

The Newberry Herald and News.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

NEWBERRY, S. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1902.

TWICE A WEEK. \$1.50 A YEAR

CANDIDATES FOR THE NEXT CAMPAIGN.

SOME OF THE POSSIBILITIES AND IMPOSSIBILITIES.

Some Aftermath of the Session—Political Chat from About the Lobbies of the Legislative Hall—The Congressional Outlook.

[The State, 24th.]

In another part of this issue is given a resume of the work done by the Legislature. It will be seen that a number of acts were passed out of the 1150 bills introduced. But the members also gave through to something more than bills, joint resolutions and acts.

The "campaign next summer" is the roseate future to which nearly every legislator looks. Some have become disgusted with public life and swear that they will not again enter the lists. Others will "come back" if their friends "urge them" to do so. But others think that this world has better things in store for them. Some of the members of the house at present seek nothing higher than to become senators. In this class may be named Messrs Butler of Cherokee, Richardson of Clarendon, McLeod of Lee, Ashley of Anderson and Eford of Lexington, provided Senator Sharpe retires.

There are several members of the house who have been suggested as candidates for the speaker's chair. Among them are Messrs Rucker of Anderson, Morgan of Greenville, Williams of Lancaster, and Smith of Kershaw. Each of them is well endowed with mental attributes, each has had experience, and all are popular.

The house is more prolific of candidates for State offices than in the senate. The latter is not "so warm" but the house is a regular incubator. There are fully a dozen State officers who were representatives, but none of them, except one, was ever in the Senate.

Among the candidates who will go from the noisy hall of the house to the racy debates in State campaigns is the speaker, Hon. W. F. Stevenson of Chesterfield, who is a man of marked legal ability and would add dignity to the office of attorney general, to which he aspires. His election is no senesure, but Mr. Stevenson has never yet suffered defeat. The only other announced candidate is Mr. U. X. Gunter, the present assistant attorney general, who is popular in the State and a finished politician.

For secretary of state nearly a quorum of the house will offer. The avowed candidates from the house are Hon. J. Harvey Wilson of Sumter, chairman of the ways and means committee; Mr. J. C. Campbell of Marlboro, Capt. J. Hampton Brooks, that most gallant of Confederate soldiers, and Col. J. T. Austin of Greenville, he of the invincible handshake. Other candidates will be Mr. J. T. Gantt, Col. E. H. Aull and Mr. W. W. Bradley of Abbeville.

The house has a trained campaigner and a level headed militiaman as a candidate for comptroller general. In the last few days of the session Capt. J. G. Richards of Kershaw announced that he had about decided to enter the race. Capt. Richards has been a supporter of the Charleston Medical college and of Winthrop in the fights in which those institutions figured. Senator Sharpe with his lusty vociferation will also be heard upon the stump for this office. Capt. Black, secretary of the State penitentiary board, is a candidate for this office.

Mr. Derham may be hard to defeat for re election. The attorney general, secretary of state and adjutant general will not stand for re election. Mr. Derham, Mr. McMahan and Capt. Jennings will be there when the campaign opens.

Now the house has an aspirant for Mr. McMahan's office, Mr. Arthur Kibler of Newberry, one of the leaders of the house and a champion of the common schools. Mr. Kibler is also an advocate of measures regulating the workings of insurance companies. Prof. O. B. Martin of Greenville has announced himself as a can-

didate for State Superintendent of education. Col. A. R. Banks of Rock Hill was suggested some time ago, but he will not be in the race.

For adjutant general the house will try to succeed the gallant old soldier who will retire to take up the fight for congress in the Fifth district. Capt. A. H. Dean of Spartanburg is a candidate for adjutant general. Capt. Dean has been a consistent advocate of purity in our pension system. He is well known in the up country. Col. Jno. D. Frost of Columbia, the popular and very efficient assistant adjutant general, will be in the race to succeed Mr. Floyd, as will Mr. Paul Ayer of Anderson and the dashing Col. Jack Boyd of Greenville, who has never quit being a soldier since the days when he was a "Johnny Reb."

