#### THE COLUMBIA CANAL.

The Sites, The Costs and Suggestions for Utilizing What Mas Been Done.

The Canal, as originally constructed for the purpose of flat boat navigation, extended from Bull Sluice to a point near Old Granby, a distance of nearly five miles. The present work, enlarging and deepening the old Canal for the purpose of furnishing a large volume of water for manufacturing purposes, commences at the foot of Gervais street and has been extended through Cemetery Hill, a distance of about one and one-third miles. This work has been partially completed, and but for the freshet in May last would have been entirely completed, leaving the Canal yet to be completed to Bull Sluice, a distance of about one and twothirds miles from the present terminus, near Cometery Hill. When completed to Bull Sluice there must be built a stone dam across the Broad River over seventeen hundred feet long and the necessary appurtenances thereto, to regulate the quantity of water to be forced into the Canal. This work is estimated to cost sixty eight thousand dollars, which is an exceedingly low estimate for a dam of that length. When this is all completed to this point—the Canal and dam and its appurtenances—the Canal will be completed a little more than half of its original length. In other words, to get the benefit of it it must be carried on from Gervais street to the old terminus at a point near Granby, a distance of two miles.

The topography of the country from Cemetery Hill to the Broad River Bridge, which is near Bull Sluice, viewed from Cemetery Hill. is low and flat, entirely unsuited on either side of the Canal for mill sites. as is subject to overflow in high water, and, in addition, it presents no sites for factory dwellings. The fall above and just below the Broad River Bridge is only ten feet, which would require too much water to propel a given amount of machinery. A twenty-foot fall would only require only one-half of the amount required on a ten foot fall. The fall at Cometery Hill is sixteen feet, and it increases gradually from this point to about twenty-nine feet below the Penitentiary. No good mill sites could be seen from Cemetery Hill to Gervais street, but just above the Penitentiary a site was pointed out that could be utilized if fifteen thou sand dollars in money and labor was expended to build a tunnel under the Canal to carry the water used back into

At Gervais street begins, in our judgment, the mill sites, and from this point to the terminus of the old Canal both sites for mills and suitable ground for the erection of the operatives' houses can be obtained. The first two sites below Gervais street belong to-Green and-Green; the next, a tract of one hundred and twenty-five acres on each side of the Canal, belongs to Colonel S. A. Pearce. Just below this is four hundred acres of land belonging to -Green, and below this tract is a body of land containing seventy-two acres, belonging to the State of South Carolina.

Under a second resolution of your honorable bodies, the Committee was also authorized to inquire and report upon what terms the City of Columbia would take the Canal and complete it. After conferring with Hon. John T. R'ett, Mayor, and his laying the matter before the City Council, they declined to take it, on the ground that the city is largely indebted and is precluded by the Constitution of this State from contracting any larger debt.

The cost of the Canal to the State, up to this 1st November, 1886, as nearly as could be ascertained, is as follows: Money appropriated and expended, forty-eight thousand eight hundred and three 17-100 dollars; cost of feeding, guarding and clothing the convicts so employed has been ninety-two thousand five hundred and fifty-three 10-100 dollars; and to this should be added the value of the labor so employed, which, when calculated at six dollars per month for each convict so employed, amounts to sixty thousand six hundred dollars, amounting in the aggregate to two hundred and one thousand nine hundred and fifty-six 67-100 dollars as amount of money and the value and cost of the labor so employed.

come, and leave the work to be fin- and Democrat.

ished hereafter, if the State should ever get able to undertake it; or turn the Canal over to the Directors of the Penitentiary, and let them authorize the Superintendent of the new and old Canal at Cemetery Hill, widen and deepen the old Canal from that point to Bull Sluice, construct a dam at that point sufficiently high to force water enough into the Canal for use at the Penitentiary and City Water Works, and for that purpose that the Board be authorized to use convict labor sufficient, and to use five thousand dollars of the net earnings of the Penitentiary, if so much be necessary.

As a last point, there must be ome sewerage arrangements made should the Canal be completed. The estimated cost of a sewer from the the Lunatic Asylum to and under the Canal is over hundred thousand dollars. The cost of sewers for the city under the Canal would amount to a large sum of money.

