

The Newberry Herald and News.

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HORRIBLE TORTURE.

A RESCUED MISSIONARY RELATES HER EXPERIENCE.
Brutally Treated—Twice Sentenced to Death—Saved by the Presence of Little Children.

Pao Ting Fu, Nov. 22.—When the story of the period of blood and massacre in China is told, few of its chapters will be as brilliant as the narrative of the Green party, who were found almost dead by the allied expedition. The tale of their hardship and abuse and almost miraculous preservation has leaked out to the world by piece meal, but its details of suffering and cruelty were told for the first time by Miss Greig.

Mr. and Mrs. Green, members of the British-Chinese Inland mission, with their two children, a boy and a girl, aged 5 and 3 years, and Miss Greig, an assistant, were stationed at Hui Lu, a small town 120 miles south of this place. During the first week of July news of massacres of missionaries were received in Pao Ting Fu and also news of the destruction of the mission at Shun Ti Fu, Chan Chi and Sheo Yi and of the moving of the troops from the Shan Si province toward Tien Tsai to attack the foreigners.

On hearing of the affairs, the little party moved away to the mountains on the advice of a mandarin, to go into hiding.

Some friendly Chinese showed the party a small cave, where they remained secreted for two days and three nights, suffering the utmost discomforts, their hiding place being only about 6x4, with water dripping from the roof. On the third day their servants discovered them and led them to a farm house, where the entire party lived in one small room for a month. On Aug. 13 the Boxers discovered their hiding place, from which their host had made a tunnel to a cave a short distance away. The boxers demanded that the little band be given up to them. On hearing of their host being beaten and tortured, Mr. Green determined to give himself up and do what he could to save his wife and little ones and Miss Greig. As the missionary appeared at the mouth of the cave he was immediately shot in the face with a charge of fine pellets. Wounded and bleeding, he pleaded for the women and children, but to no avail. The Boxers ordered them from the tunnel and the frightened women came forth, expecting death or worse.

Knives and swords were held over their heads and all their possessions were taken from them except their clothing. They were then made to march to Hui Lu, their former home. Here they were met by the mandarin upon whose advice they had gone into hiding. The man beat and abused Mr. Green and reproached him for not coming to him for advice and protection. The mandarin then said he would send the party to Cheng Ting Fu. The party started on their journey. About three miles out they were overtaken by the Boxers who had originally captured them and on reaching Cheng Ting Fu were refused admission to the city because of the escort. They were carried through the country to Pao Ting Fu. Loaded with abuse, mistreated and suffering, the place literally swarming with Boxers demanding their lives, the hapless prisoners were escorted to the yamen of the chief magistrate, Ting Yuan, who refused to receive them.

Then occurred a strange incident. The chief Boxer himself pleaded for the prisoners. He expressed sorrow at seeing the condition of the prisoners and said he would send them to Tien Tsai. He also provided them with sufficient money to assure food on the journey. That morning they were taken to a boat, but found neither troops nor passports. They were in fact in the hands of the Boxers who took them some thirty miles down the river and on Wednesday afternoon landed them in a marsh and informed them that Ting Yuan had ordered that they should be put to death and their bodies disposed of. At this time the children were undoubtedly the means of saving the

entire party, for the same Boxer who had previously interceded for them and had evidently conceived a great friendliness for the little ones, cried and told Mr. Green they must try to reach Tien Tsai alone.

As night fell, Mr. Green, almost helpless from his wounds, made his way, accompanied by his party, to a house and was told by the owner that a friend of his would take them to Tien Tsai. Then he left ostensibly to get a boat and make arrangements for their escape. After a while the villager returned bringing a large party of Boxers. The mob burst in the doors of the hut and unmercifully beat with swords and staves Mr. Green, the women and children. The Boxers decided to take their captives to a village one mile away and devised the means of transporting and torturing them at the same time. Mr. Green's left hand was bound to his left foot; Mrs. Green and Miss Greig were tied hands to feet, left hand to left foot and right hand to right foot, and the little girl was treated the same way. Spear handles were then thrust under their arms and they were carried to their destination.

