

The resignation of Rev. C. L. Powell, missionary to North Africa has thrown the North African Mission Society into some uncertainty and confusion. The resignation does not absolve the membership of the Society from the obligation voluntarily assumed to contribute to his support. The design of the organization, as we understand it, was to promote collections by organized effort and not leave the matter to individual inclination. If the mission was undertaken by the direction of the Lord in opening and preparing the way, and the Society was organized in furtherance of this Divine purpose, how can it disband without the virtual confession that the Lord's will was misunderstood or misinterpreted in the premises? We are aware of the fact that unappreciated service is exceedingly difficult to render and yet the relation of bro. Powell to this Society should not be the sole stimulus to active exertion on the part of the membership to provide his salary or means of subsistence, but the Society's relation to the Great Controller of events should excite to christian activity and effort. God honors and answers the prayers of those Christians who supplement their prayers by all possible effort in the direction to accomplish the object prayed for. How then can the members of this Society pray for the success of this mission, if they discontinue their contributions to its maintenance? To pray for missions is to pay for missions, the former necessarily implying the latter.

We are not in a position to approve the act of Powell in dissolving his connection with the Society. The *raison d'etre* of the Society's existence was to assist him in disseminating gospel truths in heathen lands, and although the conduct of Society may have proved distasteful to him, yet he should have considered that the ultimate aim of all its acts was to promote his good. It can hardly be supposed that the Society was organized with the intention and presumed ability that it could support him unaided in that foreign field. It was a nucleus around which efforts to sustain him could be organized and made the more effective to that end. The Society was educative as well as a medium of collections and was a means of training our young people in systematic benevolence. We are not advised as to the course the Society designs to pursue in the future, neither are we in a position to advise its leaders of the best course to pursue.

TANNER.

The commissioner of Pensions has been forced to resign. He was disbursing the surplus in the Treasury to the old soldiers with a lavish hand. The fact was not the cause of dismissal, but he had not learned the important radical lesson practiced in the South in the days of "good stealing" of "subtraction, division and silence." He was carrying out the principles announced in the Republican platform of last year and was doing the very thing that was expected by his appointment, but he lacked the discretion to keep silent. The New York Times hits it squarely when it says:

It is not TANNER's talk, it is the substantial truth of what he has said: it is not his boasting, it is the course of action of which he boasts that have made him obnoxious and undesirable, and for the latter the Administration is by no means without responsibility.

What Mr. HARRISON must get rid of it he hopes to gain and regain the confidence of the people is not TANNER, but Tannerism. Whether he will do that or can do it we do not pretend now to say. Time will tell. But it is very plain that he will have a hard time of it. Tannerism is only a particularly conspicuous and somewhat offensive form of Republicanism as it exists in a very large part of the party and among many of the leaders. It is by no means the worst thing in the party, but it is bad enough. The Commissioner of Pensions has indiscreetly and with his mouth too wide and too often open, carried out the spirit of the President's instructions to him, but he has done it faithfully, and he is not alone to blame for the consequences. And extravagant as he has been, dangerous as Mr. HARRISON evidently thinks him to be, he has not gone nearly so far as the Republican platform warranted him in going and

practically directed him and every other official to go. He has tried his best, and has done much, to achieve the one grand aim avowed by the Republican Party, to empty the Treasury.

The Democratic party has been for some time without a representative newspaper at the national capital, which no doubt has operated to the injury of the party. The Democratic party polls a larger aggregate vote in the country than the Republican and it seems ought to supply a larger clientele to support a journal with a vigorous policy at the seat of national government. We are glad to report that Edmund Hudson is attempting to remove this opprobrium of the party by publishing a weekly at Washington of decided Democratic tone and sentiments. The enterprise is heartily endorsed by leading Democrats of the country generally. The paper is well and ably edited by Mr. Hudson whose policy is vigorous and aggressive, and who gives pith and point to his remarks. We give two extracts from it in this week's HERALD. We hope it will be handsomely sustained by people. Send \$1.50 to Edmund Hudson Esq., Washington, D. C. for one years subscription.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EDITOR HERRY HERALD:

I write to request you to publish the appointments of Hon. Ben Terrel, National Lecturer, who will be in this County, that is Horry, Sept. 25, 1889, and I presume that Conway, the County seat will be the place where he will visit. I hope the county seat will make the necessary arrangements for said lecture and give due notice to the Sub-Sect. also the county paper publish said appointments.

