

The Horry Herald.

"Be True to Your word and Your work and Your Country."

VOL. IV.

CONWAY S. C. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1889.

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Editorial Brevities.

Southern Cultivator.
Put no trust in trusts.
Have nothing wasted on the farm.
A stirring man keeps his soil stirred.
Inertia is more dangerous than activity.
Be sure you know the cost of each crop.
Pitch your crops now for the next season.
Overhaul and renovate all farm buildings.
Arrange your plan for next year's campaign.
The earth is the farmer's bank of deposit.
Mend your ways by giving us better roads.
Utilize the hours after dark in useful reading.
Prepare to close up all farm accounts for the year.
The compost heap is the beginning of prosperity.
A land unfit for cultivation is not suitable for habitation.
The best fertilizer on a farm is good common sense.
Carefully note your failures as well as your successes.
Thorough tillage is the cardinal principle of intensive farming.
After all Atlanta would not be a bad place for the World's Fair.
As wealth concentrates and poverty multiplies, liberty vanishes.
The productive capacity of machinery is doubled every seven years.
Washington was a Patron of Industry as well as a patriot.
The depth of the farm is more than the depth of the man.
The farmer has no occupation of commerce never.
Possible, go out of the old year with joy and enter on the new year with hope.
An agriculturist is not entitled to the appellation of husbandmen, unless he has a wife.
See that your farm stock, as well as your products and forage, are thoroughly protected.
Every Georgian has a direct interest in the success of the Experiment Farm at Griffin.
Well systemized labor never yet broke down a man's constitution. He was given powers to exercise them.
An Atlanta gentleman trained a pumpkin vine up his pear tree, but the pears grew no longer and the pumpkins dropped off.
Revive your agricultural clubs, leagues and Alliances, if they are languishing. Now is a splendid time to make them profitable.
"Goose" is the synonym for foolishness, and it is said is due to the fact that the wild goose, if its mate dies, will never take another mate.
Dear Sir: Please inform a contributor how to cure bunions in to-day's paper.
There are no bunions in to-day's issue, nor in yesterday's nor in tomorrow's, for in any that is to come, and were you a careful, as well as a constant reader, you would have grasped this fact without being told.—*Philadelphia Enquirer.*
It is understood that Governor Gordon will resign his office in order to accept a \$15,000 position in a New York insurance company. We hope this is not true. Once before he resigned the United States Senatorship to become attorney for a railroad, and lost much prestige thereby. High places in Georgia were not created to be bartered off. When any man deliberately seeks the suffrages of his State he should accept the place as a trust, not as a makeshift.—*Columbia Register.*

POLITICAL BOUFFE.

AN EPISODE OF THE REPUBLICAN GREEN ROOM.
ACT I—SCENE III.
Headquarters of the Republican Committee—Curtains Carefully Drawn and Doors Closed—Wanamaker Seated in the Center of the Room—Blaine on his Right—Sherman on the Left—Other Distinguished Officers Grouped Around.
National Democrat.
Wanamaker.—"This evening we have decided to defer all regular business and devote ourselves to the consideration of Senator Sherman's wise and patriotic scheme for the re-establishment of law, government, civilization and religion in the Territories south of the Ohio."
Blaine.—[Drawing out his watch] "Sorry to leave you, but I promised our distinguished foreign visitors to show them the Potomac by moonlight." [Exit.]
Sherman.—"And he has promised to take them South after Christmas. It is easy for a President candidate to flatter rebels."
First Senator.—"As you did Sherman, at Atlanta."
Ingalls and Alger.—"Good, very good!"
Sherman.—[Indignantly] "Sirs!"
Second Senator.—"Gentlemen! gentlemen! This is no time for recriminations among ourselves. Disensions are ill among a crew whose lives and fortunes are at stake. Never have the masts and timbers of our grand ship of state strained before such winds and seas as now. The question is not whether Blaine, Sherman, Ingalls or Alger shall welcome us to the White House. It is, if that great barbarian, Cleveland, is to be allowed to shut the door in all our faces. What ever Republican is President, he must act according to party dictation. National patronage is ours and access to the Treasury. Away then with personal rivalry; close up our ranks." [Applause.]
Quay.—"The Treasury—that's the point."
[Sherman, Alger and Ingalls embrace. Loud applause.]
Wanamaker.—"What a sweet and holy thing it is for brothers to dwell in unity. There is a knock at the door. Be careful. This is a secret meeting."
[Passwords are exchanged, the door unbarred and President Harrison enters. He greets members, and takes the seat Blaine had left.]
First Senator.—"You are late, Mr. President. We feared official business or work on your message would keep you from us."
President Harrison.—[Reproachfully] "Have I ever allowed the automatic, superficial duties of my office to interfere with the vital obligations I owe my party? Have I ever, selfishly beguiled by cares for my personal honor or official dignity, forgotten the partisan in the President?"
All.—[With emotion] "Never, Mr. President, never."
Third Senator.—"Where is Morton?"
Harrison.—"Who—O yes. He is Vice-President. He. He's some where."
Wanamaker.—"Now to business. Mr. Chandler will you please state the subject to be considered."
Chandler.—[Rise, bows and begins.] "Gentlemen. It is useless to blind our eyes to the dangers of our position. I would not wrong our people. I believe, I glory in believing that we have still many patriots whose unswerving devotion to the party of high moral ideas and undying hostility to all Democrats, liberals, or constitutionalists is superior to any trivial considerations of national faith, State, dignity, personal honor or popular interest. Yet we cannot deny there is a mocking, questioning spirit abroad. The sordid workmen of the East, the growing farmers of the West, with baseless little inferior to treason are beginning to object to a patriotic war tariff, for the trivial selfish reason that it beggars them. We cannot again carry New York, Ohio and her sister States as we did at the last election."
Quay.—"There was not money enough in the Treasury before Tan-

