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## WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE

As Outlined by Senator Black of York.

We give below a synopsis of many important Acts of the last Legislature as furnished by Senator Black for the *Yorkville Enquirer* and published in that paper last week. This synopsis will no doubt be read with interest.

An Act to amend an Act to change the time of listing property for taxation.

This act provides that at the time of making the annual returns of property for taxation, which is in January as heretofore, that the returns of the following agricultural products, to wit: corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rice, peas and long forage, shall be the amount actually on hand on August 1st immediately preceding the date of said return, but applies to only such said products as are actually in the hands of the producers. It will be seen that if any of such articles are on the 1st of January in the hands of a purchaser, whether he be a farmer or merchant, they are liable to taxation as in any other species of property.

An Act to validate and confirm the consolidation of the Augusta, Edgefield and Newberry Railroad with the Atlantic and Northwestern Railroad, to be known as the Georgia and Carolina Midland Railroad, and the consolidation of the last named with the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad.

This is an act simply to validate a consolidation already made, the railroad trusts consolidated to form the Augusta Division of the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad.

An Act to provide for the compensation of agents appointed by the Governor in cases of requisition for fugitives from justice.

This act provides that the agents appointed by the Governor to bring such fugitives into this State, shall receive in compensation for their services the sum of three dollars per day for the time actually employed, and be reimbursed their expenses actually incurred; the same to be paid out of the regular contingent fund of the Governor.

An Act to regulate criminal practice in the Courts of General Sessions of this State.

This act provides, among other things, of no special interest to any person except he be a lawyer (for whom I am not writing) that any person who shall be arraigned for the crime of murder, manslaughter, burglary, arson, rape or grand larceny, shall be entitled to peremptory challenges not exceeding ten, and gives the State in such cases five peremptory challenges; and any person who may be indicted for any offense or crime other than those enumerated above, shall be entitled to five peremptory challenges and the State to two; but no right to stand aside jurors shall be allowed to the State in any case. It is provided that nothing contained in this act shall apply to any case where an indictment has already been found and the case is actually pending.

An Act for the relief of sureties upon official bonds of certain officers.

This Act provides that when any surety of any officer elected or appointed to any office, shall notify the proper officer whose duty it is to approve the bond of such officers, that he desires to be relieved from his suretyship, such officer shall give a new bond, and the surety upon the prior bond shall be released from all liability for any acts or defaults which may be committed subsequent to the approval of such new bond. In no case does the liability of such surety continue more than sixty days after giving said notice. If the officer, when required to give such new bond, shall fail to do so within thirty days after such notice, he shall forfeit his office and the Governor shall issue his proclamation declaring the office vacant.

An Act to punish cock fighting within three miles of any chartered institution of learning in this State.

This Act imposes a punishment of a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days. The Act provides the same punishment for those who are present at cock fighting as for those who are engaged in it.

An Act relating to persons entering or concealing themselves in any house with intent to steal or commit any other crime.

Whoever shall enter without breaking, or attempt to enter, any house with intent to steal or commit any other crime, or shall conceal themselves in any house with like intent, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable in the discretion of the Court.

An Act to prevent monopolies in the transportation of freights and to secure free competition in the same, and for other purposes.

This is a very important Act to shippers and consignees of freights. This Act requires that on and after the 1st of April next, all railroad companies in this State, at any terminus or intermediate station, shall switch off and deliver to the connecting road having the same gauge, all cars passing over their line, and also provides that when any railroad company owning, leasing or operating a railroad shall have its terminus or any part of its track at or near the terminus of any other railroad in this State having the same gauge, or shall cross the same, they shall have the right to join its tracks by safe and proper switches with the other railroad, and switch for this purpose have the right to enter upon the right of way of the other railroad. If any railroad company shall refuse to allow any other railroad company seeking a connection

with its tracks, by means of such switches, then it shall be lawful for the railroad desiring a connection to proceed to procure the right to use so much of the right of way of the former as may be necessary, in the same manner now provided for securing rights of way from individuals by railroad companies.

