The Press and Banner

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Wednesday, April 3, 1889.

Is the Graded School a Failure?

We publish elsewhere an editorial from the *Columbia Register*. Immediately following that editorial is a letter on the same subject—the subject being the graded shool. The editorial and the letter each ask us to give reasons for the belief that the graded school is a failure.

The graded school was given a thorough trial in Abbeville. *The children did not make as good progress under the graded system*, and the plan was abandoned at the end of the first year.

While we know very little of the practical business of teaching, the following are some of the reasons which induce us to believe that the graded school system is not only a failure, but a very expensive experiment:

1. The brighter scholars of the class are graded back to mediocrity or even to the standard of the dullest.

2. The dull and less apt scholar makes less progress in a graded school for the reason that he has not the same personal attention from the teachers.

3. The teacher in a graded school cannot exercise the same control of scholars.

4. The teacher's usefulness is impaired or lessened in the effort to teach many scholars by machine methods, instead of by giving to a few scholars his sympathy and personal attention.

5. Not being able to so well know the character, capacity, and idiosyncracies of the individual scholar, he cannot so thoroughly enlist the child's sympathy and affection, and therefore fails to move the scholar to that degree of effort which is necessary to success in an ordinary school.

6. In a graded school it is impossible to cultivate that mutual personal affection and personal regard that should exist. Education cannot be imparted to children simply by command, as armies are reviewed.

7. The great differences between the salaries of superintendent and teachers are a source of dissatisfaction. Because of this dissatisfaction teachers do not make the same effort, as they otherwise would do.

Having given at length, some of the reasons which lead us to believe that the graded school can never succeed, as a method of teaching, we may be pardoned if we go further and give some of the reasons which lead us to believe that the graded school is necessarily a financial failure:

1. By the very organization, the superintendent, and presumably, the best teacher, is made a sort of generalissimo, whose principal duty it is—not to teach anybody's child—and if he does pay any special attention to any child, he lays himself liable to the charge of partiality—but as we understand, in large schools, his chief business is to look after the teachers, and to appear perodically, or occasionally, or on set occasions, in the class rooms, and before whom the earth must keep silent, and the scholars and teachers alike, stand in reverential awe.

2. The treasury then, is depleted to the exact amount of his salary, while rendering but little or no service as teacher, only claiming to superintend teachers who should know their business.

3. With a full corps of teachers, supplemented and overridden by the enormous pay of a supernumerary superintendent, the profits on the services of the actual teachers are inadequate to pay the expenses of the school and bankruptcy must come to all such institutions as have not a liberal endowment, or a strong grip on the public treasury.

4. As cumulative evidence that a graded school is not a practical financial success, we believe that nobody has ever attempted to establish one on its own merits.

5. In the effort to establish a graded school, we do not remember to have known of an instance, where it was proposed to establish it except on the condition of a large gratuity from the public treasury or other source, thus practically acknowledging at the beginning the impracticability of the graded system.

It has been said that a wise judge will render his decision, without giving his reasons. It may be that the reasons which induce the conclusion, which we have reached, are erraneous, but nevertheless the fact of the failure of the graded school system cannot be successfully disputed. We cannot explain the scientific principle upon which the clouds are balanced, yet we know it is so. We may not be able to ascribe the scientific reason why perpetual motion is a failure, still we know that it is a failure. We may not know the machanical disturbance that stops our watch, yet we know that it is often stopped, and whether or not we have pointed out the real cause for the failure of the graded school, yet the fact remains.

Is the *Register* convinced? Have we satisfied our correspondent?

P. S. It may be that the outside aid which is always given to the graded school, is really the cause of failure. It seems to us that charity schools and charity churches seldom succeed.

As to self-sustaining schools and charity schools. In the town of Greenwood we have good examples. Several years ago, some young ladies moved to Greenwood, built a magnificent structure at the cost of thousands of dollars of their own money, refused public aid, opened the doors of their school of their own account for female students on the stipulation that they should pay the charges or remain away from the school. The result is, a female institution of learning which is not only an educational success, but a financial success, and an honor to the town, and a monument to the ability and practical sense of its founders.

On the other hand, just across the street, in the same town, there stands a beautiful brick building, erected within the last two or three years by a stock company in which every citizen was interested. A board of trustees was organized, a teacher or a corps of teachers, undertook control of the school. The school "busted" in less than no time, and the scholars, builders and truestees are dazed. They don't know what struck them.

Now, we mean no disrespect to any school trustee, and we mean nothing personal, but we think the teacher who could make an educational and financial success of a large school, while subject to the control and dictation of an efficient board of trustees, could perform miracles, which would make those of record in a good old book, which is to be found in most of our houses, appear as nothing.

No business, and no school under the sun, will ever be a success, where the teacher, or manager, has not full and absolute control of the business. An able, active and zealous board of trustees will break down any school—no matter whether it is conducted on the graded plan, or run like a grange store, on the co-operation system, where nobody is responsible for anything, and where nobody pays for anything—except the gudgeons who went security. [The editor being among the gudgeons who, twice with others, stood sponsor for the Abbeville school, and as often paid the bills.