ner raided it."
Chandler.—"But could we control a solid South, not only its delegation but finances, we could manage with comparatively small outlay to assure our position; and election laws and machinery once in full working order why gentlemen we can apply them anywhere. [Loud applause.] Time presses. I am as I have ever been in favor of prompt and courageous action. Senator Sherman agrees with me. Our plan is to unseat sufficient traitors to give us a clear working majority, then by a judicious application of party discipline, national patronage and the Treasury, a bill assuring us at least the 13 Southern States can be passed. Senator Sherman has prepared a very moderate and judicious one, which he will now read."
Sherman.—"Gentleman justice urges me to disclaim personal merit for the bill I will now have the honor to read you. In comprehensive shape the principles and policy of our grand old party." [Reads:]
"A bill for the prevention of election frauds and outrages, for the restoration of law, justice and Republican superiority."
ARTICLE I.
Whereas, The Legislatures, Judiciary and executives of the Southern States fail to perform their duty to the satisfaction of their defeated political rivals, be it resolved, that the Congress of the United States relieve them of all further rights, responsibilities, obligations or privileges.
ARTICLE II.
Whereas, every man who enjoys a distant unprejudiced view from the mountains of the moon or the windows of a Republican committee room knows perfectly that wrongs, outrages and oppressions are daily committed in said States.
Whereas, Owing to the violent, deceitful character of the dominant race, accumulation of evidence is impossible; be it
Resolved, Senators Sherman, Ingalls and Chandler, assisted by a committee from the Kansas Legislature and the editors of the *Interior Ocean*, *Tribune* and other loyal sheets, be appointed as an investigating committee, with full power and authority to retire into their inner consciousness and evolve from it full evidence in regard to all Southern outrages, agreeable to preconceived prejudice and party interest, with evidence shall be received as full satisfactory and conclusive by all investigating committees or judicial tribunals.
ARTICLE III.
Whereas, Despite the wise, patriotic and philanthropic advice given them by Republican editors and politicians, the negroes of the said States show a servile disinclination to invite by mortally antagonizing those on whom they depend for labor support and protection; be it
Resolved, The freedman's bureau be re-established on the old financial principles and with all enlarged legislative, executive and judicial powers necessary to incite a race war in said States.
Quay.—"On the old commercial principles;" I like that. What will be done with the proceeds?"
Wanamaker.—"They will be placed where they will do the most good."
Sherman.—
ARTICLE IV.
Whereas, The doctrines of State rights, personal freedom and Constitutional principles that have existed in Virginia and her sister States from the time of Washington, render it unlike that they will receive such paternal legislation in a grateful submissive spirit; be it
Resolved, Martial law be declared, the United States Army raised to one million and mobilized in said States. [Applause.]
Ingalls.—"The voice of my own soul heard in dreams."
First Senator.—"That the principles that inspired the paper we have just heard finds an echo in every truly Republican heart it is needless to say, but we have fallen upon degenerate days. Strong meat is not for babes or a noble patriotic policy like that Senator Sherman has so gloriously outlined for a Congress containing so many sentimental Democrats, rebels and fool constitutionalists. We

