

# The Newberry Herald and News.

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## A GLOWING TRIBUTE.

Postmaster General Dickinson's Eulogy on the President.

DETROIT, Mich., September 23.—The campaign in this city was opened to-night by the Democracy with a big demonstration in honor of the visit of Postmaster Dickinson, Gen. John C. Black, Ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald and other distinguished guests. At 8 o'clock a parade, composed of numerous ward clubs, first voters, visiting delegations, etc., was reviewed from the balcony of the Russell house, and then the guests were driven to the rink, where they were greeted by an audience that filled every inch of available space.

Postmaster General Dickinson was the first speaker. He said he had unexpectedly been called upon to preside at this great meeting. He had told the committee of arrangements that it would not be just to the other guests for him to make any extended remarks. He would be in Michigan two weeks during the campaign, and all his friends would have an opportunity of hearing him on the issues of the campaign. The committee, however, had insisted that he should say something about the President, and this he would proceed to do. He said:

I have been asked to tell you something of the President, and in the brief time remaining to me I can say but very little of what is in my mind and heart on the subject. In the first place he has been, all the time, since March 4, 1885, President of the United States; no usurpation of executive privileges, no pruning of the powers of the people's chief magistrate, no encroachment upon the official rights of the chosen of sixty millions of free men, have been tolerated or permitted; several early attempts of the kind were resented with power and virile force, respectfully borne in mind by the upper House of Congress. His rugged, masterful personality since he took his seat, his robust patriotism, like the heart of a system, has sent a vital current of health giving honesty pulsating through all the arteries of the public service. "Public office is a public trust" has not, as used by him, been merely a smooth phrase, catch-words of the stump and canvass. Consistently squaring his official action by the spirit of the maxim, as by the commandment, he has made it the rule of conduct, practical of every day use in all public business in every department, and in all high-ways and byways of executive and administrative action.

In the political atmosphere of the capitol the President was for a long time a phenomenon, a puzzle and an enigma to those accustomed to the old conditions. It is said that at one time in the history of Zululand there was an abnormal season of rainy weather; the heavens were overcast for weeks and months, and life had settled down to accommodate itself in its ordinary avocations, to the change. Suddenly one day there was a remarkable appearance in the West; a light like fire streaked up to the zenith and down to the horizon from a common centre. The king and court, awe-stricken at what seemed portent, summoned the wise men from all over the land to interpret the sign or to account for it. Some gave one explanation, some another; some said that it was the beginning of the end of the world; some that the moon had fallen. At last, in the confusion of the counsels and contradictory theories, a plain old fellow from the backwoods came along, took up his hat at the wonder and said: "Why, 'ts just simply goin' to clear off," and that what they saw was the old-fashioned, familiar God's sunshine, and a glimpse of the blue vault of heaven.

Dickens tells us that at one time there was great excitement among the learned men of England over the discovery of strange figures and characters upon fragments of stone which came to light in some excavations. Archaeologists, students of Roman antiquities in Britain, scholars and readers of ancient Egyptian inscriptions, Sanscrit scholars and others gathered from far and near to view and, if possible, decipher this message from the pre-historic age. Scholars quarreled; theories conflicted; several societies went to pieces for opinion's sake; the world of culture was in an uproar, when a very common person came along, looked over the fragments and broken letters, changed them about, made the pieces fit and spelled "Tom Nokes, his mark." And so the politicians of the country, accustomed to perverted statesmanship and perverted methods, and perverted policies—those who were trained for a generation to consider public men and politics as the game of gamblers—did not at first make out this President of ours. As he started on his way the Senate attempted to crowd him. The charter of the American house of lords drove against him and was ditched. The senators then said: This man treats us as if we were the common council of Buffalo, and he is an insignificant, though stubborn, man, only fit to be mayor of a small town. Later on they said: He has abilities of a certain kind and sort of low cunning, and he is a bold, bad man. Later on he rose in their vocabulary of epithets to the dignity of usurper. Some Republican politicians praised him for a while, looking at his acts through the flares and cracked glass of their own nations, because they thought he was about to betray his party. A few Democrats, who learned politics in Republican schools, imitated at the changed politics and charged methods, believing in the doctrine that because his predecessors

## THE HUSBAND OF 23 WOMEN.

A Jury Quickly Decides that Brown is Exclusively Married—Sentenced to Four Years and Six Months' Imprisonment.

