

The Newberry Herald and News.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

NEWBERRY, S. C. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1890.

PRICE \$1.50 A YEAR

GEORGE JOHNSTONE.

Our New Congressman. What the Press has to say of him and his Election.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.
Col. George Johnstone, who has just received the nomination for Congress from the third Congressional district, is a native of Newberry, is a son of the late Chancellor Job Johnstone, and is about 43 years of age. He received his primary education in Newberry; he spent one year in the State Citadel Academy, from which institution he entered the army with the battalion of State cadets. In 1867 he went to Scotland and took a thorough course in the University of Edinburgh. He was admitted to the bar in 1871. Col. Johnstone is one of the most successful criminal lawyers in the State, but owing to the small remuneration from that line of practice, he has been gradually withdrawing himself from it and devoting his attention more closely to the civil practice, in which he has taken a high stand for his age. Mr. Johnstone was first elected to the Legislature in December, 1877 to fill the unexpired term of Tom Keitt. During that term he served as a member on the committee on ways and means, incorporations and other important committees. In 1878 he was re-elected; and during this his second term he was chairman of the committee on incorporations and a member again of the ways and means. In 1880 he was re-elected; and during this third term he was chairman of the ways and means, in which position he showed a thorough knowledge of the condition of the State's finances, and exhibited considerable ability in their management. In 1882, he was again returned to the Legislature. Mr. Johnstone has taken an active part in the legislation of the State since his entry into the Legislature. He was prominent in the discussion of the bond debt question, and was a strong advocate of the reopening of the South Carolina University and the Citadel Academy. His course has been bold, firm and conscientious. Mr. Johnstone has taken an active part in every campaign since and including 1876. He is a very effective speaker, on the stump, in the court room, and in the legislative halls. With his experience as a legislator, added to his ability, he will, no doubt, be one of the leading members in the next Congress.

A SURPRISE TO SUPPORTERS OF COL. NORRIS.
[News and Courier.]
The second primary election in the 3d Congressional district was held on Friday last and resulted in the nomination of Mr. George Johnstone, of Newberry, for Congress, over his competitor, Col. D. K. Norris, of Anderson County, by a majority of twenty-two votes. The total number of votes cast at the election was 11,060 as compared with 11,954 votes cast at the first primary. The result was a surprise to the supporters of Col. Norris. Mr. Johnstone's friends have been quite confident all along that he would win. Col. Norris's vote was the highest compliment that could have been paid to him, and he is to be congratulated that his friends stuck to him so manfully to the last. Mr. Johnstone will make a good Representative. He is a thorough-going Democrat, a lawyer of large experience and fine talents, and has proved his capacity for legislative work by his services in the General Assembly of the State.

GIFTED WITH ELOQUENT SPEECH, possessed of charming manners, ready, active and sympathetic, he will be able to render good service to his constituents, and will doubtless make for himself an enviable reputation in the halls of Congress. We congratulate the county of Newberry and the Democrats of the 3d district on the choice that they have made of a Representative, and shall expect Mr. Johnstone to make good use of his time at Washington.

MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE TRIUMPH OF ONE MAN.
[Greenview News.]

The result of the Third District primary is far more important than the triumph of one man and the defeat of another. It means a great deal more than that of eleven thousand white Democrats in the district, a majority of twenty-two voted for George Johnstone over D. K. Norris.

The two men represented opposing principles, with the line sharply drawn. Colonel Norris represented the dictate of a small number of representatives of a secret organization formed for good and noble purposes and thrust into politics to gratify the greed and ambition of a few men. He represented the principle that the allegiance is higher and more important than his allegiance to his party. Johnstone represented the freedom of the voter to obey his own conscience and act according to his own preferences regardless of the commands of anybody else, and by the principle that in political action the first, highest and most important duty of a Democrat is to his party.

