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THE DARLINGTON NEWS.

"FOR US PRINCIPLE IS PRINCIPLE—RIGHT IS RIGHT—YESTERDAY, TO-DAY, TO-MORROW, FOREVER."

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DARLINGTON, S. C. THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1886.

WHOLE NO 600.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

Our job department is supplied with every facility necessary to enable us to compete both as to price and quality of work, with any of these in the city, and we guarantee satisfaction in every particular or charge nothing for our work. We are always prepared to fill orders at short notice for Blanks, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Cards, Hand Bills, Posters, Circulars, Pamphlets, &c. All job work must be paid for

Cash on Delivery.

ATTENTION!

Summer Bargains

At

J. FRANK EARLY'S

A large lot of desirable white goods, consisting of plain and figured Lawns, Mull, Organdie lace stripes Lattice Checks, Piques, Nainsooks, French satins, Etc., Etc.. Will be sold within the next 60 days

AT CO T!

J. H. EARLY,

At our Hardware Store is agent for Steam Engines, Cotton Gins, Feeders, Condensers, Cotton Presses—repairs for same. Stoves, Engineer's supplies, such as Belting, Packing, Pipes. All kinds of Steam Fittings, in Iron and Brass. Repairs Engines, Boilers, &c.

Sewing Machines: White, Weed, Household, Hartford, American and Howe; Needles, Oils and Attachments; Repairs all kinds of Sewing Machines.

Stoves, all the best makes. Furnish repairs for all Stoves sold by us.

Cucumber Pumps, Farr patent Sand-box for Buggies, Wagons, &c. Thomas Smoothing Harrow, Deering Cultivators.
April 8, 1886.

FREE TUITION AND THE SO. CA. COLLEGE. Criticisms and Unanswered Objections.

(B. W. Edwards, in Baptist Courier.)

It is asserted that there is no reason why the State should not give free tuition in her college which will not hold equally against her giving "free education" in her public schools; and that the influence upon character is no more detrimental in the one case than in the other. This is an assumption of the questions at issue; but if it is insisted that the opponents of free tuition must show the distinction, it may be answered, first, that one falls within the principle of free education and the other does not. And this involves the discussion of the entire question of State education. The State has no right to usurp the domestic headship of the family, or to become the propagator of universal ethics. On what principle, then, does she educate at all? It is on the ground of reciprocal civic relations. The State educates her youth sufficiently to raise them above the viciousness of ignorance, and to fit them for the intelligent exercise of the rights and duties of citizenship. If it is the duty of the State to give education, it is the duty of the citizen to receive it. This is fully recognized in the school systems of Europe and America. Our constitution adopts this principle, and the fundamental law of the State now is that every one to whom free education is offered shall be required to receive it—that, so soon as "free education" is provided for, every child within the age prescribed shall attend the public school, unless he or she is going to some other school. The University is no part of the public school system in this State, and there is no requirement that the youth of the State shall accept the education offered in the college. And, clearly, the college cannot be brought within this principle, because the State cannot make the higher education free to all her youth, and because all could not receive it if offered in Columbia. It would be intolerable tyranny for the State to require all her youth to accept the college education which is offered; and this exposes the fallacy of the classification.

But why or how is it that free tuition will enervate and injure character more than free education? First, because it is the duty of the State to provide free primary education, and the duty of the child (through the parent) to receive it; and it is not her duty to provide the higher education free of charge, nor the duty of the youth to receive it. And it never can injure one to discharge a duty and never can fail to injure one to receive a public grant without the sanction of a reciprocal obligation. Second, because the voluntary principle is in exercise in the one case, and not in the other. The child may receive aid involuntarily, with the sanction of the parent, without the slightest injury to character. In fact, it is the period when the best traits of character must be imposed. But when one reaches the voluntary age, or comes to the period when volition is even partially exercised, the acceptance of a public bounty, which, without reciprocal service, is wrong in principle, may at least stifle those better traits of manhood that propel the whole moral organism. It is as much an interference with the exercise of vital activities to offer and administer aid as it is to shackle and fetter the limbs, and is more enervating to the will and destructive to morals. Third, because the free education provided by the State is at a period when the pupil is under the care and training of the parent and the benign influences of home; and free tuition is offered to youth outside the pale of these influences. And the policy of free tuition urges the acceptance of the offer at the very period when these influences are most needed. It did the great Jewish law-giver no harm to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter while his own mother was the nurse; but, when he came to the years of discretion, if he had chosen the succession and the crown, instead of following the flocks of Jethro in the rough pastures of Midian, he had never become the great leader of all time.