An Act to provide for beneficiary scholarships in the Winthrop Training School for teachers at Columbia.

This Act authorizes and requires the State Superintendent of Education to appoint one deserving young woman (who is without the necessary means to pay tuition) from each county in the State, to a beneficiary scholarship in this institution. This scholarship entitles the holder to one year's tuition, and one hundred and twenty dollars to pay her board and other necessary expenses. The applicants must take their chances in a competitive examination to be held by a board appointed by the Superintendent in every county in the State. The applicant must be 18 years of age. These beneficiary students are required, after the completion of their course, to teach one year in the free schools of the respective counties from which they are appointed, provided positions are offered to them as first grade teachers in such schools.

An Act to regulate the traffic in seed cotton in the counties of Abbeville, Sumner, York, Edgefield, Berkeley, Kershaw, Richland, Orangeburg, Charleston, Chester and Union.

This prohibits the traffic in seed cotton in the counties named, by purchase, barter or exchange, at any time between the 15th of August and the 15th of December, without license the fee shall be three hundred dollars. The applicant must be recommended by at least ten land owners resident in the township where applicant intends to carry on the business; such license shall specify the exact place whereat the said business shall be carried on, and the person to whom license is granted shall keep at his place of business a book in which shall be entered the date of every purchase, from whom and the quantity purchased; such book to be always open to the inspection of persons applying therefor. Any violation of this Act shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and the punishment therefor shall be by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment of not less than one year, or both.

An Act to amend an Act to provide for and regulate the incorporation of banks in this State.

This Act simply allows State Banks to invest one half of their deposits, as well as an amount equal to one half of their capital stock, in mortgages of real estate.

An Act to amend section 1-05 of the General Statutes relating to the county board of examiners.

This Act amends the above section by adding the following provisions: It gives the county examiners compensation at the rate of three dollars per diem for not exceeding five days in each year, and mileage of five cents for each mile of necessary travel, to be paid out of the county school fund.

An Act to amend Section 482 of the General Statutes of South Carolina, relating to housebreaking.

This Act provides that any person who shall break and enter, or break with intent to enter any dwelling or other house in the night time, the breaking and entering of which would not constitute burglary, with intent to commit a felony or other crime of lesser grade, shall be held guilty of a felony, and punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to amend Section 840 of the General Statutes relating to cases tried or examined before Trial Justices.

This Act provides that whenever a person is to be tried for a crime, or be examined under section 829 before a trial justice, or whenever either party to a civil action shall file an affidavit that he does not believe he can obtain a fair trial or examination before the trial justice, the papers shall be turned over to the nearest trial justice. Such affidavit shall set forth the grounds of such belief and two days' notice of such transfer shall be given to the adverse party, and but one such transfer shall be given to either party.

An Act to amend sub-division 8 of Section 88 of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to Courts of Trial Justices.

This Act strikes out all of sub-division 8 and inserts a new sub-division instead. This provides that in any action or contract where a defendant does not appear and answer, the plaintiff may file proof of service of summons and complaint, or of the summons, on one or more of the defendants, and that if no answer or demurrer has been served upon him, when the action is for the recovery of money only, judgment may be given for the plaintiff by default if the demand be liquidated, and if unliquidated and the plaintiff itemize his account and append thereto an affidavit that it is true and correct, and that no part of the same has been paid, and a copy be served with the summons on defendant and he shall neither answer or demur, the plaintiff shall have judgment for the sum sued for as in the case of liquidated demands. In all other cases, when the defendant fails to appear and answer, the plaintiff cannot recover without proving his case.

An Act to amend sub-division 2, 4 and 5 of Section 919 of the General Statutes relating to Physicians.

This Act requires all persons hereafter making application for license to practice medicine and surgery, to submit their diplomas to the State

Board of Medical Examiners. If upon inspection of the applicant's diploma, the State Board of Medical Examiners shall not be satisfied of the applicant's qualifications, they may require him to appear before them personally for examination. The fee for examination of diplomas shall be five dollars or thirty dollars for personal examination. The clerk of court shall not allow any one to register without a license from the State Board of Medical Examiners. The State Board of Medical Examiners shall meet annually in the city of Columbia on the third Tuesday of August.

