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STILL HANGING

BY A THREAD.

THE LIFE OF LEO XIII MAY END AT ANY MINUTE.

Occupants of the Vatican Overcome by Constant Watching and Fatigue.

Rome, July 9—1.15 a. m.—The life of Pope Leo continues to hang by a thread, with the expectation that at any moment may bring the final catastrophe. Yet the wonderful vitality of the remarkable old man is combating a complication of diseases which would endanger a strong man in the prime of life. It would appear that everyone in the Vatican is obliged to give away to overpowering fatigue, so much more tranquil is in the palace than outside, people being still congregated on the piazza of St. Peter's as this dispatch was filed. The corner of the palace which remained lighted the longest was the apartment of Cardinal Rampollo, where the lights were extinguished only a short time after those in the room where Mgr. Volponi, one of the Pontiff's most intimate friends, is lying in a serious condition as a result of the attack of syncope that he suffered today. Pope Leo, as though he had second sight, has asked several times why Mgr. Volponi has not been to see him. Naturally the condition of Mgr. Volponi has been kept from the Pope.

Throughout yesterday the reports from the sick room alternated with fears and hopes. At times rumors of the gravest character gained currency. Out of the mass of contradictory reports the essential features of the Pope's actual condition are indicated in the bulletins issued at 9:45 yesterday morning and at 3:15 last evening bearing the signatures of the two attending physicians. Their official bulletin was supplemented in the course of personal conversation in which they showed that they entertained scarcely any hopes of recovery. Yet they always qualified their statements, setting forth the remarkable constitutional strength and indomitable energy of the patient as the most striking evidence of his almost superhuman will. They instanced the dying man's leaving the bed during the morning and taking several steps, unaided save by a cane, to an arm chair. When this became known many were disposed to criticize the doctors for permitting such an exhausting effort, but it was explained that the entire absence of fever, the temperature being even below normal, eliminated the danger of syncope from this exertion. Moreover, the attending physicians recognized that they were battling with a man of iron will, who does not know the meaning of restraint. Fortunately, all the climatic conditions in Rome for the time being are favorable to the sufferer. The encouraging conditions are further augmented by the constant use of artificial means of exhilaration, including a steady supply of oxygen.

Except for the brief time he passed in the arm chair, the Pope lay in bed throughout the day, shifting his position frequently without assistance, and occasionally taking a small draught of diluted wine with the yolks of eggs. The only solid food he has taken is calves brains and meat broth.

The later official bulletin, following a consultation between Drs. Lapponi and Mazzoni, completely contradicted the alarmist reports, and gave a most favorable statement. This was disclosed in the improved pulse, better respiration and ameliorated general condition. Dr. Mazzoni said in a conversation following the issuance of the 8:15 p. m. bulletin that, while the Pope's condition still continued desperate, recovery was not entirely impossible.

No Pity for the Little Ones.

Atlanta, Ga., July 8.—The House of Representatives of the General Assembly today, by a vote of 80 to 75, killed the child labor bill, which prevented the employing of children in cotton mills under a certain age limit.

FOR UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.

A Declaration of Principles of the Students Attending the Summer School of the South.

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, July 4, 1903.—On this day, sacred as marking the 127 year of the Republic, we, the teachers of the South, representing its every section and its every form of educational effort, come together in reverent memory of all that this Republic of Commonwealths has been, in patriotic love for all that it is to us and in unflinching faith in all that it shall be to the men and women after us. Once more, relying upon the God of our fathers, we pledge ourselves in heart and soul and mind to the service of the free democracy of equal men. Again we recall, with a profound sense of gratitude, the sacrifices, the toil, the courage, the faith of those who have gone before us and made this richness ours. With this sense of gratitude comes the realization that we are unworthy of our inheritance unless we strive without ceasing to hand it down not only unimpaired, but bettered, enriched and broadened till its beneficent influences shall be brought to every child born in the Republic. We bring to mind, moreover, what of power and influence the men and women of our own section have contributed to make this inheritance so precious. It is therefore, meet that we should think over once more on this State day the enterprise and energy of Southern men in setting and making habitable the fairest portion of this continent, the wisdom of Southern statesmen in shaping and moulding this Union of States and laying the foundation of democracy, the courage and heroism of Southern soldiers, of wars within and wars without; the sacrifice, the patience, the fortitude of Southern men and women in facing and solving problems of peace; problems no less momentous in their results than the battles of war. With all these memories crowding upon us and appealing to us we commit ourselves anew to an unflinching belief in the principles of democracy and to an abiding love for this Union of States as its only proper home. As teachers and educators we declare:

I. That the fundamental principles of democracy is to be found in its faith in the individual man and in all that he may be to himself, to the family, to the State to the Church.

