

# The Barnwell People.

W. W. HOLMES, Editor & Prop'r

LARGEST COUNTY CIRCULATION

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1903.

## DOCTORS WILL DIFFER.

The Greenville Mountaineer discusses our suggestion unfavorably:

Our contemporary has suggested the opening of a Pandora's box, if it could be accomplished, when proposing to import cotton mill operatives from the North or elsewhere, but the suggestion would not be carried out for two good and sufficient reasons. In the first place, the native whites now in the cotton mills are not ready to get back on the farms, as can be easily discovered upon applying to them. The majority left the farms in a discouraged state of mind on account of crop failures, and in going to the mills they secured regular and constant remuneration for their labor, including almost every member of their families. The contrast is too great just now for any considerable number of them to recant their choice, although we believe that in a few years the heads of families will desire to resume farm work, but it is a matter of fact that the general body of those raised in mill towns are more likely to change employment than their parents, and in many instances the wishes of the younger element will prevail. A few years ago they might have thought different, but the social and financial advantages are too attractive for them to voluntarily relinquish without convincing proof that they were to be benefited by the change.

The other impediment is that the managers of our cotton mills would not willingly exchange their present labor for an importation from New England, for instance. The mere fact that employees in that section are organized into labor unions would deter any mill president or manager from making the exchange if within their power, as this would mean an increase of wages and a constant fear of trouble. The native operative is contented and tractable, and fully understands the management in charge of the mills, as they are of the same race and lineage, and have been constantly associated throughout their lives.

For these reasons it is impracticable to make an exchange of operatives in the cotton mills, and in the meantime our fields are lying idle and the acreage in cultivation is destined to grow less every year. Land owners by uniting their efforts in a practical way can bring to this section of the State a class of farm laborers who would improve their own condition, enhance the value of lands and make the farms more attractive, while accumulating money to buy the surplus lands and induce other settlers to come from among their old neighborhoods in the West.—Greenville Mountaineer.

Our thinking Pandora's box was opened in the foot hills of this State when the cotton mills were built and the surrounding country homes raked for white operatives, and the Mountaineer's plan of closing the box will prove a disappointing day dream.

Years ago mill operatives in the North were as contented and tractable as those in South Carolina are today. These last are so because their present occupation is new, because they have not forgotten a past association, have not outgrown their old civilization. Life in a factory community here as in the North will necessarily make them a class of and for themselves, and in the next generation if not sooner they will be every bit as troublesome as the operatives throughout the North are at this writing. No people since the time of Adam and Eve has been satisfied with existing conditions except the degenerate inferior fish and fruit eating inhabitants of tropical countries. The labor unions are coming as surely as time lasts, and mill presidents and managers might just as well begin at once to deal with them. Human nature is the same the world over.

Let us call the attention of the Mountaineer to an effort made within the last decade to introduce North Western brown and brain in this community; after a long lasting strike in Illinois a colony was brought to Barnwell and located on as productive a plantation as is in the State. Its owner, a public spirited merchant prince of the chief city of the State, had comfortable cottages and outbuildings built in separate neighboring locations, and supplied them with all the advances wished for in stock, implements, supplies and even luxuries, yet of the colony only one family remained. The remainder returned to their old ranges.

If the white people have left the up country farms because of crop failures and discouragements it is not likely that field folks from the North West or any other point of the compass can be talked into coming into their places.

The issue in the up country is plainly between the land owner whose possessions have been stripped bare of tenants by the wages blamishments of mill owners and managers, and it is their right as well as a duty they owe to the State, the future and their own interests to win them back.

Tenant farming has not been as profitable or pleasant to white people as it should have been because of the methods of the lessors in requiring payments for rent in cotton or the equal alternative cash. If the land owner would golden rule his tenants, take in payment of their obligations any surplus farm products from a dozen eggs to a barrel of meal, and encourage them to make country life both happy and profitable the cotton mills would have to import their operatives or shut down their machinery.

wishes them equal prosperity with the fields of the country side. With our limited population that is impossible. New England has gone along the same path that upper South Carolina has entered upon, and her deserted farms have gone into the game preserves of the rich or lie idle and revert to original sterility, with the difference that in the South the negro is adopting the new gospel of Booker Washington that the salvation of his race is to come through land ownership. Hying in a three room house and upon the production of his own acre.

