

The Newberry Herald and News.

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NEWBERRY, S. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1902.

TWICE A WEEK. \$1.50 A YEAR

THE SOLONS IN SESSION

THE WORK OF THE LAW MAKERS OF THE STATE ASSEMBLED IN COLUMBIA.

A Condensed Report of the Proceedings Taken From the Daily Papers From Day to Day as the Work Proceeds.

January 23.—By vote of 66 to 46 the house today passed the McGowan redistricting bill, after making several changes. As the bill now stands, the following compose the districts:

First—Charleston, Berkeley, Colleton, Dorchester.

Second—Aiken, Bamberg, Barnwell, Beaufort, Edgely, Hampton, Saluda.

Third—Pickens, Oconee, Anderson, Abbeville, Greenwood, Newberry.

Fourth—Laurens, Spartanburg, Greenville, Union.

Fifth—Cherokee, Chester, York, Fairfield, Kershaw, Chesterfield, Lancaster.

Sixth—Marlboro, Marion, Horry, Darlington, Florence, Williamsburg, Georgetown.

Seventh—Richland, Lexington, Sumter, Orangeburg, Clarendon.

When the house convened this morning, the Augusta trip was again taken up by several members. A vote was taken and the house rescinded its action of yesterday.

Several minor bills were introduced in the regular order of business, and the redistricting matter then came up. Messrs. Smith, Tatum and others made excellent speeches, and Messrs. Weston and Cosgrove engaged in little pleasantries which closed the incident of the day.

Mr. Freeman presented his bill as a substitute for the McGowan bill and moved to postpone action indefinitely. The motion was lost.

Mr. Weston stated that he accepted the McGowan bill, with one or two changes.

Mr. Eford wanted Lexington in the district with Richland. This was fixed up and a vote taken.

The senate spent about an hour and a half this morning discussing three bills.

Senator Appelt introduced another bill to regulate the traffic in cotton seed.

FRIDAY'S SESSION.

January 24.—On account of the absence of several members, many bills that were on the house calendar were passed over.

The senate bill, introduced by Senator Mayfield, to regulate the traffic in cotton seed, was recommitted.

The Tatum bill, to require horse traders to secure a license in the towns through which they pass, was killed, after considerable discussion.

The bill to authorize Pickens county to borrow money from the sinking fund passed its second reading.

The Kibler bill, to make fowls amenable to the stock law, caused considerable amusement and brought forth speeches by Ashley and others. The bill passed.

The house then took up Mr. McGowan's bill, to increase the penalty of laborers who violate their written or verbal contracts after having received supplies. Mr. Ashley's usual plea for the poor farmer killed the bill.

The bill providing for the appointment of a committee to arrange for the free transportation of Confederate veterans to the Charleston Exposition was passed over for the present.

Memorial exercises were held in honor of E. B. Ragsdale, of Fairfield, J. B. Bates, of Barnwell, and G. J. Redfern, of Chesterfield, at which appropriate eulogies were delivered. The house then adjourned.

The senate met today, but hardly anything was done. Lieutenant Governor Tillman had gone to Augusta, and Senator Shepherd, of Edgefield, presided.

The Schley resolution, introduced in the house, was agreed to without discussion.

A favorable report was made on the bill prohibiting the shooting of live pigeons in this state, but the bill

was passed over for the present, as were nearly all the bills on the calendar.

The senate later met with the house and listened to the memorial exercises.

A night session was held, but nothing of importance was done. The Senate then adjourned until Monday night.

WHITE HOUSE METHODS.

Roosevelt's Breezy Ways Continue to Interest His Callers.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Evening Post says: President Roosevelt continues to interest all his visitors by the breezy frankness with which he discusses everything that comes up. A New England Congressman thus describes a recent call at the White House:

