

# The Newberry Herald and News.

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## THE WAR REVENUES WILL BE REDUCED.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE CONSIDERING THIRTY PER CENT CUT.

The Stamp Taxes May Come Off As Well as Those on Medicinal and Proprietary Articles, But No Decision Yet Reached.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The Republican members of the ways and means committee met today to consider a measure for the reduction of the war revenue tax. The most important action taken was a decision not to remove the tax of 10 cents a pound on tea. The committee will not take up or disturb the tariff on imports, as the members claim it would open up the whole subject of tariff revision.

The committee will not grant any hearings while framing the bill, as full hearings were given during the last session of Congress, and since then briefs and statements of various interests have been received. Parties who are interested, however, can file briefs or statements with the committee.

Secretary Gage and Commissioner Wilson of the internal revenue bureau were before the committee for some time during the afternoon. The secretary told the committee that in his opinion there might be a reduction in revenues of \$30,000,000. The war revenue act now raises about \$100,000,000. Commissioner Wilson went over the schedules with the members of the committee and both he and Secretary Gage were questioned as to where reductions could be made to the best advantage from the treasury view point.

A considerable part of the discussion was confined to the schedule which taxes medicinal and proprietary articles and perfume, cosmetics, chewing gum, wines, etc. There was also a discussion of stamp taxes. The discussion indicated that the committee favored quite a change in this feature of the law and reductions wherever possible. The committee also desires to eliminate the taxes on conveyance, of which there has been a great deal of complaint.

It can be stated that in a general way it will be the aim of the committee to abolish the most burdensome taxes and to grant relief from stamp taxes as far as possible.

The committee late in the day called on the President to obtain his views on the proposed reduction. The committee will meet again tomorrow.

After there has been a general interchange of opinion on the proposed reduction it is quite likely that a sub-committee will be appointed to draft a measure.

It is not believed the bill can be prepared and ready for the full committee until the session begins.

The measure, after it is agreed upon by the Republicans, will be submitted to the Democrats of the committee. Suggestion has been made that the oleomargarine bill now on the house calendar and made a special order for December 6th, might be made a part of the war revenue bill. Representative Tawney, the father of the oleomargarine bill, when asked about this, said that the oleomargarine bill would be passed by the house early in the session so that an opportunity will be given to ascertain if there was a disposition to defeat the measure in the senate by any unusual delay. In such a case he intimated that the oleomargarine bill might be made a part of the revenue reduction bill in the senate.

The committee later held a conference with the President agreed on the desirability of the reduction or abolition of the war taxes where they proved annoying and irritating to the interests involved and yet have not produced very much revenue. The President believes the surplus in the treasury is accumulating too rapidly and that conservative reduction may be made safely or the taxes entirely removed in some instances. The Republican members believe they will be able to agree in a very few days on the general line of changes to be made.

## THE CENSUS AND THE HOUSE.

Talk About Congressional Reapportionment—An Increase of Some Twenty Members Proposed—Growing States Will Gain, Others Will Lose Representatives.

Washington, November 20.—Representative Hopkins, of Illinois, chairman of the House committee on census, which committee will have charge of the legislation affecting the apportionment of the House, expresses the opinion there will be no decided effort during the next session of Congress to decrease the Congressional representation of the Southern States because of the disfranchisement of negroes. He says that it is all probably the subject will be discussed, but he thought that upon the whole the committee would favor the plan of basing representation upon the number of inhabitants.

Discussing the general subject of a reapportionment, Mr. Hopkins said: "The committee on census will meet during the first week of the session and will go to work at once framing the bill providing for reapportionment. I think that a proposition will be adopted which will increase the present membership of the House. It has been suggested that we authorize one member for every 100,000 inhabitants. That seems to be the ratio that is in general favor among members of the committee. This will cause a decrease in membership in some States, while the representation from other States will be increased. On the proposition would entail an increased membership of from fifteen to twenty members.

"According to the calculations I have made the reapportionment would add members to the House from New York and Illinois, and perhaps other States, States like Nebraska and Maine might lose members by the proposed law. That, however, would depend entirely upon the exact number of inhabitants designated for each membership. Some of the Southern States, aside from the general proposition to decrease their vote in the House on account of the disfranchisement of certain classes of citizens, might also suffer from the proportion agreed upon, although to what extent cannot now be ascertained.