need now the fox's not the lion's skin. Only give us the control of the Army and the least pretense for interfering with the domestic government of a State and the rest will follow. I move that a draft of the bill we have heard be engraved and filed as a faithful and true exponent of our policy, but that for the present our public utterances betray nothing of our purpose. I also move that Senator Sherman draw up and present to Congress a bill for the regulation of elections, which by judicial construction and application, can assure us all the practical advantages proposed in the original draft, yet so framed as to admit of spacious explanation and defense."
[After an animated debate this motion is carried and curtain falls.]
K. C.
Cherishing "The Conquered Banner."
Gov. Richardson sent to the House a message containing the following patriotic letter end endorsing it:
COLUMBIA, Nov. 26, 1889.
To his Excellency John Peter Richardson—Governor: In behalf of the survivors of the 1st South Carolina Volunteers, Confederate States army, the regiment which was originally raised and organized by Maxcy Gregg under a resolution of the Convention of the State, of the 29th December, 1860, we, the surviving officers, tender to the State our regimental colors for safe-keeping.
This flag, all soiled and torn and riddled with balls, is historical. It was born from Fort Sumter, and planted in Gettysburg. It was the first color unfurled in Virginia; and around it was gathered Lee's grand old army. In the first great battle in which it was borne, that of Cold Harbor, the whole of its guard was killed or wounded, and one can still see upon its folds the blood of young Jimmy Taylor, the color sergeant, shed upon it as he fell with it on that field. Under its folds 950 wounds were received and 281 of the regiment were killed or died of wounds, 156 died of disease and 195 more were disabled.
Of its officers there fell in battle: Gen. Maxcy Gregg, its first colonel; Col. C. W. McCreary, of Barnwell; Lieut. Col. Augustus M. Smith, of Abbeville; Lieut. Col. William P. Shoolee, of Marion; Major I. Pinckney Alston, of Georgetown; Capt. Charles L. Boag, C. D. Barksdale and J. W. Chambers, of Charleston; J. C. McLemore and Thomas H. Lyles, of Newberry, and William J. Haskell, of Abbeville; Lieut. Grimke Rhett, Robert B. Rhett, John Munro, C. Pinckney Seabrook and Edwin C. DuBose, of Charleston; A. J. Ashley, of Barnwell; E. C. Shoolee, of Marion, and A. F. Miller, of Colleton.
The regiment represented all parts of the State. It was formed of volunteers from Abbeville, Newberry, Richland, Edgefield, Barnwell, Darlington, Marion, Horry, Colleton and Charleston.
We who yet survive are fast passing away, and it would be a gratification for the rest of our lives to see our old flag, which we followed so long, taken into the keeping of the State, and to believe that when we are gone it will still be cared for as the banner of those who loved the State well enough to die for her.
It is, as we have said, soiled and torn; but there is no stain upon it for dishonor. It was unfurled in the cause of constitutional government, and in obedience to the call of the State whose sovereignty we, who fought under it, fully recognized, and whose behests we had learned at our mothers' knees to obey as next only to the law of God. It represented to us our State, and as her standard we bore it aloft in pride in the thickest battle and shed our blood in its defence. It was unfurled with enthusiastic loyalty; it was borne with heroic fidelity, and it was furled with honor and glory, if not with victory. We do not ask the State to take this flag as an emblem of disloyalty to the Government which the God of battles has firmly established over us. The cause which we believed holy and just, was submitted to the arbitrament of the sword, and loyally and faithfully we abide the result.
But this, we dare affirm, can-

