

# The Newberry Herald and News.

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## AGAIN THE MATTER OF DISTILLERIES.

THE CAROLINA COMPANY STATES THAT IT HAS COMPLIED.

Now Glass Works are Talked of—Desire in to Locate Them in Columbia—Another Distillery Permit Granted—Other Works of Board.

(The State, May 22.)

In March the board of directors of the State dispensary was in a quandary. It did not know how to proceed in the matter of granting licenses to the several applicants for permits to establish distilleries in Columbia. There were half a dozen such applicants.

In order to test their sincerity, the board passed a resolution providing that permits would be granted those concerning which within sixty days would file papers showing that they had each invested in real estate in or around Columbia one-tenth of the amount of the capital stock upon which they proposed to operate.

The first concern to take advantage of this opportunity was the Richland Distilling Company, of which J. S. Farnum is the prime mover.

Yesterday the board received a notification from W. Boyd Evans, attorney, saying that the Carolina Distilling Company had complied with the requirements, and wants a permit. This concern was organized by the Kohls of Montgomery, Ala.

No action was taken by the board yesterday. Tomorrow, the 23d, is the last day on which a company could file its return with the board in order to secure a distiller's permit to operate in Columbia.

### GLASS WORKS.

Since liquor is to be manufactured in Columbia, attention is being directed to the advantages of making other supplies here. The saving in freight puts the home manufacturer on a basis of lower prices.

A gentleman was in the city last week considering the advisability of establishing here a glass making establishment. The dispensary uses hundreds of thousands of bottles annually. If they can be made near Columbia, it would be an inviting field for that kind of business.

Glass can be made in Columbia. That has been settled. Glass is a composition of silica and alkali. This is near Columbia, a limitless supply of the finest kind of sand, the very kind needed in making a tough, hard glass. Then, too, there is an almost inexhaustible quantity of feldspar, kolin and other clays which will be needed in the making. Furthermore there is an abundance of fuel right at hand. The natural oil wells and coal deposits in Pennsylvania have caused that State to become the centre of the glass making industry, but right at the clay pits and the sand beds of Richland County may be found the scrub pine which is regarded as worthless, but which would be a great factor in making glass at a minimum cost.

The gentleman who was here seemed to be very well pleased and said that he had at least \$40,000 to put into the plant if the chances of selling the product were favorable.

### OTHER DISTILLERIES.

The board received a petition from C. H. Sisson of Easley, Pickens County, asking for a permit to establish a distillery in Easley township. The petition was approved by the county board and was endorsed by a majority of the freeholders of the township. The matter was laid over to the June meeting.

This recalled the fact that the board had on file an application from L. E. Looper who wanted to establish a distillery in Hurricane township, Pickens County. Looper had been arrested on the charge of moonshining, and his petition for distiller's permit had in consequence been rejected.

But since that time Looper had gone on trial in the United States court at Greenville. He was there acquitted on the ground that the still was really operated by another party acting under Looper's name and

without the latter's knowledge, statements to this effect had been filed by E. A. Webster, collector of internal revenue, and J. A. Lewis, United States commissioner at Greenville. Looper yesterday got his permit from the State board.

### A WHEEL WITHIN A WHEEL.

The Cotton Manufacturers' Commission Company and the Manufacturers' Commercial Company Connection with the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association Denied.

Charlotte, N. C., May 21.—Dr. Jos. H. McAden, President of the Cotton Manufacturers' Commission Company, of this city, recently organized, tells the Observer that the contracts for the financing of his company have been drawn up and signed. "Within ten days," he says, "our company will be ready to do a selling agency business."

Speaking of the details of the scheme, he says:

"The Manufacturers' Commercial Company will cash all sales that come through our company. Our New York company is backed by two New York trust companies and a capital amounting to \$10,000,000. To illustrate our operation: 'A mill man here will sell his yarns to a party in New York or Philadelphia. He will send one bill of goods to the purchaser and a duplicate bill of lading will be given to us. We endorse it; send to the Manufacturers' Commercial Company and it will cash the sale on the day the invoice is received. In other words, we will do a spot cash business, and the money resulting from the sale will be placed to the credit of the seller either in New York or in any local bank. Under our system he will have the advantage of knowing to whom he sells and the price actually received for his goods. All speculation will be necessarily eliminated. Under the present system as we sell to Northern commission men, we never know to whom our production goes or what price we sell for. We do know that there is much speculation and that we are hurt by it."

