

# The Newberry Herald and News.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

NEWBERRY, S. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1900.

TWICE A WEEK, \$1.50 A YEAR

## KING COTTON.

Speech Delivered Before the Cotton Growers Association by Hoke Smith.

The following from Hoke Smith's speech before the cotton growers' association in Macon is taken from the Atlanta News:

"The cotton crop will this year bring a net cash profit to the planters of this section larger than ever before. It will do more. It will furnish a volume of money for investment belonging to the people of seven States and two territories, which should give wealth and strength to every line of business and make possible the growth of many needed manufacturing enterprises that will use the varied raw materials to be found in the South.

"Ten cents cotton has come, not only to benefit the planter, but to stimulate the development of material resources not yet handled and made productive.

"During the past one hundred years the cotton crop was sold for \$15,000,000,000. The United States has received from the export of cotton during this same period \$11,000,000,000.

"Our lint cotton, in addition to its enormous sale abroad, has also furnished the raw material for the manufacturing industries that have enriched the New England States. It is today furnishing the raw material for the already prosperous and rapidly growing mills of the South, and it promises to our people from manufacturing alone a return as great in the future as that heretofore obtained in New England. How encouraging is this prospect! We can fully realize it when we remember that \$60,000,000 of value are added annually to American lint cotton by its manufacture abroad.

"The manufactories of the world used fifty years ago 2,500,000 bales of cotton. Last year they used an amount variously estimated at from 10,000,000 to 18,000,000 of bales. The enormous increase demanded for the fabrics made out of lint cotton placed the consumption of cotton goods far ahead of cotton's three rivals.

"The rivals are wool, flax and silk. If we seek the reason for the success which has attended the increased use of cotton goods we can readily find it. The price at which lint cotton has been sold, coupled with the development of machinery suited for its manufacture, has led to the production of cotton goods as warm as those made from wool, as cool as those made from flax, and more beautiful than those made from silk.

"While cotton today brings 10 cents, it has only been three years since the crop was selling at 5 cents a pound. What are the elements which have caused this variance in price? The three natural rivals of cotton have had but little effect, because at 10 cents a pound for lint cotton, wool, flax and silk cannot be produced to make successful competition. Recognizing the laws of demand and supply, we must see that the depreciation in the price of cotton has been due to a production of the staple in excess of the demand for manufactured goods. A knowledge of the supply of cotton and of the demand for cotton goods for consumption will enable the producer to tell at the time of the year when cotton is picked the price at which lint cotton should sell. Another cause which has facilitated the depreciation of prices at the time cotton left the hands of the planter has been the unbusiness-like plan of selling cotton.

"More than 70 per cent. of the cotton which is used in the great cotton mills of the world, is raised in our section. The mills run during twelve months. They need the cotton as much in July as they do in December. The plan of selling has disregarded the time of consumption. Instead of handling the crop so that it would be sold from month to month during the year, as the mills required it for use, it has been the practice of the planters in the South to rush their cotton on the

market during the period limited to two months, forcing its purchase by speculators, rather than holding the crop until the consumers or mill owners came after it.

"I am thankful to say that east of the Mississippi river during the present year the planters have been infatuated as to the extent of the crop and as to the world's demand for their cotton. Realizing that it was worth at least 10 cents a pound or more, they have declined to sell it for less. They have received 10 cents for what they have sold.

"By the co operation of the merchants and the bankers they have been enabled, so soon as the buyers succeeded in depressing the price, to take their cotton off the market, and as a result they today see the price of cotton going back to the figures at which it sold during the month of September, and I have no doubt the balance of the cotton crop thus cared for by our farmers will bring them over 10 cents a pound. This price, however, could hardly have been realized had the farmers raised 1,000,000 bales of cotton. Then with a surplus of cotton in sight the buyers might have afforded to wait until the sellers were compelled to dispose of the crop, and when the supply of cotton, whether raised from foreign fields or from our own, exceeds the volume which the mills can manufacture, or exceeds the volume, when manufactured, the mills can sell, then a depreciation of price must necessarily follow, and our planters will find that they have decreased their income by increasing their labors, and that they have received a less return for a large amount of cotton than they would have received had the crop been much smaller.

