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THE STRICKEN KING.

EDWARD'S CONDITION BECOMES WORSE—AN OPERATION PERFORMED.

The Operation is For Perityphlitis and is Successfully Performed. The King Stands the Shock Well—The Coronation Ceremony Indefinitely Postponed—It Will Be Several Days Before the Royal Patient can be Pronounced Out of Danger.

London, June 24.—The coronation has been postponed indefinitely, on account of the indisposition of King Edward, who is suffering from perityphlitis, and who has undergone a surgical operation.

Sir Francis Knollys, the king's private secretary, has issued the official medical announcement as follows:

"The king is suffering from perityphlitis. His condition Saturday was so satisfactory that it was hoped with care his majesty would be able to go through the ceremony. On Monday evening a recrudescence became manifest, rendering a surgical operation necessary today.

(Signed) Lister, Thomas Smith, Laking, Thomas Barlow, Treves."

The first news of the renewed illness of the king came from the house of commons, where various court officials gave an intimation that the arrangements for Thursday would better be suspended forthwith, as the coronation would be postponed indefinitely on account of the indisposition of his majesty.

The sudden announcement of the postponement of the coronation, just on the eve of the ceremony, caused the utmost consternation everywhere. The news spread like wildfire. The tens of thousands of occupants of the streets suddenly stood still under the sudden shock and gazed at one another in silent dread of what might come next.

On Saturday and Sunday, society was discussing the reports of the king's illness, and though the circumstantiality, detail and sources from which they came precluded entire disbelief, there was a disposition to doubt the stories, and when the positive categorical denial was officially issued, they were dismissed as being unfounded.

Hemorrhages, apoplexy and lumbago were a few of the king's malady discussed in the clubs and drawing rooms and those discussing them recalled the stories of the king even recently reiterating his belief that he would never be crowned.

On the Stock Exchange the effect of the startling news was immediate. Prices weakened, led by consols, a fall of one half a point.

His majesty, under ordinary conditions, was not looked upon as a good subject for operations, and though the king passed successfully through the ordeal, it is believed that four weeks must elapse before he is able to undergo the arduous labors of the coronation ceremonial. Therefore no date can yet be indicated for carrying out the coronation.

Official announcement of the king's serious illness were made to public bodies as speedily as possible. Word was sent to the house of commons and acting Lord Chamberlain, Lord Churchill, personally delivered to the mansion house, the official residence of lord mayor, a message regarding his majesty's illness and at the morning rehearsal of the coronation ceremony in Westminster Abbey the bishop of London, the Rt. Rev. A. F. Ingram, at the request of Lord Esher, the deputy governor of Windsor castle, made a statement as follows:

"I have to make a very sad announcement. The king is suffering from an illness which makes an operation necessary today. The coronation, therefore, is postponed."

The bishop requested the congregation to join in the litany out of the coronation service and pray for the recovery of the king.

During the afternoon the Earl Marshall, duke of Norfolk, issued the following notice:

"The earl marshal has received the king's commands to express his majesty's deep sorrow that, owing to his serious illness, the coronation cere-

mony must be postponed. The celebration in London in consequence will be likewise postponed, but it is the king's earnest hope that the celebrations in the country shall be held as already arranged."

The king also expresses to the lord mayor his desire that his majesty's dinner to the poor of London be not postponed.

Nothing has yet been decided regarding the movements of the foreign guests. The first intimation which Whitelaw Reid, the special ambassador of the United States to the coronation, heard that anything was wrong was contained in a communication canceling the banquet of state which was to be held at Buckingham palace.

It is privately admitted that his majesty's condition is more serious than represented by the medical bulletin.

Outside of Buckingham palace enormous throngs of people congregated since early morning for the purpose of witnessing the arrival of the special ambassadors who were to be received by the king and queen today.

Large numbers of foreign representatives actually arrived, but the shortness of their stay was noted, inquiries were made and soon the news of his majesty's serious state of health was circulated among the awaiting thousands.

At the various palaces and hotels where the foreign representatives are staying, the news created the greatest dismay.

Royal carriages were already drawn up in readiness to take the guests to the reception at the palace, but the moment the "ticklers" announced his majesty's illness, all the preparations for the day ceased.

On the streets the change which came over the crowds was most pronounced. Traffic seemed paralyzed and it was long before the full effect of the startling intelligence was felt.

The street, as the day wore on, became more and more congested, and the holiday crowd concentrated into groups reading and re-reading the extras. Most of the people seemingly felt dazed and scarcely appreciated the full import of what they read.

Work on the stands erected on all sides to enable people to view the coronation procession was gradually discontinued.

The lord mayor has instructed the workmen to demolish the stands in front of the mansion house. Those at Piccadilly will be taken down tomorrow.

AFTER THE OPERATION.