An Act to amend Section 285 of the General Statutes in relation to burning or cutting unenclosed houses.

This amends the law so as to make it apply to tenants having control, under lease, of unoccupied houses, also applies to crops in possession of tenants, and provides a punishment of fine or imprisonment in the discretion of the Court.

An Act to amend Section 336 of the Code of Procedure in relation to appeals from an order overruling an oral objection to the jurisdiction of the Court, or to the sufficiency of the complaint, shall not operate as a stay of the trial of the cause, but the trial shall proceed and the order may be reviewed only upon an appeal from the final judgment rendered in said cause.

An Act to amend Section 2498 of the General Statutes relating to petit larceny.

This Act fixes the punishment for petit larceny at not more than thirty days' imprisonment, thus restoring the jurisdiction of trial justices in cases of petit larceny as it was before the decision of the Supreme Court. A similar act was also passed restoring jurisdiction of trial justices in cases of receiving stolen goods where the amount so received does not exceed twenty dollars in value.

An Act to amend Sections 87, 88 and 89 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to the practice in Trial Justices' Courts.

This Act remedies the anomalous condition which permitted a party who had obtained a judgment before a trial justice, to apply for and obtain a transcript of judgment, and file the same with the clerk of the circuit court before the expiration of the five days in which the defendant is allowed to make up his appeal, and provides that defendant may give bond for delivery of property levied upon when appeal is heard and determined.

An Act to amend Section 1495 of the General Statutes, relating to posting the schedule of passenger trains behind time.

This amends the present law by adding that any railroad company which shall refuse or neglect to post a notice setting forth when any passenger train that is behind time will be expected to arrive, shall forfeit and pay to the State the sum of five dollars, one-half of which shall go to the informer.

An Act to provide for the manner in which the salaries of the respective circuit stenographers shall be paid.

This amends the present law by adding that any railroad company which shall refuse or neglect to post a notice setting forth when any passenger train that is behind time will be expected to arrive, shall forfeit and pay to the State the sum of five dollars, one-half of which shall go to the informer.

An Act to prohibit Trial Justices who receive salaries in criminal business to charge or receive any fees.

This prohibits Trial Justices who receive salaries to receive for their own use any fees for criminal business, or any portion of their constabulary fees or salary, and provides a punishment for any violation of this Act.

A Joint Resolution proposing an Amendment to Article X of the Constitution of the State of South Carolina by striking out Section 2 thereof.

This proposed amendment, if adopted, abolishes the office of County School Commissioner as a constitutional office and brings the regulation of the duties and powers of County School Commissioner under the control of the General Assembly.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to Article IV of the Constitution of the State of South Carolina.

This refers to jurisdiction and term of office of Probate Judge. It gives jurisdiction in all matters testamentary and of administrations—in business pertaining to minors, and dower in cases of idioy and lunacy, and persons non compos mentis, and fixes his term of office at four years.

An Act to amend Chapter XX of the General Statutes, entitled of the "University of South Carolina."

This Act recognizes the University and makes it consist of a College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts; a College of Liberal Arts and Sciences; a College of Pharmacy; a Normal School; and a School of Law; and such other Colleges and Schools as the Board of Trustees may see fit to establish, or as the funds at command may warrant. It makes the Claffin College for colored pupils at Orangeburg, and the South Carolina Military Academy, at Charleston, a part of the University.

It is a significant fact that nine Acts were passed this session of the Legislature establishing special school districts and authorizing the levy and collection of local taxes for school purposes. It is evidence of a growing conviction among the people of the State, that in our present condition it is the only way by which efficient schools can be maintained in each community. This will, before many years, result in a system of efficient free common schools in every school district in the State. The necessity for the education of the masses is so urgent, and the great good that result therefrom in our moral, social, political and material advancement so evident, that preju-

dice and old fogism may stay its progress for a time, but these movements never go backward, and those who oppose them, as a rule, become their most zealous supporters.

