

Beaufort is Paid Beautiful Tribute

(By N. L. Willet.)

There seems to be no definite data as to the date of the foundation of Port Royal by permanent settlers. Chalmers in his history of South Carolina tells us that a settlement was made prior to 1674. In that year, with Sir John Yeamans as leader, the Province of South Carolina, which up to that time had a military government, was divided into four counties, Berkeley, Colleton, Craven and Carteret. Chalmers says that Colleton county included Port Royal and the lands in its vicinity to the distance of thirty miles. There may have been a colony or a part of a colony at Port Royal at that time. In the legislature establishing civil regulations three laws were passed that were quite important. First, to prevent persons leaving the colony; second, to prevent all men from disposing of arms and ammunition to the Indians, and third, for the regular building of Charlestown. The committee for framing these public regulations had as its chairman Stephen Bull.

May Have Remained.

It is quite possible that a part of Sayle's settlement at Port Royal remained behind and did not go to Charlestown. At any rate, Chalmers tells us that the first attempt by the English proprietors to settle the Province of South Carolina was at Port Royal, and we have already seen that the first attempts of the French to settle in the United States were also at Port Royal or Parris Island. William Sayle was appointed governor of this English colony at Port Royal. He arrived with two ships at Port Royal in 1670 and began a settlement at Port Royal. In 1671 the colony moved to the banks of the Ashley. In 1679, because the river was not deep enough, under the government of Col. West, the colony moved to Oyster Point, the confluence of the Ashley and Cooper rivers, and here laid the foundation of Charlestown, incorporated in 1783 as the city of Charleston. It is quite probable, therefore, that this English settlement of Port Royal, which was prior to 1674, antedated this foundation of Charlestown by perhaps ten years.

Port Royal as a Locality.

Port Royal is frequently mentioned in early history, but probably not so much as a town but as a locality. There is frequent mention of Port Royal river, which was named by Ribault in 1562, and there was Port Royal harbor. According to McCrady's history of South Carolina, 1670 to 1719, there was no town called Port Royal. Indeed, towns in those days were not considered important because from the inception of the Carolina colony in 1665 and for about 200 years government was not by township or by county, but was a centralized government at the seat of the colony.

There was an attempted settlement by the Scotch, headed by Lord Cardross at Port Royal, but these people were butchered by the Spaniards in 1686, the town at that time being called Stuart Town. Sanford, in 1666, touched at Port Royal, finding on Parris Island a large number of most intelligent and friendly Indians who tilled large fields of corn and peas and making two crops a year. Sanford speaks of the fine soil, the great woods and pasturage, and of peaches, figs, and grapes, and he speaks of the country as all cut up with islands, by rivers and that there were no small islands—indeed there were some, he says, with thousands of acres containing rich lands and all washed by rivers convenient for the carrying of cargoes—all of this refers to the country around Port Royal. Sanford also went to Calibogue Sound. He speaks of the country now known as Hilton Head and Bluffton, of its extraordinary lands and of its woods and says as to this locality "there is nothing to be desired except to be inhabited by thousands of English settlers."

Beaufort Town.

Twenty-five years after the destruction of Stuart Town by the Spaniards, English merchants, feeling the need of a port for large ships for exporting naval stores, secured through the proprietors the building of a town called Beaufort Town after the duke of Beaufort and situated on Beaufort river and on a good harbor. Though we know that people lived at Beaufort prior to 1700 there is no historical reference to the town of Beaufort previous to that date of 1700. The founding of Beaufort by these English merchants above occurred in 1711. Beaufort was the second town really that was settled and followed after Charlestown. The Indians, because their lands had been taken away from them and urged on by the Spaniards, gave these Beaufort peoples great trouble. Beaufort at that time was in Granville county and named after the earl.

IMITATES NO OWL.

Mocking Bird at Newberry Uses Blue Pencil in Song Making.

W. P. Houseal in The State.

The fact that the mocking bird and his mimicry was treated in such an interesting manner by the editor of the State has no doubt been the reason that so few contributions on the subject have been sent in by the multitude of readers of the paper who have enjoyed the editor's article.

