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BANQUET AT GLENN SPRINGS.

CROWNING GLORY OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION MEETING.

A Royal Feast Spread Before the Knights of the Pen by the Proprietors of the Famous Summer Resort—The Bodily Appetites Being Satisfied in an Intellectual Feast Followed, and Eloquence and Wit Flowed Free and Fast.

[News and Courier.]

Glenn Springs, July 5.—South Carolina's editors celebrated the "glorious Fourth" with a superb banquet at Glenn Springs. It was a great event, and the Press Association and the Simpson Brothers have abundant reasons for congratulation and felicitation. The proprietors of the Glenn Springs hotel tendered a reception to all of the editors, and then, to make the affair more homelike and sociable, extended the invitation to all of the hotel's guests. The gathering must have numbered a couple of hundred, but it was as well taken care of and managed as if it was an every-day occurrence. One may possibly think that out here in the quiet of Spartanburg county is difficult to give a really first-class banquet, but if there be such a suspicious it is unfounded. Of course it is difficult, but that is all the more to the credit of the Messrs. Simpson. The table was superb and the service was excellent. That a fine supper was served may be noted from the following:

MENU:

Broiled Spring Chicken on Toast.
French Peas. Potato Chips.
Olives. Sweet Pickles. Sour Pickles.
Salted Almonds.
Farris Ham. Smoked Beef Tongue.
Chicken Salad. Shrimp Salad.
Sliced Tomatoes with Mayonnaise.
Caviar Pouch.
French Potatoes. Banquet Waters.
Vanilla Ice Cream. Cherry Sherbert.
Assorted Cakes.
Oranges. Bananas. Deshea Raisins.
Edam Cheese. American Cheese.
Coffee.
Sherry Wine. Champagne.

Then, too, the speaking was excellent; the talks were short and pointed, and when the toast card was completed, after one or two calls from President Aull, the gathering was dissolved.

President Elbert H. Aull, of Newberry, acted as toast master and said many bright things at the right time.

COL. HOYT ROASTS A ROAST.

In announcing the first toast he expressed the regret of the association at the absence of Governor McSweeney, who had been assigned to respond to the toast, which was as follows:

The State of South Carolina—Although always alive to the great political questions of the day, all differences are swallowed in the great tide of industrial progress, and her every son stands hand-in-hand with the other in the work of development.

In the absence of Governor McSweeney, President Aull called upon Col. James A. Hoyt, who had been the first president of the Press Association, and eloquently did Col. Hoyt respond to the call. The sentiment of the toast did not seem to fit his notions and he took it as a text for hammering in some truths about the necessity of sticking to principle and not deserting the past traditions and thoughts of a great people. He said it was significant that the first toast on such occasions was always to the State. It was a noble and patriotic sentiment, and excellent custom. It is significant and he took it as meaning that the sons and daughters were devoted to their mother State. The sentiment was full of politics and that seemed to be another marked peculiarity of the people of South Carolina. It was to him noticeable that one of the first great questions asked of South Carolinians is "How about politics in South Carolina?"

He related his experience with a negro man on the border of Utah and how one of his first questions was about politics. There was no difference as to the significance of the State's industrial development. He wanted it distinctly understood that the State's great development came from the people of the State.

The best mill men in South Carolina are native-born, and the first money in our mills came from South Carolina people, who showed the possible success of cotton manufacture. The thing that has made South Carolina most illustrious is that her people are true to principle and are not after the almighty dollar only. I take this material prosperity as a development incident to steadfastness to principle.

There are some people who deride the devotion shown the past, and he warned the young men that when a people decay the past there is much trouble ahead, and he begged the young editors, from the bottom of his heart and the earnestness of a patriot, not to leave the moorings and principles of the past, but to be satisfied with the principles of their fathers and not to jump about without a great provocation. The glorious past must never be forgotten.

PRaising Their Hosts.

The next toast was:

Mine Host—May Glenn Springs, the host of summer resorts, continue to reign over the hearts of health and pleasure-loving people, and may the Messrs Simpson be successful in all the affairs of life as they have been the hearts of the members of the State Press Association.

