

The Newberry Herald and News.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

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TWICE A WEEK, \$1.50 A YEAR.

TO THE LADIES OF NEWBERRY AND LEXINGTON COUNTIES:
A special invitation is extended to you to call and inspect my stock of New Spring Goods which is now complete and up to date in latest styles and novelties. We have what you want and prices which are correct.
An attractive line of Millinery.
J. B. LATHAN,
Little Mountain, S. C.

NOW FOR A REPUBLICAN HOWL!

WEBSTER DAVIS WILL CALL THE COUNTRY TO AID THE BOERS.
The Assistant Secretary of the Interior has been convinced, by his visit to South Africa and by his association with both British and Boers, that the Boers are in the right, and that the two South African Republics are fighting against their independence.

Washington, April 2.—Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, who has just returned from South Africa, announces today his withdrawal from the department and has prepared a letter of resignation for submission to the President, to take effect very shortly. He will go on the lecture platform in the interest of the Boers. Mr. Davis says that as a result of his visit to the Transvaal he feels impelled to tender his resignation as Assistant Secretary of the interior. He will at an early date deliver a lecture in this city in the interest of South African Republics. Mr. Davis feels that this is the best way to arouse the enthusiasm of the American people in behalf of those Republics and awaken attention to the justice of their cause.

Mr. Davis decided to resign because of the acceptance of an invitation to deliver a lecture on the South African war, and he felt that as an official he could not express his views with such freedom as he could as a private citizen. The invitation was extended by non-partisan citizens of Washington and was not inspired in any way by persons directly connected with Boer interests.

Mr. Davis said today: "It is purely a matter of sympathy on my part. I went to South Africa unprejudiced, visited both armies, saw much of the British soldiers and people, and also much of the Boers. After seeing what I did I made up my mind that the cause of the Boers was just, that the two smallest Republics in the world were struggling against the greatest Empire in the world for justice and independence. The struggle seemed to me very unequal. The whole number of Boers, including men, women and children, is not greater than the population of the city of Washington, and yet these brave people have the courage to put up the greatest fight in history against an Empire of four hundred millions. I concluded at once that my sympathies were with those struggling for liberty, and I feel that the American people should sympathize with them in their fight for justice and independence."

"When I entered the train at Pretoria, on my return home, fully 2,000 men and women, mostly women, whose husbands and fathers and sons were at the front, gathered at the station to bid me good-bye, and as the tears rolled down many of their faces they made the last request of me that I do everything within my power upon my return home to let the American people know of their exact condition; to let them know how they had been abused and outrageously misrepresented by the English. The English correspondents have no trouble in getting their dispatches over the cable lines, as they are controlled absolutely by the British, and, while it is impossible for information regarding the situation from the Boers' standpoint to reach the American people, if I did not, as a free American, decided to

listen to their appeals, my conscience would burn, and the faces of those suffering people, as brave and as noble as God ever let live in any land, would haunt me as long as I live. I am therefore, determined to do everything in my humble way to assist them. Their cause is just and in God is their trust and in the light of the past history of the American people, who went through the same struggle, I believe the Boers will win."

Mr. Davis was asked what course he would have the people of this country pursue in order to assist the Boers. He replied: "Do anything and everything within their power, and let Great Britain and the world know that the sympathies of the American people are not with Great Britain, but with the Boers, and in the interests of humanity and civilization. We should let the world know that such an unholy war should stop and stop at once."

Mr. Davis since his return to this country has had numerous invitations to deliver lectures, but has so far decided to accept only that extended by the citizens of Washington. This lecture will probably be delivered next Sunday night. Mr. Davis denied that he brought with him a communication to this Government from President Kruger. He admitted, however, that he had had several conferences with President McKinley, but declined to make public what passed between them. When asked as to whether he would go on the stump during this campaign in the interest of the Republican party Mr. Davis said that he did not care to look into the future, and that all he had within sight at present was his lecture in Washington. He had no criticisms to make regarding the Administration's attitude concerning the war in Africa.

Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock said today that the announcement of Mr. Davis's intention to resign was a complete surprise to him. He had expected that Mr. Davis would resume his duties, although he had not seen nor heard anything of him since his return until today, when he was informed that he was to resign.