In the village of Sinan they were examined as to their identity. Their story was laughed at and a deputation was sent to Pao Ting Fu to ascertain the truth and determine the fate of the captives. On the third day the deputation returned from Pao Ting Fu and the captives were told that Ting Yuan had previously ordered their death and now repeated the sentence. Providentially the civil section had heard of the defeat of the Boxers at Taku and elsewhere and ordered the prisoners to be kept alive to be used as hostages.

BRYAN WILL TRY AGAIN.

"I Shall Continue To Defend the Principles of the Chicago Platform."—"I believe They Will Ultimately Triumph."

Mexico, Mo., Nov. 23.—In a letter received here today from W. J. Bryan he says:

"Still believing in the principles set forth in the Chicago platform, I shall continue to defend them, believing the American people will yet see the necessity for the repudiation of Republicanism."

This statement is the third made by Mr. Bryan since election indicating that he intends to continue in the political field just as he had been.

Shrewd politicians are now of the opinion that Mr. Bryan expects again to be a candidate for the presidency. That his candidacy will bring on a great fight in the party in which Mr. Bryan will be opposed by many of his strongest supporters in the past is shown by the deliberate statement of Hon. J. K. Jones, national Democratic chairman, yesterday that he did not consider it at all probable that Mr. Bryan would be nominated. The statement of Mr. Bryan printed above is thought to mean that he is still in the field.

CASTORIA.
Bears the
Signature
of
Chas. H. Hitchcock
The Rule of Three.

Three things to govern—Tempor, tongue and conduct.

Three things to love—Courage gentleness and affection.

Three things to hate—Cruelty arrogance and ingratitude.

Three things to delight in—Frankness, freedom and beauty.

Three things to wish for—Health, friends and a cheerful spirit.

Three things to avoid—Idleness, loquacity and flippant jesting.

Three things to fight for—Honor, country, and home.

Three things to admire—Intellectual power, dignity and gracefulness.

Three things to think about—Life, death and eternity.—Ex.

Indeed.

(From the Indianapolis Press.)

Watts; "A man can't really be a gentleman on less than \$10,000 a year."

Potts; "And when he has that much he doesn't have to be a gentleman."

MIMNAUGH'S

Cut Price Sale!

Never such a turn loose of merchandise before in Newberry. The stock must be turned into money. Any reasonable price on anything will be accepted. Don't wait until you hear your neighbor speaking of the good things she purchased at

MIMNAUGH'S.

Come at once! Clip this ad. out and bring it with you for we fill them to a "T." I have done more to knock out high prices and put high class merchandise within the reach of all than any store that has done business in Newberry.

Dress Goods and Silks!

What a stock for a Newberry house to show! Swell dainty stuff. The newest of the new, at prices that will save you money.

Black and Colored Dress Goods!

We put on sale 100 pieces Dress Goods that are worth 35c., 40c., and 50c. for any of them. Your choice 25c. yd. Ask to see them.

Big Cape and Jacket Sale!

100 Capes for this cut price sale 90c. worth \$1.50
100 " " " " " \$1.25 " \$2.00
100 " " " " " \$1.50 " \$2.25
200 Plush Capes to be sold regardless of cost.
34 Ladies' Jackets, latest styles, \$2.25 worth \$3.50
72 " " " " " \$3.50 " \$5.00
50 " " " " " \$5.00 " \$6.50
18 " " " " " \$5.98 " \$8.50

If I don't save you from 15c. to 25c. on every dollar's worth it won't be my fault. If you come and look, and don't think I am saving you money, don't buy, but by all means don't buy until you come and look.

20 pes. Red Twill Flannel for this sale 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ w'th 25c.
30 Balls (box) Ball Thread only 14c. per box.
54 pes. fancy Oil Cloth, just the kind the other stores sell for 25c., our price 18c. yard.
100 doz. Ladies' Rbd Vests for this sale 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. each.
150 pes. 36-inch Bleaching, without dressing, only 5c. yard.
100 doz. Towels for this sale 4c. each.
100 " " " " " 8c. " "
100 " " " " " 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. worth 25c.
100 " Misses' Hose, regular 10c. quality only 5c. pr.
100 " " " " " 15c. " " 10c.
100 White Bed Spreads, special, 75c. worth \$1.00
100 " " " " " 98c. " \$1.50
100 " " " " " \$1.25 " \$2.00

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!