Respectfully submitted, J. A. Sligh, Senate Committee. Sampson Pope, House of Representatives.

For the HERALD AND NEWS. PROVIDENCE.

There are several cases of pneumonia a this section. Rev. Hallman and Mrs. L. V. Livingston we are glad to note

are convalescing,
Mc. John B. Livingston's wife died last Wednes by. The burial services were conducted by the Rev Marks, who preached a very appropriate sermon for the occasion, it was one of the most impressive scenes I ever witnessed. The beavered have our deepest sympathies,

specially the little children .-Mr. Mathias Singley is lying very low

with dropsy. The piece in your last issue, a farmer after a bale of cotton, have sat several of the farmers to thinking. The piece has developed some very important facts, and gave rise to mimerous questions. Some of which we hope the editor or some one else will be kind enough to cuswer for our special information. 1st. ls a cotton weigher compelled to answer no questions concerning a bale of cotton under such circumstances. 2nd, After a Trial Justice attaches a bale of cotton has any one a right to move it without his permission? 3rd, Has any one a right to change the number of a bale of cotton after it has been marked by the weigher.

And last but not least if the juris-diction of one Trial Justice will not allow him to sell a bale of cotton in dispute, why has another Trial Justice the power to sell the same.

These questions have been suggested

to me by persons who are real anxious to gather information on the subject.
G. G. Sale, Esq., paid this community llying visit to-day, we were real sorry with us. Come again George you have many warm friends in this community.

#### + <50.0 PROSPERITY.

On Saturday and Monday there was quite a boom in cotton—the staple bring-ing 9 cts. The indications are that there will be a decline to-day.

Rev. S. T. Riser preached two very good sermons at Grace Church last Sun-

Mr. H. H. Rikard, of Newberry College came home Saturday, accompanied by Rev. S. T. Riser.

Miss Agues Seybt, of Pomaria, has been visiting Miss Sallie Dickert. We regret to learn of the serious illess of Dr. Hawkins, His daughter Mrs. Graham, of Lexington, came up Monday.

The photographer, Mr. Smith, is in own. Let's all go and be taken. Rev. S. T. Hallman, of Pomaria, is seriously ill with pneumonia. We trust be may yet be spared many days for the Master's service.

The Dime Reading last Friday night was quite a success—\$6.20 was taken in. M. L. W.

The Right Man in the Right Place, Col. T. J. Lipscomb, the present flicient Superintendent of the Penigentiary and who has held that position for the past eight years, was re-elected last Thursday by a handsome majority over three competitors, receiving 96 votes out of 156, oint assembly. It may be correctly said of him that he is "the right man in the right, place." He has managed that institution with marked success. When be took cliarge of it in 1878, it was a heavy expense to the State. Under his successful administration the Penitentiary soon became not only self-sustaining, but a source of revenue, important improvements being added in the way of erecting new stantial brick wall around the same. He is still building and enlarging the Penitentiary, and will soon have room for 1000 convicts. There are something over 700 inside the the walls .-- Laurens Herald.

If it is Col. Bradley's opinion that In conclusion, we would suggest Radicals of the Little stripe are the following plans to be adopted by more entitled to the offices than good the General Assembly: Either stop Democrats he ought to said so before the work where it now is, having the he accepted the office of Collector. head or check dam at Cometery Hill In that case, he might have remained strengthened, so as to keep out the an humble country editor like the waters of any freshet which may balance of us .- Orangeburg Times News and Courier as supplement.

