames.

## THE NEGRO VIEWED MEDICALLY.

Unless Facts are Weighed, South May be Done Injustice.

The Medical News, a widely known journal published in New York city, is aroused by the recent discussion of the race issue to comment upon "Negro Supremacy from a Medical Standpoint." In an editorial upon that subject in its issue of February 28 the Medical News states that in leading papers of the North and South have appeared editorials of great amount and power, "but none seem as yet to have dealt, except in a superficial manner, with the race problem as seen from a biological, ethnological or medical standpoint." The News continues:

One cannot intelligently answer the question whether the negro can take a place in the social and economic progress of the nation without being in possession of the main morphological differences between the Caucasian and the African, since these are the fundamental bases for mental and moral discrepancies between the races.

That the negro more nearly approaches in body to the quadrumanous or anthropoid apes is shown by the following points: The arm is abnormally long—in the erect position it often reaches the knee-joints, and on an average exceeds that of the Caucasian by about two inches. The facial angle, which is granted by all to have a definite ethnological bearing, even if the function of the frontal lobes is still but little known, average 82 degrees in the Caucasian and 70 degrees in the black. Coincidentally with this is the fact that in brain weight the white man exceeds the negro by fully 10 ounces—almost as much as he in turn exceeds the highest gorilla. Another point of difference anatomically is seen in the lower extremity—this is not so well developed as the white man's, the foot is broad and flat, the great toe prehensile and divergent, the heel often projecting so far backward as to merit the term "lark heel."

It is needless to dwell longer on the well known difference which exists, or to urge that they demonstrate a distinct race of mankind and show conclusively in the negro an inferior type. Among the fair-minded this is axiomatic.

Some years ago we were all alarmed over the "yellow peril." Now the "black peril" confronts us.

The article quotes the late Prof. Ogden S. Root, of Columbia, as asking: "How can there be any question of superiority or inferiority between two peoples who develop mentally are separated by a chasm of 20,000 years?" Eugene R. Corson, in his contribution to the Wilder Quarterly Century Book, states that as a result of a most careful study of the census, and dependent upon personal observation in the city of Savannah, he is confident that tuberculosis and alcoholism are main stultifying ingredients in the making negro, poor, weakened product, that he is, of miscegenation.

Sir Spencer St. John says of the inhabitants of Hayti: "After a residence of over twenty years in this island I am forced to the conclusion that the negro is incapable of holding an independent position. Hayti shows no sign of improvement—on the other hand, it is constantly retrograding, and without external influence the inhabitants will soon fall into the stage of the dwellers of the Congo." The Medical News thus continues its comments:

If it is true, as some have perhaps well said, that the time is ripe for a recognition of the negro, in substance rather than in theory, earnest thought should be given by those who would liberally interpret our laws, and they should be well versed in the opinions of such men of science as we have quoted. They must know and recognize that profound differences do exist—that one race is 20,000 years behind the other. They must know that ethnologically, physiologically, anatomically, the negro and Caucasian must always be widely different. If the negro is advancing, which,

## NEEDED PROTECTION.

Much Ado at Monck's Corner Because Town Marshal Clubbed White Man.

[The State.]

Monck's Corner, March 16.—On last Saturday the marshal of this town in making an arrest clubbed a white man who resisted arrest. Several of the most prominent men were witnesses to the scene. They immediately interfered, threatening to lynch the marshal, but quiet was soon established.

To the surprise of all this morning quite a crowd gathered in the town and threatened to lynch the marshal, and the intend that he interfered, therefore making it necessary for a call upon the sheriff and the Governor for protection.

The Governor ordered Capt. W. T. Owens to report with his company to the sheriff, which he did immediately, but, through the good judgment of the intendant, J. W. Orvin, Sheriff Morrison and R. W. Haines, the unfortunate affair was settled and everything is now quiet. No further trouble is apprehended.

## THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD.

Hope for New Orleans—All Records Broken at Memphis—General Situation Still Serious.

Dispatches from New Orleans say that the gauge of the Mississippi on Sunday night read 19.3, which is twenty-four below the record of 1897. The people have become more hopeful, and if good weather continues believe the situation can be handled. It is still very serious, however.

AT MEMPHIS.

The situation in and around Memphis on Sunday was very serious, and it was thought that it would be a little short of marvelous if the levees should hold. All previous high water records have been broken, and there is great alarm.

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