

The Newberry Herald and News.

ESTABLISHED 1865. NEWBERRY, S. C. THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1890. PRICE \$1.50 A YEAR

FIGURES FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Comptroller Vermer's Contribution to the Fight.	
[Special to News and Courier.]	
COLUMBIA, May 19.—This must be a veritable "campaign of education." The reckless attacks which have been made upon the administration of the State Government by Capt. Tillman and his supporters compel resort to be made to statistics. Charges must be met by facts. Statistics may not be very interesting to those who maintain the fraction of a mill of taxation to be a great burden, but they will have to be listened to in this campaign.	
Here is ammunition for a great many speeches in a tabulation made by Comptroller General Vermer of the appropriations by the Legislature at its last session. The classification is his and must be considered authoritative. These tables will present in a form adapted to easy reference the several items of State expenditure. They will be used by both sides in the controversy, and possibly diverse morals will be drawn from them.	
But, without entering upon a minute analysis of the figures, it may be remarked that the burden of State taxation is less than \$1 per capita of population, that the total expenditures properly attributable to the executive, judicial and legislative departments could be more than paid by the phosphate royalty received by the State, and that almost half of the expenditure is for the payment of interest on the State debt and the support of the charitable institutions of the State.	
Appropriations, 1889-90.	
EXECUTIVE.	
Governor's salary.....	3,500 00
Private secretary.....	1,500 00
Governor's messenger.....	400 00
Contingent fund.....	3,000 00
Civil contingent fund.....	1,000 00
Repairs Executive Mansion and insurance.....	750 00
Stationery and stamps.....	250 00
Total.....	12,400 00
Secretary of State's salary.....	2,100 00
Clerk, secretary.....	1,500 00
Contingent fund.....	250 00
Stationery and stamps.....	250 00
Total.....	4,100 00
Comptroller Gen's salary.....	2,100 00
Bookkeeper.....	1,500 00
Contingent fund.....	300 00
Stationery and stamps.....	250 00
Printing.....	200 00
Examining book Auditors.....	300 00
Total.....	6,150 00
State Treasurer's salary.....	2,100 00
Chief clerk.....	1,500 00
General bookkeeper.....	1,500 00
Bookkeeper, loan department.....	1,500 00
Contingent fund.....	250 00
Stationery and stamps.....	250 00
Total.....	7,100 00
Salary Sup't Education.....	2,100 00
Clerk.....	1,200 00
Contingent fund.....	200 00
Stationery and stamps.....	150 00
Printing for public schools.....	600 00
Traveling expenses.....	100 00
Total.....	4,550 00
Adj't and Inspector General, salary.....	1,500 00
State armorer.....	700 00
Contingent fund.....	150 00
Stationery and stamps.....	100 00
Travelling, inspections, etc.....	750 00
Repairs on armory.....	100 00
Maintenance military organization.....	14,000 00
Total.....	18,500 00
Attorney General, salary.....	2,100 00
Assist. Atty Gen's salary.....	1,500 00
Contingent fund.....	150 00
Stationery and stamps.....	60 00
Expenses litigation.....	1,500 00
Total.....	5,310 00
State Librarian, salary.....	625 00
Contingent fund.....	125 00
Stationery and stamps.....	200 00
Total.....	950 00
Salary State House keeper.....	500 00
Contingent fund.....	250 00
Journal State House.....	800 00
Janitor State House.....	240 00
Engineer heating apparatus, etc.....	1,000 00
Lighting State House and grounds.....	1,200 00
Fuel State House and repairs of furniture.....	1,500 00
Total.....	5,340 00
Grand total exec'v dep't's.....	64,400 00
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.	
Salary Chief Justice.....	4,000 00
Two Associate Justices.....	7,000 00
Eight Circuit Judges.....	28,000 00
Eight solicitors.....	12,500 00
Eight stenographers.....	10,200 00
Clerk Supreme Court.....	1,000 00
State reporter.....	1,000 00
Salary Librarian and others.....	1,300 00
Conting' fund Sup' Court.....	650 00
Purchasing books.....	1,100 00
Total.....	69,750 00
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.	
Senate.	
Senators' per diem and mileage.....	6,500 00
Clerk, Senate.....	1,000 00
Assistant clerk.....	250 00
Journal clerk.....	250 00
Reading clerk.....	250 00
Sergeant-at-arms.....	250 00
Bill clerk.....	145 00
Clerk judiciary committee.....	145 00
Clerk finance committee.....	145 00
State reporter.....	1,000 00
Salary Librarian and others.....	1,300 00
Conting' fund Sup' Court.....	650 00