Now, there is a period when the State must cease to meddle with the domestic affairs and the ethics of the people. Where is the line? The right and duty do not extend beyond the reciprocal obligation; but to offer an unconditional bounty to those who are in the voluntary period transcends the limits, and offers a premium to the suckers of State pap. But it is asserted that free tuition in the State College cannot prove more injurious than free tuition in other colleges; and the denominational colleges are charged with inconsistency, and challenged to give the distinction. First, then, a theological seminary or denominational college is not the State, and bears no such relation to the pupil as the State does to her citizens. The whole discussion turns upon the propriety of a State's providing free tuition in her college. The State, which by its constitution can establish no religion and favor no denomination, has no right to establish a theological seminary or denominational college. Individuals can establish either or both. If free education is voluntarily provided by lovers of Christianity for those who expressly engage to devote themselves to its propagation, this bears no analogy to the blind provision by the State for indiscriminate bounties. Second, beneficiary education is provided, in such institutions from the free-will offerings, by individuals, of their own means. The State makes the provision from the trust funds of the citizens, which are taken from him and appropriated whether he will or not. Conceding the right of the State to do this, and its justice too if you choose, the enforced contribution hardens the unwilling almoner, while the free-will offering enlarges the philanthropy of the donor. And the recipient of the State benefaction accepts it as a right, and is only prompted to look to the State for help in time of need, or a good office in time of want; while the recipient of the generous benefaction is aroused to the very best responses of his nature. The conditions under which one receives a benefit determine whether it shall make him or ruin him. Third, beneficiary education is not offered in the denominational colleges to those who do not need it, nor is it indiscriminately provided for all without respect to worth, as it is in the State College, but it is bestowed upon those who are selected for worth as well as need. It is a moral wrong to give to the undeserving. It hurts the giver, it hurts the recipient, it hurts society.

A Temperance Bar-room.

A writer in the Atlanta Constitution tells of a temperance bar-room in Boston that is a great success in every way. It is on Washington street, and advertises in big letters: "Temperance Drinks." Mr. Eaton, who started this establishment three years ago, says that he lost several thousand dollars the first six months of his experiment. But he is willing and able to wait. He let his saloon advertise itself by its refreshing drinks and attractive furnishing. No prettier bar-room can be found in Boston. Behind the marble counter stand six young men in white coats and caps. Each man wears a flower in his button-hole and a pleasant look on his face of being in a business which makes him not ashamed. Over the counter is a long list of the beverages on sale. Besides ice cold soda in all its agreeable compounds, there are lactates, egg phosphates, acid phosphates, Moxie's nerve food, hot beef tea, chicken tea, and other refreshing and invigorating fluids, all of the kind that cheers without inebriating. In the rear of the saloon there is a lunch counter where the very best chicken and ham sand-wiches, pies, rolls and delicious coffee may be had at moderate rates. On any day at lunch time the room will be found crowded, men waiting their turn to take their lunch. The custom at this counter is only limited by the room. Meantime at the drink counter there is no intermission in the stream of customers. During the hour spent there talking with the proprietor there were more applicants than could be immediately attended by the large and active force of attendants. Mr. Eaton said they had consumed a hundred dozen eggs in one day during the hot season for egg phosphates alone. That means that 1,200 people took a glass of this one fascinating drink on that day. What the sales of the drinks were he did not say; but he does say that the profits of the trade are, in his opinion, larger as well as clearer, than are made in the bar-rooms of the old kind. He has refused offers to go elsewhere and repeat his establishment in other large cities. The success he has made in Boston is due to the personal care he gives to each detail of the business. Only the very nicest material is used in the preparation of his refreshments. The eggs are furnished by one collector, who is paid nearly double the market price to warrant their freshness.

So particular is the proprietor that he gave up the use of grape milk, a profitable and popular fermented drink, because he found it contained 1 1/2 per cent. of alcohol. There is no fuss of philanthropy about his bar-room; no pretence that it is carried on for other purposes than to make money. And the interesting and encouraging feature about it is just here—it really pays better than a liquor saloon of its size would pay. What the gains are to the people who accept it, in place of the old tap, no one can tell. But Mr. Eaton would be less than human if those gains did not add something to the satisfaction which he gets from the others. Only he does not wish his business advertised for what it is not. It is business strictly with him, not charity.

Never Get into Debt.

Not many years ago a young man came in town to finish his studies at the office of one of our best lawyers. He was well educated, intelligent, agreeable and kind; but he was poor, and in order to support himself tried to get a class in French. A few scholars came, and the thing did not pay. After awhile he paid his land lady, left his boarding house, and took to the woods. On the side of a hill, in a thick pine grove, he pitched his tent, where he cooked his food, ate, slept, and studied. Of course his strange conduct made a great deal of talk. One morning, after a terrible thunder storm during the night, his friends hunted him up. "You'll be sick of your bargain after this," they said, "and be glad enough to have a waterproof over your head."