Mr. Johnstone could not have been elected without the votes of hundreds of Alliance men. His election is evidence that those men intend to maintain their freedom, that they recognize the Alliance as a machine intended for the use and good of the people, not as the master and ruler of the people. No doubt, too, many of Colonel Norris's supporters voted for him not in obedience to the dictates of the Alliance conference but because they preferred him and thought him the better and abler man. He has certainly nothing to be

ashamed of in the showing he made at the polls. He can feel that the defeat was not a defeat for him personally, but for the dangerous methods and principles he represented.

The result is a square overthrow of the sub-treasury bill in the first issue made on it in this State, and is in that respect a vindication of the intelligence and common sense of the people.

We congratulate Mr. Johnstone cordially. He deserves his success and will make an active, able and useful representative of whom the State will have good reason to be proud.

RUN ON "GENERAL PRINCIPLES."

[Abbeville Press and Banner.]
Mr. Norris was run as the Alliance candidate, and we believe he depended entirely on that vote for his election. On his visits to Abbeville we did not hear of his having sought the acquaintance of any man in the mercantile or other business pursuits at this place. If he called on any of the public officers or any of the professional men in this county, we are not aware of the fact.

Mr. Johnstone ran on "general principles," and sought the votes of the people irrespective of their affiliation or non-affiliation with any of the secret political organizations which now exist throughout the county.

If the Alliance had set up a different man than Norris to represent them, there is no doubt in our mind that they would have elected him.

In Abbeville county the Alliancemen voted almost solidly for him. Assuming that few outside of the Alliancemen voted for him, we believe that not more than one hundred of the order failed to vote for him.

Mr. Norris, like many local candidates, no doubt suffered somewhat in the public estimation from the evil reports which were circulated against him.

JOSH ASHLEY BEAT THE ALLIANCE.
[Abbeville Press and Banner.]
To Josh Ashley may be attributed the credit of Norris's defeat last Friday. Sometime ago "Citizen" Ashley was offended because the Alliance caucus at Anderson ruled him off the track in the Legislative race.

For reasons unknown to us, Mr. Norris became the object of Mr. Ashley's disfavor.

On the day of election he came to Abbeville, and it is conceded that he turned from Mr. Norris that day enough votes to cause his defeat.

So, if the Anderson Alliance caucus encompassed his defeat and denied Mr. Ashley a free race for the Legislature, he now in turn enjoys the satisfaction of knowing that he has gotten even with those who wronged him.

We shall not attempt to say that the general public of Anderson County, and of the Third Congressional District, is not under a double debt of gratitude to the Anderson caucus.

Without the exercise of their kingly power in pulling down one man and in setting up another, the people of the Third Congressional District would have nominated the Hon. D. K. Norris for Congress last Friday, and but for their action it is possible that Joshua Ashley would have been chosen by Anderson County to a seat in the next General Assembly of South Carolina.

With facts like these before us, are we to learn no lesson?
The Anderson caucus, by assuming to deny to one of the humblest citizens of that county the poor privilege of running for the Legislature, ensured the defeat of their own choice for Congress—the very man upon whom the Alliancemen everywhere had set their hearts.

GRATIFIED.
[Sumter Watchman and Southern.]
It gives us great gratification to announce, after an unusually close contest, the nomination of Mr. Johnstone, from the 3d District for Congress.

The result of the vote—without meaning to reflect upon the other candidates—is a credit to the State. Mr. Johnstone is a man of high culture and extensive attainments, possessed of a pleasing address and courtly manners.

We predict for him a brilliant and successful Congressional career.

GOT THERE ALL THE SAME.
[Johnston Monitor.]
The Barrow Sentinel is premature to at least the extent of a few car-lengths. The Sentinel of August 28th says:

"Yes nowadays stands for office, while no represents the country. Norris, of Anderson, swallowed the whole 'catchism,' and will represent the 3d District in Congress."

The Monitor does not know how much "swallowing" Mr. Johnstone did, but it does know that he got there all the same.

BETTER THAN HIS OPPONENT.
[Cheraw Reporter.]
Mr. Johnstone will doubtless make a better representative than his opponent would have made, because the latter was the representative put up by the organized Alliance and his movements must necessarily have been in accordance with the workings of that machine.

