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## QUEER STORY FROM MONTREAL.

### Formation of the United States Involuntary Exile Capitalists' Club.

An interesting meeting of resident American capitalists is said to have been held here last evening. The outcome is reported to have been the partial organization of the "United States Involuntary Exile Capitalists' Club." It is difficult to ascertain what was done at the meeting. The Knights of Labor could not be more chary in giving information to the press. Indefinite reports, however, indicate that the capitalists had an unharmonious time. If these reports are correct, John Keenan called the meeting to order and nominated John C. Eno for president.

Mr. Nathan M. Neeld, late of Chicago, opposed the nomination on the ground of Mr. Eno's lack of moral character. Mr. Neeld said that they had among them a gentleman who occupies a prominent position in religious circles, and whose Christian example and pious resignation ought to endear him to the exiled capitalists from the west, if not to those interested in New York street railroads. Influenced solely by a sense of the duty he owed to society, Mr. Neeld proposed the name of Mr. George Bartholomew, late of Hartford, for president.

This brought Hon. William Moloney to his feet. He said that Mr. Eno could produce a certificate of character, signed by an eminent divine, and he insisted that the heart of the religious element of the country beat as strongly for Eno as for Bartholomew. Mr. Stewart, late of Brooklyn, and four other Sunday school officials spoke in favor of Mr. Bartholomew. Mr. Bartholomew was then elected by a vote of 8 to 7, much to the chagrin of the New York capitalists, who called it the triumph of hypocrisy over honesty.

After congratulating those present upon the compliment paid to the better element of society by his election, Mr. Bartholomew referred feelingly to the moral attributes of the New York delegates. He compared them unfavorably with those of the New York exiles of the Tweed era. "My experience," said he, "convince me that while honesty is undoubtedly the best policy, it is not safe to trust those whose honesty is governed by the dictates of policy alone. 'For years,' continued Mr. Bartholomew, 'I have stood on the decaying planks of the old Saybrook platform, governed by a mistaken but honest sense of policy. Now that I have advanced to a platform more in consonance with the spirit of this religious age, I trust that my sense of moral rectitude will ever be controlled by an unimpaired and politic sense of honesty.'

Mr. Bartholomew again thanked his hearers for the honor paid him. On motion of Hon. Charles Dempsey, the association adopted the name of the "United States Involuntary Exile Capitalists' Club." The Chair then appointed the following committees:

On Morals—Sayles, Stewart and Bartholomew.

On Finance—Moloney, Eno and Keenan.

On Extradition—Neeld, Moloney and Mandelbaum.

On Sunday Excursions—Jones, late of New Jersey, DeLacy and Dempsey.

At this point Mr. Keenan said that no club could get along without a treasurer. He proposed the name of Mr. Eno, whose financial ability had been demonstrated in a New York bank, and whose character as to integrity was well known. Mr. Stewart, late of Brooklyn, favored the claims of Mr. Neeld, late of Chicago. He said that, while Mr. Neeld's financial operations were not as stupendous and successful as those of Mr. Eno, they were marked by far more brilliancy and honesty of purpose. A greater brain for business was required in Chicago than in New York.

To this Mr. Moloney promptly objected. A ballot was taken. The result was a tie. There was much excitement. The New York delegation held a conference, and a fight was imminent. Five minutes afterward the Jersey delegate proposed the name of Mr. Moloney as a compromise candidate for treasurer. Mother Mandelbaum strenuously opposed it. This precipitated the threatened row, and the convention broke up in a free fight all around, in which Mr. Bartholomew's gold repeater disappeared. Whether it went to the Chicago or the New York delegation is still an undetermined question. Mr. Bartholomew will probably avail himself of the services of a detective, as the watch was a gift from the deacons of his church, and as such was highly prized.—Montreal Cor. New York Sun.

The Cheapest Blank Books, days, journals, ledgers and records, at the friendly store corner of Friend & Caldwell sts., you will be your own friend as well as the proprietors friend if you buy these books.