In the absence of Mr. J. C. Garlington, President E. H. Aull spoke of the unbounding desire of the Messrs Simpsons to do everything possible for the editors and how that feeling even extended to the porters and waiters. He was unstinted in his praise of the springs and its management. He then called on a brilliant speaker, Col. Walter H. Hunt, of Spartanburg, who responded, and said he had spent so many happy days here and been the recipient of so many courtesies at the hands of the Messrs Simpson that he was glad to respond. There was only one Glenn Springs and it is the greatest place in the world. Glenn Springs wanted the editors back next year and the management of this hotel hope they will make this their permanent home and meet here every year. It would be a meeting of the two best things in the State—the State press and Glenn Springs. Mr. Hunt was exceedingly clever in his brief talk and said some witty things in singing praises of Glenn Springs and the assembled editors.

PRESIDENT AULL ON THE PRESS.

Next came "The Press of South Carolina—May we always be guided by a sense of justice and truth, and that neither passion nor prejudice may creep into our sanctums," which was responded to by Col. E. H. Aull, president of the Association. Mr. Aull has developed into a really good after-dinner speaker. His speech last night was neat, bright and forcible, and won the plaudits of the assembled guests. Col. Aull said:

The power of the press for good or evil has been told in song and story, and its influence upon public affairs, and in the making and unmaking of men, both on the public and private stage of action, has scarcely been overrated.

There has been a time when the pages of history were writ in blood and empires rose and fell at the despotic command of a conquering tyrant. All was chaos, and the masses, the so-called common people, who ruled the destinies of no empires, and whose only care was for the safekeeping of their families, knew not where to look for protection. But while the night was at its darkest, and all hope for permanent institutions and a settled order of things was lost, a bright star was seen to rise and shed its beams upon struggling humanity, and the press, with all its power and potent influence, was ushered into the arena. Its representatives, with faith in themselves, faith in humanity, and faith in their God, and "always guided by a sense of justice and truth," "unawed by influence and unbribed by gain," stood steadfastly "for the people's rights and the public good." Religious and political persecutions melted away, and liberty, that brightest dream of the old philosophers, and freedom of speech

and of action, were made a reality. Today the course of history can no longer be turned into another channel by great conquering armies, obedient to the slightest wish of an ambitious leader, who could trace his ancestry from the days of Adam, but "The moving finger and the pen, together, rule the world."

In our own State the press has always stood for justice and truth and has never been guided by passion or prejudice. In the hottest and most fierce political contests we have ever had the press of South Carolina has ever stood out boldly for principles they believed to be right and just and for the best interests of the people, and has in many cases suffered boycott when prejudice among the people held high carnival rather than become penny-a-liners and sell their birthright and their principles for a mess of pottage.

I wish I had the data and the time to give you an idea of the great men who have adorned the history of journalism in this State and the sacrifices and struggles they have ever made for the public weal. They stand the peers of any representatives of the press in the world and have ever been in the forefront of the battle for human rights and human liberty and the material advancement of the State and the moral uplifting of the people. They are the leaders and the moulders of public sentiment for the best good of all the people. In patriotic devotion to their State the newspaper workers of this State have no superiors. They have ever been modest in their demands, preferring rather to serve than to be served, and in this they are serving the Divine purpose in life.

The weekly press of this State has, however, furnished two Governors for this Commonwealth and in every position to which they have been called they have measured to the full stature of the true man and the true woman, for we now recognize the fact that in the sphere of journalism our sisters are not our inferiors.

This Association was organized twenty-six years ago and has done much to advance the profession of journalism in this State. I am glad that we have with us tonight two of the charter members of this Association, and one of them, the first president, and the other also an honored ex-president, in the persons of Col. J. A. Hoyt and Col. T. B. Crows, both of whom are still actively engaged in the profession and have adorned it for half a century.

As an humble member of the press of South Carolina my hope ever is that we may keep the profession to the high standard set by our fathers and ever strive to exemplify the principles of justice and truth, not only in our newspapers, but in our lives.