II. That the child problem of the democracy has, therefore, to do with the training—the training of head, of hand, of heart—of each child born into the State, so that he may do the work of life with the least waste of opportunity and material.

III. That the school, the college the university are the supreme sources for calling forth and training the wealth latent in childhood, so that it may become a contributing part of the larger wealth of society.

IV. That all questions with which we of the South are dealing—questions touching industry, commerce, religion, literature, the social and political order—all wait on the supreme question of education and cannot be solved until the darkness of ignorance and prejudice give way to the light of intelligence and wisdom.

V. That the appalling mass of illiteracy and ignorance which have come to us as an historical inheritance instead of oppressing called to us in trumpet tones to do battle in the highest cause that we as a great and heroic, a brave people have ever been engaged in.

VI. That, with the keen realization of what we have to do and of the nature of the struggle we are entering upon, the resources of all the States should be pledged to the maintenance of this struggle till the victory shall have been won.

VII. That this struggle cannot be successfully carried on without certain essential things and for these we make appeal to our patriotic fellow citizens everywhere:

1. Higher standards and the best equipment for the preparation of teachers in scholarship and professional training.

2. Better school houses in town and country, longer school terms and

larger salaries, so that teaching may, in truth become a profession and invite the best talent.

3. Expert supervision in country as well as in town, with country superintendents trained for the great interests committed to their keeping.

4. Such consolidation in the rural districts as will bring the best with in the reach of every child.

5. A deeper, broader, a saner appreciation on the part of the general public of the needs, the requirements and the value of every phase of educational efforts—an appreciation that will organize all the social forces of the community—the Church, women's clubs and all civic bodies—for the highest interests of education.

VIII. We believe and declare that the moral and spiritual side of education is of prime importance. Any education of youth which forgets this is radically wrong, fatally and fundamentally defective. A civilization based not on the moral and the spiritual is a civilization lacking the chief elements of permanency.

IX. As an inevitable corollary we hold that every teacher should not only know something thoroughly and know how to teach it properly, but ought, in his inmost soul, to be something worthy. Character first, knowledge second, methods third.

In conclusion we desire to express our gratitude to the broad patriotism and generous liberality of the general education board and the Southern education board, to the University of Tennessee, to the citizens of Knoxville, for making possible this summer training school of the South. With all their vision of what its influence might be, we believe they have builded better even than they knew.

H. U. Snyder, chairman, South Carolina; W. W. Benson, Alabama; Miss Stokes, Arkansas; H. A. Woodward, Florida; V. V. Morgan, Georgia; George E. Hancock, Kentucky; J. O. Taylor, Louisiana; Alfred Hume, Mississippi; R. T. Wynche, North Carolina; S. E. Hill, Tennessee; Ernest Villavaso, Texas; Thomas W. Jordan, Virginia.

PARKER IN THE SOUTH.

An Address That Touches Present Day Politics.

New York Sun.

The masterly address delivered yesterday at Tallulah Falls by the chief judge of the court of appeals of New York before the Georgia Bar Association led step by step to a conclusion which Judge Parker stated, not in his own strong and clear English, but in the language supreme court of the United States itself, in the case of Holden against Hardy: "The constitution of the United States, which is necessarily and to a large extent inflexible and exceedingly difficult of amendment, should not be so construed as to deprive the States of the power to so amend their laws as to make them conform to the wishes of the citizens as they may deem best for the public welfare without bringing them into conflict with the supreme of the land."

