THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

VOL 10.—NO. 16. PICKENS S. C., THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1900. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

To the Readers of The Journal:

We invite you to come to see us for any thing that men and boys wear.

Our line of Men's Suits run from $4.00 to $25.00.

Our Boys' Knee Pant Suits $1.50 to $6.00.

Men's Pants from $1.00 to $7.50.

A complete line of Men's and Boys' Hats in both felt and straw goods.

The best $3.50 Shoe made for men.

Every thing in Underwear, among which is the best line of unlaundered white shirts and colored shirts known to the trade for 50 cents.

We will take pleasure in showing you through the best stock of goods in our line in the Piedmont section, and the prices are all right.

Yours truly,

SMITH & BRISTOW,

GREENVILLE S. C.

FACTS ABOUT AN ECLIPSE.

A GREAT ASTRONOMICAL EVENT.

Total Solar Eclipse Visible in the United States May 28—The Sun Will Look Like a Burning Candle.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

On May 28 of the present year we shall have an opportunity to see an uncommon astronomical occurrence. The sun will be totally eclipsed, and the event will be visible in parts of the United States.

Occasionally, as we know, the moon passes between us and the sun, cutting off the latter's light completely. This we call a solar eclipse. Luna eclipses, on the other hand, are caused by the moon's reaching such a position that the earth is directly between it and the sun. The moon has no inherent brilliancy like the sun; it shines only by reflecting solar light: and when that light is cut off, the moon simply "goes out." But the sun is self-illuminous, and is in reality shining just the same when under eclipse as at any other time. In the former, the moon having suddenly ceased to receive or reflect light, the eclipse is observable wherever the moon, if uneclipsed, would be visible. But at any given moment we can usually see the moon from one-half the earth's surface. Consequently, if a lumar eclipse takes place a majority of the earth's inhabitants have an opportunity to observe, it and thus a lunar eclipse is something that almost any person can remember to have seen. But it is very different with the sun. As we have said, he continues to give light when eclipsed, so that it is only in places where the sun is actually covered up by the moon that he will seem to be eclipsed. The moon under eclipse is like a candle that has been extinguished; it is dark from whatever side we look at it. But the eclipsed sun is like a burring candle, which will be invisible to him only whose view is obstructed by the interposition of some opaque object.

That opaque object is the moon. But she is comparatively small and cannot render the sun totally invisible from more than a tiny circular or oval spot on the earth's surface. In the eclipse of May 28 that little spot will be only about 75 miles wide; and if the moon were not in motion the total phase of the eclipse could be seen nowhere else. But the moon is traveling all the time through space in its orbit around the earth. So the little spot is moving, too, and changing its position gradually upon the earth's surface. Thus, instead of a spot, we shall have a long strip or band about 75 miles wide; and by waiting for the right moment, it will be possible to see totality from any point within this band. The whole thing is much as though there were a huge pencil, with its point touching the earth, and having its other end pivoted to the sun. If the moving moon were then also attached to this pencil somewhere near the point, she would draw the pencil along, and the point would trace out the eclipse path on our earth. Any one standing in that path could then look along the pencil, and at the proper moment see the moon covering the sun and obscuring the light. In places situated near this path of totality, as it is called, we shall be able to see the eclipse, but not as a total one. For such places the moon will cover the sun only in part so that some of his brilliant surface will remain in sight. The amount of obscuration always depends upon the observer's nearness to the totality line. The nearer he is, the more nearly total the eclipse will be.

On May 28th the path of totality begins in the Pacific ocean just west of Mexico. There the point of the huge pencil we have imagined first touches our earth. It then passes eastward across Mexico, and entering the United States near New Orleans, proceeds in a northeasterly direction until it leaves the continent close to Norfolk, Va. Then it crosses the Atlantic, touches Portugal, and afterward passes across Northern Africa, leaving the earth finally near the northern end of the Red sea. In this country the cities of New Orleans, La., Mobile, Ala., Montgomery, Ala., Raleigh, N. C., and Norfolk, Va., are all on the totality path. At New Orleans the sun will be completely covered at 7:30 a. m., while at Norfolk this will not happen until 8:53 a. m. In the former city totality will last 73 seconds, and in the latter 102 seconds. At intermediate places both the time and duration of totality will fall between these extreme values. For places nearer to New Orleans than to Norfolk the numbers will be nearer those given for New Orleans, and vice versa.