Purchasing books.....	1,100 00
Total.....	11,081 00
House of Representatives.	
Per diem and mileage.....	21,500 00
Clerk.....	1,000 00
Assistant clerk.....	250 00
Journal clerk.....	250 00
Reading clerk.....	250 00
Sergeant-at-arms.....	250 00
Bill clerk.....	145 00
Clerk judiciary committee.....	145 00
Clerk ways and means committee.....	245 00
Doorkeepers, three at \$87 each.....	261 00
Pages, four at \$58 each.....	232 00
Laborers, four at \$58 each.....	232 00
Porters committee rooms, three at \$38 each.....	114 00
Porter to Speaker and clerk Mail-carrier.....	116 00
Contingent fund.....	2,500 00
Total.....	27,741 00
Engraving department.....	3,400 00
Extra clerical services.....	250 00
Printing stationery.....	250 00
Stenographic report memorials services.....	25 00
Total.....	3,925 00
Senate.....	11,081 00
Total Gen'l Assembly.....	42,747 00
Public printing.....	18,000 00
Grand total.....	60,747 00
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.	
Salary quarantine officer at Charleston.....	1,800 00
Station at Charleston.....	1,000 00
Office at St. Helena.....	800 00
Station at St. Helena.....	150 00
Office at Port Royal.....	800 00
Station at Port Royal.....	300 00
Keeper hospital.....	200 00
Office at Georgetown.....	800 00
Station at Georgetown.....	150 00
Keeper Lazaretto.....	400 00
State board health.....	2,000 00
Publishing tracts on diseases.....	500 00
Erecting quarantine buildings.....	200 00
And fumigating and quarantining ag't disease.....	3,000 00
Total.....	13,600 00
TAX DEPARTMENT.	
Salaries auditors.....	22,900 00
Printing, audits and treasurers.....	2,500 00
Total.....	25,400 00
South Carolina University insurance and repairs.....	2,500 00
Librarian University.....	500 00
Books University library.....	1,000 00
Schools in University.....	34,000 00
Mechanical department.....	4,000 00
Clarin College.....	5,000 00
Citadel Academy.....	20,000 00
Insurance Citadel buildings.....	400 00
Winthrop Training School.....	5,400 00
Total.....	72,800 00
CLEMSON COLLEGE.	
From State Treas'r, 1889-90.....	3,000 00
From State Treasurer.....	15,000 00
From privilege tax, 1888-89.....	10,000 00
From privilege tax, 1889-90.....	15,000 00
Total.....	43,000 00
PENAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.	
Salary Sup't Penitentiary.....	2,100 00
Captain guard Penitentiary.....	1,200 00
Physician Penitentiary.....	1,200 00
Chaplain Penitentiary.....	600 00
Clerk Penitentiary.....	1,200 00
Total.....	6,300 00
LUNATIC ASYLUM.	
Salary superintendent.....	3,000 00
Per diem and mileage.....	2,000 00
Current expenses.....	100,000 00
Insurance.....	3,000 00
Patients' library.....	100 00
Temporary building, colored insane.....	3,000 00
Experts teaching children.....	500 00
Total.....	111,800 00
DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND ASYLUM.	
Support of Asylum.....	13,000 00
Insurance.....	425 00
Repairs.....	500 00
Water works.....	600 00
Total.....	14,525 00
Catawba Indians.....	800 00
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Aid State Agricultural and Mechanical Society.....	2,500 00
Water public buildings.....	2,000 00
Examining State Treasurer's books.....	150 00
Consolidation debt.....	1,000 00
Claims.....	15,000 00
Railroad commissioners.....	6,300 00
Clerk railroad commissioners.....	1,200 00
Contingent fund Railroad Commissioners.....	350 00
Supervisors registration.....	7,200 00
Transportation convicts.....	5,000 00
Pensions.....	51,200 00
Work on State House.....	60,000 00
Commissioners of election.....	15,000 00
Advertising election.....	2,000 00
Deficiency printing.....	2,550 02
Messengers.....	6,200 00
Books, blanks general election.....	300 00
Registration certificates.....	500 00
Note to American Book Co.'s examining book-keeping.....	1,013 97
State board of equalization Salary Liab'l. Governor.....	82 30
Cases Confederate flag.....	200 00
Wiring State House for electricity.....	1,000 00
Fouche & Blanton.....	600 00
Jack Field.....	50 00
M. L. Bonham, Jr.....	18 00
Strom & Lyon.....	293 00
Total.....	177,556 02
Interest public debt.....	323,994 00
RECAPITULATION.	
Executive department.....	61,400 00
Judicial department.....	69,140 00
Legislative department.....	60,747 00
Health department.....	13,900 00
Tax department.....	25,400 00
University.....	115,900 00
Lunatic Asylum.....	111,900 00
Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum.....	14,525 00
Catawba Indians.....	800 00
Miscellaneous.....	177,556 02
Interest public debt.....	323,994 00
Total.....	81,040,278 02

