

THE WEEKLY LEDGER.

GAFFNEY CITY, S. C., FEBRUARY 16, 1894.

\$1.50 A YEAR.

MORROW.

The Columbia Journal Changes Editors. The Columbia Journal has a new Editor. The change took place last week. We may expect a bright, interesting, evening paper henceforth in Columbia.

A special from the Columbia correspondent to the Atlanta Constitution thus speaks of the change.

"The Journal, Columbia's afternoon newspaper, has undergone another change. Mr. W. W. Ball of Laurens, has taken charge of it, and under the influence of his vigorous and sparkling pen its editorial columns can be depended upon to scintillate."

"Mr. Ball has for several years been proprietor of the Laurens Advertiser, and also the correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution. He is known as one of the brightest writers in this State, and it is believed that the Journal will materially revive under his management."

Tin Fever at King's Mountain.

At Dallas Monday we were in conversation with a prominent King's Mountain man who has money in the tin enterprise of his place. He says the town has the tin fever. This metal has been discovered already in large quantities and prospecting is still going on. Northern capitalists stand ready with big money to take hold of the business as soon as tin enough is discovered to justify working the mines. But if the metal is found in sufficient quantities it is hardly likely that the King's Mountain people, who know a good thing when they see it, will allow much of the stock to be sold away from home. Some of the ores turn out about 75 percent of tin while the general percentage is about three times higher than that of the ancient and still famous Cornwall mines of England.

Talmage Will Travel.

New York Feb. 5.—Dr. T. De Witt Talmage will deliver his farewell discourse in the Tabernacle on the first Sunday in March and will start on a tour in the far east with his wife and two daughters about April 1. An overland journey will be made to San Francisco after which Honolulu, New Zealand, Australia, India and the Fiji Islands will be taken in. He will return by way of the continent of Europe and expects to reach Brooklyn again about October 1.

Joan of Arc Beautified.

Rome, Feb. 12.—The *Moniteur de Rome* publishes a decree announcing the beautification of Joan of Arc. The pope will tomorrow issue documents showing that the beautification is in accord with the private records of successive pontificates.

HERE AND THERE.

M. A. Connor at Bowling Springs lost his barn last Tuesday morning about three o'clock by fire. He saved his animals but lost his property. Thursday night the gin house of Joseph Smith, near Fairmount was burned. He has caused the arrest of a colored man by the name of Brown on suspicion.

General Carlos Stollbrand, who was in the revenue service here in 1878 to 1880, died last week and was buried in Columbia. He was in General Sherman's army and helped to make the famous march through Georgia and this State.

General Gordon has been invited to deliver his famous lecture, "The Last Days of the Confederacy," in Columbia. It would be worth going there to hear the great orator speak on these trying times.

For the last twenty years South Carolina has not passed through a crisis when the gospel of peace and good will was more in demand than at the present time. It should be preached and practiced by every one.

The Board of Trustees of Clemson College have appointed a Board of Visitors. This board will visit the college in August of each year and will examine the buildings and workings of the institutions. The board of visitors consists of the following: First Congressional district, T. D. Jervey; Second, R. B. Watson; Third, D. F. Bradley; Fourth, T. S. Brice; Fifth, W. H. Edwards; Sixth, W. D. Evans; Seventh, E. R. Walter.

Mr. Tindal, Secretary of State it is said, will be elected to the professorship in Clemson College made vacant by the invited resignation of Professor Newman. Mr. Tindal has been mentioned often as a candidate for Governor, but this will probably disqualify him, and make somebody else a better choice.

Through the reconciliation of the late William and Prince was the main event of the quite a diversion was also the Khedive of Egypt. Back to her heart the memory came of that quaint utterance of the day: "The world is even as we take it, and life dear child, is what we make it."

This spoke a grandma, bent with care, To little Mabel, flushed and fair. But Mable took no heed that day. Of what she heard her grandma say. Years after, when no more a child, Her path in life seemed dark and wild. Back to her heart the memory came Of that quaint utterance of the day: "The world is even as we take it, and life dear child, is what we make it."

BUTLER'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

He Will Not Throw Mud and Will Allow None to be Thrown at Him.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 12.—Senator M. C. Butler, speaking of his race for reelection says: "As for my part the campaign before the people will be a discussion of national issues, not mud throwing and personalities, and I do not propose to submit to it from my opponents, whoever they may be, of which I will serve notice at the proper time. I have devoted the best years of my life to the service of my state, and whatever ambition I may have had has been fully satisfied, as I have been in the senate for a number of years. Under ordinary circumstances I might never have been a candidate for reelection, but I do not propose to be made the victim of bossism or any clique or ring. I have a duty to perform to the people of my state, and I am going to do it. I shall go about it fearlessly, but respectfully, and I am not losing any sleep over what my political fate will be. As what ambition I might have had is satisfied, that is a matter of small moment."

