

### D. A. DICKERT TRIES TO QUIT.

Member Confederate Home Commission Says Grafting Must Stop.

Columbia, March 19.—"I resigned this afternoon and the Governor refused to accept my resignation. I intend to keep on fighting until this thing of grafting at the Confederate Home is stopped," said Col. D. A. Dickert, of Newberry, member of the commission charged with the administration of the affairs of the home, following what is reported to have been a stormy session of the board.

The members of the commission are D. A. Dickert, Newberry; J. T. Crews, Laurens; J. G. Long, Sr., Union; A. T. Todd, Charleston, and M. C. Welch, of Columbia, an inmate of the home.

#### Officers Named.

Col. Dickert told the story of the meeting, Tuesday afternoon. He said that the board decided to continue H. V. Richardson as superintendent and Dr. F. W. P. Butler as physician at least until the April meeting.

"We met out at the Confederate Home in executive session for the purpose of reorganizing. I nominated J. C. Long, Sr., as chairman and J. T. Crews as secretary of the board. They were elected. It was then that A. W. Todd took the floor, and in a smooth voice began to nominate H. W. Richardson and Dr. F. W. P. Butler. Mr. Todd wanted to retain all of the present officers. Todd said something in reply to one of my questions. I protested against the action of Todd. He invited me out of the room. I told him that it was not necessary to leave the room; that we would settle the entire matter then and there. When I entered that room I knew that Richardson and Butler had things fixed up so as to be re-elected. I kicked on their plan."

Col. Dickert said that following the executive meeting he returned to the room to find Mrs. Mixson saying some very hard things about him. "I asked her who made the statement that I had tried to reflect on her management. She told me that it was Richardson," continued Col. Dickert.

#### Denounces Richardson.

"About this time," he continued, "Richardson stepped in between and said that he had made the statement." (Here Col. Dickert quoted language denouncing Major Richardson in several places.)

"Following the meeting I went to see the Governor. He told me that he did not intend to stand for the same proceedings at the home. He said that he would call them all up and stop the abuses of the rules," continued Col. Dickert.

"I told Richardson and Butler that if they did not resign that I would, and that I did not intend to stand by and see the grafting go on. I intend to expose the whole thing."

"In the first place Richardson and Butler were elected to their present places without my knowledge. I was not at the meeting when they claim to have been elected," said Col. Dickert.

It was stated by Col. Dickert that the next meeting of the commission will be held in April and that a majority of the members decided to retain all of the present employees of the home until that date.

#### "He Was Drunk; Plain Drunk."

Columbia, March 19.—A. W. Todd, J. T. Crews, M. C. Welch and J. G. Long, Sr., members of the board of commissioners of the Confederate Soldiers' Home, to-day issued a signed statement to the people of South Carolina, saying that when D. A. Dickert, of Newberry, the fifth member of the board of commissioners, gave out a newspaper interview, in or which he intimated, among other things, that there was grafting going on at the Soldiers' Home, he "was in such a condition that he hold him irresponsible for his actions or statements."

"He was drunk—plain drunk," said A. W. Todd, Wednesday morning. The statement follows:

"To the People of South Carolina: As members of the board of commissioners of the Confederate Infirmary of the State, we resent most positively the statement published this day in the Columbia State newspaper in reference to the board meeting of the 18th instant.

"We want to state that Col. Dickert was in such a condition that we hold him wholly irresponsible for his actions or statements."

#### Won't Fill Lewis's Place.

Washington, March 19.—Attorney General McReynolds will not fill the position of Assistant Attorney General now held by Wm. H. Lewis, the negro lawyer of Boston, whose resignation becomes effective April 1st. As the government is now practically through with the Indian deprecation claims, of which Lewis had charge, the work will be combined with that of the Assistant Attorney General in charge of claims before the Court of Claims.

### CEDAR SPRINGS INSTITUTE.

John W. Shelor Writes in Regard to this Great Work.

