The Herald and News

A. C. JONES, EDITOR.

Newberry, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15, 1886.

TERMS.—One year, $2; six months $1; three months, 50 cents; two months, 35 cents; one month, 20 cents; single copy, 5 cents, payable in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—$1.00 per square for the first insertion, and 50 cts. per square for each subsequent insertion. ☞ A square is the space of nine lines of solid brevier type.

Notices in local column 15c. per line for each insertion for one month, longer at inch rates, with 25 per cent added.

A reasonable reduction made for advertisements by the three, six, or twelve months.

You are entitled to a copy of the Weekly News and Courier with this copy of The Herald and News, if your subscription is paid in advance at the rate of Two Dollars a year. We have arranged with the News and Courier to furnish us a sufficient number of copies each week to give one to every cash subscriber.

The office of the Editor of the HERALD AND NEWS is now at the Newberry Hotel, all communications or business for the paper may be left with him, who will also receive money for subscriptions and advertisements. The press and composing room is still in the HERALD AND NEWS building on Caldwell Street, two doors South of Newberry Hotel.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Governor Lee has replied Charleston until the 13th January next.

Judge T. B. Fraser was re-elected Judge of the 3rd Circuit, without opposition on the 8th instant.

The Master offers some valuable land for sale in different sections of the county for sale day in January.

Farmer Tillman's Bill to reorganize the department of agriculture has been defeated in the House of Representatives as has also the bill to repeal the lien law.

We acknowledge the receipt of the annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Norman J. Coleman, and of the Secretary of the Interior.

We see that Senator Hampton has introduced a bill to punish cock fighting within three miles of any chartered institution of learning in the State. This is a good bill and [illegible]

The bill to [illegible] a year in the South Carolina [illegible] has passed to a [illegible] Senate. Senator Speight was [illegible] most prominent [illegible] asked that a [illegible]

The ordinance of [illegible] prohibiting the sale of [illegible] is a step in the right direction. [illegible] will go a little further [illegible] law against selling [illegible] and of games of chance [illegible] serve additional grand [illegible] their duty.

The Newberry delegation [illegible] against the bill to allow a reassessment of the property in the city of Charleston damaged by the earthquake. If our Representatives had visited Charleston before casting their votes they would have been constrained to vote differently if not fully persuaded to do so. Mr. Brawley's appeal in behalf of the stricken city was one of the most earnest we have ever read.

The Prosperity Trial Justice replies to farmer Gallman to-day, and we think shows that he did all the law required of him in the matter. He attached the cotton Wise Bros. placed in his hands an amount of money sufficient to satisfy Mr. Gallman against loss in the event that it was proven that he was entitled to the cotton. Mr. Able says that Mr. G. gave his consent for him to sell the cotton, if so Mr. G. had already surrendered his right, title and interest in the bale or its proceeds.

We think that the Directors of the Presbyterian Thological Seminary at Columbia have made a mistake in electing Rev. J. L. Girardeau, D. D., to fill the chair, from which they removed Dr. Woodrow. They should have selected a man who has had nothing to do with the unfortunate evolution controversy. Dr. Girardeau was one of the most active opponents to Dr. Woodrow's teachings and we believe that it would have been acting the part of wisdom to have left him off of the Board of Professors altogether. The friends of Dr. Woodrow will certainly feel hurt and the Seminary needs now the united effort of all Presbyterians to raise it to its former position again.