MASSEY GIVES BAIL.

On Habeas Corpus Proceedings Before Justice Pope.

NEWBERRY, Feb. 10.—Constable T. G. Massey, who killed Ballew at Wolford last Sunday morning, came here today in company with Chief Constable Fant, who is acting deputy for Sheriff Dean, of Spartanburg, and through his attorney, Thos. S. Sease, appeared before Justice Y. Pope in habeas corpus proceedings. He was granted bail in the sum of \$1,000. Capt. Gus Dickert, a Tillman spy, made two raids on supposed blind tigees here today. They proved unsuccessful as no whiskey was found. Several spies are here and more raids will likely be made.

MR. CHILD'S NAME GONE.

It No Longer Stands at the Masthead of the Philadelphia Ledger.

PHILADELPHIA, February 12. The Public Ledger appears this morning with the name of George W. Childs Drexel at the head of its editorial column as editor and published in place of that of George W. Childs.

A Good Place Well Filled.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Among the nominations sent to the senate today was that of George D. Bryan to be collector of the port of Charleston. Mr. Bryan's name was presented on the President in the early hours of the present administration. Friends representative Brawley and Dean, who of Mr. Bryan, of the President, have the confidence, and efforts in his have never relaxed.

Mr. Bryan will be surprised, because it has been generally conceded that he was the winner from the start. His competitors, Messrs. A. C. Kaufman, of the Vanderbilt Association, A. Sydney Smith and W. W. Woodsey, were well endorsed for the place, but Mr. Bryan had the steadfast support of Representative Brawley and also of Senator Butler. The latter did not exert himself to any great extent, as it was supposed from the outside that Representative Brawley would be allowed to name the collector and none of the members of the delegation disputed his right to do so.

Mr. Brawley will round out his Congressional career during the present week, and the nomination of Mr. Bryan is a fitting climax to his exceedingly successful experience in the National Legislature. His successor will not have to bother about the appropriation for the improvement of Charleston harbor. Through Mr. Brawley's effort that work has been provided for under the contract system, and an annual appropriation is made for it in the sundry civil appropriation bill. That in itself is enough to cheer Mr. Brawley to the people of Charleston for all time to come.

No Palmetto Trade Mark for Dispensary Whiskey.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Circuit Court of Appeals today handed down an opinion reversing the decision of Justice Bradley in the District Supreme Court in the case of Governor Tillman against the Commissioner of Patents to compel the latter to register the palmetto whiskey trademark. In the Circuit Court of Appeals the right of the commissioner to refuse the registration was upheld.

The World as We Take It.

"The world is even as we take it, and life dear child, is what we make it." This spoke a grandma, bent with care, To little Mabel, flushed and fair. But Mable took no heed that day. Of what she heard her grandma say. Years after, when no more a child, Her path in life seemed dark and wild. Back to her heart the memory came Of that quaint utterance of the day: "The world is even as we take it, and life dear child, is what we make it."

BUFFETED BY A BLIZZARD.

THE WEST IN THE STORM KING'S ICY GRASP.

The Worst Blizzard Known in Twenty-three Years. People Injured by Being Blown Against Buildings.

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 12.—The worst blizzard that ever struck this city, so far as the weather bureau records show, for twenty-three years, is raging here.

Street traffic is greatly impeded, and walking is accompanied with great danger to life and limb. Many persons have already been injured by being blown to the ground, against walls and posts by the wind. The velocity is sixty miles an hour, the highest ever recorded for this city, and almost double the velocity of the wind blowing a blizzard in the western states.

TEN INCHES AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., February 12.—The snow began falling last night and continues. Ten inches have already fallen. Reports received this morning show that the storm is general throughout Missouri and the surrounding states.

OLD MISSISSIPPI RISING.

The Danger Line Almost Reached at Memphis Already.

CHICAGO, February 12, 12.—A special to the Herald from Memphis, Tenn., says: From present indications the floods in the lower Mississippi last year will be repeated this spring. The big river has been rising rapidly during the last three days, the water on the gauge last night registering 21 feet 6 inches, a rise of nearly three feet since Friday night. This is higher than ever before known at this season of the year. The danger line at Memphis is thirty-two feet, but the upper rivers are all full, and that is a very serious volume. It is feared that it will be but a few days before the river will be reaching the lower Mississippi. The lowlands and the inhabitants driven to the highlands.

