

The Newberry Herald and News.

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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.

THE PLAN EXPOSED.

THE GOLD BUGS BACKING DEWEY FOR PRESIDENT.

Grover Cleveland and Others Want Any Old Candidate to Beat McKinley and Bryan.

(Washington Post.)

The mystery of Dewey's self-announced candidacy for the Presidential nomination is gradually being cleared away. He stated in Philadelphia yesterday that he was "a Democrat."

There will be some question as to the genuineness of his Democracy in any degree, especially when Senator Proctor vouched for his Republicanism after his return from Manila. But let that pass. It is of more interest to know that he now is a Cleveland Democrat, according to his own statement made to some friends yesterday morning before going to Philadelphia. He said, as evidence of the truth of his assertion, that he had intended to vote for Cleveland in 1892, being in sympathy with the Democratic platform of that year, but had been prevented from going to Vermont for that purpose by press of business. It was stated in The Post yesterday morning that a member of his official family visited New York a short time ago, at the admiral's suggestion, to discuss with Whitney and Lamont the advisability of a formal announcement. It was believed that Mr. Cleveland was also consulted at that time.

There is no doubt now that the Cleveland wing of the Democratic party was holding Dewey in reserve. It is a curious coincidence that Tuesday night ex-Secretary Lamont, Cleveland's personal and confidential friend, appeared suddenly in Washington, and that shortly after his arrival Dewey's announcement was given to the press.

The plan of the Cleveland-Whitney-Lamont combination is now known. It proposes the nomination of Dewey on an Independent platform. A convention is to be arranged through the same methods which brought together the Indianapolis gold Democratic convention four years ago. There is plenty of money in the combination to pay the expenses of this gathering. It is true that the Palmer and buckner ticket, named at Indianapolis, only polled 132,000 votes out of a total of nearly 15,000,000, but Dewey's friends believe that he will receive much more generous support. They say that he will be voted for by all the Democrats who do not regard Bryan as acceptable and by all the Republicans who are dissatisfied with McKinley, and that he will receive more votes than either of the two regular candidates. Political history does not warrant this assumption, but Dewey's friends are willing to take the risk. They have nothing to lose by the experiment. Dewey is the only man who will be burnt, and he is too, is ready to take his chances.

It is a curious fact that there is not entire harmony of purpose between Dewey and the men who have speculated his ambition. Dewey's prime motive is a desire to defeat McKinley. No one knows this better than Senator Hanna. This antipathy grows out of Dewey's belief that the popular outcry against him at the time he transferred his popular subscription house to his wife was inaugurated and fostered by the administration, through a fear that an idol of the people, he was Mo-

Kinley's dangerous rival. Dewey also believes that the reports of his alleged contemplated trip to Europe emanated from the same source. More than once in angry moments, he has threatened to show that the President would have ample cause to fear him. Of Dewey's hostility to the President there cannot be any doubt whatever.

The admiral's political backers, however, want to sidetrack Bryan and elect some other Democrat. They do not want to merely defeat McKinley, as between Bryan and McKinley in the presidential chair, they would infinitely prefer the latter, and if it shall prove that Dewey is not likely to sweep the country, they will throw him overboard without the least compunction. It is for this reason that Mr. Cleveland after first endorsing Mr. Dewey's announcement, now takes occasion to deny his utterances and to serve public notice that if he says anything at all, the expression will be a formal one over his own signature. It can now be asserted, with absolute knowledge, that Mr. Cleveland has been surprised at the indifference with which Dewey's name has been received, and that the letter which he promises will never appear unless there is change in public sentiment. The possibility that a third ticket may draw votes from McKinley and thus elect Bryan is something that the Cleveland Democrats are fully considering. It will not become a probability with their knowledge and consent.

It is now recalled that when Lew Dockstader, the minstrel, was in Washington some weeks ago, he delivered a monologue in which he nominated Dewey and Wheeler on the platform, "The American Flag." Only a few weak and scattering hands greeted the announcement. "If my ticket does not get more votes than applause it will not win," commented Dockstader.