In not a sentence, line or word of Judge Parker's learned discussion of the phrase "Due process of law," in regard to federal powers and State powers, is there a trace of political intention or the suspicion of a bid for political favor. There was, perhaps, never delivered an address on such an occasion more obviously dictated on the highest plane of judicial reasoning. And yet some how it happened that no train of thought could have concerned more immediately and intimately our contemporary politics in the largest and most important sense.

The distinguished honors now paid to Judge Alton B. Parker in the South and the interest which his remarks will inspire there and throughout the Union are due to something more than a general recognition of his eminent qualities of mind and character.

The time is getting ripe for the statemanship which can understand not less promptly and perfectly than the highest judicial intelligence what is meant by due process of law.

FIVE MORE NEGROES ARRESTED AT NORWAY.

EVANS TO BE IMPLICATED IN THE MURDER OF PHILLIPS.

Five Others are to be taken—Funeral of the Confederate Veteran Largely Attended—Evans' Whereabouts Said to be Known.

The State, 8th.

The inquest over the body of John T. Phillips, the old Confederate soldier who was murdered by Charles Evans, afterwards lynched, was concluded yesterday afternoon.

Long distance telephone communication with Norway developed the fact that important evidence was adduced at the inquest, implicating not only Jim Evans, the brother of the negro who was lynched, but it was found that nine other negroes were concerned in the crime. These are Joe Ferris, William Donaldson, Ed Thomas, Ulysses Johnson, John Selden, Luther Johnson, William Johnson, Sherman Staley and Pink Hartwell. Immediately after the inquest was concluded searching parties were sent out and four of these negroes were arrested and lodged in the guard house. The negroes arrested were William Donaldson, Ed Thomas, Ulysses Johnson and John Selden. The others could not be found up to a late hour last evening.

GUARD REMOVED FROM TOWN.

The sheriff at Orangeburg was communicated with and he was asked to go to Norway and take charge of the prisoners. Mr. Solomons stated last night that everything was quiet at present and that last night there was no guard placed in town. The arrest of the negroes, however, created a great deal of excitement and there is still a feeling of much uneasiness throughout the community.

The funeral of Mr. Phillips attracted a great crowd of farmers all around the county, and after the interment there was some very frank expressions of opinion. The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. D. H. Crosland, assisted by the Rev. D. B. Morse.

The pallbearers were all Confederate veterans. They included: J. D. Brown, James Hutto, Ira M. Huffman, J. R. Walker, H. D. Williams and G. W. Sanford, all citizens of more or less prominence in the community. More than a score of the immediate members of the old soldier's family were in attendance at the obsequies.

EXPECT MORE TROUBLE.

Warren Phillips, a younger brother of the dead man, who is employed as a mortician on the Columbia street railway, returned to this city yesterday afternoon. He said the situation in the county was still a very serious one. He was informed at the funeral yesterday that of course when he is taken it is more than probable that there will be more trouble. He left Norway before the four negroes were arrested and could not say what effect their imprisonment had had on the people. The negroes were much stirred up, however, and the white people were still very angry over the dastardly murder of the aged soldier. Last night was the first night since the lynching that the town was not under an armed guard. The negroes are said to be still congregated in numbers at Bush Pond, and it has been found impossible to resume work at the mills in the county on account of their absence.

THREE MORE NEGROES ARRESTED.

The State, 9.

A long distance message from Norway last evening stated that three more of the other negroes, Pink Hartwell, Sherman Staley and Joe Ferris, were arrested yesterday. Nothing can be learned of Jim Evans, however, although the country roundabout Norway had been thoroughly scoured for him. All was quiet in the town last evening and Mr. W. H. Solomons said that he thought that the trouble was finally over with. The guard has been entirely removed from the town.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.

Items of More or Less Interest Condensed in the State.

The Postmaster General has issued orders establishing city free delivery in Anderson, in September.

The annual summer meeting of the South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Society will be held at Clemson College in August.

Lightning struck a barn on the plantation of Mr. C. C. McAliley, in Chester County, Monday, killing one negro and severely shocking several others. A valuable horse was killed, but little damage done to the house.

The depot of the Southern Railway at Whitlock, a few miles north of Winnsboro, was burned down a few days ago. A spark from a passing engine is supposed to have caused the fire.

Ex-Senator Jno. L. McLaurin has returned to Bennettsville. He owns a nice plantation near Clio valued at about \$15,000.