DETROIT, Michigan, September 26.—About fifteen of the thirty-three women who have been married to James W. Brown, the champion Benedict, since 1883, confronted him in the Recorder's Court yesterday afternoon. The list of victims included Helen Brownlee and Annie Winters of Chicago, who, with Annie M. Hazel, Mary Benjamin and Nancy Robertson, were the only ones called on to give evidence against Brown. The Benjamin woman was the prosecuting witness. It was established that Brown's method was to advertise for a housekeeper, select as a victim the one from among the applicants who pleased him most, and marry her as soon as possible. He would desert her after a few days.

Five clergymen of the city testified to marrying Brown to as many different women, and the case made against him was so clear that the prosecutor left it to the jury without argument. Brown testified in his own behalf and made a sorry mess of it, contradicting himself every turn. He professed not to remember any of his wives, asserted that he was only once married and that wife was dead, and that he had once been confined as a lunatic in New Orleans. Brown was pallid and looked like a sick man. During the trial Nancy Robertson's indignation could not be repressed, and she denounced Brown as a perfidious wretch. The jury agreed with her evidence, for they took only four minutes to find him guilty.

When Brown was brought into the Recorder's Court this afternoon for sentence, several of his numerous wives were present. Judge Garner asked him the usual question, if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him. Brown answered that he had had his say yesterday.

"As far as your case is concerned, Brown," then spoke up Judge Garner, "you have been convicted of bigamy. You have failed to remember anything about these numerous marriages, and it seems to me that a man of such poor memory as you is dangerous to the community. The statutes prescribe the penalty, but the court is left some discretion in the matter. Your physical condition seems deplorable, but it is more a matter for executive than judicial clemency. It is the sentence of the court that you be confined in the State Prison at Jackson for four years and six months."

The extreme penalty is only five years, and Judge Garner took into consideration the six months Brown had spent in jail. Immediately after the sentence three handsome brunettes, tall, slender and fashionably dressed, entered the County Auditor's office to draw \$30 apiece for witness fees in Brown's trial. Two of them were Brown's wives—Mrs. Hazel and Mrs. Benjamin. The clerk, anxious to identify them, asked ironically, "Both Brown's wives?" and the women looked at each other, giggled and assented, while the third, anxious not to get mixed in with the wives, shifted uneasily away.

## CONCENTRATE THE CANVASS!

The Motto of the Republicans in South Carolina—No State Ticket to be Put Out—Tom Miller, Col. Elliott's Dusky Counterpart, Threatens to Make Trouble.

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 27.—Twenty out of twenty-three members of the Republican State committee attended in person or proxy the meeting of that committee, which held at noon to-day in the office of State Chairman Clayton. The session lasted until after 5 p. m. There was a languid discussion of the expediency of putting up a State ticket, but the idea prevailed that if the party had wanted to put up a ticket it would have done so at the State Convention. Accordingly it was decided *en con* that no State ticket be put in the field.

A committee of nine members, one from each Congressional district, and two at large, was appointed to name an electoral ticket. They reported the following: At large, E. M. Clayton and T. B. Johnson, 1st district, E. A. Webster; 2d, E. J. Dickinson; 3d, R. R. Tolbert; 4th, F. A. Saxon; 5th, H. L. Shreve; 6th, E. H. Deas; 7th, Z. E. Walker.

Dickinson, Saxon, Shreve, Deas and Walker are colored, but a faction of the State committee were much dissatisfied because four white men had places on the ticket and the report provoked strong opposition. W. D. Crum and R. C. Browne, of Charleston, were candidates for the electoral board and made a bitter fight against the adoption of the report, laying great stress upon the fact that Charleston was unrepresented on the ticket. The discussion lasted for hours, but the report prevailed at last, and the persons named were chosen. The colored Charlestonians were almost angry enough to bolt. A committee consisting of Clayton, Miller, Swails and Heriot was appointed to wait on Governor Richardson to-morrow and request him to give the Republicans representation on the county boards of managers.