P. S. As the Mountaineer suggests after a while parents will be willing to return to the farms but their children will not. It will be too late.

P. P. S. That factory life is not the equal of life on the farm is proven by legislative action of recent date to keep children of tender years from being made subject to white slavery.

## A STRONG PAPER.

We republish today the "Declaration of Principles" which appeared in last week's issue, for the reasons that we will be paid for it, and that a reading and rereading of it will repay every one who will take the time and trouble to give it the full consideration it deserves.

It is perhaps the most important paper given to the public since the adoption of the new constitution, and presents the present educational condition and future as seen by upwards of three score of the most accomplished and devoted teachers of the State.

In a later number we expect to have something to say regarding its suggestions, direct and implied. In the meantime we seek special attention to it.

An up country bachelor editor, who has more years to his debit and dollars to his credit than present company, calls his brethren unaffiliated with cotton mill craziness Rip Van Winkles.

Well, Ripley didn't have such a bad time after all. He had the best newspaper record and if he could have lived his life over would probably have tried the beer again. Certainly he made fewer mistakes than the wide awake people who laughed at and mocked the pathetic figure who had outlived his generation.

The game of political chess now being played with Cleveland and Roosevelt as opposing kings is too deep for us. We rather suspect that Pierpont Morgan & Co. are behind the former and the strenuous and imperial elements backing the rough rider.

Out of the present confusion of tongues and schemes may come the nomination of such a man as THE PROPHET (LAWRENCE W. ENLICE, Chief Justice of the United States).

## CURE FOR BLIND STAGGERS.

(Darlington News.) This much dreaded disease has plagued such havoc in our section of late that perhaps it will not be out of place to mention a simple remedy which I successfully used in treating my horse in a very severe case recently. The remedies usually prescribed are not only barbarous, but attended with great danger, unless administered by the skilled hand of an expert or veterinary surgeon, while this simple remedy requires no experience whatever.

## DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

Signed by the Leading College Presidents and City School Superintendents.

"Regarding it as beyond discussion that universal education is absolutely necessary for the true solution of those problems which will forever confront a free government, reaffirming that the faith of our State was pledged by our fathers to the support of schools for all the people by the act of the assembly of 1770, which declared that it was necessary that a free school be conducted for the youth of the province, affording instruction in the arts and sciences and useful learning; reaffirming that as the people of the past owed a duty to us, so we owe a duty to all who follow us; that the commonwealth exists chiefly for the children of today and those of the future; and that the principles of the Christian religion as well as of humanity and of sound economics demand that we recognize and meet this obligation when taken in its widest form of expression; therefore,

We, as an educational conference assembled in the city of Columbia this April 11, 1903, do make and address to the people of South Carolina the following declaration:

"1. No free government can long exist without an educated citizenry; this condition cannot be secured except by a system of education which shall provide for the education of all the children of the State; a system which shall furnish such training as will prepare every child to intelligently perform all the services demanded of him in his relations to family, society, church and State.

"2. The people of South Carolina have made a noble effort to meet this obligation, but the actual facts of our educational conditions show that the battle for popular education has not yet been completely won, and therefore demands renewed and organized effort on the part of all who love the State. Some of these facts are: (1) The length of our school term is 88 1/2 days per annum; the average in the United States is 145. (2) The average salary of teachers is per month in South Carolina, \$11.25; in the United States, \$18.00; salary per annum in South Carolina, \$135.12; in the United States, \$338.60. (3) Average cost of education per capita for enrolled pupils in South Carolina, \$3.65; in the United States, \$20.25. (4) The statistics also show that 35-40 per cent of the entire population and 13 of every 100 whites over 10 years of age are classed as illiterate.

"To remedy this state of affairs it is clearly our duty now, and the timely lies in hard persistent work for those schools which alone can offer an opportunity for an education to that great mass of our deserving and patriotic citizens who live in the rural districts.

"In view of the supreme importance to the commonwealth of better schools in these rural districts, this conference, invoking the aid of the two great agencies, the public press, and the cooperation of all good citizens, declares itself in favor of:

"1. Local supplementary taxation as necessary alike to the moral and financial support of efficient public schools and hence persistent agitation for the general extension of this plan, already adopted by our State by one-sixth of our school districts.

