

THE WEEKLY LEDGER,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
The Limestone Printing and Publishing Co.
Incorporated.

\$1.50 per Year.

R. O. SAMS, - - Editor.
FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1894.

CHARLESTON.

Charleston is stirring herself. It is time. The old conservative "city by the sea" cannot rest on her laurels any more than can the man or woman who has done one noble deed. Life means activity persevering and continued, and of all Southern cities, Charleston should have learned the lesson. Charleston has done well, but she must keep on doing well. Her increasing prosperity put her to sleep. But she is now waking up, and we are glad of it.

It is true that Norfolk has stepped in and curtailed her export trade; Savannah has not been idle during these years, as her increased growth, business enterprise and increasing facilities bear testimony; Brunswick has fallen into line, and is keeping step to the music of commercial progress. But all of these, her neighbors, did not rouse her by the din of traffic.

How is it that all at once there is a cry for the erection of grain elevators, why the announcement that there is 23 feet of water on the Charleston bar, and that the jetties will soon increase the depth; why has the cost of pilotage been examined into, and, when found excessive, steps taken to reduce the charges; why are her business men arousing themselves, and her newspapers urging facilities to correspond with the demands of the West for the export of her surplus product? Why?

Has Port Royal's magnificent harbor had anything to do with it? Has the thirty feet of water that nature has given her at her entrance way in any wise stimulated the sleeping city? Perhaps not, for these have been as they always were. But we have had ocular demonstration that the largest ships afloat enter with ease this doorway to the Atlantic. This fact is not to be overlooked, and Charleston recognizes that unless she can deepen her water way, erect grain elevators, and otherwise increase her facilities, she will lose forever the great prize.

Rapid transit; facilities for rapid loading and unloading; safe and easy ingress and egress for ships of heavy burden, are now a necessity.

Perhaps Charleston may be equal to the emergency.

PROTECTING SHADE TREES.

Our Town Council has very wisely passed an ordinance protective of our shade trees. Had this been done during the early life of our town we would, like those who live on Frederick street, be rejoicing in well shaded streets and front yards and lawns.

Often have trees been planted with great care and at much expense by our citizens in front of their residences when some vandal hand with ready knife has cut them to the ground, with muscular arm broken in two their slender bodies, or even pulled them up by the roots. But it is often the careless hand of an unthinking mind that nips the young tree-life in the bud by breaking off the top or wrenching a limb that weakens the tree or keeps it dwarf.

To take a tree from the forest and plant it where you wish it to grow, either as an ornament to your home or as a protection to that home, or as furnishing shade to the children that grow up around your knees, and after you have watered and trimmed and directed its growth, to have your hopes destroyed by one who has no music in his soul is to feel the bitter pang of disappointment.

We have shade trees that we raised from the seed and they are growing just where we want them.

We value them more than if we had paid for them in dollars and cents, and have watched over them with increasingly tender care, but one half of them have been ruined by the careless hand or the vicious mind.

To see them snared and bleeding arouses a kindred feeling to that which rises when your own flesh and blood has been imposed upon.

We know not why our former City Fathers in decorating our park set out trees that, like church spires, point heavenward, unless it was to put their tops beyond the reach of evil doers and thus preserve their valuable lives. If so, the idea was a novel one, but the trees are standing and still pointing heavenward, living witnesses of their foresight.

We are glad of the ordinance, and hope that it may be the means of encouraging everyone to plant shade trees.

COXEY AND BROWN.

The General and his lieutenant are still in "durance vile."

To an outsider, and especially to a sympathizer, it might look like a slight offence for which they were arrested in Washington. Coxey was handled firmly but carefully, while Brown, who was in evidence, suf-

fered from the baton in the hands of the police.

Perhaps ordinarily these offenders might have been warned to keep off of the grass and not to injure the shrubbery. But this was an extraordinary occasion.

