

The Newberry Herald and News.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

NEWBERRY, S. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1902.

TWICE A WEEK. \$1.50 A YEAR

SURGICAL OPERATION UPON THE PRESIDENT.

RESULT OF INJURY IN THE TROLLEY CAR ACCIDENT.

Resulted in the Formation of an Abscess and Necessitated Surgeon's Knife—Further Western Trip Abandoned and President Returning to Washington Upon a Stretcher.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 23.—President Roosevelt's western trip came to an untimely end in this city today. He was found to be suffering from a swelling in the left leg, between the knee and the ankle, which required immediate surgical attention and, instead of being taken to the train to continue his journey to Fort Wayne and Milwaukee, he was conveyed to St. Vincent's hospital, where he was operated on. The operation occurred at 3.45 o'clock and lasted only a short time. Then he was taken to a private room in the hospital to rest. After taking a light luncheon at 7.30 p. m., he was placed on a stretcher and carried to the car by a company of infantry, which was carried to the car a block away by four negro porters from the train.

The swelling of the President's leg, which made an operation necessary, was occasioned by a bruise he received at the time of the trolley accident at Pittsfield, Mass. Besides being injured in the face and across the eye, the President at that time received a blow upon the inner part of the left leg, between the ankle and the knee, but characteristically he paid no attention to it, ignoring it as being a slight bruise, not worth talking about. For several weeks he took no heed of it, but finally it began to pain him so as to enforce his attention. After starting on his western trip, he determined that Dr. Lung, who was aboard the train, should examine it. The doctor did so and pronounced it to be a serious matter. When in Detroit, the doctor finally declared that something should be done. After consulting with Dr. Richardson, another member of the party, it was decided that, in order to avoid the probability of blood poisoning, it probably would be wise to have an operation performed. The President was very much averse to anything of the kind, but nevertheless when Logansport, Ind., had been reached he had been prevailed on to deliver the tariff speech at Milwaukee, and which was regarded as one of the most important of his proposed speeches for the west. At Logansport Senator Beveridge boarded the train and after a consultation with him, it was decided that he should summon several of the best physicians of Indianapolis to meet the President. When the train pulled into the station the doctors were taken by the senator immediately into the President's car. When the President rose to acknowledge the reception given him at the hall, and also when he rose to make his address, it was noticed by those near him in the front of the hall that he stood with all his weight on his right leg, and the posture seemed so much like a pose that it caused comment. When the President was taken to the Columbia club for luncheon he was made the subject of a serious consultation by the physicians. His leg was bared, and the swelling examined. After a considerable time the physicians arrived at the verdict.

Said Dr. Oliver: "In order to avoid possible blood poisoning setting in, it will be necessary for the President to submit to a slight operation," and in this view all the other doctors concurred. The President wished that the operation, since it was necessary should be postponed until he reached Washington, but the physicians again proved obdurate. They gave it as their opinion that the bruises could not be trifled with in its present condition, and that no one could afford under all the circumstances to take any chances in postponing the needed surgical attention.

Experience and observation are our best teachers, hence the necessity to visit the next State Fair.

ger of serious consequences from it if you are careful and stay off your feet until the trouble is over. But you should by all means, Mr. President, discontinue your trip." "Try well, then, it will have to be that way," said the president resignedly. The operation was begun without delay. The pain caused the president to mutter several times in a low voice, but he said nothing that was distinct, except to ask for a glass of water before the needle had been removed. After the operation was over, he made several laughing remarks. After being taken to an upper room from the operating room, the president was served with a light luncheon and chatted pleasantly to those in the room. He made several kind remarks to the attending nurses about the trouble he was causing, and shifted his position several times nervously. At 7.45 p. m., a white blanket was thrown around him and he was placed on the hospital stretcher and escorted by a company of infantry, which was carried to the car a block away by four negro porters from the train.

