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WELCOME TO THE VICTORIOUS NAVY

GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

Sampson's Fleet Greeted—The Battle Scared Ships Are Received With a Wild Yell of Cheers—A Flotilla of Harbor Boats Cluster Around and Follow in the Wake of the Great Fighting Craft That Won Such Glorious Triumphs in the Antillean Waters

New York, August 20.—New York and the nation today fitly signalized the appreciation of the public for her victorious fleet. The imposing naval pageant of warships was received in the harbor of the largest city in the country, with acclamations of delight and admiration, and the ovation from shore and from the great flotilla of all sorts of craft on water significantly gave to the returning heroes some idea of the esteem and admiration in which they are regarded by the people.

Long before the sun rise gun was fired from Castle William, on Governor's Island, the people were astir, crowds hurrying to the river to be early on the scene. The New York and the New Jersey shores were crowded. The river and the bay were literally alive with craft, and the craft were alive with people, all cheering and good natured. There was an impressive scene when the flags were raised on the forts and on the flagships. As the starry banners were raised aloft the bands on the forts and on the flagships played the "Star Spangled Banner" and shores rang with patriotic cheers.

There was very little friction in carrying out the program and no more delay than was expected. The citizens' committee left the foot of Cortlandt street on the steamer Glen Island, and proceeded down the bay, followed by a long retinue of all sorts and descriptions. At Tompkinsville, the mayor and a committee of ten embarked and boarded the police boat Patrol. The Patrol then headed for the flagship, which with colors flying and bands playing, lay off Staten Island, whose shores were literally lined with people, and they joined in the great acclamation with the people on the myriads of boats. The welcoming ceremonies were short but impressive. The ceremonies over, amid the hoarse shrieking of steam whistles, and the hosannas of throngs on shore and water the mayor and the committee returned to the Glen Island.

THE PARADE STARTS.

Then came the event of the day. There was considerable wigwagging on the gray battleships and the police headed the line. Then came the Glen Island, then the battleships began slowly to move up the bay. There was a salvo of cannons, and the cheers of the people and toots of thousands of whistles made an indescribable din. Soon the monster pageant was in line. First came Sampson's flagship, the New York, then Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, then the Massachusetts, the Oregon, the Iowa, the Indiana and the Texas, and after them a moving mass of all sizes and descriptions, with flags waving and people cheering. The great battleships moved slowly and majestically.

FIRING THE GUNS.

As Governor's Island was passed, there was a tremendous report from the guns that did so much execution at Guantanamo and Santiago. The people on shore and afloat went wild. They yelled and screamed, waved flags and jumped up and down in patriotic fervor. And so it was all the way up to Grant's tomb, where there was a final demonstration of patriotic fervor such as New York has never before witnessed. The pageant was viewed and cheered by hundreds of thousands of people. It was a magnificent and an indescribable scene.

THE HOMEWARD VOYAGE.

New York, Aug. 20.—The flagship New York led the fleet into port this morning, passing the hook at 9 a. m., followed by the Iowa and Indiana.

They came the Brooklyn and the Massachusetts, with the Oregon in the rear. The entire population of Sandy Hook was on the beach and clustered on the tops of the batteries of Fort Hancock, shouting and swinging hats and caps. Flags and bunting were in sight everywhere.

The men on board the vessels crowded the decks, all dressed in white duck or blue clothing. Signals were made frequently from the flagship to the following squadron. No salute was fired from the fort. Since leaving Guantanamo Sunday morning there have been no incidents of an unusual nature, except that a temporary break down on the part of the Indiana marred the homeward progress of the fleet. Few ships were passed. Smooth seas and fair winds made the passage pleasant. The accident to the Indiana was a break down in her condensers. Twice on the trip from Guantanamo she lagged behind to make repairs, and the other ships reduced their speed so she could catch up.

SAMPSON PRAISES.

Sampson is looking far better than when the war commenced. He was very glad to get home. Speaking of his crews, and especially of the Indiana, Iowa, and New York, who had had no shore liberty in seven months, he said: "They have borne the privations in a manner beyond all praise. The navy has been very fortunate. We have, I think, made no mistakes."

The health of the fleet is excellent. The ships need docking badly, the Indiana, Iowa and New York especially.