Ervine Waldrop, of Greenville County, was killed by a revolving wheel at a grist mill on Monday. One arm was severed from his body.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

Items of More or Less Interest Condensed Outside the State.

John Screven, Jr., manager of the Savannah Rice Mill Co., at Savannah, Ga., committed suicide by shooting on Monday. It is believed he had misused his authority to sign the company's name, involving it in financial trouble.

During a violent storm at Lumburg, N. C., on Monday, the residence of F. M. Davis was struck by lightning, his seven-year-old son and his wife's sister being killed instantly.

The House of the Georgia Legislature has killed by an overwhelming vote the resolution providing for the apportionment of money among schools for white and colored youths, according to the taxable property of the two races.

John S. Bannet, of Bradford county, Fla., has been arrested charged with the holding of a white girl in peonage. The charge includes very cruel treatment.

Wm. Baker, of Cumberland, Md., was found dead Monday night with a bullet hole through his breast. He and his wife had quarrelled the evening before and it is supposed she committed the crime.

The announcement is made that Grover Cleveland will run for President if he can be shown that it is his duty to his country and his party.

A fast mail train on the Southern Railway's main line at Rockfish, Va., collided with a local freight on Tuesday killing twenty-three persons and seriously wounding nine others.

The twenty-ninth annual session of the imperial Council of the Ancient Order of the Mystic Shrine is in session this week in New York.

WOMAN FALLS IN WELL.

Mrs. Henry Butler Meets Tragic Death Near Elder.

Athens, Ga., July 7.—Sunday afternoon at the home of W. J. Elder, near Elder, Oconee county, Mrs. Henry Butler, who had been visiting there for a few days, met with a tragic death.

Mrs. Butler had gone out to the well to draw a bucket of water and was in the act of drawing up the bucket when the rope broke and Mrs. Butler was jerked forward into the well.

Her head was jammed into one of the buckets as far as her shoulders and her body shot downward through a space of 40 feet to the bottom of the well, in which there was several feet of water.

A neighbor hearing the noise ran to the well, then gave the alarm and in a few minutes the body of Mrs. Butler was drawn up, feet foremost. She was dead when her body was drawn out.

DEFENDED BY SHERIFF'S DAUGHTER.

Barnwell Maid, Who, Using Her Wits, Drove off a Mob. She Played a Very Neat Trick.

Special to The State.

Barnwell, July 6.—Herbert Sanders was shot Saturday, July 4th, by Senborn Moore, and it is said the wound is fatal. It is said there was a dance at Mr. Lewis Creech's, near Kline's, and during the dance these young men had some unpleasantness, which resulted as above. Full particulars cannot be gotten at this writing. Moore is in jail, having surrendered himself to Sheriff Creech.

Last night 10 masked men went to the jail, where they demanded Moore, and being told by the sheriff's daughter that he was at church with her father, the sheriff, they then demanded the keys of the jail, which she told them she would get for them from the next room, and on returning from the room she came armed and drawing a loaded weapon she presented it and defied them, thereby running them away. In a short time the sheriff returned from church and at once got up a guard for the jail consisting of the mayor and many of our best citizens. Nothing further took place during the night and the town is quiet today.

THE STATE FARMS.

Captain Griffith Thinks that Fair Crops May be Made With Luck.

The State, 8th.

Capt. Griffith, Superintendent of the Penitentiary, stated yesterday that with showers and a late fall he thought that the State Farms might make an average crop, although the outlook just now was considerably below the average.

There are now 716 prisoners of whom 425 are incarcerated in the penitentiary here. The health among the prisoners is unusually good, there being only three bunks occupied on yesterday. Of course this does not include the tuberculosis cases, of which there are always a large number in the Penitentiary. Capt. Griffith is very anxious to get the State to establish a hospital at the Penitentiary where these cases may be looked after properly and where they may be entirely isolated from the other prisoners as there is always great danger of contagion.

ELECTRIC COTTON MILLS.

All the Factories in Upper Carolina will Soon be Run by Electricity.

