

# The News and Herald.

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY.

WINNSBORO, S. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1901.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

## A HOT BED OF BARGAINS.

PERSISTENT AND CONTINUED UNDERSELLING HAVE GAINED FOR US THE REWARD OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

We make no idle boast when we emphatically affirm that no other house retails merchandise so cheap; quality for quality and price for price; and we dispel every reasonable doubt by our guarantee of

Your Money's Worth in Every Purchase.

We give values that blunt the shafts of opposition. Bargains that class competitors out of the race.

Opportunities to Buyers never Before known or heard of.

Will you see and share in the spread? The time is ripe, and there never was a better time to save money in DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, SHOES, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, UNDERWEAR, BLANKETS, TRUNKS, &c. Now is the time to get

your Carpets,

Down Down Down.

D. V. Walker & Co.

THE STATE CAPITOL OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The State Capitol Building Now Nearing Completion.

The State.

The splendid granite edifice which is the official domicile of the State of South Carolina, after having been 50 years in building, is at last nearing completion. Designed originally to cost \$5,000,000 and intended, as some of the political patriarchs of the State aver, to serve as the capitol of the southern Confederacy, it is to-day but a semblance of the conception of John R. Niernsee, who designed it. As it stands, it has cost the State of South Carolina \$2,500,000. It is intimately associated with many tragic incidents in the State's history, and has become already one of the historic structures of the country. At the session of the general assembly of 1850, while the State was in the throes of the first great agitation of the secession question, which ended in the affirmation of the right of a State to secede, the legislative committee on the State house reported that the State records were in danger of destruction by fire, and recommended that a fireproof building be erected for their safe-keeping. In consequence of this report, the appropriation bill that year contained a clause authorizing the use of the proceeds of the sale of lots in the city of Columbia for this purpose. No bill authorizing the erection of a new State house was passed, although it is clear that it was the intention of the leaders at that time to provide for the erection of a creditable public building. Judge O'Neal gave the credit to Hon. Benjamin Hunt of "leading the legislature imperceptibly into the scheme of building a new State house."

The cornerstone of a two-story building was laid December 15, 1851. This building was erected on the square then occupied by the old State house, fronting on Main street, the old building then standing at the corner of Senate and Assembly streets. It was a modest structure, intended to serve as a wing of the projected capitol. It was about completed at a cost of \$250,000 and some of the records had been removed to it, in the summer of 1854, when the commissioners in charge noticed cracks in the door and window arches. These defects, becoming more pronounced, the commissioners employed John R.

Niernsee, then residing in Baltimore, as consulting architect. Niernsee had designed the Smith-

sonian buildings, and was one of the foremost architects of his time. Architect Niernsee absolutely condemned the structure, and under his advice, it was razed to the ground, only a portion of the foundations being left, which now remain under the west wall of the present capitol. It was then that Niernsee designed the structure which now stands, the general assembly giving sanction to an issue of bonds for the "continuation" of the construction of a new State capitol. The adjoining square was purchased, and the building located upon its present site.

In anticipation of the approaching great conflict the work was feverishly pushed until the war practically stopped it. A tramway was constructed to the granite quarries on the river, and hundreds of laborers were employed quarrying and dressing the huge pieces of granite required. When the work of building was thus rudely stopped, the talented architect exchanged his drawing instruments for the sword, and did valiant service in the army of the southern Confederacy.

On that momentous day to the people of this State, February 15, 1865, when the army commanded by Gen. W. T. Sherman reached the heights across the Congaree river overlooking Columbia—at Casey's—Mayor Goodwin surrendered the city, as it was absolutely defenseless. Notwithstanding this defenseless condition the city was shelled and the new capitol, with its white walls completed to the freize line, was the mark of every gunner. Several shells entered the bare window openings, and five struck the building but made little impression upon its massive walls.

The old State house was one of the 1,400 buildings destroyed by Gen. Sherman's army, and the granite at the southeast corner of the new capitol was flaked off by the fire which destroyed the old building. At the time there was a large quantity of dressed marble and other material for the building on the ground. The architect estimated the value of that destroyed by Gen. Sherman at \$700,000, besides the mutilation of the beautiful marble in place on the front and rear porches, which is still apparent. A mine was prepared under the building

to completely destroy it, when a report reached the city that a wing of the army above Columbia had been attacked by Hampton's cavalry. Gen. Sherman ordered the powder removed, with the remark that it would be a useless waste of ammunition, and that he would "leave the people so poor that they would never complete it," hastening his departure from the city, then in smoking ruins.

