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NEW SCHOOL RULES

THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Some Very Important Changes Adopted

The State Board of Education completed its work yesterday and adjourned. The Board adopted some rules for the conduct of the public schools in the State which are very important and, in some respects, departures from previous regulations. These were adopted after much discussion, it being the desire of the Board to make the schools up-to-date as far as possible.

Among some of the more important regulations are the following:

Requiring examinations to be held in every County three times a year, in February, June and September.

Certificates for first and second grades only will be issued, but this does not affect third grade certificates now in existence.

No teacher shall be kin by consanguinity or affinity within the second degree to a member of the Board or principal of a school shall be employed.

Certificates in one County shall be good in another if it is properly registered.

Only school supplies authorized by the State Board shall be purchased for use in public schools.

The complete text of the new rules follow and must prove of interest to patrons and teachers alike:

The State Board of Education shall be governed by the following rules, except when a rule is suspended by a two-third vote of the Board:

Section 1. The Governor shall be chairman and the State Superintendent of Education secretary of the Board.

Sec. 2. The Board shall meet in January, May and September of each year and at such other times as the chairman may designate.

Sec. 3. The secretary shall keep a record of the actions of the Board in a book provided for that purpose.

Sec. 4. The order of business shall be as follows: Calling to order, reading of minutes of the previous meeting, unfinished business, reports of committees, report of the chairman, report of the secretary and new business.

Sec. 5. All resolutions shall be reduced to writing by the mover, and likewise all amendments.

Sec. 6. A motion must receive a second before it shall be entitled to consideration by the Board.

Sec. 7. The chairman and secretary are authorized to fill all vacancies that may occur in the County Boards of Education and to report their action to the Board at its next meeting for its consideration.

Sec. 8. Should a vacancy occur in the office of County Superintendent of Education the other two members of the County Board shall perform the duties of the office until the vacancy is filled by this Board and the chairman and secretary shall so instruct them.

Sec. 9. All vacancies in the office of County Superintendent of Education shall be filled by ballot, and a two-third vote of the members present shall be necessary to fill the vacancy.

Sec. 10. An applicant for a teacher's State certificate shall stand a satisfactory examination before this Board at a regular meeting of the Board, or, upon special order of the chairman of the Board, the State Superintendent of Education shall hold such examination and report the same to the Board at its next meeting, for its consideration, or present a full diploma from some college or university of standing satisfactory to the Board.

In all cases applicants shall furnish satisfactory evidence of good character. The certificate shall be signed by the chairman and secretary of the Board, under the seal of the office of the State Superintendent of Education, continue of force for two years, entitle the holder to

teach in the public schools of any County in the State upon the registration of the certificate in the office of the County Superintendent of Education of the County, and may be renewed at the discretion of this Board. A state certificate shall not be issued to any person under 20 years of age.

Sec. 11. All scholarships in State institutions shall be awarded a competitive examination held by or under the discretion of the State Superintendent of Education.

Note: The manner of awarding these scholarships, together with rules to govern them, was not decided on, further consideration being postponed until the next meeting in May.

COUNTY BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

Sec. 12. The County Board of Education of each county shall meet on the third Saturday in February, June and September of each year for the purpose of examining applicants for a teachers' County certificate of qualification, and the transaction of all other business that may come before it; ample public notice shall be given of the time and place of all such meetings.

COUNTY EXAMINATIONS.

Sec. 13. Every applicant for a County certificate shall stand a satisfactory written examination before a County Board of Education, on uniform questions prepared and furnished by the State Board, the examination to be held in all the Counties on the same day, or he or she shall present to the County Board a full diploma from some reputable chartered college or university of this State, known to be of good standing. No certificate shall be issued on a diploma showing that the holder has completed the course of only some particular department of a school; the diploma must show that the full college course has been completed.

Sec. 14. Only one grade of examination questions shall be prepared and furnished for the County examinations.

Sec. 15. There shall be but two grades of teachers' County certificates—first grade and second grade—this not to affect third grade certificates now outstanding.

Sec. 16. To obtain a first grade certificate an applicant must make a general average of not less than 75 per cent. on the questions submitted, and not less than 60 per cent. on any branch; and to win a second grade certificate the applicant must make a general average of not less than 70 per cent. on any one branch, algebra being excluded in marking for a second grade.

Sec. 17. No person shall be permitted to take an examination who is not at least 18 years of age, and before taking an examination each applicant shall satisfactorily pass several tests in reading and language as the Board may impose.

Sec. 18. A certificate shall not be renewed by the board issuing it. Provided, That if a teachers' institute is held in the County, a first grade certificate shall not be renewed unless the holder attends the institute, and provided, further, That if the holder of a second grade certificate attends the institute a second grade certificate may be renewed.

Sec. 19. The County Board shall issue to each applicant making the required percentage a certificate, signed by each member of the board and under the seal of the office of the County Superintendent of Education of the County and showing on its face the percentage made on each branch and the general average. The certificate shall run for two years from its date and the holder shall be deemed competent to teach in the public schools of the County.