Greenwood, July 6.—In view of actual arrangements already made it is no Utopian dream to say that in a very few years the whole cotton mill industry in upper South Carolina will be changed so far as power is concerned. The change referred to is using electricity as motive power instead of steam. Greenwood's two mills, the Grendel and Greenwood, Nos. 1 and 2, are in combine, as are also the Bolton Mill and quite a number of the Greenville mills. The company which has arranged to furnish the power already has some magnificent water powers on Broad River, in Georgia, and has also purchased the shoals at Cooley's Bridge, over the Saluda, in Anderson County. This company is composed of Northern capitalists. Capt. E. A. Smythe, of Pelzer, is the only South Carolinian who is interested in the company. As stated above, this is not a possibility, but an actual fact. The mills enumerated have actually arranged to take the power—all the terms, price, etc., having been accepted. The effect on the cotton mill industry, far as this section is concerned, is far reaching. The day of the steam engine seems doomed. It goes without saying that the change will be one of economy to the mills in the cost of power.

As a result of the breaking of the Oakford Park dam at Jeanette, Pa., it is estimated that the number who lost their lives is about twenty, instead of 200, as at first reported. Property loss about \$1,000,000.

INDIANA RIOT

REIGN OF TERROR IN TOWN OF EVANSVILLE IND.

County Jail Stormed Shooting of an Officer by a Negro and Attempt to Lynch Murderer Resulted in Race Riot.

Evansville, July 7.—Race prejudice between blacks and whites brought on a reign of terror here Sunday, which has not ended. All of last night and all day yesterday armed men threatened the lives of citizens. Gun stores were broken open and weapons and ammunition were seized by blacks and whites. The county jail is partly wrecked, and an angry mob of 2,000 whites broke in to hunt for a black victim; the wall was forced with a battering ram; negro dives were rammed and shot to pieces in the search for the black and an armed company of drilled blacks marched through the streets threatening the lives of all whites.

CAUSE OF THE RIOT.

The race riot was the immediate outcome of the shooting of Patrolman Massey Friday night by Lee Brown, a negro. Brown and another negro had engaged in a quarrel, and Brown had sworn to kill his antagonist. He ran toward his home to secure a revolver, and Patrolman Massey, hearing of the trouble, lay in wait for Brown. As the negro came back armed, hunting his enemy, Massey stepped from a doorway and laid his hand on Brown's shoulder. Brown turned quickly, a revolver in his hand, and shot the policeman in the abdomen. The officer as he lay on the sidewalk, fired at Brown and wounded him dangerously.

Patrolman Massey afterward died from the effects of his wound.

Brown was arrested and hurriedly placed in the Evansville jail.

Excitement has been intense and since the arrest of Brown the jail has been guarded night and day. An outbreak was feared and the negro was secretly removed from the jail and taken to Vincennes, where he now lies in the new jail at the point of death from his wounds. The jail is being guarded by armed deputies, who will remain on duty all night.

An enraged mob of whites last night made a determined attack on the jail in an effort to secure the negro with the intention of lynching him.

A perfect reign of terror prevailed for hours and the authorities were practically powerless.

CITY IS NOW QUIET.

Evansville, Ind., July 7.—This city is quiet this morning and there are no signs of the mob violence that agitated the population all of last night.

Business is moving in the eventful tenor of its way. A trip in the business section reveals the fact that much damage was done to numerous stores, especially to the hardware houses, many of which were entered and robbed of guns and ammunition. Thousands of shots were fired during the night, but so far as learned, no one was killed, although numbers of people are said to have been wounded. Several negroes were caught by mobs and almost beaten to death before the police could save them.

The chief demonstration in the night was a charge on the county jail between 10 and 1 o'clock. Several thousand men crowded the streets before the building and finally obtained entrance through the fortified gates to the yard where they began to batter the windows of the jail. Efforts to prevent this were futile, and the crowd held sway, the police of the city being occupied with holding the sight seers from invading the front part of the building and ransacking the sheriff's residence.

After the mob was thoroughly satisfied that Leo Brown, the murderer of Patrolman Massey was not in the building, they separated into squads of 40 or 50 and paraded the downtown streets until daylight shooting promiscuously and visiting the negro quarters. The negroes are terrorized.

The local company of the state militia has been ordered out, and will be reinforced by companies from southern Indiana.