J. M. CONNERLY, Pres., Horry Co. Alliance, FAIR BLUFF, N. C. Sept. 14, 1889.

J. P. DERHAM, Esq., Conway, S. C.

DEAR SIR: Can you furnish Cotton Bagging, if so, at what figures, if not, do you know whether it can be obtained in Conway or not. I do not wish to use Jute bagging, and have failed to get the Cotton in Charleston.

You will oblige me by an early reply.

EDITOR HERRY HERALD:

Enclosed you find a letter for publication from one of our largest and most progressive farmers and also doing a turpentine business. The letter explains his position on the bagging question. I hope every grower, merchant and farmer in the county will come out on our side as this man has done. Several mills are making the cotton bagging. "Darlington Cotton Mills," Darlington, S. C.

W. C. & L. Lanes, West Point, Ga.

"The Lane Mills," New Orleans, La.

"The Sibley Mfg. Co.," Augusta, Ga.

"Crown Cotton Mills," Dalton, Ga.

Most of those companies have orders until 15th Oct. to 1st Nov..

But the two last named can fill orders at anytime for bagging in small quantities, 12 1/2 cent pr. yard.

J. P. DERHAM.

EDITOR HERRY HERALD:

Seeing many questions asked through the columns of your paper on different subjects and the various answers given have prompted me to ask one and hope to hear from you or some one on the subject. The question is this: Is it right to take a portion of our Free School and Pto pay for globes, maps, etc., thus reducing our school terms to 20 or 25 days? We have neither the maps, nor the proper length of school. The Free Schools continue this year only four weeks when formerly they were 6 or 7 weeks in length.

Now if the maps are beneficial in our common country schools we want them or the amount paid for them added to what school we have had. I hope to hear this question answered. I remain a well wisher to the HERALD and its many readers.

D. J. P. MARTIN.

We are not prepared to answer the question of our correspondent. The maps were purchased and should have been in the schools this season. We do not know the reason for the failure to distribute them among the schools.

WAVES FROM STEPHENS.

EDITOR HERRY HERALD:

Please allow me space in your valuable columns to note a few items from this section.

Cotton picking is the topic of the day, which brings smiles upon the

faces of our farmers. Mess. Moore & Johnson now occupy the house owned by Lewis Bullock which affords their clerk more room to display their handsome stock.

I am informed there is a meeting of days in progress at Spring Branch Church and oh! how some of the Stephens boys long to be there.

Misses Addie and Jennie Floyd visited their sister Mrs. Worley last week.

Miss Adell Cooke visited the family of Mr. Jack Williamson a few days ago which was a great pleasure to the family and friends.

Mr. P. M. Johnson is having his house repaired. He must mean something I know not what.

One certain young man of this community has visited and passed by where two young ladies live in the Sardis neighborhood for ten successive Sundays. What does he mean? I think his mule would like to know.

Mr. Alva Enzor, ex-Trial Justice died Sunday at 9.15 P. M. He leaves a wife and a large number of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

Mr. Editor, just let me tell you of a little trade that took place in this section. A certain young man bought a young lady with eggs and purchased her from her cousin at that.

If this finds the way to the waste basket I hope the fox will come to the front again.

With best wishes for the HERALD.

PARD.

LOUIS LOCALS.

Fine weather. Health very good. Business is booming.

The merchants of this place seem to be anxious for cotton. Six bales have been sold up to this writing. One bale from Bayboro township, four from Floyds, one from Green Sea.

Louis expects to ship 300 bales cotton this season.

On last Thursday some unknown thief entered the house of Rev. D. Boyd near 9 o'clock, A. M. and stole from his house near \$40.00 cash including some due bill. We hope to soon find out such rascals as this one was, and let the sheriff take him off to the Session House in Conway. We hope such depredations will be stopped.

Yours in haste. J. T. P.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

The business of loaning money to government clerks at usurious rates of interests has flourished since the last election, lenders being reasonably certain that Republican clerks, and nine tenths of the employees no matter by whom appointed claim to be of the same political faith as the reigning administration, will be retained in office for at least four years. The sharks seem to spring from the ground. Some have cozy offices in fashionable buildings, two have even banking establishments, run solely as a Shyllock affair, pays its depositors one per cent per month, which is however not surprising when one is informed that the institution loans out its money in amounts of \$50 or \$100 at two to five per cent per month. Some of the smaller Shyllocks receive as high as twenty per cent per month. Many of them are department clerks themselves and by loaning to the chief clerk or the chief of their divisions secure immunity from punishment and are even able to dictate terms to their unfortunate debtors.