The bill to reduce the salaries of School Commissioners to two hundred dollars a year and to allow a mileage of five cents a mile for actual travel restricting such travel to 2,000 miles in a year has passed two readings in the House and ordered engrossed for a third reading. This is a downward step in our educational system and will seriously impair the working of the common schools of the State. It will be difficult to get good men to fill this important office for the beggarly sum of two hundred dollars a year and we think it extremely unfair to ask men to take a six hundred dollar office and as soon as they are elected cut the salary down to $200. None of them can live on this amount and as there are those who think a man should devote his entire time to his office duties and have but one occupation, we are at a loss to know how these officials are going to give all their time for the proposed salary.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Cleveland's message to Congress, which we gave in full last week, is a very able public document. It gives a large amount of valuable information about the affairs of our government, and shows what has been done by the Democratic administration to improve every department, and contains suggestions for still further improvement. The most important features of the message are those which refer to the public finances, the tariff, the labor question, and the civil service. Referring to the report of the secretary of the Treasury, he shows that the expenses of the Government were less [illegible] than the expenses for the year preceding, and leaving a surplus of $[illegible] to be applied to the sinking fund, [illegible] an increase in the surplus of $[illegible]. The greater portion of the increase was from customs. This he says is a great hardship for the taxpayers, as the money is taken from their pockets and locked up in the Treasury when the necessities of the Government do not require it. This is an injustice to the tax payers of the country that Congress should speedily remedy. The President wisely adds, in this connection, "when more of the people's substance is exacted through the form of taxation than is necessary to meet the proper expenses of the Government, and the expected and economical administration, such exaction becomes unjustifiable extortion and a violation of the full fair commercial principles of free Government. The manner in which these exactions are made has a tendency to conceal their true character and their extent." The president is sound on this point, and we join the New York Star in its appeal to Congress to "reduce the taxes." On the labor question he is equally sound. He says, that "labor should be accorded its proposed recognition as a proper subject of concern to the interests of American labor so far as they are involved. We recognize in labor a chief factor in the wealth of the Republic, and we believe that we have it in our keeping to secure to it a full share of the most careful and thoughtful attention so far as it may be in our power to do so, without neglecting the opportunity for work and the compensation of American labor." This we think the laborer entitled to, and believe that if the tariff tax was reduced it would greatly increase his addition and bring about a better exchange than he now has for his labor. We [illegible] the dictionary as a text book in schools is losing the place it once held. Many preparatory schools are found in which it has fallen into disuse. This is evidently a mistake, one that should be avoided. We believe that as the dictionary is less used to that extent will improper pronunciation and incorrect spelling become more general. A person might read a hundred volumes written by the best authors and at the same time be guilty of mispronouncing a half dozen words on a page, supposing that he had never studied how to pronounce. Let us then, by all means, teach the children on the way to pronounce words as we know it. In our zeal to become many-tongued we should not overlook at the close of the book which will give us the needed help. Teach the children to do likewise and more ridiculous pronunciation will be avoided.

Pronunciation.

Correct pronunciation is almost as necessary in conversation or public speaking as correct sentences. Indeed, it may be said to be more important, because the great majority of people would now quickly notice an error in pronunciation, than they would an incorrect sentence. This is a truth often lightly appreciated. Often the educated man shocks his audience by some outlandish pronunciation that he may give to certain words in his discourse. This fault arises from the fact that he has not studied thoroughly the pronunciation of his own language. It is admitted, it is true, that there is a latitude given to the English speaking tongue denied to men of other tongues, in most modern languages. The German especially, each letter has its peculiar sound. This enables the speaker of this language to be nearly exact in his pronunciation.

Our language is not so defective, however, as to give every man the right to pronounce a word as fancy or fancy would dictate unrestrained. The Phonetic system has been introduced within the last two years, and is said to be suited to give uniformity in pronunciation. This system gives to every vowel and consonant its peculiar sound, and since there are about 40 sounds and only 26 letters to express them, it has other letters or symbols to represent the remaining 14 sounds. As to the correctness of this system we will not speak, because it is almost entirely unknown to us.

In the next issue will be found a programme for the Teachers' Association which meets on the first Saturday in January next. Don't forget, teachers, to prepare to discuss any question on the programme.

TEACHERS' DEPARTMENT.

ARTHUR EDWARDS, EDITOR.

The School Commissioner is again on the wing. Some day when you are not in the least expecting him the sound of his buggy wheels will be heard in the distance. Young men engaged in a game of cards he prepared at any hour, for he is sure to come. It is no less to gladden weeping to the young ladies engaged in teaching for their school-rooms are always ready for examination. If there should be any defect, our young Commissioner would never see it.

But should there be anything defective in your school-room, young man, attend to it and that quickly, for among men be the Commissioner is no respector of persons. Those of us (the young men) who have an [illegible] need not fear, in so doing as he scolds somebody else more, which he is not apt to do.

