

# The Herald and News.

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## MAY BE MADE A JUDGE.

### Mr. John G. Capers Will Probably Be Given Appointment by President.

News and Courier.

Washington, November 13.—It would not be a great surprise here were President Roosevelt to name John G. Capers as the successor of Judge Louis E. McComas, of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, who died a few days ago.

When Mr. Capers returned to Washington this morning from New York, where he had been on important business, he learned for the first time that his name was being widely used in connection with the vacancy. He stated that he was not an applicant for that office, and did not expect to be; that he preferred to return to the practice of law in Washington as soon as he was relieved of the duties of the office of commissioner of internal revenue.

Notwithstanding this statement it is believed the president has him in mind in connection with the vacancy, and the appointment may go to him unless a fight should be made by members of the Washington bar, some of whom think that an older resident and one more closely identified with the District generally should receive the appointment.

It is understood that at the time Mr. Capers was appointed to the office of commissioner of internal revenue he was given to understand by the president that the bestowing of the commission upon him was partly because of the fact that he had not had a square deal when relieved of the duties of district attorney in South Carolina. Coming directly after his throw-down by the department of justice, it appeared to be a complete vindication for Mr. Capers. If the judgeship goes to him it will be still further evidence of the fact that the president desires to right whatever wrong was inflicted upon him when he was dislodged from the district attorney's office, and in recognition of his services to the Republican party as the national committeeman from South Carolina.

P. H. McG.

## Lockjaw and Hydrophobia.

Dr. Wm. H. Thomson, in Everybody's Magazine.

The fearful tetanus, or lockjaw, was ascribed in all the books when I was a student to puncture or irritation of a nerve, and both hands and feet were sometimes cut off to stop the irritation going up the nerve to the spine. Now we know that it is due to a fatal poison in the blood, which is produced by a bacillus lodged in a punctured wound made by some stick, nail or pistol wad on which this evil bacillus happened to be. It is a soil bacillus and swarms in rich garden earth, particularly where guano or fish manure is used. All wounds, therefore, into which earth has entered should be promptly cauterized.

Hydrophobia also presents another illustration of what modern science can do. A recent remarkable discovery by Dr. Ira Van Gieson, of the Laboratory of the New York Board of Health, makes it possible now to determine in a few minutes what used to take weeks to decide. As dogs are so generally shot if they bite people in the streets, it then becomes an anxious question whether the dog was mad or not. Formerly, to settle this question, rabbits were inoculated with the saliva or blood of the suspected dog, to see if it gave them the disease. But it might be necessary to wait a month to be sure on this point. But Dr. Van Gieson has discovered that a slice of a mad dog's brain shows an appearance in the brain cells never found except in rabies. If this is found the serum treatment initiated by the illustrious Pasteur should be commenced at once, because it very rarely fails to prevent the development of this dreadful malady if begun in time.

The New York Times compares the Wall street muddle to case of measles. What! So common as all that?

## CROPS NOT SO LARGE.

### Our Production of Foodstuffs Somewhat Behind Last Year.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Preliminary returns to the department of agriculture on the production of corn indicate a total yield of 2,533,732,000 bushels, an average of 26 bushels to the acre, as compared with a yield of 30.3 bushels per acre in 1906.

The general average as to quality is 82.8 per cent, as compared with 89.9 per cent last year.

It is estimated that about 4.5 per cent (130,995,000 bushels) of the corn of 1906, was still in the hands of farmers on November 1, 1907, as compared with 4.1 per cent (110,633,000 bushels) of the crop of 1905, in farmers' hands November 1, 1906, and 5.3 per cent, the ten year average for old corn on hand November 1.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of buckwheat is 17.9 bushels, against 18.6 bushels in 1906 and a ten year average of 18.1 bushels. A total production of 13,911,000 bushels is thus indicated, as compared with 14,642,000 bushels in 1906. The average for quality is 87.3 against 90.4 last year.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of potatoes is 95.3 bushels, against an average yield of 102.2 bushels in 1906 and a ten year average of 85.5 bushels. A total production of 292,427,000 bushels is thus indicated, as compared with 208,638,000 bushels in 1906. The average as to quality is 88.3 per cent, as compared with 90.9 one year ago.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of tobacco is 858.3 pounds, as compared with 857.2 pounds in 1906 and an eight year average of 785.8 pounds. A total production of 645,213,000 is thus indicated, as compared with 682,429,000 pounds finally estimated in 1906. The average as to quality is 90 per cent against 84.5 one year ago.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of flaxseed is 9.0 bushels, as compared with 10.2 bushels in 1906 and a five year average of 9.6 bushels.

