

The Newberry Herald and News.

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TWICE A WEEK, \$1.50 A YEAR

WILL PROTECT THE GAME.

THE SLAUGHTER OF BIRDS WILL HAVE TO STOP.

The Palmetto Gun Club Starts a Crusade Against Violators of the Laws—Vigorous Measures to be Adopted—Game Laws, State and Inter State.

(News and Courier.)

Just at this time great interest is manifested among the sportsmen of Charleston in the protection of game, particularly partridges, and an effort is being made by the members of the Charleston Palmetto Gun Club and others to enforce the game laws of the State. A reporter for The News and Courier called upon Mr. W. G. Jeffords, Jr., Secretary of the Charleston Palmetto Gun Club, yesterday, and sought an interview. Mr. Jeffords said:

"The attention of every one interested is called to the fact that the Charleston Palmetto Gun Club is offering a reward of \$10 to any one furnishing proof to convict violators of the game laws.

"These laws are very concise and state plainly and positively that no partridge may be caught, killed or injured between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of November; also that no partridge may be offered for sale for five years subsequent to February 9, 1900.

"It is a deplorable fact that the State of South Carolina permits the wanton destruction of her game, when by a little proper legislation it could easily be made a source of great revenue.

"Let the present Fish Commissioner combine the duties of State Game Warden, with authority to call upon all the trial justices to enforce these laws in their territory, and at once you would see a marked improvement. Many of the numerous Northern sportsmen who now travel right through our State on their way to Florida would stop over here, as, owing to natural surroundings, our little South Carolina quail would furnish them far more sport.

"Last season the supply of partridges shipped by the market hunters to our local produce houses was so far in excess of the demand that quantities spoiled on their hands; and although these birds are yet untotally too young and small for either use or sport, the local hunters have already almost exterminated the season's 'crop' around Summerville and Mount Pleasant; and only a few days ago one of our local sportsmen was seen shooting partridges near Chicora Park—all in open violation of the law.

"We would advise all those who are now shooting out of season, as well as those who are in the habit of selling game either in hotel, restaurant or produce house, to beware, for the Charleston Palmetto Gun Club means 'business,' and feel confident that their efforts will meet with success."

A REWARD OFFERED.

The reward offered by the club, to which the attention of all persons interested is called, reads as follows:

"A reward of ten dollars will be paid by the Charleston Palmetto Gun Club to any party or parties furnishing sufficient legal proof to convict any person or persons of offering for sale any partridge or partridges as prohibited by the Act of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, approved 9th February, 1900, or in any way violating the provisions of said Act, or any part thereof, or of catching, killing or injuring such bird or birds between the first day of April and the first day of November, in any year, as provided by law.

"R. C. Merritt, Attorney Charleston Palmetto Gun Club, 44 Broad street."

OUR GAME LAWS.

In this connection may be quoted, for the information of the public, so much of the game laws of South Carolina as seek to protect partridges, as approved Feb. 9, 1900:

An Act to amend section 431, Volume 2, Revised Statutes of 1893,

so as to prohibit sale and shipping of partridges for five years.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina that Section 431, Volume 2, Revised Statutes 1893, (Criminal Statutes) be amended by inserting between the word "partridge" and the word "any," on line three, the following, "and it shall be unlawful for any person to sell, offer for sale, or ship or export for sale any partridge or quail for the space of five years from the approval of this Act: provided, nothing in this Act shall prevent importations for sale of any partridges or quail;" so that the said section, when so amended, shall read as follows:

Section 431. It shall not be lawful for any person, except upon his own lands or upon the lands of another with the consent of the owner thereof, to net or trap any partridge, and it shall be unlawful for any person to sell, offer for sale or ship or export for sale any partridge or quail for the space of five years from the approval of this Act: Provided, that nothing in this Act shall prevent the importation for sale of any partridge or quail. Any person violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding thirty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding thirty days.

Section 432 provides that "it shall not be lawful for any person in this State, between the first day of April and the first day of November, in year hereafter, to catch, kill or injure, or to pursue with such intent, or to sell or expose for sale, any wild turkey, partridge, quail woodcock or pheasant."