**BILL NYE ON THE TARIFF.**

Political Economy from the Standpoint of a Simple-Minded Friend of Agriculture—A Point Against Chinese Cheap Lectures.

While so many other men who know as little as I do about it are freely discussing the tariff it seems almost cowardly in me to hang back. I have resolved, therefore, to give utterance to a few terse and ringing sentences, not calculated to inflame the country, of course, for I have always tried to be temperate, especially in my language, and sought to avoid using my wonderful gifts as a word painter and rhetorical thunderbolt in a way that would excite the lower case nature of a man to war or tend to depress the stock market. Go to any Wall street man of prominence to day and he will tell you, unless he should happen to be prejudiced because I may have pinched him in some deal or other, that I have never tuned my lyre for the purpose of inciting the nation to civil war or sought to unsettle values or to wreck great financial enterprises. But I say that at a time when the less a man knows about the tariff the more freely he enters into a discussion of it I think it would be wrong for me long to restrain myself. Go where you will in this country to-day and you will find men talking about tariff and the tax on raw material who haven't had a mouthful of raw material or any other kind in the house for weeks, except as their wives earned it and brought it home to them. This country is full of men who have thought so hard for the common weal that the seats of their trousers shine like the dome of the Massachusetts State House.

And now there arises in the distance a large and growing surplus which indicates that as soon as the two parties get nearly balanced and sit up nights to watch each other at Washington there is a good deal more money coming into the Treasury than is needed to run the machinery of Government. Friends of the present methods say it is easier to handle a surplus than to handle a deficiency, for you can return a surplus to the people. That is true. You can take it from the pockets of those who unjustly paid it and then return it to those who have no claim upon it, meantime paying good salaries to those who collect it and to those who disburse it, allowing a good-sized percentage for what may be deflected towards Canada.

Mr. Blaine desires to reduce the surplus by reducing the tax on tobacco, thus making tobacco juice as free as water and winning the esteem of several voters who would trade what patriotism they have for an election-day cigar with a spinal column to it any time. As a man who has used a low grade of high test cigars for some years, and as a man who has been in the habit of supporting Mr. Blaine year after year until I had almost become a slave to the habit, I desire to state that the style of statesmanship which strives to win my young and trusting heart with the promise of seven good cigars for a quarter is the kind that first established this Republic on a paying basis.

Everybody recognizes the utter impossibility of knocking out financial stringency by means of melodious resolutions or of paralyzing poverty with a dark red preamble. You cannot gather fresh train fogs on board the Thistle or pacify old man Gastric with the empty promise of cheaper chewing tobacco.

Several gentlemen have invented methods for the prevention of rich men, schemes by which property could be equalized and divided per capita instead of per capital. The result of this could be easily figured out in advance. To-day Jay Gould would be wealthy and Henry George hungry, we will say. To-morrow Jay Gould and Henry George would have \$65 apiece. Tuesday Henry George would have \$25 and a case of colic, Jay Gould would have \$40 and be at the head of a Jamaica ginger trust. Wednesday Mr. Gould would have \$120 and an order on Henry George's agent for the proceeds of his next lecture on antipovetry.

If infant industries here are to be fostered, and protected by the way, why is not the American lecturer protected from competition with foreign lecturers? Whether you regard an American lecturer as a manufactured article or raw material it is generally essentially American, and ought it not to be protected? Lecturers build up a town. They make business for railroads, hotels, opera houses, newspapers, laundrymen, tailors, &c., &c., and if successful they go abroad, bringing money into this country. Just as soon as our lecturers here produce more lectures than are absolutely required for home consumption we can send them abroad, but as it is now our struggling lecturers here are forced to compete with foreign lecturers like Wong Chin Foo, who can live much cheaper than our native-born lecturers who have been used to dried apple pie three times a day.