I have hesitated to add to the subject from this consideration, but since I know an instance where the mocking bird did not employ his mimicry of a certain bird, I have decided to relate the circumstances of the case.

In 1865 the present renewed Smelter hall of Newberry college at Newberry was in ruins and became the haunt of birds of many kinds, including bats and owls. It was in the moonlight nights of the following year that a mocking bird would pour forth his song in all its brilliancy and beauty even past the midnight hour. Only one thing would interrupt his mimic concert, and that was the hoot of the great horned owl which had taken up his abode in the college building. The mocking bird not only never imitated the owl in its repertoire of song, but was never known to continue it a moment after the owl announced his presence in the vicinity of the elms in front of my home, where the mocking bird had its perch. Neither have I ever heard the mocking bird imitate the screech owl whose weird notes caused my ducky playmate at the old home to thrust the poker in the fire in order to compel the screech owl to cease his cry in the trees in the rear of the house.

The most versatile mocking bird I have known was in 1880 in Newberry in a jewelry store kept by Eduard Scholz (now of Charlotte). This mocking bird would whistle one stanza of the stirring southern song, "Dixie," while running the list of the most extensive programme of any bird of the species I have ever heard.

Robert J. Miller (now a Columbian) had a mocking bird caged in his restaurant in Newberry which imitated to perfection the squawk of a coop of chickens to such perfection that the editor of the Observer next door was frequently aroused to the pitch of excitement that the opportunity had arrived in the early spring when he would secure some of the juicy broilers at first hand, only to be deceived by the cry of Miller's versatile "Mimis Polyglottos Polyglottos."

The mocking bird is one of the most alert of the feathered tribe when huting his prey among the insects. He can be seen tracing grasshoppers in the meadows and flushing his prey by spreading both wings like a fan and as the grasshopper would arise in flight to secure it in quick order. Of course the grape arbor suffers from the depredations of the mocking bird if his tribe is very numerous in the vicinity. The song of the mocking bird has been to me full compensation for the fruit he took from the vines. Only last week I rescued two young mocking birds from the clutches of a cat which was about to pounce upon them as I happened to be passing along Hampton street an hour before daybreak. I expect to enjoy their song next summer.

The Practical Side of Religion.

Dr. J. M. Buckley, the Methodist divine, was asked one day to conduct an experience meeting at a negro church in the south.

A woman rose and bore witness to the preciousness of her religion as light burner and comfort giver.

"That's good," commented Dr. Buckley. "But how about the practical side? Does your religion make you strive to prepare your husband a good dinner? Does it make you look after him in every way?"

Just then he felt a yank at his coat tails. It was the minister who whispered ardently:

"Press dem questions, doctor; press dem questions. Dat's my wife."—Everybody's Magazine.

Look at your label and renew your subscription today.

Beaufort was in St. Helena's Parish, Prince William's Parish was separated from St. Helena's May 25, 1745. McGrady in his history makes this most remarkable statement as regards Beaufort, and, perhaps, no finer eulogy of a town than this has ever been pronounced, saying: "This was the foundation of a settlement which became the wealthiest, most aristocratic and cultivated town of its size in America, a town, which, though small in number of inhabitants, produced statesmen, scholars, soldiers, sailors, and divines, whose name and whose fame are known throughout the country."

SUBJECT TO AIR CURRENTS.

Can Never Replace Craft With Engines.

Berlin, Sept. 7.—The sensational results attained in the gliding contests at Gersfield have caused much comment throughout Germany but in the opinion of federal experts the wind is so largely a determining factor in the success of motorless aviation that sail planes can never completely replace the engine driven machines.

It is felt, however, that in the development of the glider lies Germany's chief avenue of overcoming the imposition of the Versailles treaty restricting the size of her aerial motors and the question has already arisen as to whether the entente will deem it advisable to extend the restrictions so as to include the potentialities arising through the latest turn in German inventive genius. Experts believe that Germany can comply with the present treaty requirements and yet produce an effective air fleet by turning out machines in which the sail and motor features are combined.

The principal objection to the motorless airplane in its present form is that it is incapable of flying when there is no wind. "Speed is safety" hitherto has been quoted as an axiom in aviation; experts said that stability was only to be gained through powerful motors. Now the possibility is seen in producing a vehicle capable of flying which would be automatically stable, yet which would be equipped with a motor so that, lacking wind near the ground it could raise itself to a height where there is always an air current.