Work continued in a desultory manner until 1890, when it was entirely discontinued, until the session of the general assembly of 1900, which appropriated \$175,000 for the additions now being made, under plans of Architect Frank P. Milburn. A dome was adopted in lieu of the granite tower originally intended to surmount the structure.

The granite work upon the old building is pronounced by experts to be without exception the finest in the United States, not excepting the splendid buildings of the national government at Washington. The massive square pillars in the lower corridor are hewn from a single block of granite, and are finished in the best manner known to stone cutters. It was intended that the entablature of the front pediment should be cut from a single stone, which was actually quarried and on the ground at the close of the war, but was never dressed, and during the reconstruction period the legislature donated a portion of it for a monument to a negro politician, when it was cut in two. This is said to have been the largest piece of granite at that time ever quarried in the United States. During the disgraceful period which followed the war, when the people of the north were endeavoring to secure the political rights of the negro by overriding those of the intelligent and progressive citizens of this State, all material on the ground small enough to be moved was "appropriated," with all other property of the State, by the scoundrels and thieves then in control of the government. One hundred thousand dollars was expended in "furnishing" the State house with desks, etc., that would have been exorbitant one-quarter of the prices charged, and included such items as a silver plated water pitcher for the governor's office at \$1,500, cuspidors at \$18 each, and other articles in proportion. A majority of the members of the house of representatives could not write their names, while a majority of the members of the senate were in the habit of settling their personal accounts by orders upon the contingent fund of the senate. Included in necessary "supplies" for the general assembly were enormous quantities of champagne and whiskey, which was freely dispensed in the little room on the right as you enter the gallery of the senate. It was in this room that John J. Patterson, elected to the United States senate, declared that there would be "five years more of good stealing in South Carolina," which became a Democratic slogan.

The beautiful Corinthian columns, cut from a single piece of granite, are noteworthy specimens of the stone-cutters' skill, while the massive foundations of cut stone containing many inverted arches to distribute the weight, are marvels to modern builders. The building was first occupied by the general assembly of 1869. During the exciting events which followed the campaign of 1876, it was literally bombarded by the opposing political parties, and two bodies each claiming to be the legally elected house of representatives and each with its complement of officers, meeting in the same room—the hall of the house of representatives—a pitched battle was imminent, until the recognition of the Democratic speaker by former Republicans gave a decisive turn to affairs.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is not a mere stimulant to tired nature. It affords the stomach complete and absolute rest by digesting the food you eat. You don't have to diet but can enjoy all the good food you want. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure instantly relieves that distressed feeling after eating, giving you new life and vigor. McMaster Co.

## SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE RETRINISCENCES.

(President James H. Carlisle, of Wofford College, in News and Courier.)

A student entering the sophomore class of the South Carolina College in February, 1842, found a faculty in which there was no member 50 years of age. Dr. Robert Henry, the senior professor, was president pro tem through the year and was formally put into that office in December. Although a former pupil was now his colleague, (Prof. J. H. Thornwell,) he had not quite finished his 50th year. Dr. William Harper, next in age, was one year his junior. Dr. Francis Lieber, most widely known of all the professors, was only 42.

The new student was struck with the fresh traditions of two officers who had recently left the College, President R. W. Barnwell and the Rev. Stephen Elliott, chaplain. The young men privileged to be under these instructors seem to have been greatly impressed, partly by what these men taught, but chiefly by what these men were.

One of his colleagues told me afterwards that he had known President Barnwell to walk the floor of his study in mortification and shame, in agony even, because of some disorderly or unworthy conduct of students. This professor thought that the president may have been too acutely sensitive or exacting. But Dr. Barnwell had before him always a very high standard of conduct. He could not see why the young men, called from the schools of the State to the privileges of higher education, should have a code of manners and morals entirely distinct from that which was binding on young men of their age in other callings. He could not see why a gentleman should be exposed to flippant, insulting treatment, and why a sure protection everywhere, except in a college campus. The college boys of that time seemed to draw a well-defined circle, within which were the things counted mean and low, and that circle very few students dared to intrude. Unfortunately the radius of that circle was rather short. Important fields of life and conduct were outside of it that should have been included. If their code of conduct had been symmetrical and complete; if they had been so attentive to all the virtues and graces of character as they were to some favorite ones, what splendid fellows they would have been!

The intercourse between professors and students in our day was rather formal and restrained. It required some boldness for a student to go to a professor's study for counsel, or even to stay behind at the close of a recitation for any help. The fear of "bootlicking" was carried to an excessive degree. Both parties felt impulses and desires that were not ignoble, but these had to be repressed. A change among the colleges in this respect is now evident. Let us take for granted that the ugly word, the ugly thing it means, and the extreme dread of it, have all disappeared from the campus.