Sec. 20. No certificate of qualification shall be granted by any County Board under any circumstances to any person who is under 18 years of age.

Sec. 21. The County Board of one County may recognize a certificate issued by a County Board of another County, but in such case

they shall register the name of the holder, County from which issued, date and number of the certificate, and when so registered it shall have the same force as if issued in that County.

Sec. 22. Each County Board shall keep a register in which shall be recorded the name, age, sex, color and postoffice of each person to whom a certificate is granted, and also the date and grade of the certificate.

TRUSTEES.

Sec. 23. Every claim or warrant issued by a board of trustees shall be signed by at least two members of the Board and should not be approved by the County Superintendent of Education until the clerk of the board of trustees has entered it upon a book kept for that purpose.

Sec. 24. No teacher shall be employed by a board of trustees who is related by consanguinity or affinity within the second degree to a member of the board or to a principal of a school, nor shall they employ a teacher holding a certificate issued by a board of another County until the certificate has been duly registered in the office of the County Superintendent of their own County.

Sec. 25. That no school supplies shall be purchased by school officers for use in the public schools of any County in the State except such as are authorized by the State Board to be sold. The vendors of all such supplies authorized to be sold by this Board shall enter into a written contract with this Board, in which the prices of the supplies shall be stated and copies of the supplies shall be placed in the office of the State Superintendent of Education and the supplies sold to the schools shall at all times conform to the samples, and the prices shall not exceed the prices agreed on.

The County Boards may allow or disallow such supplies, or any of them, to be sold in their Counties. In case they permit the same to be sold they shall give the vendor a written permission to offer the same to the trustees of their Counties, the prices of the supplies to be named in the written permission, leaving the purchase, or not, of such supplies to the good judgment of the boards of trustees. In case the trustees purchase any of such supplies they may give a warrant against the school fund of their district in payment therefor, but in no case shall the County Superintendent of Education countersign or endorse any such warrant until the supplies have been delivered; the County Superintendent shall hold all such warrants in his possession until the delivery of the supplies is made. All persons purchasing any such warrant before the same has been countersigned by the County Superintendent of Education do so at their own risk.

Longest in the Government Employ.

[Chicago Record.]
The oldest official in the employ of the government is William Plumo Moran, who has spent the Biblical allotment of life's span, three score years and ten, in the service of the government. Mr. Moran was born in Norfolk on January 20, 1811. He is therefore 86 years old. When not yet 16 years old, on January 1, 1827, he was appointed clerk to the captain of the port of Norfolk, and from that date to this he has served under the navy department, a period of more than seventy years. He has occupied a desk in the bureau of navigation since October 28, 1834, and has had a personal acquaintance with every officer in the United States navy since that time.

Cures to Stay Cured.

Thousands of voluntary certificates received during the past fifteen years, certify with no uncertain sound, that Botanic Blood Balm, (B. B. B.) will cure to stay cured, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers, Sores, Blotches, and the most malignant blood and skin diseases. Botanic Blood Balm is the result of forty years' experience of an eminent scientific and conscientious physician. Send stamp for book of wonderful cures, and learn which is the best remedy. Beware of substitutes said to be "just as good," and buy the long-tested and old reliable, Botanic Blood Balm, (B. B. B.) Price only \$1.00 per large bottle. For sale by druggists. Address Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga.

THE TIDE TURNING

DEMOCRATS VICTORIOUS IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Carter Harrison Wins Elected Mayor of Chicago by a Vote of Nearly Two to One—Canton Goes Democratic.

Chicago, April 9.—With the magic of his famous father's name, aided by the independent split in the regular Republican ranks and the flocking of the discontented laboring class to the standard of silver Democracy, Carter Henry Harrison was elected mayor of Chicago today and a great Democratic triumph was recorded. The 50,000 plurality of McKinley over Bryan was turned into a Democratic plurality of about 75,000 over Judge Nathaniel C. Sears, the machine Republican candidate for mayor. The almost complete majority returns show that Harrison polled a plurality of about 75,000 over the next best man, Alderman John M. Harlan, a Republican who ran on the citizens ticket by himself. The figures also indicate that the next mayor polled a small majority over the three other principal candidates, Sears, Harlan and Hosing, the ex-postmaster and German editor, whose ticket was called business administration of municipal affairs. He is a gold Democrat, but his boasted strength among the independent men of both parties dwindled to about 10,000 total vote. Harrison's total vote is about 140,000, which is less than 5,000 under the vote polled by Wm. J. Bryan.

The total Republican vote is about 57,000 while McKinley polled 207,747 votes in November. The rest of the city ticket, attorney, treasurer and clerk, all the town tickets and a large majority of the common council have gone Democratic on the tidal wave with the possible exception of the Hyde town ticket. Harrison or Harlan carried every ward in the city and the Republican machine was repudiated everywhere. There is really nothing left for the Republican party to console itself with, except a few aldermen whose records were good and who happened to live in wards that are usually Republican. The argument of the Republicans that if Hosing and Harlan, the two Independents, had withdrawn, Judge Sears would have won, does not hold good when it is shown that Harrison has a clear majority over all three. The other city tickets in the field cut no figure at all.

