

**WYATT AIKEN SOORES.**

**Severe in Condemnation of Tolbert and Capers.—Explains the Recent Appointment of a New Postmaster at Abbeville.**

The Columbia Record prints the following from its Washington correspondent:

Washington, Dec. 13.—Representative Wyatt Aiken handed today to the Record correspondent the following statement relative to the Abbeville postoffice:

"In recent Washington correspondence of The Record it is stated that I assured my constituents in the campaign last summer that I would surely keep any Tolbert out of the Abbeville postmastership. I did not say that, but promised to keep them, any nigger out, if I possibly could. Senator Penrose had told Senator Aiken and myself just before Congress adjourned the matter would be held up until December; but he could not promise any more.

"Mr. Link's term as postmaster at Abbeville expired last February, and he asked me to keep him in until fall. He stayed in until after December 1, and now has a better position than postmaster at Abbeville. I fought the Tolberts as best I could, and did it for the sake of peace in the community. Everybody knows that this infamous gang has been the fomenters of ill feeling and trouble between the races ever since the war, and I was determined, if possible, that none of that ilk should be postmaster at Abbeville, but Cortelyou and Hitchcock insisted upon appointing Thomas Tolbert, Jr.

"There was no better postmaster in the United States than Robert S. Link, and he had the unanimous endorsement of everybody in the community, white and black alike, while Tolbert had no such endorsement, but was backed by a scawlag whom the administration calls their 'adviser.'"

**SKETCH OF MR. YOUNG.**

**Prepared During Last Summer's Campaign by Mr. Jno. S. Reynolds.**

The following excellent sketch of the life work of Gen. LeRoy F. Young was written by Mr. John S. Reynolds of the Columbia bar, who is an authority on the history of such eminent men and by long association and intimate friendship with Mr. Young is fully qualified to speak of his worth:

LeRoy F. Young graduated from the South Carolina college in 1852, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. He entered the military service in the War of Secession as first lieutenant of a company of mounted riflemen, from St. Luke's parish, of which John H. Sereven was captain. His service in the army continued to the close of the war, at which time he was a lieutenant in Company F of the Third South Carolina cavalry. Though elected to a seat in the house of representatives in 1862 and in 1865, he never availed himself of the exemption from military service, which such election afforded.

In 1866 he was appointed by Gov. Orr to be solicitor of the southern circuit, was afterwards elected by the legislature, and held that office until displaced, in 1868, by the institution of the government organized under the Reconstruction acts of congress.

In 1870 an effort was made, in the "Union Reform movement," to drive out Scott and his party in control of the State government, by a conciliatory and "compromise" policy—Judge R. B. Carpenter, a Republican, being the nominee for governor and Gen. M. C. Butler that for lieutenant governor. A thorough canvass of the several counties was made, and Mr. Young did his share in stumping the State.

In 1872 Mr. Young located in Columbia for the practice of his profession—having for some years previous had his office at Edgefield. In the campaign of 1876 he took the stump for the Democratic ticket headed by Wade Hampton it was found necessary to go into the State supreme court to protect the interests and enforce the rights of the lawfully elected governor and house of representatives Mr. Young was among the lawyers engaged to present the novel and difficult legal questions thus raised. The contest resulted in the decisions sustaining the legality of the "Wallace House," holding that Wade Hampton was the lawful governor of South Carolina, and deciding that D. H. Chamberlain, still claiming the office, was without authority of any sort.

**As Attorney General.**

In December, 1877, on the resignation of James Connor, Mr. Young was elected by the legislature to the office of attorney general. He was

elected by a vote of the people in 1878, and reelected in 1880—having in each case received the Democratic nomination. During his service as attorney general matters of greatest importance to the people came before the courts for adjudication. The bonded debt of the State, under the manipulations of the Radical ring, was in confusion, and among the white people there was such difference as to what should be the policy of the Democratic administration that there were fears of a serious division among those people. The legislature committed the question involved to a special court consisting of Judges A. P. Aldrich, Thomas Thomson and J. H. Hudson. In the conduct of the litigation Attorney General Young, assisted by eminent counsel, Henry A. Meetez and Y. J. Pope, the present chief justice, appeared for the State, both in the "bond court" as above mentioned and in the supreme court. The decision of that tribunal of last resort, accepted by all parties, sustained such important positions for which the attorney general contended, as to save one million and a half dollars to the State. The floating debt of the State was likewise in a condition of uncertainty, much of it believed to be fraudulent and it was found necessary to appoint a commissioner (the late J. C. Coit of Chesterfield) to examine, classify and audit the numerous and multifarious claims. The duty of advising the commissioner in the novel and sometimes perplexing questions thus arising was a part of those falling upon Attorney General Young. In cases seeking to reverse in the supreme court, Commissioner Coit's decisions, judgments were obtained making the settlement of the floating debt of the State impossible.

