

The Newberry Herald and News.

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THE HEROISM OF WOMAN.

The Story of Emily Geiger Recalls Other Acts of Bravery—An Interesting Letter from Mr. David Jones.

To the Editor of The Herald and News: In your paper of January 10th you refer to an article in the Columbia State concerning Emily Geiger, a young lady of Newberry District, whose heroic feat of carrying a despatch from General Greene to General Sumter during the most dark and dangerous period of the revolution is hardly equalled by any I have seen recorded in history.

Since reading that marvelous narrative in the Annals of Newberry, I have both read and reread it in my iterations to different families calling the attention of young ladies to its superlative skill, patriotism and heroism, facetiously telling them that quadruped Minks went for their prey or game only at night, but that the biped Bill Mink followed his game both day and night without catching it. Wonder has been expressed concerning what Lord Rawdon would have said after finding how completely Miss Geiger had outwitted him.

History through the different ages informs us that when emergencies have arisen requiring great individual effort or service, that individual has not been wanting. When the great army of Holiness encompassed Jerusalem Judith comes a deliverer; when the decree of Haman (obtained from a confiding king) went forth for the destruction of all the Jews residing in the Persian dominions, the beautiful Hester of Esther comes to their rescue; when Columbus, almost in despair for his failure in obtaining help from the kings of Europe to enable him to sail on an unknown ocean in his proposed voyage of discovery, applies to queen Isabella, she becomes his patroness, pledging her jewels to obtain the necessary funds. So ardent were his persuasions, that the poet represents him, saying:

"As men were forced from Eden's shade, Through errors that a woman made; Permitted, too, at a woman's cost, To find the country we have lost; Then future ages oft shall tell, And sing the praise of Isabel."

Coming to our country, history tells that the Indian maiden, Pocahontas, not only saved the life of Captain Smith, but more than once saved the lives of the Virginia colonists by warning them of intended massacres; of Lydia Darrow, the Philadelphia Quakeress, who hazarded much in getting the knowledge of a projected night attack by the British upon Washington and his army and giving him the timely information. We can hardly estimate the value of this information, or the consequences averted by it. Mrs. Darrow, whose house was in part occupied by General Howe and his officers, received orders one night to put all her family to bed at an early hour. She obeyed the orders about her children, but being suspicious of intended mischief, she placed her ear to the keyhole and heard read the order concerning the intended attack. Returning to bed she feigned sleep until thrice called by the British General, when she arose, opened the outer door and extinguished the candles. She had a great secret that she dared confide to none, not even her husband. Getting her pass, she put grain into a sack and went to mill; being beyond sentinels, she left the sack at the mill, then hastened towards Whitmarsh to inform Washington of his danger. Meeting one of his officers, she gave the necessary information, and got his promise not to betray her.

Some suspected the demure Quakeress of having snatched anticipatory victory from her country's foes. After the return of the British a loud knocking at her door by the Adjutant General caused her some alarm. He summoned her to his apartment, locked the door with a mysterious air, and motioned her to a seat. We may well suppose that she felt somewhat like Miss Geiger did when locked up by the orders of Lord Rawdon; her good genius, however, did not forsake her. After a short silence the officer said, "Were any of your family up, Lydia, on the night I received company in this house?" "No," she said, "they all retired at eight o'clock." "You, I know, were asleep, Lydia, were asleep, for I knocked three times at your door before you heard me, yet it is certain that we were betrayed. I am altogether at a loss to conceive who could have given the information of our intended attack to General Washington. On arriving near his camp we found his cannon mounted, his troops under arms, and so prepared at every point to receive us, that we have been compelled to march back without injuring our enemy, like a pack of fools." May we not well believe that Lydia chuckled to herself on hearing these declarations, about like Miss Geiger did when Lord Rawdon offered to send an escort with her to her friend's house. In both these cases of grand deception practiced upon British officers no falsehoods appear to have been told, but all was effected by female shrewdness, thus evincing their great capabilities and powers for good or evil.