The other day a Treasury clerk after having refused to pay further even the principal of a note for \$100, upon which he had paid \$240 interest in two years, was boldly reported to the auditor under whom he works, for failure to pay his debts. Strange to say, while no law exists to compel payment, this auditor insisted upon the immediate payment of the entire principal and the last months interest, under pain of dismissal. I have since learned that the usurer is a brother-in-law of the auditor and my surprise ceases.

Secretary Teller, whose great ability and broad character has never received a sufficient need of praise, understood these money lenders as they are. He thoroughly detested them and during his administration they fought shy of the Interior department. One man who was employed in the Patent Office and who had loaned money at ten per cent per month to fellow clerks for so many years that he had come to be worth about \$20,000; reported a messenger in the of-

face for owing him \$25 and failing to pay it promptly. The Secretary sent for both men. The messenger, a shiftless, weak fellow, with a large family and a small salary, had no defence to offer. His accuser was eloquent and in conclusion called attention to the fact that he was a poor old cripple, whom it was a sin to cheat and who needed every cent he could get. Secretary Teller listened to him smilingly and courteously and only when the shark was through, did his hot temper burst forth.

"What," said he, "you reason to me that because you are a cripple you must needs be a vampire. Out upon you, you scavenger. Consider yourself discharged this day as a warning to the scurvy race of tricksters to which you belong.

"As for you," he continued, turning to the borrower, "return to your desk and brace up. Be a man. Be fairhanded with the world and take care of the family the Lord, in his infinite wisdom, has seen fit to give you with a confidence in you that time has certainly shown to be ill placed."

The cabinet meeting of Saturday decided one thing and the President will call no extra session of Congress. The President has told numerous members of Congress that an extra session would probably be called to open about October 20, or November 1, but by some patent argument he left the matter to the cabinet and an adverse decision was reached. Secretaries Windom and Tracy are said to have most vigorously opposed the call. The exact political effect is hard to foretell as it relates to the fall elections. The lethargy into which most people fall as regards Congressional matters during the year following a presidential election, may perhaps preclude interest in the matter.

The Speakership contest may be effected by the failure to call an extra session. The Western candidates will loop upon the failure as favorable to their chances, while Mr. Reed, of Maine, will undoubtedly be weakened by a more prolonged fight, as the strongest candidate is always killed of the small fry. As Mr. McKinley of Ohio opposed the call it is an early extra session would kill Mr. McKinley's chances, as it would be impossible to get the western members here until the middle of November, when the contest would be a thing of the past and Reed elected.

The announcement of John L. Sullivan that he will run for Congress is the amusing topic of this morning's conversation everywhere. It is an exhibition of arrogant self sufficiency that claims a passing notice. That he could be elected is impossible. Even Mayor O'Brien of Boston, attributes his defeat for re-election to the fact that he presided at a meeting in honor of the prize brute.

NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, Sept. 16.—The terrible storm that raged during nearly the whole of last week in this region of the country has done immense damage. The newspapers have been filled with harrowing accounts of shipwrecks, railroad washout and destruction of property almost without end. One hundred lives have been lost by drowning etc, and fifty vessels have gone down in the gale. The damage in the city itself has not been so great, but the destruction along the coast has been almost incalculable. An idea of the storm's fury can be obtained from the statement that our famous watering place, Coney Island, has been damaged to the amount of \$250,000. It is by far the worst storm in years, with the single exception of the blizzard in March, 1888, and like it was entirely unoppressed by our weather clerks; in fact on the very worst days the prediction was "fair."

A NOVEL PARADE.

The annual meeting of the New York State division of American Wheelmen began in this city on Saturday and was a grand success. Not all of us are particularly interested in bicycling but some of the features of the meeting were so novel as to attract general attention. The most remarkable of these was the parade which took place on Saturday, over 1,200 riders being in line all mounted on bicycles. The Clubs met at the Grand Circle, Fifty-nine street and Eighth Avenue and the route was through Central Park to 110th street, to the Hudson River, after which the riders boarded a steamer for Williamsburg where the line of march was again taken up. Altogether the parade was very imposing one. Each club carried a

banner and all the members were in uniform.