How is it with the American farmer? He has been driven up further and further into a corner by the legislation of the past twenty-five years, and yet, because he is not actually starving to death, he is pointed to with pride. The American far-

mer contributed more to the war than most anybody else, both in blood and money, and really got less in return. He got the priceless boon of liberty, it is true, the liberty to pay big war prices for everything he wanted, and to sell his crops for less year after year, competing with foreigners abroad and foreigners who came here to compete with him; liberty to pay big prices for machinery, help, clothing and everything else he bought, and then ride into town on a December day, accompanied by the cold and still remains of an assassin's hand, only to be told that the threatened foreign war had flattened out, and that pork had gone down to six cents! It is depressing to ride sixteen miles in the society of a hog that has died by one's own hand, and every time you look around to see that same foreign smile, with a chip in it, while his chest is thrown open in an ingenious way by means of a hickory stick in order to show that his leaf lard is all that it has been represented. It is not cheerful to ride all the forenoon with no one near you but this cold and pulseless chip, with no eye upon you but the leaden eye of the dead. Let the reader who never tried it ride sixteen miles when the shades of evening begin to lower, ride over a lonely road over bare ground with a pair of low-browed bobs, a green calico comforter over your knees and the clammy features of a dead and decolleté hog in your lap. Then if you want to feel your spirits sink out of sight, ascertain, after you have laid out on a basis of 8 cents per pound, that 3 & 4 are the quotations on an animal that you have loved in his infancy, hid down cellar so you couldn't hear him squeal when he was killed and afterwards helped to scrape with a case knife so that even in death he would be a source of pride to you!

Men tell us that manufacturers make prosperous towns, so we must foster manufactures. On the same theory a violent death every morning before breakfast was what made the flush times in California, Nevada and Colorado. In order to have prosperity we must have more murders and lynchings sores. Why, when a man was killed every day or two in Leadville, lynchings got as high as \$10 a day. Therefore crime makes money plenty and wages high.

I do not claim to know how to make times more prosperous otherwise than to open my own whooping coughers and put in circulation the surplus which I have been clinging to so long. I have resolved to do so. Let others follow the example. Who will be the next? Let the Government itself fall in. Let us do good with our riches. Let us form what I may term the Do Good Party. Mr. Gould wires me "collect" from Rome) that he will lend his heart and soul, such as they are, to a movement of that kind, and at living rates. Mr. Gould says that he would advise to communicate my plans—by wire, over the Western Union—to everybody and seek the co-operation of the Government. He thinks that Congress would be willing to make an appropriation covering the expenses of telegraph, at least. Mr. Gould also adds that he would certainly take an interest in such movement, and says he would prefer a controlling interest. BILL NYE.

**Reviving the Grange.**

The following address has been issued by Secretary Holloway, of the State Grange:

"To the Patrons of South Carolina—Greeting: Your annual meeting will be held in the city of Columbia on Wednesday, the first day of February, proximo, at 11 o'clock a. m. It is to be hoped that the meeting will be largely attended by members of the Order throughout the State, as business of importance will be before the Grange for earnest work. The election of a Worthy Master to fill the unexpired term of Bro. James N. Lipscomb, resigned, provision made for the revival of the Order throughout the State, and the attention of Patrons is required in the furtherance of the aims and objects of the Inter State Grange Encampment to be held in the city of Spartanburg the first week of next August.

"The Encampment last August was a decided success, bringing together the tillers of the soil, and artisans as well, at a season of the year when the crops are laid by, affording a pleasant opportunity for the discussion of subjects of vital importance to the farming and kindred interests of the State. We, therefore, most earnestly beg that each Grange in the State, not absolutely dead, see that a representative is sent to the meeting of the State Grange prepared as conductors in the progression of every son of her soil. Fraternally, THOS. W. HOLLOWAY, Secretary."

**An Earthquake Shock in Ontario.**

OTTAWA, ONT., January 11.—A sharp shock of earthquake was felt throughout this city and surrounding sections shortly before 5 o'clock this morning. The vibration was quite marked and seemed to be travelling from the west. The shock lasted between five and ten seconds. Crockery was smashed in many places, but no other damage is reported.