Having thus explained the circumstances of this eclipse, we shall now touch upon some of the interesting things that will be seen if the sky is clear. Total solar eclipses appeal equally to the general public and to the professional astronomer. On the one hand, they present the most superb spectacle within the whole range of astronomy; and on the other, they offer the best opportunity to study the mysterious structure and composition of our sun. One of the things to which astronomers attach importance is the accurate observation of the times of beginning and ending of the eclipse. It is easy to see that the mathematical consideration upon which are based our theories of lunar motion will be put to a very severe test in predicting the exact instant when the sun will be covered up by the moon. If observation agrees with prediction, we have the strongest corroborative evidence of the correctness of our theory and of our numerical calculations. On the other hand, if it be found that the predictions are slightly in error, the amount of that error can be determined by observation, and mathematical theory thus corrected for the benefit of future predictions. Although our knowledge in this department of astronomy has reached a very high state of perfection, it is a fact that we cannot predict the times of eclipse today without a possibility of error amounting to several seconds. Part of this error is due no doubt to insufficient knowledge of the moon's size, or to the possibility that contact between sun and moon may occur at a very irregular or mountainous part of the lunar surface. But each eclipse tends to improve our information and make our mathematical theories more perfect.

The greatest interest, however, centers about the physical observations possible during a total eclipse. Our sun is not merely the blazing, brilliant, luminous globe we see every day in the heavens. The fiery center ball has a vast outer appendage, stretching millions of miles into space—the delicately tinted, tenuous, filmy, unexplained corona. It is the corona that makes a total eclipse so beautiful, regarded merely as a spectacle to be seen and enjoyed. Its light is much fainter than that of the sun; we can see it only when the later is completely obscured. At all other times the bright light of the central ball illuminates the air surrounding our earth so as to make it far superior in brightness to the faint corona; and observers looking perforce through this illuminated air cannot distinguish the delicate tracery of the corona itself. But when the advancing edge of the moon slowly covers the sun's central disc, until at last only a narrow sickle-shaped piece is left, the waiting astronomers have a few moments of intense expectation. The sickle narrows gradually; but a mere thread is left; yet even that is quite sufficient to mask the corona. Then, suddenly, all is covered. On the instant, as though at the touch of a magician's wand, out bursts the splendid corona into view. 'Tis a sight of beauty indescribable, impressive beyond comparison. Men that have been privileged to see it, ever after tell of its having given one of life's most exciting moments, never to be forgotten.

But the quiet scientific investigator tries to make use of these rare opportunities to obtain some knowledge of the true constitution of our sun. Before the corona's appearance, just as the brilliant central disc is being totally obscured, there are a very few brief important seconds when we receive light direct from the outer layers of the solar globe, and these moments offer the only chance to examine directly the glowing gases that make up the sun's outside envelope. Much of our solar knowledge has been thus gathered painfully in the few fleeting minutes of observation made possible by successive total eclipses. Then it is that we see great red flames flashing hundreds of thousands of miles out into space Curling, interlacing, ever changing, veritable cloudbursts of living fire, these are proofs of the power and violence of nature's hidden forces.

Unfortunately there is a doubt as to the totality being visible in America, the leading astronomers locating it in Spain, and naming 1925 as the date of a total solar eclipse in the United States. Be this as it may, elaborate preparations are to be made for the occurrence on May 28th, when the Southern railway will run an eclipse train from New Orleans to Norfolk, and another epoch will be accentuated by progression in science. Among the elegant modern distinctions of railway travel smoked glass will be a leading feature, and the only drawback anticipated will be a cloudy sky or a total absence of the expected eclipse.

The earliest records of solar eclipses are ascribed to Confucius, and of these three were total, and they are not mentioned as scientific facts, but as bad omens. He recorded that the total eclipse was greeted as such phenomena are received at the present time by the Chinese people, with the beating of gongs, wild cries and a savage uproar, all of which is supposed to drive off the evil monster who is "eating up the friendly sun."

One of the eclipses of antiquity was famous for two events. One was that it was foretold by an astrologer of the philosophical school of the time, 585 B. C., and its alarming appearance stopped a battle between the Lydians and the Medes. The sudden darkness convinced the combatants that the gods were wroth and they at once ceased fighting. The prophets took advantage of their own ignorance and the terrors of the people to predict direful things, which, in many cases—being the result of unfortunate conditions—took place, adding to their terror of the sun and inspiring a new reverence for the powers of the prophet.