A NEW TOAST, NOT ON THE LIST.

Gen. J. L. Stoppelbein, who had been especially active and successful in his efforts to facilitate the work of the Association, was down to respond to the toast, "Woman," but was not well enough to respond, and President Aull conceived the bright idea of having Mrs. Virginia D. Young respond to the toast, "Man." Mrs. Young was caught entirely unawares, but made decidedly one of the best and certainly the snappiest of all of the talks. She said she had travelled in this country and in Europe to a considerable extent, but in all of her travels, she had met no men quite so good as those in her native State—South Carolina. They differed from other men, essentially in their courtesy and kindness to their mothers, sisters and wives, or in a word to women. They, of all men, recognized that it takes two halves to make the perfect whole, and that was what gave her hope of the future appreciation of woman's equal rights. It was short, but clever, this hit of Mrs. Young for the equal rights of her sex.

NORMENT GETS HIS INNING.

Mr. J. Ed. Noment, the gallant of the Association, said he must insist upon keeping up the tradition of the Association, the esprit de corps, so to speak, and he proposed the toast

to "Woman"—May she continue her reign as Queen of Hearts and may we continue to serve her as most loyal subjects.

It was one of those thoughtful things that Mr. Noment is always doing and which makes him so very popular with the members.

SENATOR M'LAURIN.

President Aull said there was one distinguished guest present whom he would like to present and he called upon Senator John L. McLaurin.

Senator McLaurin said he would not at that late hour undertake to make a regular speech. He, however, caught the spirit from Mrs. Young, and wanted to say in reply that he also had been to Yellowstone Park and travelled extensively, but all his travels had proven to him that there were no women just as sweet, just as charming and just as good as those of his native State. As to the equality of the sexes he certainly thought the wives and sweethearts managed things in their own way and without friction.

Talking about newspaper men and their worth, he wished to say that some of his best friends were newspaper men, and his experience with them convinced him that they were of the best of men. To be a good newspaper man required that the man must be a gentleman, and then he paid tribute to the brightness and honesty of representative newspaper men, and insisted that there were men in the press gallery at Washington who were the peers of the men on the Senate floor. Senator McLaurin spoke briefly, but made a decided hit.

President Aull then dismissed the audience.

During the course of the evening the splendid orchestra now at the springs played delightful music.

A. K.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

How Revenue Stamps May Be Redeemed

[The Atlanta News, July 2.]

The conditions under which revenue stamps may be redeemed are as follows:

Usual documentary and proprietary stamps, issued under the revenue act of 1898, may be redeemed upon application to collector of internal revenue from whom same were purchased, and from collector be supplied with necessary instruction of his claim.

If stamps were purchased from a collector, there must be a certificate as to date and amount of purchase, and if purchased from a dealer in stamps, both the dealer's certificate, with date of sale, and collector's.

Quantities presented in sums of less than \$2.00 face value, cannot be redeemed. No claim will be allowed unless presented within two years after stamps were purchased from the government.

Claims on imprinted checks, drafts and other instruments must be recorded and sent to the commissioner of internal revenue at Washington by the collector of district in which order was purchased.

In addition to filing claims as aforesaid, the owners of imprinted instruments, checks, drafts, etc., who wish to have stamps redeemed must forward all such instruments securely packed to the commissioner of internal revenue, Washington, D. C., with necessary information regarding contents.

Stamps for each claim should be packed separately, and no package should contain stamps presented on more than one claim.

All instruments, etc., presented for the redemption of stamps thereon, will be retained with the claim, and no such instruments can be returned to the owners.

The expense of forwarding packages to the above named office whether sent by express or registered mail, must be paid by claimants.

TAFT TAKES CHARGE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

AND CHAFFEE BELIEVES MACARTHUR IN MILITARY COMMAND.

New Governor's Inaugural Hopes Filled with Optimism as to the Future of the Philippines.