When the two student flyers, Martens and Hentzen, stayed in the air at Garsfield for more than an hour and two hours respectively, thus successfully establishing world records, they were operating this glider in winds ranging from five to 12 meters a second. Their feats marked the most advanced step in this direction since motorless flying was undertaken in Germany in 1896, when Otto Lillenthal sacrificed his life to the cause. Dr. Reiszner, engineering professor in the technical school at Charlottenburg, declares it is very likely that, with a favorable wind and terrain, greater records will be made as to duration of flights, but he deprecates the possibility of long distance flight, pointing out the dependence of the sail plane on the wind, both in its power of flight and the direction of flying.

SAILOR TELLS OF GIRL'S DEATH.

Bennett Says His Companion Known as "Red" Shot Clara Stone.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 7.—Admission that he was the companion at the time of the man who killed six year old Clara Stone in Duncan woods, near Orangeburg, Mo., a year ago, was made today by Norman George Bennett of Baltimore, in a statement taken by Capt. R. Z. Johnson, commander of the Hampton Roads naval training school. Bennett, who is 16 years old, is a sailor. He enlisted in the navy recently at Baltimore, giving his age at 18.

Bennett is being held in custody for Maryland authorities.

The Stone child disappeared February 21 after she had left home for school. Bennett declared in his statement that his companion, whom he described as "Red," kidnapped the girl, and when no ransom was paid, killed her. His statement follows:

"About one year ago I helped to commit a crime near Baltimore, Md., in Duncan woods, near Orangeburg, Md., I do not know the name of the man who was with me. I always called him 'Red.' He was about 22 years old, and five feet tall. We saw a girl, Clara Stone, coming down the Pennsylvania railroad tracks, near Duncan woods going to school. We kidnapped her and held her for ransom for two days. We did not get any ransom so Red shot her with a pistol. We then covered the body with leaves and left for Baltimore.

"We separated after arriving in Baltimore. I do not know Red's whereabouts nor where he lives. The best place I know to find him is around the moving pictures on Broadway, the Clifton, and the Arcadia. Clara Stone lived at Orangeburg, Md. Red and I was in the crowd at the funeral when she was buried after her body was found in Duncan woods."

Absent Minded.

The absent-minded inventor perfected a parachute device. He was taken up in a balloon to make a test of the apparatus. Arriving at a height of a thousand feet, he climbed over the edge of the basket, and dropped out. He had fallen two hundred yards when he remarked to himself, in a tone of deep regret:

"Dear me! I've forgotten my umbrella."

School supplies of all kinds at Herald Book Store.

PELICANS MUST GO.

Birds Are Destroying Too Many Trout In Yellowstone Lake.

Excitement is rife in the wild animal community of the park since the scandal about Mr. Pelican received public attention, says a Yellowstone Park, Wyoming dispatch. The ducks are quacking about, the squirrels are chatting it broadcast in their shrill voices.

Throughout all the whisper and nudges of neighbors as he passes, Mr. Pelican maintains his steady tread, seemingly unconscious of the jibes of the multitude. His actions would indicate he still holds his valued place in the community.

His trouble started with the charge by Prof. Henry B. Ward, head of the department of zoology of the University of Illinois, that he is a trout "hog" and violator of all the tenets of good sportsmanship. Proof of these charges probably will mean that Mr. Pelican will become an outcast with everyone's door closed to him and everyone's hand against him.

Professor Ward is conducting an exhaustive investigation for the federal bureau of fisheries of Lake Yellowstone in Yellowstone National Park as to the relationship between the pelican and the trout supply. His investigation, which has been progressing several weeks, will continue through the present season.

The flock of pelicans that live and breed on Lake Yellowstone numbers about 400. They "summer" aristocratically at the lake, feasting on the best the land affords from spring until September, then go to their winter resorts along the Gulf of Mexico.

The bird diets almost exclusively on fish, and so far as the Yellowstone and other Rocky Mountain lakes and streams are concerned, this means exclusively on trout. He estimates that the 400 pelicans consume more trout than are taken during an entire season by sportsmen.