"I wanted to see the President about an important postoffice in my district, I had not bothered him much up to that time; so I telephoned Mr. Cortelyou, and received an appointment. I was ushered into the President's reception room. Many other people were there; we could hear the President talking with some one in the Cabinet room, and, while it would have been impossible to follow the conversation, the tones were strong enough to indicate a vigorous discussion. Pretty soon the door from the Cabinet room opened and in came the President. 'I am not going to see any of these people except Senator Bard—not any of them—I am too busy; I can not do it,' said the President to Cortelyou with considerable emphasis. Smiting the action to the wind, he took Senator Bard over into the window and had a considerable talk with him. Mr. Cortelyou beckoned for me to stay, and the President, as soon as he was through with Mr. Bard, came over and sat on the sofa beside me. When I mentioned my postoffice, he told me to go down to the department and fix the matter up with the Postmaster General, with the air of one who was tired about hearing of postoffices. As I got up to go he looked over to two young men who were still waiting. 'You are from Alabama, aren't you?' he asked, and before they had time to answer, he added: 'You want So and So appointed?' The young men replied that they did, but before they could explain why, the President told them that he was sick of hearing of their patronage squabble. 'You say the other candidate for this office ought to be in jail, don't you?' he went on. 'Yes sir; he ought to be there,' was the reply. 'Well now,' said the President, 'his friends assure me that your man ought to be in jail. I assume that you are both right. I wish you would go to the Attorney General and put in writing the reasons you have for believing that the other candidate should be sent to the penitentiary, and I will have a similar statement made up in regard to your candidate, then we'll let the Attorney General look them both over and decide what is to be done. Perhaps, if you know anything good about the man you are backing, you had better put that in writing, too, and give it to the Attorney General.'

That was all I stayed to hear, but it struck me as characteristic.

A MORRIBLE FATE.

An Old Confederate Soldier Burned to Death in the Guard House at Wall-halla Where he Had Been Placed for Drunkenness.

[Special to the Greenville News.]

Wallhalla, S. C. Jan. 21.—Alfred L. Ballew, a Confederate soldier, age 63, met a horrible fate last night by being burned to death in the guard house. Late in the afternoon he was locked up and at 11 o'clock the guard house was discovered to be on fire. Help came too late and only the charred form was taken from the debris. It is believed that he set fire to the cell, as the first rescuers found the building burning and the strongest wind blowing, and the coroner's jury so rendered its verdict. Mr. Ballew came here from Greenville county. He was drunk when put up.

The town buried the remains to-day in West View cemetery.

SKETCHES OF ARMY LIFE.

Interesting Incidents of the Civil War Related by "X Con. Fed." A Member of Third S. C. Regiment.

From the East to the West. During the last days of August or first days of September, 1863, Hood's and McClellan's divisions of Long street's corps were transferred from Virginia to Georgia. The 3d S. C. regiment was placed on the cars at Richmond for Petersburg. I was ordered by Col. Nance to get a guard of two men and keep the rear car vacant, except Gen. Law and staff were to have a few seats. Before the train started, as Gen. Law went on another train, I let one half of the car fill up with our boys. Some ladies also went in our car. The Surgeon of the 7th regiment insisted on going in our car. I told him he could not go. He insisted I should let him talk with Col. Nance. This I refused to do. He threatened to run over me. I had my guard to bring their bayonets to his breast and he retreated. At Petersburg I came near getting seriously hurt. When we left the train I had forgotten my rations. I went back to get them and the train started rapidly towards Richmond. I took a flying leap and got badly banged up, but had no bones broken. We took another train for Wilmington. Here we spent several hours. I saw the two large cannons that had just come through the blockade and were shipped to Charleston. They were known as Gen. Ripley's pocket pieces. They were the largest cannon I had ever seen. Lying flat on the ground they reached above my waist. We left Wilmington about one o'clock p. m. We certainly had a slow train. We ran that evening and night and the next day arrived at Sumter just before sun set. The good people of Sumter gave us a royal welcome. The whole town turned out and gave us a magnificent supper, and we had a nice time indeed. I rode on top of the cars from Petersburg to Georgia. In fact I slept at night on the cars. We left Sumter in the night and reached Kingsville after sun up the next morning. We waited a while for rations to be sent us from Columbia, and as none came we took the cars for Augusta via Branchville. News of our coming had reached Orangeburg and the people rushed to the railroad with baskets of rations. I was on top of the car, and as the train slowed up to stop I started to get down the side of the car, when the engine started the train off rapidly, and the people tried to throw baskets of rations on the train. A mile or two below Orangeburg the train was stopped and the engine was surrounded by angry soldiers and it was by hard begging that the engineer got off with whole bones. But he promised not to pass another place without stopping. We got something to eat at nearly every station, and at Blackville we got a square meal.

THE BABY OF THE HOUSE.

Lever of South Carolina, Taken For an Interloping Young Fellow.