Two famous eclipses occurred in Europe during the ninth century. A total eclipse in A. D. 840 frightened Emperor Louis of Bavaria to death and destroyed his kingdom. Other eclipses had the same effect on rulers, which was so disastrous that some wise men among those in power gave out the death of the king as an event of such moment that the heavens, shocked at the suddenness of the fatality, went into mourning.

In 1715, in May, an eclipse of the sun was predicted in London by a pamphlet. "The Black Day, or the Prospect of Doomsday." Great preparation was made for the unwelcome shadow, and it was related afterwards that in spite of the "awesome dark," no one of prominence died, nor did any public disaster overtake the country.

An eclipse of especial interest to America was that of October 27, 1780, when the first American eclipse expedition was fitted out, destined to be followed by many and greatly improved solar institutions, securing results of wonderful scientific accuracy and developing much valuable astronomic material. Several eclipses of minor scientific importance were recorded between 1883 and 1899, but in the latter year two appeared. The first ushered in the new year and was visible from California to Manitoba. The weather was favorable at all points along the line, and many photographs were made. The second eclipse of the year occurred in December and was visible in South America.

On more than one occasion in history there is a record of the special darkness which accompanies an eclipse, disclosing the presence of a comet, but the eclipse of 1882 was the first time that a comet was photograhed by the astronomers. The eclipse was observed by astronomers representing England, France and Italy.

The total eclipse of May, 1883, had some special dramatic features about it. To begin with, the duration was unusually long: nearly five and a half minutes. The greatest duration of totality was six and a half minutes, recorded in Great Britain August 29, 1886. Another peculiar feature was that this eclipse was only visible in the middle of the Pacific ocean. Fortunately for the cause of science, a group of coral islands lay in its neighborhood. America, England, France, Italy and Australia were represented.

During the total eclipse of the sun, August 7, 1869, which was visible in Alaska, the Indians of the Chilkat river were greatly alarmed. Professor Benjamin Price of the United States coast survey, had gone with a party to Alaska to observe and report the eclipse and had warned the Indians, but they had refused to believe him until the sun was half obscured. Then they all disappeared and not a sound was heard throughout their village. They had made up their aboriginal minds that the scientists were taking care of matters—that the sun was "very sick" and they had "put it to sleep."

Educated and intelligent people do not hesitate to express a dread of that solemn darkness which is unlike any other atmosphere, and in which all nature appears overshadowed with approaching doom. One who has witnessed a total eclipse gives this graphic description:

"As much as five minutes before the total obscurity it may be possible to detect strange wavering lines of light and shade drawing across the landscape. Then, with frightful velocity, the shadow of the moon is seen approaching, a tangible darkness advancing like a wall, swift as imagination, silent as doom. The immensity of nature never comes so near as then, and strong must be the nerves not to quiver as the blue black shadow rushes upon the spectator with incredible speed. A vast palpitating presence seems overwhelming the world. Bats emerge stealthily. Sensitive flowers close. An assembled crowd is awed into absolute silence. It becomes curiously cold and the chill is mental as well as physical."

—Miss Helen Gould rides in an automobile which she manages herself. It was made especially for her at a cost of $3,000.

Eclipses of the Sun as Viewed in Former Times.

Chicago Times-Herald.

A total eclipse of the sun is announced as the most important celestial phenomenon of 1900, and although the frequency with which solar totality occurs and our present scientific knowledge have robbed it of the mystery and even the terror which formerly accompanied it great value in astronomical circles is given to its recurrence.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THE RACE PROBLEM IN THE SOUTH.

CONFERENCE AT MONTGOMERY.

Ex-Secretary Herbert Opens the Discussion—The Races Must Abide Together.

The conference for the discussion of the race problem in the South assembled in Montgomery, Ala., on the 8th inst., and at the opening session there was one of the largest and most representative gatherings ever seen in that city. This conference is held under the auspices of the Southern Society for the promotion of the study of the race conditions and problems in the South. Governor Johnston made an address of welcome on behalf of the State, and gave interesting facts and figures. In Alabama considerable progress has been made in the line of educating the negro. The school fund is paid almost entirely by the whites and distributed impartially to children of both races.