SCARS OF BATTLE.

In no way did the big ships show the hard usage to which they had been subjected. The Brooklyn's 27 holes with the exception of those through the smokestack had been patched, and the big ship repainted, and polished until she shone. On the starboard side could be seen a great steel patch over the hole where one of the Viscaya's shots went through, and on the quarter deck, a wooden patch where the deck was torn up. The armor belt still holds the print of a large shell, and a critical eye can see the dents made by several more.

The Iowa has a patch over her bow where she was hit by a 6-inch shell and the Indiana has patched up a hole in her deck. Reminders of the greatest naval battle ever fought, however, are disappointingly few.

RUINOUS RAINS.

Trouble Between Concord and Charlotte, N. C.—Southern Freight Wrecked

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 21.—Great damage has resulted by the heavy rains in this section to crops, county bridges and railroads. Between Charlotte and Concord there are two serious washouts on the Southern in one of which is the wreck of a freight train. The Southern's passenger train, north and south, are now going by way of Statesville. The breaks will be repaired by morning.

The blenchery of the Odell mills at Concord were flooded. The building contained 400,000 yards of cloth, nearly ready for shipment, all of which was submerged in water and mud. The loss is estimated at \$15,000. The Cannon's mills was also damaged by the flood, as was also the Buffalo Thread mills. The iron bridge over Rocky river, between Concord and Harrisburg, was swept away.

The Second to be Mustered In.

(Special to News and Courier.) Columbia, S. C., August 21.—The Second South Carolina regiment, which has been practically completed, will likely be mustered in tomorrow at Camp Lee here. One battalion has been in service since the first call, and all have been drilled to the highest point. The regiment is anxious to see service in the occupation of Cuba.

Good shirting 3 1/2 cents at Jamieson's.

STORY OF HORROR FROM SANTIAGO

THE FEARFUL CONDITION OF SPANISH PRISONERS

They are Dying by the Dozens—Being Shipped Home, Though Many are Unable to Stand—The Prospects Ahead of the Troops.

[Correspondence of Associated Press.]

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 19.—Since the surrender of Santiago one thing has been uppermost in our minds, namely, the health and condition of the brave American soldiers who fought and were victorious. And this was very proper; the men certainly deserve whatever could be done for them upon this score. In consequence of protest from commanding officers, the orders from Washington as to the disposition of the army were changed and our troops are embarking daily for the health-giving breezes of the north.

Today the first of our Spanish prisoners were put on board the transports we have hired to take them home. Ten thousand of these men have been in camp for more than three weeks, just outside of the city limits. They were much nearer to the palace than our own men; they were our prisoners, and we, one and all, avoided the roads that led near their camps because of the vile odors that arose therefrom.

Today as the Spaniards passed through the city on the way to the docks, we saw sights that brought tears to the eyes of men who are not readily moved to tears. Down on the docks, in a narrow strip of shade from a warehouse, some 200 Spanish soldiers waited orders to move on to the lighter which would convey them to the much-talked-of Spanish hospital ship Alicante. These men were thin and of a sickly pallor, hollow cheeked and weak.

"We are the well men who brought the sick into town on litters," they explained.

Down on the wharf, being loaded on the steam lighter Bessie, were long lines of stretchers, each with its pitiful burden. Faces that looked like death heads, every line of the skull marked on the yellow skin protruding teeth over which lips would not close. One man grasped in a claw that had crushed them three American hard tuck. Others had food hidden under their scant coverings. Their weight was as nothing, yet four well men staggered under the burden of one stretcher. Down the city streets came other processions of stretchers. Vanquished and sick, weak, pitiful, moaning, staggering, they drifted into town all day long. When the city surrendered, the prospective return to Spain brought joy to many hearts; the fulfillment of the promise was sad.

Ten American ambulances have been detailed to help carry in those unable to walk, and we have erected tents on the dock where the sick can wait until the lighter is ready for them.

"It was not a camp out there," said a Spanish officer, "it was a graveyard. Between 200 and 300 went into the hospital daily. Hospital? It was not a hospital, there were no medicines; there were no attendants. Forty are dying every day, and the trenches are full of the dead. We have saved you many a \$20 for passage money to Spain. There are 9,000 out there yet, only 1,000 came in today, but they won't last long. Dysentery, camp dysentery we call it, and it is worse than the plague, is carrying them off."