But night after night in Washington and since then in city after city, Dockstader continued to announce his Dewey and Wheeler ticket on the flag platform, although the names invariably failed to receive hearty approval. It was suggested yesterday that Dockstader had been employed by the political backers of Dewey to prepare the public mind for the admiral's candidacy, and that his contract prevented him from abandoning what was plainly an unpopular suggestion. The flag platform is now Dewey's platform, which is regarded as a curious coincidence. The currency given to this story illustrates the feeling in the public mind regarding Dewey. In fact, all sorts of curious rumors were afloat yesterday, among them being the statement that Mrs. Dewey would even be willing to have the admiral accept the Vice-Presidential nomination on the ticket with Bryan in order to assist in McKinley's downfall.

A Frightful Blunder.
Will often cause a horrible Burn Scald, Cut or Bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heals it. Cure Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Rashes, Felons, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all Druggists.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Galt*

NEAL "NOT GUILTY."

JURY WAS OUT FIVE HOURS.

Judge Benet Held that With a Reasonable Doubt as to Neal's Criminal Intent the Jury Should Acquit Him.

(Special to Greenville News.)

Columbia, S. C., April 10.—When the court met this morning, the extra venire of jurors drawn to get the twelfth man failed to furnish the needed juror. Finally F. M. Rivers, objected to by the defence yesterday, was accepted and the jury retired and selected Mr. Rivers foreman.

Judge Benet explained thoroughly the nature of the charge to the jury, emphasizing that the essence of the offense charged was fraudulent intent.

The testimony was then taken. The first witness was Mr. Burris, former bookkeeper. He testified as to settlements made in the Fowler convict hire matter. This particular case deals with the Fowler payments alone.

Fowler testified to his payment of \$500 on a draft, and explained the case.

Hammond was put up to show that on the same day he had paid a draft for \$813.17.

The bookkeeper of the Carolina bank testified from the books as to the accounts of Neal as superintendent and as an individual.

Col. Willie Jones, president of the Carolina bank, was the last witness before the recess.

At the afternoon session two witnesses were examined. Judge Benet restricted the testimony absolutely to the immediate Fowler transaction involved in the indictment except to admit the Hammond case so far as to show that \$800 was realized from Hammond's draft. Colonel Jones testified that on February 26th Colonel Neal deposited \$1,300, of which \$800 went to the account of the penitentiary and \$500 to his personal account. The State showed that it was the \$1,300 derived from the Hammond and Fowler drafts, or at least it was not denied. The State showed that Colonel Neal told Burris to credit \$250 to Fowler's account and \$244 to expenses, and Fowler claimed and was entitled to a credit for the full amount. Colonel Jones being on stand defense used him to show that Colonel Neal had returned to the bondsmen every cent the bondsmen had paid with interest. This the defense did to show an absence of criminal intent. The defense also showed that Colonel Neal stated on examination and at all times that he owed State money and would pay it.

The State, however, held that this was two years after the Fowler transaction and he would not have said anything about it had he not been caught.

The defence emphasized the lack of criminal intent and Judge Benet emphasized and held that criminal intent was the vital essence of the crime charged. If there was a reasonable doubt as to criminal intention the jury must acquit under the indictment and the law.

The count as to larceny was withdrawn and breach of trust with fraudulent intent was the charge for the trial and Judge benet held that a conviction under the amended indictment would not be proper unless criminal intention to defraud the State was evident.

The State made its best effort to show criminal intention, and the

drift of the case was for and against that line. The defence showed that Colonel Neal deposited money on the day before and the day after the transaction in which the breach is said to have been made, and the State has not shown that the \$240 said to have been withheld from the Fowler transaction was not involved in some subsequent deposit. Mr. Patrick Nelson also insisted that the use of the money had to be shown to have occurred in Richland County, as alleged.

The jury returned at 5.45 o'clock. At 9 o'clock the jury in the Neal case was brought out and the law as to intent was repeated and Judge Benet urged upon the jury its duty to try in every way to agree on a verdict and not enter a mistrial. At 10.45 o'clock, after having been out five hours, the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." There was a very small crowd present and no demonstration was made when the acquittal was announced.

Attorney General Bellinger who was present when the verdict was announced said that the State was ready to enter into the two remaining cases tomorrow so far as he was concerned.

A Chance for the Young Men To-day.