Another committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people, but whether the people of the State or of the Union, seems not to have been decided, nor is it yet known who will prepare the address.

No arrangement for any other meeting of the executive committee was made, and it is probable that none will be held.

It is explained that the competition was sharp for positions on the electoral ticket because the impression prevails that in the event of Harrison's election the electors will have influence and political reward.

## SOUTHERN ENTERPRISES.

The Wave of Fortune Rolling on in Spite of Yellow Jack.

[From the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record.]

Reports to the Manufacturers' Record show that the past week has witnessed the consummation of a large number of great enterprises in railroad and industrial circles throughout the South. The faith of Northern capitalists in Southern railroad securities is shown in the placing of \$10,000,000 of bonds of the Georgia Central Railroad through Drexel, Morgan & Co., and the negotiations, now closed, for the purchase at \$3,000,000 of the Kentucky Midland Road. The Plant Investment Company has subscribed for a portion of the bonds of the Alabama Midland Road, which probably insures the early building of that line from Bainbridge, Ga., to Montgomery. A number of large contracts have been let during the week for important extensions of old roads and the building of new ones, indicating great activity in railroad construction throughout the South. The Pioneer Manufacturing Company, of Birmingham, owned by the Thomas Iron Company, of Pennsylvania, will build a duplicate furnace of the one lately completed, and also a 150-ton rolling mill, at a cost of probably over \$500,000 coal mining company has been organized at Corvova, Ala.; Chicago capitalists will build a \$1,000,000 central sugar refinery in Louisiana, with short railroads to adjacent plantations; St. Louis capitalists have purchased coal lands in Texas for about \$500,000 which they will develop; in Richmond a \$1,000,000 cotton seed oil mill company has been chartered; a 15,000-spindle cotton mill will be built in Georgia; Philadelphia iron bridge works have secured a location for a plant in Roanoke, Va.; \$200,000 worth of machinery has been ordered for complete bolt and nut works in Decatur, Ala.; quarry for 27,000 carloads of granite. These are but a few of the leading items reported in this week's Manufacturers' Record.

There are many other enterprises, including electric light and water works, ice factories, flour and saw mills, &c., showing that even the yellow fever scare has had but little effect in checking the South's great industrial development, and now that the danger of the fever spreading has about died out, still greater activity may be looked for.

THE HOME OF YELLOW FEVER.

Spanish Soldiers Swept Away by Companies in Cuba.

ST. JAGO DE CUBA, September 12.—Yellow fever reigns supreme both in this city and at the military hospital outside.

The La Autonomia, of this city, yesterday published the following item: "Of ninety-six men of the battalion of San Quentin, on duty in Santo Espirito, 23 have fallen victims to the yellow fever, 17 more have been attacked with it and 8 of them are dangerously ill. Of a detachment of nine men on duty at Parades, a spot noted for its salubrity and good sanitary condition, all were attacked and seven died of the fever. The mortality has been terrible."

The El Pais, of that city, one day reported twenty-four deaths from it. Both natives and foreigners have been swept away. The epidemic has been sweeping the island. The terrific inroads made by yellow fever may be gathered from the following: Out of a full company of men all but eight have been swept away in this city. The island of Nassau, knowing the danger, has declared a forty-day quarantine against us.

Williams, Black & Co. Fail.

NEW YORK, September 28.—The failure of Williams, Black & Co., commission merchants of No. 1 Warren street, whose suspension was announced yesterday in the Produce Exchange, was only a temporary embarrassment and before the exchange opened this morning a member of the firm called on Superintendent Howe and announced that the firm was ready to settle with their creditors in full. The firm's trouble was caused by the fact that its surplus capital was locked up in margins.

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## INDIANA IS ALL RIGHT.

Senator Voorhees Confident that Cleveland Will Carry the State.