As will be seen by the foregoing there appears to be enough law to prohibit the capture of partridges for sale or export; and yet it would seem that the hotel and restaurant people, as well as the commission houses, could "import" from other States during the proper season. However, this is the outlook of such other States, the object of the South Carolina game laws being to protect the game of this State.

PRACTICAL GAME PROTECTION. Under the caption, "Practical Game Protection," the Sportsman's Review of Sept. 22 says:

"All who take a keen interest in gold sports and sportsmanship realize the necessity of active efforts for the protection of game and fish. The best game laws are ineffectual if not strictly enforced, and for this purpose the active co-operation of all sportsmen is necessary. Many who are in sympathy with the cause of game protection fail to put forth vigorous efforts for the enforcement of the game laws, and thus a great portion of the work falls upon comparatively a few of the devotees of shooting and fishing. For the purpose of stimulating the efforts of all sportsmen there should be game protective clubs in every town and city in the United States, and by this means the law can be effectively enforced, as prompt information can be given to deputy game wardens, where there are such, and in localities where there are no wardens the offer of a suitable reward for information to convict any person violating game and fish laws will have the desired effect. The new Inter-State game law, passed at the last session of Congress, will aid greatly in stopping the illegal transportation of game, provided the various clubs and individual sportsmen throughout the country unite in their efforts to this effect."

THE INTER-STATE GAME LAW. The Lacey bill, or Inter State game law, referred to, was passed by the last session of Congress, and is entitled "An Act to enlarge the powers of the department of agriculture, prohibit the transportation by Inter-State commerce of game killed in violation of local laws and for other purposes."

The sections of this Act which are pertinent to the case in point are as follows:

Section 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to de-

liver to any common carrier, or for any common carrier to transport from one State or Territory to another State or Territory, or from the District of Columbia or Alaska, any foreign animals or birds the importation of which is prohibited, or the dead bodies or parts thereof of any wild animals or birds, where such animals or birds have been killed in violation of the laws of the State, Territory, or District in which the same were killed: Provided, that nothing herein shall prevent the transportation of any dead birds or animals killed during the season when the same shall lawfully be captured, and the export of which is not prohibited by law in the State, Territory or District in which the same are killed.

Section 4. That all packages containing such dead animals, birds, or parts thereof, when shipped by Inter State commerce, as provided in Section 1 of this Act, shall be plainly and clearly marked, so that the name and address of the shipper and the nature of the contents may be readily ascertained on inspection of the outside of such packages. For each evasion or violation of this Act the shipper shall, upon conviction, pay a fine of not exceeding two hundred dollars; and the consignee knowingly receiving such articles so shipped and transported in violation of this Act shall, upon conviction, pay a fine of not exceeding two hundred dollars, and the carrier knowingly carrying or transporting the same shall, upon conviction, pay a fine of not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Section 5. That all dead bodies, or parts thereof, of any foreign game animals, or game or song birds, the importation of which is prohibited, or the dead bodies, or parts thereof, of any wild game animals, or game or song birds transported into any State or Territory, or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale, or storage therein, shall upon arrival in such State or Territory be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State or Territory enacted in the exercise of its police powers, to the same extent and in the same manner as though such animals or birds had been produced in such State or territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise. This Act shall not prevent the importation, transportation or sale of birds or bird plumage manufactured from the feathers of barn-yard fowl."

AN INSTANCE IN POINT.

As an instance of the manner in which the game is being destroyed and exported from this State it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that last year a local dealer got an order for 4,000 trapped partridges to stock a Northern game preserve. How nearly it was filled cannot be ascertained, but it is understood that the members of the Charleston Palmetto Gun Club and their attorney are on the lookout for illegal shipments of birds, as well as illegal shooting.

Major E. Willis, State fish commissioner, has been consulted by prominent members of the Charleston Palmetto Gun Club in reference to combining the duties of his office with that of State game warden and it is more than likely that this may be done.

Everybody's Magazine for November.

A new short story by Robert Barr, entitled The Wizard of Wall Street, in Everybody's Magazine for November, has never been exceeded in its quality of interest by anything from the pen of that popular writer. In its conception of certain Wall Street types, it is peculiarly true to life.