not afford to forget the goodly men who died for her beneath this flag. The cause for which we fought so long failed, indeed, at last; but the heroism with which it was sustained, the sacrifices which were made for it, the glories which were achieved in support of it, are heritages to which we may point the youth of our State as evidence that our comrades died not altogether in vain, and that we who survived fought not as one that beareth the air.
If the State will accept the custody of this flag, we would respectfully ask your Excellency to say to whom we shall deliver it.
We are your Excellency's most obedient servants:
Edward McCrady, Jr., lieutenant-colonel 1st S. C. V., retired; A. P. Butler, lieutenant-colonel 1st S. C. V.; C. J. C. Hutson, adjutant 1st S. C. V.; Francis L. Frost, surgeon 1st S. C. V.; Wm. Aiken Kelly, captain Company L; James Armstrong, captain Company K, color company; N. J. Haskell, 1st lieutenant Company L, commanding Company A, Brigade Sharpshooters; R. N. Riechburg, 1st lieutenant; D. B. Goggans, captain Company B; W. L. Durst, lieutenant Company G; W. J. Delph, captain Company I; A. F. O'Brien, Company I; S. S. Owens, lieutenant Company A; J. F. J. Caldwell, lieutenant Company B.
Immediately after the reading of the message and letter Mr. Dantzer moved the adoption of the resolution covering the following points: First, accepting the flag; second, thanks to the officers; third, requesting that all other like colors be presented to the State for safe keeping; fourth providing for the appointment of a committee to prepare a plan for their safe-keeping by the State.
Mr. Ernest Gary heartily endorsed the resolutions and Mr. O'Brien seconded them eloquently. They were unanimously adopted.
United States.
Newberry Herald and News.
There are now several United States. In the face of the recent establishment of the United States of Brazil the following dates may be of interest:
1776—The United States of America.
1824—The United States of Mexico.
1861—The United States of Colombia.
1864—The United States of Venezuela.
1889—The United States of Brazil.
An exchange asks "will there ever be the United States of North and South America, and how soon?" We do not think there will ever be such a nation. The next will be the United States of Canada.
The *Cotton Plant*, of Nov. 30th says:
The first meeting of the Farmers' and Laborers' Union of America, will convene in St. Louis, Mo., on next Tuesday morning. The South Carolina State Alliance will be represented by W. J. Talbert, of Edgefield; T. P. Mitchell, of Fairfield; and D. K. Norris, of Anderson, as delegates, and several others from the State will also be present as visitors. The Cotton Plant will have a representative present who will give a full report of the proceeding. No more important meeting of the farmers has ever assembled on American soil.
THE LARGEST YIELD OF CORN.
A Marlboro Farmer Beats the World's Record.
[Special to the Register]
CHERAW, S. C., Dec. 7.—Captain J. Drake of Marlboro gathered 254 bushels and 40 pounds of corn from one acre on his farm in Marlboro. This breaks the world's record, the highest heretofore being 212 and a fraction, raised by Dr. Parker, near Columbia. Captain Drake is competing for the thousand dollar prize offered by the *American Agriculturist* for the largest yield of corn per acre.
Sick headache, biliousness, nausea, costiveness, are promptly and agreeably banished by Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Pills (little pills.) For sale by Dr. E. Norton.

A MERITED TRIBUTE.
To Gen. D. Kennedy, Late Consul General at Shanghai.
Referring to the departure of General J. D. Kennedy, who will carry this to his home and friends in South Carolina, I cannot forbear to express, however feebly, some degree of the sense of regret and loss which I share in common with the large and cosmopolitan community at Shanghai. I have been here a long time and have seen many Consuls and other officers of our own and other nationalities arrive and depart, but never in the history of Shanghai has there been a man among us who has impressed the community so favorably or whose departure elicited so many and heartfelt expressions of appreciation and regret. We had hoped to retain him here, and strenuous efforts to that end were made—all the people, without regard to nationality—Europeans, Americans, and even the Chinese, joined in a memorial to General Harrison, President of the United States, asking that as a special favor. But he is gone, and looking after him, we can but join in the lament of the *North China Daily News* and deplore that "the unfortunate spoils" system in the States has deprived us of one of the best representatives that country has ever sent to Shanghai. We all feel that we have lost in him a friend; always kind always genial and ready to do everything in his power for his own people and the settlements generally. If the good wishes of Shanghai can in any way smooth his future path in life, there will not be a rough place in it. The above are the sentiments of the leading English journal in Shanghai, and are no less sincere than enthusiastic. Gen. Kennedy was not only "all-popular," as another English journal has it but beloved. He identified himself with us, and was among us not as one who ruled, but after the spirit and pattern of him who said: "But he that is greatest among you, let him be as the younger, and he that is chief as he that doth serve." Gen. Kennedy was a Christian; and this leads me to remark that the time has now long passed when, our country could afford to be represented in the far East—China and Japan—by men of merely secular qualifications. The church, indeed all Christendom and our Christian civilization, as well as commerce and politics, should be interested in the character-qualifications of our Ministers and Consuls to China. Men of high moral character and, if possible, of Christian experience, combined, with and rendering effective other endowments for such a responsible post, are the men for these eventful times in the East. Colonel Denby, our minister in Peking, and General Kennedy, our Consul General at Shanghai, are such men to be justly proud of. But the one is gone and the other will go shortly.
America has great interests at stake in China—interests of a political, commercial and missionary character and the men who are now leaving us are qualified to speak to our people on either one or all of them, and it is to be hoped that the church as well as the people generally will have an opportunity of hearing them. I would specially commend Gen. Kennedy to the favor and attention of those interested in missionary matters here. He is worthy of confidence and honor, and cannot fail to throw much light on the looming Chinese problem.
Yours faithfully,
YOUNG G. ALLEN.
To Rev. Jno W. Burke, Macon, Ga.
Mrs. Playspoke is entertaining Mr. Tufton. Enter Bobby, young brother, with a bucket of milk. "Why Bobby, what did you bring that here for?"
"O, you said the other day that Mr. Tufton's looks would turn milk sour, and I just thought I'd see for myself."—*Epoch.*
"I would not live away," said the Psalmist in a moment of poetic rapture. "I would not either," says Josh Billings, irreverently. So we say—but then while we do live, let us hold on to our health and spirits. The surest way to do this, is to lay in a supply of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Try it.