#### Why Not Appoint a Democrat?

EDITOR RECORD: I do not want the appointment, nor would I accept it if offered to me, and I am very sorry that I feel called upon to write this letter asking you to give it space. We Democrats until now have had no showing "at government pap" since the war. After undergoing all the hardships of the past and capturing the citadel, I think tion now that he held when the apthat those of us who are competent should enjoy the fruits of the victory. This matter is brought forcibly to my mind by the removal of Mr. Sloan from a position in the U.S. Revenue Department. I do not pretend to question Col. Bradley's right for a radical under a Democratic Adto make removals and appointments at will, but I believe that I voice the sentiment of the people and the party which has honored him when I say that he has taxed their good patience just a little too much when he turns out a competent and deserving Democrat without assigning good and sufficient cause, and ignores the hundred and odd thousand Democrats of the State to whom he owes his own position and appoints a man to fill the place who is a Republican, and notoriously so in 1876, being a leader, if I am correctly informed, among the people who, with guns in their hands, disputed the right of the Wallace House (of which I believe Col. Bradley was a member) to enter the State House, and would, at the command of John B. Dennis, have stained his hand in the best blood of the

State. I am not writing in the interest of Mr. Sloan. He is out now, and being a young man of honesty and ability. and withal deservedly popular with his fellow-men, can very well take care of himself; but we feel that his cause is ours, and although we old Confederate Democrats have become accustomed and reconciled to the advancement of the "young Democracy" over us, we have not yet reached the point that we can quickly swallow such a dose as Col. Bradley has given us. With Capt. Little's individual capacity for the position I have nothing to do. I have no doubt that his experience during "the dark days" in the Revenue Department render him a very useful clerk, but I know there are plenty of our young men fully capable to perform any of the duties connected with the department. It is Col. Bradley's duty, in the exercise of his ap- and job work. Thirty years ago five consideration.

that he could not spend several days appointment of Capt. Little is only articles. Thirty years ago a column temporary, and that when he "catches up" with his work in the department cient. Now, the editor of a successhe will do what is only right and ful newspaper must write an indefijust-appoint a Democrat.

JUSTICE. -Columbia Record, Dec. 15th.

# ----

A Burning Shame. Col. D. F. Bradley, Collector of Internal Revenue for South Carolina, must have a very soft place in his heart for the old Radical thieves who plundered this State prior to their overthrow in 1876. He has recently dismissed from the office of Deputy Collector at Columbia Mr. M. B. Sloan, a true and tried Democrat, and re-instated one Jack Little, a notorious Radical, who used to fill the same position under Brayton. Why a man like Little should receive any favors at the hands of a Democratic official can only be explained by Col. Bradley. During the days of good stealing Little was "hail fellow well met" with the worst element of the Radical party an was one of the very last of the gang to let go the public teat. He worked with might and main to defeat the Democracy in 1884, and is no doubt at this very moment a reviler and hater of the Democratic party and its President. In all common decency we would like to know if this is the man to take precedence of good Democrats when offices are to be distributed? Was the victory 1884 gained for the purpose of retaining such men in office? Verily not, and if Col. Bradley does not know it, he should be made acquaint. ed with the fact as soon as possible. So far as the dismissal of Mr. Sloan is concerned, we have not a word to say, but what we object to is the apbuildings, and constructing a sub- pointment of so notorious a Radical as Little to so important and lucrative an office in our State, and we hope that the indignation of the people will be so loudly and unmistakeable expressed that even Col. Bradley will be compelled to respect their wishes and put none but Democrats on guard. He should either do this, or get out of the way and make room for a Democrat that will .-- Orange-

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burg Times and Democrat.

### Is this Civil Service.

Collector Bradley has discharged Mr. McB. Sloan and installed J. R. Little in the office of Chief Deputy Collector.

Mr. Sloan is a merchant is Columbia and a member of the City Council and this is why he has been turned out. He occupies the same posipointment was made.

Little is a notorious radical who held the office under Brayton. The public desire to know why a good democrat, who is not even charged with incompetency should make room ministration. Can it be civil service reform? If so deliver us from all such stuff.—Laurens Advertiser, Dec.

### Sad Story in One Chapter.

Several months ago Mr. W. S Gregory, an industrious printer, un dertook to establish a newspaper in the town of Woodruff in Spartanburg County. He worked bard, made a good paper, but received very little money for his services as the following notice will testify. Last week the Woodruff Progress contained the following:

"NOTICE .-- Having failed in my business, I am now without a dollar, and can make the money. Mr. A. C. Harris can explain the matter to you. Respectfully, &c., W. S. GREGORY.
Dec. 2d, 1886."