## Our Public Schools.

If there is one matter more than another which ought to engage our earnest attention and hearty support, it is in relation to our public school system. However we may differ as to the wisdom of the article in our State Constitution, it is nevertheless there, and the faith of the Democratic party is pledged for its retention there. It may be regarded then as a fixture. This being the case does it not behoove us to make the best of it we can? Will the urging of objections to the system, take it out of the Constitution? The system has its defects, as its most ardent supporters, are all willing to admit. What we should do, is not to point out its weak parts, but to avail ourselves of its advantages. Do not clamor against the system because of its defects, for it will do no good, but let us try to popularize the system. Let us try by showing more interest in our public schools to encourage the officers at the head of the system, to more earnest efforts to remedy its defects. It has its good points. Let us show them up. School officers, from Superintendent to trustees, too often show so little interest in matters pertaining to public schools, that it naturally discourages those who are inclined to favor it. No man should accept the position of trustee, unless he is willing to attempt something for the improvement of the schools of his townships. True it is, they get no pay for it, but it ought to be a matter of patriotism with them. Would it not be a good idea, for townships to elect their trustees? It could be done at a mass meeting of the citizens of each township with very little trouble and it certainly would arouse an interest in the matter. Man is naturally ambitious, and when placed in a position of trust by the votes of the people, to whom he feels responsible, would in nine cases out of ten, make a more efficient and painstaking officer, than if merely appointed, possibly on account of a personal preference for him, by the appointing power.

We would like to see the system more popular with the masses and we earnestly deprecate throwing of cold water upon it. We understand that the Superintendent of Education elect, Col. Rice, has views very similar to the above, and with his enthusiasm, we predict a general revival in public school matters.—Abbeville Messenger.

## Pity 'Tis True

"Richland," the able Columbia correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle, says "if any man is living under the happy delusion that the earthquake broke up all sectional lines in South Carolina, that idea will be dispelled if he will read a few of the editorials and communications in some of the State papers regarding the proposed State aid to Charleston. It is fortunate, perhaps, that Governor Sheppard decided not to convene the Legislature in extra session. If the temper of some of the articles in regard to the matter had prevailed while the question of voting aid to Charleston was in progress it might have precipitated civil war in the State. It seems impossible for some of our people to calmly discuss anything affecting the welfare of the citizens of any part of the State except the particular section in which they happen to reside." Candor compels us to fully endorse the above. We have been greatly surprised at the comments of some of our exchanges, and only hope that no calamity will ever place their sections in the same fix that Charleston was left by the earthquake. "Richland" goes on to say: "Talk about the railroad systems of the State injuring Charleston! To some extent the railroads may have damaged the commerce of the city, and her merchants and factors themselves may not have taken the proper course to develop the business of the place, but our metropolis has suffered far more from our selfishness and our own narrow-mindedness than from all other causes combined. A strong public sentiment in favor of Charleston in the past would have forced its railroads to have given her the same advantages that other ports enjoy, but that sentiment, I fear, did not exist, and Charleston and South Carolina have suffered in consequence." No sane man will deny that there is much truth in the assertion that our narrow-mindedness has made us discriminate against Charleston in favor of other places. Let us stop all this, and go to work and help build up our own metropolis. In this way we would be adding wealth to our own State instead of sending it abroad. This is a good time to turn over a new leaf in this respect.—Orangeburg Times and Democrat.

Young ladies and gentlemen want the most ornate, the prettiest, and at the same time the best Papeterie made. They are invited to call and see the beautiful specimens at the store of Mrs. Corrie Greeneker.

## What Can She Do.

BY R. R.

It seems a little strange that girls will talk more freely and express their real thoughts and aspirations more frankly to a friend than to their parents. The mature woman, who has the confidence of her girl neighbors, has a wonderful influence either for good or evil. Not long ago, a jolly sort of girl, with no symptoms of serious thought, in a rambling letter to me said:

"My dear friend, I am not at all satisfied with myself and what I am doing. Here I am, nearly a woman, and I know little and have little influence, and when I look out towards the twenties, which will soon be here, I feel like I was just no account. To make life worth living, I am sure I will have to be thoroughly alive to all the social and other influences of my neighborhood, but then I feel so cramped—there is so little for me to do—that I almost give up sometimes and make up my mind just to drift with every tide. What shall I do? What can I do?"