London, June 24.—An operation was performed on the king this afternoon by Sir Frederick Treves, the eminent specialist in appendicitis. The operation was successfully performed and a large abscess evacuated. The king bore the shock well.

There was an unusually large attendance at the house of commons this afternoon when the official announcement of the condition of the king was made. The government leaders decided not to adjourn parliament as it is believed that such action would create a panic in the minds of the public. The Marquis of Salisbury announced in the house of lords that there was every prospect of a favorable issue from the operation.

London, June 24, 2:5 p. m.—The operation was performed successfully. His majesty did not lose consciousness while being operated upon and is now asleep.

London, June 24, 3:30 p. m.—The king is progressing favorably. Should the operation prove successful, and those close to affairs in Buckingham palace say his majesty is worse than the public know, the recovery of his majesty must be necessarily slow. Perityphlitis is an ailment similar to appendicitis in that it affects the bowels but is a more serious operation, owing to the advanced age of the king. Previous medical reports concerning the condition of the king have been so misleading that little credence is placed

upon the official bulletins issued today. That the coronation will be long delayed if it takes place at all, is indicated by the fact that the lord mayor has ordered the stands in front of the Mansion house demolished. The work on the stands elsewhere has gradually been discontinued.

London, June 24.—Midnight.—The king continues in a stupor. The first rumor of his death at 10 o'clock caused wild excitement. The troops were ordered under arms at Wellington and St. George's barracks to help the police. The queen and royal family and premier are waiting in adjoining apartments for the crisis. The doctors expect the crisis in the early morning hours.

London, June 25.—One o'clock, an official bulletin signed by all the physicians says: The king is resting as well as expected. He has partaken of a small amount of nourishment. His strength is maintained and he is in less pain. It will be some days before it is possible to say he is out of danger.

LATEST BULLETIN HOPEFUL.

London, June 25.—2 o'clock—No further news from the bedside of the king. An unofficial announcement from the physicians says the crisis will not occur today. The queen is broken down over the terrible strain.

CHOLERA IS NOT CHECKED.

Spreads in an Alarming Manner in the Philippines

Manila, June 24.—Despite the rigid precautions adopted by the authorities and the heroic work of the civil and military doctors, the cholera in the provinces is spreading in an alarming manner. Yesterday 242 deaths from the disease were reported, and there were undoubtedly many other deaths that did not come to the knowledge of the authorities.

The province of Laguna de Bay is suffering heavily from the epidemic. The burial of the victims has been abandoned and the corpses are now cremated. The ports on Laguna de Bay have again established a quarantine against homeward bound soldiers, and the detention camp has also been re-established.

The troops and constabulary report increases in the number of cholera cases.

The native police, assisted by the inhabitants of the province of Rizal, have captured the leader of the band which recently murdered several cavalrymen at Binanonan, together with a majority of the others implicated in the crime.

General Chaffee is rigidly upholding the civil government. He has reprimanded Captain Wild of the Thirtieth Regiment, who was court-martialed and convicted for refusing to comply with a civil judge's request that he investigate a charge that a number of soldiers burned a cockpit that was organized by the municipality.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

There is Little If Any Doubt that the Senate Bill Will be Agreed to in Conference.

Washington, June 23.—The opening conference on the isthmiian canal bill was to have been held today at 2 o'clock. The House conferees appeared at the appointed time, but through misunderstanding the Senate conferees were not on hand, and the meeting went over until 11 A. M. tomorrow.

There is said to be no doubt that the House conferees will at the outset make strong insistence on the Nicaragua route, as provided by the House bill. Statements made by the House conferees, however, lead to the belief that the insistence will not be carried to the point of a permanent deadlock, defeating all canal legislation at this session. The friends of the Panama project have been making a canvass of the strength of the Senate amendment in the House and are confident that a motion to concur can command a majority.

CAMPAIGN MEETINGS.

A GREAT OVATION IS GIVEN HEYWARD AT WALTERBORO.

Nothing New Except a Little Scrap Between Caughman and Evans. Candidates for Railroad Commissioner—Every-thing for Heyward.

[Special to Charleston Post.]

Walterboro, June 23.—In the presence of 1,000 yeomanry and 300 ladies, Chairman Howell introduced the campaign speakers today. It was absolutely and enthusiastically a Heyward crowd, his home folks giving him an ovation. Each candidate for governor was given a respectful hearing, but the Heyward sentiment permeated everything. The candidates were cared for by the citizens.

The same old speeches were made by the candidates for comptroller general and adjutant and inspector general. Caughman and Evans for railroad commissioner had a hot colloquy. Caughman was charged with opposing the anti-trust legislation and Evans for lobbying against the establishment of an independent fertilizer factory. There were cheers and cries for each.

Ansell led off for governor with the same speech and the same story. Heyward met with immense cheers. He laid down the same platform as heretofore and closed amid terrific cheering. There was too much music and time killing.