The following account of the sudden death of Mr. J. F. Sutphen, day depot master at the union station in Columbia, which appeared in The State of the 23d, will be read with general interest and regret, especially by the traveling public, to whom he was well known: All Columbia was shocked yesterday morning when the news spread along the street that Mr. John F. Sutphen had dropped dead just after stepping into the Richland drug store. It was hard to believe for Mr. Sutphen had just passed down the street cheerily greeting friends, and he had as many as any man in the State perhaps, and had remarked to several that he never felt better in his life. He is known all over the State and beyond, for in the discharge of his duties as depot master at the union station for a number of years he had the opportunity to, and did by his uniform courtesy and attention make scores of friends, who will regret to know of his death, and will miss him. Mr. Sutphen has been ailing for some time, and remained off duty last week, staying at home. Yesterday morning he was feeling so much better that he determined to resume his duties today. He came up street, and called at several places closing business matters. At 10:30 o'clock he walked into the Richland drug store and remarked to Dr. Henry Kendall that he had never felt better. Then he paid a bill, and was standing at the soda counter. The doctor asked him to have a glass of soda water and turned to draw it when he heard Mr. Sutphen begin to fall. He sank down gently trying to clutch a chair and knocking two waiters from the edge of the counter. Dr. Little ran to him and so did Dr. Kendall. Before his head had reached the floor they had him in their arms, but his pulse was gone. Dr. F. D. Kendall came in very shortly as did Dr. Taylor, both of whom said death must have been instantaneous. Mr. Sutphen had been a sufferer from kidney trouble for some time, and this no doubt caused a ruptured blood vessel. The body was at once removed to McCormick & Pletscher's undertaking parlors across the street. Mr. Sutphen was a thoroughly good man; upright, honest, true to his friends, ever courteous, generous and obliging, and was regarded as one of Columbia's best citizens. He was born and reared in Columbia and has lived here all his life. He was over 50 years of age. For years he was the junior member of the extensive saddle and harness firm of Hopson & Sutphen. When that firm was finally dissolved and left the business field, Mr. Sutphen became the station master at the old union depot and did excellent service. When the new depot company was formed and the new station opened he was made day station master, under Capt. Timmerman. He was still holding this position at the time of his death. Mr. Sutphen was a member of the Knights of Honor and was an old honorary member of the Independent Steam Fire company. He leaves a widow and two children, a daughter, and Mr. Irwin Sutphen, who is with Wm. Barnwell & Co. The funeral services are to be held at the residence at Shandon, corner of Woodrow and Divine streets this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, the interment being at Elmwood cemetery.

SUDDEN DEATH OF J. F. SUTPHEN.

Was Day Depot Master at Union Station in Columbia and Well Known to the Traveling Public.

The general election takes place this year on November 4.

There is one election which will be held this year in which no one takes any interest; in fact, some of the candidates who were nominated in the primary do not know when it takes place. It is the general election, which takes place the first Monday in November—this year November 4.

SAYS CAPERS WHIPPED DEAS.

Prominent Republican Declares Negro Lost the Fight.

[Charleston Post.] The meeting of the Republican State Executive Committee at Columbia recently was not controlled by Chairman E. H. Deas, as has been incorrectly stated in the press reports, according to a statement made today to an Evening Post reporter by a prominent Republican. "It is true that a majority of the committee did come together," said the informant, "notwithstanding the exposition of the character of the chairman by Capt. John G. Capers, and the latter's recommendation that Deas' call should be ignored; but, once the meeting assembled and the proceedings were entered upon, it became evident that Capt. Capers' influence and policy were in the ascendency. Capt. Capers was not at the meeting to direct the policy, but his views were generally known that on every division of any importance Capt. Capers' position was sustained. All talk about Deas outwitting Capt. Capers and marshaling his forces and carrying the meeting his way, over and above Capt. Capers, is the veriest nonsense.

"There were, of course, partisans of Deas at the meeting, and they did not hesitate to make unkind remarks about the South Carolina representative on the national committee, but this condition of affairs prevails at all meetings of the kind. Capt. Capers has run counter to the Deas element, and it was to be expected that members of that faction should criticize his effort to build up and advance the party in the State when many of Deas' followers see that the advancement of the best interests of the party and its popularizing means their displacement from positions of honor or credit.

"As to the decision of the committee not to have a State convention this year, this conclusion was agreeable to the wish and plan of Capt. Capers, although the national committeeman had stated in his public letter exposing the character and pretenses of Deas that a reorganization of the party was desirable, and the suggestion was made that a State convention should be held for the purpose. Political situations change suddenly and completely sometimes, and the decision not to have a convention was the result of the deliberation of the members, who themselves divided on the question, without regard to a job to the Capers-Deas lines, as to what they thought was best for the party at this time.

"Look at the endorsement of President Roosevelt and his administration. Deas severely denounced the President at the Globe street M. E. church several months ago. His language was worse than disrespectful. It was positively vile. Don't you think that if he could have prevented the endorsement of the administration he would have done so? He could not do it. The Capers influence was strong, and his hearty support of the administration found expression in the resolution endorsing the administration and expressing the high regard of the party for the national chairman, Hon. M. A. Hanna.

"And so it goes, on every matter of division of any importance Capt. Capers' influence prevailed." Capt. Capers is still out of the city, on his vacation, which he is spending in the mountains of Western North Carolina, and he could not be communicated with today on the matter of the meeting yesterday. It is known, however, that Capt. Capers intends to exert his authority in the councils of the party, and since the decent element in South Carolina and the national organization look to him to improve the party and advance the interests, he will doubtless have something to say and measures to suggest and put into operation immediately upon his return to the State.