Nothing but earthquake was talked of about town to-day. Dr. Bell, of the geological survey, says there is no further danger to be apprehended; that shocks are unusually experienced in Canada in winter, being caused by the shrinking of the earth's strata. The shock was felt at Bracebridge, Gravenhurst, Maniwaka and Quito and other places.

## THE EARTH TREMBLES AGAIN

A Distracted Shock of Earthquake Throughout the State—The Most Severe in Twelve Months.

Special to the News and Courier.

SAVANNAH, January 12.—Savannah was revisited by the earthquake this morning at 9:32 o'clock, city time. No damage has been reported, although the shock lasted from five to ten seconds. Twelve months had passed since anything more than the slightest tremor had been felt here, but the experience of September, October and November, 1886, had not been forgotten, and when the winds began to rattle and floors to tremble everyone knew instantly what the cause was.

WHO FELT IT AND WHO DID NOT.

Buildings swayed, glass rattled, the walls moved perceptibly, and there was a general rush for the doors. True, there were many who did not feel the shock at all. Those who were on the streets did not, and as a rule those who were standing did not. On the Bay nearly every one noticed it. Those who were sitting down in the offices on the north side felt it more plainly than others.

MISLAKEN FOR THE WIND.

In the city the wind was high, and the first clatter of the windows was mistaken by some for the effect of the wind, but when the floors began to vibrate, and that peculiar sensation, which only an earthquake can produce started up people's legs they immediately felt an impulse, to run for the street. No rumbling was observed in the city, but it was heard in the country.

THE SENSATION ON THE WHARVES.

At the wharves of the Ocean Steamship Company the shock was plainly felt by all of the employees. At first it was thought that a ship had struck the wharf. In the Central Railroad shops the workmen dropped their tools and made for the doors.

AT THE TELEPHONE OFFICE.

In the Telephone Exchange the lady operators cut off every subscriber for half a minute. It was over before the men got out of their offices and therefore must have been of short duration.

REGISTERING AT THE SIGNAL OFFICE.

The direction of the shock this morning was not observed. In the signal office the quake was not noticed. The building is tall and is shaken so much by passing drays and cars that the observers are not apt to pay attention to any shock that does not knock the plaster off the ceiling. When they had examined their instrument for measuring the velocity of the wind, they saw that at 9:56, Washington time, the registering pencil had been deflected, as though it had been jarred. That fixes the time of the shock in Savannah at 9:32, city time.

A MERE SHAKELET AT AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, January 12.—The banks of the river here responded to the shake from Savannah this morning, but the demonstration hereabout was a mere quakelet, so small, in fact, that although felt by many at 9:30 o'clock nobody was disturbed, and everybody set it down as the simple recurrence of the echoes of the past and a very small reverberation of a scientific sensation.

TWO SHOCKS AT CHARLOTTE.

CHARLOTTE, January 12.—Two slight shocks of earthquake were felt here this morning. The noted time of the first shock was 9:54, and the second eight seconds later. Signal Barry says: "Vibrations north to south; shocks greater in western portion of the city." A mirror was shaken off the mantel at P. E. Linnell's. No other damage reported. People excited.

THE OLD NORTH STATE TREMBLES

RALEIGH, January 12.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here at 9:55 this morning. There was also a strong shock felt at Shelby and other points.

WILMINGTON FOLLOWS SUIT.

WILMINGTON, January 12.—A sharp earthquake shock was felt here this morning about 10 o'clock. No damage done.

A MATTER OF NERVES IN COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, January 12.—At 9:55 this morning a sharp shock of earthquake was felt in Columbia. The strength of the shock, so subsequent interviews with citizens proved, was largely influenced by the degree of nervousness each citizen felt as to seismic disturbances. It is certain, however, that the force of the vibration was considerable. Window sashes and such susceptible things were violently rattled and the earth tremors were felt in all quarters of the city. There was instant anxiety about Charleston, which was relieved by a bulletin from the home office which the Bureau promptly received and displayed.