A story on tramp life, entitled A dead one, is remarkably impressive, while the philosophy of this creature of the under world is most entertaining.

A Tale of the Gridiron Field is a lively story of reasonable interest, and, like all the other sixteen stories and articles in this month's issue, it more than well repays the reader for his ten-cent investment.

WHERE UNCLE SAM KEEPS HIS MONEY.

THE BIG VAULTS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Safes Not Up-to-Date—The Coin is Secure on Account of Its Own Weight, Rather Than Otherwise.

[Washington Post.]

Uncle Sam's treasure boxes are undergoing some important alterations. They are not at all up to date in the mode of their construction, nor burglar proof by any means, and it might be a good thing if they were torn out altogether and replaced with vaults of the proper kind, such as safe deposit companies have now a days. But that would cost a great deal of money—perhaps as much as \$1,000,000—and the government would prefer to avoid such an expenditure.

Away back in 1892 this question agitated, and congress went so far as to appoint a special committee, who an appropriation of \$5,000, to make an examination of the vaults in the treasury and report on their condition. The report was decidedly unfavorable, condemning the arrangements as practically obsolete, but nothing was attempted in the way of substantial improvements. It was in the same year that an expert came on from New York, and at the request of the treasurer, with only a few ordinary tools of the kind used in safe repairing, opened one of the big strong rooms in a few minutes.

Seventy five thousand dollars have been appropriated for the present alterations, which consist in part of a new vestibule and strong doors for the great silver storage vault. This vault cost \$30,000 originally, and extends under the terrace at the south end of the Treasury building. It contains a mighty box of steel lattice-work, 88 feet high, 51 feet wide, and 15 feet high, filled chock full of silver dollars. Visitors are permitted to walk around the mass of treasure, following a narrow passage which runs between the sides of the box and the steel walls of the vault.

This lattice-work receptacle holds \$101,000,000 in silver, which is packed in boxes, two bags of standard dollars to a box, and each box weighing 120 pounds. Formerly the coin was simply scowed up in bags, but notwithstanding the walls of steel, dampness rotted the bags and the money ran out of them. This made extra trouble, requiring fresh counts, and it is no small job to reckon over such a gigantic sum in metal. Hence it was decided to pack the stuff in boxes. Each sack contains \$1,000, and so long as the Treasurer's seal on it is intact its contents do not have to be verified on occasions when recounts are made.

The bond vault is to be enlarged greatly, doubling its capacity—a change made necessary by the increasing number of national banks which deposit bonds in the Treasury. Many private and State banks, taking advantage of the recent act of congress, are coming in as national banks. A new and thoroughly modern strong room is to be built for the Register's office, to hold cancelled paper money that is awaiting destruction in the macerator. Meanwhile the Sub-Treasury in New York is putting in two additional vaults, one for gold and the other for silver, the latter measuring 47 feet in length by 28 feet in width and 12 feet in height. Gold and silver are pouring there by tons daily, and there is no place to put all of it. At the present time the Sub-Treasury has on hand \$170,000,000 in gold coin and \$58,000,000 in silver.

There are now 152,000,000 silver dollars in the Treasury at Washington, but only \$6,050,000 in gold coin. The Treasury never keeps much gold on hand here, the great stock of the yellow metal being held in New York and at the mint in Philadelphia. If one wants to see crude gold in masses he should visit the mint in the Quaker City, where he will find it stacked up in heaps of bricks—tons on tons of it—all ready for conversion into coin. At the present moment there is \$53,000,000

worth of gold bullion at this mint, with \$37,000,000 in gold coin, not to mention \$150,000,000 in silver bullion and coin.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Treasury vaults compare so poorly with the impregnable steel clad structures now used by great private concerns that have valuables to protect the government feels fairly secure as to the safety of its stored wealth. The best safeguard for coin is its weight. Just to illustrate this point, it may be mentioned that the strong rooms of the Treasury weigh nearly 5,000 tons. A million dollars in gold coin weighs about two tons, and it would take a very strong man to carry off \$50,000 worth of the yellow stuff. Though a gold brick the shape and size of an ordinary building brick represents \$38,000, its "heft" is something as "finishing." Suggestions have been made that it might be practicable to borrow beneath the Treasury by tunnel, and thus pillage Uncle Sam's coffers by a sort of rathole method, but even if this were accomplished it is difficult to imagine how it would be practicable to remove much of the coin.