We have the greatest Shoe department in the up country. If you want stylish and nobby footwear come and see us. The hot spot prices that I am pouring out means many a wounded feeling on the part of the merchants and of those who buy before coming to

MIMNAUGH'S

500 prs. Children's Shoes for this sale 20c. w'th 35c.
500 " " " " " better quality, 35c. worth 50c.
500 prs. Men's Shoes for this sale, \$1.00 w'th \$1.25
200 " " " " " \$1.50 " \$2.00
300 " Women's every day Shoes, just the kind other stores ask you \$1.25 for, Mimnaugh's price \$1.00 pair.
300 prs. Ladies' Dongola, heel or spring heel, button or lace, \$1.00 pair.
100 prs. Crossett's Men's Fine Shoes only \$3.00, good as any man's \$4.00 Shoe.
400 prs. Drow, Selby & Co.'s Ladies' Fine Shoes, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 pair. Also Hamilton Brown's Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes.
It's values that catches and holds the crowds.

MONEY DOUBLER

Is what they call our great Clothing Values.

100 Men's Suits for this sale \$4.95 worth \$6.75
100 " " " " " \$5.50 " \$9.00
100 " " " " " \$8.00 " \$12.50
100 Men's Overcoats for half what the Clothing Stores ask for the same goods.

JAS. A. MIMNAUGH,

The Leading Dry Goods, Clothing and Shoe House of Newberry, S. C.

KERSHAW'S BRIGADE

Maj. J. F. J. Caldwell Says Dickett's History is a Valuable Contribution to the History of the War of Secession.

(Greenwood Journal.)

Several years ago Maj. J. F. J. Caldwell wrote a history of McGowan's brigade, in which he was an officer, from notes taken on the field of action, and last September he wrote for the Greenville News a brief review of the "History of Kershaw's Brigade," by Capt. Dickett. Maj. Caldwell's experience in war and his scholarly attainments give interest to any subject he may write upon, and especially to that of the war in which he was engaged.

For the survivors of those two famous brigades who may desire to read this article, it is reproduced as follows:

The "History of Kershaw's Brigade," by Capt. D. A. Dickett, of Newberry, of the Third Regiment S. C. V., is a valuable contribution to the history of the War of Secession.

That command, composed originally of the Second, Third, Seventh and Eighth regiments of infantry, and increased by the addition of the Fifteenth infantry and James' Battalion in 1862, and the Twentieth infantry in 1864, was probably the largest brigade of South Carolinians in the Confederate service; its services extended over more territory than that of any other of our troops, as it embraced campaigns in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee; it fought under Johnston and Beauregard at Bull Run, and surrendered with Johnston at Greensboro; it participated in almost all the general engagements of the Army of Northern Virginia; it contributed largely to the victory at Chickamauga; it was with Longstreet at Knoxville and Benn Station; it was with General Early in the Valley of the Shenandoah in 1864, its members were of the best blood in the South and therefore of the best in the world; it ranked with the very first in every army in which it operated—hence its history must have the greatest interest and importance to all who care to know about the memorable struggle for Southern independence.

The undertaking to write this account thirty years or more after the close of the war was appallingly difficult, and none but an exceptionally earnest and resolute man would have attempted it, or having begun would have persevered to its completion. I confess that I awaited the result with serious misgiving. But I am glad to say that, in my judgment, the author has performed his self-imposed and onerous task most creditably both to himself and to the brigade.

The narrative is, apparently, as full as needed or desirable. The thread is practically complete, from the organization of the command to its dissolution—with the single exception of the operations of the brigade during the last week of July 1864. Being in McGowan's brigade, along side of which it there fought, for the first and last time, I know that Kershaw's brigade took part in the battle near Fussell Mill, on the north side of James river, on the 28th of that month. That, however, was an unimportant action in point both of numbers engaged and results, and its omission does not materially affect the history.