The Preparatory department of the college under the direction of Professor Dreher, is gradually increasing in numbers, a proof of his efficiency as an instructor. Another year will soon begin and those who intend sending their sons to this or any other department of the college had better let them commence with the beginning of the year. Everything is now in order in every department to do thorough work.

The alphabetic system is a fact in our country, with it we have to do, and will follow it to the bitter end.

Webster is generally acknowledged as authority in both orthography and pronunciation. To follow him as closely as possible is the duty of him who wishes to bring about uniformity in pronunciation and spelling.

In the very beginning commence with the good old book of our fathers, Webster's Elementary Spelling Book, or some other book based on the same principles. In the book just mentioned, you will find, from the very beginning, taught the primary sounds of the letters in words of one syllable. After the child has been learned the child, as is frequently in the book, both by oral and written words, have been learned owned up by [illegible] pronounce with tolerable accuracy most words in common use.

After he has [illegible] Webster's Elementary, which for perhaps fifty years has yielded precedence to none in its sphere, he should study Webster's Dictionary.

It is supposed that the learner has already become familiar with the diacritical marks, if he has not then should be taught without delay. Without a knowledge of these the pupil could not pronounce a word were he to see it in the dictionary.

Right here it is proper to state that

THIS PAPER [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

INFORMATION

MANY PERSONS at this season suffer from Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Sides, Bad Blood, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Constipation & Kidney Troubles.

VOLINA CORDIAL

VOLINA CORDIAL CURES RHEUMATISM,

VOLINA CORDIAL CURES SICK-HEADACHE,

VOLINA CORDIAL CURES DYSPEPSIA,

VOLINA CORDIAL CURES NERVOUSNESS,

VOLINA CORDIAL CURES OVERWORKED

Volina Almanac and Diary for 1887, a handsome, complete and useful Book, will be sent free to CITY DRUGGISTS or PEOPLE in a pleasant, natural way. Mailed on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp. Address

VOLINA DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF NEWBERRY—IN COMMON PLEAS.

L. C. McCracken vs. Wm. M. Wicker, et. al.

Foreclosure.

By order of the Court, herein, dated 12th Nov., 1886, I will sell at public outcry, before the Court House at Newberry, on the First Monday in January, 1887, all that tract of land lying on waters of Indian Creek, in the County and State aforesaid, containing Three Hundred and Sixteen Acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of Wm. T. Abrams, Wm. T. Baker, Calvin Baker, J. S. Renwick and Tho. P. Abrams.

Terms: The purchaser will be required to pay in cash one-half the purchase money, and to secure the balance payable at twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, by bond and mortgage of the premises, and pay for papers.

SILAS JOHNSTONE, Master.

Master's Office, 13th Nov., 1886.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF NEWBERRY—IN COMMON PLEAS.

Silas Johnstone, Master, vs. Benjamin S. Lyles.

Foreclosure.

By order of the Court herein, dated Nov. 10th, I will sell at public outcry before the Court House at Newberry, on the first Monday in January, 1887, all that tract of land in the County and State aforesaid, containing Seventy-five Acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of [illegible] Hardy, J. F. Oxner and others, as shown by a plat thereof made prior to the day of sale.

Terms: The purchaser will be required to pay one-half of the purchase money in cash, and to secure the balance payable at twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, by a bond and mortgage of the premises, and to pay for papers.

SILAS JOHNSTONE, Master.

Master's Office, 9th Nov., 1886.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF NEWBERRY—IN COMMON PLEAS.

Samuel Rooker vs. Geo. Morris Oxner and others.

Foreclosure.

By order of the Court herein, dated 9th December, 1886, I will sell, at public outcry, before the Court House at Newberry, on the first Monday in January, 1887, that piece or parcel of land lying in the county and state aforesaid, containing One Hundred and Fifty acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of R. E. Lemons, Frank Kelly, Nancy Johnson, William Bishop and others.

Terms:—The purchaser may pay the whole bid in cash, otherwise one-third of the purchase money must be paid in cash, and the balance payable in one and two years, with interest from the day of sale—the purchaser must pay for papers.