A total production of 25,420,000 bushels in 1906. The average as to quality is 89.7 against 92.7 in 1906. The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of rice (rough) is 33.1 bushels as compared with 31.1 bushels in 1906, and a four-year average of 31.0 bushels. A total production of 21,412,000 bushels is thus indicated as compared with 17,855,000 bushels in 1906.

In 1851 pineapples were rare in San Francisco. One day in that year one of the passengers who had crossed the isthmus of Darien before leaving Panama purchased from one of the natives of that place a dozen pineapples for a quarter of a dollar, and when he landed in San Francisco he had six left. He was carrying these from the landing place at the foot of Vallejo street, when there were boat steps at the end of a twenty foot wharf, which new arrivals approached by Whitehall boats from the steamers that in those days anchored in the stream 300 yards from shore. The man was accosted suddenly by a stranger who asked him what he wanted "for that lot of pineapples."

"They are not for sale."

"But I want them," said the Californian.

"I'll sell you three," said the new arrival, who on the voyage had heard that San Francisco people were liberal buyers, and he added, "but they'll cost you \$5 each."

"Take 'em," was the curt reply, and the fruit changed owners, the resident passing over a Spanish coin known then as a gold "ounce," worth \$16 in trade.

Before the new purchaser had moved across Battery street, where the transaction had taken place, he was accosted by an acquaintance, who asked him to let him have the fruit. A dicker followed for two of the fine acquaintance paying \$10 apiece for them. Later in the day the first purchaser was boasting of the rapid manner by which he had cleared \$5 and still had a fine pineapple for supper.—San Francisco Call.

## EX-GOV. TAYLOR RETURNS.

### Fugitive Governor of Kentucky to Testify for Powers—Finley also Will Return.

Georgetown, Ky., Nov. 13.—The third day of Caleb Powers' trial opened with increased attendance and interest. The first move of the defense was the filing of three important depositions in support of the avowed bearing on the validity of William A. Taylor's claims to the governorship making good his pardon issued to Powers. One was from Attorney General Griggs under President McKinley, instructing the post-office department to direct the postmaster of Frankfort to deliver the mail of state officials to those actually holding office. Another was from Taylor himself asserting his right as governor. Attached to Taylor's deposition was a copy of his commission as governor. The third was from United States District Attorney W. M. Smith, bearing on the same point.

The defense was assured by the court that compulsory process would be used to compel the attendance of any absent witnesses. The last of the defense's witnesses showed the fact that former Gov. Taylor and former Secretary of State Charles Finley, both now in Indiana, will be brought back to Kentucky to testify in favor of Powers. The prosecution asked permission to file a counter affidavit to that filed by the defense's counsel earlier in the day. It will be prepared tomorrow.

Judge Morris decided this afternoon that the jury shall be drawn from Harrison county. Sheriff Warren was instructed to summon 200 men from that county to report next Friday. Harrison is a large Democratic county.

## Possibilities in Alfalfa.

The marvelous development of American agriculture during the last two decades and the volume of the financial returns it pours into the coffers of the country read, in some aspects, like a leaf from the "Arabian Nights."

The following extract from The Baltimore News touching a relatively new phase of agriculture is, indeed, characterized by a sort of practical magic which the lay reader may find almost incredible:

A Texas lawyer who took no farming as a side issue is said to be making \$100,000 a year on 1,400 acres of alfalfa. He cuts his crops four times a year, gets a ton an acre, and sells it at \$15 a ton on an average. Part of the seed is also harvested, and that yields \$18 an acre, the total revenue received in one year being \$109,200. This does not take into account the income derived from the sale of hundreds of head of hogs, cattle and other live stock which are fattened on the alfalfa fields. Throughout the west the crop has been found very valuable to farmers, as it is easy to raise, flourishes in different soils and climates, and is excellent food for stock. It requires no cultivation, growing rapidly after cutting started.

There is no reason why the success of the Texan, noted in the foregoing, should not be duplicated, proportionately, in Georgia and every state of the south.

As a matter of fact, the northern sections of the state which have been pronounced as unsuited to the cultivation of cotton can be made to produce alfalfa as a continuously profitable crop.

Hardly a portion of Georgia but is fitted, to some extent, for its production, and farmers with square acreage could not little better than to devote it to the cultivation of this self-perpetuating crop.

Through indifference, or concentration on cotton as the one money crop of the section, the south's annual bill for cattle-feeding product has grown into formidable proportions. The raising of alfalfa offers a way out of this superfluous expense, as well as a new source of revenue to the southern farmer.—Atlanta Constitution.