Mr. Gregory's experience is not different to that of many other printers who have made the effort to print newspapers in small towns. The day may have been when such enterprises might have succeeded, but, if so that day has passed.

Formerly, a journeyman printer. with the aid of an apprencice, could take a font of long primer and a hand press, and print a newspaper out of which a living could be drawn, but times have changed. The day of strong competition from the city papers has come, and the country editor, to make a success anywhere, must make a large outlay, and must have a field sufficiently large to secure something like eight hundred or a thousand cash-paying subscribers, with a fair share of a dvertisements pointing power, to give them due hundred or six hundred dollars would The whole thing appears so monstrous on its face that I am forced to the conclusion that Col. Bradley's or two of original matter was suffi nite amount of matter and give much local news. Besides this, he must have the aid of correspondents in various sections of the territory from which he is to receive support. Thirty years ago, country printers went to press by twelve o'clock of the day before publication. Now, in order to give the latest news, they work late at night, or go to press at

the last moment. fairs, little towns cannot support a local paper of their own. If the lonumber. If it is made the equal of greater than the income. Patriotic Zion. and public spirited citizens may, out of their private funds, keep a newspaper alive at towns like Woodruff, but they may soon tire of this, when the inevitable will result .- Abbeville Press and Banner.

# Reedy River Association.

The Executive Board of the Reedy River Association met here last Tuesday night. The meeting was called to order at 7:30, the Chairman, Col. J. R. Leavel, of Newberry presiding. After prayer, led by Rev. N. B. Williams, the body proceeded to consider the destitute and needy fields within the bounds of the association. The claims of four fields were presented, viz: Highland Home, Waterloo, Prosperity and Maybinton. Each application was considered and discussed separately, and appropiations were made to each, as in the judgment of the board, the exigencies of the case demanded, The board having enlarged its work and increased its appropriations, found it necessary to discuss ways and means whereby the contributions of the churches in the Association Brethren from the various sections terest in the several churches. After after a very harmonious and ined, sine die.

J. R. Leavel, Chairman. J. B. PARROTT, Sec'y. -Laurensville Herald.

FOR the HERALD AND WSNE. Mr. Wadleigh Explains the Cause of Mr. Smith's Visit to Newberry, and Endorses his actions while here.

BOSTON, MASS., Dec.1 14th, 1886. Editor Newberry Herald and News; Referring to the recent unpleasant flair between one of your citizens, Mr. S. P. Baird, and my representative, Mr. J. Q. H. Smith, it may be of some interest to your readers—and simple justice to myself—if you will kindly afford me space in your columns to briefly set forth the causes that led up to the difficulty. In my business as a commission hide and leather merchant I have received from Mr. Baird various consign-

ments of hides against which he made drafts for eash advances. Mr. Baird's trafts in every instance save one were in excess of the market value of the ship ments. The hides immediately on arrival here were sold for their full market value, and were weighed by the sworn public hide weigher, and in some cases fell short of Mr. B's invoice receipts 50 per cent. I notified Mr. B. of this shortage and he promised to make the deficit good on the next shipment. The following shipments. however, only serving to swell the short-age. I declined to honor any more of his drafts, and for nearly a year have been trying to collect the balance against him. Mr. Smith's call on him was for that purpose, when followed Mr. Eaird's outrageous conduct with which your read-ers are already familiar. Mr. Smith is a high toned southern gentleman in every sense which that term implies, and his conduct in this matter has my fullest approval, although, of course, 1 regret that circumstances obliged him to act in any way which could be construct as against the laws of your State. will not encroach on your valuable space by making any reply to the terms which Mr. Baird has seen tit to apply to me. My reputation I am perfectly content to leave in the hands of the people with whom I have done business in every Southern State. Thanking you for your kind indulgence, I remain