Manila, July 4.—Civil government in the Philippines was auspiciously inaugurated today. Commissioner Taft was escorted by Gen. MacArthur and Gen. Cluffee from the palace to a great temporary tribunal on the opposite side of the Plaza Placio. Standing on a projecting centre of the tribune, Mr. Taft took the oath of office as civil governor of the Philippine islands. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Arnello. Gov. Taft was then introduced by Gen. MacArthur, the gun of Fort Santiago being fired by way of a salute.

A feature of the inaugural address of Gov. Taft was the announcement that on September 1, 1901, the commission would be increased by the appointment of three native members, Dr. Wardo Detavern, Benito Legarda and Jose Luzaringa. Before the first of September, departments will be instituted as follows, the heads being members of the United States Philippine commission:

Interior—Worcester.
Commerce and Police—Wright.
Justice and Finance—Ido.
Public Instruction—Moses.

Of the 27 provinces organized, Gov. Taft said the insurrection still exists in five. This will cause the continuance of the military government in those sections. Sixteen additional provinces are reported without insurrection, but as yet they have not been organized. Four provinces are not ready for civil government. Gov. Taft said that with the concentration of troops in large garrisons it would be necessary for the people to assist the police in the preservation of order. Fleet launches will be procured, he said, which facilitate communication among the provinces, as well as aid the postal and revenue departments.

In connection with educational efforts, Gov. Taft said that adults should be educated by an observation of American methods. He said that there was a reasonable hope that congress would provide a tariff, suitable to assist in the development of the Philippines and not a mere application of the United States tariff.

According to Gov. Taft there is an unexpected balance in the insular treasury of \$3,500,000 and an annual income of \$10,000,000.

The Governor said that any possible friction between civil and military subordinates should be discouraged. The patriotism of the leading Filipinos was commended. In conclusion Civil Governor Taft reiterates a hope expressed by the President that in the future the inhabitants would be grateful for the American Philippine victories and that they would be indissolubly linked in ties of affection with the common country.

The reading of President McKinley's message of congratulation was enthusiastically cheered. The entire front of the tribune, a block long, was decorated with flags and several hundred officers with their families and friends were seated therein. Gen. MacArthur, Civil Governor Taft and Military Governor Chaffee occupied the centre, with the other Generals on their right. Rear Admiral Kempff and his staff were on their left. The United States commissioners and the justices of the supreme court were immediately in the rear with the foreign consuls. The mass of the people stood in the park opposite. The Filipino leaders were there, but there were more Americans than Filipinos present.

The President's message is as follows: "Taft, Manila: Upon the assumption of your new duties as civil Governor of the Philippines, I have great pleasure in sending congratulations to you and

your associate commissioners and my thanks for the good work already accomplished. I extend to you my full confidence and best wishes for still greater success in the large responsibilities now devolved upon you, and the assurance not only for myself but for my countrymen of good will for the people of the islands and the hope that their participation in the government which it is our purpose to develop among them may lead to their highest advancement, happiness and prosperity.

"(Signed) Wm. McKinley."

The transfer of the military authority to Gen. Chaffee was carried out in the presence of the Generals, in Gen. MacArthur's office. There was no formality. Gen. MacArthur presented the new commander to the Generals and remarked:

"I bequeath to you all my troubles."

All the high civil and army officers accompanied Gen. MacArthur to the river front, where he formally embarked. Gen. Chaffee then returned to the palace and received the public.

Justice More Than Money

[News and Courier.]

Columbia, July 6.—Associate Justice Y. J. Pope has issued a stay of remittitur in a case in which little is involved, commercially speaking, and the case is indeed more interesting for the very reason that it shows how small matters sometimes wind in and out through the processes of the Courts. Some time last fall J. E. Spearman was fined \$50 for selling some malt extract at Cross Hill, in Laurens County. The fine was imposed by the intendant, John G. Williams. An appeal was made to the Circuit Court. Judge Benot dismissed the appeal, and a subsequent appeal to the State Supreme Court was made. The latter appeal was also dismissed, on the ground that the intendant of the town had in his return to the Court declared that Spearman had confessed to having violated the law. Since that action of the Supreme Court Spearman, through his attorney, Mr. W. R. Richie, of Laurens, has contended that he did not make a confession, and that in the first instance he could not, under the Constitution, have been made to testify against himself. Judge Pope saw merit in the contention of Mr. Richie and ordered the matter for a rehearing before the Court when it meets in October.

