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NEWBERRY, S. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1886.

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NO. 48

The Standing Committees.

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Rules.—M. F. Ansell, Greenville; W. H. Parker, Abbeville; J. E. Burke, Charleston; S. J. Simpson, Spartanburg; T. M. Rysor, Orangeburg.

Sowing the Seed.

Young man, a word to you. What kind of seed are you sowing? Are you sowing thorns and thistles? Remember this: the harvest will come by and by, and "whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." If you are sowing seeds of deception, fraud, dishonesty, sin, drunkenness and vice, you will reap a harvest of bitterness, misery of soul, anguish of mind and remorse of conscience, if not eternal woe, just as sure as night follows day.

There was once in this State, a minister of the Gospel in high standing. He rose to be an ornament and a power for good in the Church. In his younger days this minister was wild and reckless. He drank, and he profaned. He was afterwards married, and there were born to him two sons. These sons grew up to manhood. One took to drink and ruined his life; the other was a disgrace to his name.

The suffering caused to the heart of this father in his latter years, was the harvest of bitterness and of sorrow, that followed his seed sowing to the world in his younger days. The bitter memories of his own life would seem to have been enough, but then one must always expect to reap more than he sows.

Young man think of these things. You may laugh at them if you will, but the harvest is bound to follow. It does not pay to sow what young men call "wild oats." They will produce nothing but sorrow and suffering in the end. If you sow seeds of soberness, truth, honor, morality, purity, virtue and goodness, you will reap a rich harvest of peace and happiness that will be worth more to your life than all the gold of earth. Some one has most beautifully said: "Sow an act, and you reap a habit, sow a habit and you reap a character, sow a character and you reap a destiny." What sort of a destiny young man, are you preparing to reap? Think of it.—*Sumter Advance.*

The Baltimore Manufacturers Record in its quarterly review of the South's industrial growths to be published to-morrow, says that "even the West, in its days of greatest progress, probably never saw such tremendous strides in progress as some portions of the South are now making." The center of interest for some time has been in iron and steel industries and in these the activity has been wonderful, though in other lines of diversified manufactures there is also remarkable progress.

Thanksgiving Day in Charleston.

After a rush of work, covering several weeks preceding and following the election, knowing that I could not spend more than two hours at Newberry and get back to business again by the morning of the 26th, I decided to run down to Charleston and enjoy the hospitalities of friends who have for some time extended repeated invitations to come and see them. The attentive and genial conductor, O'Bryan, of the "old reliable," had his train well equipped and ready on time, and with Messrs. Ficken, Smythe, Beeman, McHugh, members of the General Assembly, and others, we left for the Phoenix-like city by the sea. Little of interest was to be seen on the way, and after a safe journey of 130 miles in three hours and thirty minutes, reached the home of our friend and stayed in for the night. Early Thursday morning, in company with Mr. W. F. Strong, I started out for a tour over the city. I had no idea, and here let me say, that I feel sure that few if any can form an idea of the damage done to Charleston by the earthquake. The Charleston News and Courier gave, I have no doubt, as minute a description as it was possible to give in 'print, yet this did not picture it as bad as it really was and is to-day. There is only one way that I can account for their pluck under the circumstances and that is they are Charlestonians—Carolinians. The people of Charleston deserve well the applause of the entire State. I began at the head of Meeting street turned into King above the citadel, thence down to Broad, Market East Bay, the Battery, then back on cross streets and through different portions of the city. The mark of damage and destruction was visible on every side. The most elegant mansions and humble cottages, business houses, public buildings and churches shared alike the same fate. The majority of the buildings of prominence have already been mentioned in detail by the News and Courier and furnished to you, but these were only a few of the many which carry the scars. The City Hall, the Scotch Presbyterian Church, St. Michael, Citadel Square Baptist are the more prominent of the sufferers. In the face of these discouragements, the people are working with indomitable courage and were it not for the ruins and repairs you would not know of their misfortunes. This was as it appeared to me, doubtless many were at their churches and houses while I was inspecting their houses and business places from the street. After enjoying a good thanksgiving dinner I got into a car on Meeting street and traveled over the line to Broad on East Bay again the same destruction was found on this line. I then stopped in at the News and Courier office and found Capt. Dawson, Mr. Hemphill and Mr. Werber with their assistants busily engaged, preparing for the issue of the 26th instant. It was our first visit to the mammoth enterprising establishment and it was a treat to see the arrangement of the offices, the press and the men at the helm who get out the best paper in the South. Charleston and the State could ill afford to give up the News and Courier Company, however, much you may differ with them in their ways and ideas—the fact remains that none who preceded them have ever reached the height in journalism or done as much for Charleston.