# Very truly, II. W. WADLEIGH.

#### An Ideal Virginian.

Mr. J. Q. Smith, replying to a lett received from a gentleman in this city a few days ago, reterring to the death of Mr. B. L. Lane, said: "The latter part of your letter certainly contains the sad dest event of all the unfortural e affair I regret exceedingly the death of Mr. B L. Lane, as I of course feet that I am

somewhat indirectly re-possible. The blow to me is so unexpected and erush ing, that I searcely know what to write, We were not much exposed, and were very comfortable at Mr. Kibler's, Mr. Lane complained the next morning, and said he had the pneumonia; but none of us thought for one moment that he was seriously sick. I am very much grieved to learn of his death. I sympathize deeply with Mr. Lane's family, and if can be of any service to them I pray you will let me know. Nothing has occurred during my whole life that I so much regret, and I sincerely wish that some ac-tion of mine could restore him to life. friends, not forgetting the Joneses, Lamvery truly yours, J. Q. H. SMITH.

# Kind Words for Rev. Thos. G. Herbert.

Whereas, The present session of our Quarterly Conference for Greenville Circuit closes the quadrennia; of our official connection with Rev Thos. G. Herbert, as Presiding Elder; therefore,

Residred, 1st, That in thus severing our connection, under the mandate of our church pointy, we feel that we are parting voth a tried and true and faithful man of God- one whose wis-Under the changed condition of af- dom in coansel, brotherly spirit in all acts of official concern and personal relation, and whose continued comcal paper is less newsy and less at ling to us in the spirit of the Gospel tractive than other papers, its sub- of Christ, both in the pulpit and scription will be limited to a small chair, has convinced us that his Beeking was but to give glory to God the city papers, the expense will be in the building up of our beloved

2d. That these qualities and graces have endeared him to us with a love which has only increased as we have learned more and more of the motives and feelings of his consecrated heart, and in parting with such an one, our hearts move responsively to the prayer to God that His blessing and protection may accompany him and his family into whatever part of the vineyard of the Lord he may be called to labor in the future.

3d. That these resolutions be published in the S. C. Advocate and Greenville papers.

J. Tuos, Atsus, John P. Schlogs, J. W. GLENN.

The above was presented and unanimously adopted at the fourth Quarterly Conference for Greenville Circuit, Intely held at Poplar Spring Church. -Greenville Enterprise and Mountaineer, Dec. 15th.

# Are all Democrats Incapable?

Wonder if that little Civil Service which was incorporated in the Platform of the Democratic Parry made it incumbent upon our Revenue Collector Bradley to discharge his Democratic assistant and re-instate a former Republican in his stead If the Democratic assistant was incapable of attending to the duties of his position, does it necessarily follow that all the other Democrats are in like manner incapable. Maybe our contemporary the News and Courier can throw some light and the subject.—Laurensville Herald.

Bonds, Sam'l Brooks, Jas. Calhoun, Famile Chapmin, Gao, Moore, Mrs. L. J. Moobley, Stephen Chapmin, M. R. Edwards, Mary Coleman, M. R. Edwards, Mary Grey, B. J. Gallman, Channey Grey, B. Gallman, G. might be larger during the next year. ocratic assistant and re-instate a were appointed to work up this in the Democratic assistant was incateresting meeting the board adjourn. low that all the other Democrats are

For the HERALD AND NEWS Mr. and Mrs. Prof. Welch Send Greetings to their Newberry Friends through the Herald and News.

MARLIN, TEXAS, Dec. 13, 1886. To the Editor of the Herald and News:

The following was clipped from the Sycney Evening News (Australia) of October 31st ult.; and I send it to you because, it may prove of interest to the friends and acquaintances of Mr. Hobbs in Newberry:

