

The Newberry Herald and News.

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Is Sampson Dying Of a Broken Heart?

THE SILENT SAILOR IS NEARING THE
END OF HIS CRUISE.

His Physicians are Puzzled, but his Friends
Think the Trouble is Grief Over
an Unfortunate Controversy.

Atlanta, Oct. 22.—During his present visit to his home in Alabama and wherever he has appeared before the public, Lieutenant R. P. Hobson has been quoted as saying that Admiral Sampson is dying of a broken heart owing to the Sampson-Schley controversy which was the outcome of the naval battle of Santiago. He is quoted as follows:

"When, last Saturday, Oct. 13, I saw in the papers that Admiral Sampson was ill, I took the next train to Boston and spent Sunday with him. His health is declining. His physicians are baffled at his malady. His organs are right, but his health does not improve.

"We touched on one or two subjects. For a little while he could not speak. Soon he had to be carried to his room, and I did not see him again. Mrs. Sampson told me that this great man was brooding, was breaking his heart at the thought that his fellow-countrymen were so unkind.

"I said to Mrs. Sampson: 'When I visit my Southland, if the opportunity offers itself, I wish to try to tell them something of this majestic character.' She replied: 'You dare not. Your Southland was quick and vigorous to resent what was thought to be an attempt to take away the laurels of one of its great men.'

"I came by Washington and saw the Secretary of the Navy and the President. To them I also stated my intention, and they both gave their consent, warning me, however, of what I might expect."

Mr. Hobson, in his speech at a public reception here today, said Admiral Sampson had not received simple justice at the hands of the American people. He said:

"It has been sought to place him in a despicable light before the world—to make him an incompetent, narrow-minded man and jealous of the fame of his contemporaries—particularly of one illustrious naval chief. As his junior officer serving under him I express the deliberate opinion that Admiral Sampson is the colossal figure of the Spanish American war—the genius of the naval battle of Santiago.

"He is unrivaled today as the directing mind of the war squadron on the seas. I say this much for him because he is a silent man. In the clamor of calumny and defraction he holds his peace. Through his great heart bleeds with this unkind cut, he suffers in silence."

CASTORIA.
Bears the
Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
SAYS HIS WIFE IS CRAZY.

Tom Mackey Changes His Mind and
Wishes Her Back in Asylum.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Lunacy proceedings were instituted by the district commissioners today against Katherine S. Mackey, of South Carolina, who was discharged from the government hospital for the insane about 10 days ago on habeas corpus petitioned for by her husband.

The petition filed in the supreme court of the district today is signed and sworn to by Mr. Mackey, and the object of the proceedings is to have Mrs. Mackey recommitted to the asylum. Judge Mackey alleges in his petition that his wife is a lunatic of homicidal and otherwise dangerous tendencies; that she has been such a lunatic since the 10th of October, 1900; that the cause of her lunacy is unknown to him, but if the representations made to him are true, she is unfit to be at large.

A hearing of the petition will be held next Friday.

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THE CHANGE OF BOOKS

An Important Circular in Regard to the
Matter.

Superintendent McMahan as agent of the State Board of Education is beginning to be harassed with questions relative to the change of books under the recent adoption, which goes into effect on the first day of November, and will be compulsory after June 30th. Some time ago a letter of information to County Superintendents was sent, together with five thousand pamphlets for distribution. The following additional letter was sent out yesterday:

EXCHANGE OF TEXT BOOKS.

