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OTIS NEEDS MORE TROOPS.

AN EARLY CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS SAID TO BE EMINENT.

Distressing Mistakes being Made in Manila and President McKinley Will be Compelled to Call for Troops to "Put Down the Rebellion," Which has Lasted Over Eighty Days and Any Last Four Years or More.

(Special to News and Courier.)
Washington, June 23.—It is becoming painfully evident to a number of prominent officials here that President McKinley will be obliged to issue a call for volunteers, in spite of his reluctance to do so. Some of the very best friends of the Administration do not hesitate to say privately that they fear General Otis has made the same mistake charged against Gen. Shafter at Santiago, that of underestimating the strength and fighting capacity of his enemy. Under the circumstances Gen. Otis hesitates to ask for additional troops, hoping against hope that the Filipinos would throw up the sponge. Such an occurrence is not at all likely, judging from the daily reports received from Manila.

In conversation with the members of the Cabinet yesterday I learned that the President is anxiously watching developments, not only in the Philippines, but he is also interested in watching public sentiment in this country. Patriotism and love of the flag suggests that the Administration's foreign policy should be sustained at any reasonable cost. In spite of the desire in every section of the country to uphold the President in putting down the "rebellion" in the Philippines there is undoubtedly a growing feeling that distressing mistakes are being made at Manila owing, principally, to an inadequate force.

Up to the present time both Dewey and Otis have been allowed to plan and carry out their campaign without interference or suggestions from Washington, and the daily reports have indicated a succession of victories. Under the circumstances the President has been strengthened in the Philippines, and that the insurgents, under Aguinaldo, were practically subdued and about to sue for peace. With the gratifying official and unofficial reports, backed up by private correspondence, this Cabinet officer said the President was justified in supposing that Otis had ample force at his command. The slightest intimation from Otis now would induce the President to issue a call for volunteers, and it is probable that a call for volunteers will be made before we celebrate Independence Day.

TALKER-TALKER LIVINGSTON.

Representative Livingston, of Georgia, says he does not believe there will be any trouble in securing all the volunteers required if the President comes out with a general and unqualified call. He says there are thousands of men through the South and West out of employment, who would be glad of an opportunity to go into the army. Then there are a number of bright young men who are anxious to obtain volunteer commissions, and they have influence enough at their respective homes to induce others less aspiring to enlist as privates. Mr. Livingston says the lack of interest displayed in the recent order of the President, increasing the force at Manila by 5,000, is due to the fact that all the officers selected for the new regiments are to be men who are now serving in the Philippines.

TOO LATE NOW TO SPECULATE.

It is too late now to speculate upon what might have occurred had certain legislation been enacted. The fact remains that Gen. Otis has more work on his hands than he is able to attend to, and the sooner he is substantially reinforced the better it will be for this Government. There are so many conflicting reports received from Manila that it is difficult to decide which are accurate.

I was talking to Representative Hitt, of Illinois, on this subject a few days ago. Mr. Hitt has been chairman of the committee on foreign affairs during the Reed regime, and

he is one of the best posted men on foreign affairs in either house of Congress. He was one of the commissioners sent to Hawaii upon the annexation of those islands. Mr. Hitt says it is unreasonable to suppose that the "rebellion" in the Philippines can be put down with the small force that Gen. Otis has at his command. If the Filipinos could all be rounded up and placed in front of the rapid fire guns of the brave American soldiers we might make quick work of it. Unfortunately the enemy is scattered all over those islands and they will not allow themselves to be rounded up, nor will they fight in an open field, as our soldiers are in the habit of doing. He recalls the fact that the United States was able to conquer Mexico with neatness and dispatch because we managed to get the Mexicans all together. In other words, they concentrated their forces so that we could get at them. In such a contest the superior fighting qualities of the Americans were too much for the Mexicans and they were defeated.

A LONG DRAWN OUT CONTEST CERTAIN.

