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The Newberry Herald.

A Family Companion, Devoted to Literature, Miscellany, News, Agriculture, Markets, &c.

Vol. XX.

NEWBERRY, S. C., THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1884.

No. 27.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of \$1.00 per square (one inch) for first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

JOB PRINTING

DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH TERMS CASH.

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The Washington Monument Commission has granted authority to an electric light company to erect ten electric lights on the top of the Washington monument. They expect that the lights will be so effective that the city will be illuminated as far out as the northern boundary.

What kind of sauce will you have with your steak? asked the waiter of a dinner in a restaurant where the condiments were served with the orders. "If the steak is as tough as yesterday's a couple of circular saws will be best."

Poetry.

A CHILD'S HYMN.

God make my life a little light Within the world to glow— A little flame that burneth bright Wherever I may go.

God, make my life a little flower That giveth life to all, Content to bloom in native bowers, Although its place be small.

God, make my life a little song That comforteth the sad— That helpeth others to be strong, And makes the sinner glad.

God, make my life a little staff Whereon the weak may rest, That so when health and strength I have May serve my neighbors best.

God, make my life a little hymn Of tenderness and praise— Of faith that never wavereth dim, In all his wondrous ways.

Selected Story.

RESTORED TO HER LOVER.

Being about to lose my faithful cook, I took a friend's advice and went to Castle Garden to secure a capable emigrant girl.

I found one who had bought with her flattering testimonials from her former mistress—a lady of title.

She was a tall finely-built young woman, and would have been attractive-looking had it not been for a peculiar gloom which slumbered within the depths of her great black eyes, and dwelt in the sombre curves of her full red lips.

She rarely met your glance, and if she did so, would avert her eyes as though she had received a shock. But if not a sunbeam in the kitchen she proved to be a treasure of neatness and efficiency, and I congratulated myself on having secured her.

After a while, however, symptoms of dissatisfaction showed themselves in the manner of my faithful Katy, the waitress, who had been with me since I had commenced housekeeping.

"Mrs. Freeland," she said hesitatingly, "I'm sorry to trouble you, but I really can't stand such carryings-on no longer. Either Frederika must leave, or I must."

"Why, Katy, what is the matter? I thought everything was going on all right. What fault have you to find with Frederika?"

"Oh, don't ask me, ma'am," answered Katy with a shudder. "I don't want to hurt anybody, and horses couldn't make me tell what I think of that dreadful girl. The way she goes on in her sleep is enough to make one's hair stand straight up."

"Why didn't you tell me she was an unpleasant companion for you at night, Katy? I will do away with that. You shall have a separate room."

Katy's face cleared. "I don't want to put you to any trouble, Mrs. Freeland."

"It won't be half as troublesome to fix up a room for you Katy, as it would be to lose you. But you mustn't think badly of poor Frederika because she has bad dreams. The best of us have them. They are caused by indigestion."

Katy looked unconvinced, but she was too mindful of her proper place to argue with "her lady," as she was fond of calling me in talking to her "comrades" as she designated her mates.

So I had a bedroom fitted up for her on the side of the house most remote from Frederika's room—which was only accessible by the back stairway.

For if Katy had such a feeling about being near her it was best for her to feel entirely at ease about receiving a chance visit from her.

After making this change everything went on smoothly again for a while.

But one day I had occasion to go into the kitchen to concoct Fred's favorite pudding, and just as I had stirred in the last ingredient, a step sounded outside the door, followed by a brisk rap.

I saw Frederika give a glance at the new comer through the window and then, with a face white as the towel with which she was polishing the glass she held in her hand, she started for the stairway.

"Go to the door, Katy," I said, feeling sure that we were on the verge of a catastrophe.

For Frederika's blanched cheeks and her sudden fright told a story of their own.

A deep toned voice with a foreign accent in it asked: "Does a girl named Frederika live here?"

I did not wait for Katy to reply. An impulse to stand between Frederika and the trouble which I was coming to her, prompted me to

go forward and meet the man whose appearance had so alarmed her.