In the hands of pupils—Inquiries have been made of me as to what books are to be accepted by the publishers in exchange for the books just adopted. The contract is explicit: "All text books of any series or of any edition in the hands of pupils and designed to be displaced by text books herein adopted." This applies even to those old books that were long since left off the State list. A child buying a reader can obtain it at the reduced "exchange price" if he offers in exchange for it any old reader, a first for a first, a second for a second, etc. So of arithmetics, geographies, etc. This arrangement continues until Nov. 15, 1901. After that time there is no guarantee that the old books can be disposed of at any price. Yet no such books can be used in the public schools, since the act of the legislature directs the State Board of Education "to prescribe and to enforce, as far as practicable, the use of a uniform series of text books in the free public schools," and the State Board has now adopted a single exclusive list, and entered into contract with the publishers to "enforce, as a rule for the government of the government of the public schools, the following: That no pay warrant shall be issued by any board of trustees or approved by any county superintendent of education in favor of any teacher who, after June 30th, 1901, uses in the public schools of this State any text book or books herein adopted on the same subject." Hence you cannot too strongly impress upon the minds of the teachers and the people the importance of getting together all old text books and having them taken up by the publishers through the county superintendents or through the private dealers in the counties where they do not sell books. Some publishers may show a disposition to pick and choose what books they will accept in exchange, but a most liberal construction of the contract must be required of them if school officers are to be expected to bring about the exclusive use of the newly adopted books, as enjoined in the contract made by the State Board. This will be at best a most difficult and thankless task, and certainly the publishers should be interested in doing their part, if State uniformity (required by law) is not to be a farce. The publishers are to pay all freight, drayage, expense of packing, etc., connected with taking up of old books in exchange for new books, which are to cost only the "exchange price" printed on the back of the books.

County Superintendents' Stock.—The stock of displaced books in each county depository, Nov. 1, 1900, must be taken up by the publishers of the newly adopted books on the same subject at their cost to the county superintendent. This cost includes freight and drayage. In short, the school fund invested in such books is to remain undiminished. Where an old book has been re-adopted at a lower price, the county superintendent should notify the publisher of the number in stock, and the publisher must credit the county depository with a sum equal to the difference in the old and new price. After Nov. 1st, the books must be sold at the new price. The State Board postponed the adoption of text books on ethics and on English and American literature. For the present the old books on these subjects (now not pro-

vided for) are not included in the exchange list.

Freight on New Books.—The publishers have contracted to pay the transportation on all books, so that the books will cost the exact number of cents printed on the back of the books, and will be sold by the county depository at that exact price. Hence the necessity of adding a cent or more to the price to cover cost of freight has been removed. If you neglect to require the publisher to pay the freight, it will be your loss.

"The National Magazine" Scores a Hit at
Carrying out its policy of recording current world happenings in advance of all contemporaries, the October number of "The National Magazine" contains the only account of the terrible catastrophe at Galveston given by a monthly publication for October. The personal account of a survivor of the greatest calamity of the century is set forth in a vivid and striking manner, and the numerous illustrations taken immediately after the event especially for "The National Magazine" give a comprehensive idea of the terrible havoc wrought by the flood. In connection with this article appears the scientific view of the occurrence presented by Willis L. Moore, Director of the United States Weather Bureau, accompanied by an official chart of the track of the storm, prepared especially for this publication. These two articles, with the accompanying illustrations, comprise the best and most authentic account of the great storm yet given and make the October number of "The National Magazine" of great historic value, worthy of careful preservation for reference in future years.

Joe Mitchell Chaplin's gossip of "Affairs at Washington" is as piquant and timely as ever, and full of bright incidents.

Frank Putnam, perhaps the truest American poet of to-day, contributes a notable offering entitled "God's Cargo in the Fleets of Trade."

"The Musical Renaissance of Northern New England" tells what William Rogers Chapman's magic baton has accomplished in the main music festivals, and "Double-Tracking a Transcontinental Railway" gives an interesting outline of westerling rail-roading of the present day.

Clinton Scollard and Nixon Waterman contribute characteristic poetic gems in this number, and the fiction offering is especially strong, Francis Lynde, Charles W. Reamer and Elmore Elliott Peake being represented in the list of contributions. A new department, "Commonsense Communication," has been added and the other regular departments fully sustain their usual excellence. Altogether, it is not too much to say that the October number of "The National Magazine" heads the list.

CASTORIA.
Bears the
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Cotton Seed Mill Industry's Growth.

SO RAPID THAT THE MILLS HAVE TO
GET TOGETHER.