THE ALLIANCE LOST INTEREST.
[Barnberg Advertiser.]
The Alliance evidently lost interest and did not work for their candidate. Mr. Johnstone is one of the ablest orators and criminal lawyers of the State, and will represent his constituents in Congress worthily.

PETLED WITH ROSES.
[Johnstone Monitor.]
When the result was declared Newberry went wild. Johnstone was petled

with roses and there was a general uproarious, enthusiastic, joyous hubbub.

It will be remembered that the Alliance or Tillman caucus endorsed Norris.

THE BEST LAWYER IN THE STATE.
[York Enterprise.]
The successful aspirant is a man in the prime of life and enjoys the reputation of being one of the best lawyers in the State. For a number of years he has represented his native county, Newberry, in the Legislature and during his last term was the chairman of the ways and means committee.

He has always taken a lively interest in the politics of the State, and is well fitted for the position to which he will be elevated. In his hands the interests of the Third District will not suffer.

A SURPRISE TO COL. NORRIS.
[Keowee Courier.]
The result was doubtless a surprise to Col. Norris and his supporters, but the friends of Col. Johnstone have been quite confident of his election ever since the first primary. The large vote cast for Col. Norris was the highest compliment that could have been paid to him, and it is a matter of congratulation that he was so manfully supported to the last.

A protest of the election was talked of, but on Tuesday, at the meeting of the Congressional Executive Committee, after a careful examination of the alleged irregularities by Col. Norris, he of his own motion, withdrew all allegations of irregularity and left the Board of canvassers free to declare Col. Johnstone the duly elected nominee of the Democratic party for Congress. This conduct on the part of Col. Norris was both patriotic and commendable, and was received with hearty approbation by his friends as well as those of Col. Johnstone.

Col. Johnstone has made a manly and honorable fight in the struggle just ended and has well earned the honor conferred upon him by the voters of the Third District. He is an able lawyer, ready speaker, and loyal legislator, having made at one time a capable and influential member of the State Legislature; so that it is reasonable to suppose he will make both for himself and South Carolina an enviable reputation in the halls of Congress.

But the last ditch is still to be crossed, and a Republican, probably Walker Russell, will yet contest the seat in Congress with Col. Johnstone. In this event, it will be the duty of every true and loyal Democrat to do all in his power to secure the victory of the Democracy and the election of Col. Johnstone.

PLEASED AT THE RESULT.
[Clarendon Enterprise.]
The congressional primary in the Third district is over, and Col. Johnstone has licked Col. Norris by a close majority of twenty-two votes. Col. Norris is to be remembered as having allowed the whole Alliance, the farmers' movement, the platform and the March convention, and took in the sub-treasury bill as a kind of a dessert. It seems though that he took on a morsel too heavy to digest well, and failed to receive from the articles sufficient sustenance to enable him to win the race.

Col. Johnstone partook less ravenously, and only accepted such articles of the great reform layout as were calculated to give vigor and strength to the government, progress and prosperity to the people and endurance to the democratic party, and thus he came in on a home strike. He "regarded" the party caucus.

We are very much pleased at the result of this primary, not that we rejoice in the defeat of Col. Norris so much, but because we are proud to see elected a man like Col. Johnstone, who has the courage of his convictions and dares to express his opinions in the face of threatening defeat.

REPRESENTS THE ENTIRE DEMOCRACY.
[Anderson Journal.]
The principal interest in the election, however, centered on the race for Congress between Capt. D. K. Norris and Hon. George Johnstone. Capt. Norris had a long lead to begin with, and besides was the known representative of the new organized methods introduced into this campaign, while Mr. Johnstone had no organized backing to assist him over the long stretch he had to cover. It was a case of nerve, mettle and conscious strength against a long lead, the inside track and unlimited jockeying. From the first jump Johnstone bounded forward, and it soon developed into a neck-and-neck race. It was not until late Saturday afternoon that assurance was received that Johnstone was from 10 to 20 ahead, there being some difference in calculation, but this was not accepted as authentic by the Norris supporters. There were charges and counter-charges of irregularities in this county, and notice of contest was entered against Pelzer and Fork No. 2, on the ground that a number of negroes had been improperly voted. The first-named box went for Johnstone and the other for Norris, and the irregularities alleged amounted to about a set-off. Various and vague other irregularities were spoken of or hinted at, and as a consequence much of the interest that hovered over the election was transferred to the meeting of the district executive committee at Belton yesterday to canvass and declare the vote, and it was with no small degree of relief that it was learned by telegraph that Capt. Norris had withdrawn his contest and Col. Johnstone

had been formerly declared the chosen Democratic candidate for Congress.