The office of railroad commissioner seems to be a soft berth. At any rate there are more candidates for this office than for any other. Among the candidates who are so far in the race are Mr. Henry J. Kinnard of Greenwood, who is, perhaps, the leader of the economists of the house, although he is not narrow in his views; Mr. J. G. Wolling of Fairfield, whose success as a merchant and farmer would augur success as a State official, is also in the race. Senator B. L. Canghrin of Saluda, author of the "Jim crow" car law, is a candidate. Mr. J. C. Wilboorn of York, the present chairman, will stand for re-election, having served eight years. Mr. W. Boyd Evans is a candidate—and there are others.

No member of the house aspires to be governor—yet. There is one candidate on the other side of the State capitol. Lieut. Gov. J. H. Tillman and the winner will have to defeat about half a dozen other candidates, among them Gov. McSwain, Col. W. Jasper Talbert, Capt. D. C. Heyward of Colleton, and Mr. F. M. Ansel of Greenville.

The leading candidates for lieutenant governor are Hon. Frank B. Gary of Abbeville, whose ability and fairness as a presiding officer are axiomatic; Senator S. G. Mayfield, who has been for eight years chairman of the senate's most important committee; Senator J. Lyles Glenn of Chester, and Mr. Cole L. Blease.

Since the redistricting of the State, there have been a number of buds on the flower of congressional aspirations. In the first district it is thought that Mr. Geo. Legare of Charleston will be elected. In the second district the following names have been mentioned, and all will probably run—William Elliott of Beaufort, G. Duncan Bellinger and J. O. Patterson of Barwell, J. W. Croft of Aiken, and J. Wm. Thurmond of Edgefield. Mr. Bellinger is the fearless, aggressive and brainy leader of the anti-trust element of the State. Col. Croft agrees with Mr. Bellinger in that fight, and is an eloquent and powerful defender of the common people on the floor of the house.

In the third district the candidates will be: Senator George S. Mower of Newberry, Senator Graydon, ex Senator McCalla and Wyatt Aiken of Abbeville, Geo. E. Prince of Anderson and Dr. Smith of Pickens. The latter has not been heard of much in politics, but he is said to be a very formidable candidate. Mr. Joe Johnson will not be re-elected in the fourth district without opposition. He defeated Mr. Stanyarne Wilson by about 3,000 votes. It is rumored that Senator Dean of Greenville will try conclusions with Mr. Johnson.

In the fifth Mr. Finley will stand for re election and Gen. Floyd and S. Licitor Henry will oppose him. Dr. Strait will run again.

In the sixth no opposition to Congressman Scarborough has developed. In the seventh Mr. Lever's most formidable opponent will be Senator Forsythe of Orangeburg, who could have been elected this time. Richard may have a candidate, and Sumner has material in waiting.

The legislature is the hotbed from which many tender plants are taken and grafted into the soil of the State offices where their foliage is kept moist by the dews of emoluments and perquisites.

THE WORK OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

ACTS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF THE SESSION.

A Complete List Given for the Convenience of the People of the State.

The legislature has completed its work and adjourned, and naturally the question will be asked, What has been done? Below is published a list of the acts and joint resolutions ratified at the sessions just closed.

Of the new laws few of them are of great importance. The greatest interest centered in the new jury law, the new road law and the new county government law, which were made necessary by the decisions of the courts declaring the old laws to be unconstitutional. The new laws on these subjects were prepared with a great deal of care but it remains to be seen if they will stand the tests of the courts.

It will be noted that a great many of the new acts relate to unimportant matters. A large per cent of them relate to purely local affairs, such as school districts, county matters, etc. There are some unimportant changes in the pension laws, and some new regulations for municipalities. But taken all in all the work of the legislature has not been of great importance.

Following is a full list of the acts and joint resolutions that have been ratified:

An act to fix compensation of county officers.

An act to further regulate the working and maintaining the highways.

An act to prevent the sale of certain explosive firecrackers.

An act to protect keepers of boarding houses.

An act to provide school books for certain school districts.

An act to license manufacturers, bottlers or dealers in mineral waters and other non-alcoholic beverages, the exclusive use of kegs, boxes, crates and bottles owned by them and rendered capable of identification by the name of the owner, or other distinguishing mark, stamped, stenciled, engraved, cut or in any other manner fixed thereon.

An act to amend section 984 of the revised statutes of 1893 so as to exempt dentists from jury duty.

An act to prevent the altering or removing land marks.

An act to require public ginners to keep their books for inspection.

An act to exempt school trustees from road duty.