LIGHTNING FROM PHOENIX.

Prospect of Making the Greenwood Factory an Established Fact.

PHOENIX, S. C.

The farmers are behind with their work, but they are in good spirits.

Mr. Caldwell Stalworth is doing a good business with his saw mill.

The Damascus Sabbath School is flourishing.

Robert Henderson, a 16 year old white boy of this neighborhood was prosecuted last week for carrying concealed weapons. So far as we know the case is settled.

Mr. A. M. Attaway has got so he can go about again.

Dr. Gordon's wife has been quite sick for several days.

Dr. Gordon contemplates taking stock in the Greenwood factory.

Dr. P. H. Adams, will soon built a Handsome dwelling House.

Mr. Steve Ross and sister from Cofferville Miss., are out here on a visit to relatives. This is their first trip to South Carolina, Mr. Ross is the editor of the *Cofferville Times*.

PHOENIX.

Practice.

If you love me, tell me so;
Coal is very high;
Father thinks it isn't right
You should come here every night
Staying till the fire is low,
Just to spoon and sigh.

Going Barefoot that we May Have Shoes When we are Dead.

A few weeks ago a number of papers in this State began to make war on investments in life insurance. Some went so far as to say that purchases of policies were no better than the usual donations to the Louisiana Lottery. One fact is, however, more influential than an abundance of such philosophy, and we commend to such brethren the information that Mrs. Dawson received, four days after the death of her husband, a check for twenty thousand dollars, in payment of a policy taken out three weeks before, and on which only one premium had been paid.—*Barnwell People.*

Where is moral in the fact that Mrs. Dawson received $20,000 four days after the death of her husband? Does it teach that there is a fatality attending the act of insuring one's life? Is it intended by the early payment—almost before the insured is buried—to create the impression that all policies are as promptly paid? We can cite many cases where the insured forfeited his payments.

One young man in this community bought a lottery ticket, about a year ago. He promptly received $2,000 in return. What does that prove? We can cite other cases where men have been buying lottery tickets all their lives, and have'nt drawn a cent in return. We can call the names of men, who are financially embarrassed, that spent large sums in life insurance years ago. Abbeville county, fifteen years ago, went crazy on life insurance, and spent herhaps half-million foolishly. If men would pay their debts, or deposit their surplus money in bank, instead of gambling against insurance companies and the Louisiana State Lottery, they would live more happily, and their families would be more comfortable—no matter whether they were dead or alive.

The idea that men should go barefoot in that order they may have shoes when they are dead, should give place to a better sentiment.

OUR THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

Some Notes of Brother Editors of Long Ago.

This is the thirtieth anniversary of the present editor's connection with the *Press and Banner*. On the first day of April, 1859, the editor of this paper bought an interest in the *Independent Press*—the consolidation of that paper with the *Abbeville Banner* making the present *Abbeville Press and Banner*.

Since April, 1859, many changes have taken place among the editors of the newspapers in this State—nearly all of whom have passed away, and new men have taken their places.

As far as we can remember just now only three are in the places which they then held, and three others who conducted papers then, have given up the papers which they then controlled, to take charge of other papers in the State.

In the first class, we would mention:

Mr. L. M. Grist, of the *Yorkville Enquirer*, who, we believe, has been in the same office longer than any other man in the State, has been in connection with the same paper.

Col. R. A. Thompson, of the *Keowee Courier*, entered that office sometime about 1852 or 1853.

Mr. John C. Bailey, of the *Greenville Enterprise and Mountaineer*, in partnership with W. P. Price, commenced the publication of the *Southern Enterprise* a year or two after Colonel Thompson went into the *Keowee Courier*.

These three, we believe, are all the editors who stand to-day where they stood in 1859.

Three others who were editors in 1859 are still editors, but of different papers:

Mr. R. M. Stokes then of the *Laurensville Herald*, is now of the *Union Times*.

Colonel James A. Hoyt, now of the *Baptist Courier*, then owned and edited a newspaper in the city of Anderson.

Colonel Thomas B. Crews in 1859 was the junior partner of Davis & Crews in the ownership of the *Abbeville Banner*. He now edits the *Laurensville Herald*.

At present we do not recall the name of any other editor in 1859, who is alive to-day, except Mr. Thomas E. Greneker, recently owner of the *Newberry Herald*. Because of age and infirmity, he retired from business several years ago.

The changes in the citizenship of Abbeville village have been not less marked, than the changes among the editors in the State. Of the business men of 1859, scarcely half dozen survive, and, excepting Messrs. W. A. Lee and W. H. Parker, attorneys at law, and Capt. John G. Edwards, merchant, we believe no man is still in the same business which he then conducted.