Richland, March 22.—Editor Keowee Courier: With your permission I wish to use your columns again in behalf of Ernest Sanders. He has been placed in school at the State institution for the deaf, dumb and blind at Cedar Springs. To the many friends, and the numerous school children of the county, and others from a distance, who have contributed to this fund, I wish to extend thanks for their gifts, and to assure them that I have applied the funds for the greatest good to the unfortunate boy. He entered school on Monday, March 10th, in the best institution in the South for the blind—at least so says that noted oculist of Atlanta, Dr. Calhoun.

I will tell you something of the institution. The school was started in ante bellum days by the father of N. F. Walker, LL. D., who died in 1862. The work was taken up by Dr. Walker, the present superintendent, and has run continuously since that time with the exception of a few years during the Radical regime, when it was necessary to suspend in order to sustain the principle of white supremacy in our beautiful Southland.

From a small nucleus it has grown to its present proportions. It has buildings to accommodate 155 white children, with 13 or 18 teachers, and a separate apartment for colored children (say 300 yards apart) with 57 children and 4 teachers. It has a large chapel, work shops and other necessary buildings, is heated by steam and lighted by electricity, fire escapes, etc., is supplied with pure spring water for drinking, and is surrounded by macadamized walks, beautiful shade trees, venerable and stately oaks. The whole contour of the place reflects great credit upon the designing mind that planned its existence. I was shown over the buildings and school by Prof. W. Laurens Walker, son of the venerable doctor, who is now enjoying a well deserved rest of a few weeks in Florida.

There is a clock, which rings automatically an electric bell for rising at six in the morning, and then the appointed hour for each exercise until 9 o'clock at night, and then a different schedule for Sunday, resuming its regular routine on Monday.

At half past five the children go to supper. The large dining room is so arranged that the boys occupying one-half of the hall and the girls the other half. The meals are served by waiters, well trained, and all have plenty of well prepared food. After supper is over, and some recreation, all repair to the school rooms for study. I was carried through the different grades of the blind children. First a little boy, who entered last October, read off his exercise in spelling and wrote his name. It is true he was slow and deliberate, but he did it correctly. Then a child of the second term was called up and a marked advance was noted in her case. Then a little girl in her third term was introduced. She read her exercises fluently and with proper accentuation and as much precision as any one with perfect sight. She was told to read the third paragraph, and she found the place quickly and read as before. These grades show very perceptibly the patience, care and love for the children by their noble instructors.

We then were taken into the class room of the higher grades. A class of five girls and boys were required to spell a word, define it and make a sentence containing the word in their own language. The words were spelled correctly, and only one missed defining one word, which was quickly taken up and defined by the others. Their spelling was very good. The same class were given exercises in mathematics. Their work is purely mental. They multiplied examples correctly and quickly. This class has passed fractions and will take up decimal fractions at once.

While with this class I met Tommy Butts, whose sight was destroyed by a ball passing through both eyes. He is a fine, manly boy, and one of the brightest in the school. I predict a bright future for him.

The highest grade came next. They were questioned by Prof. Walker on current events. They had a good idea of the most important events of the present. They displayed the faithfulness, efficiency and wisdom of their instructress. Of course they reflected the sentiment only that she fixed on their minds.

Next I was taken to a room where five girls were seated at their typewriters. They were using the ordinary Remington writer that you find in use in many business houses. There was nothing to designate the letters, and they wrote from dictation by their teacher. They were making fair progress, and as I looked upon their work the thought came

over me, "Behold what God hath wrought."

The clock announced the call for worship. The chapel was soon filled and the service began. The director in music played the organ, and as the many voices were raised in songs of praise the instructor in the sign language repeated the words of the hymn as rendered for the benefit of the mutes. A portion of Scripture was read and then re-read in the sign language, and as one of the teachers offered humble and consecrated prayer, Prof. Walker stood by him and repeated his prayer to the mutes in the sign language. The same course of worship was repeated in the morning service, but somewhat abbreviated. I have never seen a more solemn and devout observance of worship than these services.