An act to amend sections 4 and 5 of an act entitled "An act to require the supervisors of the State to publish quarterly reports, so as to make the said act general, and so as to repeal inconsistent acts and part of acts."

An act to allow all farm products to be marketed in any town in this State without license.

An act providing a procedure to enable the attorney general to secure testimony in relation to violation of the anti-trust laws.

An act to prohibit pools, trusts and monopolies.

An act to provide for the running of public schools on a cash basis.

An act to authorize the county treasurer and county superintendents of the several counties to borrow money for any fiscal year to pay school claims of said year.

PENSIONS AND PENSIONERS.

An act in relation to the enrollment by county and township of citizens of South Carolina who rendered military or naval service to the Confederate States.

An act to amend section 3 of an act to provide for pensions for certain soldiers and sailors, now residents of South Carolina, who were in the service of the State or of the Confederate States, in the late war between the States, so far as it relates to widows of Confederate soldiers and sailors.

An act creating a county pension commissioner, defining his duties.

An act to amend an act to exempt soldiers and sailors in the service of

the State of South Carolina, or of the Confederate States, in the war between the States from taking out license as hawker and peddler, by making same apply to towns and cities.

An act to regulate county aid to ex-Confederate soldiers, and to prevent their disfranchisement.

A joint resolution to provide for the purchase of 300 copies of the Confederate Woman's books.

An act to amend an act to declare the law in reference to the duty of the county auditor when a false or improper return for taxation is made.

An act to provide for the repair of artificial limbs of certain citizens of the State who were soldiers in the war between the States.

An act to prohibit the wearing of the Southern Cross by those not entitled to do so.

An act to amend sections 1065, 1066 and 1067 of the code relating to pensions.

AS TO PAYING TAXES.

A joint resolution to extend the time for paying taxes for the fiscal year 1901 to March 31st, 1902, without penalty.

A joint resolution to extend the time for the payment of commutation tax in lieu of labor on roads for the year 1902 to March 31st, 1902, without penalty.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to raise revenue for the support of the State government by the levy and collection of a tax on incomes," approved 5th day of March, 1897.

An act to extend the time for the payment of taxes levied and assessed for the fiscal year 1901, to pay judgments obtained and entered upon township bonds issued in aid of railroads, and interest and principal of such bonds not reduced to judgment, when the railroad has not been completed through the township as projected, to March 1st, 1903, without penalty.

An act to amend section 399 of the revised statutes of 1893, relating to the seizure and sale of a defaulting tax-payer's estate as heretofore amended by act No. 349, approved 20th, February, 1901.

An act to declare contracts entered into to evade the payment of taxes to be against public policy.

An act to repeal section 276 of the statutes of 1882, and to fix the time for the payment of taxes, assessments and penalties.

An act to amend section 334 of the revised statutes relating to the collection of taxes without being stayed by the process of court.

THESE CONCERN RAILROADS.

An act to authorize the Chesterfield and Lancaster Railroad company to change the location of its track in certain particulars.

An act to incorporate the French Broad and Southern Railroad company.

An act to prohibit hand-cars and lever cars being left within 50 yards of any public crossing, and to fix the penalty therefor.

An act to authorize the consolidation or merger of the capital stocks, franchises and properties of the Asheville and Spartanburg Railroad company, the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad company, the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad Extension company and the Carolina Midland Railway company under the laws of this State, and to authorize and empower such consolidated company to make a lease of its railroad properties and franchises to the Southern Railway company.

An act to incorporate the Charleston Union Station company.

An act to incorporate Mount Pleasant and Georgetown Railway company.

An act to require electric street railway companies to affix vestibules to their cars for the protection of motormen.

An act to provide for corporate agents of certain townships, and to prescribe their duties.

An act to provide the measure of damages to which any common carrier may be held for the conversion to its own use of any property held by it on consignment or in course of consignment.

An act to provide the manner in which owners or projectors of any railroad companies, incorporated under the laws of other States or countries, may become incorporated in this State.

An act to require all railroad companies doing business in this State to provide spittoons in passenger cars.

An act to further define connecting lines of common carriers and fix their liabilities.

An act to empower the Charleston and Summerville railroad to build two bridges across the Ashley river.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

An act prescribing the manner in which cities and towns may extend their charters of incorporation.