In addition to complete rolls of men in the command and details of its operations, the work contains a faithful account of the Confederate soldier's life in the field, his experiences on the march, in battle and in winter quarters; it describes well the soldier himself in the various phases of his career; it presents battle scenes as only an active and experienced participant can see or portray them; it abounds in anecdotes at once entertaining and illustrative of the general subject; it sketches fairly and truthfully many of the distinguished members of the command; and it is as free from exaggeration, suppression of fact and vaingloriousness as any military history I have ever read. It is

hard to specify portions of the book more noteworthy than others, but I have been particularly impressed by the account of the battle and campaign of Chickamauga, that of the campaign in East Tennessee, that of the campaign in the Valley of Virginia in 1864, and most of all by the description of the brilliant fighting, woful blundering and disastrous panic at Fisher's Hill on the 19th of October, 1864. The author maintains a clear and decided line of thought throughout the volume; but he is at the same time frank and just. Indeed, the admirable temper exhibited from first to last is one of its most marked and commendable features.

The author bestows liberal praise on other commands, and does not hesitate to expose the shortcomings of his own. He has evidently striven hard to tell the truth concerning men and occurrences, and I think he has succeeded as, very, very few writers have.

The volume presents a wide range of narrative and discussion, embracing accounts of the causes of secession, the general scope of the war and its results, and military operations in which Kershaw's brigade did not participate; but I cannot say that these portions at all detract from the merit of the work. On the contrary, they will, to the general reader, prove both interesting and serviceable, inasmuch as they contain important history not by any means universally known, and also relieve the strain of purely military narrative. I imagine that, during the long winter nights now near at hand, by many a South Carolina fireside, in the town and in the country, the perusal of this gallant soldier's stirring story of the terrible four years of the Southern Confederacy will not only beguile many an hour of otherwise unprofitable vacancy, but will refresh many a memory and inform many a mind concerning the valor, the fortitude, the patriotism and the sacrifices of our people, and stimulate the old to continue and the young to imitate the example of devotion to principle set by our men and women in these trying times.

The volume deserves a place in every household in South Carolina.
J. F. J. CALDWELL.
Greenwood, S. C., Sept. 27, 1900.

POPULATION BY COUNTIES OF THE PALMETTO STATE.

Increase of 16.4 Per Cent in Ten Years. Population of Towns Not Yet Announced.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The population of South Carolina, as officially announced today, is 1,340,316, against 1,151,149 in 1890. This is an increase since 1890 of 189,167, or 16.4 per cent.

The population in 1880 was 995,577, showing an increase of 155,572, or 15.6 per cent. from 1880 to 1890. The population by towns will not be ready for some days.

The population by counties follows:

Abbeville.....	33,400
Aiken.....	39,032
Anderson.....	55,728
Bamberg.....	17,296
Barnwell.....	35,504
Beaufort.....	36,495
Berkeley.....	30,451
Charleston.....	88,006
Cherokee.....	21,359
Chester.....	28,616
Chesterfield.....	20,401
Clarendon.....	28,184
Colleton.....	33,452
Darlington.....	32,388
Dorchester.....	16,244
Edgefield.....	25,478
Fairfield.....	20,425
Florence.....	28,474
Georgetown.....	22,846
Greenville.....	53,450
Greenwood.....	28,347
Hampton.....	23,738
Horry.....	23,364
Kershaw.....	24,676
Lancaster.....	24,311
Laurens.....	37,382
Lexington.....	27,264
Marion.....	35,181
Marlboro.....	27,639
Newberry.....	30,182
Oconee.....	23,631
Orangeburg.....	59,963
Pickens.....	19,376
Richland.....	45,589
Saluda.....	18,906
Spartanburg.....	63,500
Sumter.....	51,237
Union.....	25,501
Williamsburg.....	31,685
York.....	41,694