After spending an hour pleasantly, and I believe profitably, at the News and Courier office, I left to get ready for the train to Columbia. On entering the door of the depot I met Senator Crews, of Laurens the editor of the Laurensville Herald, one of the very best weeklies in the State, and from there to Columbia I enjoyed the benefit of his genial companionship and gathered many points of interest as to the newspaper business, thus ended a safe journey—after a pleasant thanksgiving day. I hope to find the old Charleston in her best attire when I go down in the spring.

Revealed in Its True Light.

The Tillman movement was inaugurated under the thin screen of a Farmers' movement, but it now stands revealed in its true light, viz., a political organization banded together in many counties of the State by clubs and executive committees. Agriculture furnishes only the pretext for organization, for whenever a meeting or convention is held the whole time is taken up in discussing political topics, while all that relates to improved methods of farming are unmentioned. A thoroughly unsuccessful farmer, like Capt. Tillman, is not the man to pilot the farmers of the State to agricultural success. He is a successful fomentor of political agitation, but if he has made the first useful contribution to agricultural progress, we have failed to observe it.—*Aiken Recorder.*

The Lien Law.

Whether the lien law shall be repealed or not is one of the important questions that the members of the General Assembly have to consider. There is no doubt that the practice of giving mortgages on ungrown crops is a most pernicious one, and is an infallible indication of financial disaster in the affairs of those who follow it. No man would give a mortgage on something not yet in existence unless driven to it by the desperation of his necessities, or, if not so circumstanced, unless we were so wanting in business discretion or so possessed by speculative mania as to make his failure a certainty under any circumstances. As the agricultural lien business is conducted in this State it is surely and rapidly ruining a large proportion of the agricultural population, and through them acting similarly upon the rest of the people, including the merchants who take the liens, since they will thereby lose the trade of those whose credit is thus destroyed and who are thus rendered unable longer to buy their goods. The merchant who takes a lien on an ungrown crop assumes a greater risk than he would if he held a mortgage on something that was already in existence. He has to depend on the honesty of his debtor to make him go to work and plant and cultivate that crop on his skill as a farmer and on the continuance of his life and health during the time that must elapse before the crop is gathered. He is dependent also on the due succession of favorable seasons to make the crop turn out enough to pay off the lien. Therefore he charges higher prices for the goods which he advances to the farmer under the lien, he adds as much interest as the law will allow him to charge, and he stipulates in many instances that the crop shall be sent to him to sell on commission. All this is not merely a remuneration for the use of his money but is taken as an indemnity against the heavy and unusual risk he incurs in making advances on the credit of a crop not yet in existence and which may never come into existence. Now it has been calculated that the aggregate of these charges for interest, commissions and extra prices would amount to from fifty to seventy-five per cent. on the cash value of the goods sold. In other words, the farmer who pays his lien pays from fifty to seventy-five per cent. for the use of the merchant's money for about nine months. Any business man can see at once that the farmer cannot carry on business long at that rate. On the other hand it is urged with a show of reason, that if the lien law should be repealed many farmers would not be able to make a crop at all, because they could obtain no advances having no security to give. If this be true it is truly a lamentable state of affairs, for no average farmer can ever expect to become independent of the lien system so long as he resorts to it, he cannot reasonably hope even to make crops year after year that will support his family and pay for the supplies used in making them with fifty per cent. interest added. He can only postpone the disastrous termination for a year or two to find himself hopelessly in debt at the end of that time.