WASHINGTON, September 29.—Senator Voorhees, fresh from the campaign in Indiana, has returned to the capital. He made twelve speeches during his tour through the State, speaking in the aggregate to upward of 100,000 people. A good part of the time he traveled on freight trains, sleeping as best he could in the cabooses. This mode of transit brought him in contact with the railway employees—the conductors and brakemen, especially—with whom he talked freely. He found these people, almost to a man, strongly opposed to the election of General Harrison.

They were quick to inform the Senator that they had not forgotten the railway strikes of 1877. During their troubles with the corporations that year, Senator Voorhees explained, General Harrison served as counsel for the railroads. As most of the men were working for a dollar a day and were striking to secure an increase in wages, General Harrison's zeal in prosecuting them was regarded as east tantamount to a declaration that "a dollar a day was enough for a laboring man." The railway employees were careful not to express their opinions publicly. Their employees are, as a rule, Republicans, and too strong a definition of their position on the part of the employees might result in their dismissal. But they left no doubt on Senator Voorhees' mind how they should vote, which will be practically as a unit against the Republican nominee.

The old National or Greenback party is also opposing General Harrison, who, Senator Voorhees says, is not as strong as his party.

Having thus discussed General Harrison's weakness, Senator Voorhees continued: "I'll now tell you why Cleveland is strong. It is because the people have confidence in him. Because they know him to be a bold, courageous and honest man. There has been some dissatisfaction in the past regarding the distribution of the patronage. I, myself, am one of those who have not been wholly satisfied in that regard; but so trifling a matter as that ought not to be considered for a moment as against his clean and able administration, and I believe that I reflect on our people correctly in saying that it will not be."

"Do you find the Indiana Democrats well organized for the campaign?" I have never seen them in such excellent condition. The only thing I fear is overconfidence. The whole State is a blazing torchlight procession from one end to the other. Even our opponents concede that the advantage is now with us. Indiana is as safe for Cleveland as Texas is.

An Ostrich Race.

A writer in the Providence Journal gives some interesting facts in regard to an ostrich from near Los Angeles, Cal., owned by Dr. J. C. Skelchey. He has six acres devoted to ostriches, having imported thirty pairs of these birds directly from Africa, landing them at Galveston, Tex. He also brought with them four Madrasse men and women; these people being thoroughly familiar with the habits of the ostrich. Their food is corn and alfalfa, the latter a kind of California grass, of which at least half a dozen crops are frequently cut off the same ground in one season. These ostriches weigh from 300 to 400 pounds each. The male bird is black and the female gray, and they are valuable chiefly for their feathers, the finest of which sell for \$4 apiece, according to this account, while good common feathers bring \$200 a pound. The price of a full-grown pair of birds is from \$700 to \$800, and young birds, six months old, cost from \$150 to \$200. They are a very long-lived creature, sometimes reaching the age of eighty years. The article closes with the following account of an ostrich race:

At a command from the doctor, one of the Madrasse keepers opened the door of one of the pens, and in response to the doctor's call, two superb ostriches came running to him. After caressing the gentle creatures for a few moments, he showed them a handful of figs, of which they are extremely fond. Two of his men then restrained the birds by placing nooses upon each of their and walked to the other end of the course. Then, at a signal from the doctor, the birds were released, and the race began. It seemed to me these birds covered fourteen feet at every stride. Like the wind they came, their great necks stretched forward and upward to their utmost length, their wings, like arms, working with a motion similar to that made by their legs, and filling the air with a whirlwind. Nearer and nearer they came, their speed increasing with every moment, till I was almost terrified lest they should run us down, feeling certain that we could not withstand the shock. They kept well abreast for nearly half of the distance, and then one began to forge ahead. He steadily increased his lead till within a few feet of us, when he turned his head, and, seeing that his competitor was considerably in the rear, he slackened his pace, and jogging up to the doctor, received his reward in figs and caresses.

Evangelist Moody Going West.

GREENFIELD, MASS., Sept. 24.—Dwight L. Moody starts to the Pacific coast to evangelize towns there this week.

## CAROLINA'S EXHIBIT.

Four Cars Required to Convey it to Augusta's National Exposition.