MANY HEAR THE CANDIDATES

Senatorial Meeting at Bonnetville on the 23d Attracts Good Crowd.

The senatorial stone, contrary to the old adage, gathers moss as it rolls. The best meeting of the campaign to date was held in the court house here today, County Chairman McCall presiding. Prayer was said by Rev. Rufus Ford. The weather was cool and pleasant. There was the largest crowd which has yet attended, there being about 600 present, with standing room in demand. Some ladies attended.

The crowd was in a good humor and the candidates in good condition. They referred to the splendid crops, the excellent conditions and the beautiful ladies of Marlboro. The audience was intelligent and attentively applauded the speakers.

Sympathy was liberally divided among the candidates.

The speeches were along the same lines as before. The oleomargarine laws were the subject of discussion between Hemphill, Evans and Latimer. Hemphill opposed the tax as an effort to prevent the South from legitimate sale of oleomargarine for legitimate purposes. Evans favors the tax as the oil mills are owned by a trust which dictates the price of cottonseed and makes the farmers pay \$2 to \$3 more per ton for fertilizers.

The only tax now paid by the trust is the tax on oleo argerine. Latimer replied that oleomargarine pure food was not made by the Virginia-Carolina Co. If the principle was admitted discrimination can be made in other articles such as fertilizers. The candidates are entertained by citizens of the town.

COL. GEORGE JOHNSTONE.

[News and Courier.]

The big crowd proved an inspiration to Col. Johnstone. His exposition of the cardinal principles of Democracy, in his introduction, was in keeping with the vigorous man that he is. He is a born orator and his deep earnestness holds at every meeting the attention of his audience. In speaking of the Philippines and their acquisition, first by purchase and afterwards by a war of conquest and subjugation, his knowledge of the constitution was made manifest. A synopsis of his argument has previously been given. He made no reference to any of his competitors, and on more than one occasion was interrupted by spontaneous outbursts of applause when he spoke of the cause which made the South rise upon the North. He said that it was an unequal strife that the Southern character stood, but it elicited the admiration of every crowd. He pointed

ed out the necessity for building the isthmiian canal and the great benefits to be derived from its construction. The Republicans hold out to us the ship subsidy measure as a compromise. Col. Johnstone also received a bouquet.

IN THE NEW COUNTY OF LEE.

The Aggregation of Senatorial Aspirants Have Rather an Un satisfactory Meeting at Bishopville

[The Daily News.]

Bishopville, S. C., June 24.—The fifth regular campaign meeting was held today in Bishopville, the county seat of the infant county of Lee. It was the first meeting yet held in the open air.

Congressional candidates Lever and McLaughlin spoke in the forenoon. They had a very lively spat. McLaughlin attacked Lever's record in the legislature and in congress and Lever replied with vigor and discussed tariff revision and expansion.

After the recess for dinner County Chairman Rhame again called the meeting to order at 2 o'clock and the senatorial candidates had their say. After the first speech threatening weather drove the crowd into the opera house. About 400 persons were present, including some ladies. The peculiar railroad schedules necessitated a very short stay in Bishopville. The speeches were limited to twenty minutes each and they were along the same lines as before. Evans, Latimer and Hemphill enlivened the day a little. Evans referred to the cowardly policy of some congressmen who attempt no legislation for the relief of the South because the Republicans are in power and promised if elected not to have his wife for private secretary nor give his son a fat office.

Latimer said no man had ever faced him and called him a coward. He had done everything in his power. It was impossible to legislate on any question without consent of the Republicans.

Elliott also defended his record and showed that the Republicans in the Crumacker bill and in the Cuban reciprocity bill were thwarted through the efforts of the Democrats.

At the request of citizens of Dillon a special meeting will be held there on Saturday. This makes a meeting every day this week.

SKETCHES OF ARMY LIFE

Interesting Incidents of the Civil War Related by "S. Con. Ford" a Member of the 3d S. C. Regiment.

Captain Samuel N. Davidson was a native of Newberry County. At the beginning of the war he was farming on his place near Silver Street. He volunteered at Jajapa on the 5th of January, 1861; was elected captain of the company that was known as Co. B, 3d S. C. V. His company entered the Confederate service in June, 1861, and was transferred from Lightwood Knot Spring to Virginia with the regiment in June, 1861. Capt. Davidson had never attended a military school, but nevertheless he was a military man and soon had his company well drilled. He was a strict disciplinarian, but always kind and considerate to his men. He was second senior captain of the regiment. At the reorganization of the regiment in 1862 he was again elected captain of his company, and as Capt. B. C. Garlington was elected Lieut. Colonel, Capt. Davidson was the senior captain of the regiment. Just before the Seven Pines fight, Capt. Davidson was given a furlough, but believing that some fighting was soon to occur, he sent one of his lieutenants home in his place, although he was not at all well. The day of the Seven Pines fight the 3d regiment was stationed just up the river from New Bridge. That night we were carried to the battle field and lay all night in the field in the mud and slush of the river swamp. The next day we returned to our former position near New Bridge and Capt. Davidson was carried to the Manchester hospital at which place he died with typhoid