"There are, therefore, three questions of vital importance which affect the price of next year's cotton crop. They are, How much will the mills of the world consume in 1902? How much lint cotton will the balance of the world produce for other domestic consumption in 1901? How much will we produce in the South in 1901?"

Mr. Smith took up the history of cotton culture and discussed it in an interesting way.

In 1802, representatives of thirty-five counties met to discuss measures by which the loss of the American crop could be supplied, and a great stimulus was given to cotton culture in India, Egypt, Africa and Brazil. In two years the supplies from these countries were greatly increased, but soon after the war the South regained control of the market.

India, he said, is the greatest producer of cotton next to the Southern States. The crop in 1899 amounted to 3,000,000 bales, while that of Egypt was 650,000 bales. Since 1880, Russia has given attention to the cultivation of cotton in Turkestan from American seed, and the crop has reached 300,000 bales. In 1895 Japan produced 75,000 bales. In 1895 Brazil raised 300,000 bales and exported 150,000. It is estimated that the lands of Brazil could produce 40,000,000 bales annually. China exports a small amount of cotton to Japan.

Mr. Smith argued that climatic conditions gave the Southern States an advantage over other countries in the production of cotton, but called attention to the efforts made by other countries to develop the industry, particularly in India and Egypt, and the German experiment in Africa. He said the consumption of cotton goods had increased 700 per cent. in fifty years and predicted a demand of 30,000,000 bales in twenty-five years.

He said the state department of agriculture should be diligent in collecting information about cotton to the end that before planting the farmers may know the probable world's demand.

One of the best points made by Mr. Smith was this:

"Only when cotton is made a surplus crop is the producer safe against the vicissitudes of the market. Only when the farmers pro-

duce their own supplies is there an assurance that the price of cotton will not be depressed by an over-production in our section.

"The most prosperous period of the South, its greatest growth in agriculture for any ten years, was from 1850 to 1866. During that period the farm lands of the South increased in value \$1,000,000,000, and they were valued in 1860 at \$2,300,000,000.

In 1860 the yield was in the South:

Corn	358,153,000 bu.
Wheat	44,800,000 bu.
Value of slaughtered animals	\$84,447,000

In the remainder of the country:

Corn	472,197,000 bu.
Wheat	125,200,000 bu.
Value of slaughtered animals	\$128,424,000

"In 1860 the value of assessed property in the United States was \$12,000,000,000, and of this the South had \$5,000,000,000. At this time, also, 3 per cent. of the entire banking capital of the country was in the South.

"I present these figures to show that while the cotton crop is unrivaled in the opportunity which it furnishes for the creation of wealth, the highest when they have raised more corn and more wheat, and slaughtered more animals than their own consumption required, and when, as shown from the banking capital then existing, diversified products were the rule of the hour."

He closed by showing how manufacturers would flourish and schools and churches would be strengthened by the inauguration of a hog and hominy era.

## AGENTS OF SEABOARD FIFTY THOUSAND SHORT.

E. D. Lukenbill, Stationed at Fernandina, Fla., "Held Out" a Barrel of Company Fund.

Atlanta, Nov. 27.—A special to The Journal from Portsmouth, Va., says:

Vice President E. St. John, of the Seaboard Air Line, stated today that E. D. Lukenbill, former agent of the Seaboard Air Line at Fernandina, Fla., was short in his accounts \$50,000.

Atlanta, Nov. 27.—A special from Fernandina, Fla., says:

"E. D. Lukenbill who resigned the position of agent here of Seaboard Air Line some days ago is believed by railroad people to be short in his accounts with the road. Experts are checking over his books. Railroad officials say they have not the least idea of the amount short. Lukenbill and his friends say they will make a settlement with the railroad when it is ascertained what amount is short."

Another dispatch announces the arrest of the agent.

## CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

## BOYS ON THE FARM.

The farm has given to the world some of its most useful men and women, of the kind that the world has great need of today. By reason of their separation from the haunts and dens of iniquity and vice they erected characters that were firm, strong and uncompromising. By reason of hard physical labor in the open, fresh air they acquired rugged and strong constitutions needed for endurance in the conflicts in which they engaged. And by reason of the hard battles fought and difficulties overcome in the attainment of knowledge they acquired a development of intellect that was both desirable and commendable. What are the boys and girls on the farm, who are enjoying superior advantages, doing to day to improve their condition? Are they making the very best use of the means which cheap books and papers and the long winter evenings afford to adorn their minds and make them more useful?

## FLOODS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Heavy Rains Send Destructive Torrents Down the Rivers.

Pittsburg, Nov. 27.—After three days of incessant rain, a flood unprecedented for this season of the year, and quite unexpected in its fury, swept down the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers last night. In their mad rush the waters ruined hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property, caused the loss of at least three lives, temporarily threw out of employment thousands of workmen by the forced suspension of many industrial establishments lining the banks of both streams and rendered hundreds of families homeless.

The low lands in Pittsburg, Allegheny, South Pittsburg, Sharpsburg and McKeesport are inundated and nearly every plant fronting the two rivers has been forced to shut down. Hundreds of families in these districts have either been driven from their homes or are living in the upper floors and using skiffs. There were many narrow escapes from drowning during the night and several men are reported to the police as missing, besides those known to have been drowned.

## WAR REVENUE STAMPS.

Not Necessary for Documentary Evidence in State Courts.

Atlanta, Ga., November 27.—The supreme court of Georgia rendered an important decision to-day affecting not only the war stamp tax, but involving question of State rights.

The point involved was whether or not a lease contract, which did not bear the special stamp required by Act of Congress, is admissible as evidence. The supreme court ruled that Congress, while it has the right to levy taxes through a Stamp Act, such as was passed by Congress, has not the right to prescribe rules of evidence for State Courts, which would be cancelled if a document not bearing a Federal stamp was denied admission as evidence.

The Court, in the decision rendered by Chief Justice Simmons, goes on to say that under our system of government the State retained all powers of sovereignty which were not granted to the Federal Government by the Constitution.

## MISS ALCOTT'S "LAURIE"

Some Recently Discovered Letters Correct a Popular Literary Fallacy.

Some unpublished letters of Miss Louisa M. Alcott, recently brought to light, effectually correct a popular fallacy as to the original of "Laurie," in the famous "Little Women." Ludslis, a Polish boy, always has been thought to have been Laurie's prototype, but these letters prove that it to be a mistake. Alfred Whitman, a Kansas man, who was Miss Alcott's playmate at Concord, is in fact, the Laurie of her delightful story, and to him Miss Alcott wrote some of the most charming, revealing letters that ever came from her pen. Mr. Whitman has just edited these missives for publication in The Ladies' Home Journal.

## WAS TAKEN FOR A BURGLAR AND SHOT IN THE HEAD.

J. Harry Foster, Esq., of Lancaster Has a Narrow Escape—Wounded by His Brother, Carl A. Foster.

(Special to The State.)

Lancaster, Nov. 27.—A sad accident, which came very near being a fratricide, happened here at an early hour Sunday morning. J. Harry Foster, Esq., a young attorney at law, residing at Kershaw, this county, in company with Mr. Marion S. Witherspoon, left Kershaw, twenty miles distant, for Lancaster, to visit their parents at this place. They reached Lancaster about midnight. Mr. Foster's family were not expecting him, and all had retired for the night. On reaching the house, he went on up stairs into the room occupied by his brothers Carl A. Foster and Ralph Foster. Seeing his brothers both asleep, he went into his own room, but having no matches, he returned to the room occupied

by his brothers, and procuring matches from his brother's pocket, went back to his room and lit his lamp. While reading a letter he heard a noise in the passage and stepping to the door, peeped out. As he did so there was a report of a gun, and Mr. Foster received a part of the discharge in his face. It seems that Mr. Carl A. Foster had become thoroughly aroused when his brother was in the room, the last time, and being unable to see distinctly, thought it was a burglar in the house. When his brother left the room he and his brother Ralph both got up and loaded an old gun with duck shot and slug and went out into the passage to hunt the supposed burglar. When out in the passage, Mr. J. Harry Foster heard them and thinking they were burglars, cracked his door and peeped out. As he did so, Mr. C. A. Foster fired at him. Fortunately only two shot took effect—striking him the forehead and glancing round; the remainder of the load went into door near his head. As soon as the mistake was discovered Mr. C. A. Foster rushed to the relief of his brother. The whole affair seems to have been a "comedy of errors," but came dangerous near being a most lamentable tragedy. Mr. Foster's wounds, whilst painful, are not dangerous.

## THE HICKS HIKES 1901 ALMANAC.

Whatever may be said of the scientific causes upon which the Rev. Irl Hicks bases his early forecasts of storm and weather, it is a remarkable fact that specific warning of every great storm, flood, cold wave and drought, have been plainly printed in his now famous Almanac for many years. The latest startling proof of this fact was the destruction of Galveston, Texas, on the very day named by Prof. Hicks in his 1900 Almanac, as "one of disaster by storm along the gulfcoasts. The 1901 Almanac, by far the finest, most complete and beautiful yet published, is now ready. This remarkable book of near 200 pages, splendidly illustrated with charts and half-tone engravings, goes as a premium to every subscriber who pays one dollar a year for Prof. Hicks' journal, WORD AND WORKS. The Almanac alone is sent prepaid for only 25c. Order from WORD AND WORKS Publishing Company, 2201 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

## The Little Dinner Pail.

(New York Sun.)

In morning gray along the street  
I hear the tramp of many feet,  
And hear the friendly hail:  
"Good morning, John; 'Good morning,  
Bill."  
As on they trudge to shop or mill  
With little dinner pail,  
With little dinner pail, the go,  
Through mud and rain, through slush  
and snow,  
Wearing in many way,—  
Wearing as kings wear kingly crown,  
The toiler's garb of blue or brown  
For very kings are they.

Who, brave of soul with cheerful face,  
Are faithful in the lowest place,  
That duty calls them to,  
Who for the home, the wife, the wife,  
Grow gray with care and stern with  
strife,  
Keeping their heart beats true.

Such men—God bless them—cities need  
Men great in thought and strong in  
deed,  
Knowing no word like "fail."  
Then doff your hat what time you  
meet  
The man who carries down the street  
That little dinner pail.

## Literary Notes.

Rudyard Kipling's new novel, "Kim," will begin in the December issue of McClure's Magazine. This is a tale of life in India, and in it the literary genius gives a profound study of Oriental life. This is the author's masterpiece, and it fulfills in its larger scope all the promise of his earlier and shorter works.

One of the most extraordinary, yet permanent, successes of contemporary literature was that made by Anthony Hope in the "Dolly Dialogues." America and England alike rejoiced in the refined and subtle humor, the clear insight, the pervasive human interest of these conversa-

tions. McClure's Magazine for December will contain the first in a series of "More Dolly Dialogues," in which all the charm of the earlier work is continued.

McClure's Magazine for December will contain an intimate account of the fall of Richmond and the flight of the Confederate Cabinet, at the close of the Civil War. This article is from the pen of Stephen R. Mollory, who, as Secretary of the Navy in the Confederate Administration, shared in the stress of those last days. The narrative gives a picture strong and true of the closing scene in the South's tragedy.

Fiction of remarkable interest will be abundant in McClure's Magazine for December, with illustrations by the best artists. In addition to the installment of "Kim," by Rudyard Kipling, for which the author's father, Lockwood Kipling, and Edwin Lord Weeks contribute drawings, there are short stories of life among the Indians, in the Latin Quarter of Paris, in Siam, stories of the rail, and of the Kindergartens, by Hamlin Garland, Frank H. Spearman, and Josephine Dodge Daskam, with drawings by H. D. Nichols, H. M. Walcott, and Jay Hambidge, while "More Dolly Dialogues," by Anthony Hope, will be illustrated by H. C. Christy.

The S. S. McClure Co.,  
111-155 East 25th Street, New York.

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## HEATED COTTON SEED HULLS.

A York County Farmer Wins a Suit for Damages Against a Cotton Oil Company in Suits of Testimony that the Hulls Were Eatable and Harmless for Cattle.

(Special to News and Courier.)

Yorkville, November 26.—The last jury case in Court of Common Pleas was that of Edger Pong against the Charlotte Oil and Fertilizer Company. It was action for damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff on account of unsound cotton seed hulls sold by the defendant. Plaintiff claimed that he received the hulls on Friday in a heated condition, fed the same to his cattle on Saturday and that on Monday some of his cattle died. He charged the death of the cattle to the heated hulls. There was testimony to show that the rejected hulls were bought by neighbors, who used them for bedding. The neighbors found that the cattle were eating the hulls so used and then they fed the hulls regularly without harmful results.

Mr. Oliver of the oil company, testified that hulls could be heated, were scorched and fed without injury. But the fact that the cattle died and death was, in all probability, due to the hulls was sufficient for the jury which rendered a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$190. The plaintiff's claim was for \$230.

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The contents of the December Magazine Number of The Outlook are varied. Among the special articles will be found the fifth installment of the autobiography of Booker T. Washington, called, "Up From Slavery;" the final installment of Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie's "William Shakespeare; Poet, Dramatist and Man," which has now been published by the Macmillans in sumptuous book form; elaborate articles reviewing the ablest books of the season in the departments of art, biography and fiction, with many portrait illustrations; and, most prominent of all, a series of brief articles by such men as James Bryce, Henry van Dyke, Edward Everett Hale, President Hadley, of Yale, and half a dozen others, giving their opinions in reply to the question "What Are the Greatest Books of the Century?" (\$3 a year, The Outlook Company, 278 Fourth Avenue, New York.)

**SECRET SERVICE IN THE DARK.**  
Washington, Nov. 27.—Chief Wilkie of the secret service division said that the government had no information whatever on the subject.

## Train Goes Into River.

Beaver, Pa., Nov. 27.—Late tonight a Cleveland and Pittsburg flyer went into the Ohio river at this place. Three Cleveland men, Engineer Couchous, Fireman Allen and Express Messenger Casey were killed. Nineteen others are reported dead and the entire train is said to be in the river.

## THE CONFERENCE IN CHESTER.

Preliminary Meetings Yesterday—The Formal Session to Begin Today.

(Special to News and Courier.)  
Chester, November 27.—South Carolina Conference will convene on to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, Bishop Hargrove came in yesterday afternoon over the Seaboard Air Line and this morning had the presiding elders in secret conference with himself, looking into the interest of Methodism in the State.

The classes for the several years met this morning for their examinations. There are five classes of promising young men, who met their committees to-day. Every one who joins the Methodist Conference must pass these four examinations, one each year. There are six young men in the graduating class this year.

This afternoon the domestic mission board of the South Carolina Conference held its annual meeting in the church. A great many grave questions were up for its decision. There was complete harmony throughout and a considerable improvement in mission fields among us.

To-night the Historical Society held its annual meeting. The Rev. E. O. Watson, of Charleston, delivered a thoughtful, helpful and highly appreciative lecture to the body. These meetings are becoming more and more interesting. Several mementoes and relics were donated to the society which are interesting and valuable.

Every train brings new delegates and by to-night the great majority will have arrived. Chester has opened her homes and all is smiles. Turkeys and the far-famed "chicken" are shaking in their shoes, and the busy housewife is dispensing good things to these honored guests.

## AN ANARCHIST PLOT TO MURDER MCKINLEY.

As Reported to the Police of Hoboken. The Writer of Warning Known to the Police.

New York, Nov. 27.—The police of Hoboken, N. J., have received a letter alleging the existence of a plot to assassinate President McKinley. The writer of the letter gave in his communication the name of the alleged chief conspirator, which the police refuse to make public at this time.

The letter, which is illegibly signed, is as follows:

"Sir: Having almost thoroughly assured myself of an anarchist plot against his excellency, McKinley, I consider it my duty to advise you of the name of one who is more than suspected of being a leader, whose name is found in the enclosed slip. He is a fugitive from justice and a dangerous man, having been convicted several times, and on the last occasion being sentenced to five years' imprisonment for an anarchist attempt.

"My statement can be verified on appealing to the prefect of police at Paris France. In the course of the past year he had concealed with him a man named Francois, the author of an anarchist attempt at Scranton, where he mortally wounded an agent of the police."

The writer of this letter, the police say, has been located, and his story will be investigated.

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