[Special to the Chronicle.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 25.—The packed-up exhibits of the department of agriculture intended for the Augusta Exposition were moved to the depot to-day. Some idea of the magnitude of the State exhibit South Carolina means to make at Augusta can be gained from the fact that four cars were required for this shipment.

The South Carolina exhibit will occupy a floor space of 40x100 feet, and will be to all intents and purposes the same in design as that made by the State in New Orleans, where it was one of the greatest attractions of the place. In the capable hands of those who, under Commissioner Butler's supervision, are engaged in the task of giving our State a fit representation at Augusta's great affair, there can be no doubt that it will be made one of the features of the Exposition.

A special feature, and a new one so far as the Palmetto State is concerned, will be an extensive butter exhibit, comprising specimens from the best dairies in this State, and from all farmers who see fit to send in samples of their surplus butter of high grade. The samples will be exhibited in specially constructed glass cases, and will be changed once a week. Several of the first dairies in the State have promised to send large contributions of their product.

There is a double object in this exhibit: First, it will show to outsiders that South Carolina can make as good butter as any State, and is by no means a "one-crop State." Second, it is hoped, and there seems good ground for the hope, that this exhibit will conduce to the bringing together of the producers, dealers and consumers of butter to the mutual advantage of all.

By this is meant that the merchant, seeing the possibility of a steady supply of good butter for every day in the year, will make arrangements to purchase from home producers. The consumer, who naturally prefers butter of this kind, sweet and pure, to the sometimes mysterious compound which masquerades as the fruit of the dairy, will be led to patronize the merchant handling butter of this sort. And last, but not least, the producer will be encouraged to make more butter and sell it lower by having a regular demand and a sure market.

A Cold Wave.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—At 10 o'clock this morning the Signal Office issued the following special bulletin: Freezing weather is reported in Northern Minnesota, killing frosts from the Southern portions of Michigan and Wisconsin, and light frosts in the Northwest as far South as Southern Missouri. The indications are that severe frosts will occur to-morrow morning in the States of the Ohio Valley, and that light frosts will occur in exposed places in the Northern portions of the Gulf States and in Tennessee, also in the West portion of North Carolina and Virginia and in the interior of the Middle Atlantic States and the interior of New England.

EARLY SNOW IN VIRGINIA.

HARRISONBURG, VA., September 29.—A slight snow fell here to-day. The mountains in the country are covered with it. The weather is very cold.

IN THE MOUNTAINS.

ROANOKE, VA.—Fifteen falls of snow fell to-day at Pulaski City, Pulaski county, and there was a light fall in the mountains.

TOBACCO HURT BY FROST.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—A heavy frost fell through this section last night, and it is thought that a good deal of tobacco has been ruined.

A SNOW STORM IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, September 30.—A special from Deer Park, Md., timed 1 p. m., says a snow storm has been raging there for the last two hours.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for October.

The institution which has done so much to foster art in America, "The National Academy of Design," has its history well told by A. S. Southworth, in the opening article of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for October. It is illustrated with views of the building and portraits of its President. Ladies will read with pleasure "The Gowns of the Butterflies," full of suggestions and hints to study combinations of color and texture from Dame Nature. In these days, when Shakespeare a Bacon are strangely mixed up by the skillful literary art of an accomplished man, it will be gratifying to have brought together "What is known about Shakespeare," and this is done in a very readable article; and whether he wrote the plays that have always borne his name, here, at least, are facts relating to them which all admit. "The Indigenous Animals of the Andes" treat of that llama family which gave Peru beasts of burden and fleeces for the garments of Incas and common people. A lady tells of a visit to far-off "Tangier," the town that England once held, and which would even now be an important hold beside Gibraltar. "Three Days on the Summit of Mont Blanc" gives a picture of what our martyrs for science, even in these days of modern improvements, are compelled to endure. The stories and adventures in the number are all attractive and well illustrated, and some, like "Venezuela and Great Britain," by Almont Barnes, of no little value.

## BOSTON WOMEN WILL VOTE.

Maids and Matrons Preparing to Flock to the Polls.