With a few exceptions, here and there, the subscription list of the paper is a new one. While every country editor must feel more or less interest in the individual subscribers to his paper, who are of course to some extent, his neighbors and friends, the country editor must regard with peculiar feelings those old friends who have stood by him through all the varying scenes of thirty years, and we would not be ourself, if we did not feel a lasting friendship for all the brethren with whom we were in any way associated in early life. While exciting causes at times may disturb the needle in the compass, and while seeming differences would alienate the heart, yet for all that the needle returns to its proper position, and the affections of early life as surely resume their normal condition.

Each and every surviving editor in 1859, whose name we have mentioned, is a practical printer, and has made his impress on the community in which he has lived. Their upright characters and lives are known of all men. Some of them have held high offices of honor and trust, and each and all did a noble part in the scenes of war, while some bore off disabling wounds. With a record inferior to none in their respective communities, and with great influence for good, they possess the love and respect of their fellow-citizens, while their different newspapers, perhaps, average as high as any same number of newspapers to be found anywhere in the South.

R. A. Thompson, L. M. Grist, John C. Bailey, Thomas B. Crews, James A. Hoyt, R. M. Stokes, Thos. E. Greneker—nature's noblemen and worthy citizens. Their honorable careers and their places in the affections of the people are a living testimonial of the worth and the superior manhood that may be developed in the head and heart of printer boys, and their success in life should be an incentive to higher aspirations and greater exertions on the part of those who now stand at the case and toil early and late, it may be, at exceeding low wages, as did some of these brethren in the years whose records are complete.

THE COTTON FACTORY.

Public Meeting—The Enterprise Still on the Topmost Wave.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., April 1st, 1889.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of the town of Abbeville who are interested in the building of the proposed Cotton Factory, supplimented by a goodly number from the county who form the enterprise, was held in the Court House to day.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Cothran who, for the information of those present who had not attended former meetings, briefly stated the advantages which he thought would accrue to the farmers of our county by the establishment of a Cotton Factory in our midst; what we hope to do, by their assistance, and what had already been done in the matter of raising the necessary means for the erection of such a factory.

Considering the fact that there were fewer persons in town than has been on a Salesday in twelve months, the meeting was well attended, and the interest in the enterprise seemed unabated.

Several shares were subscribed by parties living at a considerable distance from town—which was encouraging, as evidencing the fact that the interest in our Factory was not confined to this immediate locality.

The total stock, as reported by the soliciting committees up to date, is in the neighborhood of $50,000.

Additional committees composed of three members each in the various townships were appointed by the chair, and it is confidently expected that by next Salesday the requisite $100,000 will have been secured.

A delegation of representative business and professional men from this place will visit Due West on Wednesday next for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions, where it is confidently expected at least $10,000 of stock will be taken.

The following are the committees appointed for the different townships:

Ninety Six—James Rogers, Jr., James N. King, W. L. Anderson, Jr.

Greenwood—J. R. Blake, J. W. Wells, E. J. Plowden.

Cokesbury—A. M. Aiken, Lagare Connor, Jesse C. Ellis.

Donalds—J. C. Caldwell, J. W. Mattison, T. J. Clatworthy.

Due West—R. S. Galloway, J. A. Devlin, R. C. Brownlee, Jr.

Long Cane—T. L. Aaddon, J. A. Nickles, R. H. Hughes.

Smithville—A. A. Keller, F. L. Morrow, Thomas A. Morton.

White Hall—E. B. Watson, J. Ligon J. M. Pruit.

Indian Hill—J. N. Dendy, J. S. Burnette, George M. Sibert.

Cedar Springs—Dr. J. L. Pressley, John E. Lyon, W. T. McGill.

Plum and Hill—A. M. Ervin, John E. Brownlee, J. F. Holcomb.

Lowndesville J. M. Baker, David Cooley, J. J. Johnson.

Magnolia—George Smith, Cleves Haskell, Humphrey Graves.

Calhouns—B. A. Boyd, Gilford Cade, W. F. McDonald.

Bordeaux—John H. Morrah, W. H. Britt, Editor James A. Harmon.

J. S. COTHRAN, Chairman.

R. E. HILL, Secretary.

Men who find it difficult to get a good fit in ready-made clothing should not fail to give us a call, P. Rosenberg & Co.

THE CITY OF COLLEGES AND CHURCHES.

Kaleideoscopic Views from the Domes and Spires of the Classic Town---Missing Photographer---Mourners Going About the Streets---Our Reporter not Caught---Other Matters.

DUE WEST, S. C., March 23, 1889.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Hood are in town.

Mrs. Ramsey Blake is visiting her father, Prof. Hood.

Dr. Wm. Hood will locate in Greenwood for the present.

Mr. Sibley, of Augusta, ran up to Due West last week and spent a few days. He carried Mrs. Sibley back with him.

There is a German professor in Due West who proposes to teach shorthand, German volapuk, arithmetic by short methods, &c.

Don't forget the lecture Wednesday night. Place—the Philomathean Hall; the speaker, the white-plumed orator of Abbeville, the Hon. W. C. Benet.