THE BILL SHORT LETTERS.

Col. Short Returns from His Trip—Gen. Huston's Nose Out of Joint—How He Paid His Traveling Expenses—What a Colored Man Thinks of Ever Harrison.

[By Alex E. Sweet.]

WHITE HORSE, May 2, 1890.

Major Dan McGary, Editor and Proprietor Houston Age, Houston, Tex.: MY DEAR MAJOR—Having "swung around the circle," and finished my tour of inspection, I have returned, like Noah's dove, to the White House ark. The President greeted me heartily, and from the sneering way in which he alluded to General Huston I suspect that reaction has set in—I even hope that Bill Short will once more become the power behind the throne and the bumptious Huston be retired from circulation. I only wish he could have heard what the Republicans along the route had to say about Harrison getting a second term.

My trip has been a success financially, and I have strengthened the party in various places where it needed it. My expenses in actual cash were very light. I had a wad of blank applications for office with me, and when a sleeping car porter or a landlord sought to rob me I made out his application for some position and he was satisfied. I have collected considerable money from officeholders along the route by intimating to them that the President proposed to civil service reform them out of their positions, and that I alone could restrain his reckless arm. Whenever I made this statement voluntary contributions were forced on me. I can't tell yet how much I'll make out of this trip, as I will have to "divvy" with Huston and several other corn-raisers.

The appointments all over the country have been wretchedly mismanaged. In certain localities, where the respectable element of the Republican party is in the majority, the offices have been bestowed on short-handed toughs, or creatures who should be in the Asylum for the Feeble Minded, but who are either distantly related to the President or some of his friends.

I wrote my last letter to you from Chicago. Quite a number of prominent Republicans called on me to pay their respects. I could hardly believe my ears when I listened to their lurid remarks about our President. Of course, McGary, you understand that I am writing to you confidentially. It would not do to publish the private opinions of these statesmen.

John M. Clark, of Chicago, is supposed to be friendly to Harrison, but the last thing he said to me was: "Col. Short, our friend, Gen. Huston, may be able to build a worm fence around a winter supply of summer weather, or he may have all the stars in a nail keg, but he will never be able to ram Harrison down our throat again."

Mr. Clements, another big bug in the Republican camp, said: "Col. Short, I honor and respect you, and if you want to get the nomination for the Presidency we will attend to it for you; but Harrison will not go down. He reminds me of these early Florida strawberries. He tastes as if he had been pickled and too much vinegar had been used."

NOTE.—I hope, Major, if you hear any rumors in Texas that I am going before the Republican convention in opposition to Harrison, just state in your paper that they are premature.

Col. James A. Sexton, of Chicago, is so red hot about the way the President has treated Foraker and the soldier element, that if you touch him he sizes Jim says if the President ever comes near him he will get a hospital instead of a hospitable reception.

Jim is also very bitter against Gen. Huston, and requested me to tell Huston to shut his mouth and lock it on the inside.

I visited St. Paul, Minnesota, and made the acquaintance of Joe Bobleter, who is State Treasurer. He said: "Short, there is no disguising the fact that Harrison's trying to wear Ruth-erford B. Hayes's mantle reminds me of a small boy groping under a circus tent."

This, I think, is the most severe thing I ever heard said about anybody. Like calling a man a liar in Kentucky—it covers the whole case. Bobleter is in favor of Alger.

State Auditor, W. Q. Braden, remarked, with a sigh: "I notice a change of sentiment against Harrison. I don't expect anything good from Harrison. Like our German fellow-citizens, I am prepared for the worst." I talked with F. W. Hoyt, of Red Wing, Minnesota. When he talks about the way Harrison has distributed the loaves and fishes he grows red at the roots of his hair, and his motions are similar to those of a man with a bug in his ear, only they are quicker.