The movement of the Commonwealth army was heralded with sound of trumpet, and many bold assertions were made, even by its leader, as to what he would do when he reached the Capitol.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia warned the "army" against coming to Washington.

It behooved the authorities to be on the alert and to suppress by its strong arm the first signs of insubordination, or violation of law.

To "nip in the bud" this movement of unrest that pervades our entire country, was not only wise, it was a necessity. Had Coxey and his commonwealers been permitted to do as they pleased, soon this first wave would be followed by another, and still another, until a tidal wave would sweep away the foundations of government and the country be in the hands of a mob.

It is bad enough as it is.

Men without employment, and not wishing any, are congregated here and there in large numbers, and by their very presence are a menace to society.

The communities through which they pass are glad to get rid of them by contributing to their support. If violators of law, whether in California or Michigan or South Carolina, let the strong arm of the law be called forth to maintain the law's supremacy.

Would that we could make good citizens, law loving, law abiding, out of these annual "tramps." There are thousands of acres that are lying idle, and that would bring them a good living. But everyone mistrusts a tramp.

MILITARY COMPANIES.

Men all over the State are organizing themselves into companies, and they are being commissioned. There are not arms enough in the State to supply the demand that has suddenly risen. Were this a spontaneous movement of the people, inspired by a desire to preserve order by their presence, or to serve their State in case of emergency, it were well and good.

Every good citizen must believe in order, and he ought to work to that end. One of the best ways to do this is to organize, be provided with the best weapons, and know how to use them with the best effect.

There is something peculiar about this movement. It is confined almost entirely to the country.

This ought not to be. The cities and towns need military companies even more than do the country districts. They are centres of influence, centres that are more readily reached, and centres that must bear the brunt of any disturbance that might arise.

We ought to have two military companies in Gaffney. Their presence would be a standing warning to evil doers, and great good would be done our young men in the severe discipline that brings order out of confusion, and would enable them to act as a unit, and therefore with greatest effect.

Two companies would keep alive the spirit of emulation. We would like to see these companies organized in our midst.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Mr. J. T. Crawley gives some good reasons why the teachers of Spartanburg county should have a county Normal Institute this summer. We copy the piece from the Spartan and comment its perusal by all.

School Commissioner B. B. Chapman is out in a card that he addresses to teachers. Mr. Chapman wishes an expression from the teachers. The school will continue three weeks. But read Mr. Chapman's card.

R. H. GRIFFITH.

We regret to learn of the severe illness of Dr. R. H. Griffith, now of Yorkville, and hope that he may be restored to health and family, and friends and work.

Few men have so grown in our affections as has Dr. Griffith. We feel it an honor to be numbered among his friends. He is a noble and good man—good in every relation of life.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, / s. s.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous services of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

PROHIBITION.

Prohibition is now the law of the State. So has the Supreme Court of South Carolina decided. This has not come about in the way that the friends of prohibition desired. When two years ago they cast their votes overwhelmingly in favor of prohibition, it was natural for them to expect that the legislature would heed the voice of the people. But the disengaged law was enacted.

While, in the main, it was much to be preferred to open bar rooms, its provisions were maintained in such a way as to give offense to a large part of our people.

It was soon seen that this would not do unless a change were made in the act. What a relief then when the highest court of the State decided it unconstitutional!

And this last decision, that there is no authority in the State to grant a license to sell spirituous liquors, puts at rest the mooted question as to whether we have prohibition or open bar rooms.

But it does not put at rest the question whether liquors will be sold or not. This we know will be done in spite of, and in violation of law. Still, as true, law abiding citizens we should not only not violate law, but oppose any violation of it.

We are under the law and protected by it. No sooner do we break it in one particular than we feel free to do so in others, and license reigns and ruins, where law ought to reign and protect.

A PROTRACTED MEETING.

A protracted meeting was begun in the Baptist church last Sunday. Rev. B. P. Robertson preached morning and evening to large congregations.

His sermons were introductory.