In the matter of the bills of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, a very grave problem presented itself to the tax departments of the State government. These bills—such of them at least as were genuine and lawfully in circulation—were receivable for State taxes. The amount outstanding was approximately \$1,300,000, and there were fears that the State tax or a large part of it would be paid in them—thus leaving the State government without money enough to meet its current obligations. The legislature passed an act requiring all taxes to be paid in certain specified funds, but allowing billholders to tender the bills, pay under protest, and establish in court their genuineness and lawfulness. Certain billholders attacked this law, on the ground that it was in violation of the State and the federal constitutions. The State supreme court sustained the act. On appeal to the United States supreme court there were two hearings—in both of them the billholders were represented by Roscoe Conkling and Daniel H. Chamberlain. The justices being equally divided in opinion the decision of the State supreme court stood affirmed and thus the State government was saved from the very gravest embarrassment. In all this litigation the State was represented by Attorney General Young.

In the prosecution of those who, at different times in the period of negro rule, had laid schemes to defraud the State, Mr. Young, both before and after he became attorney general, was called to bear an active part. The chairman of the legislature joint committee having sworn out warrants, the State, at the preliminary examinations, was represented by the circuit solicitor, assisted by Mr. Young. Two of the cases—those against ex-Treasurer F. L. Cardozo and ex-Senator Robert Smalls—went to the supreme court and in the hearings before that tribunal, the State was represented by Attorney General Young, with associate counsel.

Among those whom the State desired to bring to justice was one Hiram H. Kimpton, who, as "financial agent," had been closely associated with the Radical ring in their several schemes of robbery. Kimpton was duly indicted by the grand jury of Richland and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest. The governor of South Carolina issued his requisition upon the governor of Massachusetts for the delivery of Kimpton to the proper officer of this state. There was a full hearing of the matter in Boston—Kimpton represented by eminent lawyers and Attorney General Young appearing for South Carolina. Mr. Young's argument on this occasion was very highly praised by the papers in Boston and also by the New York Nation. It was finally decided that Kimpton was not extraditable for the offense with which he was charged.

**Defended Democrats.**

During the campaign of 1876, in consequence of the race troubles in Barnwell and Aiken, culminating in what has been known as the "Ellenton riot," a large number of reputable citizens of those counties were arrested by federal officers, on the charge of having violated those acts of congress which purported to protect the political rights of the negro race—generally called the enforcement acts. Several of the parties charged were tried in Charleston in the United States court, Chief Justice Waite, Circuit Judge Bond and District Judge Bryan presiding; the jury failed to agree. The case was hard fought at every stage—important legal and constitutional questions being raised. Mr. Young was prominent among the lawyers who gave their services to the accused in these cases. His address to the jury in this Ellenton case was noted as one of the clearest, strongest and most finished representations ever heard in any court house in South Carolina. It was of this speech that F. W. Dawson, one of the most brilliant and powerful writers in the journalism of this country, wrote at that time:

"The speech of Mr. Young for soundness of reasoning, apt citation of authority, withering sarcasm, happy illustration literary finish and earnest, fervid, overpowering eloquence, has seldom been equaled. In his peroration he made the most eloquent appeal to the jury that has ever been heard in that court house."

On the same day, R. B. Rhett, Jr., editor of the rival Charleston paper, The Journal of Commerce, said of the same speech:

"By many persons of experience present, it was said that Mr. Young's speech was the finest effort they had ever heard in a court room. At the conclusion of his speech there was that involuntary movement of the crowd which always follows the conclusion of strained attention, which testified mutely but eloquently to the power which the speaker exercised over them."

While attorney general Mr. Young was ordered by the governor of the State to appear in the federal court in defense of certain State election officers, notably in the trial of certain citizens of Richland and Sumter. Mr. Young's addresses in the Aiken and Mayesville cases were noted as among the clearest, strongest and most finished representations ever heard in any court house in South Carolina. Of his speech in the Mayesville case, April 1882, the brilliant and accomplished Edward B. Murray, whose early death Letters and Law in South Carolina will long lament, said in his paper, the Anderson Intelligencer: "For reasoning power, for thrilling eloquence, for chasteness of style and composition, for irresistible force and crushing criticism, it deserves to rank along with the best specimens of oratorical effort in either ancient or modern times."