The general idea of the committee, however, is to cause as little decrease in the membership of the House as possible, while adding as many more members as seems just and equitable, so as to ultimately increase, of course, will go to the States which have shown a growth of population, while those States which have not kept the pace in enlarging their population will be obliged to stand the consequences."

CASTORIA.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of  
J. C. B. & Co.  
RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

It Will Gradually Be Made General, Taking The Place of Antiquated Postal Methods.

Washington, November 20.—An enthusiastic plan for a wide expansion of rural free delivery is made in the annual report of W. M. Johnson, first assistant Postmaster General. He says that the extraordinary development of this system during the past twelve months, under the stimulus of appropriations of \$440,000 for the fiscal year 1900-1901, is conclusive as showing that hereafter it must be a permanent and expanding feature of the postal administration. The service can now be extended as swiftly as Congress may direct or as the means permit, until it covers all those portions of the United States now reached in whole or in part by the more primitive methods of the postal services which have come down to us almost without change from colonial times. This change, Mr. Johnson believes, can be effected without excessive cost to the Government.

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## THE VOTE WAS LARGER THAN WAS EXPECTED.

BUT IT WAS NOT HALF WHAT IT OUGHT TO HAVE BEEN.

Over Fifty Thousand Polls—Both Constitutional Amendments Carried by a Good Majority and All Democratic Congressmen Elected.

(The State, 19th.)

The State board of canvassers is to meet in this city Thursday to declare the result of the general election in this State on November 6th. This board consists of the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Adjutant General, Comptroller General and the chairman of the committee on privileges and elections in the Senate and in the House. Ex-Senator L. N. Ragin, formerly clerk to the Secretary of State has finished the work of tabulating the figures as returned by the several counties.

From these figures it appears that the smallest vote was cast in Richland County and the largest in Orangeburg. In Hampton County there was but one vote against the Democratic electors. The total vote for Democratic electors was 47,233; and for the Republicans 3,579. This makes the total vote 50,814, when two years ago it was but 28,258.

The constitutional amendments were carried. That relating to the public indebtedness of Columbia and other cities received 22,530 to 8,108 in opposition. That relating to drainage was carried by a vote of 21,330 to 9,917. The only counties which voted against the first were Barnwell, Kershaw, and in Oconee there was just two votes difference. Barwell, Fairfield, Oconee and Union opposed the drainage amendment. No vote on either amendment is recorded from Williamsburg.

John Wanamaker's New Magazine.

The latest development in magazines is the entrance of the firm of John Wanamaker into the publisher's field. They will take over and publish, beginning with the December issue, Everybody's Magazine. "We have set ourselves the task of building up in character and circulation an illustrated magazine of our own and of the best type," says the announcement. So radical a departure seems to call for some explanation; and the statements made that the Wanamaker Stores have become the largest sellers of books at retail in the country and that they deal with more readers directly than any other firm (the aggregate sales equalling or surpassing the sales of even the largest publishing houses) they think that a popular magazine belongs naturally to this organization. A highly attractive Christmas number is promised with contributions from James Whitecomb Riley, Miss Mary E. Wilkins, Charles Major, author of "When Knighthood was in Flower," Edwin Asa Dix of "Deacon Bradbury" fame and a novel serial by a new Southern woman writer of whom much is expected.

Reflection of a Bachelor.

(New York Press.)

When one fat woman passes another on the street, each of them turns around and says to the man she is with, 'Now I'm not so big as that, am I?'

A really sweet woman has too much sense to have a sense of humor.

Man teaches a woman what marriage is and marriage teaches a man what woman is.

The woman who doesn't brag about her husband has either not got one or else she has a baby.

Every woman knows a time when she thinks a man would have said it if they hadn't been interrupted.

Lots of men would get married quicker if it wasn't for having to take a wedding trip.

Some men would drop dead of heart disease if you shot them in the back with a poached egg.

When you are calling on a girl and kiss her, she always pretends that it was pride that made her make any disturbance.

## BILL ARP.

Saw Prosperity all Over South Carolina.

