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PRICE \$1.50 A YEAR

JAMIESON'S

THE PLACE FOR

BARGAINS

WHY IS IT that his trade is daily increasing?

Because he has a thorough knowledge of the wants of the people, and is ever on the alert for bargains, and backed by that mighty lever Cash, he has reached a point which his competitors must be satisfied to follow.

MY FALL STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE!

I have the largest stock of : : : :

Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Hats AND FURNISHING GOODS

that I have ever carried, and realizing the stringency of the times, I have marked these goods at a price that is moving them off nicely. My motto has ever been "Short Profits and Quick Sales." I believe in the old saying that

A NIMBLE NICKEL BEATS A SLOTHFUL DIME.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

When in need of a Suit, Overcoat, or a pair of Pants, call on me and I will save you money. A nice line of Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats to select from. I am selling them lower than ever

THE SHOE HOUSE OF NEWBERRY!

Do not forget that I am headquarters for Shoes. My shoes are all made and guaranteed by the leading manufacturers. Buy your shoes from me and you will always get fresh stock and a little cheaper than elsewhere.

A full line of Kentucky and Georgia Jeans, Prints and Domestics always on hand.

REMEMBER THAT I AM NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD!

Respectfully,

O. M. JAMIESON,

THE LEADER OF LOW PRICES.

A NEWBERRIAN IN TEXAS.

An Interesting Letter About the Big State and its Big Future, with Some Remarks Concerning its Present Politics.

"Texas is a right big place" is the thought which forces itself upon a person's mind when, after having advanced some three or four hundred miles into this wonderful State—wonderful in her extent, and wonderful in her resources—he realizes that he is not yet half way across. And he is right. Texas is a large State. With her nearly three hundred counties, several of them almost as large as South Carolina, she comprises an area whose extent can only be realized by traversing it.

Certainly a glorious future awaits Texas. With her diversified climate and rich and varied soils, she bids fair to become, in wealth and population, the first State of the Union.

You can find here almost any soil: from the very fertile "black wax" to the gray sand and red clay lands; from the woodless plains and prairies, to the timber regions. The climate, too, is as varied. In many parts the rains are abundant and refreshing; in others the hot breath of the drought scorching up the growing crops.

There are many things which strike the newcomer as peculiar when passing through the State, but your correspondent will note only a few which he has observed in this section where he is located, near the central portion, (called, however, Western Texas), the home of the jack rabbit and the horned frog.

It has now been three weeks since the writer has seen a negro; they are very scarce in this part of the State; this is truly a "white man's country."

In some of the counties out here negroes are not allowed at all. In Comanche, one adjoining this, there is a sign posted, "Nigger, don't let the sun set on you here!" and he doesn't. It is related that in that country, some years since, a negro maddened by lust and passion, so far lost his sense as to commit an outrage upon a white woman. After the people had effectually disposed of him, they expelled the remaining negroes from the country and forbade their return. A splendid way of preventing the recurrence of the deed.

The ladies out here do their own work, of course, since there is no help

to hire. That reminds me of the expressive, but rather inelegant remark I heard from an old Texas pioneer, that "Texas is a heaven for men and dogs, but hell on women and oxa."

The people here don't use any locks. A family may go to church several miles distant, and they leave the house, smokehouse and everything unlocked just as if they were at home—another advantage in not having negroes.

The farmers here have no barns and cribs, as in South Carolina, and but very few stables. They put the oats up in ricks near the lot; the corn is put in pens, sheltered frequently by only a covering of dried sorghum cane. By the way, that is the forage chiefly used here by the farmers. The fodder is very rarely stripped from the corn stalk, but they plant a patch of sorghum cane, which, when it is almost ripe, is cut down and put up in shocks to cure. They say that it makes splendid feed for horses and cattle. Perhaps it might be well for some of those farmers of Newberry, who are accustomed to buying Northern hay, to try it.

No cotton houses are used in this vicinity. The cotton as it is picked is poured into a wagon, and when a bale is finished, it is carried directly to a gin. They don't use baskets, either, like they do in Newberry, but pick in long sacks holding from fifty to seventy-five pounds. Some of the best cotton pickers, it is said, sometimes pick as much as five or six hundred pounds per day.

This part of Texas is a good grain country, and also produces very good cotton. The land in this immediate vicinity is very fertile, but the crops are frequently injured by a lack of sufficient rain. On account of the great depth and porosity of the soil, however, they can withstand a longer drought than in South Carolina. The people go without a rain here for a six or eight weeks in midsummer, and still don't call it a drought. Some five or six years ago this section was visited with a drought eighteen months long.

There are no running streams in this part of the State in the summer time, except the rivers. However, the wells are not very deep. I suppose the average depth is about thirty-five feet.