**United States Attorney.**

In 1885 Mr. Young was appointed by President Cleveland to be United States attorney for the district of South Carolina. From the close of the Civil war to the time of that appointment the federal courts in South Carolina, notwithstanding the high character and impartial administration of the district judge, the Hon. George S. Bryan, were somewhat in disrepute—at the best they had not the confidence of the white people, and were regarded as in some sense of foreign jurisdiction in which those people could not expect full justice. The position of the district judge, when Mr. Young was appointed, was one of some delicacy—a part of his task being to restore the federal courts to their rightful position in the eyes of the white people, to conform to the standards followed by Judge Bryan, and to co-operate with him in so administering all the federal laws that the courts of the United States in South Carolina, while doing impartial justice, should again command the respect and enjoy the confidence of all the people. To this responsible post, that of the head of the bar in the federal jurisdiction, as the attorney general is the head of the bar in the State, Mr. Young so gave the benefits of his experience, his learning, and his standards of official duty, as at once to show that he was the right man in the right place. His career as United States attorney, creditable throughout, was ended by his removal by President Harrison before the term was out.

Mr. Young sat on the bench in both the circuit and supreme court, by special appointment. In those stations he so conducted himself as to give entire satisfaction to lawyers and litigants alike.

On the resignation of Mr. Townsend, in 1905, Attorney General Gunter tendered to Mr. Young the post of assistant. Accepting the appointment, he entered actively upon his duties—the lamentable disability of Mr. Gunter necessitating the doing of all the work by his assistant. Succeeding Mr. Gunter, Mr. Young has since had charge of the business of

the office. During his tenure he represented the State in cases involving important public interests and gave opinions in many matters affecting official action. Among the important cases in which he recently represented the State was that involving the constitution of the statute known as the Brice law—resulting in a victory for the State and for those who upheld that law.

Such, very concisely stated has been the official career of the distinguished advocate. In his own practice Mr. Young had, both in the civil and the criminal courts, in the supreme court of the United States and of this State, as well as in the lower courts, been actively engaged in cases of great interest and importance. In every instance he showed himself to be a lawyer worthy of a place in the very front rank of the profession which he pursued for half a century with honor to it and with credit to himself.

The Jamestown Exposition grounds contain 400 acres of land and has more than two miles of water front.

The grand piers, being built by the United States government will enclose a water basin, containing forty acres of Hampton Roads.

\$500,000,000 will be represented by radius of 12 hours ride from the tip of the naval pageantry.

20,000,000 people live within a radius of 12 hours ride from the grounds of the Jamestown Exposition.

350,000 square feet of exhibit space in each of the palaces that are to house the industrial display.

25 of the states of the union will be represented by individual buildings, most of the others will have exhibits in the States Exhibit palace.

360 square miles of sheltered anchorage in the waters of Hampton Roads.

So many men fool away so much valuable time doing things in which there is neither point nor profit.

**S. B. JONES' RESTAURANT**  
IS THE PLACE TO GET  
**Good Things to Eat**

ON SHORT NOTICE AND AT MODERATE PRICES.

Oysters on Half Shell. Oysters any Style. Fish, Game, Steak, in fact Everything that the market affords.

Patronage of Ladies Solicited.

Opposite Newberry Hotel Office and Next Door to Pool Room.

LOOK FOR THE SIGN—

**S. B. JONES' RESTAURANT**

**SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.**

I will sell either at my residence or in the town of Prosperity, S. C., on Thursday December 27, 1906, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock the following property to wit:

Two wagons, two buggies, plow stocks, disc and iron tooth harrows, farming implements, cider mill, corn sheller, feed cutter, corn, fodder, sheaves, one horse, one mule and other articles. Will sell any of this property at private sale before above date.

Terms made known on day of sale.  
H. S. Boozer.

**NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF COUNTY BOARD COMMISSIONERS.**

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the County Board of Commissioners will be held on the first Thursday after the first Monday in January, 1907.

All persons holding demands against the County of any kind, not previously presented to the Board, are required to file the same with the Clerk on or before the first day of January, 1907, so that they may be examined and ordered to be paid at the annual meeting.

Fred. H. Dominick,  
Clerk and Attorney.

**NOTICE OF SALE.**

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at the late residence of Henry Gallman, deceased, at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, on Wednesday, the 12th day of December, 1906, at eleven o'clock A. M., all the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of farming implements, mules, stock, farm produce, etc.

N. Childs,  
Executor of Last Will and Testament of Henry Gallman, deceased.

**LOOK**

**HERE'S TO YOU**

— FOR —

**Christmas Goods**

**At Prices That Talk,**

**AND**

**MAKE THE GOODS WALK.**

You can save money on any article mentioned in this advertisement by calling at my store on Postoffice Block fourth door from Postoffice. If you want

**Guns, Ammunition, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, Tinware, Everything, Come to me.**

Remember the Old Reliable.