An act to amend section 1 of "An act to provide for the incorporation of towns of not less than 1,000 nor more than 5,000 inhabitants," approved 5th, March, 1896.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize and empower cities, towns, townships and other municipal corporations to issue negotiable coupon bonds for the refunding or payment, in whole or in part, of bonded indebtedness, and any unpaid past due interest thereon, existing at the time of the adoption of the present constitution," approved March 9, 1896.

An act to require municipalities to provide drains for surface water.

An act to empower cities and towns to issue exclusive franchises to persons or corporations furnishing water or lights thereto.

An act to establish municipal courts and define their power and jurisdiction.

An act to authorize the establishment of board of police commissioners in cities of not less than 20,000 inhabitants nor more than 50,000.

(Continued in our next paper.)

COL. JOHN G. WILLIAMS.

Death of One Hampton's Gallant Men—A Citizen of Laurens County.

[Special to The State.]

Cross Hill, Feb. 24.—Col. John G. Williams died at his home this morning after a long and painful illness. For many years Col. Williams was one of the leading men of Laurens county. He was widely known in the State. He commanded a company during the war between the States; served upon the staff of Govs. Hampton and Simpson. He was elected to the legislature from this county in 1890, making a safe, intelligent and faithful member. He was a man of strong convictions, having the courage to stand by them.

Col. James Williams of Revolutionary fame was his great grandfather. He married in 1868 Miss Nannie L. Campbell, daughter of the late Robt. E. Campbell, who survives him.

He bore his sufferings with great fortitude, praying for submission and patience, asking his many friends, both white and colored, to meet him in heaven. He was a member of the Methodist church. The devotion of his loving wife was beautiful and most pathetic. Relatives and friends most tenderly nursed him and skilled physicians attended him, doing everything known to medical science to prolong his life, but from the first his case seemed to be hopeless. He was in his 69th year.

LITTLE MOUNTAIN ITEMS.

Capt. Brady of this place has a very sick child.

Mrs. D. J. Shaly, near this place is also on the sick list. She is improving some for the last few days.

Mr. A. N. Rowland's baby that was sick with pneumonia is almost entirely well.

Rev. J. K. Eford of this place was called to Lexington Co., this week to bury Mrs. Lela Agnes Amick at St. Thomas E. L. Church. She was the daughter of Mr. Anston Wessinger.

Some rogues entered Mr. Scott's store last Tuesday night by forcing off the weather-boarding under one of the front windows with a crow-bar. They went in and lighted a lamp and left it burning after escaping through a window. The amount of goods taken is not known.

Mothers can safely give Foley's Honey and Tar to their children for coughs and colds, for it contains no opiates or other poisons. Glider & Weeks.

ROOSEVELT AND TILLMAN.

AN UNPLEASANT SEQUEL TO THE FIGHT IN THE SENATE.

The President suggests to the South Carolina Senator that owing to the circumstance of his being under contempt of the Senate it might be well if he were to withdraw his acceptance of the President's invitation to dine with Prince Henry.

Washington, February 24.—The President has withdrawn his invitation extended to Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, to attend the dinner to be given tonight in honor of Prince Henry, of Prussia, at the White House. It is stated that this action on the part of the President was made necessary from the fact that, owing to occurrences on the floor of the Senate last Saturday, the Senator from South Carolina was declared in contempt of the Senate. Senator Martin, of Virginia, accepted an invitation in Senator Tillman's place. The invitation was extended to Senator Tillman, owing to the fact that he is the ranking minority member of the naval affairs committee.

There was a sensational sequel to the decision of the President to eliminate Senator Tillman's name from the list of dinner guests. The President sent for Senator Crockrell, of Missouri, and asked him, as a friend and Democratic colleague of Senator Tillman, to suggest to the latter the propriety of withdrawing his acceptance of the dinner invitation. The President explained his attitude in the matter and said that, in view of the contempt proceedings, Senator Tillman's presence would not only be an affront to the Senate, but a discourtesy to Prince Henry. Senator Crockrell accepted the commission and later telephoned to the President that Senator Tillman absolutely refused to withdraw his acceptance in response to the President's suggestion. The President then immediately cancelled the invitation in a note he dispatched directly to Senator Tillman shortly before noon today. In this note, which was very brief and formal, the President stated he regretted he was obliged to withdraw the invitation. Simultaneously Senator Martin, of Virginia, was invited to take Senator Tillman's place at the dinner as the next ranking Democratic member of the Senate naval affairs committee.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

The following is the letter from the White House withdrawing Senator Tillman's invitation to dine there tonight:

"White House, February 24.