Convict records show a steadily increasing number of negro convicts. The record shows 89 per cent of convicts are negroes, there being now in the penitentiary 253 whites and 2,147 negroes. Of the total of 2,147 colored convicts 925 are confined for serious crimes. On October 1, 1878, there were 654 State convicts against 1,700 now. "We have now one negro in the penitentiary for each 317 of population, and one white for each 3,270," said the Governor. "The negro who accumulates property becomes a conservative citizen, ceases to listen to political agitators and desires no return of irresponsible and corrupt legislation. The more he accumulates the greater his interest in the reign of law and the preservation of peace."

Hon. John B. Gaston, of Montgomery, as temporary chairman, introduced Hon. Hilary A. Herbert ex-secretary of the navy, who made the introductory speech to the able discussions which followed, in which he contended that the two races must abide together in the Southern States, and that we must work out the problem as best we can in the providence of God.

He began by thanking the society for the honor conferred, and said the negro question had been always with the people of the South and would abide with them, in one phase or another. The present is happily an era of good feeling between the sections, more complete and perfect than any that has ever existed. The force bill has been dropped, the negro was not in the Presidential campaign of 1896; the new constitution of Mississippi has been decided by the supreme court of the United States to be valid, and we have the sympathy of thoughtful men in the North to an extent that never before existed.

Sociologists in that section are studying our situation. No paper could portray more clearly the gravity of the problems now before the South than an address by Prof. Willcox, chief statistician of the census, on negro criminology, delivered at Saratoga last summer. Let us so use this opportunity that all of our fellow citizens who may follow these proceedings shall see that we are here to see what can be done towards the purification of the ballot box, the protection of our women and the adjustment of the relations between the two races in such a spirit of moderation, charity and justice as shall strengthen anew the foundations of government and perpetuate its blessings to our children.

The two races are here and must abide together. The deportation of eight or ten millions of blacks is an impossibility. Prof. Cope the distinguished naturalist of the University of Pennsylvania, a few years ago, after a dispassionate study of the differences between the white man and the negro, in which he clearly pointed out the inferiority of the negro, recommended that the negro, at whatever cost should be deported. His fear was that the outcome in the South was to be amalgamation and the consequent destruction of a large portion of the finest race upon earth.

Necessity has compelled us to resort to election methods which we desire to abandon. The results of the expenditure of millions on negro education has been so unsatisfactory that some good people are advocating the abandonment of the system. The cost of trying negroes for crime is out of all proportion to the cost of trying white men: and assaults by negroes upon white women have brought us to lynch law. These questions we are here to discuss. Idleness among negroes is undoubtedly growing and crime increasing. Prof. Willcox states facts showing idleness to a degree that is startling, and he gives census figures to show us that in the South the crimes of negroes, compared according to population with whites were, in 1890, as a little less than 5 to 1, and in the North considerably over 5 to 1. Government statistics show that for 10 years, beginning with 1879, of births among the negroes of the District of Columbia 19.6 per cent. were illegitimate, and that for the next period of 11 years, ending with 1899, the percentage of illegitimate births was 26.9. Crimes, however, in the district by the figures appear to be only a little over 2 to 1, according to population—which is decidedly in favor of the district.

The situation becomes graver still when we consider the assault by a negro upon a white woman. Such an alarming feature of the present situation was unknown when the negroes were slaves, and remained unknown until a new generation of negroes born in freedom, had grown into manhood: and this after all our efforts to elevate the negro by education. What does this mean? Two answers have been suggested: one, that these crimes proceed from a spirit of revenge. Prof. Willcox, who suggests this, says that such crimes frequently resulted during the middle ages from hatred of the church. The other theory is, that these crimes indicate a tendency among these people, whose ancestors some of them a few generations ago were savages, to relapse into barbarism.

He hoped public opinion would settle down on the idea that we cannot stop crimes against women by ceasing to educate the negro. If the crime comes from the instincts of the barbarian, we cannot prevent it by ceasing to educate; if it is prompted by revenge, we cannot cure the situation by ceasing to educate. But while continuing to urge education, I would not have you underestimate the task that is before us. The negro is not the equal of the white man; science and history alike proclaim this truth. His skull is thicker and his brain smaller than the white man's and Prof. Cope tells us that the sutures of the skull which promote growth and expansion, usually grow up, as they do not in the white man's at about the age of 14 years. The negro has never civilized himself. He has always been a savage in Africa. In Hayti and San Domingo during a century of self-government he has retrograded. In the British and Danish West Indies he has made little progress.