I was shown through the music department by Prof. Donald (totally blind). He explained to me his principle of instruction and all his equipment. He had some of his pupils to play the piano. They did well and displayed the excellent training and wonderful skill and tact of the director in teaching them. He has all kinds of instruments, a full complement for a brass band, brass drums, violins, etc.

In the evening I met a nice, gentle boy who was blind, deaf and dumb. I was introduced to him by Prof. Walker and of course had to converse through him. The little fellow felt of my head with his right hand, and his left hand in the hand of the professor as a means of conversing with him in the sign language. He asked if I was not bald, and then felt over my face and said, "He has a beard." He was most exercised about my amputated finger and inquired how it was done. He then recited his lesson to the professor very nicely, in the Roman numerals. While I was in the music department my little friend walked in and immediately extended his hand to me. How he recognized me I don't know, but he did, for he remembered my missing finger. Whose heart is so base and cold that it would not melt into sympathy and love for him?

The inmates are required to work every day so many hours in the wood shop, are taught cabinet making and to make other useful articles. The blind are taught to make mattresses, brooms and brushes and cane-bottom seats for chairs as a part of the curriculum. I was told that many who have gone out from the institution are doing well.

Now I will tell you how the blind are taught. There are two senses involved in their instruction. All depends upon the memory and the sense of touch. It is an undisputed fact that when God in his providence permits the loss of one particular sense, or more than one. He mercifully gives additional strength to the remaining ones. In case of the blind the sense of feeling is most acute. There are two systems of written language for the blind—the raised letter and the point system. The latter is used for beginners and is not so voluminous as the raised system. The whole Bible, printed in raised letters, would make volumes enough to fill a box three feet square. The alphabet consists of a series of point dots, representing each letter, made in the square space occupied by a simple letter in the line, as follows: . . . | represents a, . . . | - b | . . . | - c | . . . | - d, and so on through the alphabet. In order to keep the alignment straight there is a guide consisting of two thin metal plates hinged together, laid off in parallel lines, and perforated with small square holes equal to the space occupied by each letter, leaving a bar between each space. The plates correspond to each other and the paper is placed between them. The dots representing each letter required in a word are made in this guide by a dull-pointed pen, like unto a lead pencil or a stylus for engraving on wax, so arranged that when pressed upon the paper it does not penetrate it, but leaves a raised impression on the lower side. The pupil writes from right to left, and then by turning the paper over, reads from left to right. Here the memory comes into play. He must remember the dots and their position in the square to make a letter, and then he reads the raised dots by the acute sense of touch of his fingers as he runs over them, naming the letters and pronouncing them into words and sentences. This is the inception and principle of the work, but is amplified as progress is made. The same principle is used in music—they write the notes in point letters, memorize them and play from memory. This will give only a slight insight into the mode of teaching the blind, but I assure you that to go through the institution and learn what is being done there would be the most pleasant, as well as most profitable, day in your life.

The work accomplished is grand—almost beyond comprehension. The institution is fortunate in securing the services of so many excellent and consecrated teachers—teachers

### DETECTIVES FOLLOW DOCTOR?

This Charge is Made by Brother of German Specialist.

New York, March 21.—Dr. A. C. H. Friedmann, brother of the Berlin tuberculosis specialist, said yesterday that the Medical Society of the County of New York had for some time had detectives at work to discover whether Dr. F. F. Friedmann had been treating patients in private.

"We have reason to believe," said Dr. A. C. H. Friedmann, at the Ansonia, "that persons representing themselves as patients seeking treatment, but who in fact were detectives in the employ of the County Medical Society, have called often on my brother. The same persons have come not only once, but several times.

"In every instance my brother has refused to administer any treatment. No matter what effort the medical society may make in this direction they will be wasting their time. Dr. F. F. Friedmann has not treated any patient in private and will not do so."