FAILURE AT ROCK HILL.

A Prominent Merchant Closed by the Sheriff.

ROCK HILL, S. C., February 9.—Our people were greatly surprised when Sheriff Crawford came down from Yorkville Wednesday and levied on the stock of hardware of John Gilzer, but they were more so when he returned the next day and took possession of the keys and put an extra lock on the front door. This action was due to an attachment issued by the clerk of the court in the interest of the Tabb, Jenkins & Co., of Baltimore. The amount claimed by the firm is about \$600.

After the attachment had been made Mr. Gilzer at once made an assignment to W. B. Wilson, Jr., of this city for the benefit of all his creditors.

Liabilities and assets not known. Mr. Gilzer came here from Charleston about eighteen months ago and had a splendid run of trade. He has the sympathy of the entire community. His stock of goods is estimated to be worth between \$8,000 and \$10,000.

The Widow and Orphan.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 4.—Governor Tillman yesterday morning received a letter from a lady on Edisto Island which ought to receive the attention of every charitably disposed person. The name of the lady is withheld for good reason, but Governor Tillman assures those who wish to send him any money for her that he knows it to be a case deserving of charity. She writes:

"Dear Sir: Excuse the liberty I take in trespassing on your valuable time, but I'll be as brief as possible, hoping you will hear me through to the end. "Five months have elapsed since the disastrous cyclone of the 27th of August. I am a widow with three children and we only saved the clothes we had on. I am entirely dependent upon my needle for a livelihood. We took refuge in the house of Mr. _____, who kindly allowed me to stay here ever since, but he is expecting to soon leave the rooms I now occupy. I have been patiently hoping the Red Cross would do something for me. I have twice written Miss Barton about it. She promised to give me some lumber; that was two weeks ago, reminding her of her promise, and have no reply as yet. "My object in writing to you is that of begging you to take up a subscription among your many friends and acquaintance to aid me in rebuilding my home, for which it will take about \$60 or \$75. I know you have already been very generous to the sea island sufferers and as long as the relief committee had charge of things I was supplied with groceries, but since they have been turned over to the Red Cross, I have not received anything."

What One Woman Has Done.

[Correspondent of the Spartan.]

Recently and incidentally has come to my notice the record of an operative of the mill here that deserves publicity especially at this time. Before the first mill here began operation, about ten years ago, Mrs. Eubanks, formerly Miss Molley Mays, with her parents and two sisters, came here from the Glenn Springs neighborhood and ran some of the first looms started in the old mill.

Four looms were given her at first; before long six, and when she left the old mill a few days ago to take work in the new mill here, she had been running eight looms for three years and seven months, never having changed her looms except to take additional ones. In other words, four of these eight looms were the ones on which she began work ten years ago. She had operated these looms so long and so faithfully that she disengaged very much to give them up. On doing so, she said to a friend, "It was all I could do to keep from crying, for I felt like I was parting with old friends." Will the reader observe the significance of this remark?

For the first six and a half years she received from her employers \$1,716; for the subsequent two and a half years, the time in which she has run eight looms, the amount of her wages has been \$1,175. You will observe that during these ten years she has received for her faithful services the sum of \$2,892, or an average of \$289.20 per year. Her average yearly wages for the last three and a half years was \$336.

Mr. Editor, will you not join me in pronouncing this a good record? Where is the girl or young woman who can show a better? But, I hear one man saying, "Oh, she is only the faithful few." I reply, I ask you who proposes to do what she has done? What faithful can expect good pay?

Yes, Miss M. record of which she is so proud. She has proved may we do fidelity to duty will also shew in cotton mill work.

Rear Admiral Benham's Career.

Rear Admiral A. E. K. Benham entered the navy in 1847, being appointed from the State of New York. His earliest service was in the East Indies. He returned and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1853. His civil war broke out he served in the Pacific on the *Albatross* survey and in the Paraguayan expedition. He became lieutenant, and in 1860 was attached to the *Crusader* of the home squadron. He took part in the battle of Port Royal, and in 1862 was made lieutenant-commander. He next served with the West Gulf blockading squadron. After the war he was detailed to the *Susquehanna*.