The moment of emancipation was a critical period in the history of the Southern negro. He had not been taught to provide for the morrow. Liberty brought responsibilities for which he was utterly unequal: and false teachings just now might do him incalculable injury. Abraham Lincoln knew that the negro, who had never learned to take care of himself, was not competent to aid in taking care of the State. And so Mr. Lincoln's plan of reconstruction was to bring back the seceded States into the Union with only such voters as were qualified under the laws of the several States. Mr. Lincon had prepared and read in his cabinet the proclamation for the rehabilitation of North Carolina, which was the basis of President Johnson's plans. This is testified to by Secretary McCullough and Gen. Grant. If Lincoln had lived, the speaker thought he would have been able to carry out his plans. Johnson failed because he had no tact and no influence.

Never was there such a blunder as in the theory that suffrage would help educate the negro. What the negro wanted above all things was to know how to take care of himself so that he might develop. He needed sympathy and tutelage and this he would have had, especially from his old master, on terms that would have been advantageous to both; but he was taught that he had no friends except among those who wanted his votes. It was the carpet-bagger who drew the color line. When we consider the feelings of the young negro of the present generation towards the white man, let us remember the false teachings and the bitter and unsuccessful struggles for power from which he has ideas. It is because of this same bitter feeling that the present generation of white men dislike the negro. W. H. Council, an Alabama negro, in an able article in The Forum said: "When the veterans who followed Lee to Appomatox shall be gathered to their graves, the negro will have lost his best friends."

But there is a more encouraging view, and you will consider it. Is not the negro distinctly and clearly improving in the white counties where white men predominate? Is not the negro criminology largely due to poverty, want of education and of home training? Is not the system of industrial education as taught at Tuskegee by that remarkable man—Booker Washington—a keynote to the situation? And are there not so many thousand instances of negroes becoming orderly and faithful citizens as to lead us to the conclusion that much of the evil we now see is the result of miseducation, and that in the establishment of more harmonious relations between the races and better training for the negro we are to look for the solution of the problem?

Another question relates to the purity of the ballot box. Why is neither life nor liberty safe in the little States of Central America? The answer is, because there is no such thing known there as pure elections. Every administration is the creature of revolution or of an election dominated by force. No one has any respect for the title by which any official holds his place, and so revolutions come and go and there neither is nor can be prosperity. If in the Southern States we have departed from the teachings of our fathers in this instance, it was from the necessity of preserving our civilization. But, as we have found, it is just one step from defrauding the negro to defrauding the white man, and we know that as long as matters remain as they are now we never can have, as we wish to have, two respectable parties in these Southern States.

A STRANGE STORY.—Howard A. Saville, who disappeared from Gloucester, Mass., sixteen years ago and who is now notified that a fortune of $20,000 awaits him in his native State, has been located in Kansas City. Since his departure from Gloucester his wife collected his insurance and remarried, and he has taken another wife. Commenting on his strange story, he said: "I left Gloucester sixteen years ago and went to Cincinnati, where a severe operation was performed upon me for cancer. I then went to Arkansas. For eleven years I was postmaster at Simpson, Ark., in Bradley county. I have been in Rogers only about two years and I am in business there. I suppose that the operation started the report that I was dead. As to my first wife's affairs I am wholly ignorant, as I cut loose entirely when I left Massachusetts and have never had any communication with her since. I did not even know that she was alive. I am going back there."

—It is said to be rare that an Australian lives to be older than fifty years.

—The mines in Colorado are said to have produced $75,000,000 in gold since 1891.

OUR GREATEST SPECIALIST.

For 20 years Dr. J. Newton Hathaway has so successfully treated chronic diseases that he is acknowledged today to stand at the head of his profession in this line. His exclusive method of treatment for Varicocele and Stricture, without the aid of knife or cautery cures in 90 per cent. of all cases. In the treatment of the loss of Vital Forces, Nervous Disorders, Kidney and Urinary Complaints, Paralysis, Blood Poisoning, Rheumatism, Catarrh, and diseases peculiar to women, he is equally successful. Dr. Hathaway's practice is more than double that of any other specialist. Cases pronounced helpless by other physicians readily yield to his treatment. Write him today fully about your case. He makes no charge for consultation or advice, either at his office or by mail.