A Conference in Columbia—What Was Accomplished and Why Something Had to Be Done—Seals and Warehouses.

(The State, 21th.)

On Monday night there was a conference of representatives from about 80 per cent. of the cotton oil mills in South Carolina. It was held in this city, and the rapid development of the industry in this State made it necessary.

The first mill in this State was started in this city by Gen. E. P. Alexander soon after the war. It was crude and experimental. The first real cotton seed oil mill was established in 1881 and was located in Charleston. Today there are 57 mills in South Carolina, and they are using 220,000 tons of cotton seed annually.

Cotton seed oil mills have to buy cotton seed. They have to buy the seed where they can get it, at every station in the State. All along each mill has had to look out after its own buying, and all over the State the companies have established warehouses and seals. At some stations, as the number of mills increased, these plants had to increase, and many of the mills are unable to get room to put in such plants, thus forcing Columbia, for instance, to buy from Fort Mill, near Charlotte, where she has a plant, and Charlotte to buy from stations near Columbia, where she has plants. This has gone to such an extent that the mills decided to confer and combine their interests on a business basis, all getting the use of established scales and warehouses and buying their cotton seed on a uniform basis, Columbia getting the seed nearest her, and Charlotte that nearest her. Such an agreement was reached and the complications have thus been done away with.

DISPENSERS' BONDS

The Attorney General Renders an Important Opinion.

(The State, 24th.)

Attorney General Bellinger has furnished Liquor Commissioner Crum with the following opinion of general interest, as it affects a great many existing bonds:

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 20th inst. to the following effect: "Does the duty of changing bonds given by dispensers, now in possession of the county treasurer, to conform with the act—No. 14—approved February 19, 1900" devolve upon me or the State Board of Directors?" just received, and in reply I would say that it is the business of each dispenser, when appointed, to execute his bond in proper form and forward it; together with the oaths of office prescribed by the Constitution and the Statutes, to the Secretary of State who, upon the payment of the fee, will forward to him his commission; then the authorities of the dispensary can easily ascertain what dispensers have been properly appointed and commissioned.

County dispensers are as much public officers as are Clerks of Court, County Treasurers, etc. These bonds, after commissions are issued, should be filed, under the act, with the county treasurer, inasmuch as the recent act makes no change as to the deposit of the bond.

It Was Carbon Dioxide.

[Special to the Greenville News.]

Saluda, Oct. 23.—A negro cleaning out a well in this place was drawn up dead. He called for help but no one paid any attention to his cries, and when he was brought to the surface he had been dead some time. It is believed he was asphyxiated.

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San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 23.—At military headquarters here it is stated that the first installment of the volunteer army now in the Philippines will leave Manila on Nov. 1, and from that time till next June transports will be bringing home about 25,000 men at the rate of four or five thousand men a month. The sick will if possible be shipped earlier in transports, that they may travel without crowding. The various regiments will be mustered out and paid as soon as possible after their arrival here. By this arrangement the camps now established at Presidio will be sufficient to accommodate the entire army.

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Chas. H. Fletcher

DROPSY CURED with vegetable
Remedies. Have cured
many thousand cases
called hopeless. In the
last few days I have removed
ed. Testimonials and TEN DAYS treatment free.
DR. E. E. ABBOTT'S DISPENSARY, Box 2, Atlanta, Ga.

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Bears the
Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher

A MYSTERY.

A WELL KNOWN CITIZEN OF HONEA
PATH DISAPPEARS.

No Trace Can Be Found of Him Since 4
O'clock Monday Afternoon.

(Special to Greenville News.)

Honea Path, S. C., Oct. 23.—There is great excitement here and in the surrounding country over the mysterious disappearance of one of our best known and most respected citizens, Mr. Arthur McGee.

Mr. McGee went over to Anderson on business on Monday in his buggy, and left that city for his home here at 4 o'clock p. m. alone. He was seen by some persons after leaving Mr. John Green's place, just beyond Honea creek, between sunset and dark, and later his horse and buggy were seen standing on the roadside by the creek without him. The horse brought the empty buggy home. Honea creek is about half way between Anderson and Honea Path—about nine miles from either place.