SILAS JOHNSTONE, Master.

Master's office 7th Dec. 1886.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, NEWBERRY COUNTY.

By Jacob B. Fellers, Probate Judge.

WHEREAS, John C. Halfacre hath made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration of the estate and effects of Luther C. Halfacre, deceased.

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Luther C. Halfacre, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Newberry Court House, on the 23rd day of December inst., after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand this 8th day of December Anno Domini 1886.

J. B. FELLERS, J. P. N. C.

12-8-2c.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF NEWBERRY—IN COMMON PLEAS.

James LaFayette Satterwhite and others vs. Jas. Y. McFall Administrator et. al.

The creditors of the estate of Susan C. Satterwhite are hereby required to render and establish their respective demands before the Master, on or before the first day of January, 1887.

SILAS JOHNSTONE Master.

Master's Office 7th Dec. 1886-12-8-4d.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF NEWBERRY—IN COMMON PLEAS.

Jesse C. Lesley, Probate Judge, vs. Joel B. Heller.

By order of the court herein, heretofore issued and modified and Dec., 1886, I will sell at public outcry, before the Court House at Newberry, on the first Monday in January, 1887, all that tract of plantation of land, in the county and State aforesaid, containing Two Hundred Acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of David E. Huber, J. G. Cromer, Jacob Cromer, and others.

Terms:—The purchaser will be required to pay one-half of the purchase money in cash, and to secure the balance payable at twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, by a bond and mortgage of the premises, and to pay for papers.

SILAS JOHNSTONE, Master.

Master's office, 8th Dec., 1886.

WE HAVE LIVED,

Moved, and had our being in mercantile life since 1878. But on January 1st, 1887, we pass from mercantile life altogether. *For nine years we have tried to write our name in kindness and mercy on the hearts of those we were called upon to serve; yet, by most of you, we shall soon be forgotten. The man who does an injury, never forgets the injured man. Some of you at least, will have occasion to remember us in the years to come. But never mind our blunders, just so you do not blunder by a failure to secure some of the cold weather merchandise we are almost giving away, to enable us to close our doors promptly on January 1st, 1887.* This is what we are now striving for; this is what we mean to attain to: Wool Cashmeres, any color you want, 30c.; you'll find them outside for 50c. We'd have 50c. too, if it was not for January 1st, 1887. On all other dress stuffs we are losing money. The genuine Medicated Twilled Flannel we are selling for 33c., cost 37½c. You will find none so good in town for 40c. But 33c. is our way now in Flannels. Come for your Table Linens at once. We are beating the world getting rid of Table Linens. Everything tumbling in! Can't tell of them, can't even think of them. See here! Men's 2100 linen, plaited front Shirts, cost $1.00, were sold for $1.25, now 50c. Men's E and W Collars, cost 16⅔c., were sold for 25c., now 12c. Men's Drawers, cost 70c., were sold for $1.00, now 60c. Men's Cravats, cost 50c., were sold for 40c., now 25c. Men's Cravats, cost 37½c., were sold for 50c., now 19c. We mean to be understood by every man of you. There is no sense in paying more for goods than Cline will charge you for them. Cline's interests now lie in giving you more for your money than any one else will give you. Your interests lie in buying of him.

SO LET'S PULL TOGETHER TILL JANUARY 1ST, 1887,

Here again! Misses Imported Hose, absolutely fast colors, Nos. 6, 6½ and 7, cost 55c., were sold for 75c., now 40c. Shoes at your own prices—just five words tell it. 50c. Jeans for 33c.—yes man! There is more to be said, much more—we'll say it at the store, however. Read our advertisements of marked down prices. They will appear weekly, until our closing up, January 1st, 1887. Large stock of children's furniture.

B. H. CLINE.

This space for Scott & Bro.