The association of the students among themselves was entirely cordial and free. Up-country or low-country, Democrat or Whig, rich or poor—these words might have suggested lines of fierce division, but they never did. No young man failed to gain his hold on the students because of his recognized, accepted poverty. No young man gained a lasting hold because of any show of wealth. This seems to be a characteristic of most American colleges to a marked degree. May it never be otherwise!

The college uniform, a dark, long-tailed coat, with straight breast and standing collar, was going out of use. The two literary societies were valuable features of college life. Traditions reached us of a time when after adjournment on Saturday night the members, drawn up on opposite side of the campus, would indulge in guerrilla warfare with sticks and stones. There was nothing in our time to make

## I WANT TO EXCHANGE

—A LOT OF—

## BUGGIES AND SURREYS

—FOR—

## Young Mules & Horses.

D. A. Crawford.

these stories credible. The symbols on the watch-keys and reading stands gave Clariosophics a chance to say to us, "Our union is of hearts, your Euphradian union is of hands." In selecting room mates or friends society lines were not considered. A good speech in one hall was noised abroad in the other.

The athletic spirit has helped to lessen the outbreaks of animal life, too numerous in those days. The gushing energy of a healthy, growing young man is like the "liquid air" that is now startling the scientific world. Confined too closely, it may explode with destructive power, but left with an opening it may pass away in harmless effervescence.

While we were going through our senior year an influence was stated in the Old World that has been of very great service to our institutions. A young business man in London, (1844,) Mr. George Williams, gathered a few young clerks for intellectual and moral improvement. To-day the Young Men's Christian Associations are a mighty power for good in colleges.

The college bill of intellectual fare was about as meritorious as that of the steward's hall was considered sometimes.

scribed for all. In one instance, when a young man with very defective eyes wished to leave out Greek, special permission from the trustees was required.

Examinations were all oral, with no chance to cheat, except where we cheated ourselves into the belief that our hurried preparations for these hours of trial were real scholarship.

The first railroad to the capital was formally opened June 15, 1842. At that time Columbia was a small town, with scarcely six thousand inhabitants. It had no telegraph lines, no telephones, no street cars, no postal delivery, no postal cards, no postage stamps, no envelopes, no gas works, no daily newspaper. Occasionally a correspondent might write to the Charleston Courier about the college news, but no commencement in our day filled as much space in the newspaper as is now given to a game of football. Distinguished visitors were not so common then as now. Still at intervals the students were permitted to "gaze on greatness." In the spring of our junior

(Continued on page two.)

## DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy. It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Elmhurst, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and dollar size are sold by all good druggists.

## "Winter Homes in Summer Land."

Is the title of a very neat and attractive folder just issued by the Southern Railway giving complete information regarding the various winter resorts of health and pleasure on and reached by its lines, with rates of board, capacity of hotels, names of proprietors, &c.

This booklet is in a very concise and attractive form and will prove valuable to any one contemplating a trip for the winter.

A copy may be had by sending a two cent postage stamp to W. H. Tayloe, A. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by all druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. 1-1-17

## Tax Returns—1902.

The office of the Auditor will be open for receiving returns from January 1st to February 1st.

returns to be made of real estate and personal property. A penalty of five per cent will be assessed when parties fail to make returns within the above mentioned dates. All male citizens between the ages of 21 and 60 years are liable to poll tax, unless otherwise exempt, and are required to make return of same.

The Auditor or his deputy will be at the following places on the days specified: Albion, Monday, January 13. Buckhead, Tuesday, January 14. Welling, Wednesday, January 15. Crosbyville, Thursday, January 16. Woodward, Friday, January 17. White Oak, Saturday, January 18. Gladden's Grove, Monday, January 20. Flint Hill, Wednesday, January 22. Longtown, Thursday, January 23. Centerville, Friday, January 24. M. L. Cooper's, Saturday, January 25. Blythewood, Tuesday, January 28. Ridgeway, Wednesday, January 29. Horch, Friday, January 31. Jenkinsville, Tuesday, February 4. Monticello, Wednesday, February 5. J. L. RICHMOND, Auditor Fairfield Co.

## HORSES

AND

## MARES.

I have 10 or 12 real nice Horses that I will sell cheap or will trade them for thin mules. If you need a horse come to see me and I will let you have one that will give you satisfaction.

## CATTLE.

I have four very fine Milch Cows that I will sell or trade them for dry cattle.

A. Williford.

## Application for Final Discharge.

Notice is hereby given that I will apply to S. R. Johnston, Judge of Probate for Fairfield County, for a final discharge as Administrator of the estate of T. P. Mitchell, deceased, on the 31st day of December, 1901.

R. G. BRICE, Administrator.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.