When the buggy came home without its owner an alarm was given and searching parties went out to hunt for the missing man; and search has been made in every direction since; but up to this hour, 4 p. m., no trace of the missing man has been found. The woods, creeks, branches and ditches for miles around have been searched as thoroughly as possible.

Foul play is expected as Mr. McGee is perfectly temperate, never touching a drop of liquor, and is a religious and consistent man.

The affair is shrouded in the deepest mystery, and everybody sympathizes deeply with his wife and children and his parents in their great distress and suspense, who are hoping that he may somehow turn up safe and sound and yet fearing, the worst seeing in the mysterious circumstances very little room for hope.

Before leaving Anderson Mr. McGee drew \$70 from the Bank of Anderson; besides he had other money with him, amounting it is thought to somewhere about two hundred dollars.

Mr. McGee is a farmer and also buys cotton. He is a man of excellent record and habits and is about thirty years of age.

QUEST OF ALL TOMBS.

A Very Good Story About a Monument in
St. Michael's Churchyard.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

In the old graveyard of Charleston, S. C., stands among the stately marble monuments an old cedar bedstead, on one of the side boards of which is cut the inscription, "Mary Ann Luyten, died September 9, 1770, in the 27th year of her age." For more than a hundred years the old bedstead has resisted the attacks of the weather, and its good condition today is a testimonial to the skill and honesty of its maker, who was also the husband of the woman over whose grave it stands. William Luyten was a cabinet-maker, who came over from England in 1759. He prospered in his new home and fell in love with the beautiful Mary Ann Brewster, who loved him in return. Three days before the day set for the wedding Miss Brewster was thrown from her horse and made a paralyzed cripple for life. Luyten insisted, however, that they should be married, though there was no possibility that his bride would ever be able to rise from the bed. For nine years she lingered and before she died asked that the red cedar bed, which he had made and which she had so long occupied, should be placed above her grave.

The Congregationalist says: "A bubble is bigger than a drop, but it does no more to fill the spring, for bubbles are but drops distended. Bubbles of pride, bubbles of hypocrisy and self-assertion, bubbles of outward seeming unhelped by inward worth, shine on the surface of the river of time, until God's finger touches them and they are gone."

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Suit of Uncle Sam Will Be Withdrawn.

STATE WILL NOT HAVE TO FIGHT IN
THE SUPREME COURT.

Full Statement of the Case—Attorney General Bellinger Explains Why the
Suit Will Not Be Pressed.

(The State, 23d.)

The suit of the United States against the State of South Carolina, which was sprung last spring, causing much comment in view of the fact that it involved about a quarter of a million dollars, will be withdrawn from the United States Supreme Court and will not be pressed. It will be recalled that very soon after the notice of the suit was received Attorney General Bellinger went on to Washington and remained there about a week. When he returned he would have nothing to say about the matter, for the reason that he was not then in position to state what course would be pursued. Recently, however, he was formally notified of the action indicated above, and yesterday in reply to a letter received from New York by the Secretary of State Mr. Bellinger prepared the following, which is a full statement of the whole thing:

Gentlemen: Recently the Secretary of State, Mr. M. R. Cooper, received from you the following letter:

We understand that some time ago suit was brought by the Attorney General of the United States against your State to recover on \$125,000 principal and \$123,780 over-due interest on bonds issued in 1856 to complete the State House. It is also stated that the bonds matured in 1881, but principal and interest were never paid.

Will you kindly advise us as to the present status of the litigation? If any decision has been rendered in the case we should be glad to have the text of the same. Any information that you may favor us with in regard to this matter will be greatly appreciated. We desire it for publication.