How this conclusion was reached is not publicly understood, for Capt. Norris stated that he went to Belton through the county Monday night in behalf of this cause, and it is known that he purposed to prosecute a contest up to the time the executive committee

Tuesday morning. After the committee sat with closed doors for a considerable time, the doors were opened, when Capt. Norris announced publicly that he withdrew his contest. Then the committee announced the official total vote as follows: For Johnstone, 5,551; for Norris, 5,529—giving Johnstone a majority of 22. Johnstone was therefore declared the Democratic nominee for Congress.

Col. Johnstone arrived in Anderson on the 4.45 train Tuesday afternoon, and was met at the train by a large number of citizens and the Young America band. Being escorted up town to the Hotel Chiquola he was called on for a speech, when he responded with expressions of thanks for the kindness shown him personally, appreciation of the new responsibilities now resting upon him, and assurances that he regarded himself the chosen representative of the entire Democracy, and not of a faction. He pledged himself to discharge his whole duty to all the people to the best of his ability, and urged the Democracy to stand as a man in readiness for the contest yet to be waged in the general election.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.
[Abbeville Press and Banner, 28th ult.]
At two o'clock on Saturday morning, The Newberry Herald and News printed a full tabulated statement of the election, which took place in that county on Friday last. That was enterprise.

Contrast that with Abbeville. At Abbeville we received by telegraph partial returns Friday night from a few boxes.

The telegraph office was closed a little before twelve o'clock. A number of interested persons waited at Mr. Benet's office for Mr. F. B. Gary and Mr. Hayne McMillan to come from Donalds and Due West. They came about one o'clock with reports from these boxes.

That was the extent of our information Friday night. Returns began to come in early Saturday morning, and by midday, all were in. It took from then till about three o'clock to make the official reports and the tabulated statements, and to declare the election.

To compare Abbeville and Newberry printers on this occasion, it would seem that the Newberry printers are a long way ahead.

We do not know how it was in Newberry, but in Abbeville no candidate had made arrangements for a complete return from any box. There are twenty-eight boxes, and some of them are twenty or more miles distant. As a business enterprise it would not pay this printer to go to the expense of getting all these reports to print an extra, when we could otherwise get them in time for the regular issue of the paper.

But as a matter of newspaper enterprise, The Herald and News is ahead of anything yet reported to this office.

AN HONORED NAME DISHONORED.
[Special to Greenville News.]
CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 1.—E. D. Dubose, freight agent of the Charleston & Savannah Railway here has been dismissed since last Wednesday. An expert is now at work on his books. His default, it is said, will scarcely exceed \$2,000 which is covered to the road by his bondsmen. The matter has been kept very close by the authorities of the road and only leaked out this evening. Dubose is about 30 years old, is married and is connected with some of the best families of the city. He was a quiet man and had a slightly nervous temperament. He was well known and liked. No information has been received as to his whereabouts.

THE ONLY FEMINE MILITIA COMPANY.
[From the Kansas City Times.]
Miss Helen Furness of Cheyenne, Wyo., is visiting her friend, Miss Bell of Kansas City, Kan. Miss Furness belongs to the only female company of regular State Militia in the United States. The company was organized to celebrate the date of Wyoming's Statehood, and met with such great approval that it was decided to make the organization permanent, and the young ladies were mustered into the regular service of the State. Miss Furness is the first Lieutenant of her company, and wears the regulation insignia of her rank.