"2. Better training and payment of teachers, expert supervision, longer school terms and courses of study adapted to the economic conditions and wants of the people.

"3. The consolidation, wherever practicable, of weak schools into larger and stronger organizations.

"4. The improvement of school houses and grounds with better equipment for teaching.

"5. A systematic campaign, not only with these aims in view, but also for the purpose of arousing popular interest in education.

"6. The conference, therefore recommends that a campaign executive committee of three be appointed to organize and conduct the campaign for carrying out the purposes of this declaration."

The above was signed by the following:

schools, Spartanburg.  
John E. Carroll, superintendent education York county, Yorkville.  
Davis Jeffries, superintendent graded schools, Union.  
A. R. Banks, superintendent graded schools, Kershaw.  
E. S. Dreher, superintendent city schools, Columbia.  
T. C. Walton, superintendent city schools, Anderson.  
A. J. Thackon, superintendent city schools, Orangeburg.  
H. C. Davis, principal high school, Columbia.  
V. C. Dibble Jr., principal high school, Bennettsville.  
W. K. Tate, principal Meminger Normal School, Charleston.  
E. C. Coker, superintendent graded schools, Columbia.  
F. M. Sheridan, teachers' bureau, Greenwood.  
W. H. Lewis, superintendent graded schools, Barnwell.  
C. E. Johnson, superintendent graded schools, Florence.

B. L. Jones, superintendent graded schools, Laurens.  
Thos G. Wilkinson, superintendent graded schools, Beaufort.  
Nathan Toms, superintendent graded schools, Bennettsville.  
R. P. Bell, president Converse College, Spartanburg.  
A. C. Osborne, president Benedict College, Columbia.  
Patterson Wardlaw, professor of pedagogy, South Carolina College, Columbia.  
L. F. Baker, superintendent graded schools, Lancaster.  
L. B. Haynes, president Leesville College, Leeville.  
W. S. Hogan, superintendent graded schools, Clifton.  
R. M. Kennedy, superintendent city schools, Camden.  
W. M. N. Nairy, superintendent city schools, Marlboro.  
E. C. Counts, principal graded school, Prosperity.  
L. W. Dick, superintendent graded schools, Aiken.

STATE SUMMER SCHOOL.

The State Summer School for Teachers will be held at Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C. from June 23rd to July 21st. Winthrop College is an excellent place for such a school because of the splendid equipment, accessible libraries, reading rooms, and extensive accommodations. Arrangements have been made for boarding in the college and this gives the South Carolina summer school quite a marked advantage over other schools because the teachers are conveniently located and can enjoy better advantages.

Courses of study have been provided in Pedagogy, School Supervision, Education and Reading, Grammar, Literature, Rhetoric, Library Work, Drawing, Spelling, Singing, Music, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Observation Work, Nature Study, Botany and School Gardening, Manual Training and Kindergarten Principles. Some of the ablest teachers of the State and Nation will take part in this work and a large attendance is anticipated.

A special feature of this school will be a series of addresses by some of the most effective platform speakers available and some work will be done looking to the Educational Campaign which has been planned for the summer. A meeting of County Superintendents and other campaigners will be held during the session of the summer school.

In addition to the regular courses of work by the teacher students there will be lectures intended for such students as desire some recreation as well as work. Quite a number of teachers after a hard years work, do not desire regular study, hence this arrangement.

Announcements, giving full announcement, will be issued as soon as possible from the office of Supt. of Education. County Boards are rapidly making recommendations as to instructors for the various County Summer Schools and as soon as these arrangements are perfected, the schedules will be published.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

The next examination for applicants to teach in the public schools of Barnwell County will be held at Barnwell, May 22d, 1903.

Applicants must bring pencil and paper.

The Whites at Court House  
The Colored at Colored School house.  
Begin at 10:00 a. m. ends at 4 p. m.  
A. Buick,  
C. S. E.

BEWARE OF THE DOG.

## The Bet of a Woman Hater

(Original)

Bob Brackett after learning a great deal in college about football tactics, he was a wiry quarter back and a very little of Latin, Greek, mathematics and such amusements to young men who go to college for fun, woke up one June morning and found himself in possession of a diploma.