EX-Railroad Commissioner Murdoch laughed at the idea of Harrison being in the race in 1892. He also remarked cynically: "If the office hunted the man in Harrison's case it must have used a microscope."

At Columbus Mr. W. O. Tallford said that the most unworthy Republicans have been appointed to office. The respectable Republican who tried to get an office reminded him of a boy putting in eight hours a day flatter his nose against the window of a confectionery.

D. C. Warring, leading colored politician and one of the purest dark mahogany-colored darkies I ever saw, remarked bitterly: "Don't talk to me about that Harrison. I has had my eye on him for years and years, an' he is no friend of de cullud race. Yer

BILL ARP'S PHILOSOPHY.

The Character of a Live Town—A Notable Example of Push and Pluck.

"What constitutes a State?" We all know that and can answer the post, but what constitutes a town or city? I was ruminating over this while cruising around America in the electric car. Three years ago I was in America and it was a nice little town of three thousand people, and now it has daily papers and electric street cars, and waterworks, and gasworks, and an ice factory, and a cotton factory, and a furniture factory, and a planing mill, and a brick plant that makes fifty thousand a day, and has many other industries, and the population has increased to 9,000 people, and there is a splendid new court house that is paid for, and an opera house, and they are building a hundred thousand dollar hotel. Beautiful dwellings have been erected all along the electric line, and everywhere you go here are signs of thrift and prosperity. There are fifty men in America who are worth fifty thousand dollars and over, and they range as high as half a million. There are four banks and an investment company, with half a million capital, and the stock is worth \$200 a share.

What did all this? Who did it, and how was it done? Every aspiring town in the State would like to know. It is said that agriculture is the basis of all prosperity, but the lands of Sumter County are no richer than they used to be, nor do they produce any more cotton, or corn or oats to the acre. What has given such a stimulus to America?

There is a good old maxim that "heaven helps those who help themselves." Colonel Evan Howell came to our town two years ago, and told our people that some old thing, and recited one of old Esop's fables, about the partridge and her young ones in the wheat field, and how the young birds were alarmed when they heard the farmer say he was going to invite the neighbors to come and cut his wheat the next day, but the old bird wasn't at all alarmed, for she knew that the neighbors were not coming.

Our Cartersville people are still waiting for the neighbors, but these American people have acted on that good old maxim, and they had a leader who opened a school and took up the whole community as scholars. I verily believe that if Colonel Hawkins had not lived in America the town would have been what it was three years ago.

A progressive leader is a great boon to a town. Colonel Hawkins built a little railroad about fifty miles long and wouldn't let it connect with anything, but he built it in the woods, and he built it without capital, or bonds or syndicates or state aid, but he built it and it brought trade to the town that it had never had before and gave it a start, and then he organized various improvement companies and built another railroad, and everything that he touched prospered, and the people got to believing that he couldn't make a mistake and they followed his lead, and very soon his spirit of enterprise infused the whole community, and now when anything new is started the first inquiry is, "What does Colonel Hawkins think about it?" or "Is Col. Hawkins in it?" and that is all they want to know. His lucky star is still in the ascendant. He has made no blunders. He has built over three hundred miles of railroad, and they all point to America. He is now worth half a million of dollars, and nobody has suffered. Nobody is worth any less because he is worth more. He has added to values. He has increased the taxable property of Sumter County not less than three million dollars in the last five years.

Towns have characters just like individuals. The young men of America have more life and more business enterprise than any I know of. They don't loaf around in the day nor go to the billiard saloon at night. They are all doing something, and have a good bank account. It is not popular to be doing nothing in that town. The fathers and mothers are happy because their children are doing well. My wife says the ladies don't put on any style, but are home-like and kind and social, and can walk a quarter of a mile to church or to pay a visit. That is just splendid. All I want to know about a woman is that she has to have the carriage and horses and driver brought out to take her to the church that is only two or three hundred yards away.

Southwestern Georgia is looking up. Her fertile lands and delightful climate are attracting visitors more than ever before. Good farming lands are in demand all over the South. Shortly after the war the yankees gave us a bureau for refugees and abandoned lands, but that bureau has been transferred to Vermont. The truth is that good farming is a paying business at the South. Mr. McLendon's careful examination of the tax returns proves beyond all question that the farmers of Thomas County are prospering. I have had little patience with all this blabber talk about the poor, down-trodden, oppressed farmer. Industrious farmers are doing as well as any tradesman or profession that I know of. Of course some of them are in debt and have a hard time getting out, but we must remember that there are three times as many farmers as all the other occupations combined, and there are not three times as many failures.