A BOAR IN ORANGEBURG.

ORANGEBURG, January 12.—At 10:02 o'clock A. M., to-day quite a decided shock of earthquake was felt here. Some persons even ran out of their stores and houses. Others, however, did not feel the shock at all. The Court was in session at the time, and the building shook perceptibly. The shock, which was preceded by a distinct roar, seemed to travel from north to south and lasted about five seconds.

SUNTER STARTLED.

SUNTER, January 12.—A very pronounced earthquake shock was felt here this morning at 9:56 o'clock. The roaring was very loud and came from the southwest. The tremor was

sufficient to cause windows, crockery ware, &c., to rattle, in quite a startling manner. This is the first shock felt here in many months.

A SMALL QUAKE AT CAMDEN.

CAMDEN, January 12.—A decided reminder of by-gone days took place here at 9:55 this morning in the shape of a small quake.

NO MISTAKING IT AT NEWBERRY.

NEWBERRY, January 12.—A distinct shock of earthquake was felt here this morning by several persons five minutes to 10 o'clock. The weather has turned much colder, and the indications are for snow.

A WAVE IN WINNSBORO.

WINNSBORO, January 12.—A very decided earthquake shock was felt here at 9:55 this morning. It lasted several seconds, shaking the house and rattling the sash.

FELT AT FLORENCE.

FLORENCE, January 12.—A distinct earthquake shock was felt here to-day at 9:55 A. M. which lasted about four seconds.

FIVE SECONDS AT GADSDEN.

GADSDEN, January 12.—At 9:45 this morning we had a distinct earthquake shock, right heavy and lasting about five seconds.

A SHARP SHOCK AT BEAUFORT.

BEAUFORT, January 12.—A sharp and severe shock of earthquake this morning at five minutes to 10 o'clock.

A PANIC IN GEORGETOWN.

GEORGETOWN, Jan. 12.—A heavy shock of earthquake at 9:55 this morning. Persons rushed out of their houses much alarmed.

CONWAY'S CONCUSION.

CONWAY, January 12.—A sharp shock of earthquake was felt here at precisely 10 o'clock this morning. No damage done.

SUMMERVILLE USED TO IT.

SUMMERVILLE, January 12.—An earthquake shock was felt here this morning at 9:55. Although the heaviest felt for several months it was not so severe as to cause either excitement or damage.

MONCK'S CORNER MOVES.

MONCK'S CORNER, January 12.—This place was shaken by a slight shock of earthquake about 10 o'clock this morning.

HOW IT FELT AT HOME.

It is so long since even a tremor of the earth has been felt in Charleston that many persons who heard their doors and windows rattling about 10 o'clock yesterday morning did not at first recognize the cause, and doubtless many will be surprised to read in this paragraph that there really was a slight shock yesterday throughout the lower part of the State.

Mr. A. E. Gonzales, general canvassing agent for the News and Courier, who came down on the South Carolina Railroad reports that the shock was heaviest at Ross's Station.

**The South's Enemies at Home.**

From the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record.

During the late war, the south had its enemies at home as well as those who came from beyond Mason and Dixon's line, and so to day the south in its great battle for material progress and prosperity, learns from the fortunate experience the force of the truth that a man's worst enemies are they of his own household. We are not surprised that such papers as the New York Herald, and others of the same kind, should seek to misrepresent the progress of the south and to do all in their power to retard the development of that section, and possibly we ought not to be surprised at finding that there are southern papers doing valiant work in helping the Herald's crusade, but we must confess that we are. In 1861-65 there were some few men in the south who did not believe in the justice of the cause for which their fellow-men had taken up arms, and they did vastly more deserving of public esteem were these men, than are they who to-day, living in the south, and professing to be deeply interested in its welfare, are yet, through the journals that they control, supporting to their utmost the enemies of southern prosperity. With what fensidish glee have many of these papers paraded under wonderful head lines the slanders that have been started by outside enemies of the south! How they have "rolled as a sweet morsel under their tongue" the falsehoods that the wonderful advance of the south's iron center had collapsed, caring not to first learn of the truthfulness of these statements. Filled they must be with a spirit of envy, hatred and jealousy of every sign of progress outside of the narrow circle that limits their horizon, for surely nothing less than such a spirit could prompt them to gloat over what they hoped was the downfall of the south's most prosperous cities. As well might we have expected to see southern papers professing loyalty to the confederate side, rejoicing over the reports of some great defeat of southern troops, as reports as these. Were it true that the great iron centers of Alabama and Tennessee are on the down grade, and that the most stupendous effort ever made by any people to develop their country had proved a failure, then the death knell of southern prosperity would have been sounded.