Dr. Brooks Well, president of the society made this statement last night when told what Dr. A. C. H. Friedmann had said:

"The medical society has at no time employed or authorized any person to watch Dr. Friedmann. In a formal communication the society expressed to him directly its attitude in the matter and has not made a move beyond this."

#### Fifty Injured, Five Dead.

Memphis, Tenn., March 21.—Five persons were killed and more than 50 injured by the storm last night at Poplar Bluff, Mo., according to members of the crew of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad passenger.

Almost any man can succeed if he has a little good sense and a little good nature.

who were BORN for this special work and not made.


In testimony of their painstaking and excellent instruction allow me to quote from "The Palmetto Leaf," a paper published by the institute:

"Demos Jones, blind, entered the sophomore class of South Carolina University last fall. His studies embrace English, mathematics, Latin, German, physics, ancient and modern history. In his report he received two stars, meaning 95 and 100 mark on all. Dr. Mitchell, the president, says: 'The best report I have seen this session. He is truly remarkable, and his course is an inspiration to all of us.'"

This quotation speaks for itself.

I met in the institution J. P. McCarey, a son of Mrs. Joe McCarey, of Waihalla, and am glad to report that his eyes have so improved that he contemplates entering some literary college this fall. I also met Miss Lillian Stoddard, of Westminster. She is one of the brightest students there. She is totally blind, but has developed into a fine-looking young woman. I have already mentioned Tommy Butts, and there were some mutes from Townville, but I did not have time to hunt them up. All of these have maintained good reports and reflect credit to Oconee county. I anticipate good results from Ernest Sanders. I think he will make good if kept there until he graduates. John W. Shelor.

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#### MILLION IN FRAUDS CHARGED.

Father, Three Sons and Two Daughters Under Arrest.

New Orleans, March 20.—With Antonio Musica, New York hair dealer, arrested here early to-day, the father and sons charged with defrauding banks in this country and Europe of approximately a million dollars, behind the bars of the parish prison. It was stated late to-day that the Musicas will not fight extradition. The two daughters are being held under \$2,000 bond as "material witnesses." They have not made bond. It is alleged the fraud was perpetrated through the manipulation of invoices. The children are George, Arthur, Phillip Louise and Grace.

When arrested approximately \$80,000 was found in the clothes of the father and his children. Eighteen thousand dollars was found hidden in Miss Grace Musica's corset. They had made no statement late in the day, except to say they would not fight extradition to return to New York. The family showed no outward feeling over their arrest, except Philip, one of the sons, who declared he would kill himself before the station was reached. He made the statement when his father asked him for his revolver. Detectives took the weapon away from young Musica.

#### Cloudburst in Alabama.

Anniston, Ala., March 21.—About 1,000 workmen were thrown out of employment temporarily as a result of a cloudburst, which struck this city and vicinity last night. Seven industrial plants were inundated. The heavy rain was accompanied by a 35-mile-an-hour wind and hail.

The English language is spoken by 150,000,000 people.

#### VERDICT AGAINST PULLMAN CO.

Spartanburg Postmaster Awarded \$200—Newspaper Case.

Spartanburg, March 20.—W. M. Floyd, postmaster at Spartanburg, has been awarded \$200 damages by a jury in Common Pleas Court for a sleepless night on a Pullman car. Mr. Floyd reserved a lower berth on a train from Washington to Spartanburg, but when he went aboard the train found the berth occupied by a woman. The Pullman Company failed to provide him with another berth and brought suit.

Judge R. W. Memminger nonsuited the case of A. L. Morrisett against the Spartanburg Journal. Mr. Morrisett, while employed by the Journal as a pressman, became entangled in the machinery, which tore off one of his ears. He asked \$5,000 damages, but Judge Memminger held that no negligence on the part of the Journal Publishing Company had been shown.

#### Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.


We will give one hundred dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

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