At least half the lawyers and doctors and dentists and school teachers and preachers and editors are struggling for a meagre living, and so are the carp-

THE COTTON BAGGING QUESTION SOLVED.

Within the past twenty-five years there has been great progress made in every branch of human industry. This advance is natural and right. There can be no such thing as standing still, we must either go forward or backward. In our country there has been greater progress made in no one profession, if I may so term it, than in teaching. The schools of to-day are infinitely better in every respect than they were two decades ago. This fact is not due so much to a greater interest shown in education by the people generally, as it is to the fact that teachers are now better prepared for their work than ever before.

In our own State, I am sorry to say, however, that the training of teachers is sadly neglected. Indeed it has only been within the past few years that any steps have been taken in that direction. Simply because training schools have not been organized in South Carolina, numbers of teachers annually go to other States for that particular instruction which they cannot get here. This is wrong, not wrong for the teachers to go, but wrong that sufficient facilities are not afforded at home—in our own State. The young men and ladies who leave the State often fail to come back, because, having been trained they can get better pay for their work elsewhere. We want first-class educators in our own State and there must be some inducement to have them here. Our teachers need training, and county institutes and teachers' associations, although doing a good work, do not fully meet the demand.

What I wish to say in this article is that some steps be taken in the near future towards establishing a State Normal School. Nearly every State in the Union has one or more, and we should have one also.

In 1886 a school was established in Columbia for the purpose of training young ladies for school work.

In 1887 the State legislature, to its credit, created 34 scholarships in the school, yielding \$150 each. This was right and expedient. Now these scholarships are eagerly sought for by young ladies who appear at the competitive examination held yearly. They are not only willing but anxious to attend the Winthrop Training School.

There is it true, a Normal Department at the State University, and perhaps is doing good work for the few that attend it. This department does not meet the demand for normal training in the State. Why does it not meet the demand? Simply because the people do not regard the South Carolina University as a normal school. The University is considered a high grade classical institution—something which every State should have.

From the catalogue of 1889-90, we observe that there are three students in the normal department of the University—only three young men receiving special training in South Carolina for a great and highly important work.

There is an agricultural department in the University also. So far as I know this may be doing very good work. But whether it has met the demand or not is shown by the fact that two years ago the people of the State asked for an agricultural college separate and distinct from the University. It was felt that a classical institution is not a place to learn how to cultivate the lands so that the best results may be obtained. The demand of the people was granted.

As the agricultural college does not meet the demand, certainly the normal department falls far short of it.

There are seventy free scholarships in the Citadel Academy. Nobody objects to this. But if the State can afford to train, every four years, seventy young men in the arts of war in times of peace, certainly it can afford to train every two years half that number in the arts of peace.

Now what we want is a normal school in some portion of the State which has for its only purpose the training of young men for the school room.

This school should have scholarships given by the State to one or more young men from each county who shall make the best grade at a competitive examination.

Such a school would not cost the State a great deal. No large appropriation would be necessary, as a few well trained instructors would be sufficient. The students having finished the course should be required to teach in the free common schools of the State a number of years—two or more.

It would be the effect of such a school?

It would make teaching a profession. It would make young men as well as noble ones. The young man would not go into the school room expecting to stay there only a year or so until he finds some more profitable employment.

It would cause our people to take more interest in common school education. There is not as much interest in this matter as there should be. But if the teachers were thoroughly trained they would show that there is really something in education.

It would raise the teachers' standard higher.

Incompetency or unfitness would not be tolerated.

The best positions would be filled by the best teachers.

It would cause the best talent of the State to stay here and not go to other States for employment.

It would fill the positions in our high schools and colleges with men and women from our own State.

This short article has been written because I feel that trained teachers are needed in our schools, and because the State has failed to provide properly for her teachers.

ARTHUR KIELER.

WOMAN'S STATE NORMAL.

Within the past twenty-five years there has been great progress made in every branch of human industry. This advance is natural and right. There can be no such thing as standing still, we must either go forward or backward. In our country there has been greater progress made in no one profession, if I may so term it, than in teaching. The schools of to-day are infinitely better in every respect than they were two decades ago. This fact is not due so much to a greater interest shown in education by the people generally, as it is to the fact that teachers are now better prepared for their work than ever before.

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