Rev. H. C. Buckholz, of Chester, arrived on Monday, and at once by his pleasing manners and his deep earnestness secured the respect and love of all who heard him.

Mr. Buckholz presents the truth with great simplicity but with power. He has not only learned how to get the attention of his auditors, but what is more, he knows how to keep it.

Already great interest is shown through the forcible presentation of the Word.

We were pleased to print in THE LEDGER the cards of three of Spartanburg's law firms. Messrs. Carlisle & Hydrick, Bonar & Simpson, and Nichols & Jones are all good men. They take pride in their business and are alive to the interests of their clients, as well as to every interest that is to help their fellow men.

Teachers' Institute.

EDITOR CAROLINA SPARTAN: In the last number of your paper you ask the question as to whether the county Normal Institute will be held in Spartanburg this summer, and invite an expression of opinion as to the desirability of holding such an Institute. I have recently learned that sufficient funds for conducting this Institute could very likely be secured, and that an effort to secure them would certainly be made should the teachers of the county desire it.

It is a question then for the teachers to decide, and it is hoped that a full expression of opinion will be called for.

The school board desire to do every thing in their power to assist the teachers in improving educational methods, but naturally are not willing to spend money where it will do no good. Education here, as everywhere else, is expensive, and money for educational purposes, as everyone knows, is usually scarce, so that is the wise plan to spend it where the most good will be done.

Then the question is, if an Institute should be held would it be appreciated and would it be attended?

As an aid to the proper appreciation of the work of teachers' meetings, I beg to insert the following paragraph taken from the last issue of the Spartan:

"President Eliot of Harvard, says that there is scarcely a single subject taught nowadays in the same way it was taught thirty years ago, and that even law, the most conservative of studies, is now treated in an entirely different method from that which prevailed in former years. That method, he adds, is being adopted all over the country and is making its way into the English Universities. Then, too, the teaching of the sciences and languages has been greatly changed. Evidently the college graduate of twenty-five years' standing must soon consider himself as a back number."

President Eliot is one of the best informed on educational methods and his opinion is worthy of belief. Although he devotes himself in a great measure to college and university education, yet he has done a great deal in recent years in attempting a perfect system of common and high school education, and what he says above applies pre-eminently to common school methods. Of recent years it has come to be realized that there is a philosophy of education, and that he best understands this philosophy and theory of teaching will be the most successful as a teacher. If this were not so, why have there been founded so many so-called "Normal Colleges" where teachers are taught and shown the best methods of teaching? Almost every State supports a normal college, and most of the large colleges and universities have a teacher's course specially adapted to the needs of teachers.

The country teacher of twenty-five years ago would find himself lost in a modern graded school, so different are

the methods used from those in vogue in his day. Indeed, I might say that the methods of teaching have in recent years undergone a complete revolution.

How necessary is it then for teachers to come together and compare methods, learning from each other, those which have failed and those which have succeeded. If the graduate of twenty-five years' standing must soon consider himself as a back number, how must the teacher who never attended normal Institutes, nor teachers' meetings, consider himself? This is a matter that cannot be neglected.

The responsibilities on the shoulders of the school teacher are too great to allow him to neglect any opportunity to increase his knowledge and improve his methods of teaching. Education is too important to the material prosperity and mental development of our people to commit it into the keeping of men and women poorly and improperly prepared for the trust. All cannot attend normal colleges, but yet a county Institute brings opportunity to all to give a part of that which would be gained at the colleges. These county Institutes, as is well known, are held not only in almost all the counties of this State but in other States where the advantages of education are appreciated.

Spartanburg county is, in material

prosperity, in the foremost rank. With its railroads and cotton mills and other evidences of prosperity she bids fair to be the front rank.

We cannot, therefore, allow her educational interests to suffer, for it is only through her mental training that she shall ever realize her resources and reach the full measure of success.

Let us by all means have a teacher's Institute.

SPARTANBURG, May 11, 1894.

J. T. CRAWLEY.

Editor of THE LEDGER.

<