A white haired officer, with stars and bands on his sleeves, but so thin and weak and pale that he looked more like a skeleton than a man, walked down the wharf, supported by his wife, who was as much in need of support as he was himself. Over a loose board they both tripped and fell. There are two young children in the party who cry almost continually. Finally they all got on board; the women to spend days on a filthy, horrible troopship. There are many women going thus, wives of officers who cannot

pay a passage. These Spanish troopships bid fair to rival old time slavers in the misery and suffering that will be confined within their sides on the voyage back to Spain.

Our own soldiers were sick, but the condition of the Spaniards is so many times worse, that our men seem strong and healthy compared to them. The Spaniards were not in this condition when they moved to their death camp three weeks ago.

A REFORMER'S FORECAST.

The gubernatorial chances in the primary as viewed by an ardent advocate of Colonel Watson

[The Columbia Record.]

Who will be the next Governor of South Carolina? That important question will practically be settled two weeks from today. Nobody seriously supposes that any of the candidates will win the nomination in the first primary, but when the first primary has eliminated all the gubernatorial candidates but two it will not be hard to make a reasonably accurate prediction as to which of those two will be the winner in the second primary.

There are seven candidates—the incumbent, Governor W. H. Ellerbe, of Marion; R. B. Watson, of Saluda; E. L. Archer, of Spartanburg; G. W. Whitman, of Union; O. L. Schumpert, of Newberry; G. D. Tillman, of Edgefield, and C. C. Featherstone, of Laurens.

The first four are Reformers and advocates of the dispensary law; the last three are Conservatives, Schumpert and Tillman advocating local option and high license, and Featherstone prohibition.

The vote cast will probably aggregate 80,000, as county officers are to be nominated at the same time, which will bring out many more voters than took the trouble to cast their ballots in the Senatorial primary of 1897.

Governor Ellerbe was counting on the solid Conservative support, and has bestowed the patronage of his office to bring about that result, but he has not succeeded.

The bulk of the Conservatives and some Reformers will vote for Schumpert, who will receive at least 25,000 votes.

Whitman may get three hundred votes, and Tillman and Archer will not get over 7,000 votes together. Featherstone will scarcely exceed 12,000 votes.

This leaves 35,700 votes to be divided between Ellerbe and Watson, of which the latter will get at least 20,000.

If this calculation be even approximately correct, the second race will be between Watson and Schumpert, and the former would be a winner, because the Prohibitionists as well as the dispensary men would rally to his support.

If the second race should chance to be between Ellerbe and Schumpert, the latter would win, because he would hold his first vote and gain the support of thousands who are disgusted with the present Chief Executive.

The next Governor will be either Watson or Schumpert, and either will be a vast improvement upon the incumbent.

Those who care little about Ellerbe, but think that for the present the Chief Executive should continue to be a Reformer, had better vote for Watson, for in a second race between Ellerbe and Schumpert the latter would certainly be a winner.

Camp Alger's Small Force.

Washington, Aug. 21.—A few less than 10,000 men remain at Camp Alger, Va., or more properly at Dunn Loring near by to which place they were sent from time to time in order to reduce the crowd at the former place. Brig. Gen. Gobin is in command and he has decided to institute brigade drills, the first of which will be held tomorrow. This, it is felt, will infuse a military spirit among the men and increase their efficiency. The general impression seems to be that these men will not be moved to Camp Meade at Middletown, Penn., as reports have come to the camp which indicates that the water supply at the former place is inadequate.

Lee's Corps will Soon Leave

THE GENERAL SAYS IT IS TO GO TO CUBA ABOUT OCTOBER 1.

Do Our Men Wish to Stay Home? That is a Question the Enlisted Men in the First Regiment are Discussing—The Outlook

(Special to The State.)

Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 21.—There appeared in today's Jacksonville papers an interview with Gen. Lee stating that the Seventh army corps would go to Cuba about October 1 to do garrison duty, but that such regiments as desired could be mustered out.

Acting on this, several of the companies have gotten up petitions asking to be released from service. These petitions are signed by a preponderance of the enlisted men. No commissioned officer has been asked to sign. The great majority oppose the movement.