[From the New York Herald.]

BOSTON, September 26.—Women are flocking to the City Hall for the purpose of being assessed, as a pre-requisite to voting, in such numbers as to utterly overwhelm the assessor's force.

Nothing like it was ever known. At the present rate the total at the close next Monday night will reach 12,000. The greatest previous number was less than two thousand.

ALL ABOUT THE SCHOOLS.

The cause of it all is the agitation which Justin D. Fulton and his coteries have stirred up over the public school question. The law provides that female citizens may vote for school committees in all town and city elections provided they are assessed, pay fifty cents poll tax, and are registered. The city elections in this State all come in December, and it is against this day that all this preparation is making.

Swinton's history, with its paragraph about the sale of indulgences, was taboed by the school committee early in the summer, and a high school teacher, who had commented on the subject in a manner which wounded the feelings of his Catholic pupils, was transferred to another post of duty. The agitators including some of the most prominent clergymen in the city, seized upon this as an evidence of the Jesuitic determination to wreck the American public school system, and a campaign started which is resulting in this rallying of the women in defence of what they consider their imperilled liberties.

The watchword, as given by one of the speakers at the great Faneuil Hall meeting in June, was: "No more Catholics in the school board, no more Catholic teachers in the schools."

Meetings are held nightly all over the city and in the suburbs, at which Protestant women are urged to register and vote, and the result is something wonderful.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Archbishop Williams, Editor O'Reilly, of the Pilot, and Editor Maguire, of the Republic, look upon this crusade with equanimity, confident that such intolerance will only injure its abettors. They are outspoken against retaliation and advise the women of their church to abstain from enrolling themselves, preferring to let the storm blow itself out. Certain Democratic politicians have, however, taken a different view of the situation, and within the last few days Celtic and Italian faces have begun to appear in the throngs about the assessors. To-day it was estimated nine Catholic women were assessed to every Protestant.

KNOW THE ROPES.

Women of all classes crowd the corridors and stairways. Some of them have their babies in their arms, others are apparently out shopping. Still others more strong minded are electioneering. All are apparently in dead earnest. The innocent creatures don't all seem to know the difference between assessment and registration. From the nature of the case it is fair to presume that the vast majority of the Protestant women will be able to meet all the tests of the registrars, but the foreign born women may find it difficult to satisfy the naturalization laws.

A deal of bad blood is being stirred up over the question, and the municipal election will probably be the most bitter in the history of Boston.

THE REGISTRATION GOES ON.

BOSTON, September 28.—There were 5,247 registered to-day, against 4,120 yesterday. Total number of women registered to date 17,617.

ACCIDENTS IN ANDERSON.

An Infant Fatally Scalded—A Little Boy Hanged in a Cotton Weighing Rope.

ANDERSON, September 27.—Miles H. McGee's eight month old infant was scalded to death yesterday morning. Mrs. McGee put it down on the floor in front of a fire, where a kettle of hot water sat, and stepped out. She heard it scream out and ran to it to find its lower parts so burned by the hot water from the kettle, which he had pulled over, that it died in the afternoon.

A three-year-old son of John Patterson was found yesterday in the cotton house hanging in the rope where they weighed cotton, cold and stiff in death. The hanging is supposed to have been accidental.

They Took a Whole Car.

[Greenville News, September 26.]

One of the passengers on the north bound Air Line passenger train Monday afternoon was J. Christopher Fitzgerald, of this city. Mr. Fitzgerald returned last night, and to a Daily News reporter he told of a remarkable case of yellow fever scare on board the train. One entire first class car was occupied by a gentleman and his wife bound from Birmingham to Baltimore. They were afraid of the fever contagion so much so that when they left Birmingham, the gentleman purchased eighteen first-class tickets for himself and wife, thereby securing the exclusive use of the car for the trip. In that stately and reserved but doubtless perfectly safe style they made the journey, while the ordinary passenger rolled along in crowded cars subject to the attacks of any stray microbes that might be wandering around in the malarial atmosphere of the Blue Ridge and the Piedmont escarpment.