## THE NEWS OF PROSPERITY.

### Many People Going and Coming—U. D. C. Officers—Good Farming—Telephone Moved.

Prosperity, Nov. 14.—Miss Isola Bedenbaugh, of Newberry, is expected this week to visit Mrs. Jas. M. Werts.

Jas. Calmes has returned to the Porter Military academy, Charleston, to resume his studies in that institution.

Miss Ruth Perry, of Newberry, and Miss Eula Ray Sligh, who is attending school in Newberry, will visit Miss Mary Willis Friday.

Miss Emma Bell has returned from her visit to Atlanta.

Mr. L. L. Wheeler spent a couple days in town the past week.

The U. D. C. will give an oyster supper on Friday, November 29. An address will be made by the celebrated orator, W. W. Lunkin, of Columbia.

Miss Della Bowers is visiting in Newberry.

Capt. H. S. Boozer spent a couple days in Prosperity the past week.

Miss Kate Thompson having recovered, Miss Joe has returned home.

Mr. Olin Lane, of Columbia, was in town Wednesday.

Miss Anna Hartman has been visiting Mrs. Joe B. Hartman.

Mrs. Browne, of Georgia, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. J. B. Fellers, has returned home.

Mr. Jas. D. Quattlebaum was called to Hamburg last week by the death of his brother.

Mr. Ed. Mathis, of Whitmore, is visiting the home folks.

Uncle Charlie Stoudemayer was in town on Monday and says that there will be 3,000 bushels of corn and over 60 bales of cotton made on the Klondike this year. This is farming some. The aggregate would amount to at least \$5,000 with corn at 90 cents and cotton at 11c. Why go west or any where else when such farming and such lands are to be found right here in Newberry county.

Mrs. Nannie Lake, of Laurens, and Harriet Lane, of Newberry, are visiting Mrs. Lane and Hawkins, this week.

Miss Nannie Hunter, of St. Lukes, is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. H. Hawkins.

Mr. H. W. Peak, of Rocky Mount, Va. after a pleasant visit to Mrs. Z. W. Bedenbaugh, has returned home.

Mrs. B. B. Schumpert has returned from a pleasant visit to Mrs. Lee Singley of Gary's.

Miss Gussie Nunnemaker, of Columbia, is visiting Mrs. A. A. Singley.

Miss Mamie Counts spent Saturday and Sunday at home with her parents. Miss Mamie teaches the Bundrick school in No. 11 township.

Mrs. M. H. Boozer has sold the old Philip Sligh place to Messrs. P. H. and R. D. Kinard.

Miss Lulu Moseley is visiting in Newberry.

Mr. Bushnell Bowers attended the marriage of Miss Neville Pope.

Mr. Jas. D. Luther, of Columbia, made a flying trip to Prosperity Sunday.

The central office of the telephone Co. is being moved into the Wise building on Main street, over the hardware store.

Mr. P. Bobb is moving into the store vacated by Mr. Craig and will be there during the erection of his new brick store on the site of the present one. This is the last of the old frame buildings.

Hen. K. Baker, of Greenwood, made a hurried trip to Prosperity last Tuesday.

Mr. Clarence Bundrick and family visited in town the past week.

Mrs. W. G. Housell has been on a visit to Mrs. Z. W. Bedenbaugh.

The U. D. C. at their last meeting elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, Mrs. G. Y. Hunter.

Vice-president, Mrs. E. W. Werts.

Recording Secretary, Mrs. S. D. Duncan.

Corresponding Secretary, Miss Lulu Moseley.

Treasurer, Mrs. F. E. Schumpert.

Historian, Miss Nannie Simpson.

Registrar, Miss Lucy Fellers.

We note the correspondent of the News and Courier ends his report of the court proceedings, etc., in Newberry, as follows:

"There are still quite a number of cases on the criminal docket, and this is a prohibitory county, too."

We think this a gratuitous fling at the prohibitionists. We could say that the deacon prohibits quite a good many things of which no doubt this correspondent is guilty and we could add and he is a member of the church. See.

### Shall These Orphans Have a Thanksgiving?

Dr. Jacobs, of the Thronwell Orphanage, Clinton, S. C., writes:

"A little child alone in the world, its bright black eyes filled with tears, came to me held by the hand of a good woman. Only five years old, fatherless, motherless, she finds herself after a long ride on the cars, under the care of a friendly traveler, at the door of the Orphanage. But poor little thing, she knows nothing of where she is, does not even know the place from which she came; she has her name written on a slip of paper as an introduction to the kind friends who are hereafter to care for her. She brings a little package under her arm, it is her all of worldly goods. So it was, only a few weeks ago, but now how different. Tears are dried. She is opening her bright eyes to the lessons that come to her daily. Falling into the routine of chapel and school and dinner and play, she is waking up, her young soul is speaking through lips and fingers and feet and dimpled cheek."