The scriptures tell us to rejoice with those who rejoice and weep with those who weep. I am trying to do it, but it is an awful strain. When I meet a McKinley man I try to smile, but it is only a sickly grin and is only skin deep. They are pretty thick around here now since the election and so between mourning with the Bryan men and rejoicing with the Republicans my countenance has lost its normal and natural condition and it is hard to tell whether I am crying or smiling. We did not know that there were more than a dozen respectable McKinleyites in the community, but it turns out that there were scores of them. Nearly all of the plutocrats voted that way on the sound money platform. They lend money and want it paid back in gold. A good many farmers who have some cotton on hand were led to believe that it would go up again to 10 or 12 cents. If McKinley was elected, but it dropped 15 points the day after the election. But it is all over now and the wheels keep rolling on. Let them roll. The millionaires and plutocrats can't eat their money or wear it out. It is obliged to go back to the toilers, the people in some way. The Standard Oil Company declared a dividend yesterday of 10 per cent, but Rockefeller don't want it. He gives away a big slice to education and utilizes the rest. What a blessed thing it is, that a man can't take his money with him when he dies. If he could I reckon we poor folks would perish out in a generation. After all it is not money that brings happiness. A good living, a competency honestly earned, brings far more happiness than riches. This kind of talk is 4,000 years old, but people don't believe it yet; everybody wants money, a big pile of money; I would like it myself. I want some for a rainy day and come to give away, but we are not in distress, and never have been, though for some years of the war and just after we were on the ragged edge.

Talk about prosperity. I saw it last week over in South Carolina. There is a nice little town over there called Prosperity, but I didn't see it. I went to the old town of Darlington. I was there eighteen years ago. It was a good old town then, but it has renewed its youth and taken on new life and I hardly knew the place. Cotton mills and oil mills and good farming have done it. The cotton crop of that county is 30,000 bales and the tobacco crop was 6,000,000 pounds and it brought half as much money as the cotton crop. Fifteen years ago there was not a pound for sale raised in the county. They didn't know it would grow there. Now there are three large warehouses, where it is auctioned off every day. I attended the auctions and it was a revelation to me. The farmers' wagons were unloading all around and their tobacco was piled up neatly in long rows and their names and the number of pounds written on a card and stuck in the split end of a little white pine stick and that was stuck in the center of the pile. For an hour or two before the auction begins the buyers from Richmond and Winston and Durham and Liverpool and other markets went all around and examined the quality of every pile and took notes. The auctioneer talked so fast I could not understand him, but the buyers did. I reckon there were two or three hundred piles in each warehouse and the auctioneer and the buyers went from pile to pile and sold each one where it was. I heard some knocked down as low as 9 cents and some as high as 57 cents. There is one curious rule about tobacco auctions that do not apply to any other auction. The farmers can reject the highest bid and keep his tobacco. If he and his boys have resolved that their crop shall bring 20 cents a pound and it brings only 19 he turns the card down and takes his tobacco home, or maybe hauls it around to another warehouse, where the same buyers find it next day and

maybe bid over 20 cents for it. This is one of the tricks of the trade. The difference between the grades was not perceptible to my eyes, but the buyers know. It was all a bright yellow, but some was brittle and wormeaten, and some was soft and pliant as a kid glove. This was bought for wrappers. This evolution has come within ten years, and it is increasing every year, for an acre of good tobacco will bring \$100 and it costs only \$25 to cultivate it. My friend, Mr. Williamson, the banker, told me he had thirty five acres planted this year and it netted him \$77 per acre. There is another evolution in Darlington county. Ten years ago no wheat was grown there. Now every farmer sows wheat and a large flour mill has recently been built. It was the same way in middle Georgia. Until about five years ago all that region was under the ban, and the farmers did not pretend to grow wheat. Now they make more wheat to the acre, all around Griffin and Barnesville, than we can make in north Georgia. And so evolution and revolution is going on, but they don't give McKinley credit for it in South Carolina.