But he was far from looking like a dangerous person. He was tall and of muscular build; but his blue eyes were full of kindly light, and his ruddy cheeks were as smooth as a girl's. He could not have been more than eighteen.

He bowed respectfully as I answered his question. "Frederika lives here," I said, "but I think she is not feeling well. Will you leave your message with me and call again another day?"

"I wish to ask after Zinta Ricker. She is my promised wife and she came over in the same ship with Frederika. I have been to Castle Garden, and they think that no such a girl came across the sea. But Frederika will know. I have the letter from Zinta's brother. They knew each other in the old country."

"I will ask Frederika about her. Will you come again to-morrow?" "Yes, I will wait until then. But it will seem very long until I get tidings from my Zinta!"

I felt pained to keep the honest fellow from hearing from Frederika's lips the assurance for which his heart longed; but the thought of Frederika's face as she had fled away, made me certain that I had best send him away until I had first talked with her.

After he had gone, I went to Frederika's room. She sat swaying herself to and fro upon the edge of a chair. Her face, no longer white, but looking as though the blood was ready to burst from her crimson cheeks, was full of anxious expectation, and her eyes looked as though they belonged to some animal at bay.

She clasped her hands and exclaimed, with wild vehemence: "Don't tell her I am here! He has come for her! Oh, what shall I tell him!"

"The truth, Frederika," I said, trying to speak lightly. "It isn't anything so hard, is it, to tell a young man where to find his sweetheart?"

"O, if I could tell him—I! I could only send him to her! But that can only be when the sea gives up its dead!" and her voice rose into a wild scream, which made the blood curdle in my veins.

"Calm yourself, Frederika. It is a sad thing to tell him if his promised wife has been buried at sea, but you are not responsible for it."

"That is all you know about it!" she began with savage earnestness. Then, with a sudden furtive look at me she said: "But of course he cannot blame me unless I had killed her—"

But here she broke down and threw herself upon the bed, sobbing and moaning as though her heart would break.

"Hadn't you best send for the priest, ma'am?" whispered Katy in my ear. She had, unperceived followed on after me, thinking, she said afterwards, that I was putting myself in danger by going near Frederika. "I don't run on that way all the night, and it's myself thinks she needs to confess to the priest."

"Is she a Catholic, Katy?" "Yes, ma'am that she is. But she's a mighty bad one, notwith standing she tells her beads by the hour. She never goes to confession."

"Then go at once for your own priest, Katy," I whispered. "Not for the world, till the master comes. She might go crazy and kill you dead at her feet! And sure it's best to leave her alone entirely the while. She'll get over the turn all the sooner if no one is with her. I've seen her worse than this."

Convinced that Katy's advice was sensible, I went down stairs again. But my peace of mind had been exercised for many days. For Frederika went raving mad, and had to be carried from the house in a strait-jacket.

Fortunately she did no harm to any of us in her frenzy. But we all sympathized so deeply in her affliction that it cast a shadow over our hitherto sunny household.

Zinta's betrothed husband came again for news of her, and was much troubled by what I told him. "I should think my Zinta had had some to some harm though Frederika," he said, after a few moments' thought, "but she was so good and winning that no one could have felt angry at her! And as to Frederika, though she was always a little strange and moody, I don't believe she would have hurt a chicken, far less one who had never done her any harm."

"Could Zinta have made her jealous by her beauty and gentleness?" I asked.

Herrman flushed to the roots of his curly flaxen hair. "Our families once made some talk of marrying Frederika to me, he said, "but I was in love with Zinta. So the proposition fell through."

This was the key to the mystery. Frederika had been scorned by

her handsome young countryman, and perhaps, finding her rival in her power had taken swift revenge.

Poor Zinta! trusted to cross the wide ocean with a woman who knew her to be the cause of her blighted hopes! What had been her fate?

I went with Herrman to Castle Garden, thinking to ease his mind by making enquiries myself.

I was met with the intelligence that they knew nothing whatever about a person of that name. But while talking with the gentlemanly superintendent, a group of newcomers made their appearance from a ship which had just come into port.