Mr. C. E. McCoy is Chairman of the Due West school trustees. This is an excellent choice on which we congratulate the Commissioner. Mr. Henry Brooks and Mr. R. O. Branyan are the other two members of the Board—both good men.

There was a delicately served oyster supper at Mr. Poore's Friday evening, which was greatly relished by those present. Mrs. Poore is fine in managing in the culinary line.

Mr. A. D. Kennedy went to Abbeville last Friday on important business.

One of the Erskine students says that the finest streak of luck happened to him last Saturday evening that has struck him in fifteen years. He was smiling all over.

We have just read the semi-annual statement of the Bank of Greenwood. Its assets amount to about $65,000. Its undivided profits about $2,000 in first six months. Pretty well, gentlemen.

Mr. Ramsey Blake, of Greenwood, has this moment dropped in on us. Mr. Blake was never looking better. He is at present much interested in the Factory movement and is very sanguine over the future of Greenwood.

What has become of our town clock? Several years ago we participated in a concert that raised towards a hundred dollars for this purpose. That was about eight years ago. If the funds are invested they have nearly doubled by this time. Who can tell us about the town clock and how much funds we have on hand?

Mr. R. H. Brice, the youngest son of Mrs. Anna Brice died here last Thursday evening of pneumonia. His death was a shock to our community. Young and talented he had just begun the study of law with a fine opportunity before him. Mr. Brice graduated from Erskine only a few years ago with honor. Providence moves in a mysterious way. The body was taken for interment to Hopewell, Chester county, to the family burying ground. Mr. Steel Brice, Mr. J. M. White, Mrs. Anna Brice and Miss Lizzie Brice accompanied the bier. The grief-stricken family have the sympathy and the support of this whole community.

Mr. A. S. Kennedy went up to Dr. Anderson of Greenville for Mrs. Kennedy. Mrs. Kennedy has been on a visit to home folks and friends.

The Committee on improving the cemetery in appreciation of the services that Mr. P. R. Henry had voluntarily given them so long as manager of the working force, voted him fifteen dollars. We hereby announce our determination to vote for P. R. Henry as warden on the next council. He should have charge of our streets next year as this year.

The musical in the Female College comes off Friday night.

Due West had a veritable sensation. It was over the elopement of "the house to house photographer." He skipped, leaving behind at the Phoenix Hotel his board bill, his apparatus, and overcoat. He carried with him about $100 of the dear people's money. A report got out that he was crazy and was down under Prof. Young's mill-house. There was a regular stampede for that place; it resembled people rushing to a fire. Every one was wanting his money back. One of our expert riders went down on a fleet animal at the top of its speed. Our handsome mayor was seen in the crowd. It was all a false. The artist left Thursday evening about dark on foot. He took, or represented himself as taking a negative, on which he demanded the pay. The pictures were to be finished up at Greenwood and returned. He was to take some for the children of this writer, but on our refusing to pay any artist before the work was done and delivered, the trade was minus. It is a surprise to us that anybody in Due West could be fooled in this way. West End contributed $52. The Female College and Erskine College came in for liberal contributions. There is a saying that "experience is cheap at any price." One of our citizens invested $10 on this enterprise; the dividends are yet to be declared. Due West is always liberal!

R. S. G.

FROM THE CENTRE OF LEARNING.

Scintillations from a Ready Pen—Note and Comment from the City of Churches and Colleges.

DUE WEST, S. C., March 30, 1889.

The farmers are well up with their work.

The quarterly congregational meeting of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church occurred Satruday evening.

Mr. Joshua Jones, United States Commissioner, was in town last week. He reports Due West as all O. K. in his line.

Rev. Mr. Hawkins, the Baptist writer at Little River, preached a good sermon in the Baptist church, Thursday night.

Due West had a good time of meetings last week. The Ladies Missionary Society, the choir, Mr. Benet's lecture, Rev. Mr. Hawkins's sermon, and the Exhibition at the Female College.

Mr. Hayne McDill, Mr. William Seawright, Mr. W. N. Graydon, of Abbeville, were interested spectators at the concert at the Female College.

Mr. H. Devlin was in Due West on a visit recently. He brought Miss Cary Calhoun to see home folks and friends.

Rev. W. F. Pearson went to Westminster to preach Friday.

Mr. Livy Watson was right badly hurt in a wrestle last week.

Mr. Bailey, of Greenwood, and Mr. Dickson, were in town recently in the interest of the Greenwood Factory. Due West subscribed about $3,000.

Due West has rarely enjoyed a more magnificent literary feast than in the lecture of Mr. Benet. His praises are on the lips of all. He spoke for one hour and fifteen minutes, and held the wrapt attention of even those around the door who could not get seats. Mr. Benet's receipt for book-writing and his tribute to the Anglo-Saxon were superb. Mr. Benet handled a matchless subject in a matchless way. You were made to feel proud of being an Anglo-Saxon. The lecturer is one of the first scholars as well as one of the first orators of the South. We extend thanks for our keen enjoyment of this lecture.