Odds and Ends.
There are about 60,000 school children in Baltimore, an increase of 2,394 over 1888.
Fifty miners recently lost their lives by an explosion in the Bentlee colliery, at Longton, England.
Under the laws of China, the adult who loses his temper in a discussion is sent to jail for five days to cool down.
It is stated as a curious fact that during the recent great strike in London the almshouses were emptier than has ever been the case before.
Gen. Miles, commander of the department of the Pacific, has asked the Pacific coast congressional delegation for an appropriation of \$40,000,000 for Pacific coast defense.
Mrs. McAdow, one of the owners of the Spoiled Horse mine, of Montana, recently drove into Helena in a buckboard, unattended, carrying a gold brick worth \$40,000. It took two porters and a truck to get the heavy mass of gold from the wagon into the bank.
At her majesty's promenade concerts in London a series of voting papers has been distributed nightly in order that audiences might choose their own programmes on the succeeding Saturday.
A little girl was eating green corn by gnawing it from the cob, when her teeth got tangled in a corn silk. "Oh, dear!" she exclaimed. "I wish when they get the corn made, they'd pull out the basting threads!"
A movement is on foot in St. Petersburg for observing Sunday as it is understood in the United States and Great Britain. It is said that twelve hundred St. Petersburg merchants have already declared themselves willing to keep their places of business closed on the first day of the week.
Superiority in wit is more frequently the cause of vanity than superiority of judgement, as the person that wears an ornamental sword is even more vain than he that wears a useful one.—William Shenstone.
Samuel Blatchford, the Pennsylvania justice, has a large piece of valuable silver to which is attached an odd story. He sent to England for it, and wishing his initials put on it, he wrote to that effect, giving his name and adding "C. O. D." This cash on delivery system is unknown in England, so, to his dismay, the silver piece arrived with his initials and C. O. D. cut on it.
The late king of Portugal's translations of Shakespeare's plays were recognized by the dramatic critics of Lisbon as possessing in the highest degree power, force, skill, and the best literary workmanship. The dramatic critics of Lisbon are perfectly honorable men, and doubtless the king's royal rank had no influence in determining their views.
A few nights ago 20,000 persons assembled near the small town of Lancaster, O., to witness a sight not yet gazed upon by mortal eyes, namely, a horse race by the light of natural gas. Two of the largest wells in the vicinity were drawn upon to supply the radiance. In a year or two these hilarious Buckeye men will be wishing they had saved up that gas and held their race during daylight.
A society has lately been organized in England which is called the "Home for Life society," and especially provides for the wants of educated women, unmarried or widows, who are left in middle unable to provide for themselves owing to lack of suitable training for remunerative employment. The annuities acquired by members of the society, if amounting to an annual value of £30, can be exchanged for residence and board in one of the homes to be established for the purpose.
There are 196 women operators in the great operating room of the Western Union in New York. In this room a husband and wife are working side by side. They are perfectly matched in skill, but the man gets \$16 more a month than the woman.