fever. Capt. Davidson was about six feet high, square shouldered, strict in the discharge of his duty, but ever kind and considerate of the welfare of his men. His remains were carried home and buried on his sister's place about two miles from Mt. Zion church. Here let me tell of a strange occurrence in connection with the death of Capt. Davidson. He had three sisters who survived him—Mrs. Emily Goggans, wife of the late Daniel Goggans, Mrs. Elizabeth Reeder, wife of Alfred Reeder, and Mrs. Mary F. Reeder, who was at that time a widow and is the mother of John W. Reeder of Newberry. Our noble women of the South (and none were more noble and patriotic than the good women of Newberry County) took days at stations along the railroads to feed the soldiers going and returning from the army. Silver Street was one of the stations that took a week to feed the soldiers. A few days before the occurrence Mrs. Reeder dreamed that she was going to Silver Street to help feed the soldiers, and that she knew her brother, Capt. Davidson, had been quite sick, but thought he was better. In her dream about half a mile from Silver Street she met two ladies in a buggy and asked them if they had heard from her brother. They told her that Sergt. A. K. Tribble was at Silver Street and could tell her about Capt. Davidson. In her dream she listened to Silver Street and found Sergt. Tribble with her brother's remains. It was announced that her brother would be buried at the Davidson family burying ground the next day at a certain hour, and that the body was so badly packed in charcoal that they found it necessary to bury it at

an earlier hour, and that going from the burial ground she met certain people going to the burial. The dream faded from her mind, but a few weeks after the dream she was going to Silver Street to help feed the soldiers. At the identical place where she met the ladies in her dream she met the same ladies and knowing that her brother was sick, she asked them if they had heard from him. They told her Sergt. A. K. Tribble was at Silver Street and could give her news from her brother. Her dream was immediately remembered, and she hastened to Silver Street and found Sergt. Tribble with her brother's remains. The same announcement about the burial as she had seen in her dream was made, and every detail of the dream was carried out, even to meeting the parties going to the burial and the other people coming away. This was a strange occurrence but is strictly true. Mrs. Reeder still owns her home in our County, but lives with her daughter, Mrs. Andrews, in Greenwood. N. Con. Fed.

One of the English papers gives the answers of certain board school boys who were asked to write down the whole or part of the chorus of "Rule Britannia." One of them gave the first line as "Royl Brick Tanner, Brick Tanner rules the way;" a second began it with "Rere Britannier," while a third attempted a whole verse. This was his version: "The nations not so best has he but still in stern but still stern to God most all this was the Chelter, the Chelter of the stall and God in Angles sang the Savag Britany Britanya wovos the waves for Britains never wil be slain." This boy ought to compete for the prize coronation ode.

HON. I. H. McCALLA.

Candidate for Congress From the Third District of South Carolina.



ISAAC H. McCALLA was born near Lowndesville, S. C., in Abbeville County. His father was Captain George R. McCalla, one of the largest farmers in that section of the State. He was a lad of twelve years at the close of the Civil War, and attended the public schools of the neighborhood in which his father lived until he was sixteen, when he entered upon his chosen occupation for life, that of farming. For more than thirty years he has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, and his energy, and good judgment have been crowned with success. He is considered one of the best farmers in the upper part of the State, and for a number of years has been identified with all the movements looking to the advancement of the farmer and their interests, and for the general good of his community, county and State. He was an ardent follower of Hampton in the memorable days of 1876, and did valiant and effective service for the redemption of his State, taking an interest in public affairs, he has represented his county in the State Conventions since 1880.

Having stood with Sumner Tillman in his fight in the State Convention in 1888, he became a leader of the Reform movement, giving it his most active support. He was a delegate from the Third Congressional District to the Democratic National Convention of 1892, and also to the convention of 1896 and 1900, and was selected by the delegation to represent South Carolina at the notification of Mr. Bryan, in New York, in August, 1896. In 1894 he was elected to the State Senate for four years, serving his county with ability. He was also elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, receiving the largest number of votes of any other member of the delegation.

In 1898 when the United States declared war against Spain, and South Carolina was called upon for volunteers, he came to the front, and went to Columbia at his own expense to aid and assist in the proper equipment of Company A, and the soldiers of the first regiment, for military service. He took great interest in the comfort and welfare of the young soldiers who were called out to fight for their country, and Company A passed most complimentary resolutions, thanking him for his most valuable services and assistance.

Being a life long Democrat he submits his candidacy to the Democratic voters of the Third District, and will present his views on leading national questions from time to time as the campaign progresses.