Now this is spoken with a frankness that this girl would hardly use towards her mother, for that is a way these girls have. The mother looks on her forward, eighteen-year old girl as a careless sort of child and does not give her credit for her full worth. No one is quicker to perceive that than the girl, and then a sort of offishness springs up and the girl either ponders her secret thoughts and hopes in her heart, or else she runs to some friend of the same age and pours out her woes and her wants. Now and then she wisely goes to an elderly woman who has raised girls and has not forgotten her own childhood. But going back to the questions of my friend; it will require one of more experience and wisdom than myself to advise her what to do. If she expects, however, to be entirely satisfied with herself and her work, she will find herself mistaken. Those who are satisfied, have little thought and no ambition. This young friend evidently has both. If her lot should place her in a log cabin when the twenties are reached, she will strive to make it the most attractive cabin in the neighborhood. Unless her spirit is broken and subdued, she will make a good leader one of these days if she does not get spoiled. That is one of the dangers that young women have to meet—that of being spoiled. It comes about in various ways. Too much book education and two little knowledge of the world often puffs one up and gives an air of superiority. Being the only girl in a family, or being educated apart from the neighbors, is not the best way to develop all that is good in one. Knowing a little more than the other children, or neighbors of the same age, will spoil some people. It is unfortunate for a girl to be an oracle in her own family or neighborhood. You see she has no one to correct her mistakes and her self-assured ways soon become unbearable. She has nothing to learn, as she already knows it all. If this young friend can keep from being spoiled, she may be able to make some headway in the right direction.

Then she has an earnest desire to have a good influence. Now no one ever does that without settled opinions; and these come only from clear and continuous thought. The thoughtless have no opinions; they have only ways, and they are generally bad ways. Then this thing of influence comes from character more than from deeds. Yet both should be united. It should be unconscious. True worth is always modest, and the good woman is humble. She never boasts and never repines and grumbles at things that cannot be helped. Suppose our friend lives out in some country home with a few neighbors here and there. She must not sit down and say: "Well, if I was in a town, I could do something, and people would find out what is in me." That is where she makes a mistake. The grown up girl is expected to take charge of the home decorations and the flower yard. During the leisure hours of the day, she might select choice paragraphs from papers and books to amuse and instruct the younger children. Then a little missionary work in the cook's cabin would not be amiss. The tenants' houses could be visited and the women taught how to make the old dirt-stained walls look really nice. Then on Sunday good work could be done in the Sunday School and the little children might be called together at odd times and taught to sing and sew and play many games. There are a hundred ways in which this bright young country girl might exercise a good influence in her neighborhood. If I wished to know the bottom facts as to "the beautiful and fascinating Miss Banks's" character, I would ask her cook or washer-

woman. As the poor and dependent, the laboring class around you, value you, such is your real worth. If you are not good and useful and desirable in your little community, you will never be worth much in a large one. If the younger children and servants do not miss you when you leave home for a few days, the world will not miss you when you drop out of it.

If one would retain both the confidence and respect of people, she must have charity, that is love, for all. Harsh measures or words never win people. A drawn sword does not conciliate the enemy. The woman who is always in the opposition may be bright and attractive in a certain way, but she is not the one to help children out in their sports, young people in their gatherings, or to comfort the sick and sorrowing. A girl may have decided opinions about things and never enter into a heated argument to prove their correctness.

Our friend is not answered yet as to what she should do, nor will I undertake to answer her questions. If I were to write as woman never wrote before, I could not tell her, for this is something that she must evolve out of her own thought and effort. It is to be a part of her character and that is a growth, not an acquisition. But if I had her here by my side to night I would say: "Begin at home." Do the duty next to you. If it be darning a sock, darn it better than sock was ever darned before. If it be baking bread, let every particle of the flour be seasoned and tempered with loving thoughts of those for whom the bread is made. If it be ministering to the wants of some poor sick woman on the farm, let her feel that an angel of light and mercy has been at her bedside. If it be tending the toe of some unfortunate child, do it so tenderly that the child will almost wish it had another sore toe for you to tie up. If it be teaching a little Sunday School class, do it in such a way that they will feel that they have the best teacher in the world. By doing these little duties as though they were the most important in the world, the larger duties in a more extended sphere, will come easy to you when you reach the forties.—Carolina Spartan.

## Facts and Figures.

Somebody writes a long letter to the News and Courier, attempting to contradict Mr. Tillman's statement that the taxes of 1885 are \$320,000 more than those of 1880. That is what we want to see and hear. Let the discussion come down to facts and figures.

But we will go beyond Mr. Tillman and dare anybody to contradict us and compare figures on any equal terms. We assert that more money is now being collected from the people and spent for State and county purposes than was collected and spent in any year of radical rule, excepting two. The figures will show that. We have printed them and can print them again.—Greenville News.