"We will make a success of our business," continued Dr. McAden. The commission men charge 2 1/2 to 3 per cent for commission. We will never charge over 5 per cent."

The business was adjusted today by George D. Mumford, of New York, attorney for the Manufacturers' Commercial Company, and Burwell, Walker & Cansier for the home company.

Said General Manager George B. Hiss:

"Our company has just made two contracts today. One is with the Manufacturers' Commercial Company, by which they will finance our company. The agreement is that we handle cotton business for the Commercial Company south of the Potomac and east of the Mississippi River. In this territory we will handle yarns, cloths, hosiery and every other kind of cotton manufactured good, and the Commercial Company will do the selling and guaranteeing.

"The other contract is with the commission house of James Freeman-Brown Company, of New York city. They will act as our exclusive selling agency and have general agencies in Boston, Philadelphia, Albany and in other places. We sell through one house to prevent a duplication of orders to sell. Our general plan in organizing is original, though the plan for selling direct to customers is not new. It is done successfully by the wool manufacturers are now selling direct.

"Neither the Commercial Company nor the Freeman-Brown Company owns stock in our company, which is independent, and is owned entirely by Southern people. We offer no stock for sale.

"We wish it understood that our company has no connection whatever with the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association."

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## McLAURIN AND HAMPTON.

What Watterston Thinks About the Columbia Postoffice Incident.

(Louisville Courier Journal.)

That the Philadelphia Press should be unable to conceive how any man on earth, being offered an office, could decline it—particularly a man in need—goes without saying; is a simple matter of course; of the nature of the Pennsylvania botling and trade-mark; and therefore, the comments of that thick-and-thin organ upon some recent utterances of Gen. Wade Hampton will surprise no one who can distinguish "B" from "bull's foot." The Press ascribes the refusal of the grim old warrior to be bribed to "sectional prejudice." Seeing all things through the green goggles of political interest and party feeling, it can imagine no other or higher motive. This is the jaundiced way the Press puts it:

"One or two points in the utterance of Gen. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, recently reported, deserves attention. It is said to have been intimated to Gen. Hampton that he could have the Columbia postmastership without any political conditions being attached to the office, the appointment, it is understood, being at the disposal of Senator McLaurin. As Gen. Hampton is old and in straitened financial circumstances it was probably thought that such an offer would be acceptable. It was promptly declined, however, with the remark: 'I would not only not accept a position from such a source, but I would not even consider it.' The conclusion to be drawn from the circumstances and the language Gen. Hampton used is that he is not in sympathy with the effort Senator McLaurin is making to liberalize the politics of South Carolina, and that he prefers the old, bigoted methods to any new departure. This is to be regretted, but it is not unexpected. If any one imagined that Southern prejudices which are the growth of generations could be dissipated at once, and that the white Democracy could be split in twain by some Federal appointment, the reply of Gen. Hampton will undeceive them. Said the General: 'The people of South Carolina should know by this time that I am not for sale, and that I never shall be.'"

The fine figure of this venerable soldier and gentleman, all things that were his in youth gone from his age save dignity and integrity, drawing his tattered cloak about him and putting away an obvious and shameless bribe with honest scorn, makes no appeal to this heartless cynic and rabid partisan, who cannot even truthfully relate the facts. We quote the Press again:

But at the same time that Gen. Hampton makes clear his own position he also reveals the inconsistency of the leading Southern white Democrats. Their assertion, reiterated time and again, has been that it was no use to attempt to build up a Republican party in the South until respectable white men were appointed to office. But as soon as it is intimated that a white man can have an office from a Republican Administration Gen. Hampton denounces it as an attempt to buy Democrats and spurs the offer with contempt. He plainly prefers the manners and methods of Senator Tillman to those of Senator McLaurin. Hampton has been held in higher respect than most Southern Democratic leaders, but his latest utterances will not tend to readjust opinion. Gen. Hampton might have helped to pave the way for a more liberal political era in the South. He has refused, but he cannot stop the movement, however earnestly he may strive to that end. It has been started and the utterances of leading Southern newspapers show that it has already gained a support that assures its permanence."