There was quite a scare a few years ago, when Gillilan was Treasurer, because the vault in the cash room where the ready money is kept refused to open. It is always set for 8:30 a. m., with a time clock, but on this occasion something seemed to be wrong with the mechanism, and the steel doors remained obstinately closed. Nine o'clock arrived, and still the money was locked up. For once Uncle Sam's bank was obliged to suspend payments. Experts were sent for and came with their tools to break open the vault, but before they got there the big safe had opened of its own accord. It turned out that the time-lock had been set by an accident for 9:30.

In this vault was not only gold and silver but many millions in paper money are always kept. If thieves could obtain access to it they might easily walk away with an enormous sum, the notes and certificates being done up in packages and neatly labelled with the sums they contain in large red figures. Each parcel holds 4,000 notes, and is in size just about a foot cube. If the denomination is \$500, a single such package represents \$2,000,000. However if anybody did succeed in getting away with cash in this shape he could hardly fail to be caught, inasmuch as the numbers of the bills would be advertised immediately, and every bank in the country would be on the lookout for them.

Burglars may be practically excluded, but the Treasury does not claim to be theft-proof. On an unlucky day in 1870 a visitor came into the Treasurer's room with a large Panama hat in his hand. The Treasurer's attention was distracted by some other people who were trying to talk to him, and the man dropped his hat carelessly over a package which contained 2,000 ten-dollar notes, lying on the desk. It was one of the several such packages, and the loss of it was not noticed until some hours later. Of course the notes were advertised, and soon afterward a part of them were deposited in a New York bank. The depositor was arrested, but nobody was punished for the crime.

A singular immunity from punishment seems to have attended thieves who have robbed the treasury in such ways. In 1875 a clerk named Benjamin Hallock passed a package of \$500 notes, representing \$17,000, out of a window in the cash room to a saloon keeper named Oltman. For some time the robbery remained a mystery, but later on one Theodore Brown was caught betting on races at Saratoga with some of the missing \$500 notes. He was arrested and implicated Oltman and Hallock, but Brown was never tried and the other two were not finally convicted. Of the stolen money \$20,000 was recovered.

It is said that no trust company would accept the responsibility of the treasurer of the United States for the \$6,000 a year salary which

he gets. He is responsible for all moneys that may be stolen, and on more than one occasion Congress has had to relieve by formal act an official in the position who would otherwise have been liable for the payment of large losses. On one occasion two men named Marden and Johnson, the latter an assistant paying teller, took \$62,000 by collusion. The government got back \$12,700 of this money, and the offenders escaped with a year in prison for each. There have been a good many thefts in the redemption division, where temptations are exceptionally great, the most famous of them being that perpetrated by a woman who invented a method for making nine notes out of eight, incidentally to the process of putting together scraps of torn bills sent in to be redeemed. Nobody ever knew how much she stole, though it was probably a very large amount, but she gave up a portion of her ill gotten gains and was not prosecuted.

In 1865 there was much excitement over the loss of \$1,000,000 in paper money, which had been shipped from Washington to the assistant treasurer in San Francisco. The shipment was made by a sailing vessel called the Golden Rule, and consisted of 1,000 \$1,000 notes. Unfortunately the ship was wrecked on Roncador Reef, and the safe that contained the cash was lost with it. Nevertheless a conspiracy was suggested, and a theory was formed to the effect that the vessel had been deliberately cast away for the sake of stealing the money. If this had been true some of the notes would certainly have turned up later, but as a matter of fact none of them has ever been seen since, and it may therefore be taken for granted that the missing wealth still lies at the bottom of the sea. Of course, being only paper money, it was not lost to Uncle Sam.