The enlisted men take the ground that they volunteered for war, and as peace is assured, the government should not continue to exact sacrifices from them when it is possible to recruit the regular army to 100,000 men. They believe that it will not dishonor their State. Many signed from less sensible reasons, and as much from pique as from anything else.

Many enlisted men refused to sign, some from patriotic reasons, others from fear of punishment.

The officers, of course, oppose the movement. Some for selfish reasons, others from patriotic. Among the latter is Adj. Frost, who is willing to go even as a private. They take the view that the war is not over, and that the armies of occupation will have fighting to do. At any cost, whatever may be demanded of us, however menial the work, they think that in all honor and for the sake of our State we should go.

Mr. Guile of Gen. Lee's staff visited Col. Alston this afternoon. He said that transports would be here in a few days, and that within three weeks we would embark from different points along the St. John's river, nearest our camps.

All men physically unable to endure the unknown hardships of the future will be released, after having been rigidly examined by a board of physicians. Each company has sent in a list of those who are suffering from constitutional or chronic troubles.

We are getting along nicely, and are fairly well contented. No serious sickness. A few will be sent to the convalescent hospital at Pablo beach.

WILLIAM BANKS.

Porto Rico

Since the fates have decreed that Porto Rico is soon to be annexed to the United States, it is well to go back and review some of the information which we have already gathered in regard to our future possession.

Porto Rico contains exactly 3,670 square miles, which gives it one-fourteenth the area of Cuba and four times the area of Rhode Island. Its population is 800,000. This includes 300,000 negroes. Its chief cities are San Juan, Ponce and San German.

Porto Rico's principal imports are coffee, sugar, molasses and tobacco. With respect to the climate of the island, it is comparatively mild, and can be easily endured even in mid-summer by inhabitants of the temperate zone.

With respect to internal improvements Porto Rico has 470 miles of telegraph and 137 miles of railway. She has also 170 miles of railway under construction.

Porto Rico is naturally one of the richest countries on the globe. Its exports for the past year aggregated in value \$14,600,000. Under favorable conditions these figures can be easily quadrupled. It is said that the finest Havana cigars are made from Porto Rico's tobacco, and that the coffee produced in the western part of the island is without equal.

Thus, in exchange for the blessings of Anglo-Saxon civilization which we are about to confer upon Porto Rico, it seems that we are to receive something in return.

REPLY TO MR. BRUNSON.

Mr. Featherstone Tells How He Became a Candidate for Governor

Abbeville, S. C., Aug. 17.

To the Editor of the Greenville News:

The Hon. Joel E. Brunson has seen fit to publish a private letter written him by Mr. A. C. Jones as the text for an uncalculated attack on me. I regret exceedingly that I should be thus forced to publish a card giving to the public a plain statement of facts that led up to my entering the race for governor. At the outset I desire to state that I do not write this with any desire to engage in a newspaper controversy. It is due to the prohibitionists and my other friends in the State that they should know the facts.

Ever since Mr. Brunson refused to make the race and accused the executive committee of being guilty of a "subterfuge" he has been writing letters to the papers explaining, or undertaking to explain, his position. With that I had nothing to do. For reasons best known to himself Mr. Brunson saw proper to throw the fight up and refused to make the canvass necessary to the success of our cause. I was in the convention that nominated Mr. Brunson and was prepared to support him to the best of my ability. Mr. L. D. Childs, who was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, being physically unable to enter the race, the executive committee met and without my presence, knowledge, solicitation or consent, put me in Mr. Childs' place. I wrote the committee declining the nomination.