A BEAUTIFUL VIENNA GIRL.
[From Philadelphia North American.]
Standing, sitting, leaning; sad, smiling or simple meditative; arrayed in a variety of chic costumes; smoking a cigarette, peeping over a mask, &c., she has challenged comparison with every fresh rival. A few years ago she won a \$5,000 prize at a beauty contest. Then she was simply Miss Mertens, "to fortune and to fame unknown." After that she became a fixed star in the theatrical firmament, and is now an actress at the Eden Theatre in Paris. She is a distracting beauty, perhaps the most beautiful woman in Europe. Her skin shows the smooth, dead white of the magnolia blossom, a tint seen to perfection among the Austro-Hungarians. An Oriental luster softens her large, white-lidded eyes. She is tall, of generous build, and very graceful.

CLEMSON'S FIRST PRESIDENT.

The Man Chosen to Preside Over the Farmers' College—A Sketch of the Life of President Strode and His Work for Education—Opinions of Leading Scholars as to His Qualifications for the Place.

[News and Courier.]
Some time ago the simple announcement was made that the trustees of Clemson College had unanimously chosen Prof. H. A. Strode as president of that institution. Few, except those actively engaged in the work of the school room, knew anything about the man called to this trying and important work. The people of the State are interested in Clemson College, and all classes are anxious that it should be a success, in the fullest and broadest sense of the word. There is naturally some curiosity among the people in reference to the man upon whose shoulders more than any other rests the responsibility of making Clemson College a powerful factor in solving the agricultural questions before the people.

President Strode was born in the city of Fredericksburg, Va., on February 6th, 1844. At a very early age he developed a strong tendency towards mathematical and scientific studies. He quickly completed such courses in these lines as the ordinary academies of his native city offered and was sent to Edgehill, the school of the celebrated Samuel Scholer, of Caroline County, Va., for such further mathematical and scientific preparation as a course in engineering at the University of Virginia might call for. Mr. Scholer was a remarkable man in many ways, and without doubt the finest mathematician in the State. He was full of the enthusiasm of the true teacher and kindled the same enthusiasm in the minds of his pupils. After leaving Edgehill, on account of his youth, Mr. Strode determined to wait one year before entering upon his course at the University. Within this year the civil war broke out and the day of Virginia's secession found him, at 17 years of age, in the ranks as a volunteer, where the last day at Appomattox also found him.

After the war two years were spent in teaching to provide the means for a university course. In 1867 he entered the University of Virginia, and in the same year won the mathematical medal, besides passing with distinction in other departments. The following year he was called to take charge of the preparatory department of the Richmond College on recommendation of the University of Virginia. The year following he accepted an offer to take charge of the mathematical department of the famous McCabe School of Petersburg, Va. During this year the highest honorary degree of academic character was conferred on him by one of the oldest colleges in the country. This degree he has never used. The following year he returned to the University of Virginia to complete his scientific training under the celebrated chemist, Dr. J. W. Mallet, who had recently been called to fill the new chair of analytical and applied chemistry. During this year Mr. Strode was nominated by the University as astronomer for Dr. Hall's Arctic exploring expedition to fill the place of the gentleman first appointed, who had fallen sick. The recovery of this gentleman at the last hour deprived Mr. Strode of the perilsous delights of that experience. He completed all the scientific courses of the University, embracing all lines of chemistry, theoretical, applied, analytical, agricultural.

On leaving the University he was tempted by a large offer of salary to take charge of the mathematical department of the Norwood School, one of the most successful then in the State. Within a year he was invited to establish a preparatory school for the University of Virginia in the county of Amherst, the citizens subscribing \$6,000 in aid of the enterprise as an inducement. This was the beginning of the Kenmore School, where Mr. Strode spent seventeen years of his life as principal. The Kenmore School was soon acknowledged to be among the foremost in the State and numbered among its patrons many whose names are familiar to the ears of South Carolinians, viz: Menninger, Manning, Hampton, Reed, Rion, Adger and others. Its students maintained a remarkable record at the University, not one having failed to graduate in his first year on mathematics, chemistry or natural philosophy who took one of those schools, and two of its students having become later members of the faculty of the University. Along with his labors as principal of Kenmore, Mr. Strode conducted for eight years, an editor, a journal devoted to the development of the industrial resources of that section. At the end of seventeen years Mr. Strode was offered the chair of mathematics in the University of Mississippi, and on declining it was induced to accept the place by an increase of salary.