It is true then that, in South Carolina, a man must perforce follow either Tillman, with his pitchfork, or McLaurin, with his basket of chips? May there be no "progress" in the South without turpitude? Must the white men of the South, so called,

become Republicans before they can be exempt from the misrepresentation of Republican newspapers? Is there no such thing as honest difference of opinion touching public affairs to be permitted in the Carolinas, or elsewhere south of the old mythical Mason and Dixon's line? Is the ascription of ignorance and prejudice to be attached to everything in that quarter which is not marked down upon the political bargain counter with the imprint, "McLaurin?"

If a man be a Protectionist, who believes in high tariff, or no tariff, according to the bidding of the manufacturers. If he be an opportunist, who takes the President for his guide in the matter of the disposition of the outlying territories come to us as a consequence of the Spanish war. If with respect to the distribution of the Federal patronage he be a trencherman who accepts the president for his paymaster. If in the Senate he follows the lead of Senator Hanna even to the length of supporting a ship subsidy notoriously designed to pay off Senator Hanna's campaign obligations. If there be such a man, he is a Republican, and let him be rated as such, nor dishonored therefore. But if, on these lines, seeking proselytes, this man comes among his Democratic constituents disguised as a Democrat, yet carrying across his arm a covered basket of appointments to office to be doled out to persons considered to be of likely use, or importance, people are justified in saying, "This is no Democrat. This is a Republican. Respect his opinions for what they are, but let us have no false pretences."

And this seems to us to be the case of Senator McLaurin. That he should pursue his own bent is his undoubted right and no reasonable person will gainsay it. But it does look a trifle hard that, in reaching after moral supports, he should go out of his way to insult an old man like Wade Hampton with the offer of a bribe so palpable that needs not to be super-scribed to be recognized by the blindest. What else but indignant refusal did he expect? "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" Is nothing safe against the profanation of the Money Devil, who sits snug and smiling in the seats of the mighty at Washington, holding that every man has his price; not whitening hairs, nor distinguished and disinterested public service, nor honorable poverty?

The Courier-Journal is neither a radical, nor an extremist. We follow not Senator Tillman any more than we follow Senator McLaurin. But we believe in honest politics, in fair-sailing and square-dealing, in a word, in all things open and above board. Nay, we believe in moral obligations in public no less than in private life. We cannot expect a newspaper conducted as our Philadelphia contemporary is conducted and envired as it is envired to comprehend the sensibilities which prompt a man like Wade Hampton. The Press is not alone among Republican organs in being a notable example of imperfect sympathy. It is case-hardened to any other than party influences. It is iron-clad against external pressure that does not emanate from Washington and Harrisburg. But still in Pennsylvania they pretend to have some standards of honesty, and even in Philadelphia the most veteran rogues keep an eye both upon the demands of respectability and the doors of the penitentiary, so that the Press may be credited with a certain perspective; and, addressing ourselves to this, let us ask what it would have had Gen. Hampton do?

He is a very old man. Little suffices him. The worst of it is over. What matter to him the difference between his shabby old suit and a smart frock coat, purchased with equivocal, we will not say with dirty money? How would he look in a shiny shirt front and new, sleek silk hat, got as the price of helping, or of seeming to help, a trading politician out of a hole? Imagine this spotless and venerable old man, the weight of two wars upon his grand old shoulders, a great and famous career waiting upon his tottering

footsteps to find an honorable grave and an untarnished monument, lading out letters to rag-tag and bob-tail for a pittance allowed him by persons not fit to tie his shoe string. Is it possible that even a Philadelphia, accustomed to swallow the knives and forks of political servitude, used to partisan monstrosities, with characteristic lack of the gracefulness which sometimes abides in the bosoms of the least emotional—which sometimes for a moment illumines the warped nature of the most intolerant—cannot see that the attitude of Senator McLaurin has nothing in common with enlightened politics, the course of Gen. Wade Hampton nothing to do with what it calls "Southern prejudice," and that, from first to last, his creed is an unpatriotic and defamatory assault upon millions of his country?