Immense quantities of gold are shipped nowadays across the ocean, and the danger of loss is so small that the precious stuff may be insured at so low a rate as one tenth of one per cent. It is insured just like so much grain, and the documents written in old style legal phrases, guarantee its safety against all perils of the seas, including mention of war, fires, enemies, pirates, rovers, thieves, jettisons, letters of marque, reprisals, taking at sea, arrests and detentions of all kings, princes, etc. Every large trans-Atlantic steamship has on board a treasure room, which is a great steel box built much like a vault on land.

Shipments of gold coin from this country to Europe have been extraordinarily large recently. The bank in New York buys it from the sub-treasury there, receiving it in sacks of \$10,000 each. It is carefully weighed, because Europe will accept our gold only by weight, though the quality of the coin—its purity and degree of fineness—is guaranteed by Uncle Sam's stamp. Usually it is packed in casks that look like herring casks, ten sacks to each cask, which weigh 150 pounds when thus filled. Thefts on the voyage are practically unknown, but in 1891 a cask of gold coin was lost on its way to Paris, being finally located on the platform of a railroad station between Havre and Paris. The station agent had thought it contained white lead.

SCRAPS OF HISTORY.

Second Chapter About the Reconstruction Period in This State.

(Gaffney Ledger.)

After the overthrow of the carpet bag government of South Carolina in 1876, by far the greater number of those who had been conspicuous figures through the era of "good stealing," disappeared as suddenly as they had 10 years before emerged into view. Moses, the first scalawag governor, and the worst of them all, ended his life as a common tramp in a distant State. The list of his vices comprised all that belong to the lowest stage of moral degradation. It was said of him by his political friends that he was the greatest

spendthrift on earth. His profligacy was bounded only by the means within his reach of satiating his low born and vitiated appetites and passions. He paraded his criminal amours on the streets of Columbia and used his office solely for what he could get out of it for himself and for his companions in debauchery. He would not have been trusted with a country postoffice, he was unfit to umpire a game of base ball; he was incapable of governing a herd of donkeys. Yet such a man under the protection and through the instrumentality of the Republican party of the United States was exalted to the governorship as the exponent and representative of the virtue, intelligence, and patriotism of a proud and heroic State.

Scott the carpet bagger, who preceded him, was an unscrupulous political adventurer with more brains and a little more regard for decency, but in moral principle, not above Moses. He filled the State with an armed constabulary force, established armories and magazines at the court houses and harried and goaded the people with all the tyranny of a military despot. It was under his administration that what was called "the Laurens war" broke out in which several of his constables were killed, their armory captured and broken up and the whole force driven pell mell to headquarters at Columbia.

Scott, we believe, died a few years ago in a Northern State in utter obscurity.

Chamberlain, who succeeded Moses, was also a carpet bagger, but a man of respectable intellectual attainments and of unobjectionable moral character. He was capable under ordinary circumstances of giving the State an acceptable administration, but he was a Republican, and Republicanism at the South meant, as it now means, though with modified intensity, the domination of ignorance and moral depravity over intelligence, honor, patriotism, and all the virtues that hold society together and dignify and elevate mankind. No man could long steer the ship of state safely through the troubled waters, with only such a chart for his guidance.

It was under his administration that the Ellenton riot occurred which at one time threatened to plunge the whole State into internecine war. Gen. M. C. Butler was accused of inciting or at least of encouraging that riot, and the governor would have gladly had him arrested and subjected to a mock trial, had not such a step been too hazardous. Butler publicly heaped his scorn and indignation on the State government and openly defied the governor and all his power. It would have required at that time the whole United States army to hunt a hair of Butler's head.

Chamberlain, after having been driven from the gubernatorial chair by the revolution of '76, left the State and has since resided, we think, in New York. He is a lawyer of considerable reputation, and his opinions upon questions of law and of politics have weight with all who know him personally or by reputation. He is the only one of the carpet bag governors, and so far as we can now recall, of all the prominent carpet baggers and scalawags of that time, who has retained the respect and, to some extent the confidence, of intelligent and self respecting people. He has paid frequent visits to South Carolina since the days of his political exaltation, and while his visits excited no enthusiasm, he was treated with respect and consideration. He has been accorded full credit for the few efforts that he made during his governorship to restrain the abuses and excesses of the party in power.

Germany, the land of beer and personal liberty in drinking beer, is about to try legislation for drunkenness.

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