Herrman, looking downcast enough, had stood beside me and had heard the discouraging reply to my question. He glanced up mechanically as the strangers entered, and then with a wild exclamation of joy, darted towards a young girl who formed one of the group.

"Oh, my Zinta! I thought to never, never see you more! Where is it you have been?" "I have been near my death, Herrman!" was Zinta's answer. "But for the good God, and for these kind people, I should now be lying white and still at the bottom of the ocean! Ah, I have such a dreadful thing to tell you, Frederika pushed me over the side of the vessel. She meant to drown me!"

"The wicked Frederika!" exclaimed Herrman, stamping his foot. "I will take the law on her!"

"Her sin has already found her out," I said solemnly. "She is in a madhouse. I did not tell you all she said, Herrman, because I thought it best to learn the truth about Zinta, before alarming you about the wild talk of having committed a crime."

"It is now clear to me why the once kind Frederika tried to kill me! She was not in her right mind, and I have always heard that a crazy one turns against those she has best loved."

This explanation came from Zinta, and as it was as satisfactory to Herrman as it was to herself I thought it best to let them remain undecided as to Frederika's true motive, or, at least, what I thought it to be.

Herrman was well-to-do, and he was married to Zinta within the month. I felt a great interest in the two so nearly lost to each other and went with them to select their furniture for the neat home they were to dwell in, and where they have lived happily ever since.

Poor Frederika regained her senses, but she was in a dying condition. She sent for me to come to her, and made a full confession.

As I expected, love and jealousy had driven her to it, and not being naturally a wicked girl, the thought of what she had done in that moment of passionate impulse had so preyed upon her mind as to craze her.

I shall never forget the look of peace which came to her when I told her of Zinta's almost miraculous rescue at the hands of some sailors who had been obliged to abandon their sinking ship, and whose boat had chanced to be drifting near the spot where she had been pushed overboard.

"God has been good to me a sinner. I can die in peace," she said. "These hands are no longer stained with blood."

Miscellaneous.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

A Brief Sketch of His Life.

Aaron Cleveland, the great-grand father of Grover Cleveland, was born Feb. 9, 1744, in East Haddam and spent most of his entire life in Norwich, Ct. A local history tells us that he was a man of wonderful versatility, who carried on the hat business and at the same time wrote poems, essays, lectures and sermons upon all the prominent topics of the day, social, political and religious.

He afterwards became a Congregational minister, resided awhile in Vermont, and then, returning to his native State, died at New Haven in 1815. His son Charles, born in Norwich in 1772, city missionary of Boston, affectionately called "Father Cleveland," lived within 17 days of the 100 years. A daughter, the youngest of thirteen children by two marriages, married the eccentric Dr. Samuel H. Cox, whose son Arthur Cleveland Cox, is Episcopal Bishop of Western New York.

Aaron Cleveland's second son, William, the Governor's grand-father, a silversmith by trade, lived most of his life at Bean Hill, an outskirt of Norwich, and was deacon of the First Congregational Church at Norwichtown from 1812 to his death, a period of twenty-five years.

The second son of William Cleveland was Richard Falling, the Governor's father, who was born in Norwich, June 19, 1804. He was slender in youth, like his father

with pallid complexion and bright eyes. He entered Yale about 1820 and graduated in 1824, with sixty seven others, among whom were Rev. Dr. Hiram P. Arnes, of Norwich, and Hon. Elias W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse.

Richard Cleveland (as the name is spelled in the Yale catalogue) taught in Baltimore, studied theology with Dr. Nevin, spent some months at Princeton, (1827-28) was ordained a Presbyterian clergyman over the church at Windham, twelve miles from Norwich, in 1828; married a daughter of Abner Neal, of Baltimore, in 1829; he died October 1, 1853. Mrs. Cleveland died at the same place July 19, 1882, aged 78. They had nine children.