Those who are reduced to the necessity of procuring advances by giving liens on future crops, and those who are so reckless as to give them without necessity, would probably not profit by a repeal of the lien law. A repeal of this law would leave matters as they stood before it was passed, and it would simply be impracticable to enforce by process of law a lien given on a prospective crop. Would that prevent the merchant from acquiring an interest in the farmer's crop by articles of co-partnership or other special agreement that would have all the exorbitant effect of the present lien?

The fact is, too much is expected from legislation. It cannot supply the place of industry, intelligence, economy and thrift on the part of the people. They must realize the evils of pernicious business methods and learn how to avoid them and pursue successful ones. To hope for relief from any other source is simply a delusion.—*Columbia Record.*

The Legislature.

The Legislature meets to-day, and our delegation are all at their posts ready for the fray. As we remarked when their election was assured, we expect a good report from all. We know that they are gentlemen of intelligence, and we believe that their judgment will dictate a course of conduct which will satisfy the Democrats of Sumter that their choice was wise, and that its results will be satisfactory.

But we know that the work for the coming Legislative session will be anything but pleasant. The universal demand for retrenchment and economy has resulted in sending

many men to the Legislature whose most prominent idea is to reduce taxation, regardless of the means of such reduction. Parsimony is not always economy—it is sometimes the most prodigal extravagance, and it will be the duty of the more conservative, and, we may add, the more intelligent members of that body to see that whenever a reduction of expenses is attempted that the public welfare is not injured thereby. We have no doubt but that some reductions can properly be made in both the State and county governments, and especially in the latter. The law is not sufficiently restrictive in various county expenses, and should be changed, and the Legislature will no doubt discuss the various means for lessening these expenses. There is one thing that should be remembered in discussing the question of salaries, fees, &c., and that is this: when these salaries were fixed money was worth much less than at present; though we have ever insisted that those engaged in official work deserve and should receive pay commensurate with the time, talent and responsibility required in that work. But it is the special appropriation bills that come up before the House which require the most careful thought as to what is right. In the matter of the State House we are confident that it is true economy to complete it according to the plan upon which the work is now being carried on, and that the necessary appropriations should be made for that purpose. Necessary appropriations should be made for the University and the Citadel. The abolition of free tuition in the college, which seems to be a foregone conclusion, will not furnish near enough funds to meet the necessary expenses of that institution, especially if one or two students are admitted from each county. The people outside of Columbia seem to be opposed to more money being spent on the canal, and as the people are the masters, the Legislature will doubtless make his appropriation very meager. The charities of the State must be kept up, and while some slight reduction may be made in expenses, it will be hardly appreciable. As to legislative expenses we are very sure that the per diem now paid is small enough. But few members go through a session without returning home poorer in pocket than when they left. The proposition to reduce the levy for State expenses, and use the money now on hand is wrong. That fund should be kept and added to, so that the State could pay as it went. Nothing has had a tendency to increase our county expenses more than this unfortunate condition we are in of paying for work and services with scrip whose face value is ten or fifteen per cent. below par. The State should carefully guard against such a contingency in her financial transactions. So we think our Legislators will have a troublesome task ahead of them; viz: to please the people and not injure the efficiency of the public service thereby.—*Watchman and Southern, Nov. 23.*

Fresh from the People.

The General Assembly meets to-day (Tuesday) in Columbia, and in many respects will be a remarkable body. Out of a membership for the House of 121 Representatives, nearly one hundred are entirely new men fresh from the people without any previous experience in public life. Owing to the influence of the Tillman movement, many of these men have been elected for the especial purpose of destroying existing establishments, which have long since proved their usefulness, and the inauguration of an agricultural college modeled after the expensive Mississippi plan. Although the influences which made the election of some of these gentlemen possible were in many instances the rankest kind of clap-net demagoguery, yet we have such confidence in the patriotism of our people, as a whole, that we feel sure that an intelligent, liberal and conservative plan of action will be adopted by which the State will suffer no detriment.—*Albion Recorder, Nov. 23.*

A Prohibition Defeat.