J. Newton Hathaway, M. D., 22½ South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

THE MAN WHO HELPED HAMPTON

He Was a "Carpet Bagger," But He Decided the Law in Favor of His Political Opponents.

Hon. A. J. Willard, formerly chief justice of the supreme court of South Carolina, died suddenly of apoplexy on the 5th inst. at his home in Washington, D. C., in the 79th year of his age. He was born in Albany, N. Y.

Mr. John S. Reynolds, of Columbia, has written the following sketch of Judge Willard, who was once an important and conspicuous factor in the affairs of South Carolina. Mr. Reynolds has written from memory, but his statements are substantially correct:

Judge Willard came to this State as lieutenant colonel of a regiment of United States colored troops. His command took part in the battle of Honey Hill, Nov. 30, 1864—one of the hottest and most remarkable fights in the War of Secession—and was mentioned by his commanding general in his report. He came first into general notice by his connection with a military commission in Charleston in 1866, which tried three citizens of Anderson district for the alleged murder of a United States soldier. Col. Willard was recorder of the commission, and his prosecution, whilst naturally harsh, was recognized as evidencing much ability. The accused were convicted and sentenced to be hanged. They were afterwards released under a writ of habeas corpus from the Federal court, and were never tried again.

Judge Willard was elected to the bench of the State supreme court organized under the constitution of 1868 by the legislature that met here in the summer of that year. F. J. Moses, Sr., was elected chief justice and S. L. Hoge the other associate Moses was for some months under political disabilities, so that the court in that period consisted of Willard and Hoge. The latter was so far unfit for the post that he never wrote a single opinion. The work of the court thus fell almost entirely upon Justice Willard.

Judge Willard came most prominently into public notice in the contest for the possession of the State government following the election of November 7, 1876. That contest, in its different phases, was promptly taken by the Democratic leaders into the supreme court. The case most important in its consequences was the State ex rel. Wallace vs. Hayne, secretary of State, and E. W. M. Mackey. On the face of the returns the Democrats had a majority of the 124 members making up the house of representatives. But the State board of canvassers (composed of Republican office-holders) withheld certificates from the members-elect from Laurens and Edgefield—thus giving the Republicans a majority of the members holding certificates. The Republicans organized with E. W. M. Mackey as speaker, but with less than a majority of 124 members. The Democrats organized with Wm H. Wallace as speaker, having a majority of the 124, members from Edgefield and Laurens counties. Hayne, secretary of state, had delivered to Mackey the returns of the vote for governor, to be aggregated and declared in joint session of the general assembly. The proceedings in the supreme court were upon an application for a writ of mandamus to compel Hayne and Mackey to deliver to Speaker Wallace the returns mentioned. The case, on the main issue, went off on a question raised by the court, and was never afterwards presented for adjudication. But the court nevertheless decided that the Wallace house was the lawful house of representatives of South Carolina. That decision practically determined the contest of the white people under Wade Hampton for the possession of the State government unlawfully claimed by D. H. Chamberlain and his followers.

There can be little doubt that Judge Willard deserved chief credit for the stand taken by the supreme court in this case. Moses was compulsable and Wright was purchasable. A decision contrary to precedent would not have been difficult to either. During the argument Willard's purpose was manifested by his frequent interruptions of the counsel for Hayne and Mackey. The propositions thus advanced (not disputed by Moses or Wright) underlay the judgment rendered. There can be little doubt that one of Willard's objects was to hold Moses and Wright to their acquiescence and leave them no excuse to dodge or to recede. The decision of the court was only such as it should have been. But an opposite conclusion would have had the sanction of lawyers like Chamberlain and Corbin of this State, Judge Settle of North Carolina and numerous legal lights of Republican proclivities in Washington. At all events an adverse decision would have brought no end of trouble upon the Hampton side in South Carolina. Such a decision would have been worth much to Willard, had he chosen to ask a price for it. But he decided according to law.

In the summer of 1877 Judge Willard was elected chief justice to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Moses—his elevation due largely to the known wishes of Gov. Hampton, evidently shared by a large body of the white people of the State. Filling the unexpired term of Moses, Chief Justice Willard remained on the bench till July, 1880.