Some months ago, the editor of "The National Magazine," Joe Mitchell Chapple, announced his intention of establishing a bank and carrying on the purpose of Benjamin Franklin to assist worthy, deserving and thoroughly competent young men in starting in business for themselves. All that he now lacks is a million dollar endowment. The spirit of philanthropy is not wanting in the American people, and he believes that endowment will be forthcoming for this purpose, which is even more essential at this time in bettering the condition of the people and safeguarding the future of the nation, than bequests to the churches, libraries or colleges. After educating young men, give them the means to compass their life's purpose in an independent way, rather than by becoming the proteges of benevolent wealthy men. The American National Endowment bank would only enlarge the good work which has already been done by some of the most successful banking institutions of to-day—having confidence in the young men who only ask a chance to obtain a footing and prove their merit and capabilities in building up substantial and creditable business and industrial enterprises. Even estimated from the Franklin fund results, success is assured.

The Alkhest.

If the Alkhest can keep on discovering Southern writers who will turn out such delicate and beautiful poems as that which comes from Miss Dillard in its March number, the South will be very proud of its literary magazine. In the March number, too, is a vigorous out-of-door story of life in the west of the South, as well as a laughable, but shrewd story of child life, from Miss Lockhart, whose pen is adding so much to the growing fascination of the new Alkhest. Dr. Winship finishes his sketch of the pathetic search of DeLeon for the Fountain of Youth, and Capt. Usina, a noted Confederate naval officer, begins a series of tales on running the blockade, his personal narrative of thrilling adventures. It may be said, in passing, that the literary department of the Alkhest is strong from month to month through keen, signed reviews, and Mr. McKinzie's editorials are both whimsically clever and strong.

FREE RURAL DELIVERY

QUEER CONTENTION IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Postmaster General Promptly Intended to Maintain His Own Authority Over His Subordinates.

Washington, April 6.—There is a funny situation in the postoffice department which indicates lax discipline on the part of our handsome and eloquent postmaster general. It has been discovered that both the second and the fourth assistant postmasters general have been fighting the rural delivery system under the very nose of their superior in office, whose idol it happens to be. We have had such situations in Washington before, but seldom so conspicuous a violation of official etiquette and discipline.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallegeber is fighting the new rural delivery because it is gradually replacing the star route system under his jurisdiction. Fourth Assistant Bristol is fighting it because it reduces the number of fourth class postoffices, of which he has charge, and both of them have been using their influence to prevent congress from making appropriations asked by their superior officer, the postmaster general, and recommended by the President.

The second assistant postmaster general even addressed letters to every member of Congress calling attention to the extravagance of the rural free delivery, and claimed that the service could be done by his star-route carriers with less expense. These letters were brought to the attention of the postmaster general, who in a rather emphatic reply, knocked out both of his subordinates.

The popularity of the rural free delivery service is clearly demonstrated by the action of the House committee on postoffices and postroads in framing the annual appropriation bill for the postoffice department. In the estimates submitted to congress \$1,500,000 was asked for the coming year, and the committee, which has a reputation for economy, after careful investigation, voluntarily increased the item to \$1,750,000, and that amount will be submitted to the House.

A DISPENSARY BURNED.

Totally Destroyed by an Early Morning Fire.

(The State, 10th.)

The Gervais street dispensary of which Dispenser Kirkland is in charge, was totally destroyed by fire at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, all the contents going with it, and to quench the thirst of those who aided the firemen in their fight.

Policeman Alexander, while passing along the street, noticed some smoke issuing from the rear of the structure, but thought it came from the kitchen of a restaurant next door. Shortly afterwards he found that the dispensary was on fire and sent in the alarm.

By the time the firemen arrived the wooden structure was a mass of flames. Streams of water were poured into the building, but it could not be saved. Sellers' restaurant next door was badly damaged by water. The building was afire several times. Water also damaged the grocery stock of Campbell Bros., two doors from the dispensary. The stock of the "New York Racket store" was moved out and slightly

damaged in that way.

The safe containing the money and books and papers preserved its contents perfectly. It had not been tampered with. Capt. Kirkland says there has been no fire about the place for several days. He believes the fire was of incendiary origin.

A large crowd gathered. Those who pitched in and helped got quantities of liquors, which was no sooner obtained from the burning structure than consumed by the finders. These had a royal time of it with the liquor. The dispensary was of course insured.

COLUMBIA'S SPRING FESTIVAL OF MUSIC AND ART.

Railroads Have Granted a One Fare Rate For the Round Trip.