Clothing for the State Fair,
Clothing for the State Ball,
Clothing for Economic Legislators,
Clothing for the Farmer Boys,
Clothing for all, Old and Young,
AT

PHILIP EPSTIN'S,

148 Main Street, Columbia, S. C.

Men's Suits ranging from $3.00 and upwards. Youths' Suits from $2.75 and upwards. Children's Suits from $2.50 and upwards. Gent's Furnishing Goods at lowest prices. In fine suits I show a stock that will equal any, North, South, East or West. I have bought 500 beautiful nickel clocks, and will give one of these, a good time keeper, to every purchaser of a suit of clothing for $8.00 or more, and I will guarantee the price to be 25 per cent. lower than any merchant in the State. All I ask is that you give me a trial.

PHILIP EPSTIN.

Here We are Again,

M. FOOT, JR., & CO.

FOOT'S OLD STAND, ASK YOU TO CALL BEFORE BUYING.

We offer bargains in all our lines—Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, Groceries, Cigars, Tobacco and Furniture.

No old goods mixed in to deceive. New goods at lower prices than you can buy the old ones.

We carry the largest stock of Boots and Shoes in Newberry. Special inducements.

Always your friends,

M. FOOT, JR., & CO.,

REMEMBER IF YOU WILL CALL AT THE

COLUMBIA CASH DRY GOODS STORE

YOU WILL FIND THAT C. F. JACKSON IS THE

LEADER OF LOW PRICES,

For you can get all kinds and styles of Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Caps, Cloaks, Jackets, Ladies' Under Garments; Gents' Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Under Shirts and Drawers; all kinds of goods for Boys, and everything kept in a first class Dry Goods Store, at much less than can be bought at any other house in this city.

C. F. JACKSON, Manager,
120, MAIN STREET, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Master's Sales.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF NEWBERRY—IN COMMON PLEAS.

[illegible]

SILAS JOHNSTONE, Master.

Master's Office, 8th Dec., 1886.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF NEWBERRY—IN COMMON PLEAS.

Peter W. Scotts, Assig., vs. Matthew Hill and others.

Relief.

By order of the Court herein, dated 24th November, 1886, I will sell at public outcry before the Court House at Newberry, on the first Monday in January, 1887, in one or more parcels, as may be determined at the sale, that tract of land in the county and State aforesaid, containing One Hundred Acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of Mrs. Nancy Stockman, Rachel Krelle, estate of Jacob A. Bowers and Mrs. Martha R. Coats.

Terms:—The purchaser will be required to pay one-third in cash, and secure the balance, payable in one and two years, with leave, however, to the purchaser to pay the whole bid in cash. Purchaser to pay for papers.

SILAS JOHNSTONE, Master.

Master's office, 7th Dec., 1886.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF NEWBERRY—IN COMMON PLEAS.

Thos. V. Wicker and Thos. M. Lake, Exors., vs. Dorothea R. Nance and others.

Foreclosure.

By order of the court herein, dated 3rd Dec., 1885, I will sell at public outcry, before the Court House at Newberry, on the first Monday in January, 1887, all that tract or plantation of land, containing two hundred and forty-nine acres, more or less, situate, lying and being in the said county and State, and bounded by lands of Daniel Bazhardt, John Sloan, estate of Robert Caldwell, H. H. Folk, tract No. 2 of John Buzhardt's land and the Poor House lands.

Terms:—The purchaser will be required to pay in cash one-half of the purchase money, and to secure the balance, payable at twelve months, with interest from the day of sale by a bond and mortgage of the premises.

SILAS JOHNSTONE, Master.

Master's Office, 8th Dec., 1886.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF NEWBERRY—IN COMMON PLEAS.

Ellen P. Sibley, vs. Caroline M. Sondley and others.

Foreclosure.

By order of the Court herein, dated 6th December, 1886, I will sell at public outcry before the Court House at Newberry, on the first Monday in January, 1887, all that tract of land in the County and State aforesaid, containing Eight Hundred Acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of the estate of Thomas B. Wheldington, deceased, land of Alonzo Cannon, Adam Kibler and others.

Terms: The purchaser will be required to pay one half of the purchase money in cash, and to secure the balance payable at twelve months with interest from the day of sale by a bond and mortgage of the premises and to pay for the papers.

SILAS JOHNSTONE, Master.

Master's Office, Dec. 8, 1886.