We end where we began: How could such a newspaper as the Press be expected to take any view of any affair of life except a grovelling, party view, except a nother, money-grabbing view, except a malign, sectional, unpatriotic view? It springs from the school of which Thaddeus Stevens was the oracle. It had devoted itself to the propagation of the ideas of that school. If it could re-establish its malign teaching and prescriptive spirit. It has learned nothing, forgetting nothing, these six and thirty years. Neither the honor of man, nor the virtue of woman, seems to have any place in its moral repository; it is color blind to everything unpleasured by the party label; and it could no more understand a man like Wade Hampton than a Hotentot could understand the works of Shakespeare, an Indian savage the words of Holy Writ. It is related that some one asked Pauline Bonaparte, who had sat asked as a model for Genoa's famous statue, whether during the sitting she did not feel uncomfortable, and that she promptly answered, "Not the least in the world. I had plenty to eat and drink and the room was perfectly warmed."

### Profit in Sugar Cane.

(News and Courier, May 20.)

In a letter to the Manufacturers' Record Judge Joseph Tillman, of Quilman, Ga., gives a short account of the new money crop in Southern Georgia and Florida, which will interest some farmers and other landholders in the State.

Until of late, he says, home seekers from other parts of the country have ignored the region named, but since learning of their profitable agricultural products "the number of inquiries have been simply immense"—which is suggestive, among other things, it may be noted in passing, of the value to the people of a productive agricultural district of advertising its capabilities. There is a "home-seeker" for every productive acre in South Carolina, if he only knew of its existence, value and location. Judge Tillman, however, goes on to say that among the many profitable products of the region he writes about—the list including cotton, corn, wheat, peaches, pears, varied vegetables in large demand, cattle and hogs—"sugar cane as a staple crop is now pre-eminent."

Some of the farmers, he explains, "realized from \$150 to \$250, and in a few instances nearly, if not quite, \$300 per acre from their cane," and he adds that "a one-horse farmer can cultivate twenty to twenty-five acres of it as cheaply as the same number of corn, and at about one-third the cost of the same number in cotton." It is evidently a good region for one-horse farmers to farm in; and it is equally plain that the crop has considerable claims on the consideration of farmers in regions in this State where it can be grown and handled generally as cheaply and to as good profit as in Southern Georgia.

The argument of over-production is not in a few words. "Statistics of the vast amount of sugar imported from other countries, together with the rapidly increasing consumption per capita," show that the possibilities of Southern Georgia and Florida "are yet in their swaddling attire."

Nearly \$200,000,000 is sent yearly to other countries for sugar. Our per capita consumption increased from thirty-six pounds in 1890 to sixty-seven pounds in 1900, to say nothing of the increase in population in the same period. What would it mean to Southern Georgia and Florida to stop and hold even \$50,000,000 of the \$200,000,000 annual outflow? What would the lands of the section be worth? What would it mean to some of the South Carolina counties to get a share of the \$50,000,000?

But cane cannot be grown on our "sandy pine lands" in competition with the "rich bottom lands" of Louisiana, it will be objected at once. Judge Tillman answers that point also. Cane can be grown on not less than 50,000 square miles of Georgia and Florida—and "the pine lands" constitute much the larger portion and are by far the best, as the cane contains 23 1/2 per cent of sugar, while the Louisiana cane contains 11 per cent. He adds: There is no crop that is so certain; none that possesses greater drought withstanding power. It will thrive under almost any and all conditions of seasons. What is lacking to it? Just let it be known, and our entire sugar belt will soon be filled with a thrifty, frugal class of immigrants, who will produce more kinds of profitable crops than can be raised in any other part of the continent. Another great advantage over the North and West that will readily present itself is that the farmers can grow other profitable crops every month in the year.

All this is equally applicable, in every particular, to the cane growing region in South Carolina—a region in which it has been grown for nearly two hundred years. The crop appears to be well worth far more attention than we are giving to it. Why grow cotton on lands that will yield returns of \$150 to \$300 per acre from cane at one-third the cost of an acre of cotton? The counties that can produce a good growth and quality of cane would probably render themselves a valuable service by exhibiting some of it at the approaching exposition.

### CARNEGIE'S GIFT TO SCOTCHMEN.

Five Million Dollars for Free University Education. It Will Provide for Every Boy and Girl in Scotland who can Stand the Entrance Examinations.