I deem it not necessary to mention the exploits of men in this article but will give to the readers of The Herald and News some of the results of the union of General Greene and General Sumter with their forces which was brought about by the message of Miss Geiger. At the time of its transmission Green's forces were in Newberry District, while Sumter, whom the British General Tarleton called "The South Carolina game cock," was more

SARGE PLUNKETT.

The Old Man Is Hilarious Over the Outlook for the Year—Everything Is Brighter and Better.

[From the Atlanta Constitution.]
The wind is chilly and the day is wet and gloomy, but I feel like clapping my hands and singing:
"Praise God from whom all blessings flow!"

The sight of better times is brightening. Everywhere you look and everything you hear points to a returning of old time methods and of the old-time brotherly feeling. I can count twenty families who have moved within the last two months. I know of three young women who have returned to housekeeping and gave their situations in the stores to their leading brothers. These girls should have a monument built to them for their good sense in this matter, and other girls should, and I feel sure will, follow their example. It has taken but little experiment to show that if the girls turn to and take men's places in business pursuits the household affairs will go to the eternal bow-wow. Ninety-five per cent of the young brothers who have been crowded out of positions by their sisters have turned to be loafers and tramps—you may make good clerks and bookkeepers out of girls, but you can't make cooks and housekeepers out of boys. This is going to get right. The pendulum is starting back and mighty soon you will hear of more marrying, less divorces and fewer suicides. The disposition to have less of the sensational in religious matters and of mixing religion with "isms" can be discovered in every person you will talk to on the line. There was one time in the past few years when I began to think that we would have to depend upon the lawyers of the country to hold up the purity of our institutions, but the good preachers are getting right and I feel safe. With the "Sermon on the Mount" for their guide they can mold the nusses to a healthy condition and save the land from anarchy and infidelity. There is no more harping of "the poor man against the rich man," but a brotherly feeling and a helping hand is what you see by watching them.

Only one complaint is prominent now, as you pass among the working people—the negro. The negro laborer is hard to compete with, in what is claimed. I feel as if this will be settled in God's own way. I used to believe in slavery and I thought the country would be ruined to free them, but I am as big an abolitionist now as ever old Horace Greeley was. I think that putting them into slavery was God's work.

It was only God's great plan To Christianize the African. God anchored them among the Southern people, who advanced them in civilization and turned them from cannibals. I don't think that the climate had a thing to do with settling slavery in the South. I feel like saying to the Yankees that—
The Lord soon saw it would not do To anchor slavery among you; The contact made the negro worse And it was moved to save the curse. God's hand is plain, it seems to me, in the negro's history. The way they stayed at home and worked during the war was what no other race of people would have done. The negro was docile to the last, and even when Sherman's guns were lumbering in his ears he was faithful to his old master. They were the very best of hands to hide the provisions for the Yankees and they hid horses and cattle in the swamps away from them and seldom betrayed. This is what made it possible for them to live among us after the war—the people remembered and appreciated these kindly traits, and it still stands in their favor. But there is much complaint against the young generation of them as competitors in the mechanics, and I feel that the Lord will take them away in his own good time. It may be that the Hawaii muddle will result in the negro going there. I am in for their going, because he will grow more and more to be a bone of contention as the older generations who used to feel so kindly to each other pass away. The younger sets have no ties to bind them, no memories to temper the passions and, all in all, I think it about time for the Lord to move them from among us. I am always reconciled to the good Lord's movements, but if He will hurry up a little in this matter I will hurry up my hat and so will Brown.

But I am cheerful anyhow. Everything is brighter this year than it was with the old year. The faces of the exposition officers in last Sunday's Constitution threw a halo of sunshine into many a household. When the people look upon such faces united in one grand effort all thought of failure passes away. The interviews from the ladies were cheering and it gave me a chance to tell my old man that I did not see anything from Mrs. Plunkett. It gave her the grins, but I am not near even with her, for very often she finds opportunity to remark that she don't see Plunkett mentioned in so and so.