"I did not take the woods from choice," answered the young man. "I could not see my way clear to pay for lodgings, and I am resolved never to be in debt. I know too well the danger of being in debt—my scanty income will carry me through the summer, when I hope better times are coming."

Gentlemen offered to aid him, but he sturdily refused their offers, got through his studies, and has now a large business, which handsomely supports him.

Was not that pluck? And did he not well think that the danger of being in debt is a serious danger? I wish more people thought so. Getting loose in money matters is often the beginning of ruin. When a boy or a young man falls into the habit of borrowing money, spending freely, having this charged, neglecting to pay, dodging his creditors, promising to pay and not keeping his promise, he is in a bad way. He forgets, lies, loses his self-respect, and is slowly but surely letting himself down, down, down. The history of many a man shows how far down it may be even to robbery and murder. Two of the worst murders ever committed in Boston were done by respectable men to hide their debts.—One killed his intimate friend because he could not pay a debt which he was owing him. The other, a young man, shot in cold blood in broad day a young associate, that he might rob the bank he was in of a few thousands to pay his debts with. Both did their work coolly, and apparently without any twinges of conscience.

Both were above all suspicion—

They had borne a character fair to the world; but there was a weak spot, a screw loose, a canker at the core. They were loose in their money matters. Debts were dogging at their heels. They had lost their uprightiness; and having lost that, the devil can tempt a soul to anything.—Child's Paper.

Twenty-five Years Silence.

One of the queer cases of domestic infelicity which will soon be tried on a divorce libel in the court of this country is the outgrowth of a difficulty which arose on an evening twenty-five years ago between a husband and wife, then of a middle age. During all of these wearisome years the husband and wife have lived together, but have not spoken. Communication was by interpretation—never direct. No tete-a-tetes, no confidences, no discussion of things of mutual interest to husband and wife no plans for the future, no common thought for the welfare of their children. This farce was kept up until about a month ago. If ever a man or woman forgets anything it is when the household is enjoying its spring moving. It was so in this case. The wife spoke to her husband on this occasion for the first time in 25 years. She said: "Where's the nails?" He looked at her and said nothing. The conversation, it is reported, has never progressed beyond this point. We will bet a nickel that after it happened the woman would rather have bitten her tongue off than have broken the eloquent silence of a quarter of a century with that momentous, soul-thrilling sentence. "Where's the nails?" It is said that now that the nails, instead of closing the breach, have only widened it, the unhappy pair are to seek bliss apart, through the medium of the courts. We can almost imagine the wearisome sigh of a hundred husbands for just about a week of evenings of that man's married life. "Some folks," says Smith and Jones, "don't know when they are well off."

Active, Pushing and Reliable.

Willcox & Co., can always be relied upon to carry in stock the purest and best goods, and sustain the reputation of being active, pushing and reliable, by recommending articles with well established merit and such as are popular. Having the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, colds and coughs, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of throat, lungs, or chest, and in order to prove our claim, we ask you to call and get a Trial Bottle free.

Pain is Mental.

The *Scientific American* thinks that the agitation in regard to the cruelties practised on animals has been rather overdone through ignorance of the nature of pain, which it insists, depends essentially upon the mind, and not upon the nerves. All animals of lower grade than human suffer very much less pain from physical injuries than our sensations convey to us. We can readily see the proof of this in their habitual actions. Many of the starfishes detach parts of their arms at the very smallest provocation, and remain uninjured by the change or loss. A fish that has torn away the hook from a line in its struggling to escape will take the bait again as soon as its fright has passed off, and while the hook still remains in the jaw which it has perforated. A fawn whose foreleg was wounded by a shot had it amputated without an aesthetic, and gave scarcely a sigh of pain. Coming still higher, we recognize the fact, which is perfectly well known, that savages of the human race pay small attention to injuries. Again, every surgeon sees convincing proof in his daily experience that the sensitiveness of his various patients varies so widely that there must be some cause for it beyond that which is physical. There is no such wide diversity in the nerve tissue of their systems as can account for the extreme differences with which they not only manifest pain, but with which they doubtless feel it. The conclusion is that, though the transmission of pain is dependent on nerve fibres only, its seat and origin are beyond, and are truly not physical at all. Pain is mental.

Intoxicated at the Communion Table.

