

# The Newberry Herald and News.

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## COL. BRYAN STILL SILVER'S CHAMPION.

SAYS IT IS TO BE THE MAIN ISSUE IN NEXT ELECTION.

No Imperialism for Democrats—He is in New York and Talks Entertainingly of the Outlook for the Coming Conflict.

New York, December 17.—The World will tomorrow publish the following: William J. Bryan is in town. He was found last night, (Saturday) at the Bartholdi hotel. Col. Bryan declares himself an uncompromising opponent of the McKinley policy of expansion. He said:

"It is too early at this time to discuss party politics for the presidential election of 1900, but I think the issue will then be free silver, anti-expansion, anti-imperialism and the rights of labor.

"I have already expressed myself against imperialism and territorial expansion. The proposal to adopt the colonial idea of European nations is fraught with the greatest danger.

"What will be the fate of the treaty in the senate I do not care to predict. While I was in Washington I sought all the information I could get. I cannot say that I learned sufficient to warrant me in expressing a positive opinion.

"Do I think free silver will be the issue in 1900? Certainly. It will be the main question. How about the labor problem? I am not prepared to answer that question."

### WOOL FROM PINE TREES.

A New Industry to Be Attempted Out in Oregon.

Most men would as soon think of gathering figs off thistles as wool off pine trees, yet that is just what the promoters of a new Oregon industry propose to do, says the San Francisco Examiner. D. A. Cords is establishing a plant at Grant's Pass for the manufacture of pine needles into a fabric very like woolen cloth. There is nothing new in this industry. It has been carried on in Europe for years, but never before has it occurred to anyone that in the forests of Oregon is better material and more of it for the manufacture of pine wool than any place else in the world.

Mr. and Mrs. Cords are enthusiasts, but are practical-minded withal, and do not propose to start in on too large a scale. They intend first to make material of the consistency of excelsior for mattresses; after that they will manufacture the wool which is used for under clothing, bandages and other purposes where a soft and pliable fabric is required. Only the inner fabric of the needles can be used for the latter, and the process is expensive, but not more so than that of the manufacture of lambs' wool.

Mrs. Cords is familiar with the process of manufacturing fabrics from pine needles in Germany and France, and in a visit to Oregon something more than a year ago it occurred to her that the pine trees here were better suited to the purpose of manufacture than those of the continent. A little investigation convinced her that it would be worth while to try the experiment, and with the assistance of her husband she started a small factory at Grant's Pass. Machinery of the proper kind was not to be had, and it was necessary to send to Europe for it.

### SECOND GETS ITS ORDERS.

Our Boys Will Leave Savannah For Cuba on Thursday.

(Special to Greenville News.)

Savannah, Ga. Dec. 15.—The 2nd South Carolina regiment is to sail on the Mobile for Cuba next Thursday. Colonel Jones, with a lieutenant and fifty men, will go to the city tomorrow for nine hundred and fifty cots and the new tents that are to be carried with us.

Explicit orders relative to loading, assignment of quarters, baggage, etc., were received today.

This is the first regiment in our brigade to leave.

### McKINLEY'S BROAD SPEECH.

Paid a Tribute at Atlanta to the Confederate Dead Which Made His Hearers Yield and Weep for Joy.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 14.—President McKinley made memorable the first day of the Atlanta peace jubilee by a notable utterance in the speech before the joint session of the Georgia legislature this afternoon. His reception by the general assembly was warm and hearty in the extreme and his speech was punctuated with frequent outbursts of cheering. It is admitted on all sides that the address marked an epoch in history and is tonight on every lip. Upon the President's arrival at the capitol he was greeted with a field artillery salute and was at once escorted to Governor Candler's office. There a short informal reception took place. Upon its conclusion the president was conducted to the assembly chamber, where he occupied the speaker's chair with Governor Candler on his right. When President Dodson, of the senate, called the legislature to order the galleries were thronged with men and women. The body of the chamber was well filled with State senators and assemblymen, while the uniforms of various officers and the governor's staff gave a touch of brilliant color to the gathering. On the first row facing the speaker sat Secretaries Gage, Loag, Wilson and Smith and Secretary Porter. Beside the speaker's desk sat Generals Wheeler, Lawton and Young in full uniform. The speaker rapped for silence and introduced the president to the audience, after congratulating the State of Georgia upon the presence of their distinguished guests. As the president arose, the audience applauded. During the course of his short speech Mr. McKinley referred to his notes and constantly paused for the cheers to stop. A scene of intense enthusiasm followed when with impressive silence these words fell from the lips of the president: "Every soldier's grave made during the unfortunate civil war is attributed to American valor. And while, when those graves were made we differed widely about the future of the government, those differences were long ago settled by the arbitration of arms, and the time has now come in the evolution of sentiment and feeling under the providence of God, when in the spirit of fraternity we should share with you in the care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers."