A BLOW AT "THE BAY."

The vandals are again at work and this time are trying to rob us of Baxter street. They propose to change it for some other more beautiful name, but for what earthly reason I am unable to say. It may be for the purpose of leading newcomers astray, for certainly Baxter street must be about as well known to outsiders as is Fifth Avenue or Broadway. To New Yorkers it is familiarly known as the "Bay," though I may mention incidentally that it is all dry land. It is the home of the second-hand clothier of Hebrew descent. It contains more Cohens to the block than any other street in the world, all claiming to be the original Cohen. If the name is to be changed by all means let it be made Cohen street.

SPEAKER CARLISLE

On the Prostitution of the Government.

[From the National Democrat.] One of the most discouraging signs of the times is the growing disposition among certain classes of the people to rely upon the Government for assistance in the prosecution of their private business. The spirit of independence and self-reliance which in former times constituted the chief characteristic of the American citizen, and made him enterprising and successful in business as well as a safe custodian of political power, is rapidly disappearing, and nearly every branch of industry there is a persistent demand for governmental aid in one form or another. So general has this disposition already become that our legislative bodies, state and federal, are crowded at every session with measures which have no other foundation than a selfish purpose to promote the private interests of particular individuals or classes, and the business of real public importance is too often entirely neglected, or carelessly disposed of in order to reach the consideration of these private schemes. The real purpose of these selfish projects is never confessed by their advocates. There is always an ostentatious parade of patriotic sentiment and regard for the general welfare, and by this means the majority of the people who in every case are compelled to bear the burdens imposed by class legislation, are frequently seduced with the support of measures, which would not be tolerated it thoroughly understood.

This scramble for subsidies, bounties and special class legislation in all its various forms is demoralizing and injurious in all its aspects. It not only destroys the independence of the beneficiaries, but it prostitutes the powers of the government, debauches legislative bodies and corrupts the elective franchise itself. This was not intended to be a paternal government. It is neither a charitable institution nor a joint stock corporation created for the purpose of transacting, or assisting in the transaction, of ordinary business, but all the powers it possesses were delegated to it for public purposes only, and every attempt to exercise them for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, however it may be disguised, is a palpable departure from the spirit of the Constitution. "Equal rights for all and exclusive privileges for none," is not only good Democracy, but a sound constitutional maxim which ought never to be violated.

In the prosecution of these schemes for private gain, powerful combinations are nearly always formed. The personal interests of large classes of voters are appealed to and the public man who dares to oppose them is vigorously denounced as an enemy of the industry or enterprise proposed to be benefited, and, if he persists, is threatened with defeat at the polls, and too often this threat is actually executed. By these means, or others still more reprehensible, the opposition is generally overcome sooner or later, and the measure is passed. If an attempt is afterwards made to repair the wrong thus done to the great body of the people, it is successfully resisted upon the grounds that the faith of the government has been pledged, and that large interests have grown up under the law, which would be ruined by a withdrawal of the gratuity. The legislature is permitted at no time to consider such a measure on its real merits. The passage is secured by coercion and false pretenses, and its repeal is prevented by arguments which have no relation whatever to its original necessity or propriety. The whole process is deceptive and dishonest, and no legislative body can be long subjected to the influ-

ences which usually prevail in such cases without provoking at least a suspicion of corruption and want of fidelity to the interests of the people.

But perhaps the more dangerous form in which this demand for special legislation, or special favors at the hands of the Government, exhibits itself, is in the corrupt use of money at elections, which debauches alike the electors and the elected. No serious attempt is made to conceal the fact that during every important contest enormous amounts of money are raised by certain classes and combination of individuals, who usually manifest little or no interest in the general politics of the country, to be secretly expended in promoting the election of a particular candidate, whose official action it is supposed will be partial to the private interests of the contributors to this fund. If the amount contributed by these individuals and combinations during a single campaign, and the manner of its expenditure, could be correctly ascertained, it would startle the whole country, and might possibly result in a general condemnation of the selfish projects, which are undoubtedly the principal sources of this species of corruption. Here indeed, is one of the strongholds which the advocates of a pure ballot must demolish before any substantial reform can be effected. When it is distinctly understood that public sentiment will no longer tolerate favoritism in legislation or the abuse of official authority for the purpose of promoting private pecuniary interests, the temptation to raise and expend money for the purchase of votes will be greatly diminished, and our elections will depend more upon the merits of the public questions involved and less upon the corrupt practices of a skillful and unscrupulous professional manipulator of votes, in which some have already achieved a national reputation, will cease to be profitable, and the citizen who casts an honest ballot will have at least some degree of assurance that he is participating in an actual expression of the popular will, and not taking a useless part in a useless ceremony.