In 1863 he was promoted to the rank of commander, and after duty at the Brooklyn navy yard and as lighthouse inspector, was ordered to the command of the monitor *Canonicus* and afterwards to the monitor *Saugus*. In 1875 he became captain, and was placed in command of the *Richmond* on the Asiatic station, and when his cruise was over he was assigned to duty at the Portsmouth navy yard, and later to the command of the lighthouse district of New York. In 1885 he was made commodore and put in command of the *Mare Island* navy yard.

Upon his promotion to the rank of rear admiral he was assigned to the command of the South American station, but the special duty of towing the Columbus caravels from Spain to Havana prevented him from reaching his station, and Admiral Stanton had charge in South American waters until he made the mistake of saluting Admiral Mello's flag. Admiral Benham, then in command of the North Atlantic squadron, was sent to take command. Admiral Benham will retire next April, and Admiral Stanton will then resume the command of the South American station. He has a son who is an ensign in the navy. His wife and daughter are said to be traveling in Europe.

Coming South.

[From the Atlanta Journal.]

The superior advantage of the South for the manufacture of cotton are being recognized in a very practical way.

Some of the large cotton mills of New England are looking to the South as the best field for the extension of their business.

A year ago the Massachusetts legislature granted permission to the Lowell Cotton Mills to increase its capital stock for the purpose of establishing a branch mill in the South.

A few days ago a bill was reported in the Massachusetts Senate to allow the Dwight Manufacturing Company to add \$600,000 to its capital stock. It is announced that this new capital is to be put into a cotton mill in the South.

The Tariff and Wages.

[From the Atlanta Journal.]

One of the great contentions of protectionists is that a high tariff makes high wages. They consider their case proved when they show that wages are higher in the United States than they are in free trade England. They ignore the fact that wages are lower in every country of continental Europe that they are in England and that they are lowest in those countries which have the highest tariffs.

If the protectionist's argument were sound, wages would be higher in Spain that they are in the United States. One of the most interesting incidents of the present tariff debate in the House of Representatives was the discussion between Mr. Reed and Mr. Cokeran on this point. Mr. Reed said: "Now, let us come for a moment to this question of wages. The gentleman says that it depends upon supply and demand. I say that is an utterly exploded doctrine. Wages depend upon the amount of the market, and also upon the nature of the workingman himself. I anticipate what the gentleman is going to say in response to the suggestions of other gentlemen on his side, that what they need is a more extensive market; that what they need is to go forth to the rest of the universe and obtain a market, and the method they propose is to obtain a market somewhere else by giving up the market that we have here. But we on our side believe in enlarging the market in a different fashion. We do not mean to go to the ends of the earth and struggle with the laborer of the whole world what we mean to do is to elevate the market of this country by giving high wages to the laborers, and thereby constituting a market as broad as our production."

This is the protectionist position stated as fairly and forcibly as it can be put. This is the way in which Mr. Cokeran answered Mr. Reed: "Now the theory of the Democratic party on this economic question is production expensive you limit its amount, and I do not think any gentleman on this floor has disputed that if you limit the amount of production you limit the opportunity of labor to find employment. The gentleman from Maine (Mr. Reed) has said with thing as charity in commerce. I agree with him. The contest of commerce is the contest for the survival of the fittest. The domination of the cheapest, and that being so, we believe that because we can produce the chief staples and necessities of life in this country cheaper than anywhere else, as the great republic of antiquity accomplished the military conquest of the world, the providence of God has ordered that this country shall complete the economic and industrial conquest of the world."

"But in making that conquest the widest facilities must be given to production, and believing, as we do, and as you concede that to cheapen production is to enlarge it, we think an abundant production furnish a better field for the trades unions to claim for labor a larger reward than a narrow production. We believe that if we can increase the productive capacity of this country \$500,000,000 a year, there is no law of God or man that will prevent the laborer getting his share of that increase. We believe, on the other hand, that if you restrict production, you may keep the profits of the manufacturer as large as they are now, but you must necessarily reduce the profits of the laborers."

It does seem to us that any fair-minded man must admit that is a complete refutation of the argument that protection increases wages. In the entire discussion Mr. Cokeran had decidedly the advantage of his keen-witted antagonist.

What a pity it is that New York has not a Cokeran in the senate.

Deaths in the Cartledge Family.

The Columbia Register of the 23 inst says: "The people of Columbia have read with sorrow the news at different times of the deaths in the Cartledge family, of Edgefield county. The mortality in the family has continued, as the following in the Edgefield correspondence of the News and Courier of yesterday will show.