Whilst principal of Kenmore Mr. Strode was married to Miss Millie Ellis, the daughter of Col. J. T. Ellis, who fell in Pickett's charge at Gettysburg. His family now consists of eight children, ranging in age from 2 to 16 years, the oldest and youngest being boys, and the others girls.

Prof. Strode had already decided, on account of insufficiency of salary for his support, to resign his chair in the University of Mississippi to resume his old labor of love at Kenmore, when he became aware that his name had been endorsed by the University of Virginia, without his knowledge, some weeks before, for the presidency of the Clem-

son Agricultural College at Fort Hill. His election on the first ballot was unanimous. Before the knowledge of his acceptance of this position had been made public Prof. Strode was invited by the president of the board of trustees of the Virginia Military Institute to meet that board with respect to the vacancy in the chair of mathematics in that institution.

The following extracts from voluntary testimonials will show what determined the board of Clemson College upon the selection of Prof. Strode for the position to which it has selected him:

The Rev. Dr. R. J. McBryde, rector of the R. E. Lee memorial Church at Lexington, Va., in a letter to Mr. J. E. Wamsucker, of the board of trustees, says: "Prof. Strode is known to us here as the principal of the Kenmore University School. A distinguished graduate of the University of Virginia, a thorough teacher, a farmer, a man of business, full of energy, and of large observation, her old State would do well to secure his services. Mr. Strode is a man of the highest moral character, and was a young private soldier in an artillery company throughout the war, without a blot on his record."

Capt. Gordon McCabe, head master of the famous University School at Petersburg, Va., writes of President Strode: "I have just heard that Prof. H. A. Strode, of the University of Mississippi, has been recommended to the board of trustees of Clemson Agricultural College for President of that institution. I trust that, as one deeply interested in the furtherance of sound and solid education at the South, I may be allowed to recommend Prof. Strode to your honorable board in the most emphatic manner. I have known him well for over twenty years. He is a man of fine executive ability, a scientist of extraordinary attainments and a most admirable teacher. I can speak with full knowledge on these points, for over twenty years ago he was the senior assistant master in this school. I take the liberty of writing direct to you, because I have been for several years a member of the visitors of the University of Virginia, and I know how glad we are to get testimonials that we can thoroughly rely on—not those asked for by the applicant, but those written without solicitation. You will be fortunate to secure a fine fellow in every way as Mr. Strode."

Prof. B. H. Fulton, professor of physics and astronomy in the University of Mississippi, writes: "I trust you will not think I am going beyond the bounds of propriety in writing to you regarding the merits of a gentleman whose name may come before the board of trustees of the Clemson Agricultural College in connection with the presidency. I mean Prof. H. A. Strode, late principal of Kenmore High School, Amherst, Va., and now professor of mathematics in this University. Prof. Strode finished his course at the University of Virginia about fifteen years ago with great distinction, winning the Courtney mathematical medal, one of the highest awards of honor. He was a classmate and intimate friend of Prof. John B. Adger, Jr., late of Penitentiary, S. C., and once professor of chemistry here. Both worked at the same time in chemistry under Prof. Mallet.

"Prof. Strode taught for about fifteen years in his own private school (Kenmore) at Amherst, and won there an enviable distinction as a teacher and a manager of the affairs of a school. He has been here one year, and has won the friendship and regard of his colleagues and respect and admiration of his students. He is well up in mathematics and chemistry, having made specialties of these topics. He has been a very successful teacher, his pupils being a proof of his excellent workmanship. He is highly esteemed at the University of Virginia, where he is well-known to many of the professors. He is about 45 years old, and he and his family are remarkably pleasant associates for a college community. All of us here regret that Prof. Strode finds it to his interest to return to Virginia, if he does not make such arrangements as will give him a salary beyond what he now receives. His reasons for leaving here are purely financial ones, and he has frankly told the authority that he must leave.