Mr. Davis's formal resignation was sent to the White House later in the day through his private secretary. At the White House no statement was obtainable concerning the resignation, other than the fact that it had been received, and the officials declined to say whether it would be accepted.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Dr. J. C. Fletcher
GROVER NOR FOR BRYAN.

Princeton, N. J., March 29.—Ex-President Cleveland denied today published a statement that he and Mr. Carlisle favor the renomination of Bryan. He told the reporter to put it as emphatically as he pleased, but that he must not go and make him indicate his course.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Dr. J. C. Fletcher

Constitution of the Democratic Party

OF SOUTH CAROLINA, AS ADOPTED
IN STATE CONVENTION

At Columbia, S. C., May 18th, 1898.—Now
Of Force Within the Party.

Article I. There shall be one or more Democratic clubs organized in each township or ward, each of which clubs shall have a distinct title, "The Democratic Club," and shall elect a president and one or more vice-presidents, a recording and a corresponding secretary and a treasurer, and shall have the following working committees, of not less than three members each, viz: A committee on registration, an executive committee and such other committees as to each club may seem expedient.

Article II. The meetings of the club shall be frequent after the opening of the canvass, and some member of the club or invited speaker should deliver an address at each meeting, if practicable. The clubs shall meet on the fourth Saturday in April, and the county convention on the first Monday in May, respectively, of each election year: Provided, That the County Executive Committee may name any other day within the same week for such club meeting by giving at least two weeks' notice by advertisement in county papers: And provided further, That in case any existing club shall fail to reorganize on the day fixed for reorganization, the County Executive Committee may fix a day for such club to meet for reorganization by giving two weeks' notice as provided in this article. Each county shall be entitled to double the number of delegates in the State Convention as it has members in the General Assembly.

Article III. The president or five members shall have power to call an extra meeting of the club, and at such extra meeting one-fourth of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Article IV. The clubs in each county shall be held together and operate under the control of a County Executive Committee, which shall consist of one member from each club, to be elected by the respective clubs. The Executive Committee, when elected, shall appoint its own officers (except the chairman, who shall be elected by the County Convention), who shall not necessarily be members of said committee, but a vacancy in the membership of the committee shall be filled by the club, through the loss of whose member by death, resignation or otherwise the vacancy occurs: Provided, That in case the office of Chairman of the County Executive Committee shall become vacant by resignation, death or otherwise, the committee shall have power to fill the vacancy by electing a chairman to serve until the organization of the next regular County Convention: And provided, further, That any officer so elected who is not a member of the committee shall not be entitled to a vote on any question except the chairman, and then only in case of a tie vote. The tenure of office of the executive committee shall be until the first Monday in May of each election year, at which time the County Convention shall be called together to reorganize the party. Every Presidential election year County Conventions shall be called by the County Executive Committee to meet on the first Mon-

day in May, which shall elect delegates to a State Convention called for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Democratic Convention and to elect the member of the National Democratic Executive Committee from this State. The State Convention shall be called by the State Executive Committee to meet every Presidential election year on the third Wednesday in May, and every State election year, County and State Conventions shall meet on the first Monday in May and the third Wednesday in May respectively.

Article V. County Democratic Conventions shall be composed of delegates elected by the several local clubs, one delegate for every twenty-five members, and one delegate for a majority fraction thereof, with the right to each County Convention to enlarge or diminish the representation according to circumstances. The County Conventions shall be called together by the chairmen of the respective executive committees under such rule, not inconsistent with the Constitution nor with the rules adopted by the State Democratic Executive Committee, as each county may adopt, and when assembled shall be called to order by the chairman of the executive committee, and the convention shall proceed to nominate and elect from among its members a president, one or more vice-presidents, a secretary and a treasurer. Any County Convention may permit or recognize the formation of a new club or clubs by a majority of its members. In all cities with a population of 5,000 and over there may be two clubs in each ward; they shall be organized in obedience to this Constitution, as are the clubs elsewhere in this State, and in organizing said clubs they shall have representation in the County Conventions respectively as said conventions shall declare in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