A wild cheer went up from every throat in the typical southern audience, a cheer that echoed and re-echoed through the chamber until it was taken up by the crowds outside.

Old men who fought for the South rose from their seats and waved their hats. One Confederate veteran, now a venerable legislator, had pressed forward until he was leaning against the speaker's desk, hanging on each word the president uttered. When the reference was made to the Confederate dead this old man buried his head in his arms and while cheers rang out cried like a little child. Of all the many conciliatory speeches which have been made since Grant said, "Let us have peace," nothing more deeply stirred a southern audience than the simple words of President McKinley this afternoon.

The president spoke as follows: "Sectional lines no longer mark the map of the United States. Sectional feeling no longer holds back the love we bear for each other. Fraternity is the national anthem, sung by a chorus of forty-five States and our territories at home and beyond the seas. The Union is once more the common altar of our love and loyalty, our devotion and sacrifice. The old flag again waves over us in peace with new glories which your sons and ours have this year added to its sacred folds. What cause have we for rejoicing, saddened only by the fact that so many brave men fell on the field or sickened and died from hardship and exposure, and others, returning, bringing wounds and disease from

which they will long suffer! The memory of the dead will be a precious legacy and the disabled will be the nation's care.

"A nation which cares for its disabled soldiers as we have always done will never lack for defenders. The national cemeteries for those who fell in battle are proof that the dead as well as the living have our love. What an army of silent sentinels we have, and with what loving care their graves are kept.

"Every soldier's grave made during our unfortunate civil war is a tribute to American valor. And while, when those graves were made, we differed widely about the future of this government, the differences were long ago settled by the arbitration of arms—and the time has now come in the evolution of sentiment and feeling under the Providence of God, when in the spirit of fraternity we should share with you in the care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers.

"The cordial feeling which now happily exists between the North and South, prompts this gracious act, and if it needed further justification, it is found in the gallant loyalty to the Union and the flag, so conspicuously shown in the year just passed, by the sons and grandsons of these heroic dead.

"What a glorious future awaits us if unitedly, wisely and bravely we face the new problems now pressing upon us, determined to solve them for right and humanity."

No sooner had President McKinley concluded than there were loud cries for General Wheeler, and when that little man got up, his head scarcely higher than the speaker's desk, the audience once more gave vent to wild enthusiasm. General Wheeler referred eulogistically to the efforts of the president towards preserving peace as long as the country's honor would permit such efforts, and of his masterful policy afterward. General Wheeler paid a tribute to Admiral Dewey and added: "The army, in conjunction with the navy, was ordered to attack and destroy the Spanish forces in Santiago. In four weeks that order was obeyed and its purposes accomplished. The proud Spanish nation stood suing for peace from the nation which a month before it had held up to ridicule and scorn."

Calls for Brigadier General Young brought that officer to his feet with a short speech regarding the conditions of the army camps in the South. He said that no troops in the world were better, more regularly fed and treated than were the troops in South Carolina and Georgia. General Lawton was loudly cheered but refused to make a speech. He simply thanked, on behalf of his men at Santiago, the legislature and people of Georgia for their tribute to himself. Secretary Alger refused to speak and the legislature dissolved.

The president held a private reception in the senate and afterwards a public reception on the steps of the rotunda. There were hundreds of Southerners crushing and jostling each other in their anxiety to shake a northern president's hand. Many had come from miles distant and when at 2.15 p. m., the president had left the capitol there were hundreds bitterly disappointed because they had not been able to make their way through the surging throng to get a second hold on his hands. The day's festivities included a unique parade, which was reviewed by the president, and a reception tonight to the distinguished guests at the Capitol City club.