The Railroads have granted a one fare rate for the round trip which insures a large crowd from the neighboring cities coming to the Spring Festival to be held at Columbia, April 26th and 27th. There will be two night concerts and one matinee. All orders for seats will have prompt attention by sending to Bryan's book store. The subscriber's tickets will be five dollars, admitting two persons to all three concerts. Single tickets will be \$1.25 for each of three concerts.

The artists have all been engaged and are the best that could be gathered together. The Soprano, Mme. Eleanor Meredith, and the Contralto Miss Clary, are both said to possess the finest voices ever brought South. The Tenor, Mr. Emil Rieger, and the Baritone-Bass of Mr. Honrich Meyn cannot be equalled. The Pianist, Miss Galis Schiller, and the Harpist, Mr. John Cheshire, one of the best in the world, will uphold the instrumental part of the entertainment.

The chorus, under the direction of Prof. H. H. F. Haysor, is now holding the rehearsals, and the selections are promised to be a treat of the occasion. A mixed chorus of forty voices will sing Mr. Bennett's "May Queen" and the "Scene and Spinning Chorus" from Wagner's Plying Dutchman" will be sung by a chorus of sixty ladies.

The art feature of the entertainment will be free to all holding tickets to the concerts. It will be in charge of the Art League of this city, and some of the exhibits will be of the rarest ever shown.

The Cincinnati Academy of Art will furnish works of students and teachers.

Mr. Christy's collection of pastels from the Scribner collection of New York.

Collection of water colors from Louisville, Ky.

Two photographic exhibits from Washington, D. C.; one a reproduction of murals in the Congressional Library, and the other an exhibit of artistic photography.

An exhibit of miniatures.

Remember the dates are April 26th and 27th, and that the fare on all railroads is only one fare for the round trip. Send orders to Bryan's book store and the best seats will be reserved.

The Author of "Rock of Ages."

There are some hymns so full of comfort and faith, so expressive of the boundless love of God, that they appeal to all hearts and find an echo in every soul. Such a hymn is "Rock of Ages." Its beautiful words have many times given

strength and courage for the battle of life, and afforded peace and comfort in the hour of death. When he was on his death-bed the prince consort repeated the first stanza of this hymn, and all the way from the palace to the hotel its lines have been said and sung, bringing strength to the weary and peace to the dying.

Augustus Montague Toplady, the author of this hymn, was born at Farnham, Surrey, England, in 1740. His father was killed in the battle of Carthage, and his mother, to whose care and training he was left, was a deeply pious woman.

When he was a lad sixteen years old he went to a barn in an obscure place in Ireland to hear an illiterate layman preach. The text of this important discourse has been preserved: "Ye who sometimes were afar off are made nigh by the blood of Christ." So strong, so powerful was the appeal that the heart of the boy responded, and he was "brought nigh by the blood of Christ." He had many opportunities of hearing the gospel in England, but it remained for this ignorant, illiterate man, speaking to a handful of people in a barn, to deliver the message which should bring this soul to Christ.

Toplady became a minister in the Church of England; but in the year 1775 his health began to fail, and he was ordered by his physician to go to London. Here he was made pastor of a French Calvinist Reform Church, and while filling that position he published an article in "The Gospel Magazine" under the title, "Questions and Answers Relative to the National Debt." In this connection he referred to the debt of the redeemed soul, and the value of Christ's atonement, and while his mind was full of these thoughts he wrote that beautiful hymn, "Rock of Ages cleft for me."

His feet were already approaching the borders of the unknown country, for, though still a young man, only two more years of usefulness remained for him.—Forward.

Ways in Which Children Are Spoiled.

A competent nurse says most children's naughtiness is taught by mother or nurse. Baby does not cheerfully kiss you. "See, mamma cry if baby will not kiss her. Boo-hoo!" And mamma makes believe to cry in her hands till baby pulls her fingers away from the deceiving eyes, and mamma laughs and does not always remember when she stops boo-hooing to exact the kiss. Of course, by a mere animal process of reasoning, baby learns to cry for what it wants. Has it not had the "line upon line?" When baby makes a misstep and down it goes, avoid the Scylla and Charybdis of nursery shipwreck. Neither make a great fuss over the bump and weaken his self-control by too much sympathy, nor do that other miserable thing, strike the offending object of collision, saying, "Naughty old table. Whip the table for hitting little boy's head." This is often the first lesson in combative ness, and the baby who hits back the passive chair that is said to have hit him becomes equally active in slapping children or other folk who morally or physically oppose.—Religious Telescope.