Mr. Hitt says it is extremely doubtful whether we can call for enough volunteers to put down the rebellion in the Philippines within a few weeks or a few months. At best it will be a long drawn out contest, for Spain has for a number of years maintained a large army, both in Cuba and also in the Philippines, trying to accomplish what we are now engaged in doing. In Cuba Spain had an army of over 150,000 men, and in the Philippines she had over 100,000, and yet the insurgents were able to prolong the struggle for an indefinite period. With no intention of criticizing the Administration or those who differ with the President as to the Philippine war, Mr. Hitt says it will require a great deal of patience, a large increase in our army, and the expenditure of many millions of dollars before the Philippine rebellion is put down.

WOULD BE USEFUL AT THE POLLS.

Those who are watching this subject closely predict that the day is not far distant when the country will wish that we had a larger regular army, free entirely from contact with the volunteers. There is no discount on the fighting qualities of the volunteers, but it is well known that they are not amenable to discipline as the regulars, besides they have political sponsors, who are continually on the alert to secure for them special privileges, all of which go to create a spirit of discontent in the ranks of the regulars. You seldom hear of a Senator or a Representative in Congress going to the war department in the interest of a regiment of regulars. The politicians devote their best efforts—and properly so—to their own boys near home. Every regiment of volunteers has a number of "our special correspondents," who keep the home folks well advised as to what their particular regiment is doing in the field. That is all right in its way, but there is no one to take similar interest in the regulars, who probably do just as good fighting as the volunteers.

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Another Paradox Refused.

Governor McSweeney refused to grant a pardon in behalf of John W. Carter, of Barrwell County. Carter was convicted of obtaining money under false pretences. The papers were duly sent to Solicitor Sawyer, and he declined to approve the petition and gave his reasons for so doing.

The petition for the pardon of Soll, the Frenchman from Hampton, is being gotten in proper shape. It is very likely that the pardon will be granted Soll, as his offence was trivial.

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AFTER THE TOURNAMENT.

A Columbia Paper Admits it Was a Miserable Affair—What's the Difference Between Being a Columbian and Being Named by a Columbia Committee as a Judge?

(Columbia Record.)

The firemen's tournament is a thing of the past and everybody is glad it is over with. While there was an immense amount of kicking on all sides no serious disagreements resulted, but some of the visitors are very sore that they term had treatment. Columbia won most of the money, and it must be remembered that only one Columbian was among the judges, hence it can hardly be charged that any partiality was shown the home teams. They won under the same conditions others did and, though there were a great many aggravating circumstances about the races, all had to submit to them.

It seems to be admitted that there was some sharp practice on all sides and everybody watched everybody else like a hawk about to swoop down upon a sparrow. All the little tricks of such races were tried by visitors as well as home people, and so far as the actual races are concerned it is hard to see why visitors had any more reason to kick than anybody else. The Columbia team, among the home teams, believed that they were not properly treated, and hence they did not take the same interest in the races that the other companies did.

The Sumter Item says:
"The Sumter firemen are not all enthusiastic over the Columbia tournament nor the treatment the visitors received from the local firemen, and it will be some time before they can be induced to go to Columbia again, unless there shall be some positive assurance that visitors will be given fair treatment."

As already stated, visitors received as fair treatment as anybody else. A great deal of the dissatisfaction, no doubt, arises from the miserable lack of organization in the conduct of the races. It cannot be denied that in this respect the tournament was a glaring failure. Nobody seemed to have charge and nobody seemed to be able to direct positively what should be done. This caused delays and dissatisfaction, but so far as the actual contests are concerned, visitors have no right to complain of being "unfairly treated." They simply had to put up with conditions which ought not to have been allowed to exist and would not have had there been any business-like or expert management of the affair. This was unfortunate, but cannot be helped now. But, as everybody admits, it will be hard for Columbia to have another tournament, unless conditions are quite different from what they were this time.

STATE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

An Invitation to Come to Detroit, Michigan Next Year.

(The State, 24th.)

The preparations for the annual meeting of the State Press Association are going forward rapidly. Secretary C. C. Langston, of Anderson, was here yesterday looking after the matter. The association is to hold its annual meeting this year at Harris Litchia Springs on July 25, and Mr. Langston requests that all those who expect to attend write him at once so he can arrange for transportation for them.