Some one suggests that the new scheme of raising money by the art of photographs as recently practiced in Due West is more successful than the "Golden Chain."

The entertainment at the Female College Friday evening was quite spicy with a varied program. A beautiful program was placed in your hands as you entered the hall. A large audience was present. The fee, twenty-five cents, was in benefit of the Amelian Society and the college. A crowded house greeted the young ladies. We were especially pleased with the following selections: "God is the Refuge,"—the leading part of this chorus was well given by Miss Marie Power, a real bird of song; "Marguerite," by Miss Johnson, was captivating. "Reading—The Three Lovers," was nicely done. Vocal Solo, "Gaily Chant the Summer Birds," by Miss Mary W. Pearson, was much admired.

In the "Scenes from the Merchant of Venice," Misses Brock, Johnson and McClay, were principal actors; all the other actors did well. Miss Minerva's Disappointment," as recited by Miss Boyce was much cheered. Miss Lavenia Neel fully entered into the spirit of this piece by pantomime.

The young men were especially captivated by the sweet rendition of "Sweet Heather Bells," by Miss Bessie Carroll, who is beautiful in person and song.

"The Gipsy Scene" was very interesting, especially in the part where Miss Edwards and Mr. M. B. Grier is introduced—this acting was exquisite. Some were well pleased with "Indian Club Exercise."

We regard "Go Thou Unto the King," as one a piece of music, sentiment, rendition, &c., as we ever heard. Miss Edwards's singing and that of Mr. M. B. Grier on this piece was captivating. The vocal solo, "You," sang by Miss Henderson was most favorably received. We give the programme of this most excellent entertainment:

Chorus—God is the Refuge.—Bradbury.

Piano Duett—Whirlwind—Kolling.—Misses Mikell and McDavid.

Vocal Solo—Marguerite—C. A. White.—Miss Johnson.

Reading—The Three Lovers.

Chorus—Come Sing the Song of Happier Days—Emerson.

Piano Duo—Recollections of Home—S. B. Mills.—Misses Henderson and Dale.

Vocal Solo—Gally Chant the Summer Birds—De Pinna—Miss Pearson.

Scenes from Merchant of Venice.—Shakspeare.

Vocal Solo—You—Rolyn.—Miss Henderson.

Recitation—Miss Minerva's Disappointment.

Piano Duo—Rondo Capricciosо—Mendelssohn.—Misses Brock and Hood.

Vocal Solo—Sweet Heather Bells—Howard.—Miss Carroll.

Gipsy Scene from Il Trovatore.

Quartette—Piano—Andante, 5te Symphony—Beethoven.—Misses Brock, Johnson, Hood and McDavid.

Sacred Solo—Make Haste, O God, to Deliver Me—Schnecker.—Miss Power.

Indian Club Exercise.

Piano Duo—Polonaise, Op 40—Chopin.—Misses McDavid and Johnson.

Vocal Solo—Flower of the Alps—Wekerlin. Miss Edwards.

Chorus—Go thou unto the King—Bradbury. The Register.

A committee consisting of Judge Cothran, Capt. McGowan, Mr. A. W. Smith and President J. Allen Smith are to visit Due West Wednesday in the interest of the factory.

Dr. W. M. Grier, of Due West, and Dr. Holland, of Newberry, have been appointed by Judge Cothran, along with Dr. Harrison, of Abbeville, as medical examiner, a Board of Examiners to examine for admission to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

R. S. G.

A PAPER BY HON. R. P. DICK.

What the Jews Have Done in Civilizing the World---Their Characteristics, etc.

The history of the revival of learning and art in Modern Europe, shows that Jewish scholars furnished stores of knowledge which they had found in scant remains of classic antiquity, and by their intellect, genius, and patient research they opened new pathways to more extended fields of science and philosophy. With their pencils and chisels Jewish artists enriched the homes of the wealthy, and galleries of imitative art with creations of ideal beauty.

Many Jewish masters of melody awake notes and strains of music that blended in unison in the softest and loftiest harmonies, and the sweet singers of Israel thrilled and charmed human hearts with the melting pathos and enrapturing melodies of song.

Jewish merchants and manufacturers greatly assisted in establishing those flourishing marts of trade and those workshops of mechanical industry on the Baltic, Mediterranean and Atlantic shores that gave wealth and prosperity to the States of Modern Europe, and Jewish ships were the first to reach many distant and unknown seas in search of the varied treasures of commerce.

In civil and political affairs, learned and intelligent Jews have enriched the science of enlightened jurisprudence and the wisdom and conversation of councils in cabinets and legislative assemblies and enlarged and extended the principles of human justice and freedom.

The present condition of the Jews among the civilized christian nations is truly wonderful, and presents subjects suggestive of pleasing thoughts and bright anticipations. They still are as they have been, the chief bankers in Europe and control to a large extent the exchanges of the continental nations, and that often determine the momentous question of peace and war.