Judge Willard was an educated lawyer ambitious only of success and preferment in his profession. His opinions in important cases evidenced careful preparation and laborious research. Many of his citations were such as to show that he had fully read every case cited. His style was not clear—a fact probably due to his love of fine distinctions. His opinions need to be studied, rather than read, in order to an apprehension of all the points made. His style lacked the clearness which marked the opinions of Moses. An illustration of this difference may be had by a comparison of two decisions involving practically the same question.

The first reported decision of the new court—State vs. Bailey—embodied the proposition that the court was without jurisdiction to review conclusions of fact in cases at law. The opinion was written by Judge Willard. Whether in recognition of the rule of all tribunals of last resort to touch no questions except such as necessarily arise on the record, or from a consciousness that the conclusion involved was at variance with deep-rooted ideas of the relations of the appellate court to that below, or from whatever cause, the opinion in State vs. Bailey failed to impress the bar in general with the main proposition which was therein embodied. So much was this the case that one of the leading lawyers of South Carolina, in 1879, made affidavit that he himself and, as he verily believed, the bar in general, had thought up to the decision in Brickman vs. Railroad, published in that year, that the law was other than as it was in this latter case declared. The two decisions were to the same general effect—that in cases at law questions of fact were not reviewable by the supreme court.

The difference was that the opinion in Brickman's case was written by Chief Justice Moses, a master of clear, strong judicial English, whilst Judge Willard's style was involved, metaphysical and sometimes obscure. But the best tribute to Judge Willard is that in a time when corruption was widespread, when dishonesty was at a premium, when official misconduct was profitable, he kept his ermine pure.

We're Ahead,

And allow no concern to mark a path in good qualities or low prices for us to follow.

Looking Costs Nothing.

Examine our goods, investigate our claims. The more you investigate the more you will buy.

Only a few of the many specials this week.

Another lot of Turkish Towels at 10c, well worth 15c.

Another lot of $1.00 Kid Gloves to go at 81c, black and colors.

Another lot of remnant White Lawn at 10c, 12½c and 15c, worth 15c, 20c and 25c.

Another lot of mens Half Hose, black, only, at 5c, worth 10c.

Thirteen yards 10c bleaching for $1.00.

Drab De Soir, pretty as silk, white, only 25c, regular 35c quality.

Forty inch White Lawn 10c, good value.

Linen Crash for skirts at 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c.

Grasp the Chance While a Few Remain,

And get a dress off one of our Irish Dimities at 15c, they are the best ever offered on the market.

Don't fail to see our line of Shirt Waists in cotton and silk, they are the best values in town.

Try one of our 25c Summer Corsets, just as good as you have paid 50c for before.

Aren't You Going to Buy Matting and Rugs?

You can't go wrong when you buy right and the right time to buy here right, is right now. Our line is large and prices are absolutely right.

To Arrive This Week by Express.

New Jet Belts, New Ribbons, New Laces, New Insertions, Embroideries, Allover Embroideries and Lace Mousline De Soir, Liberty Silk and many other things that will interest you.

The Best of Their Kind.

American Lady Corsets lead all others.
Bentz Shoes for ladies and children.
Bion F. Reynolds Fine Shoes for men.

We are Bound to Keep Ahead.

Past records will be wiped out this season and a new one scored or we are very much mistaken. We profit if you are pleased, and we are pleased if you profit.

Watch the Corner Store, it's the Busy Store.

R. L. R. Bentz,

Cash Dry Goods and Shoes.

J. MELTON KING,
Manager Easley Branch.

Greenville Store, ...
. . Corner entrance, 201 Main St.

Agent for Butterick Patterns.

A Point in Our Favor.

The number of people who find our $3.50 shoes equal in style, fit and durability to the $5.00 shoes sold elsewhere is rapidly increasing. After one sale we own your feet, because you find no shoes so comfortable and durable as ours.

Plow Shoes.

Our stock of shoes for the farmers are bought from first hands and at lowest cash prices. Our line of Bay States at $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 are hand made, best white oak tan bottoms, and every pair guaranteed. It will pay you to look over our stock before buying.

One price to all.

PRIDE & PATTON,

106 S. Main Street.

First door above Lipscomb & Russell's