It is amusing to hear them tell about the prosperous negroes over there. Between cotton and tobacco they pocket a pile of money, and spend nearly every dollar before they leave town. One man sold them 37 Rock Hill buggies in one week, and Mr. Williamson told me of a darkey who drew \$57 and spent \$35 of it that day for a fine gun and a pointer dog. He will be begging his landlord for an advance before Christmas. I had a delightful time at Darlington and Bennettsville and Bishopville and last at Rock Hill. Bishopville ought to be named "Sweet Auburn, the loveliest village of the plain." I found old friends and acquaintances at every place and was honored far beyond my deserving. My wife hasn't got me back in the traces yet. Near Bishopville I found an old time friend, Mrs. Ried, the sister of my schoolmates, Ned Goulding and John and of Frank Goulding, who wrote the "Young Marooners." She is now 89 years old and came nimbly down the steps to meet me. Her husband preached in Mt. Zion church, near by for 44 years, and is buried in the Mt. Zion graveyard, where that eminent missionary divine, Leighton Wilson is buried. The tears glistened in the dear old lady's eyes as we talked of her honored father, Dr. Goulding, and the old people of Columbus who had passed over the river.

And Rock Hill was another revelation. It is a beautiful little city of 5,000 people and four large cotton mills and the largest buggy factory in the south. It turns out 10,000 a year, all kinds and prices, from a darkey's cheap vehicle for \$30, to a rubber tire for \$150.

And then the college girls. Oh, my country. Four hundred full grown girls in uniform, and they looked so happy, and healthy, and loving, that I found myself humming, "Oh, would I were a boy again." It made me feel sad to reflect that all these girls were born to be mated as well as married, but some would be neither, and alas, some would be married but not mated.—B. B. Arr. in Atlanta Constitution.

God Put It in a Hollow Place.

A mother in New York was quietly engaged in her domestic work, when the dreadful news came: "Come to the police station; your child has been run over by an express wagon."

She hastened to the station house, and found her child surrounded by strangers. The surgeon had not yet arrived. She was told that the wheels passed over his foot, but on examination she found no real injury. She said to the little darling:

"Why, Willie, how could the wagon have passed over your foot and not have crushed it?"

The child looked up in his mother's face and said: "Mamma, I guess God put it in a hollow place."

## THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

An Interesting Sketch of the Vice-President-Elect—Not an Ordinary Man by Any Means.

(Mrs. Thaddeus Horton, in Atlanta Daily News.)

Theodore Roosevelt, the newly elected Vice President of the United States, is not only one of the most unique and interesting characters in the Republican party, but he is actually one of the most remarkable Americans of the day. And, leaving his political opinions entirely out of the question, he is even more interesting as a man than as a politician.

Most men with ample inherited fortunes, gentle birth and collegiate education content themselves with the pleasure of quiet lives and pursue whatever fad or fancy may interest them in the society of their equals. They seldom throw themselves into the current of strenuous life and politics.

Governor Roosevelt, however, argues that no man has a right to live in a free country who is unwilling to study the question of government that arise from day to day. He also holds that no man who is unwilling to fight for his rights is entitled to enjoy them. Governor Roosevelt is unique in the fact that he represents and comprehends the feelings of the South, the North and the West.

His mother was a Southern woman, a Miss Bulloch of Savannah, and her marriage to the Governor's father occurred a half century or so ago in a picturesque old colonial home near Roswell, Ga., which was the summer home of the bride's family. Archibald Bulloch of Savannah, the great grandfather of the vice president-elect, was president of the council of Georgia and was the first man to read the Declaration of Independence to the people of that State.

One of Gov. Roosevelt's sons bears the name of Archibald Bulloch, and he is in a childish way a great student of Georgia matters. During the Dewey parade last October the Roosevelt children, with their mother, watched the procession from one of the windows of the Fifth Avenue hotel. After the governor passed with the State troops the party lost their vital interest in the affair, all except Archibald Bulloch Roosevelt. He hung out the window watching for the Georgia troops, in which he felt a deep personal interest and which he cheered lustily as they passed.

One of Theodore Roosevelt's uncles built the Albatross and another of them fired the last gun aboard her. He has always felt a deep interest in Southern affairs; and in fact, considers that he inherits as much from his Southern as from his northern ancestors. He is likewise a student of Southern history and is a great admirer of the genius and character of Robert E. Lee and in his history of Thomas Hart Benton, concerning which so much has recently been said in the newspapers, gives it as his opinion that Robert E. Lee was "the very greatest of all the great captains the English speaking people have produced."