As Editors of numerous leading mechanical, educational, scientific and political journals they have, by their genius, learning and moral courage, added to the power of the press—that wonderful factor that shapes and directs public opinion and gives energy to the progress of civilization.

As educators they exert an important influence, as many of them are learned professors and accomplished teachers in universities, colleges and high schools, those fountains of culture from which continually flow streams of thought, knowledge and virture, that refine and invigorate society by the beneficences of intellectual and moral power.

In passing judgment upon them, the student of history should calmly consider the adverse circumstances by which they were surrounded and the temptations and difficulties to which they were generally subjected, and then I feel sure that his judgment of condemnation will be tempered with mercy and generous charity.

When from the standpoint of the present time we look back over the course of the Jewish race through the troublous and eventful periods of past ages, we must regard their persecutions and achievements as the most wonderful phenominon, history presenting many of the features of miraculous interposition. They seem to have been under the protection and guidance of a mysterious overshadowing Providence almost as distinct to our mental and moral perception as was the pillow of cloud and fire to the eyes of the Hebrews in their wilderness wanderings.

They have passed through mighty revolutions that overwhelmed other nations—and have endured persecutions that would have exterminated any other race, and yet they have been preserved in their purity of blood and their distinctive characteristics for decades of centuries. They have encountered and overcome obstacles that seemed to be insurmountable to human efforts; they have remained undismayed in the midst of terrific misfortunes, and from disasters derived energy and fortitude for successful and brilliant adventures and achievements.

We have seen that in passing through long dark centuries of oppression and prosecution they sometimes found Goshen lands in which they dwelt in peace and prosperity; and often in the midst of revolutions and disasters of State—the destroying angel passed over their humble, obscure homes. They have been witnesses for God, objects of his justice and mercy, and He has preserved them for the fulfilment of divine prophecy. The often repeated comparison of the Jews to the burning bush of Horeb has always been regarded as a striking and appropriate similie.

As the "Angel of the Lord" appeared in the flame that consumed not the bush, and announced the purpose and plans of Jehovah for the deliverance of Israel from Egyptian bondage, so the same divine providence has ever been in the midst of the persecutions that have environed the Jews for centuries, and He will in due time again bring deliverance to the seed of Abraham.

Under no other supposition can we understand the mysterious problem of Jewish history. Without a county and without any distinctive political institutions as a nucleus of centralization and cohesive unity, they have in all quarters of the globe been bound together by stronger ties of nationality than any other race.

They have experienced but few of the amenities of social fellowship, and yet they have been prosperous in business and the unconscious benefactors of nations.

In past years they seem to have been without protecting pale of the law and yet they have been usually the friends and advocates of civil freedom and justice, and their names have been but seldom found on the calendars of pauperism and crime.

The aversion and hatred which mankind have always manifested towards them seem to have but kept alive and glowing, love, benevolence and charity for each other. They have been scorned and contemned by men and yet they seem to have been the favorites of nature. There is no land so inhospitable as not to furnish them a prosperous home, no clime so unhealthful as to exterminate them with the pestilence, and every where there seem to have been, for them, currents of business flowing over sands of gold.

From the lessons of wisdom taught us by the instructive experiences of the past, and in contemplating the present condition of the Jews among the nations, may we not make some reasonable conjectures as to their future destiny. I will not refer to the various phrases of the interesting question as to the time and manner of the restoration of the Jews to the Holy Land. This question has been often elaborately considered by many able, wise, learned and devout theologians and scholars who have presented many ingenius and plausible theories and conjectures. The inspired voice of prophecy has clearly taught us that God will not always be angry with the descendants of his ancient chosen people. They will not be outcasts and wanderers forever. In the lands of their worldwide captivity they have long been on an eventful pilgrimage. With sorrowful hearts, they have passed through many dark valleys of affliction and suffering; with weary feet crossed many rugged mountains of danger and toil, and felt the full fury of the pelting storms of human injustice, persecution and barbarity. But they are now approaching the end of their exile journey and the light of a brighter period is in full dawn. They have never been intimidated by human hatred and wrong, their spirits have never been conquered by all the direful agencies of tyranny, tortue and power, but in the course of time their stubborn wills, their national exclusiveness and their religious bigotry, that have been hardened, strenghthened and intensified for centuries in the fierce furnace fires of persecution will be softened and subdued by the kindly and holy influences of Christian fellowship and charity, and in the increasing light of this Christian benevolence, they will learn to recognize and appreciate the divine unifying truth of the brotherhood of man.

The prophesies that foreshadowed and foretold their suffering and disasters have, in a great degree been awfully accomplished, and why should not the prophesies and promises of blessing be realized?