If Alabama, which has led in this fight and which staked her all upon it, battling against tremendous odds, until she stands to-day the admitted future greatest iron producer of the world, were to be overcome, and her iron and kindred industries, by any possibility be carried, it would be hopeless ever to look for the general

development of the industrial interests of the south.

Alabama and Tennessee have led the way and blazed the path to prosperity through a union of manufactures and agriculture, and yet so-called southern papers have sought to injure the prosperity of these states, apparently failing to realize that the downfall of the iron interests of Alabama and Tennessee would check the growth of the whole south, and turn to other sections the capital that is now beginning to flow southward. From the iron industries of these two states are radiating influences that will make the whole south prosperous, that will cause the building of thousands of miles of railroads, make valuable land that is now hardly worth the taxes, furnish home employment to the tens of thousands of the young men growing up in the south, who would otherwise have to go west or north. This is what the prosperity of the industrial centers of Alabama and Tennessee is doing, and this prosperity starting there is spreading over the entire south, and yet strange to say there are southern papers that, instead of upholding the progress of these states, are constantly endeavoring to discredit the wisdom of their development and giving credence to every falsehood that is started against them.

**THE EVOLUTION CONTROVERSY.**

Mr. Elwang Rises to Explain what He Said to the Girardeau's Son-in-law Said to Him.

To the Editor of The News and Courier.

For the sake of truth, and in order to brush away at once all present misunderstanding, and to prevent the possibility of further complications, I deem it expedient to publish, over my own signature, the facts, as far as they are related to me, in the present controversy between Rev. G. A. Blackburn and the Southern Presbyterian.

In the first place, I wish to say that Mr. Blackburn's statement can be so construed as to do me an injustice when he does not fully explain in his letter of the 7th inst, the remark which he quotes me as having made, "that it (the article in the Southern Presbyterian) did not correctly represent what I (Mr. B.) had said." I referred, as Mr. B. himself says, simply to the construction which the article puts upon his statements in assuming them to have been authoritative. With that I had, of course nothing to do, it was simply a deduction made by the writer from the facts presented to him. As to all else in the article relating to himself and the undersigned Mr. B. admitted it to be substantially correct.

In the second place, I wish to say that much of what was said by either of us at that time, now fully two months ago, is only indistinctly remembered by me because regarded as bearing only indifferently upon the chief issue involved. As far as the information given by me to the writer of the article in the Southern Presbyterian is concerned, I can rely with perfect safety, as to minutiae, only upon a written minute made at the time and approved by me; and, as it appears upon an examination of that minute that I did not "expressly" state to the writer of the article that Mr. B. did not speak authoritatively, I must modify the assurance given to Mr. B. that I did so state to the writer in the Southern Presbyterian, and simply say that I cannot be positive in regard to that particular statement—I may or I may not have made any such remark. Even if I had done so, the writer of the article only drew his own deductions from the facts presented to him, for although Mr. B. plainly disavowed that he spoke authoritatively in the sense that he spoke for another, yet his statements were so confidently made as to leave the impression upon my mind that, while he was expressing his own opinions, he had positive information in regard to the matter of his communications.

WM. W. ELWANG.  
Columbia, January 9.

**Atlanta's Latest Show.**

ATLANTA, January