"The President regrets that he is compelled to withdraw the invitation to you to dine tonight at the White House.

"Very truly yours,

"George B. Cortelyou,

"Secretary to the President."

SENATOR TILLMAN'S COMMENT.

Commenting upon the letter Senator Tillman says:

"The President, of course, has the right to invite any one he chooses to dine with him, officially or otherwise, and also has the right to withdraw such invitation. As I am not conscious of having done anything, personal or official, which gives the President the right to insult me, I am surprised at his action. The invitation to this dinner came to me unsought and unexpected, and so far as the withdrawal is concerned it is a matter of absolute indifference to me. It is the motive behind it which seeks to put me in the condition of unworthiness to meet the President and his guest before final action by the Senate. Prince Henry, the President's guest, comes from a country whose custom makes it obligatory upon any man who regards himself a gentleman to promptly resent an insult, and the method is by challenge to a duel. That was once the custom, but it is now obsolete in the United States, and we have been forced as a people here to cling to the old Anglo-Saxon rule of considering the lie direct as the first blow, and no man could hold up his head in decent society should he, being near enough to answer the lie with a blow, not give it.

"As for my being in contempt of the senate, which I presume is the excuse for this insult at the hands of the President—that I deny. I have been guilty of a breach of the rules and the privileges of the Senate. The Senate was not sitting as a Court, but as a legislative assembly. It has the right to expel me, if it sees fit, and I am ready to abide its judgment and action. It has the right to arrest me and to hold me in custody until it makes disposition of my case, but it has no right to gag me, and the President has no right to judge me guilty of conduct unbecoming a gentleman, unless he belies all his antecedents, which lead one to believe that he would have done just as I did under the circumstances. As to which of us is the gentleman in this matter, in view of the unsought invitation to dinner at the White House and its indecent withdrawal, I am willing to abide by the judgment of all brave and self-respecting men."

Tribute to Our Old Kitchen.

Far back in my musings my thoughts have been cast To the cot where the hours of my childhood were passed; I love all its rooms to the pantry and hall, But that blessed old kitchen was dearer than all. Its chairs and its tables none brighter could be, And all its surroundings were sacred to me— To the nail in the ceiling, the latch on the door, And I love every crack on the old kitchen floor.

I remember the fire-place with mouth high and wide, The old fashioned oven that stood by its side, Out of which, each Thanksgiving, came puddings and pies, That fairly bewildered and dazzled our eyes. And then, too, St. Nicholas, slyly and still, Came down every Christmas our stockings to fill; While the mark of the axe-handle out by the door Did not pass for his hoofs, while carrying his store, But the dearest of memories I've laid up in yore, Is the mother that trod on the old kitchen floor.

Day in and day out, from morning till night, Her footsteps were busy, her heart always light, For it seemed to me then, that she knew not a care, The smile was so gentle her face used to wear; I remember with pleasure what joy filled our eyes, When she told us the stories that children were so prize;

They were new every night, though we'd heard them before From her lips, at the wheel, on the old kitchen floor. I remember the window, where mornings I'd run, As soon as the daybreak, to watch for the sun; And thought, when my head scarcely reached to the sill That it slept through the night in the trees on the hill And the small tract of ground that my eyes there could view Was all the world that my infancy knew;

Indeed, I cared not to know of it more, For a world of itself was that old kitchen floor. Tonight those old visions come back at their will, But the wheel and its music forever are still; The band is moth-eaten, the wheel laid away, To be used on our cart on those bright sunny days;

The hearthstone, so sacred, is just as 'twas then, And the voices of children ring out there again; And ye who do daily, cross over that sill, Step lightly, dear children, for I think of her still. I ask not for honor, but this would I crave, That when the lips speaking are closed in the grave, My children would gather theirs round by their side, And tell them of the mother who long ago died; 'Twould be more enduring, far dearer to me, Than inscription on granite or marble could be. To have them tell often, as I did of yore, Of the mother who trod on the old kitchen floor.

Geo. W. Eddy. Mt. Tabor, N. J. Feb. 22, 1902.