Secretary Holloway informs us that the prospect for a fine exhibit and large attendance is very flattering.

GREAT BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA.

Diplomatic Relations May be Severed Any Minute—Seems to be an Old Story.

London, Sept. 24.—The Associated Press is in a position to announce that diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela are on the verge of being severed. Any day, almost any hour, may bring the announcement that the British minister at Caracas has been given his passport, with corresponding action towards the Venezuelan representative in London. The cause of the crisis does not seem to be confined to any particular incident, but consists in various differences which culminated in Venezuela assuming such an angry attitude as to leave Downing street fully impressed with the belief that the Venezuelan government intends to force matters to a crucial test issue. That a diplomatic rupture would result in hostilities, is a contingency thus far scarcely contemplated. The present diplomatic relations are so strained that to quote a responsible British official, it would make very little difference if the fact became public property by the absence of the diplomatic representatives from Caracas and London. The view of the foreign office is that affairs have reached a stage where it is impossible to deal satisfactorily with Venezuela in any matter which may come up. In proof of this contention the foreign office instances the report of the United States minister at Caracas, Herbert W. Bowen, announcing that the Venezuelan government has protested against the British flag being raised over Patos (or Goose) island, over which the Venezuelan government claimed sovereignty. According to the British government's understanding Patos island belongs to Great Britain just as much as Trinidad, and so far as known no question as to its ownership has ever arisen. Inhabitants of the island have recently been shot or otherwise endangered through the action of Venezuelans—whether government or revolutionary partisans is not known. For purposes of protection, the local West Indian authorities ordered the British flag to be displayed on the island, hence the protest which the foreign office says is only one of many.

EXTREMELY LOW RATES.

To Washington D. C., and return. Account Reunion G. A. R., October 6-13th, 1902.

Tickets will be sold October 3, 4, 5 and 6th, with final limit October 15th, 1902. By depositing ticket with Joint Agent at Washington not later than 12 o'clock Noon of Wednesday, October 13th, and on payment of fee of 50 cent, an extension of final limit to November 3rd, 1902, may be obtained.

Stop overs permitted going and returning, within certain limits; particulars on application.

Side trips tickets on sale from Washington to nearby Battle Fields and many historic points in Virginia, October 6-14th inclusive, limited to return within five days.

Southern Railway operates superb through trains with sleeping cars, dining cars vestibule coaches from principal points. Fast schedules.

For further information see any agent, or write to, W. H. Taylor, A. G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

R. W. Hunt, D. P. A., Charleston, S. C.

W. A. Turk, P. T. M., Washington, D. C.

S. H. Hardwick, G. P. A., Washington, D. C.

Farmers! Bring or send the fruits of your labors to the State Fair at Columbia, October 28th to 31st, and you need not exclaim, "I can beat that."

How to encourage and keep the boys on the farm? Take them off of it occasionally for recreation and sight-seeing where such opportunities as the next annual State Fair will afford.

SURPRISE IN WASHINGTON

Nothing Known There of President's Condition or Proposed Return.

Washington, Sept. 23.—The illness of President Roosevelt and the consequent abandonment of his Western trip came as a total surprise to everybody in Washington. An official report of the President's condition came to the navy department this afternoon from Dr. George A. Lung, the surgeon who was detailed to accompany the chief executive on his trips. It was not made public. It was very much in accord with the statement issued by Secretary Cortelyou preceding the operation on the President.

From the information at hand Dr. John F. Urie of the medical department of the navy is of opinion that the President will be all right in a very short time. Such wounds as that described are apt to be more painful than serious. Whenever there is a break in the continuity of the skin, he said, it makes the circulation of the blood in that vicinity very poor and careful handling of the injury is required to prevent any ulceration. The doctor thought from his present information that a rest of a week or so would cause the wound to heal nicely and the cause of the disturbance to disappear.

No word regarding the president's condition nor of his intention to return to Washington had been received at the temporary White House up to 10 o'clock tonight. The general expectation, however, is that he will make his headquarters there during his stay in Washington. There is an accumulation of business on hand awaiting Mr. Roosevelt's attention and this with the fact that the President has promised to review the parade of the Grand Army two weeks from tomorrow lead officials in Washington to believe he will remain here possibly until that occasion has passed.

AMERICAN TROOPS TO BE REMOVED FROM CUBA.

President Palma's Request Will in All Probability be Honored by the Secretary of War.