Inasmuch as this case has been in the hands of this office, Mr. Cooper requests that I answer the same, which I now beg to do as follows:

Your information is correct as to the amount of bonds held by the United States government, the date of issue of the same and the amount of interest due upon the same, as well as the date of maturity. It is true that no part of the principal seems to have been paid, but the interest was met up to and including the year 1868. By the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1869, 30 Statutes, p. 1356, it was provided in Section 4 that "the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby authorized and directed to institute any act or proceeding which he may think advisable against any State or its representatives to secure the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds or stocks," referring to the bonds issued by this State and now the subject of your inquiry. In pursuance of this authority demand was made upon the Department of Justice at Washington by the Secretary of the Treasury to take such action as might be necessary to secure the liquidation of the indebtedness. Thereupon suit was brought in the Supreme Court of the United States against this State for the sum of \$258,750, and the Governor and Attorney General served with process on the 25th day of June, 1900, a copy of the bill reaching this office on the 30th of June, 1900. Although it subsequently transpired that the sundry civil Act of June 6th, 1900, which you will note was passed 19 days before suit began, provides that so much of the Act first referred to "as authorizes or directs the Secretary of the Treasury to institute any suit or proceeding which he may consider advisable against any State or its representatives to secure the payment of the principal and interest of any bonds or stocks," etc., is hereby repealed, and the Secretary is hereby directed to discontinue and to dismiss any suits, actions or proceedings which have been taken under

the authority of the said Section 4. Having received no notification from the Department of Justice of its intention to withdraw the suit or ask for a discontinuance thereof, I, as Attorney General, called upon the Assistant Attorney General of the United States for a conference and explanation, and was then informed by him that the last provision had been unaccountably overlooked, but that the suit might be considered at an end. Subsequently, to-wit, on the 3d of August, 1900, the Acting Attorney General notified this office that on the opening of the Supreme Court in October it was his expectation to submit a motion to dismiss the case.

The New York Christian Advocate says concerning those women praying for the defeat of Mr. McKinley: "The only endless chain the church needs consists of three links—Faith, Hope, and Charity. The first link unites the believer to God; the second unites the troubled present with the blissful future; the third blends the spirit of man with the spirit of Jesus. Those who suspend this chain over their hearts will never think of connecting any uncharitable thought with the most sacred privilege which God permits to mortals—that of drawing near to him in prayer."

The New York Observer says: "The kingdom of heaven, like every other great fact, has many phases and aspects. It is like unto this 'and again' it is liken unto that other thing. We cannot exhaust it by our analogies, or our little arithmetical rules. It is a great fact and force broad as the mountain air, indefinable as the light, fresh as the morning dew, and we cannot compass that kingdom into one formula, one look, one sermon, one philosophical school."

Mr. J. R. Miller says: "Every good word spoken in this world, every sweet song sung, every holy thought or impulse of blessing started, shall go on and on until the end of all things. In this sense our works shall follow us. The things we do for Christ here, the inspirations we put into immortal lives, the lessons we teach, the influences of good we start, shall not die with us."

HOLINESS AND PREOCCUPATION.—"Expulsive Power of a New Affection." Chalmers's sermon on this theme was suggested by a stage-driver's remark. He whipped his leader just as he passed a big white stone, at which he always shied, to give him something to think of till he passed the stone. "The secret of holiness is preoccupation with the things of God. A mind and heart filled with God makes sin comparatively powerless."

Paul begged the Corinthians to shew proof of their love. The particular proof that he desired to have them give, was a liberal contribution to the cause he was presenting in the name of the Lord. If we should be judged by what we give to the Lord's cause, would we be judged to love God or not? Whoever consumes largely to satisfy his own desires and only a mite to carry on the work of the Lord will surely not claim to give any proof of love.

Count Waldersee, the German general whom Germany has sent to the front in China with the under7 standing on the part of the powers that he is to be leader of the allied forces, is a pronounced pietistic Protestant, an intimate friend of Dr. Stoeker, and a man whose character is such as to compel highest respect.

The Christian World says: "The church is nothing if it is not missionary. It fails utterly if it fails to save. The lost may be in far-off lands or in our own homes. The business of the church is to reach out and save them."