"From an intimate acquaintance with Prof. Strode here, as well as from a general knowledge of his work in Virginia, and also from a knowledge of the testimonials that brought about his election to the chair of mathematics here last summer, I am confident that your trustees could not do a wiser thing than to put him in the office of president. The following are briefly, some of my reasons for this statement:

"First, He has the scholarship and the mental and physical vigor for the work.

"Second, He is thoroughly acquainted with the best methods of getting on with associated instructors and with boys, having been the successful head of a noted high school for many years.

"Third, His experience in the business affairs of such a school served to bring out to very high qualities that will be most valuable in the president of a new college.

"My connection of eighteen years' duration with college work has taught me one lesson—that experience is about the only school in which the head of a college learns much. There are thousands of details in college management that can be decided with certainty only by one whose knowledge of affairs is fitted to make a judge.

"Fourth, Socially, and in his family, Prof. Strode would be an acquisition to any community. He is not a member of any church, but his family are Episcopalians, and he is eminently a moral man. His influence and example are such that one would take him to be a church member.

"Trusting that you will not consider me impertinent in writing thus, I have ventured to say what I have one of my regard for Prof. Strode and entirely without his knowledge."

THE AGE OF MULES.

Story of One Which Lived "Some Length of Feted."

[Chicago Herald.]
"How long do mules live?" repeated the Major, as he placed his feet on the railing of the hotel veranda and blew into the air, slowly and reflectively, a vast cloud of fragrant tobacco smoke; "well, I don't know. I never saw a mule die, and I never saw a dead mule. But for all that I'm hardly prepared to say that they live forever."

"Tell us about Colonel Waterman's mule," broke in the Doctor, extracting a beautiful meerschaum from his case. "I think none of the others have ever heard that story, and I assure you, gentlemen, it is as good as a fish story."

"It's not much of a story and it's true. At the beginning of the war Colonel Waterman had an old mule by the name of Jenny. As the Colonel had an opportunity to sell the animal at a good figure, he did so. To be sure, Jenny had been in his family so many years that she seemed like a member of it, but \$30 is not to be sneezed at for an old mule, so the Colonel put all sentimental feelings aside and let her go for \$30.

"That was just before the war" queried the landlord, standing in the door.

"Yes, just before the war," continued the Major.

"In the exciting times which followed course old Jenny was entirely forgotten. About ten years after the war was all over the Colonel concluded he would like a young, lively mule. After a great deal of experimenting he bought one that just suited him. Among other good qualities it looked just as Jenny did when she was young. The Colonel's son Frank happened to come home on a visit a day or two after the purchase. The morning after his arrival he wandered out to the stable to see the new mule.

In about ten minutes he returned and asked: "Father, what did you pay for that mule?"

"Seventy-five dollars," replied the Colonel.

"Frank burst out laughing and exclaimed: 'That's just \$45 more than you sold her for!'

"And sure enough the Colonel's young mule was none other than the old Jenny."

"I never thought to ask you," said the Doctor relighting his pipe, "whether Jenny is still alive or not."

"She was a year ago," replied the Major promptly, "but was beginning to look a little weary. There's no way," he added, moralizingly, "of telling the age either of a mule or a negro."

Fell 1,000 Feet from a Balloon.
[From the Philadelphia Record.]
MANFIELD, O., August 29.—To-day was the closing day of the fair, and 10,000 people had gathered to see the balloon ascension by Prof. Charles. The balloon used was a hot-air concern and was held over the furnace by ropes in the hands of bystanders. When all was ready Charles gave the word and the balloon was released.

As it shot upward the spectators were horrified to see Milton Redin, one of the leading young men of the county, clinging to a rope dangling from the balloon. Redin must have lost his head, for he clutched desperately at the rope, and in a moment was over 100 feet in the air. The balloon rose rapidly, and Charles could be seen attempting to draw Redin up. For ten minutes Redin clung to the small line as the balloon was whirled southward. While at the height of a thousand feet Redin's hold was loosened and he was seen to fall. His body shot downward as from a cannon and struck the earth half a mile away.