Texas is one of the States which has the "separate coach system" in operation, and it seems to work admirably. I believe it to be a good thing, notwithstanding the fact that on my way

out here I had to give up a very comfortable reclining chair in order that the negroes might have their separate coach. As for myself, though, I would rather, at any time, occupy an ordinary cushion seat than the finest of parlor chairs in too close proximity to the "sons of Ham." Then, too, to see a delicate and refined white lady wedged in by our not over-tidy "brother in black," ought to be sufficient to make every white man an advocate of the separate coach system. There are no second-class coaches out here—all first-class.

The political situation in this State is very exciting, and feeling runs very high.

On the 18th of this month the writer had the pleasure of listening to a speech from Hon. Geo. Clark, one of the four candidates for governor. It was principally an attack upon Gov. Hogg, his administration and the Democratic platform adopted at Houston. Of Gov. Hogg, among other things, he said that "he was dishonest and incapable, and his administration inefficient"; that he had attempted to rob the railroads, and that the result was, the people were now under the domination of the radicals. He said of the platform, that the income-tax plank was "rank communism, gotten from Herr Most"; the State-banks plank a "thousand times worse than the sub-treasury plan"; and that the free coinage of silver plank was "miserable slush filled with mutiny against the Democratic party for whose plank on the silver question it was substituted." His speech was very bitter throughout.

The political situation is somewhat mixed here. Hogg and Clark both claim to be the Democratic nominee; Hogg, because he was nominated by the regular Democratic convention at Houston; Clark, because his platform corresponds with the national Democratic platform.

Before the convention met at Houston, Hogg and Clark canvassed the State, discussing the issues before the people. When the convention met it was found that a large majority of the delegates were in favor of the renomination of Gov. Hogg. At this point, the Clark delegates bolted the convention, organized one of their own, and nominated Clark for governor. The regular convention of course nominated Hogg.

When the Republican convention met, seeing a chance to split the Demo-

cracy, they did not nominate a man, but endorsed the candidacy of Judge Clark. So the combat thickens. The battle cry of the Hogg men is, "it is a fight of the corporations against the people," while the Clark men retort, "Hogg is ruining the credit and prosperity of the State."

The chief thing to be regretted in this factional fight in the Democracy, if it can be so called, is the fact that it gives the Third party candidate, Judge Nugent, (an excellent man, by the way), a chance of becoming governor. This will hardly result, however, unless Judge Clark, realizing that his election is hopeless, will, at the last moment, throw his vote to Nugent.

Numbers of Clark men have already been heard to declare that they prefer Nugent to Hogg. It is to be hoped, though, that even in this extremity, the regular Democracy will be able to rally enough voters to her standard to overwhelm all opposition, whether bolters, Third parties or Republicans.

If it comes to the worst, however, there is consolation in this fact, that no matter who may be the next governor of the State, Texas will roll up a majority of not less than one hundred thousand for Grover Cleveland and tariff reform.

Not all the good die young out here. On the 9th of this month I attended the funeral of an old gentleman, Mr. Samuel Brown, of Jewell, who had lived 103 years, 2 months and 27 days.

While I was surprised to find the degree of civilization and refinement to which the people in these parts have attained, yet I think I can safely say, in conclusion, that as a place to live, in my estimation, Newberry is not surpassed by any which I have seen.

E. B. S. Jewell, Eastland County, Texas, October 20, 1892.

To-Day, Hood's Sarsaparilla stands at the head in the medicine world, admired in prosperity and envied in merit by thousands of would-be competitors. It has a larger sale than any other medicine. Such success could not be won without positive merit.

Hood's Pills' cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal. They are the best family cathartic.

The speed of the fastest Atlantic steamer is now greater than that of the express trains on Italian railways.

CLOSING OUT TO CHANGE BUSINESS

BLALOCK

GREAT BARGAINS

CLOTHING SHOES HATS GENTS' FURNISHINGS

BLALOCK

All persons indebted to me will save trouble and expense by paying up at once.

DR. R. C. HOLLAND IN NEWBERRY.

A Notable Sermon at the Lutheran Church Sunday Night, the 23d Ultima.

[The following mention of Dr. Holland's sermon was deferred, together with other matter, because of the advertising pressure upon our columns.] The distinguished pastor of Westworth Street Lutheran church, Charleston, preached before a large congregation at Lutheran Chapel, Sunday night, the 23d ult., from 2 Sam., 23: 17. The reverend speaker began with a happy introduction which led to the sublime incidents of his text, David's splendid example being the central thought.