The Advertiser of last week copied the above from the Greenville News and sent it out without note or comment. The object of both papers in putting forth the statement is, of course, a disparagement of the present State government, and in the interest of the "farmers' movement." But we have before called attention to the injustice of such comparisons in that they ignore the important fact that the taxes collected by the Radical government was but a small portion of the money expended every year by the rotten regime, the other and larger portion arising from the sale of State bonds. Suppose the Radicals had levied a tax sufficient to have run the government on the scale they were then running it on, why, the tax would have amounted to little less than confiscation. Our present Administration not only runs the government on the taxes collected, but a goodly portion goes to pay the interest on the debt the Radicals were pulling up against the State, and which was in addition to the taxes collected, as the News and the Advertiser well know, but which fact, for a purpose, they have chosen to keep in the background. We cannot understand why Democratic journals, in instituting comparisons between Democratic and Radical administrations, should studiously avoid such facts as we have here called attention to. The annual debt the Radicals were creating was as much a part of the annual expenses of the government as were the taxes taken directly from the people, and if the News will add the two sets of figures of any one year of Radical rule together, as in justice it should do, it will doubtless withdraw its challenge, so flippantly made, for a contradiction of figures and comparison of expenses.—Johnson Monitor.

Thus far New York has contributed \$150,000 for the relief of Charleston sufferers. Of this the Chamber of Commerce gave \$80,000.

## TEACHERS' DEPARTMENT.

ARTHUR KIBLER, EDITOR.

### Normal Schools.

We do not oppose any kind of moral intellectual training. We would not speak against anything, the object of which is to prepare anyone for his special work. The doctor, the lawyer, the minister, the book-keeper, and men of other occupations receive a different training for their different pursuits in life, and no doubt they are thereby better prepared for their respective duties. For a doctor to commence practice without having attended lectures would be considered ridiculous. For a young man to apply for the position of book-keeper without having given the subject of accounts time and study would be ignorance inexcusable. Some might argue that the teacher likewise needs an especial training for his work. This would hold good only to a limited extent, for there is a vast difference between the teacher and men of other occupations. During his entire school days the teacher is training for his work under supposed experienced educators. He listens day after day and week after week, for years, to the instruction of practical teachers. The boy earns during his school days about school discipline and the theory of teaching. He is receiving a normal training, so to speak, for years before he reaches manhood. With these advantages then, what is to prevent him from taking charge of a school after he has completed the course at an academy, high school, or college? It is not right then to compare the preparatory training of the doctor with that of the teacher for the former has had only a little preparation before going to a medical college, while the latter is preparing for years before he goes to a normal school.

South Carolina spends annually, hundreds of dollars for the support of two normal schools during the summer, one for white teachers, the other for colored teachers. We ask, in the name of reason, of what benefit are they to the teachers of the State? There is also normal instruction given at the State University, perhaps a dozen lectures a month, and of how much benefit are they? We feel assured that the rudiments of a thorough education are best secured in the colleges and academies of our country—such an education as the normal school does not profess to give.

Let us remember that it is better to have an education, than to be taught how to use it before it is ours. Newberry County is one of the few, if not the only county in the State, that has a thoroughly organized teachers' association that meets regularly. This is something of which the teachers may well be proud. To feel that we are as enthusiastic on the educational question as any county in the State is encouraging indeed. We all know and feel that school work is more prosperous than it has been for years, and that the interest manifested is gradually on the increase. If we move onward as successfully in the future as we have in the past few years, we will, at an early day, have the schools of our county equal to, if not in advance of those of any county in the State. At the present rate of advance the town of Newberry will, ere long, have the graded school system in full operation, which will be of the greatest benefit to the town.

The county board have ordered that the public schools in the county be opened on next Monday, the 1st of November. It would be well if every school in the county had a teacher ready to commence work on that day. Teachers and children have had a long vacation and should be anxious to commence the duties of another school year.

It is encouraging to know that the collegiate department of Newberry College has more students than last year. The number of students in the preparatory classes is gradually increasing. The theological department is better represented than it has been since its return to Newberry. The outlook for the college is far from discouraging.

We are informed that several schools are in want of teachers, and several teachers in want of schools in which to commence work. This should not be the case. Every teacher ought to be able to find employment, and every school should have a teacher.

Don't forget that the teachers' association will meet on the first Saturday in November.

Twenty-five cents may save you a doctor's bill! A cough, cold or sore throat are dangerous things to trifle with. Get yourself a bottle of Hughes' Cough Syrup and find immediate relief. All druggists keep it. 10-27-86.

## PROSPERITY.

Cotton is bringing \$1.