Article VI. For the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and all other State officers, including Solicitors in the respective circuits, and Congressmen in their respective districts, and United States Senators and all county officers, except Magistrates and Masters and Supervisors of Registration, a direct primary election shall be held on the last Tuesday in August of each election year, and a second and third primary each two weeks successively thereafter if necessary. At this election only Democratic white voters who have been residents of the State twelve months and the county sixty days preceding the next general election, and such negroes as voted the Democratic ticket in 1876, and as have voted the Democratic ticket continuously since, to be shown by the certificate of ten white Democratic voters, who will pledge themselves to support the nominees of such election, may vote: Provided, That no person shall be allowed to vote except his name be enrolled on the particular club list at which he offers to vote at least five days before the first election. Each club shall have a separate polling place for primary elections.

The club rolls of the party shall constitute the registry list and shall be open to inspection by any member of the party, and the election under this clause shall be held and regulated under the Act of the General Assembly of this State, approved Dec. 22, 1888, and any subsequent Acts of the Legislature of this State. The State Executive Committee shall meet on the Friday after each primary, or such other time as may be designated by the chairman, to canvass the vote and declare the result as to all State officers, Congressmen and U. S. Senators. All contests for all nominations at primary elections shall be heard first by the County Executive Committee of the county in which such irregularities may have occurred, and may be reviewed by the State Executive Committee, whose action shall be final: Provided, That no vote shall be counted for any candidate who does not file with the Chairman of the State Executive Committee, or with the respective chairmen of the County Executive Committees, a pledge in writing that he will abide the result of such primary and support the nominees thereof, and that he is not nor will he become the candidate of any faction, either privately or publicly suggested, other than the regular Democratic nomination: Provided, further, That no candidate shall be declared nominated unless he receives a majority of the votes cast for the office for which he is a candidate: Provided, That the pledge of such candidate shall be filed on or before the day of the first campaign meeting of the county or State respectively.

Article VII. The officers of the State Convention shall be a president, vice-president for each Congressional District, two secretaries and a treasurer.

Article VIII. The State Executive Committee shall be composed of one member from each county, to be elected by the County Conventions on the first Monday in May of each election year. When elected, said executive committee shall choose its own officers, not necessarily members thereof, prior to said election: Provided, That any officer so elected who is not a member of the committee shall not be entitled to a vote on any question, except the chairman, and then only in case of a tie vote. The State Executive Committee shall meet at the call of the chairman or any five members, and at such time and place as he or they may appoint. The member of the National Democratic Executive Committee from South Carolina shall be elected by the May State Convention in 1890, and every four years thereafter, and when elected shall be ex officio a member of the State Executive Committee. Vacancies on said committee by death, resignation or otherwise, shall be filled by the respective County Executive Committees. The State Executive Committee is charged with the execution and direction of the policy of the party in this State, subject to this Constitution, the principles declared in the platform of principles and such instruction, by resolution or otherwise, as a State Convention may from time to time adopt, not inconsistent with this Constitution, and shall continue in office for two years from the time of election, or until their successors have been elected. The committee shall nominate Presidential electors, and if any vacancy occur in the State ticket of electors or of the member of the National Executive Committee, by death, resignation or other cause, the committee shall have the power to fill the vacancy; all by a majority of the whole committee.

Article IX. The vote in the respective counties for all the State officers, Congressmen and U. S. Senators, shall be transmitted by the

chairman of the respective County Executive Committees to the chairman of the State Executive Committee as early as practicable after each primary, who shall proceed to canvass the vote and declare the result.

Article X. When the State Convention assembles it shall be called to order by the chairman of the State Executive Committee. A temporary chairman shall be nominated and elected by the Convention, and after its organization the Convention shall proceed immediately to the election of permanent officers and to the transaction of business. When the business has concluded it shall adjourn sine die.

Article XI. Before the election in 1890, and each election thereafter, the State Democratic Executive Committee shall issue a call to all candidates for State offices to address the people of the different counties of the State, fixing the date of the meetings, and also inviting the candidates for Congress, U. S. Senate and for Solicitors, in their respective districts and circuits, to be present and address the people. At such meetings only the candidates above set forth should be allowed to speak.