### Central Luther League

To be held at St. Philip's church, January 21, 1899.

Devotional exercises by the president.

The Luther League as a fraternal organization—Messrs. Edmund Shealy, R. P. Luther, Revs. G. S. Bearden and W. K. Sligh.

Recitation by Miss Maggie Barre. The mission of the Central Luther League.—Miss Marie Bobb, Revs. J. J. Long, J. B. Fox and S. T. Hallman.

Essay—Home Mission Field—Miss Lillian Luther. Query box.

Committee.

### The Sudan and Cotton Culture.

(Columbia State.)

Another warning to the cotton tot is sounded by a correspondent of the New York Sun, Mr. Edward N. Townsend, of Hempstead, Long Island, who writes:

"The attention of our people for the past few years has been so fully occupied by the important questions at home—the financial question, the Cuban, the Nicaragua Canal, the Hawaiian and others of less magnitude, but still of great interest—that it is doubtful if they have given to Great Britain's operations in Egypt the attention they deserve.

Since our civil war, which England's cotton mill owners in Lancashire felt so keenly in a financial way, by their inability to secure cotton from our Southern States, her statesmen have given much time and thought to the question whether or not cotton, equally as good as that grown in the United States, could be raised in certain parts of the British dominions. After much effort and a large expenditure of money it was found that it could be grown in India, but of a quality which would not compare with that raised in this country. Australasia, too, proved unsuitable to the proper cultivation of that plant. Consequently those who direct the destinies of the British Empire saw that in order to make its manufacturers independent of the United States, in so far at least as cotton was concerned, it was necessary for Great Britain to secure for all time a hold on Egypt and Egyptian Sudan, territory in every way suited to the growth of the finest cotton.

"How she has been aided in her efforts in that direction by the blundering of French statesmen when they relinquished the joint control of Egypt by declining to allow France to pay her share of the cost of putting down the insurrection led by the Mahdi and the reconquest of the Sudan is familiar to all who keep in touch with the world's important events. Fortunately for Great Britain, her statesmen saw their opportunity and embraced it, with the result that Egypt and the Egyptian Sudan today are practically British territory.

"In another year, unless unforeseen difficulties arise, Gen. Lord Kitchener, the commander of the Anglo-Egyptian forces, will have driven the Mahdi from the Sudan and have restored that territory to Anglo-Egyptian rule. Seven hundred square miles of territory, or a tract fourteen times as large as the State of New York, will have been added, for all intents and purposes, to the British Empire; a territory, too, a large part of which is capable of producing cotton of the finest quality, better than that raised anywhere within the United States, except that grown on the sea islands off the coast of Georgia.

"Thus it will be seen that Great Britain has practically made herself independent of us for her cotton supply, for she will be able to utilize the Sudan for that purpose, and have at her command for the cultivation of her fields the Egyptian fellahin, who are very satisfactory laborers and in every way as capable as our Southern negroes. They can be secured at wages ranging from 9 to 15 cents a day, as against from 50 to 75 cents which our Southern cotton planters are obliged to pay for similar kind of work.

"When it is also considered that an unlimited amount of British capital is awaiting investment in this industry in the Sudan, for which its owners will be satisfied with a return of from 4 to 5 per cent on the principal, while our planters must pay from 6 to 10 per cent for the money they use, the advantages of the planters of the Sudan over our Southern planters in this particular industry will be obvious. Furthermore, by thus utilizing the Sudan, Great Britain will not only be able to supply the wants of her manufacturers but the world at large at figures with which our planters cannot compete.

"This year the United States have produced about five-sixths of the cotton grown throughout the world. What production of the total they will grow five years from now, when British subjects invest their capital in the cotton fields of the Sudan, is a question which will not only interest our Southern planters, but the people of our entire country. It would seem, if British enterprise and capital take full advantage of the situation which the Sudan presents, that five cents cotton or even lower will be the future price of the American article, and with the lower price a much lessened demand."

Is this danger chimerical? We turn to the Encyclopedia Britannica and find that Mr. Townsend is quite within the mark when he predicts severe, increasing, and possibly disastrous competition from the Sudan in the production of cotton.

The Sudan, even in the more restricted meaning of the word, "has an extreme length of about 3,000 miles between the Senegal river and Abyssinia, extending southward at some points 600 miles, with a total area of perhaps 2,000,000 square miles, and a population approximately estimated at from 70,000,000 to 80,000,000."

"The Sudan, properly so called, may be described as a moderately elevated region, diversified with extensive open or rolling plains, level plateaus, and even true highlands, especially in the south west." "An exuberant forest vegetation is favored by the rich alluvial soil and tropical heat wherever moisture abounds." The cotton tree is indigenous and abundant throughout the Sudan, and cotton is placed at the head of the list of "chief cultivated plants" throughout the great area, two-thirds as extensive as the United States. In every State of the Sudan separately mentioned cotton appears to be a leading agricultural product.

But limiting the inquiry to the territory formerly belonging to Egypt and now recovered,—Darfur, Kordofan, Senaar, Bual-Gazal, the equatorial province—comprising from one third to one half the area of the Sudan, and taking Senaar, just east of Khartoum, as a sample, we find that "the soil, mainly alluvial, is naturally fertile, and wherever water and hands are available yields bounteous crops of maize, pulse, cotton, tobacco, sesame and especially durra, of which as many as twenty varieties are said to be cultivated."

In the light of these facts who can fail to see a great menace to the South's cotton supremacy in the newly pacified and re-opened Sudan? It is not necessary to import Egyptian laborers to make that country a great producer of cotton. The native population is very large, and, while mixed in character, contains a predominant element of unusual intelligence, industry and skill for Africans. The exploitation of the resources of the Sudan will quickly follow its restoration to Anglo-Egyptian control, the communications with Europe by way of the Nile will be still further improved, and under the stimulus of British capital and enterprise we may look for just that rivalry which Mr. Townsend forecasts. For years past Egyptian cotton has been imported into the United States in increasing quantities and has had the preference in many lines of manufacture. What will it be when the present limited area available for the crop in Egypt is supplemented by the boundless and equally fertile territory of the Upper Nile?

The South must prepare for this competition by disestablishing cotton as the basis of its industry. It cannot keep down Sudanese competition by underselling Egyptian grades, for that is done now and to no effect, the Egyptian cotton being better than ours and commanding a higher price. The South must grow cotton only to the extent that it pays to grow it; it must turn to other crops and make ready for a day even more evil than the present. What we manufacture at home there will always be money in, but we cannot count upon profit in raising 7,000,000 bales for export.

### More Competition for American Cotton.

(Atlanta Constitution.)

The conquest of the Sudan, which General Kitchener has begun and carried forward with such singular success, will place under control of the British a vast area of land for cultivation. The fact that nearly every acre of this land is capable of producing cotton of a grade all but as fine as that grown on our sea islands, is sure to make a serious addition to the problems with which the cotton growers have to contend.

The whole secret of England's control of Egypt and her conquest of the Sudan is her desire to secure a domain on which cotton can be produced. Since the late war between the States during which the English mill owners suffered such heavy losses as the result of their inability to procure cotton from the Southern States, the government of Great Britain has been trying to secure territory which will produce cotton equal or superior to that grown in the South.

A very large expenditure was made in India for that purpose, but it was found that the quality would not compare with that grown in this country. Experiments have also been made in Australia, but they had to be given up. Finally it was discovered that if Great Britain would be independent of the United States, so far as her cotton supply is concerned, she must secure control of Egypt.

Those of our readers who are not familiar with the various steps by which this control was secured are at any rate familiar with the fact that it has been secured. Within the course of another year the Mahdi will have been driven from the Sudan, and British capital will be free to invest in the cotton industry in that large area, which comprises seven hundred thousand square miles of territory. On this land cotton can be produced which is about equal in grade to that grown on our sea islands, and it can be produced at a price which the Southern planters cannot compete.

The labor supply is practically unlimited. The Egyptian fellahin are paid wages ranging from 9 to 15 cents a day, and they are very industrious workers. It seems, therefore, that it is only a question of time when by growing cotton in this territory England will be able not only to produce her own supplies, but perhaps sell to the manufacturers of this country at a less price than our own planters can afford to grow cotton.

Meanwhile, the great question here is not the promotion of the interest of the people, but the promotion of office seeking. Our agricultural interests are to be crushed out in order that the Republican party may be able to demand contributions to its campaign fund from the syndicates which have been enriched by the gold standard.

### Newberry College and Saluda County.

(The Stylus.)

There are about 500 Lutherans in Saluda County, and they are doing their duty towards Newberry College.

Saluda got her first graduate from the college only five years ago, but she now has fifteen. She has ten or twelve students there now.

Saluda is doing much for Newberry College, but we want to show that Newberry College is doing even more for Saluda. Look at her schools.

Prof. D. B. Busby, '70, is known as one of the best educators in the county. He taught many years at Emory with the very best results.

W. Aug. Shealy, '91, is teaching a splendid school at Saluda C. H. This is his second year in the county.

J. W. Swittenberg, '97, is serving his second term at Higgins' Ferry, and is very successful.

H. E. Unger, '95, is very popular in the county. He has been teaching within its bounds three years. He is at Merchant's school.

C. E. Black, '96, teaches the Centennial school, which is one of the largest schools in the county. This is his second year there.

R. L. Goff, '96, is at Harmony with a splendid school. He is known as a good teacher.

J. M. Epting, '98, is teaching the well known Corinth school. He will make a success.

J. A. Rauch, '98, teaches the Union school. This is one of the good schools of the county.

Samuel J. Derrick, is serving his third term as principal of the Delmar High school.

Jeff T. Bowles is a member of the Board of Education. He has taught in several of the best schools in the county, and is now at Fruit Hill.

Geo. Hawkins, the versatile writer and deep thinker, is teaching the Bethany school, at Banknight's Ferry.

Besides these there are a host of Newberry men who, during the past have taught in the county, among whom we remember—Rev. C. P. Boozer, '70; Dr. W. E. Lake, '78; Rev. P. H. E. Derrick, '82; Prof. S. J. Derrick, '92; Rev. N. D. Bodie, '93; H. D. Sease, '93; Rev. W. H. Heller, '94; C. J. Ramage, Esq., '94; T. D. Jones, '94; E. S. Blease, Esq., '95; R. C. Counts, '95; E. McD. Yount, '95; J. B. Hunter, Esq., '96; Monroe Bowles, Esq. Long, J. B. Harmon, S. A. Merchant, '96; B. F. Sample and W. S. Wightman.

There are several Saluda men doing successful teaching outside of the county. W. E. Black, '94, is professor of mathematics in Kee Mar College.

J. L. Kinard, '96, has an important chair in Leesville College.

F. W. Rauch, '96, is making a good name at Langley. This is his third term there.

Now look at the preachers: Rev. C. P. Boozer, '70, has his beautiful home in the county. He has served churches here and elsewhere with great ability.

Rev. O. B. Shearouse, '90, acceptably serves St. Marks, Corinth and Trinity, all in this county. He has been here ever since he began to preach.

Rev. J. D. Kinard, '93, of Leesville, preaches at Good Hope in this county.

Rev. J. D. Shealy preaches in the new church, Mt. Helson, at Delmar.

Rev. Tillman Shealy hails from Saluda. He is at Springfield, S. C.

Rev. Y. V. A. Riser, '95, of Sumter, is a Saluda man.

Also, Rev. N. D. Bodie, '93, who is at Springfield, Ga.

Of the six lawyers at Saluda, three are Newberry College men.

C. J. Ramage, '91, is already recognized as a safe counsellor, and is very popular with Saluda people.

E. S. Blease, '95, is a good lawyer and citizen. He is the County Superintendent of Education elect.

J. B. Hunter, '96, is making his way to the front. He is at present the principal counsel in the prosecution of a very important case here.

E. H. Folk, Esq., one of the best lawyers at Edgefield, and a former student of Newberry College, is a Saluda man.

There are still others, J. L. Caughman, '93, the son of County Treasurer J. C. Caughman, is cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Edgefield.

Dr. J. S. Black is a prominent physician in the county.

Dr. Henry Rauch, who is at Plains, Ga., is a Saluda man.

Among Saluda newspaper men, Newberry College has been represented by N. E. Aull, '88, and E. S. Blease, '95.

AN ALUMNUS.

Fine Candies In lovely boxes make Very suitable presents For Christmas. Fresh stock at PELHAM'S Pharmacy.