J. G. CARLISLE.

Wretched Rich Men.

A woman writes to the Philadelphia Press from Long Branch: "One of the saddest sights in the world, next to real poverty or distress, is the sight of a man who has acquired boundless wealth and lost his happiness and his capacity to enjoy what money secures. Such cases are by no means rare. They are very common. I saw a man to-day whose income is believed to be about \$1,000, a week, whose whole day was spoiled because a cabman overcharged him \$1 for a short ride. Of course the millionaire knew that he could not possibly spend his income, but nevertheless the idea of losing a dollar, of being defrauded out of it, of getting nothing in return for it, was almost agony to him. Many a man in making a great fortune completely loses the power of enjoying it. This is one of the world's compensations. The happiness of a sound sleep and a good digestion is often enjoyed by a man with an empty purse, while the millionaire epique has neither healthy rest by night.

"I saw on the ocean drive this afternoon one of Philadelphia's richest men. He is one of those wretched old millionaires who have spent the best year of their life getting control of a bank, or a brewery, or a boon of some sort. He is setting back in a corner of his swell landau now, and wondering what he did it for. He has a fine old face, a heavy gray mustache, bushy eye-brows and gold-rimmed eyeglasses. He is dressed carefully, and his face is absolutely empty of interest in anything. He can't even work any more. Because he has so much money all motive is gone. His wife? Oh, well, he loved his wife long ago and he bows to her now when he meets her in the hallway of his house, and they have never had a quarrel. Children? Yes, several of them. They used to be pretty, and were fond of him when they were babies. Then boarding school, college, balls, parties and—checks. Now he hardly knows anything about them. All sympathy is lost between them. Living under the same roof, their hearts are always wide apart. In fact, he doubts whether he has a heart at all."

Consumption Surely Cured. TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C. 181 PEARL ST., New York.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. A. GASQUE, Doctor of Dental Surgery. Marion, S. C.

Cocaine, and all the latest anæsthetics used. Office fitted up in first-class style All the latest improved instruments used Satisfaction guaranteed. Office upstairs over Marion Bank, mch 20 1y

5-Ton Cotton Gin Scales, \$60 BEAM BOX BRASS TARE BEAM. Warranted for 5 Years. Freight Paid. AGENTS WANTED. "JONES HE PAYS THE FREIGHT." For Free Price List, Address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y.

NOTICE.

Selling out at Cost!!

I wish to call the Public's Attention to the fact that during the next 30 days I will offer my entire stock of dry goods at and below cost.

J. A. BURBAGE,

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of E. T. Lewis are requested to come forward and make settlement or suit will be instituted to enforce collection, in order that the estate may be cleared up. C. P. QUATTLEBAUM.

PIANOS ORGANS

L. & B. S. M. H.

FIFTH ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE June 1 to Aug. 1, 1889.

\$25,000

Worth of Pianos and Organs from best makers to be closed out regardless of cost of value. Stock too large. Must convert into cash or installment assets.

Some, entirely NEW INSTRUMENTS not used a day. Some, Nearly New—used a few months only. Some, used a year or so—Some, used two to three years. Some, fine second hands—taken in exchange, and made new in our repair factory. Re-polished—Re-strung—Restored in Tone and Action, and made good for years of service. BARGAINS, EVERY ONE.

EASY TERMS. Yearly PAYMENTS. Very light Monthly Payments or Small Cash Payment and balance when you get ready.

CASH BUYS CHEAP. Give us all the time wanted but SPOT CASH will save you money. TRY US ON. We will meet you every time.

PIANOS \$50, \$75, \$100, \$150. ORGANS \$24, \$35, \$50, \$75.

WRITE FOR BARGAIN SHEET. CLEARANCE SALE SUMMER 1889. LUDDEN & BATES, S. M. H. SAVANNAH, GA.