Mrs. Roosevelt, too, has some Southern affiliations. She is the niece of Captain Edward Leighton Tyler, who lived in Atlanta for some time and is now residing in Anniston, and of Mr. Augustus Tyler of Washington, D. C.

She is a refined, cultured woman, still young and lovely in appearance, although she is the mother of five children. She has a pink and white skin, soft brown hair, and beautiful pearl-like teeth. She has the reputation of being extremely practical and sincere. There are six Roosevelt children. The oldest, Ethel Roosevelt, a child by his first marriage, is a tall, lovely girl of sixteen. She is kept closely at home, however, and was not allowed to be present at any of the formal functions at the mansion during her father's administration. At his society reception the first year of his governorship (the largest reception of the winter, by the way), she sat on the steps for an hour or so watching the shifting crowd below, in company with "Teddy," Jr., and Archibald Bulloch,

both in violet knickerbockers. The scene was like a glimpse of the queen's drawing room. The Troy Guards in their crimson jackets and silver helmets, lined the halls as sentinels and divided the coming and going crowds up and down the great staircase.

Theodore Roosevelt is a man of unquestioned courage, great enthusiasm and indomitable energy. Since he left college he has written fifteen published works, represented his district at four sessions of the legislature, spent eight years in the West, where he has several ranches, and where, in the course of his life there, he became familiar with the cowboy character. He served as police commissioner of New York, during which he made his first impression on the general public; acted as assistant secretary of the navy; commanded the Rough Riders at San Juan, and served two years as governor of New York State. This is a full record of usefulness for a man of 42 years old.

He is also an enthusiastic sportsman and a hunter of big game.

Henry Loomis Nelson once said of Roosevelt: "He is three men in one, and one of them is a boy." This is true, and the "boy" is the most attractive thing about the man. His manners are delightful and sincere. He gives you his full attention, whatever the subject may be, and has a keen sense of humor. He is, moreover, as hospitable as a Southerner. No more interesting figure ever occupied the vice president's chair; in fact no man in modern politics combines in his character and opinions so many unique and interesting qualities. He is a politician by profession, because he loves to fight, to be in the front ranks of all movements, because he is a hunter of "big game" by nature, and because he holds the opinion that every American should be a student of political life and a participant in it, else he is unworthy of his citizenship. Moreover, he holds the opinion that if a man believes himself fitted to hold any particular office he should at once seek it; he should use every manly resource to obtain it, for it is his duty as an American to do so.

But Theodore Roosevelt is no time-server and no boot-lick. They say he could not have been re-elected governor of New York. Perhaps not, for he had antagonized completely the machine by absolutely refusing to allow the progress of its nefarious schemes. He had antagonized capital and corporations by refusing to allow them to impose upon labor and the public. And in all of this it is true, from the standpoint of political life, he was as "unwise as a child."

However, he is the political hero of the hour. Even those who are not in sympathy with his opinions are for the most part under the spell of his marvelous vitality of courage and versatility. He is, indeed, the d'Artagnan of American politics, as fearless, as interesting, as successful and as picturesque as that great hero who for forty years has delighted and enthralled the world of readers.

It is his picturesque quality, by the way, that his enemies cannot forgive. And, yet, any man who can be original and successful at the same time becomes all at once picturesque. But few people are originally successful. Most of our politicians, on both sides, are dull, tame, uninteresting and ordinary in every particular. None of these adjectives are, however, descriptive of the vice president-elect of the United States.

From a Bushel of Corn.

Here is the analysis given by a Kentucky newspaper:  
From a bushel of corn the distiller gets four gallons of whiskey, which retails at ..... \$16.80  
The farmer gets ..... .25  
The U. S. Government gets 4.40  
The railroad company gets 1.00  
The manufacturer gets ..... 4.00  
The drayman gets ..... .15  
The retailer gets ..... 7.00  
The customer gets ..... Drunk  
The wife gets ..... Hunger  
The children get ..... Rags  
The politician gets ..... Office.