Afterward, at the instance of Mr. Brunson, who wrote me urging me to make the race, I reconsidered and filed my pledge for Lieutenant Governor. On my way from Columbia to Orangeburg, where the campaign was to be opened, I first saw Mr. Brunson's card in the newspapers and was made aware of his position. I did not know what to do. There was no hope of success without a head to the ticket. I had intended opening up the campaign at Orangeburg, for Lieutenant Governor, and then returning to my home, not seeing my way clear at that time to make the entire canvass. After getting to Orangeburg, I consulted with our friends there and they agreed that there was a crisis that had to be met and that it was best for me to step up and file my pledge for Governor. This I did with great reluctance, for my matters at home had to be rearranged and neglected and my entire plans changed. Mr. A. C. Jones at once telegraphed Mr. Brunson what had been done. When I got to Charleston, only a few days after this, I wrote Mr. Brunson what had been done, my reasons therefor, and asked him to come in and make the fight and told him if he would do so I would cheerfully withdraw and get out of his way and do what I could for him in the up country. As to the action of our executive committee in withdrawing suggestions, I thought at the time, and still think, it was right. It may have been a mistake but it was done with the best of motives and for the purpose of assisting Mr. Brunson and the other candidates, and he ought to have accepted it as such.

In endorsing the action of the committee I had no intention of shoving Mr. Brunson out of my way or anything of the kind, and any insinuation or intimation to that effect is false. What has been done by me has been done with a view to aiding the cause of prohibition. My intimate friends know that I have made the campaign at a personal sacrifice. I have done the best I could and my conscience and skirts are clear.

I have said all that I hope it will be necessary for me to say on the subject. Let the prohibitionists of South Carolina judge between me and Mr. Brunson. If I deserve your support give it to me. If I do not, vote for somebody else. I trust that the papers in the State will give this the same publicity that they have given Mr. Brunson's card.

C. C. FEATHERSTONE.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE INVOLVED IN ITS DECISION.

Did or did not Governor Ellerbe say that he would remove Lee M. Timmerman from Charleston? Dr. Timmerman denies that he told Mr. Duncan that Col. Watson had misrepresented him. Feathers to tell all that passed between them and Governor Ellerbe in regard to the matter.

[News and Courier.]

Columbia, August 19.—There has been some confusion and uncertainty about the statements of State Treasurer Timmerman relative to Governor Ellerbe and the metropolitan police. Dr. Timmerman thinks that the report of the Tirzah meeting is calculated to be misleading, as he did not tell Mr. Duncan or any one else that he had been misquoted by Mr. Watson relative to the police matter.

Dr. Timmerman said today that there was but one version of the matter as he saw it, and it was as follows:

A day or two after Governor Ellerbe's inauguration, said he, I was talking with him, and said: "Governor, if I were Governor of the State I would remove the metropolitan police from Charleston, as it is a discrimination against her people."

"I am going to do so," replied Governor Ellerbe, and then he went on to say, "but I will first let things quiet down and get settled. I do not care to make a talk of it, however."

This, Dr. Timmerman says, is the conversation as nearly as he remembers it. Dr. Timmerman said he made no mention whatever of the interview until long after this, except to his wife.

Some time after the Governor had concluded not to remove the metropolitan police he told Governor Ellerbe that he was heaping up trouble for himself and the dispensary.

Governor Ellerbe then asked him if he removed the police at that time if he would not be open to the charge that he had been forced to take the action that was suggested.

Dr. Timmerman said he replied that he supposed the charge would be made.

Some time after this, after the Senatorial primary, Dr. Timmerman says he met Governor Ellerbe on the steps of the State House and Governor Ellerbe said: "Doctor, I am going to remove the metropolitan police from Charleston. What do you think of it?"

Dr. Timmerman replied: "Governor, you know what I think of it. I think that your not removing it long ago has cost the State \$50,000, for it has been responsible, in my opinion, for the opening and running of the O. P. shops."

To this Governor Ellerbe replied: "It has been the greatest mistake of my administration."

During the present campaign Governor Ellerbe asked Dr. Timmerman to come to his office, and there went over the first interview. Governor Ellerbe asked him if he could say that in that interview he made no mention of "unconditional removal," and that might have been implied. Dr. Timmerman says he told Governor Ellerbe exactly what he remembered of the interview, and that, as nothing whatever was said about "unconditional removal," he was at liberty to say that he did not use the word "unconditional" or any other qualifying word.

Dr. Timmerman says that he has repented the conversation, and that it is all he has said about the matter, and that he has never told any one that Col. Watson was mistaken in what he had said about the interview.

I would not have made this statement but for the report of what Col. Duncan is reported in the News and Courier to have said at Tirzah. This statement of Dr. Timmerman, just at this time, will prove quite interesting.

Best prints 3 1/2 to 4 cents at Jamieson's.

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