The Abrahamic covenant reaffirmed to Isaac and Jacob, and often repeated in increasing fullness in the roll of prophecy continued distinctive divine promises that will surely be fulfilled, for it is an everlasting covenant. "In thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed." The Gospel promises to make this covenant still more glorious in him who is "a light to lighten the Gentiles and the glory of his people Israel." The relations and prophesies of the old and new testament are alike the word of God and on this subject are in beautiful harmony. In past ages they have been blending and in the future they will coalesce in the unity of complete fulfillment. They both give mankind a blessed faith in a bright future of terrestial good and heavenly joys—a coming time when righteousness, peace, love and rest shall be the privilege of all the nations. In the Old Testament these promised blessings were associated with the seed of Abraham—in the New Testament they are more fully disclosed and their accomplishments provided for in the son of Mary and the son of God in whom humility and divinity were so mysteriously blended. The promised Messiah has come—the Son of the Highest, and in his humanity, he was of the seed of Abraham, of the princely tribe of Judah and of the royal line, "and he shall reign over the house of Jacob forever, and of his kingdom there shall be no end."

The glories of that coming kingdom each succeeding year becomes more manifest to the eyes of Christian faith and fill millions of trusting hearts with blessed hopes and holy joys.

The time will surely come when the city of the Great King shall arise from its dust, ashes and ruins, and as Christian Jerusalem, be "Beautiful for situation and the joy of the whole earth," "and peace shall be within her walls and prosperity within her palaces."

Then the dispersed seed of Abraham shall cease their world-wide pilgrimage of suffering and woe, "And the ransomed of the Lord shall return and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their hearts—they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away."

Then the millenial time will have come, and the Righteous King of Salvation will be upon the throne of his world-wide Kingdom—and the Heavenly Hosts again will sing in celestial harmony the *gloria in excelsis* and all mankind will join in the universal anthem, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace and good will toward men."

ROARING ROCKY RIVER.

Visitors Going and Coming---Much Needed Thunder---Preacher in the Wrong Pulpit---All Sorts of Paragraphs.

LOWNDESVILLE, March 25, 1889.

Mis Annie Barnes went to Greenville C. H. the week before last, on a visit to relations.

Mrs. Ernest Brown, and children, of Anderson C. H. paid a visit to the family of her father, Mr. J. P. Young, in the Fork last week.

Rev. J. S. Murry, of Anderson C. H. worshipped with the Methodist's last Sunday night.

Miss Mattie Harper went to Anderson last Tuesday on a visit, to her brother's family, Mr. E. W. Harper.

Mr. Claud McAllister, of the firm of Taggart & McAllister, Latimer, was in town last Tuesday.

A mad-dog passed through the lower edge of the "Nation," last Monday. It bit several other dogs, and produced some consternation.

Capt W. J. and Mr. J. J. Johnson passed several days, the latter part of the week before last, and the first of last week, at the bedside of their afflicted mother.

Mr. Alph Barnes, visited Greenville, Seneca and other upcountry points last week, trying his hand, as a drummer.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Morehead, and the father of the former attended Court at Elberton Ga., to defend a land case in which they were interested.

Rev. R. C. Ligon, of Moffattsville, spent last Wednesday night, with Mr. H. A. Tennant and family.

Mr. J. J. Baker, of Anderson C. H. spent last Thursday night here the guest of Mr. T. Baker.

Mr. Chauncy Miller, of Abbeville C. H. representing the New York Life Insurance Co. spent several days in town last week. He did a good business here.

Mr. P. L. Sturkey, will have his "grand opening" of millinery next Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Dr. B. A. Henry, was summoned by telegram to Elberton last Thursday, to see a very sick brother.

Mr. Mott Barnes, of Anderson, came in last Saturday and has since been visiting his cousin Mr. D. L. Barnes.

Mrs. Wm. Jones, of Starr, is now visiting friends and relative in this community.

Mr. J. M. Huckabee and wife, of Latimer, are now visiting at our house.

Mr. Alex Gibert, of Monterey, was in town, last Saturday.

Mr. W. T. Cunningham's little girl, several years old, was pretty badly hurt by running a sharpened stick into her mouth.

Miss Minnie Lee Harper was in town shopping last Saturday.

Mr. P. B. Allen, of Starr, has been visiting in and around here for the past day or two.

Bell's Chapel will be dedicated the 2rd. Sunday in May, Rev. A. Coke Smith, Professor in Wofford College, is expected to preach the sermon, and a large crowd is looked for that occasion.

During the past week some of our citizens have set out quite a number of shade trees along the side walks, and before many years our little town, in this important line, will compare favorably with any other.

The mother of Mr. E. J. Bellott, our townsman, was born in 1812, is still living and is drawing a pension, because of her husband having been a soldier in the war of 1812.

Last Monday and Tuesday we had some rain and hail, and considerable thunder. The rain was somewhat needed in some places.

Our fruit-trees are now in full bloom, and it is to be hoped, that we will have a good crop of fruit this year.

Our planters, have made things tell during the good weather of the past week,—now is a very pushing time with them.