The association has received from the Governor of Michigan and the Mayor of Detroit an invitation for them to hold the next meeting in that city. The association will hardily accept, notwithstanding the very tempting and appreciated invitations.

Dr. McKinley.

Northampton, Mass., June 19.—An interesting feature of the visit of President McKinley to Smith College today was the conference of the degree of L.L. D. on him by the board of trustees, which held a meeting in the afternoon. This is the first time Smith College has conferred a degree upon a man. But one other honorary degree has been conferred by the college in its history.

WASHINGTON DISCUSSES LYNCHING.

Negro Educator Deals in Plain Facts and Figures—Report of Crime Among the Negroes.

Birmingham, Ala., June 21.—Booker T. Washington, president of the Industrial and Normal school, today furnished the Associate Press an elaborate discussion of the race question in the form of a paper. Prof. Washington begins his paper by saying that, while it is true that there are cases of lynching and outrage in the Northern and Western States, candor compels him to admit that by far most of the cases of lynchings take place in our Southern States and most of the persons lynched are negroes.

"With all the earnestness of my heart," he says, "I want to appeal not to the president of the United States, Mr. McKinley, not to the people of New York nor of New England, but to the citizens of our Southern States, to assist in creating such a public sentiment as will make human life here just as safe and sacred as it is anywhere else in the world."

The paper then offers a review of the appeal that has been made through the press and prominent men that the negro problem be left to the South. He recites that the whole country from the president down, has been inclined to do this. By the policy of non-interference the South has been given a sacred trust. Prof. Washington continues:

"I fear but few people in the South realize to what an extent the habit of lynching or the taking of life without due process of law has taken hold of us, and to what an extent it is not only hurting us in the eyes of the world, but injuring our own moral and material growth. Many good people in the South and also out of the South have gotten the idea that lynching is resorted to for one crime only. I have the facts from an authoritative source. During the last year 127 persons were lynched in the United States; of this number 118 were executed in the South and nine in the North and West; of the total number lynched 102 were negroes, 23 whites and two Indians. Of this number only 24 were charged in any way with the crime of rape.

"Within a period of six years about 900 persons have been lynched in our Southern States. This is but a few hundred short of the total number of soldiers who lost their lives in Cuba during the war. If we could realize still more fully how far this unfortunate habit is leading us—note the classes of crime during a few months which the local papers and the Associated Press say that lynching has been indicted for—they include 'murder,' 'rioting,' 'immoralism,' 'robbery,' 'drunkenness,' 'self-defense,' 'insulting women,' 'alleged poisoning,' 'malpractice,' 'alleged barn burning,' 'suspected robbery,' 'race prejudice,' 'attempted murder and horse stealing,' 'mistaken identity,' etc. The practice has grown until we are now at the point where not only blacks are lynched in the South, but white men as well. Within the last six years at least a half dozen colored women have been lynched.

"I am not pleading for the negro alone. Lynching injures and blunts the moral sensibilities of the young and tender manhood of the South. Never shall I forget the remark made by a little nine-year-old white boy with blue eyes and flaxen hair. The little fellow said to his mother after he had returned from a lynching: 'I have seen a man hanged. Now I wish I could see one burned.' 'Rather than hear such a remark from one of my little boys I would rather see him dead.'

"There is too much crime among us. The figures for a given period show that in the United States thirty per cent of the crime committed is by negroes, while we constitute only about 12 per cent of the entire population. This proportion holds good not only in the South, but also in Northern States and cities. No race that is so largely ignorant and so recently out of slav-

ery could perhaps show a better record but we must face these plain facts. A large amount of the crime among us grows out of the idleness of our young men and women. It is for this reason that I have tried to insist upon some industry being taught our young people in connection with their course of literary training."

Prof. Washington concludes by appealing to school teachers, ministers and the press to arouse such sentiment regarding the committing of crime against women that such a crime will not be charged against any member of the race. He says the negro has among the Southern white as good friends as he has anywhere in the world and advises him to stay here and work out his salvation.

LEASE OF HARRIS SPRINGS.

\$35,000 The Consideration for Five Years Control of the Property.

(The State, 5th.)