#### "Banquet to Mr. J. W. Lyon.

A banquet was tendered to Mr. J. W. Lyon by his numerous friends on Wednesday night prior to his departure for America by the Maraposa. About fifty gentlemen sat down to a first class banquet, the chair being taken by Mr. D. Macdonald, C. E., chief of the typo graphical department of the "Picturesque Atlas" publishing company. Besides the chairman and the guests of the evening there were present Messrs. F. B. Schell, W. C. Fitler, W. T. Smedley, F. McNeill, Frank Coffee, H. S. Chipman, J. W. Johnston, H. Jennings, D. Cormack, J. M. Curtis, J. R. Ashton, Horace Baker, F. J. Broomfield, A. J. Scally, Or. Waugh, (vice chairman), D. Scally, Or. Waugh (vice chairman), D. E. M'Connell, Lieutenant - Colonel Hobb, Francis Myers, Alderman M'Guire, and others. Apologies for non-attendance were received and read by the chairman from Messrs, S. L. Moffett, william Market Messrs, S. L. Moffett, William Macleod, and G. F. R. Burcher; after which the chairman proposed the toasts of "The Queen" and "The President of the United States," which were received with acclamation. The chairman then gave "Our Guest," alluding in encomiastic terms to Mr. Lyon's efforts in the cause of art and literature, and before resuming his chair presenting to Mr. Lyon, on behalf of his numerous friends in Sydney, a beautifully illustra-

ted and magnificently bound address.
Mr. Lyon, in reply, made an effective speech, modestly declining a great portion of the praise of having originated the "Picturesque Atlas of Australasia," and altuding in flattering terms to his co-workers, Messes, S. L. Moffett and D. E. M'Connell. In reference to the ad-dress, he said it should occupy the foremost position among his household gods, above even the venerated pictures of Washington, Lincoln, and Garfield, which adorned the walls of his home. It would be to his family a pearl of great price—the Koh-i-noor of their possessons. Before resuming his chair he had one pleasing duty to perform, viz., the proposing of a toast which would be well received in such a country—"The Land We Live in." He dwelt with par-ticular effectiveness on the beauty, poetry, and unbounded resources of Autralia, and gave a graphic picture of Australia as it first appeared to his Cana-

Lieutenaut-Colonel Hobbs ably did the honors to the next toast on the list—"The Land We Came From," dealing humorously with the various nationalieluding with a spirited peroration of a cosmopolite character.

Alderman M'Guire, of Balmain, speaking as an Australian, responded in a neat and vigorous speech, after which Mr. Hirschmann gave the toast, "Art and Literature," which was responded to by Mr. Julian R. Ashton on behalf of art, and Mr. Francis Myers on behalf of

literature. A number of other toasts followed, inerspersed with songs and recitations Mrom Messrs, Jennings, Cormack, Curtis, Mollier, and Higham, and the comcany broke up after spending a very

deasant evening." Mr. Hobbs writes me that he is suceceding in his business enterprises, and expects to pay South Carolina a visit in 1888; He hopes to attend the Commencement of Newberry College, in

June of that year.
I have not forgotten my promise to and you a letter concerning my impression of Texas; but so far I have desisted, in order to carry out a resolution formed after receiving some advice from two of my best friends in Newberry. The advice which was very kindly and seriously given was to avoid sending a communiation to any of the Newberry papers concerning Texas, until I had had time o form some correct and reliable opinions; and in the second place, not to send any "horned frogs" back. So far I have kept the resolution.

Mrs. W— and I often think of Newberry and its people, and of the many pleasant years we have spent among you and your readers; and we berewith send our greetings to all the good people of Newton of Newberry—town and county.

Very truly yours,

C. W. WELCH.

# 4-ED 4

# Passenger Rates Reduced.

The rates of passenger fares of the Columbia and Greenville Railroad and branches and the Spartanburg, Union and Columbia Railroad have been reduced: First class from 4 to 3-12 per ent per mile; second class from 3-12 to Scents per mile; children between the ages of five and years 1-34 cents per mile. These rates went into effect on

By change of schedule, up passenger arrives here at 1:91 p. m., and down passenger at 5:07 p. m.

#### Advertised Letters. Post Office, Newberry, S. C. letters unclaimed and advertised

Dec. 21st. 4886. Arnold, Hattie

Jones, L. E.
Kinard, D. B.
Kenzie, Blaford
Kennedy, Anderson
Lathrop, W. B.
Moore, Mrs. L. J.
Mobley, Stephen
Mathis Wilson
Penn, Susan
Raft, H. S.
Reid, Warren, (3)
Sims Lyman
Tobe, Miss Lilla
Werts, Sholdy