In last week's dots, I was made to say, that, the "Rev. R. C. Ligon occupied the pulpit in the Baptist Church, &c." I said that the "Rev. R. C. Ligon occupied the pulpit in the Presbyterian Church and Rev. J. S. Murray the pulpit in the Baptist Church.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, there was no services in any of our churches on yesterday.

Mr. Alex Pressly, who was born and raised here, moved to Atlanta sometime ago. Two or three weeks since he returned here, and as he seemed to be somewhat insane, his son, Mr. Wm. Pressley and his brother-in-law, Mr. Seymore Hutchison, took him to Atlanta and upon examination by a board of phisicians he was pronounced insane and sent to the Asylum.

TROUPE.

TROUPE'S CONTRIBUTION.

Little Items of Interest about Rocky River.

LOWNDESVILLE, April 1, 1889.

Judge T. A. Cator, of Monterey, was in town on last Tuesday.

Mr. James M. Baker made a flying visit to Augusta last Tuesday.

Mr. Dare Scott lost a valuable cow on last Wednesday.

Mr. H. A. Tennant was called to Elberton, Ga., on important business last Wednesday.

Judge J. H. Bell, of Antreville, was on our streets last Tuesday.

A day or two since, there was one bale of cotton at our Depot, and Capt. W. G. Johnson the agent, can no longer complain of a want of space to store cotton.

Mr. Alph Barnes went to Anderson C. H. on business last Tuesday.

Messrs J. F. C. DuPre and D. B. Smith, of Abbeville C. H. were in town on Saturday, for several hours.

Miss Mary DuPre, of Abbeville, is now visiting relatives in our town.

Miss Minnie Lee Harper is now visiting Miss Willie LeRoy, and others in town.

Mrs. Milton Blake, of Greenwood, is now with the family of her son-in-law Mr. H. A. Tennant.

Mrs. Marion Latimer, of Anderson C. H., is now the guest of her kinsman Mr. James L. Latimer.

Misses Sallie Laura and Mamie Baskin, of Monterey, are now visiting their sister Mrs. W. G. Johnson.

Rev. W. S. Martin went to Elberton on Saturday to spend a few days.

Mr. Mercier, one of Mt. Carmel's largest merchants, came up on yesterday and has since been the guest of Mr. E. R. Horton.

Messrs D. B. Hadley, father and son, are now nicely painting Mr. T. Baker's dwelling and it, the house, will have a handsome appearance when finished.

Mr. Maynard, of Mt. Carmel, has spent several days here looking over our town and visiting friends.

We pay train on the Savannah Valley Rail Road passed up to Anderson C. H. and back last Tuesday, Making its regular monthly settlement with its employees.

The union meeting in the Baptist church here, according to previous appointment, began last Saturday, Rev. W. A. Gains of Mt. Carmel preaching the opening sermon.

Rev. Dr. Manly, of Greenville, preached quite an able and impressive sermon yesterday at 11 o'clock from Paul's Epistle to the Romans 1st. chapter and 14th verse, to a large and attentive audience. Rev. J. S. Murray, the pastor, occuped the pulpit at 3 o'clock, which closed the exercise of the meeting.

There was Sunday School held in the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches yesterday, and no other public services—all uniting with the Baptist in their meeting.

Mr. John Johnson, of Latimer, on Saturday last, killed a twenty-five pound wild turkey, which furnished not only a palatable, but bountiful repast for dinner on yesterday, for the family and some visitors, with some left over, for hash, for breakfast this morning, I reckon.

Prof. H. Bussey, of Angusta, Ga., who has had charge of a commercial school here, for the past six weeks closed its exercises last Friday night with a commencement. Our citizens were invited in, and shown the work of the young men, which was very creditable alike to teacher and pupils. After a short-and-to-the-point speech, addressed particularly to the graduates, by the Rev. W. S. Martin, he presented to each of them a diploma. During Prof Bussey's sojourn in our midst he formed many acquaintances and warm friends, and the proficiency attained by the young men attests their own capability, and thorough competency of their instructor, and we bespeak for him, that patronage, in any new field, that he may enter, which he so richly deserves.

TROUPE.

Sensible Suggestion.

Woodruff News.

Whenever somebody gets hurt, on a railroad, the railroad company is sued for damages. That's right, of course—if the railroad is in fault. But the underlying, great and undying plastering principle should find more universal application. Homicides should be sued just as railroad companies are sued; when a bully shoots or stabs somebody in the arm or leg or anywhere else, the victim should sue the bully, just as he would sue a railroad if he had been injured in a railroad accident. If damages could and would be claimed, through courts of justice, for any and all bodily injury inflicted maliciously or otherwise, rowdyism would receive an effectual curb; hot heads and fools would be less prone to use weapons; in short, there would be a great reduction of painful incidents and accidents.

Raising Sheol.

The following is a copy of a paper which was posted at Abbeville last Monday:

1. Notice
2. To all to whom I may concern.
3. Greeting
1. The Crusade of the Gospel ended the first of January, 1889.
2.