Eight years ago when the spring, now become famous as the Harris Litchia spring, as acquired by Mr. Harris, the property was anything but attractive. Although situated in a fine, healthful country the spring was a quagmire covered with briars and bullrushes where for generations it had been frequented only by the people in the neighborhood who had learned of the medical value of its waters. But Harris, the wizard of the waters, with a practical eye to business, realized the vast possibilities of the property and began at once to develop it.

From year to year the improvements have been continued. Through the columns of the State tens of thousands of people in South Carolina and adjoining States have learned of the handsome hotel and bottling establishment from which hundreds of thousands of gallons have been shipped all over the United States. Those who have visited the springs know of its attractions as a health and pleasure resort. The hotel and lithia waters have grown in popularity from year to year.

Mr. Harris, who has, unaided, developed this splendid property, a short time ago leased the hotel for five years to Mr. R. L. Fox, of Edgefield, and now it is announced that the spring itself has been leased for a like period by Messrs. Ethridge & Latimer of Augusta. The consideration for both properties being \$5,000.

Under Mr. Fox's management the hotel is really a most attractive place and the new lessees of the mineral water propose to push the product of the spring as it has never been pushed before. Mr. Harris will still be identified with the enterprise and will represent Messrs. Ethridge & Latimer on the road.

The water, plain and carbonated, and the now celebrated Harris Ginger Ale, will be placed on sale in every city and town in the United States.

Mr. Harris is fortunate in having placed his property for a time in the hands of those who will develop it to the utmost, and Messrs. Ethridge & Latimer are doubly fortunate in securing both the spring and the services of Mr. Harris.

Anthony Hope's New Romance.

Anthony Hope's new romance, which he has just finished, is called "The Countess Emilia," and has been purchased by The Ladies' Home Journal, in which periodical it will immediately begin. The story is about a beautiful Countess. She has quarreled with her husband, and they have decided to live in seclusion in separate wings of the castle. Thus they do until Captain Depp, who becomes a member of the household, inadvertently opens a door, through which are revealed to him the apartments of the exiled Countess, with the beautiful occupant standing in a doorway. The Captain falls in love with the young woman, and from this point there is not a moment's cessation in the romantic adventures which ensue in the castle, its gardens and neighboring places of rendezvous.

YELLOW FEVER IN SANTIAGO.

Number of Cases Reported—Regulations as to Disinfection of Baggage.

Washington, June 21.—Surgeon Gen. Wyman, of the Marine hospital service, to day received a cable from Dr. Park, the quarantine officer at Santiago, reporting the existence at that port of 14 cases of yellow fever and four deaths from that cause. This is not the first report the Marine hospital service has received of the existence of the scourge at Santiago. Five days ago came the first report of the appearance of the fever. On that day five cases were reported. There has not been time for a mail report since the outbreak. In addition to the number of cases and deaths Dr. Parks' cable today conveyed the information that the American troops had evacuated the barracks and that their bedding and baggage were being disinfected aboard the Marine hospital bark "Rough Rider," which is fitted with a complete disinfecting plant. The fact that the season had advanced thus far with the appearance only of a few cases of yellow fever led to the general hope that the improved sanitary conditions of Santiago, Habana and other Cuban cities since the American occupation might result in preventing an outbreak.

The following regulations have been issued by the treasury department concerning the disinfection of baggage from Cuba:

1. Hereafter all baggage and personal effects, including hand baggage of passengers leaving the island of Cuba shall be labeled by the quarantine officer at the port from which the vessel sails. The label shall bear either the word "disinfected" or the words "inspected and passed," or "inspected and passed to northern territory."

2. All said baggage or personal effects destined for the ports of the United States south of the southern boundary of Maryland shall be disinfected and bear the "disinfected" label. Baggage shipped through a southern port, but checked to a point north of the southern boundary of Maryland, with such precautions as may be hereafter required to prevent its being opened en route, may be labeled "inspected and passed for northern territory." But any such baggage presumably infected, or concerning with the quarantine officer at the Cuban port may feel in doubt, shall be disinfected.