The baby member of the House, says the Washington Post, is Representative Lever of South Carolina. He is only 27 years old, and looks 20. He is private secretary of the late Representative Stokes, and when the latter died was voted by a grateful constituency into the vacant seat.

Every day at 11:45 o'clock Ber Kennedy, assistant doorkeeper, warns all persons not entitled to the floor to vacate, "the rules of the house requiring the same." For three days Kennedy saw a small boy sitting at a desk and coolly disregarding the official summons to retire. He threw his piping, penetrating voice in the direction of the lad, but with out effect. On the third day Kennedy told his troubles to Amos Cummings.

"If that boy don't get out of here before 12 o'clock I'll throw him out," said Kennedy.

"What boy?" asked Cummings.

"Sitting over there," replied Kennedy, pointing in Lever's direction.

"I wouldn't throw him out," said Cummings.

"Why not?" inquired Kennedy.

"Because," remarked Cummings, "you might lose your job. He is a member of the House."

Kennedy didn't say a word, and Representative Lever remained undisturbed.

DENMARK SELLS ISLANDS TO US.

Treaty for Purchase Signed in Washington.

Washington, January 24.—The treaty of the session of the Danish West India Islands from Denmark to the United States was signed at the State Department today by Secretary Hay and Constantine Brun, the Danish minister. The treaty will be submitted to the Senate for ratification immediately.

Following the invariable rule in such cases, the State Department officials decline to make public any details of the treaty. The price is believed to be in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000.

It is known also that Denmark abandoned the position she was inclined to occupy toward the conservation of the political rights of the island and leaves the United States a free hand to deal with them, without a pledge of American citizenship or of free trade privileges. So it is assumed the status of the Danish West Indies, politically and commercially, should the treaty be ratified, will be similar to that of Porto Rico.

Tillman and McLaurin Friendly.

The Washington Post says: A day or so ago, while Senator Tillman was busy at his desk, Senator McLaurin came over to him and extended his hand. Senator Tillman showed no hesitancy about accepting it, and, in fact, gave it a hearty grasp. Then he asked the Senator to be seated, and the invitation being accepted, he started off with a funny story. Presently the faces of both senators were beaming with smiles. They sat and chatted for quite a while, both apparently in the best of humor.

But it was McLaurin, of Mississippi.

soldier told her to give the basket to one of the boys and she handed it to me. I took some of the rations and held the basket out to the other boys; then a rush was made for the basket and it was soon empty. The lady enjoyed the charge on the basket very much. The depot and square around Conyers was filled with people; they had plenty of baskets too, but were looking for the regiment raised around Conyers and we did not get anything to eat, but we did a lot of geying and had lots of fun. We inquired what Georgia Regiment was raised around the next town. We passed the next town but did not stop. There were hundreds of people around the depot. We shouted here goes the — Georgia regiment. The people were wild, and did every thing they could to stop the train. We arrived at Atlanta about midnight and took up camp. X Con. Fed.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

CANNOT BE PROMULGATED BY A CAUCUS OF CONGRESSMEN.

Short but Spirited Contest at a Caucus of One Hundred and Thirty-nine Leading Democrats in Washington—The Majority Headed by the House Leader, Richardson, Declare that they "Have no Power or Authority to Promulgate a Platform of Principles for a Party."

Washington, January 24.—The Democratic members of the House of Representatives met in caucus in the hall of the House at 8 o'clock this evening, and, after a short, but spirited contest, adopted resolutions declaring that they were without power to promulgate a platform of principles for the party, owing to the binding character of the party platform heretofore regularly made at a national convention.

The caucus was the outgrowth of animated discussion among Democratic members ever since the present session of Congress began, the chief issue being as to the extent to which the Kansas city platform should be reaffirmed or should be superseded by a new declaration of policy. The plan of an entirely new declaration took form early in the session in resolutions by Representative McClellan, of New York, setting forth numerous planks, but omitting the financial declarations of the Kansas City platform. Mr. Fitzgerald, of New York, also proposed a resolution, declaring against interference with the present standard of values. On the other hand, Representative Ball, of Texas, proposed a specific reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform. These and several other resolutions of policy were referred to a special committee of twelve leading Democratic members, headed by Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, the Democratic floor leader. It was to receive the report of this committee that the caucus of tonight was held.