David, said the speaker, was not a perfect man, but he was large-hearted, zealous, self-denying. He would make sacrifices for his friends, and the magnanimity of his heroic nature drew to him men of like courage and devotion, who followed his standard in deeds of noble daring. Among these were Adino, Eleazar and Shammah. They had slain their hundreds battle, and single-handed, and alone in bled their victorious ground where Israelites are in dismay before the enemy.

These men come to King David while he is weary and athirst in the desert of Adullam. They hear his longing expression, "Oh that one would give me drink of the water of the well of Bethlehem which is by the gate." The dauntless soldiers, feeling that any devotion is worthy of their chief, resolve to procure him this water. The embattled host of the Philistines are in the way to the well. . . . The stillness of the night is broken by the din and clash of steel, which tell of deadly conflict. Adino and his companions, with sword and shield, are cutting their way through the ranks of the enemy. They reach the well, and while two are fighting and defending, the third draws water into the

leathern vessel; and, in like manner, they new their way back in safety.

David is awe-inspired and wrapt in admiration. Never did he tower so loftily as now, the peer of this noble quartette of warriors, continued the Dr., as when, declining the tempting draught, in that quick decision, born of a noble nature, he exclaimed, "Be it far from me, O Lord, that I should do this: is not this the blood of the men that went in jeopardy of their lives?" "Therefore he would not drink it." "He poured it out as sacred unto the Lord."

Dr. Holland spoke of the heroes, martyrs and saintly confessors, who have builded and bequeathed to us; of those who have championed the truth; and of Paul, the great lieutenant of the mighty Captain of our salvation, who gloried in naught save the Cross of Christ; of the sacred things upon the altar, the offerings, the sacrifices—"fragrant as ointment poured forth"—"sacred unto the Lord."

But for the ten righteous, and the few thousands that did not bow the knee to Baal, God would doubtless have blotted us from existence! The gifted speaker reached the climax of his theme when he asked, "What will you do with this immortal hour of the Church's triumph, whose fragments of time are flying from us freighted with heavenly possibilities and crimsoned with the blood of the Lamb of God?" "What will you do with it? Nothing short of a complete surrender upon the altar of sacrifice will render you worthy to be called by His Name."

A synopsis or epitome of a finished discourse rarely satisfies—nothing less than a carefully prepared verbal report will suffice. Hence a mere allusion will only inform the friends of a speaker that he addressed an audience at such a place on a certain occasion. Dr. Holland is an earnest, impassioned and eloquent orator, whose words are apt, and

whose sentences are concise, incisive, ornate, and delivered with the forceful emphasis and tenderness of an eloquent tongue.

Resignation of Pastor.

The members of Luther Chapel congregation, Newberry, S. C., adopted unanimously on Sunday, October 23d, the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Our beloved pastor, the Rev. W. C. Scheffer, has tendered his resignation of this pastorate, in order that he may enter upon a larger field of usefulness in the Master's service, and has left us no alternative but to accept it, therefore,

Resolved, 1. That this severance of the ties that have united us as pastor and people for five years, fills us with deep and unfeigned regret.

2. That our earnest prayers and tender solicitude for the welfare and happiness of him and his family will attend them in their new home.

3. That we bear cheerful and loving testimony to his gentleness and cordiality as a friend, to his tenderness and fidelity as a pastor, and to his zeal, earnestness and efficiency as a consecrated minister of the Gospel.

Mr. Gladstone still adheres to his lifelong habit of rising about 5.30 daily—an hour that most other great men of the period would consider unnecessarily early for getting up. He and Mrs. Gladstone attend church every morning.

WORK FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Some of the Important Matters that Demand the Attention of our Law-Makers.

[Special to News and Courier.]

COLUMBIA, October 23.—There are several vitally important matters to the interests of the State that are to come before the coming session of the State Legislature, and are now exciting wide spread discussion among the political leaders.

There are some four or five measures that especially engage the attention of the leaders just now.

First comes the county government bill abolishing the office of county commissioners, allowing each district to elect district overseers, they with one other to be appointed at the county seat to constitute a county government having control of the county finances and government, the idea being, from an Administration standpoint, to decentralize the governments.

But the facts in regard to this bill which excited such widespread interest at the last session are already known. This bill is to come up again this session. Senator elect John Gary Evans, the father of the measure, was in the city to-day. He says the bill as it will be presented will have a good number of amendments, none of them, however, affecting any of the vital portions of the original bill. He seems assured that it will go through this year without much of a contest.

Perhaps the biggest fight of all is going to be the prohibition war. I was talking to several leading politicians to-day and they say the fight is going to start in the House, where it will go through all right, and the great battle will be in the Senate, as last year. They all say that the bill, as it will first appear, will be an extreme one, but will very likely be toned down to

quite a conservative one. As to whether it will get through and make a law or not they one and all fail to make any prediction. Representative Bleas, of Newberry County, is going to lead the fight in the House. He was a big fighter on the other side two years ago.