It is gratifying to note the increasing thoughtfulfulness and care of pastors, officers and members of churches concerning the use of alcoholic intoxicating wine as a communion symbol. Canon Wilberforce is reported as saying that he "had known terribly real and un doubted instances in which men, by partaking of wine from the sacramental cup, had been started on their downward course to a dishonored grave." He added that "if it came to be a question whether the wine or the Christian should be banished from the table of the Lord, he could not hesitate for a moment as to which should go. From the sacramental table over which he had more immediate control intoxicating wine had now long been banished, and in this he believed they were carrying out the true spirit and meaning of the sacrament."

A Royal Printer.

It is not generally known that Prince Ludwig, of Battenberg, son of Prince Alexander of Hesse, is a practical printer. Like most of the Princes of the Prussian royal house who have been taught either an art or a trade, Prince Ludwig of Battenberg was early called upon to choose a calling, and his choice fell upon the art of Guttenberg. In the palace of his father the Prince has a printing office completely fitted up for ordinary printing and book work. Prince Ludwig prides himself on his ability to compete with compositors and printers who follow typography for a livelihood. What is still more interesting, is that the Princess, the eldest daughter of the Grand Duke of Hesse, is a printer, too, and that the high born pair work regularly together at the case. The latest work which has come from Prince Ludwig of Battenberg's press is a volume of notes on travels written by the Prince's sister, the Countess of Erbach-Schonberg. The book is said to be executed in a thoroughly printer-like way.

Cure For Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Address The Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua, O. Sold by Willcox & Co.

Just What They all Say.

Hon. D. D. Haynie of Salem, Ill., says he uses Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup in his family with the most satisfactory results, in all cases of Coughs, Colds and Croup, and recommends it in particular for the little ones. Sample bottle free at Willcox & Co.

Jube Early's Nigger Joe.

One of the best known characters in Lynchburg, Va., is "Jube Early's nigger Joe." Joe is an old negro, with all the dignity of a body servant of the slavery days, and his affection for the General amounts to worship. Jube owned Joe before the war, and owns him still; Joe never having been freed, scoring to accept what he says does not belong to him, and saying as long as Mass Jube was alive Joe is his slave. Early is very fond of his slave, and would shoot quicker in defence of the negro than any body else. He has given Joe carte blanche to buy what he likes in the town, and has instructed store keepers, no matter what Joe wants, or how much it will cost, to give it to him and send the bill to his master. Sometimes Early gets rather the worse for whiskey, and then a comical sight is seen. Joe follows him like a dog, and when the General gets very drunk Joe will say:

"Mass Jube, you mus' come home."

"Why, you black rascal, what do you mean? I'm your master."

"Yes, Mass Jube, when you're sober; when you're drunk I'm massa."

"Well, I reckon you are right, old man, I'll go with you."—Boston Traveller.

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for two years. Have never handled remedies that sell so well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by Willcox & Co.

"Stop My Paper."

An exchange says: "After you get on your ear, and make up your mind to stop your paper, to make the editor feel humiliated, just poke your finger in water and then pull it out and look for the hole. Then you will know how sadly you are missed. The man who thinks a paper cannot survive without his support, ought to go off and stay a while. When he comes back he will find that half his friends didn't know he was gone. The other half didn't care a cent, and the world at large hadn't kept any account of his movements whatever. You will find things you cannot endorse in every paper. Even the Bible is rather plain and hits some hard licks. If you were to get mad and burn your Bible, the hundreds of presses would still go on printing them; and if you were to stop your paper and call the editor all sorts of ugly names, the paper will still be published. And what is more you'll sneak around and borrow a copy of it every week from your neighbor. It would be much better to keep your vest pulled down and your subscription paid a year in advance."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Willcox & Co.

An English experimenter finds, contrary to general opinion, that a growth of ivy over a house renders the interior entirely free from moisture. The reason is simply the difference between theory and fact. The ivy absorbs the moisture from the wall that otherwise would saturate it.

Liver Pills.

Use Dr. Gunn's Liver Pills for Sallow Complexion, Pimples on the Face and Biliousness. Nervous irritations or gripes. Only one for a dose. Samples free at Willcox & Co.

Strike at the fountain head the course of all evil. It is worms that has destroyed the health of your child. Give Shiner's Indian Vermifuge before it is too late. Only 25 cents a bottle.

"Hughes' Tonic deserves congratulation upon its large sale, and in the general satisfaction it has given in cases of Chills and Fever." W. L. Dewdney, "The Blue," Ark.

"Papa, if three wheels is a tripple, and two wheels is a biopple, what is one wheel?" "One wheel, my son? Well, let me see! One wheel must be a unicycle." "It's a wheel barrow!"