The bird is no respecter of size limits or open seasons. He declared he had seen a platoon of 36 pelicans ranged across a stream in regular formation, preying on the trout as they swam up to spawn. Hitherto, the stream has yielded trout eggs by the millions but hatchery men this year could gather only a fraction of the normal amount.

The fact is granted that Mr. Pelican's home life is above reproach. He is a good provider, a good husband and father and is strictly monogamous. For the 400 birds in the lake flock there are just 200 nests; one for each couple and one mate for each bird. There are no triangles in the Yellowstone "400."

If further investigations justify it, Professor Ward will ask the federal government to bar the pelicans as summer visitors from the park.

FORTUNE IN STORE?

Story of Millions Awaiting S. C. Heirs Heard.

A great fortune in Texas awaiting heirs in South Carolina! One hundred and fifty million dollars worth of property left six years ago when Thomas C. Browning, formerly of Greenville county, died and his heirs, 36 of them, and mostly in the upper section of South Carolina, just now found!

Such is the alluring story wafted to Greenville yesterday from Greensboro, North Carolina, where one J. H. Browning, of the White Oak Mill village, made a great many interesting statements to a Greensboro newspaper man, who promptly communicated them to the newspapers in South Carolina.

The only difficulty about the story is that patent investigation of papers in Greenville, Anderson and Columbia last night failed to bring to light any of the alleged heirs who knew anything definite about the late Thomas C. Browning.

According to the Greensboro story, Mrs. Margaret Jordan, of Anderson, a sister of J. H. Browning, "is one of the biggest heirs," of this estate of a hundred and fifty million dollars. A thorough search of Anderson last night by newspaper men of that city failed to locate this Mrs. Jordan, although a report was received that a woman bearing that name had formerly lived in the Anderson cotton mill village, but moved away and was supposed to be in the vicinity of Honea Path.

Not What He Meant.

The manager of a factory engaged a new man and gave instructions to the foreman to instruct him in his duties. A few days afterward, the manager inquired whether the new man was progressing with his work. The foreman, who had not agreed very well with the man in question, exclaimed angrily:

"Progressing! There's been a lot of progress. I have taught him everything I know, and he is still an ignorant fool."—Everybody's Magazine.

SPEEDY TRIAL SOUGHT.

For Clover Man Who Killed Four and Injured Others.

York, Sept. 8.—Magistrate Love of Clover went to Chester this afternoon to consult with Solicitor Henry, relative to trying to secure speedy trial for "Fighting Bill" Faries, who shot and killed four persons and wounded two others, at Clover Wednesday afternoon. Sessions court begins here Monday with Judge Peun-

rifoey presiding, and the solicitor said the matter would be brought up.

Misses Gertie Taylor and Dolie Taylor were reported doing nicely at their father's home at Clover, and both are expected to be fully recovered within a few days.

There is a strong sentiment among Clover people that Faries should be tried speedily. It is said by old Clover residents that no person had been killed there in forty-two years by violence until the tragedy of this week.

FRUITS

...AND...

FANCY GROCERIES

We Only Buy the Best

THERE IS A DIFFERENCE

Phone 15

Tom Ducker
Quality Service

Attractive Round Trip Summer Excursion Fares to Pacific Coast and Mountain Resorts, via

Southern Railway System

Tickets on sale daily until September 30th, with final return limit October 31st. Stopovers allowed at any points either going or returning within final limit of the ticket.

Week-end tickets to Seashore and Mountain resorts on sale Fridays and Saturdays, good to return to reach original starting point Midnight of Tuesday following date of sale.

3 HIGH-CLASS TRAINS DAILY 3

COACHES, PULLMANS AND DINING CARS.

Write for illustrated Summer Home Folder.

W. C. Walker,
Traveling Pass. Agt.,
Charleston, S. C.

R. W. Hunt,
District Pass. Agt.,
Charleston, S. C.

Armour's Clover Bloom

Hand Selected Eggs

1 Dozen
in Carton 40c

Certo

For Making Jellies and Jams

Price & McMillan

MEATS AND GROCERIES

BAMBERG, S. C.