**J. W. White**

**Prosperity's GALA WEEK**

**and Carnival ONE WEEK OF FUN AND AMUSEMENT**

Every one is extended an invitation to come to our city and enjoy festivities. COMMENCING MONDAY,

**Dec. 17 and Ending Dec. 22.**

The Mayor and council have engaged for this occasion the

**SMITH GREATER SHOWS,** one of the largest and best carnival companies to furnish the amusement. A good time is guaranteed to all visitors, so come and enjoy the week.

**MATT GAY,** the world famous high diver, will dive twice daily from a ladder 92 feet in height into a tank containing only four feet of water.

The Smith Greater Shows own and operate their own electric light plant, and will give in our city, for the first time, electrical shows.

**FREE BAND CONCERTS DAILY.**

The chief feature of the Carnival is Smith's Wild Animal Arena. Each and every animal is trained to do something.

Come and enjoy yourselves. Plenty to amuse all.

Remember the date  
**PROSPERITY, DEC. 17 to 22.**

**NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT**

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as administrator, with the will annexed, of Anthony Griffin, deceased, will make a final settlement of the estate of said deceased in the probate court in Newberry county on the 2nd day of January, 1907, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and will immediately thereafter apply for final discharge.

All persons holding demands against the said estate will present them duly attested on or before that date.

Robert Griffin,  
Administrator.

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF NEWBERRY. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.**

Henry H. Hendrix, R. Alma Hendrix, E. C. Bearden, Plaintiffs,

vs.

Bertha Lee Hendrix, James H. Hendrix, Lida E. Hendrix and Lilly Bell Hendrix, Defendants.

Complaint for Partition.

By order of the court herein, I will sell before the court house at Newberry South Carolina, on salesday in January, 1907, the 7th day of January, to the highest bidder all that tract or plantation of land containing two hundred and thirty-five acres, more or less bounded by lands of Henry D. Boozer, Clayton Boozer, John Clary, John R. Spearman, estate of Henry Hendrix, James Pitts and others, the said tract of land being divided into three tracts containing in tract No. 1 eighty-five acres, more or less, and tract No. 2, seventy-eight acres, more or less, and tract No. 3, containing seventy-two acres, more or less. Each tract will be sold separately and a plat of each will be exhibited on day of sale.

Terms of sale—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash and the balance payable in two equal annual installments, with interest from day of sale at the rate of eight per cent per annum, with leave to the purchaser to anticipate payment of credit portion, the purchaser to pay for papers and recording of same.

H. H. Rikard, Master.

December 11, 1906.

**AN ORDINANCE.**

**To Prevent Injury and Damage to Streets in the Town of Newberry.**

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the Town of Newberry in Council assembled and by authority of the same:

1. From and after the passage of this ordinance it shall be unlawful for any person willfully to destroy, injure, or in any manner hurt, damage, impair or obstruct any public Street or Sidewalk in the Town of Newberry, or any part thereof, or any bridge, culvert, drain or ditch belonging thereto, or any part thereof.

2. Any person violating this ordinance shall be liable to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not more than thirty days, for each offense.

Done and ratified under the Corporate seal of the said Town, the 5th day of December, 1906.

A. T. Brown,  
Mayor.  
Eug. S. Werts,  
Clerk and Treasurer.

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF NEWBERRY. IN THE PROBATE COURT.**

James F. J. Caldwell, as Executor of the last will and testament of Martha Caroline Caldwell, deceased, Petitioner,

against  
Francis W. Higgins, Martha Caroline Hardy, Elizabeth King, Harriet (or Hattie) Trail, Hayne W. McCauley, Annie M. McCauley, John W. Clary, Mrs. Sarah A. M. Russell, William C. Gilliam, Sarah C. Clifton, Mary E. White, Francis Z. Wilson, John O. Caldwell, and all heirs at law and distributees of the said Martha Caroline Caldwell, deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown, Defendants.

To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer, on or before the thirteenth day of February, 1907, the petition in this proceeding, which is filed in the Probate Court for the said County and a copy of which is here-with served upon you; and you are notified that on that day, beginning at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a trial will be had in the said Court of Probate for the said County and State of all matters described and all issues involved in the said petition to establish in due form of law certain instruments of writing as the last will and testament of Martha Caroline Caldwell, deceased.

Hunt, Hunt and Hunter,  
Petitioner's Attorneys.

(Seal.)

J. C. Wilson,  
J. P. N. C.

To the defendants: Mrs. Sarah A. M. Russell, William C. Gilliam, Sarah C. Clifton, Mary E. White, John O. Caldwell and all heirs at law and distributees of the said Martha Caroline Caldwell, deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown. You will please take notice that the summons of which the foregoing is a copy, and the petition in the above title action was filed in the Probate Court of Newberry County on the tenth day of December, 1906, and is now on file there.

Hunt, Hunt and Hunter,  
Petitioner's Attorneys.