Bob determined to do some more studying abroad. He was a professed woman hater, and before he left the girls poked fun at him by betting him a box of cigars against a hundred yards of Brussels lace that he would bring back a wife with him, and one little mix declared that she would be black. Bob offered to take a hundred such bets, but his teachers were quite content with one.

Six months after his departure Bob was in India. He was dining one evening with a party of Americans and British officers when the subject of the suttee or burning of widows with the bodies of their husbands was introduced.

"That's stopped now," said a British captain, "by a treaty with the British government."

"Sahib," said an Indian servant, "there will be a suttee tomorrow morning at sunrise. The young widow of the prince of Pingpore will be burned with her husband."

"The deuce you say?"

The servant being questioned said that the prince was a very old man, who had married the wife when she was twelve years old. She was now fifteen. The party became much interested, but as there was no English garrison near it did not seem that anything could be done to prevent this outrage against civilization. Brackett proposed that the party constitute themselves a posse to do so. The Englishmen were hard to move until they had had a number of brandy and sodas. Then they chimed in with alacrity. The party arose from the table and, guided by the servant, went to the place where the pyre had been set up in the court of a ruin. On the pyre was the body of the old prince, guarded by beaten Hindus.

"I have a scheme," said Brackett, "a real out and out Yankee scheme. We'll conceal ourselves in what is left of that apartment on the other side of the wall from the pyre. It isn't more than thirty feet from the pyre to the room. Suppose we dig a tunnel to a point beneath the pyre, remove the material from under where the widow will lie and let her drop and out before the flames touch her."

"Good," said every one, and the Hindu servant was despatched for spades and wheelbarrows. With a will they set to work, all of them young strong men, and in three hours a spade broke through the ground and struck the wood of the pyre. Then commenced the more difficult work of locating the required spot and removing that part of the pyre directly under the spot where the widow would lie. However, it was at last accomplished, the wooden platform being left supported by pieces of timber that could be removed at will.

In the morning there was a great din of the funeral procession approaching. A troop of Brahman priests, their shroop heads unceremoniously carried, followed by a concourse of natives, came howling into the court. In their midst was the young widow. The party of Anglo-Saxons had pushed the mortar from a chink in the wall, through which they watched the proceedings. At the foot of the pyre the widow was stripped of all her clothing except a fine silken undergarment. To see the young thing stand there, looking about her with a bewildered stare, then at the pyre with a shudder, was enough to move stouter hearts than the English and Americans. Brackett took one look through the peephole, then dashed into the tunnel and to the bottom of the pyre, where he stood ready. When the widow ascended the pyre and lay down and a cloud of smoke concealed the bodies, the signal was given by a British officer at the peephole. Removing the supports, Brackett lowered the living body, receiving it in his arms. The widow, frightened at this unexpected occurrence as well as the flames, swooned and was easily carried through the tunnel to the ruined chamber. When she came to, a hand was clasped over her mouth, and she was forced to remain quiet.

It was not till night that the party, dressing the widow in the costume of their servant, Bob Brackett sacrificing his beard to conceal her features, dared to leave their place of concealment and return to their quarters. The widow, knowing that if found she would be spurned by her people and compelled to again go through the dread ordeal to its completion, begged her liberators to take her out of the country. As none of them could go where he liked except Brackett, he was assigned the post of honor. He was on a long journey on a P. and O. steamer to England, sitting with her daily on deck, talking of her past life and telling her of the western world, that Brackett lost his heart. The consequence was that when they reached England the widow of the Prince of Pingpore became Mrs. Bob Brackett.

On the arrival a few weeks later of the steamer Lucania at New York Brackett's girl friends, who had heard of his marriage with an Indian, were on the deck awaiting him.

"A hundred yards of lace, please."

"I didn't lose the bet, which was that my wife would be black. She is copper colored. Nevertheless I am so happy that I am ready to pay." And he drew from his pocket a bundle of the finest quality of lace. Then they all faced together, and Bob presented his bride.

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20c " " " 12 1/2c.  
25c " " " 15c.  
30c " " " 20c.

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1 1/2 Linen back @ 10c piece.  
1 1/4 " " " 12c " "  
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1 3/4 " " " 18c " "

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