"Eight persons have died of the grip in the Cartledge family in four or five weeks. Messrs. Jerry and Sam Cartledge and their wives, Dr. Cartledge, Mr. Ben Ouzts, father of Mrs. Jerry Cartledge, and Mrs. May, a cousin, who assisted in nursing the sick, and at last accounts Mrs. Ouzts lies dangerously ill, if she should die only a little five-year-old girl would be left of this once happy family."

The Stoddard Portfolios.

Those who desire back numbers of the Stoddard Portfolios of Photographs to complete their sets, can obtain them at the Atlanta Journal office for ten cents each.

A handsome, ornamental cloth cover to contain the complete set can be had for 64 cents; by mail, \$1.00.

BY MRS. M. P. A. CROZIER.

If any little word of mine May make a life brighter, If any little song of mine May make the heart the lighter, God help me speak the little word And take my bit of singing, And drop it in your hand, To set the soul a-singing.

A FARMER'S ADVICE TO FARMERS.

WHAT HE HAS DONE OTHERS CAN DO.

He Rightly Thinks this God's Favored Section and Believes We Should Raise Our Pork and Beef.

George W. Truitt, of Troup County, Ga., says that he has raised 100 bushels of oats to one acre, 128 bushels of corn on one acre, 4 bales of cotton, averaging 450 pounds to the bale on one acre. From a pamphlet recently written by him we take the following address to farmers:

"Fellow-farmers, we inhabit the most God-favored land of all the nations in the world. In climate, soil and rainfall, especially those of us east of the Mississippi river, have the advantage, and it only remains for us to use it. While there is a scarcity of money, there is not such a scarcity of food for man and beast, which we used to have to buy, hence, our next crop can be made with less money. To a very large extent, in us farmers is vested the hope of the future prosperity and happiness of nearly all the people of this great South-land. Much is expected of us and we must get together and do our duty for ourselves and country."

"Who saves his country, saves all things, and all things saved, will bless him. Who lets his country die, lets all things die, and all things dying, curse him." The South needs a large addition to her Anglo-Saxon population, and if I read the signs of the times aright, she will have it. Big plantation days are numbered. Small farms owned by thrifty white men in the South are being predicted by the wisest men of the day. God speed the change, and who is doing his part, let us prove to the world we will do it. Let us raise all the hogs, horses, wheat, corn, and nearly all the other products we will raise. Let us dispose of one cotton crop as it takes to make another. Then you would never hear of overproduction."

"That our country—the cotton belt—is growing gradually, but surely, let me here quote some high authority—the immortal Grady, our most steadfast friend and most eloquent advocate. I quote from his famous Dallas, Texas, speech, as far back as 1887: 'While the producer of everything nearly we eat or wear in every land, is fighting through glutted markets for bare existence, what of the Southern farmer? In his industrial, as well as his political problem, he is set apart, not in doubt but in assured independence. Cotton makes him king.'

"Not the fleeces that Jason sought can rival the richness of this plant as it unfurls its banner in our fields. It is gold from the instant it puts forth its tiny shoot. The shower that whispers to it is heard around the world. The trespass of a worm on its green leaf means more to England than the advance of the Russians on her Asiatic outposts. When its fibre, current in every bank, is marketed, it renders back to the South \$350,000,000 every year. Its seed will yield \$60,000,000 worth of oil to the press and \$40,000,000 in food to soil and beast, making the stupendous total of \$150,000,000 annual income from the crop. And now, under the Tompkins patent, from its stalk new paper is to be made at two cents per pound."

Edward Atkinson once said: "If New England could grow the cotton plant without lint it would make her richest crop; if she held monopoly of cotton lint seed, she would control the commerce of the world." But is our monopoly threatened from Egypt, India and Brazil, sure and permanent? Let the record answer: In 1882, the American supply of cotton was 3,241,000 bales. Foreign supply, 3,036,000 bales. We led our rivals by less than 200,000 bales. This year the American supply was 3,000,000 bales; from foreign supply, 2,000,000 expressed in the value of 400 pounds each. In spite of new eras elsewhere, of fuller experience, of better transportation, and unlimited money spent in experiment, the supply of foreign cotton has decreased since 1872, nearly 1,000,000 bales while that of the South has increased nearly 5,000,000.

Not alone in cotton, but in iron does the South excel. An Englishman of the highest character predicted that the Atlantic would be whitened within our lives with sails carrying American iron and coal to England. In cotton, a monopoly; in iron and coal, establishing swift mastery; in granite and marble, developing equal advantage and resource; in yellow pine and hard woods, the world's treasury.

So, my brothers, be of good cheer—better times are bound to come. If every able-bodied man and woman in the South will only work for their own living, they will have no more need of a savior."