The fine was \$50. The case has been from the Municipal Court to the Higher Court in the State, has been acted upon by that body and is again set for a hearing.

A Sensible Judge.

The court room is a place where a good many amusing things occur. The examination of witnesses is often the occasion of a good laugh for the visitors to the temple of justice. In many instances the joke is on the witness; but sometimes the table is turned and the examiner is the one who is hit. An instance of the latter kind occurred in the court room this week. On the stand as a witness was a prominent farmer of the western section of the county, who is a little deaf. The attorney asked him a question; but received no answer. The question, was repeated; but still there was no answer. The examining attorney then threatened:

"I will appeal to the judge and he will make you answer the question."

"That, he won't," was the reply of the witness who was not too deaf to catch the attorney's remarks. "He's got too much sense to ask any such fool questions as that."

The sheriff's "Order in Court" was not sufficient to restore quiet in the court room.

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Husband—I wonder what we shall wear in heaven.
Wife—Well, if you got there, John, I imagine most of us will wear surprised looks.—Smart Set.

PUERTO RICO VOTES FOR FREE TRADE.

EXTRA SESSION OF ASSEMBLY TAKES IMPORTANT ACTION.

McKinley Will Proclaim It—Local Taxation Now in Operation Sufficient for Needs of Government—Gov. Allen's Address.

San Juan, July 4.—In a joint session lasting three hours the Puerto Rican assembly today unanimously passed the free trade resolution. The assembly hall was crowded with people and cheers greeted the announcement that Gov. Allen had signed the resolution.

The free trade resolution begins with a preamble in which reference is made to Section 3 of the Foraker law. The resolution then continues:

"The Puerto Rican assembly, in extra session and acting pursuant to the instructions of congress, does hereby notify the president of the United States that by virtue of the Hollander and other acts it has enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of insular government and it hereby directs that a copy of this joint resolution be presented to the president of the United States and it requests that Gov. Allen deliver the resolution to President McKinley, to the end that the proclamation may be made by him, and if it shall be wise and proper to the president of the United States the assembly requests that his proclamation be issued July 25th as that day is being established a legal Puerto Rican holiday to commemorate the anniversary of the coming of the American flag."

Gov. Allen personally read a message before the assembly in which he exhaustively reviewed the financial situation of the island, and showed that Puerto Rico possessed abundant revenues for its needs without drawing upon customs receipts. Mr. Hollander's report on the island's resources from which revenue could be derived was considered sufficiently definite to warrant the joint resolution in favor of free trade.

The resolution was introduced to the house by Senator Morales. Mr. Hollander, in a long speech, reviewed the workings of the new tax law and explained the new system of taxation. He said:

"Present conditions make this joint resolution possible and the insular treasury can henceforth dispense with the revenues accruing from Puerto Rican customs."

Several other lengthy speeches were made. The resolution passed at 12.45 and was signed by Gov. Allen.

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A NEW COUNTY.

"Hayward County" to be Made Up Mainly of Rice Fields.

The Savannah News says: A new county is to be organized in South Carolina, from a part of Beaufort County and Roberts township and one half of Coosawatchie township in Hampton County. Its boundaries will be the Coosawatchie and Broad rivers on the Northeast and east, and the Savannah river on the southwest and South. All of the rice plantations opposite Savannah on Back river will be in the new county. It will contain 500 square miles and have a population of 11,000. It is proposed to name this new division Hayward county, and the county seat will be at Hardeville or Ridgeland. It is stated this separation from Beaufort County will be greatly to the advantage of those who live in the section to be cut off, as it will reduce taxes by relieving them of a large untaxed population.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

"Lawn-mowers are not so bad."
"Why not?"
"Why, when my wife wants me to hang pictures, I tell her I have to cut the grass."—Chicago Record-Herald.