I don't know of any class but one who should not feel hopeful and cheerful over the prospects. The exception is the class who are making for Florida to see the big fight. They have got these fellows to guessing. Me and Brown run upon an old fellow yesterday who has struck camp and says he is going to lay up till the thing is settled. This old man left his home over two months ago and is taking it a-foot to beat the fight. He says that the governor of Florida don't know how much sorrow he will cause if he

THE TROUBLE AT CLEMSON.

Prof. J. S. Newman Tells Why He Resigns from the Faculty and Makes Some Charges Against Governor Tillman.

[Atlanta Constitution.]
Professor J. S. Newman, a former resident of this city and one of the best known educators in the South, has resigned the chair of agriculture in Clemson College, S. C., and will again take up his residence in this city.

Clemson College is the outgrowth of the old Calhoun estate. The plantation was donated for this specific purpose by Mr. Clemson, who married the daughter of the great nullifier, and who has sought in this way to preserve the memory of Mr. Calhoun. The circumstances of Professor Newman's resignation will be of interest. It appears that, on account of a lack of harmony on the part of the faculty of the institution, the resignation of Professor Newman was requested.

Acting on this information, and knowing that Professor Newman had just reached the city, a representative of the Constitution called to see him at his country home near Edgewood. He was found in the neighborhood of the residence, where he was superintending the adjustment of his furniture and agricultural implements. He invited the reporter into the house, where seats were provided in the front room. The interview throughout was cordial and pleasant, and though every now and then interrupted by the carpenter at work, was in the highest degree full and satisfactory.

"I went to South Carolina," said Professor Newman, beginning his account of the circumstances leading up to his resignation, "several months before the opening of the college as superintendent of the farm and experimental station. When the college opened on the 6th of last July I was called to the professorship of agriculture, in addition to my other work. The college opened under the most favorable auspices, 440 students being enrolled. An able faculty, in spite of a very incompetent president, succeeded in organizing a thorough collegiate department. Lieutenant Donaldson, of the United States army, organized the military department.

"The President, Mr. Craighead, having had no experience, was dependent upon the faculty for organizing and carrying on the affairs of the institution. In addition to his office as president he was also made director of the station in order that \$1,500 of his salary might be drawn from the Hatch fund. The business of the college and station was at first entrusted to an executive committee appointed from the board of trustees and the board of control of the experimental station. The president, however, contrived by working through Governor Tillman to secure in his own right these functions of the board, which he succeeded in doing last September. The board failed to define the duties of the president in regard to the directorship of the station, and, having had no acquaintance with the work, he entirely misapprehended his relations to the station and assumed all the details of the farm and experimental work without the least deference to the head of that department.

HIS DEPARTMENT WAS INVADDED.
"I protested against this invasion and told Mr. Craighead his policy was calculated to injure, if not to completely disorganize, the department of which I was the head. It was not the business of the director to interfere with the details of the different departments of the station, such as agriculture, horticulture, chemistry and biology. His business was that of a general supervisor of the whole work and to coordinate the several departments of the institution. His relations to the different departments were similar to those of an ordinary college president, referred to the different professors represented in the faculty."

"Did he interfere with other departments?" the question was asked.
"No other one except the military. He caused the commandant a great deal of annoyance and hampered him in various ways while in the discharge of his duty. His invasion of the agricultural department was no doubt prompted by a personal grudge which he entertained towards myself. I had given him no cause for animosity beyond the proper discharge of my duty and the good reputation which I enjoyed throughout the State in connection with the college, much to his regret and private jealousy.

GOVERNOR TILLMAN SCORED.
"Finally, as a result of this feeling of prejudice entertained towards me, Craighead goes to a meeting of the board at Columbia, S. C.

"There, in a secret session, and protected by closed doors, he brings charges against me, claiming that I had caused a breach of harmony in the faculty. Governor Tillman, being a member of the board, and, for political reasons, wishing to apply the hatchet to my head, acquiesced in the spirit entertained by the president. The matter was discussed, in the gravest secrecy, and as a result of these deliberations, without the slightest opposition given to present my own side of the case, I was notified that my resignation would be accepted."