Article XII. It shall be the duty of each County Executive Committee to appoint meetings in their respective counties to be addressed by the candidates for the General Assembly and for the different county offices, all of whom, except Magistrates, Masters and Supervisors of Registration, shall be elected by primaries on the last Tuesday in August of each election year under the same rules and regulations hereinbefore provided.

Article XIII. Each county delegate to a State Convention shall have power to fill any vacancy therein.

Article XIV. This Constitution may be amended or altered at the regular May Convention of the State or any convention called specifically for that purpose, the call for which shall specify the changes to be made.

Article XV. Any county failing or refusing to organize under the provisions of this Constitution shall not have representation in the State Democratic Convention.

Article XVI. The State Executive Committee is directed to provide suitable rules to afford an opportunity to such of the volunteer troops of the State as shall be mustered into the service of the United States in the present war with Spain to vote in the approaching State and county Primary Elections, while they are within the United States, although they may be absent from the polls, anything in this Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding; and such troops shall be permitted to vote under such rules if they are otherwise qualified: Provided, That the requirements as to length of residence do not apply to such voters as would have been qualified had they remained at their place of residence at the time of their enlistment.

WILE JONES,
Chr. State Dem. Ex. Com.
U. X. GUSTEL,
Secretary.
COMMUTATION TAX.

Dear Sir: In yours of the 30th inst. you ask:
1st. "The time for paying commutation tax expires, this year, the 1st of May, and the age in this county from 21 to 50; suppose a party becomes 21 on the day after the time expires for paying, is he liable to road tax during that year?" To which I answer, in my opinion, he is not.

2nd. "A party paid his commutation road tax in the fall of 1899 for 1900, and in December or January following moves to the town of Union, where the street taxes are due in June; is he liable for street tax during that year?" Presuming that you mean by the words "that year" the year 1900, I say that he is not liable to pay commutation tax twice and, inasmuch as the town tax is intended to take the place of the county commutation tax, he is free from liability to the town during said period.

3d. "A party moved to the town of Union during the month of January or February and afterwards, before the time expires for paying commutation road tax, he gets a commutation road receipt from the treasurer and later on, during the month of June, he is called on to pay the street tax; is he liable?" In reply to this question, I would say that inasmuch as his responsibility to the city of Union for street tax attaches before his payment to the county of commutation road tax, he is responsible to the city. Had he relieved himself of the responsibility by paying the commutation tax before he became a citizen of the town of Union, then the town would have had no claim upon him.

The above is my construction of the statute on the subject and I hope may be satisfactory to you.

McClure's Magazine for April.

In suzness and variety of attraction, it would be hard to surpass McClure's Magazine for April. The account of the interior of China, especially with reference to its rich promises as a market for America, written by Mr. W. B. Parsons, Chief Engineer of the American-China Development Company, from observations made on his own journeys, and illustrated very fully from photographs taken by him; the account of Professor Huxley's life in London between his twenty-sixth and thirtieth year, when he was having a terrific struggle to maintain himself by purely scientific work, with its self-revealing passages from his unpublished correspondence and its new portrait of him; and the account of the Russian ship "Ermenak," the marvelous new ice-breaker that gives promise of being able to cut a passage for herself to the Pole,—these are all, in their several ways, articles of the strongest interest and the highest value. And just as much may be said for Mr. Walter Wellman's "An Arctic Day and Night"—a chapter from his own experience in house-building, house-keeping, and daily work and sport, including some thrilling bear-hunting, up near the North Pole. In addition, the number offers, on the more strictly literary side, two excellent poems, a heroic story of railroading and Indian fighting on the Plains, a story of English prison life, a story of American newspaper and political life, a love story having to do with a Pacific coast "boom" and an Atlantic coast maiden, and a humorous story by Robert Barr of "a scientific miscalculation" that involves, especially, England and America. Nearly all of the articles and stories are fully illustrated.

The S. S. McClure Co., 141-155 E. 25th Street, New York City.

The Attorney General answers some questions about it.
Attorney General Ballinger yesterday in reply to a letter from J. H. Bartles of Union, answering some questions of general interest about the commutation tax. His opinion reads as follows: