

The Newberry Herald and News.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

NEWBERRY, S. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1901.

TWICE A WEEK, \$1.50 A YEAR

OFFICIAL REUNION CIRCULARS ISSUED.

GEN. WALKER'S ANNOUNCEMENT AS TO STATE GATHERING—THE DIVISION SPONSOR NAMED.

The Eleventh Annual General Reunion at Memphis Also Officially Announced—The Railroad Rates.

(The State, Mar. 21.)

On every side the work of those charged with the arrangement for the State reunion to be held here early in May is going forward. The local finance committee has been receiving subscriptions in response to its circular letter to the citizens, and is well satisfied with the results preliminary to the canvass. The work of the committee charged with securing homes has been delayed a little, but not materially, by the sickness of the chairman, Col. S. W. Vance.

Below is given the copy of the general order of Gen. C. I. Walker, issued from the headquarters of the South Carolina division, United Confederate Veterans, in Charleston, in regard to the State reunion:

General Order No. 52:

1. The seventh annual reunion of the South Carolina division, U. C. V., will be held at Columbia, S. C., commencing May 8th, 1901, at 8 p. m. A large attendance of comrades is expected, and the good people of Columbia will do all in their power to make the occasion pleasant and profitable.

2. Railroad rates on the most economical basis have been secured.

3. Miss Elizabeth C. Teague of Aiken S. C., has been appointed sponsor, and Miss Annie Norwood of Greenville, maid of honor, for the division for the current year.

4. All camps, regiments and brigades of the division are earnestly requested to appoint, each, one sponsor and as many maids of honor as they see fit. A most beautiful and appreciated feature of our reunions has been the mingling of the daughters with the old veterans, and it is hoped that each organization will do itself the honor of being represented by a sponsor. When sponsors are received by the convention, each will march in, carrying the camp, regimental or brigade banner.

5. Each camp will please bring its camp banner and come into the convention hall with the same.

6. The Ladies' Confederate Memorial association, of Columbia, has asked the division to participate in the solemn memorial services of May 10th, and the invitation has been accepted. The division, with its escort, will move out to the cemetery, where the tribute will be paid to our dead.

Details of the parade will be announced hereafter. Capt. W. D. Starling, the commander of the local camp, Hampton, No. 389, U. C. V., is announced as grand marshal of the parade.

By order, C. Irvine Walker, Comdr. S. C. Div., U. C. V.

James G. Holmes, Adj. Gen., Chief of Staff.

N. B. Camps that have not paid their dues for two (2) or more years are in good standing, and are not entitled to delegates.

The following has also been issued by Gen. Walker in regard to the general reunion at Memphis:

General Order No. 53:

1. The 11th annual reunion of the U. C. V. will be held at Memphis, Tenn., May 28, 29, and 30, 1901. Delegates from all the camps of this division are earnestly desired to be present.

2. The Southern railway has been selected as the official route, and all comrades are asked to go by that route and go together. The details of the hours of leaving various points have been announced in general order No. 54.

3. The official trains of the Southern railway will reach Chattanooga, May 27, at 7 a. m. and run down to the Chickamauga battlefield, so that the comrades will have the opportunity of participating in the unveiling ceremonies of the South Carolina monument.

4. The South Carolina Chickamauga Monument commission have ex-

tended a cordial invitation to the veterans of the South Carolina division U. C. V. to participate in the unveiling ceremonies.

By order,

C. Irvine Walker, Comdr. S. C. Div., U. C. V.

James G. Holmes, Adj. Gen., Chief of Staff.

The secretary of the executive committee has been informed by Adjutant Will Huston of Camp Barnard E. Bee U. C. V. Aiken county, that his camp proposes sending thirty men in uniform to the reunion. This camp is one of the best in the division.

A committee from the Daughters of the Confederacy called on Capt. W. D. Starling, chairman of the central committee, yesterday to ask what would be expected of the Daughters of Confederacy in the matter of the entertainment of the visiting veterans, etc. The committee was informed that the Daughters could aid materially in the matter of the decoration of the hall, the securing of homes for the old soldiers, the arrangement of the programme on memorial day, the securing and training of a chorus of children, the ball, and the courtesies at the general headquarters.

Player Convicted of Robbing Himself.

FIRST CONVICTION FOR STEALING FROM DISPENSARIES.

To Be Credited to Williamsburg—Player's Story of Having Been Held Up Christmas Night by Robbers Not Believed.

[Special to The State.]

Kingstree, March 22.—The case of the State against Frank M. Player was called for trial in the court Thursday morning. Judge Watts was on the bench and Solicitor Wilson for prosecution. W. F. Clayton, Esq., of Florence, and Leroy Lee, Esq., were for the defense.

Ex Dispenser Player was indicted for breach of trust with fraudulent intent, the definite circumstances being the alleged Christmas dispensary robbery of more than two thousand dollars. It was claimed by the prosecution that there was no robbery except by the dispenser.

Exceptional interest was manifested all through the trial and sentiment was strongly against the defendant. The number of robberies committed during the past year had justly caused the feeling that something was wrong, and frequent shortages confirmed the fact. Though the evidence was entirely circumstantial, yet Solicitor Wilson skillfully satisfied the jury of Player's guilt. The defence worked hard and well. The argument lasted four hours. All the attorneys in the case are entitled to great praise.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon Judge Watts charged the jury, commenting on the strength of circumstantial evidence. He gave the record to the jury at 1:30 p. m.

The jury on the first ballot stood eight for conviction, four for acquittal. The second ballot resulted in ten for conviction and two for acquittal. At 7:40 p. m. the jury rendered a verdict of guilty with a recommendation to mercy.

On motion of W. F. Clayton, Esq., the court will consider the matter of a new trial tomorrow. It is the general opinion that a new trial will not be granted.

Williamsburg convicts the first dispenser for irregularity and thus upholds the law.

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Latest Literary News.

It is said that the powers of either man or woman are developed five-fold by working with a life-companion who is in entire harmony. The ideal wife, as a rule, has it in her power to make the ideal husband. What constitutes the ideal wife is discussed in an extremely able article by Lavinia Hart in the April Cosmopolitan.

Cannon Versus Hail Clouds.

TEN THOUSAND ANTI-HAIL CANNON STATIONS IN ITALY.

This Method of Protecting Crops First Advocated by a Priest in Austria—It is Now Endorsed by the Best Authorities in Italy and a Law will Probably Soon be Passed Making Cannon Stations Compulsory in all Agricultural Districts in that Country.

Casale-Litta, Lombardy, Italy, February 21.—All foreign and naval battles are promptly and accurately reported in the United States, but those that have occurred in the air in the last eighteen months seem to have escaped attention.

In an age when all those afflicted with misology are claiming their God given right to "seek and find," and many are exercising this right so carelessly that quacks and fads abound, it is not surprising that some have included among the "fads" the most important movement going on in Italy, Austria, France, Hungary and even Spain, to deliver the agriculturist from the scourge of hail. I refer to the firing of cannon to disperse hail clouds.

Strange as the method may seem, experiments tried in various provinces, in different countries, have demonstrated beyond doubt that hail storms may be averted by blank cartridges being discharged vertically from a cannon. The strong cloud circle thus created in the air effects an area of about 3,000 feet, insuring the district below immunity from hail. Of course, the discharge must be made in time and in the proper manner.

No scientific explanation has yet been advanced to account for the firing of cannon changing the hail into fine snow and rain and also causing a cessation of lightning, but facts are incontrovertible and thousands of reliable witnesses testify that the districts employing cannon have escaped hail storms, while adjoining provinces, not thus battling, have been ravaged by them.

The illustrious promoter of applying tactics to hail clouds is Prof. Stiger, of Styria, Austria, where experiments were first tried in 1899. But the idea has taken better root in Italy and has been greatly fostered by the Hon. Ottavi, a member of the Italian Parliament. These two men merit the gratitude of the agriculturists of the entire world for having begun a movement which promises to insure them against frequent total loss of crops. This loss in Italy ranges from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 annually.

In 1899, before cannon stations were established in Lombardy, I witnessed of the saddest scenes. The vintage was near at hand, the vines had never promised a better return to the husbandman and the mulberry trees were most luxuriant. In the twinkling of an eye, on a glorious fair day, the hail clouds formed and, quickly descending, spread devastation and terror all around. The labor of a whole year destroyed in a few minutes! Imagine what this meant to the poor peasants.

Last year, about the same season, again I looked out a similarly fair day on an equally promising vineyard. Suddenly the terrible omen confronted the contradistinct, but this time, thanks to the precautions taken by the Anti-Hail Society, the clouds broke only in blessings on the peasant's heads.

Like fire engine stations, the cannon stations are guarded and the first intimation of hail cloud is flashed from station to station to start the aerial battle.

It was the first experiment here at Casale Litta, and with bated breath we watched the dark circle of cloud, created by the cannon discharge gradually lifting itself up and expanding to meet its adversary. Down came the terrifying hail, but very small, and was very soon changed into fine snow and rain, giving only refreshment to the parched soil. What a contrast to the former year, and what a rejoicing in Casale-Litta!

It was a great triumph, too, for the Duc, who had had to use so

TEACHERS VS CORPORATIONS

A SINGULAR SUIT BEGAN YESTERDAY IN CHICAGO.

The Teachers, the Prompt Payment of whose Salaries Depends on the Receipt of Sufficient Taxes to Meet all Expenses, Demand that the State Board of Equalization Revoke its Assessment of the Property of Certain Corporations.

News and Courier.

Springfield, Ill. March 20.—The Chicago school teachers' fight with the State board of equalization began today in the Sagamon Circuit Court before Judge Thompson, with the presentation of the petition in the name of the State attorney of Sangamon County for the writ of mandamus to compel the State board to revoke its figures on the properties of the various corporations which, the school teachers allege, are not paying their share of taxes. The first day's proceedings resulted in a victory for the school teachers, in that Judge Thompson overruled a motion to dismiss the petition and ordered the trial to proceed tomorrow on the issue raised by the school teachers.

Several Chicago school teachers were present when Court convened. Each of the several corporations involved in the proceeding was represented by one or more officials and counsel. These corporations are the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, the Chicago Edison Company, the South Chicago City Railway, the Chicago Telephone Company, the Chicago Traction Company and the Chicago City Railway Company.

Attorney Greenacker, appearing for the teachers, reviewed briefly the allegations of the petition. In a ward he charged that, whereas the board of equalization had assessed the properties of these corporations at something like \$12,000,000. He charged that the board had signally failed to do its duty and urged that the State officials be compelled by mandamus to correct the evils of which the petitioners complained.

John S. Miller, attorney for the board, immediately moved to dismiss the petition. He based his motion principally upon the fact that the assessment complained of has been completed, certified, carried out upon the tax books, and that, to a large extent, the taxes have been collected. He held that it was too late now for the Court to interfere.

At the conclusion of the arguments Judge Thompson promptly overruled the motion to dismiss and ordered the hearing to proceed to-morrow.

Bryan's Scathing Reply to Cleveland's Letter.

[Atlanta News.]

Lincoln, Neb., March 22.—William J. Bryan gives Grover Cleveland a hot roasting in this morning's Commoner, replying to Grover's recent letter to the Baltimore Democratic Club. The article is entitled, "Five Dollars Reward" and says:

"Former President Cleveland has written another letter in which he gives expression to a yearning desire to have the democratic party 'return' to what he regards as true democracy and correct principles. His advice is general and indefinite as to be utterly useless. Mr. Cleveland and his political associates are long on high sounding phrases, but short on definitions.

"It seems proper that this paper should give the distinguished former democrat an opportunity to suggest plans for the democratic structure which would be commodious enough to afford a place of refuge for him and at the same time allow standing room for real democrats. A reward of five dollars is therefore offered for a written statement, not to exceed five hundred words, signed by Mr. Cleveland, applying democratic principles, as he understands them, to at least five questions now before the country.

"An additional reward of one dollar will be given for a statement, signed by Mr. Cleveland, explaining why he considered his opinion on public questions of no importance during the recent campaign, but regards such opinion as important

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