3. All baggage above described, destined to ports in the United States north of the southern boundary of Maryland, shall bear the label "inspected and passed," or "disinfected," as the case may be. Baggage or personal effects bound for ports in the United States north of the Southern boundary of Maryland and whose ultimate destination is proven to the satisfaction of said quarantine officer to be a point north of the southern boundary of Maryland, and not intended thereafter, to be shipped to a point south of the southern boundary of Maryland, may be labeled "inspected and passed." But if any such baggage is presumably infected, then, though bound to a northern port, it shall be disinfected, and any baggage bound for the northern port, concerning which the quarantine officer may feel in doubt, may in his discretion be disinfected.

4. It is further ordered that any baggage or personal effects from the island of Cuba arriving at any port in the United States during the season of close quarantine, April 1 to November 15, not labeled with either the "inspected" or "disinfected" label, shall be disinfected at the quarantine station at the port of arrival.

The foregoing regulations will apply also to any port in Puerto Rico should yellow fever appear in said port.

The quarantine officers in Cuba and Puerto Rico charged with the labeling of the baggage as above, shall exercise care and their discretion as to disinfecting all baggage coming from other ports or interior places.

The regulations are to be in force until November 15.

A TALK WITH ALGER.

He Will Not Resign—He Says Pingree is for McKinley—He Will Not Admit that Otis Needs Troops.

Washington, June 25.—Secretary Alger returned to the city to night, after an absence of three weeks, during which he visited New England and afterward spent some time at his home in Michigan. The Secretary talked freely regarding his announced candidacy for Senatorial honors, and of the printed statements of the probability of his leaving the Cabinet because of his alliance with Governor Pingree, who, it has been stated, is opposed to the Administration of President McKinley. He made it plain to his questioners that he did not propose to resign on this account, as he does not consider his candidacy for the Senate any reason why he should not continue to hold his position as a member of the Cabinet. Governor Pingree, the Secretary added, is for President McKinley first, last and all the time.

During his absence from the city the Secretary has been fully informed of all dispatches which have been received from Gen. Otis regarding the situation in the Philippines. He was not prepared to say to-night anything for publication respecting what, if any, increase is to be made to the troops under Gen. Otis's command; that matter will be talked over with the President as soon as he returns to Washington from his New England visit. The Secretary in conclusion said he had no knowledge of a dispatch alleged to have been received from Gen. Otis, in which that officer intimated his inability to conquer the Filipinos with the force under his command, and that he would be obliged to abandon the ground already taken unless reinforcements were quickly sent. All dispatches from Gen. Otis were forwarded to him, he said, and he had seen nothing of the kind mentioned.

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Literary Notes.

(From The S. S. McClure Co., N. Y.)

W. A. Fraser, the new Canadian author, has written a number of East Indian racing stories for McClure's Magazine, and the first one, entitled "The Luck of the Babe," will appear in the July number. The same number will contain a short war story by Stephen Crane, and a new "Boyville" story by William Allen White. The last will be illustrated with some more of Orson Lowell's charming pictures of "Boyville" life. Mr. Lowell seems to know the place almost as well as Mr. White, who created it.

Professor Simon Newcomb will contribute an article to the July McClure's on "The Unsolved Problems of Astronomy." It will be fully illustrated from recent telescopic photographs by Professor E. E. Barnard and other eminent astronomers.

"The Automobile in Common Use; What It Costs, How It is Operated, What It Will Do,"—in short, the Automobile, or horseless vehicle, as we find it in actual service today, will be the subject of the opening article of McClure's Magazine for July. The article will be illustrated with pictures of all the more important types now under trial.

An interesting article in McClure's Magazine for July will be an account of the "Soldier Police of the Canadian Northwest," with stories illustrating their remarkable shrewdness, endurance, and bravery. It will be fully illustrated.

In McClure's Magazine for July, Miss Tarbell will tell the story of "Lincoln's Great Victory in 1864," when, in spite of the most violent opposition on the part of newspapers and party leaders, the Union people of the North rose as one man, and endorsed Lincoln and his policy. The paper will be illustrated with portraits and other pictures.

McClure's Magazine for July will contain a biographical sketch of Rudyard Kipling, by his friend Professor Charles Eliot Norton. It is the only sketch of his life that has been written by Mr. Kipling's authority.

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