The present Governor of New York, Stephen Grover Cleveland, was born at Caldwell, N. Y., March 13, 1837. He was named for his father's predecessor in the pastorate, but dropped the first name because he was always called by the second. He was fifteen when his father died, and an assistant of his elder brother in the blind asylum at eighteen. In 1843 he set out for the West with a companion, their objective point being the growing city of Cleveland. But friends in Buffalo persuaded him not to continue his journey any further to the Westward.

Young Cleveland therefore became a resident of Buffalo, and he soon secured a law student's desk in the office of Messrs. Rogers, Bowen & Rogers. It was not long before the law firm intimated to the student that he was "a brainy young man," and they soon felt justified in fixing a liberal salary, which they found him abundantly able to earn. Mr. Cleveland was admitted to practice as an attorney in 1859. After his admission he continued with his preceptors for four years, with the previous four years served as a student, gave him eight years of the best kind of legal experience. He was then appointed assistant district attorney for the county of Erie, which position he filled with marked ability for a period of three years. He was nominated by the democratic county convention in 1865 for district attorney to succeed Mr. Torrance, and was defeated. Mr. Cleveland formed a law partnership with the late J. V. Vanderpool on the 1st of January, 1866, which was continued until August, 1869. He then became a member of the firm of Lanning Cleveland and Folsom, the late Oscar Folsom being his associate. This firm remained in existence for less than two years, and until Mr. Cleveland retired therefrom to assume the office of sheriff of Erie county, to which he was chosen at the election in November, 1870. At the expiration of his official term as sheriff he became a member of the firm of Bass, Cleveland & Bissell.

In November 1881 Cleveland was the democratic candidate for the office of mayor of Buffalo and was elected by a decisive majority, having received the votes of many of the opposing party under the belief that he would give the city a reform administration. Mr. Cleveland's administration was such as to justify the expectations that were created by his well known character and previous public record as well, and the people felt, without distinction of party, that they had in Mayor Cleveland an able, fearless, upright chief magistrate. He had occasion several times to interpose his veto between the city treasury and the schemes of plundering politicians, and he always did it fearlessly. In a word, his record was such that the eyes of all the Democrats in the State were turned toward him as the coming candidate for Governor. He was elected to that office in November, 1882 by a majority of 192,854 over Charles J. Folger, the republican nominee, and he took possession of the executive chamber on the 1st of January 1883.

Since Governor Cleveland came into office he has not been absent from his desk more than six weeks. He reaches his desk at nine in the morning, opens his private letters and at half past nine is ready to receive callers, many of whom are members of the legislature, who come to explain the nature of their bills. After the Legislature adjourns he has more leisure. Men having business with him have learned his methods. They know he means what he says. Upon his word confidence and reliance can be placed, no matter how important or trivial the subject. Inquirers are pretty apt to quickly ascertain his views. He has that extremely rare faculty of reaching safe conclusions after a few moments' study. He is a man who seldom loses his temper unless persistently vexed by men who seek to argue him out of what he expresses and believes to be a safe and wise decision. He impresses men with his frankness and explicit manners, and his visitors depart satisfied with the verdict.

Gov. Cleveland has a vigorous, robust constitution. He possesses a large frame, is inclined to corpulency, has a nervous, sanguine tem-

perament, light complexion, thin brown hair with a tendency to baldness, and his general make up is what ladies would properly decide to be good looking. But none of them have as yet succeeded in capturing his hand or his heart, for he is still a bachelor. He has no sympathy with that snobbishness that leads some people to style themselves "society people." He is a jovial, genial companion, and probably chiefly delights in association with his own sex.

In spite of the amendment to the State constitution forbidding special legislation many bills of that sort have entered his chamber only to be killed. The same care and painstaking were observable when more general interests were at stake. He vetoed a general street railroad bill because the rights of the people were so loosely guarded. His veto of the Buffalo fire department bill was against the interests of certain party managers in his home city. But he vetoed it for that very reason and because it was not in the interest of the people at large. The same care of the public led him to veto a bill which removed many of the present restrictions and allowed the trustees of savings banks to invest in wild-cat securities. His veto of the prison commission bill was because he thought it ought to report sooner than next January. He has steadily put his foot on all measures to exempt from taxation. His disapproval of two or three of the New York reform bills was because they were so loosely drawn.