"Have you any reason for supposing that South Carolina politics had anything to do with the action of the board?"
"I do. You will perhaps remember, as the matter was given some publicity, that Mr. Tillman blackmailed Hon. M. L. Donaldson, at that time president of the State Farmers' Alliance.

THE NEW YEAR'S NOVELTIES FOR LADIES.

With the beginning of the year appear novelties of Russian effects and modern adoptions of the first Empire; the latter being undoubtedly suggested by a recent revival of the Napoleonic studies which makes its influence felt into literature, on the stage and even in art. Thus elegant opera wraps are frequently made with Empire yokes and voluminous Renaissance sleeves. The draperies already announced are being developed into many original effects, including gowns being influenced by those of the peplum description. The dress skirt is becoming wider at the bottom, and the sleeve also more voluminous. Bodies at the present moment, are taxing all the inventive genius of the artist dressmaker by being susceptible of every conceivable novelty in trimming and material. There has never, also, existed such a rage as the present one for fur and ermine above all. Some original designs of collarettes in real Louis XIII style—drooping at the shoulders and very flat—are becoming popular among the new modes. These various movements indicated in the toilettes of the mothers are closely copied by the fashions in girls dresses and even in the costumes of very little ones themselves. In extracting these instructive items from the latest McDowell Fashion Journals we notice that the handsome publications still maintain the high standard of their former excellence and contain besides new features of special interest. They are invaluable for their practical advice to Dress-makers and Amateurs.

"La Mode de Paris" and "Paris Album of Fashion" cost only \$3.50 each for a yearly subscription, or 35 cents a copy. "The French Dressmaker" is \$3.00 per annum or 30 cents a copy. As for "La Mode," it only costs to \$1.50 a year or 15 cents a copy, which makes it the most economical family fashion journal in existence. If you are unable to procure any of these publications at your newsdealer do not take any substitute from him but apply by mail to Messrs. A. C. Latimer & Co., 4 West 14th St., New York.

Editor Register: I desire to state through your paper to my constituents in the Third Congressional District that I have a few garden seeds and some literature for distribution, and would be glad to distribute it to those who need and would appreciate the same. Therefore, I request that the county papers in the Third District will call the attention of my constituents to the fact that I would be glad to have their names and postoffice address on a postal card, so that I might be able to send them such literature and seeds that I may have for distribution.

I desire to say now that my quota will not supply one-third of the voters in the Third District, and if any one should fail to get seed or literature who applies to me, I hope they will realize that failure is on account of insufficiency of supply, and on no other ground. I would be glad, however, to have the names of all my constituents and will do the best I can in supplying each name.

I have already made quite an effort to obtain the names of my constituents, and have quite a list, but I am satisfied it is not a complete list.

A. C. LATIMER.
Washington, D. C., January 20, 1894.

Scrofula eradicated and all kindred diseases cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which by its vitalizing and alterative effects, make pure blood.

MARCH CONVENTION.

Alliance Leaders Unshaken in Their Determination—Tillman's Argument Not Considered Good.

[From The State.]
The Alliance faction of the Reform party have not the slightest idea of abandoning their intention of holding an early convention to make nominations for State officers. The leaders on their side are displaying their determination in a calm and deliberate manner. Their talk indicates that they are absolutely sure of their ground and seems to show that they have not the slightest fear of Senator Irby's combination.

From what can now be ascertained there seems to be no doubt whatever that the early convention to be called by Mr. Shell and his committee, will be held, and it is believed that the call will very soon be issued. The men who are leading this faction know in advance what each Alliance in the State is going to say, and thus it is that they are so sure of their ground.