London, May 20.—Andrew Carnegie has given £2,000,000 to establish free education in four Scotch universities, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and St. Andrew's. He stipulates that the beneficiaries be his "Scottish fellow countrymen" only, no English, Irish, colonists or foreigners. The fund will apply to medical as well as to commercial education and will be placed in the hands of trustees, who will pay the expenses of Scottish students benefited under the scheme.

Mr. Carnegie had for some years been considering the plan for helping Scotch students to obtain a university education. He consulted with Lord Balfour, of Burleigh, Lord Elgin, Thomas Shaw, M. P., and other representative educators, and the result was that he presented the fund referred to which will produce an income of £50,000. Mr. Carnegie's inquiries show that the total fees paid to the four universities is £19,000 annually. He considers that the £2,000,000 he has donated will give an income sufficient to provide free university education for every boy and girl in Scotland capable of passing the entrance examination.

Mr. Carnegie is determined that the benefits shall be open to rich and poor alike, so that there shall be nothing suggestive of pauperism connected with the gift. He desires that all Scotchmen and Scotch women shall enter the universities on an equal footing, hence the money is given not to the students to pay their fees, but to the universities themselves. The system is made perpetually free, and will probably be under Government auspices.

According to the educational authorities the administration of Mr. Carnegie's gift presents several difficulties and for this reason the Scotch papers, for the present, are rather looking the gift horse in the mouth, while the English press is inclined to cavil at the method of Mr. Carnegie's munificence.

## SENATORIAL RACE AND POSSIBILITIES.

THOSE WHO ARE LIKELY TO OPPOSE JOHN L. McLAURIN.

George Johnston May Enter—What is Being Said in Favored Circles About the Coming Campaign Review of the Situation.

(The State, May 22nd.)

Senator McLaurin's speech today at Greenville is generally regarded as the opening of his campaign for reelection, although there are some who still profess to believe that Senator McLaurin will not be in the campaign next summer. However that may be, his activity at the present time naturally directs attention to the race for the seat once held by Wade Hampton. From present indications that the race will be a warm one. Congressman Latimer, of the Third district, is already an avowed candidate and is actively at work. It is generally understood that at this time at least Congressman Latimer has the good will if not the active support of Senator Tillman. State Senator D. S. Henderson, of Aiken, is also understood to be in the race for all he is worth, which is not a little. It has recently been stated that there is an understanding between Messrs. Latimer and Henderson; that the former is looking after Charleston and the low country and the latter paying particular attention to the Piedmont. Just what can be gained from this alleged co-operation is not known, but circumstances give credence to the report. Congressman Latimer's efforts in behalf of the Charleston exposition are supposed to give him Charleston's vote so far as it can be controlled, while Senator Henderson being possessed of some influence with the cotton presidents of the Piedmont would be more apt to undermine McLaurin in that quarter.

The name of Col. George Johnstone, of Newberry, has been often mentioned in connection with this race. If he should be a candidate he would be pitted against the man who defeated him for reelection to congress—A. C. Latimer. This is an interesting coincidence. Col. Johnstone was in the city yesterday, but was not talking politics, being busy with some legal affairs. A close friend, however, stated that it was most probable that Col. Johnstone would have something to say on the stump next summer. He is one of the most eloquent speakers in the State and a ready stump debater, so that his entry into the field would do much to liven matters up.

There are a number of other gentlemen mentioned for the place, among them being Gov. McSweeney. Yesterday a gentleman who is well acquainted in the up country, talking about the situation, said:

"The last time Senator McLaurin spoke at Greenville—1897—he was one of the worst 'heckled' men that ever appeared on the stump in South Carolina. It may be different tomorrow. Then he addressed no theatre audience under the auspices of cotton mill presidents, bankers and brokers, but he spoke to a crowd of the 'wool hat boys' out near the cemetery and before they got through with him he was badly rattled. Evans Irby simply went for him with gloves and they had the crowd with them all the way through. It was one of the strongest anti-McLaurin meetings of the campaign. I was over a large part of the county during the campaign of last year and am pretty sure there has not been any great change of sentiment among the voters in regard to national issues. Joe Johnson made some of the strongest anti-imperialist speeches that have ever been heard in the south and the Greenville voters received this portion of his remarks with no little favor. McLaurin may get a fine reception tomorrow but it will be well for him not to believe that it means a solid county back of him."

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