PLAN FOR THE PRIMARY ELECTION.

The following are the rules and regulations governing the Primary:

I. On the 19th day of August, 1884, there shall be held at each voting Precinct as now established by law in Newberry County a Primary Election for the nomination of persons for the several offices to be filled.

II. The polls shall be opened at 8 o'clock, A. M., and kept open, without intermission, until 5 P. M., when they shall be closed.

III. At each election Precinct there shall be three (3) Managers of Election, to be appointed by the County Executive Committee any vacancy to be filled by the Manager or Managers present.

IV. The County Executive Committee shall furnish the Managers at each precinct a ballot box with a separate department for each office to be filled; for the secure keeping of which said Managers shall be responsible.

V. At the opening of the polls the ballot boxes shall be emptied of all contents, and exhibited thus emptied to any persons in attendance upon the polls. The boxes shall then be closed and sealed, and shall so remain until the polls are closed.

VI. The Managers shall keep a poll-list and tally-list, and for this purpose shall appoint a Clerk.

VII. There shall be separate ballots for each office to be nominated for, and no ballot shall be counted unless it contains the name of candidates who have been nominated and accepted, and in case for Representatives in the Legislature and County Commissioners each ballot shall have three (3) names of candidates as above and each ballot shall have written or printed on it what office it is for.

VIII. At such Primary Election, all persons eligible to vote at the next election of County officers shall be allowed to vote who can satisfy the Managers by the vouching of known Democrats, or other wise, that they are Democrats and that they propose to vote in good faith; provided that no person who has heretofore voted a Republican ticket shall be allowed to vote, unless he voted the Democratic ticket at the last general election.

IX. For the purpose of carrying out the requirements of Section VIII, the Managers, or any one of them, shall be authorized to challenge any voter and put any question to him which they or he may deem relevant to the object in view, and the Managers shall determine this right to vote by his answer or other proof, and may assent or reject the vote thus offered.

X. On the close of the polls the Managers shall proceed immediately and continuously to count the votes. When the votes shall have been counted the Managers shall make out, in duplicate, returns showing the number of votes cast by each person voted for, the office of which he is voted for, and the total number of votes cast; and shall deposit one of the returns in the ballot box with the votes, and file the other as one of the records of Township. The returns shall be signed by all managers, who shall likewise certify to the correctness of the same.

XI. The ballot box containing the ballots, the poll-list and the certified return of the Managers, together with any other papers they may deem proper to include, shall, on

Monday following after such election, be forwarded, securely closed and sealed, to the Secretary of the County Executive Committee at Newberry Court House.

XII. The Executive Committee shall meet on Tuesday following the election, and the Secretary, having in his presence, opened the boxes and tabulated the returns, shall publish the aggregate in the presence of the Committee in open session.

XIII. If any person shall receive a majority of all the votes cast for the office for which he is a candidate he shall be declared to be the Democratic Nominee for such office. But if for any office it be found that no candidate has received a majority of all the votes cast at the Primary Election for such office then the County Executive Committee shall forthwith order a second Primary Election to be held on the 26th day of September next following. The second Primary Election to be held and the returns made as at the first, and the result declared by the Executive Committee as in the first election.

XIV. At such Primary Election only the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes for each separate office at the former election shall be voted for unless there should be a tie of the second highest, in which case the parties so tying may be voted for and the votes counted for them as well as the votes cast for the one having received the highest number at the first election. Provided that in the cases where more than one person is to be selected for the same office the Executive Committee shall select, according to the number of votes previously received, twice as many persons as there are official positions to be filled. All votes for other parties shall be considered as scattering, and not be counted.

XV. The persons receiving the highest number of votes at this second election shall be the nominees of the Democratic party.

XVI. No person shall be eligible to election at the Primary Election who shall not pledge himself in writing before and to the Chairman of the Executive Committee to abide by the result of the election.

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