Mr. Charles Hunter is buying cotton for Wheeler & Massey.

Miss Hattie Wells, of Newberry, who has been spending a few days in our town returned home Monday.

Mrs. Zobel and daughters, of Helena spent last Sunday with Mrs. A. H. Wheeler.

And still the earth shakes. Last Friday morning between 4 and 5 o'clock there was a distinct shock; that afternoon at 2:40, there was another, some say as severe as any we have had since the first night.

The dust is almost insufferable. Sprinkling doesn't seem to do much good.

Mr. W. H. Stapleton, cotton buyer of Newberry was in town last week.

Several flocks of wild geese passed over the town last week. A gentleman from Edgeton had any number of them may be killed along the Saluda.

A joint meeting of the W. C. T. U. and the old temperance organization was held Monday night for the purpose of considering whether or not the temperance organization should be disbanded in favor of the W. C. T. U. It was resolved that the old temperance organization adjourn sine die.

A hot supper, under the auspices of Grace Church, will be given Friday Nov. 5th in the academy building. All are invited to come.

We regret to chronicle the serious illness of little Vera, the daughter of Mr. John Stone.

Mrs. A. H. Kohn, and little son Hart, are very sick. M. L. W.

## JALAPA.

Every family has more or less chills. The public roads are very dry and dusty.

Cotton is opening rapidly, and if the weather continues dry for three weeks longer, every hole will open regardless of size or maturity.

Frost will not find very much vegetable plants to kill this fall. Gardens are dried up, and no turnips that will amount to much.

Very little small grain has been sown yet, and what has been sown has come up to a bad stand and looks badly.

We had two earthquakes on the 22nd, one at 5 a. m., and at 3 p. m. The last was the most severe, no damage.

Dr. J. Wm. Folk, of Georgetown, was up on a flying visit the 18th inst. He was the very picture of health, and looked like a U. S. Congressman.

Mr. E. P. Chalmers had a fine horse to file a few days ago.

Nearly all the colored people have joined the church since the big earthquake 31st August, but still some farmers can miss their corn in the fields. W. C. S.

## A Physician's Endorsement.

I know a case of eruption from poison oak which continued to appear every spring for several years, which was cured by the use of two bottles of Swift's Specific. JAMES A. COFIELD, M. D. Newberry, S. C., June 28, 1886.

## The Errors of Youth.

I was afflicted with a terrible case of blood poison for about thirteen months. I was treated by the best physicians, and used various kinds of remedies, but received no substantial relief. I finally tried the Swift Specific, and about four bottles cured me sound and well. D. B. ADAMS, Union, S. C., June 24, 1886.

## Ulcerated Foot.

For nearly five years I suffered with a running, gangrenous sore on my foot. I spent all my wages for medicine, hoping to be cured. I never found any permanent relief until Messrs. J. H. & J. T. Pittard, of Winterville, Ga., procured for me six bottles of S. S. S., which, if it has not entirely cured me, has certainly healed the sore. All swelling and soreness have gone. Before I took Swift's Specific at times I could not walk at all. Only in bad weather do I now feel the slightest ache in my foot, and go and come as will. I am truly thankful for what it has done for me. A number of witnesses are ready to corroborate my statement. CAROLINE JOHNSON (colored), Oglethorpe Co., Ga., July 16, 1886. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. The SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. 10-27-86.

## Every Farmer Needs It.

The October issue of "Dixie," just out, is a model in every way, and no Southern farmer can afford to be without this excellent journal on his table. Especial attention is paid to mechanical matters and the "Dixie" is truly Southern in every utterance. Among the noble papers in the October number are the war sketches, illustrated, by Jos. M. Brown, son of the old Senator "Joe" Brown, Georgia's famous politician. There is an able article on "Railroads" by Mr. J. F. Hudson, author of "The Railways and the Republic." Mr. Clement Mason has an admirable article on the utilization of natural resources, while the conclusion of Mr. Anderson's series on the "Minerals of Virginia" will be read with interest. "Technicaliana" is a new illustrated department conducted by D. A. Tompkins, C. E., M. E., and is brim full of interest. There are but a few of the good things. "Dixie" will be sent for a year for a dollar to all who send before Nov. 15th, to the "Dixie" Co., Constitution building, Atlanta, Ga. Mechanics and those who contemplate buying machinery of any kind can learn how to save many a dollar by reading "Dixie." The journal has increased its size and now stands as the recognized leading Southern industrial publication.