A discussion in the ranks of the Prohibitionists is looked upon with hope by many, and the prediction is made that Mr. Nettles, who withdrew, is going to lead the fight for a conservative bill.

Another matter which may reach the Legislature, which is closely allied to the county government bill, while it is not exactly new, is again being revived. It is the idea of the county Judges. The idea seems to be that such Judges will do away with much expense by keeping the jails cleared and leaving only the heavy cases to the Circuit Courts. It will hardly come before the Legislature in one general session, as in the case of the county government bill, which county has sounded the key note.

Gen. Farley will rejuvenate his bill about the insurance and naval militia features of the State militia service. It is likely to go through this year with some slight changes. Gen. Farley has been during the past year making experiments with one company and will go before the Legislature with good results achieved.

But the matter that concerns this Legislature more than all others just now is the refunding of the State debt. It is understood that the holders of the reconstruction bonds will make another effort to have them paid by the State. In this connection the matter of establishing the new sinking fund out of the phosphate royalty surplus will, of course, come to the front.

If the Legislature makes an appropriation for Clemson College, as it has to do in order for the work to go on, and the railroad suits now pending go against the State, there is likely to be a serious deficit in the treasury. In other words, if these cases are decided adversely to the State (Clemson College cannot get an appropriation this year).

Governor Adlam seems to be somewhat in demand as a national campaign speaker. It will be remembered that before he went North he received an urgent request from the North Carolina State committee, backed by a request from National Chairman Harrity, to go to North Carolina and make some speeches. He says that while he was in New York he met Mr. Harry, Dickinson and other leaders, and while with them the State Chairman of Tennessee invited him to go to that State and help them out, but it was impossible to do so. Hence then he has received another urgent invitation from North Carolina, but owing to the pressure of State business he finds here now he will be absolutely unable to go anywhere.

But while the Governor is needed elsewhere to help keep down the Third Parties, he certainly is not needed here. The South Carolina handful of great unknowns have issued their little manifesto, crawled back in their holes, and the moist soil will be dumped in upon them on election day. They fully realize the utter hopelessness of their undertaking. Mr. Bowden has taken unto himself an assistant editor of the Cotton Plant, Mr. Crews, of Reform newspaper fame.

In a hot argument between a gentleman and a lady's suspenders, the former, getting fed up, said:

"Hold up nothing," retorted the lady's variety. "I don't have to."

A BOMBPROOF PROHIBITION BILL.

That is What the Cold Water Cranks Believe They are Fixing for the Legislature to Pass—Three or Four Laws Jumbled Into One.

[Special to News and Courier.] COLUMBIA, Oct. 26.—This morning a leader in the prohibition movement was walking down Main street with a bundle of manuscripts sufficiently voluminous to have indicated that it was the original copy of all the dedicatory addresses at Chicago. The papers, however, were of far more importance to the people of the State. The fifty pages of copy were the ground work for the new Maine liquor law that will be attempted to be passed at the coming session of the Legislature.

The bill is not ready to be given the public. From all that I can understand it is a kind of patchwork of the ideas of a number of the prohibition leaders. It has been submitted to several lawyers for inspection and criticism and is now believed to be bombproof. The bill differs very materially from the Childs scheme which was killed in the Senate last year. The farmers say that the bill is intended to give the State prohibition as far as such a thing is possible. They say that it is no milk and water scheme and is necessarily a rigid law as otherwise it would be of no use.

The radical prohibitionists are laughing at the Bleas bill, and say that it would be useless to pass any such bill as that suggested by the representative from Newberry. To be candid, the pro-

hibitionists are rather afraid of the support offered them by the member who led the liquor fight last year.

One of the chief points in the new bill is to make some provision to abolish the liquor feature of all social clubs. The leaders say that the decision of the Supreme Court only affects the laws now in existence, and that the new bill will make it impossible for liquor to be dispensed by any club or by anybody else.

The executive committee of the prohibition party, which claims that its work has only begun, will meet here during fair week to consider the best bill to present to the legislature, how to have it introduced and to appoint committees and do whatever other work is necessary to secure the passage of the prohibition bill. The chances are that a sub-executive committee will be appointed to manage the whole thing.

The indications are that there will be a fight among the prohibitionists as to the shape of the bill to be presented, and unless the ultra element does some clever maneuvering there will be several bills from the prohibition side of the House.

When all other remedies for scrofula fail, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, if persistently used, effects a cure. Being a powerful impurifier, it cleanses the blood of all impurities, destroys the germs of scrofula, and imparts new life and vigor to every fibre of the body.

The effort of the Third party is to break the solid South. What hope is there for the whites if they divide?