SPARTANBURG, November 27.—The prohibition election to-day resulted as follows: Total vote, 777; license, 395; no license, 324; majority for license, 73. The election passed off without unusual excitement. There was great rejoicing on the part of the license party when the result was announced, which was to be expected after the hard contest for the victory.

Beauze Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are dizzy, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to cheer up, brace up, but not with stimulants, spirit medicines, or bitter, which have for their basis very cheap, but false, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in a worse condition than when you first started. What you want is a medicine that will purify your blood, and healthy action of liver and kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents at Colford & Lyon's Drug Store, 728-It.

The Struggle for the Organization.

The General Assembly meets to-day, and the first battle will be the election of a speaker. The Tillmanites are pressing the claims of Dr. Pope of Newberry, who is in harmony with many of the purposes and objects of the Tillman movement. On the other hand those who are in favor of fostering our educational institutions and carrying on such works of public improvements as are consistent with the dignity of the State will give the Hon. James Simons a hearty support. Mr. Simons' qualifications as a presiding officer are undisputed, in fact, he is without a superior anywhere; but the struggle is understood to be a square fight for the organization of the committees. Should the Tillmanites succeed in electing Dr. Pope, the committees will doubtless be appointed on the two for a nickel plan and we may be prepared to see many things done that will be positively injurious to the prosperity of the State. We cannot and will not believe that a majority of the men elected as our representatives will endorse the demagogical program of Capt. Tillman. We have too good an opinion of our citizenship to believe that great interests involving the dignity and future prosperity of our State are to be sacrificed, to carry out the whims of an egotistic, prejudiced agitator who though conspicuous for agricultural failure in his own undertakings, yet delights in posing as *Farmer Tillman the Agricultural Moses of South Carolina*. We confidently believe that Mr. Simons will be elected by a large majority, that the committees will be organized with the best available material, and that at the end of the session *Farmer Tillman* and his lobbying Committee will depart for their homes convinced that they "bit off more than they could chew." We shall see what we shall see.—*Albion Recorder, Nov. 23.*

Elective.

The December number of the *Elective*, which closes the volume, is worthy of notice, the articles printed being of a very interesting sort. Goldwin Smith gives his notions of England after a prolonged absence from it. "Our Craftsmen" is a strong paper on the English working classes, and the article on the "Statesmen of Eastern Europe" is highly relevant to the events of to-day. An article on the "Bulgarian Question," from a highly competent authority, will also attract attention. Mrs. Lynn Linton's discussion of the "Higher Education of Woman" is a vigorous presentation of the negative side of the subject. Other papers of interest discuss the poet Coleridge, "The Resources of Ireland," "The Women of Indian History," "Music and Medicine," etc. Special attention may be called to Grant Allen's discussion of the Marriage and Love Question, suggested by Sir George Campbell's disquisition recently delivered before the British association on this subject. The minor articles, story, poems, etc., which complete the number, are suggestive and agreeable.

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A Law Needed.

We refer to the disbursement of the appropriations for election expenses. In looking over the accounts in the Comptroller General's office we see that some newspapers are allowed from sixty to seventy dollars for advertising the State and County elections and the managers of the same, while others get but twenty. The law requires two insertions and allows one dollar per square for the first and fifty cents for the second, but places no restriction upon the display of headlines, type, spacing, &c., and hence the disparity of the accounts. Some papers, as was the case with those in Sumter, print the advertisement in close, compact form, with no display whatever, while others take a column for what needs but six or eight inches. Now it is very necessary that some action be taken by the Legislature on this matter. If not, we may expect that every paper in the State will have a display "ad." next election covering at least a column. We believe in paying the newspapers fairly and squarely for their work. They earn and deserve it all, but we don't like this grab game. As we said in another article, we need some restrictive legislation to meet this trouble.—*Watchman and Southern.*

Most Excellent.

J. J. Atkins, Chief of Police Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "My family and I are beneficiaries of your most excellent medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; having found it to be all that you claim for it, and desire to testify to its virtue. My friends to whom I have recommended it, praise it as every opportunity." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and every affection of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Trial Bottles Free at Colford & Lyon's Drug Store, Large Size \$1.00, 728-It.