"Someone now loves the little girl. Someone puts her to sleep at night after her lips have whispered 'Our Father.' She is finding a home, she is finding herself, she will some day find God."

This little child was welcomed to the loving care of the Thronwell Orphanage. Every one of the 250 children in the school of that institution have had more or less of the same experience. It is true that between them and grim necessity, there is today a strong wall of defence. But the people who love God and little children are that wall. The Orphanage is under Presbyterian control but it is for all orphans. It turns none away because of its father's faith. There are 158 orphans from South Carolina under its care, 62 from Georgia, 23 from Florida and the rest from 130 other Southern states. Not one has a living father.

Send gifts of provisions or money to Thronwell Orphanage (Clinton, S. C.) making checks payable to Dr. Jacobs.

### PRIVILEGE TAX FALLS BEHIND

### Collections This Year Will Probably Be \$15,000 Less Than Amount Realized Last Year.

The State.

The privilege tax derived from the fertilizer industry by the state will probably fall \$15,000 short of the amount collected last year. The amount collected to date is \$145,918.71. Up to the same date last year the collections amounted to \$157,371.66, more than \$11,000 in excess of this year's receipts.

While the privilege tax is collected by the state treasurer, not one cent of it goes into the general fund but all is applied to the maintenance of Clemson college. While the collections will undoubtedly fall short of those of last year no fears are entertained that Clemson will suffer on this account as this college is well provided for in the amount thus far received.

The grand total collected in 1906 was \$167,158.39.

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## THINKS DEMOCRATS CAN WIN.

### Congressman Aiken also Believes that Bryan Will be Nominated.

The News and Courier printed last Friday the views of Representatives Ellerbe, Finley, Johnson, Lever and Legare. The following statement in answer to the same questions has just been received from Congressman Wyatt Aiken of Abbeville, Mr. Aiken stating that he was absent from Abbeville when the request for his views reached his home:

1. "Who is your choice for Democratic nominee for President and why do you favor him?"

My belief is that Bryan will be nominated. A southern man would not stand as good chance of election as Parker did. One of the Johnsons might be worth considering.

2. "What should be the paramount issue or issues of the next campaign?"

The paramount issue of the next campaign should be and must be to lower the tariff. The trusts are fostered and protected by the robber tariff which, of course, excludes foreign competition, and the president, in pretending to fight the trusts without lowering the tariff, knows better than anybody else in this country that he is not sincere, but is only making a great noise to keep himself in the center of the "spot light." No man in America today is more responsible for the failure to make an honest and real fight on the trusts than President Roosevelt. He is responsible for the panic on Wall street.

3. "Do you believe in Government ownership of railroads?"

I do not believe in government ownership of railroads, but I do believe in strict governmental control of railroads, express companies, sleeping car companies and telegraph and telephone systems.

4. "Can the Democratic party win?"

A strong, red-hot and aggressive fight is made on a tariff reform platform the Democratic party will stand a good fighting chance to win.

## TIGHT MONEY AND COTTON.

### Are 'Bear' Speculators Responsible for Present Financial Situation.

News and Courier.

Sumter, November 13. A traveling man, who has lately been in different parts of this state and of North Carolina, in a conversation here today concerning the money situation, said he had heard of several instances (in one case getting it from the buyer himself) where the large export business had sent their representatives into this territory, giving them instructions to buy the cotton and furnishing them with government currency to pay cash for same.

Assuming that this report is founded on facts, this condition of affairs may be but one of the legitimate exigencies of trade brought about by the present stringency of the money market; and yet it seems somewhat strange that if the money is to be had at all it is not furnished to their representatives by the export houses through the usual channels of the banks.

While there may be nothing to it, still the reports may be taken as confirmatory evidence of the existence of a real foundation for a suspicion that has entered the minds of not a few that the present condition of the money market is part and parcel of a movement on the part of cotton speculators to bear the market for that staple.

If such a conjecture should prove to be true, the confidence in the south in the New York banks would be rudely shaken, if not disrupted, and the representatives in this territory of the concerns thus taking advantage of the situation to buy on the enforced bear market would in all probability meet with a warm, not to say a hot, reception.

The report is given for what it is worth. It should be remembered, however, that in times of stress reports, rumors and suspicions are rife.