The interest taken was shown in the large attendance, 139 Democrats out of the total of 153 being present. Representative Hay, of Virginia, occupied the chair, and by his rulings endeavored to allay the friction which has occurred at times during the discussions. Mr. Richardson presented the majority report, concurred in by all of the members of the special committee, except Mr. Henry. It recited the work of the committee and closed with the following recommendation:

"We are of opinion that as the representatives of our various constituencies, and as members of the caucus, made up of such representatives, we have no power or authority to construct or promulgate a platform of principles for our party; that we cannot increase or minimize the binding effect of platforms of the party heretofore regularly made, and adopted by the people in convention assembled for that purpose.

"That in the House, of which we are members, we should vigorously and aggressively battle for Democratic principles and with equal vigor and aggressiveness we should oppose everything contrary, in substance or method, to those principles and should meet each question as it arises with a full conference and a solid and undivided front."

The minority report of Mr. Henry, of Texas, proposed the following declaration in place of the McClellan and Fitzgerald resolutions, heretofore referred to.

"It is not within the province of a Democratic caucus to promulgate or reverse a Democratic platform, but it is the duty of every Democratic Representative to adhere to the National Democratic platform until the succeeding convention adopts another platform."

Mr. Henry also proposed that the caucus action should govern every representative when the same accorded with the declaration of the last national platform.

The vote was taken first on Mr. Henry's minority propositions, and they were defeated by a vote of 17 to 92. The majority declaration was then adopted without dissent.

Before the vote was taken several

SAFE BLOWERS AT WORK.

The Postoffices Robbed at Donalds and Due West.

[Special to The State.]

Greenwood, Jan. 23.—A telephone message from Donald's was received here this morning reporting the very successful operations of safe blowers in the towns of Donalds and Due West. In Donalds the safe of W. R. Dnnn was cracked and \$195 and some money belonging to private persons, the exact amount of which is not known. The postoffice at Donalds was next visited where the robbers secured \$196. From Donalds they went to Due West, four miles through the country. The postoffice at this place yielded good returns. They got \$634.90. They next visited the stable of D. H. Winn and took from him a new buggy and a brown mare about 7 years old and made good their escape in this turnout. No further trace of the robbers has been found. It is stated that tools of the section master on the Southern railway were secured for their work.

RESTRICTING ANARCHY.

Death Penalty for an Attempt to Kill the President.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The details of the bill restricting anarchy and anarchists was practically determined upon today by the special committee of members of the house judiciary committee, appointed to consider this subject. The measure will provide the death penalty for an attempt to kill or assault the president or any one in line for succession for the presidency. Any person who counsels, advises or advocates the assaulting or killing of any officer of the United States shall be fined or imprisoned. No alien who advocates an overthrow of organized government or who is affiliated with an organization holding such views is to be admitted to this country. Provision also is made for the punishment of those conspiring in this country against a foreign ruler.

A MILL FAILURE.

Receiver Appointed for the Gaffney Carpet Company.

[Special to News and Courier.]

Union, January 23.—The Gaffney Carpet Company, owing to financial embarrassment, is now in the hands of a receiver. The mill has not stopped work and will continue operations with no cessation. Mr. H. D. Wheat, president of the Gaffney Manufacturing Company, well known as one of the ablest mill men of the State, has been appointed receiver, and will at once reorganize the company. Definite details of the condition of the mill's affairs could not be obtained. It is learned on good authority that the company will be speedily reorganized, and that the shareholder's losses are very slight. J. E. N.

A WEEK LATER.

"South Carolina Day" is Likely to be February 5.

[The State, 24th.]

For several reasons it is claimed it will suit the management of the Charleston exposition to have South Carolina day on February 5th instead of February 1st, as announced heretofore. The authorities have communicated with the governor on the subject and doubtless the change will be made. It is expected that all the members of the general assembly will go to Charleston on that day on a special train. The arrangements for the trip are already in hand and it is proposed to make South Carolina day one of the "biggest" of the exposition.

PULLED OUT HER EYE AND DIED.

Woman Interpreted Scriptural Instruction With Fatal Effect.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 23.—Mrs. Benla Abbey, the wife of a young merchant near Sparta, Tenn., is dead as a result of pulling out one of her eyes in a fanatical and literal interpretation of the scriptural injunction which says: "If thine eye offends, pluck it out and cast it from thee, for it is better to go into Heaven having only one eye than to suffer the torments of the hell fire."

She became much excited over religion last autumn and since that time, it is said, she has been noted for her strange vagaries.

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