The government of the United States is to be required to terminate the last vestige of authority in Cuba. The war department has been advised formally by the department of State that Estrada Palma has notified Minister Squiers that he desired the American troops remaining in Cuba to be withdrawn.

The State department does not undertake to pass on his request but transmits it to Secretary Root, holding that the problem presented is purely a military one in proving the competency of the new Cuban government to take over and care for the coast defenses now in American hands.

Secretary Root, while he has not come to any conclusion, has indicated that the troops might be withdrawn. It is a matter that may be discussed with President Roosevelt while the secretary is in the West. At present there are eight companies of coast artillery in Cuba.

Low Excursion Rates to Washington and New York via Seaboard Air Line Railway.

On account of the G. A. R. reunion at Washington, D. C., the Seaboard Air Line will sell tickets to Washington and New York and return at the following low rates:

Camden, S. C., to Washington.....	\$10.00
" " " " New York.....	\$20.00
Cheraw, S. C., to Washington.....	10.00
" " " " New York.....	20.00
Columbia, S. C., to Washington.....	10.00
" " " " New York.....	20.00
Denmark, S. C., to Washington.....	10.80
" " " " New York.....	20.00
Fairfax, S. C., to Washington.....	11.00
" " " " New York.....	21.30

Proportionately low rates will be given from other points on the Seaboard Air Line. Tickets will be sold October 3, 4, 5 and 6th, and limited to October 15th. By depositing tickets with joint Agent at Washington an extension of limit to November 3d will be given on tickets sold to Washington.

The Seaboard Air Line is the short line and direct route to Washington operating the finest through double dually vestibuled limited trains with sleepers to New York. Call on nearest Seaboard agent for rates and information, or address J. J. Fuller, Trav. Pass. Agt., Columbia, S. C.

LESSON IN HOW NOT TO DO IT

THE PRESIDENT'S ALL-GOED WAR UPON THE TRUSTS.

Senator Money, of Mississippi, Proceeds to Remove the Wool Which Mr. Roosevelt Is Trying to Pull Over the Eyes of the People.

In the recent conference at Oyster Bay, in which a committee of distinguished Republican senators met to edit the President's tongue on his swing around the Western circle, and the announcement that he would confine his remarks to "trust busting" and eliminate remarks about tariff revision, Senator Fernando D. Money, of Mississippi, at Democratic congressional headquarters in Washington, said recently:

"The President sent a message to congress last December, suggesting a remedy for the trusts, which was to give publicity to their doings and bring everything to the public view. His suggestion was embodied in an amendment to the census bill, offered by Senator DuBois, and every Republican voted against it, thus declaring that they were not in accord with the President on that subject. The President sent in no message recommending a constitutional amendment for the control of the trusts. If he had done so it is a question whether it would not have met the fate of his suggestion of 'more light,' but he had patronage to dispose of, and a real earnest effort on his part probably would have carried DuBois' amendment to the census bill or the President's recently proposed amendment to the constitution. He attempted nothing while congress was in session. He now proposes a constitutional amendment which seems to be the only remedy presented to his mind. Nobody knows better than the President the exceeding difficulty of passing an amendment to the constitution. Even those amendments which settled the status of the freed negro as a citizen, civilly and politically, were only made amendments by dragging Southern States into their federal relation, and in the State of Indiana by a certificate that two-thirds of the senate had voted affirmatively, when in fact two-thirds were not present. That question was imminent and overwhelming and some settlement was vitally necessary, and yet, after the heat of the four years' conflict, and the enormous sympathy developed for the negro in the North and the necessity for fixing his status, which was obvious to everybody, there was really no fair adoption of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. As a student and writer of history the President is acquainted with these facts, and it will be singular if he is not aware of the difficulty of the constitutional amendment that he speaks of. It sounds very well to the people. Words are cheap, but performance is difficult. Even if the required two-thirds vote of each house could be obtained and the President should give his signature, then three-fourths of the States must ratify the amendment, and to say that one fourth of the Republican States at least are not absolutely dominated by the trusts and their politicians would be too absurd and would torture credulity. One who fears the power of the trusts and recognizes their terrible menace to free institutions can take little comfort from any utterance of President Roosevelt on this subject, and, giving him credit for some knowledge, it is difficult to give him credit for sincerity. If he is sincere, then he is repudiated by his party, and no hope of reform in this particular can be expected by the public from the Republican party and its President."

If you have anything to exhibit at the State Fair send to Secretary Holloway, at Pomaria, S. C., for a Premium list. Do not delay to do so.

It's of no use for your lips to be talking of grace unless your life tastes of it.

Truth does not need any proof or evidence, for the real truth is self-evident.