When found the clothes were torn off, every bone was broken, and the body was crushed out of human semblance.

The Influence of the Telegraph on Diction.
[From the Jewish Tidings.]

Somewhere I read long ago that the ever-growing practice of telegraphing was undermining the grammar and the literature of America. Though I believe that the literature of America, especially of the United States, is but just begun—barring, of course some notable instances in the earlier history of our country, I candidly confess that in the very nature of the brevity of telegrams there is nothing which tells against pure diction and sound grammar.

I was in receipt only last week of a letter from a well-known editorial writer on a New York newspaper. The language of telegraphy was as easy discerned as though the epistle had been written on a Western Union blank. "Yours received," "will write again," "am not sure of phraseology," "Huxley mentions same," are some of the expressions this well-trained writer allowed to slip from his pen.

Hempill Held on Tight.
[From the Anderson Journal.]
Editor Hempill, of the Abbeville Medium, secured a renomination for the State Senate in the recent primary election over the Hon. C. A. C. Waller, of Greenwood. Gen. Hempill had held on Captain Tillman and got there, while Mr. Waller ran on his own merits and was defeated. If Hempill had relied on his merits in the race it is thought that Tillman's coat tail would have been elected just so.

The College-bred Indian.

[New York Star.]
"Curious notions some of these philanthropic people have who want young Indians sent to college, educated and then returned to their tribes to help civilize them!"

It was John Selend, of Helena, Mont., who said this, as he sat last night in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

"I have lived," said he, "more than thirty years on the far Western frontier, and my opinion on the Indian question is worth something. I tell you that once an Indian, always an Indian; for there is something in this easy, careless, irresponsible life they lead that hold them proof against any line of civilization. Their chief occupation is their own adornment, and their days are a succession of talks, smokes, sleeps, feasts, dances, funerals, weddings, and all woven into a never-ending warp of poker, with an occasional dash of horseshoe. Educate them? You can't do it. I was told something the other day which will do as a proof of the truth of what I say. On the Osage Indian Reservation there are about fifteen hundred Indians, and among them some fifty graduates—boys and girls—of the Carlisle University. It would grieve those excellent educators who have charge of that seminary if they should perceive visit the Osage agency at Panhandle and review their former scholars. The last one of them is in his breechcloth and blanket, and avoids English as a language as if every word was a rattlesnake. There is not one left to tell you the tale of their sojourn at Carlisle, for not one of them will speak English. The fact is, as shown by even a casual look, the education of the full blood Indian is an expending failure. It will ever fail, as will all attempts by one race to make its civilization fit another and a different one."

A North Carolina Hustler.
William T. Crawford, the Democratic nominee for Congress in the ninth district of North Carolina, is a hustler. He was born on a farm in Haywood County in 1856, and is therefore only 34 years of age. As soon as he was able to do he worked hard in the field until he was about 18 years old, when he was taken with a desire to go to school and learn something. Young Crawford went to the public school until 20 years of age, at the same time keeping up his share of the work on the farm. At the age of 24 he advanced to the position of teacher of a country school. Soon after this he entered the academy at Waynesville, studying whenever the duties of his own school would allow him. The course at the academy was completed in '82, and then Mr. Crawford emigrated to Colorado, where he engaged in farming. Before he had been in that country very long, however, he came to the conclusion that Western North Carolina, with its mountains and hills, was the better place of the two to make money and enjoy life in. So he pulled up his stakes in Colorado and returned to Waynesville. There he engaged in mercantile business for some time and in 1886, was elected to the Legislature, carrying the county by 500 majority. He served two years in that capacity and was re-elected in 1889. After two more years' service in the Legislature he was, in 1888, chosen elector of his district. In 1888 Mr. Crawford had made engrossing clerk of the House of Representatives. Since that time he has studied law at the University law school at Chapel Hill, standing highest in his class. He is said to be an excellent speaker.

Great Longevity in a Japanese Family.
"A thousand years in one household" (ikka sen-en) is an old Japanese saying