The following leading article along this line will appear in the Cotton Plant, the recognized organ of the Alliance-Reformers to-day. While it is calm it means a great deal and during the next week it will be heard from:
"As time passes and the ambitions of men begin to come to the surface we see the necessity of an early convention of Reformers clearer than ever. As this matter, the greatest danger to our cause, comes when the ambitions of men clash—and when their friends take sides and turn harmony into discord, the personality of the men becomes paramount to all else and measures are obscured by the excitement of a personal fight.

"To prevent all this and to have the will of the people supreme in our State we have urged the calling of a March convention, in which the voice could speak their will—and their voice would be obeyed by all cheerfully. Letters received from all parts of the State convince us that we were right in our interpretation of the wishes of our people and the reasons we gave were satisfactory to them, and all that remains to be done is for the people to speak their wishes through mass meetings in each community.

"The only reason given yet against holding a preliminary convention of Reformers worthy of notice is the one given by Governor Tillman in his interview in the daily papers of the 25th inst. He takes the position that one of our demands in 1890 was the holding of a State primary in which our people could vote for Governor and other State officers, after a campaign in which the candidates, discussed the issues before the people, and that to hold a March or spring convention would be inconsistent on our part. Others agree with the Governor in this view. At first blush it looks plausible enough, but those holding that evidently fail to see the actual situation.

"We have no direct primary now, and the people, when voting, can only vote for delegates representing a candidate. Take a county that has twelve delegates in the State convention, and suppose there will be five Reform candidates for Governor; there would be just sixty Reform candidates for delegates. And then would come in the complications with the numerous candidates for State officers; which would open the way for an endless amount of trading and roll-taking that would be certain to leave us in the soup.

"We believe in a primary where the citizen can vote directly for his choice, but until we get that we must take the course from irreparable injury.

"The interest we take in the matter is impersonal and solely because we are satisfied that it is our duty to advocate the policy that will prevent the Alliance demands being side-tracked, for they would be in a general scramble for office under the circumstances outlined above. We, as all others, are anxious to obey the people's wishes. Five counties have spoken in favor of an early convention, and one opposed, and all the other counties should hold mass meetings at an early day as possible, and let their views be known.

"Our views as to who should call the convention, is generally concurred in. The executive committee of the Farmers' Association is the only body that has been chosen by the Reformers and they could not be accused of partiality to any candidate. Objection on that ground would be made to any voluntary committee.

"Call a mass meeting in your county at once, and speak out."

LIQUOR WINS AT LITTLE MOUNTAIN—THE CHURCH AND THE BAR.

Liquor Wins at Little Mountain—The Church and the Bar.

[Special to The State.]
LITTLE MOUNTAIN, Jan. 31.—An election was held here yesterday for "dispensary" or "no dispensary." The dispensary people won by a vote of 25 to 10. This is a religious community and nearly all the people are good church members and a good church member like Mr. Traxler, who would rather quit his church than the dispensary, is to be chief bartender.

A Financial Transaction.
His son (just returned from Africa) "I bought a silver mine down there, father, for \$5,000."
His father—"I knew they'd swindle you. So you were fool enough to buy a mine?"
His son—"Yes; I formed a company and sold half the stock to an American for \$10,000."
His father (Breathing heavily)—"You did; I'll bet I'm the one who bought it."
His son (trying to appear at home)—"I know you are."

ILLINOIS S. KELLIS ON TILLMAN.
[Cotton Plant.]
He is not working to improve the morals of the people and to raise them in Christian virtues. If he is, why is he forcing his whiskey saloons on dry counties and dry towns? He is not solicitous about the morals of the people. He wants the money that is in the whiskey. He wants it to employ dispensers at large salaries and to fill the State with constables and spies. He wants it as a corrupt fund to extend his power over and make sure his grip on the people of the State. He is not working for the good of the people. His every act is conclusive that he is working for B. R. Tillman's advancement, for that and nothing else. The short time he has been in office he has done more to destroy the peace, harmony and prosperity of the people of the State than all the men who have occupied the position he now holds from the foundation of the government to the present time, including Scott and Moses of infamous memory.

Invading the Hamlets.
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