There was a joyful demonstration of Democrats on the streets when the result became assured and thousands gathered in front of newspaper offices to cheer as the news was displayed. There were impromptu parades, fireworks and much cannonading of the atmosphere. Carter Harrison said of the result: "It has been a victory of a unison and not a divided Democracy. Gold as well as silver men cast their ballots for me and registered a protest against Republican misrule. The workmen were with me." The late returns indicate that the Democrats will have 36 aldermen out of 68 in the council. Twenty-eight of the Democratic candidates are probably elected out of 34 and with the 11 Democratic hold-over aldermen will give that party a majority in the legislative body.

BRYAN ELATED.

Congratulates Mr. Harrison on His Sweeping Victory.

Washington, April 6.—Great interest was manifested here to-night in the Chicago election, and crowds congregated about the newspaper offices to receive the news. Democrats were all very much elated. Mr. Bryan was one of the most elated. Mr. Bryan was one of the most interested in the returns, and spent an hour in the Southern Associated Press office reading the Chicago returns. Expressive of his views, his telegram to Mr. Harrison to-night puts them succinctly. It reads:

"Hon. Carter Harrison, Chicago:

Accept congratulations upon your magnificent victory. The elections in Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit and other cities indicate a decided change in public sentiment since November.

"W. J. Bryan."

Mr. Bryan will probably leave the city for the South to-morrow. To-night he received a telegram inviting him to speak before the Florida Legislature next Friday. At midnight he said he could not say positively if he could accept it, but would say by to-morrow.

DEMOCRATIC OHIO.

Enormous Gains in That State Canton Democratic.

Chicago, April 6.—A special to the Record from Cincinnati says: The result of the municipal elections in Ohio yesterday shows Democratic gains. The large cities which gave McKinley such enormous pluralities last November have gone Democratic. McKinley had only 50,000 in the State and all of this plurality came from the cities which to-day went Democratic. Outside of these cities, the State was carried by Bryan last November on the silver issue and the friends of John R. McLean, who is the Democratic candidate for Senator, have made much comment on this fact. They claim that McLean will carry the Legislature and possibly the State ticket next November on the free silver issue.

In Cincinnati, the home of Senator Foraker, a Republican plurality last year of 20,000 is displaced by a Democratic plurality of over 7,000. In Cleveland, the home of Senator Hanna, the Democrats made large gains, and even the home of President McKinley at Canton, went Democratic. The home of Governor Bushnell at Springfield is strongly Republican, and that city elected a Democratic mayor by over 400.

While the result in Ohio is due largely to the opposition to Geo. B. Cox, who had become offensive as a boss the result in the State generally is accredited to dissatisfactions.

There are many who are suffering in business and many more who are out of work, who expected relief first month under the new administration and some express the opinion that the free silver sentiment is growing among these people. The Democratic gains were general. There was no special legislation of the last Republican legislative on which any issues were made. The man who headed the Democratic ticket, Gustav Tafel, was formerly a Republican, but became a free silver Democrat three or four years ago. He secured the vote of both gold Democrats and gold Republicans, because he represented the anti-Cox sentiment in this city. It is stated by the Republicans that they have always lost the municipal election after the inauguration of a Republican president. At Hamilton, the entire Democratic ticket is elected while Chas. S. Bosch for mayor secures a majority of 1,400.

At Zanesville the Democrats simply swept the city electing their entire city ticket. At Springfield, the Democrats carried the home of Governor Bushnell, electing John M. Good mayor. At Akron, the contest for mayor indicates the election of Young (Dom.)

At Pistoria for the first time in 20 years the Democrats elected a mayor.

One of the hottest political battles that has ever been fought in Cleveland ended yesterday with the election of all the candidates on the Republican city ticket.

A Small Cyst.

[Indianapolis Journal.]
"Faith," said the little boy after a week's study, "faith is believing something that you know can't be true."

Why will ye buy bitter nauseating tonic when GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC is as pleasant as Lemon Syrup. Your druggist is authorized to refund Your money in every case where it fails to cure. Price 50 cents.

THE PENSION BOARDS

RULES FOR THEIR GUIDANCE ISSUED.

The Organization and All Work for the Various Boards Pointed Out—The State Board Interprets the Law as Recently Passed.

The following rules for the guidance of township and county boards of pensions have just been issued by the State Board:

The pension boards organized in 1896 will at once call together the soldiers and sailors resident in each township in their respective counties, fixing the time and place for such meeting in each township. Those soldiers and sailors, when assembled, elect one of their numbers chairman and another secretary. Ten days after this township organization the chairman of these township boards meet at the county seat and elect four of their number and one physician as a county examining board of pensions.

Pensioners now applicants for pensions cannot be elected a member of township pension boards. When old soldiers cannot be found in the townships, reputable resident citizens may be elected. If any township shall fail or refuse to organize as required by this Act, then the county boards should recommend three good men, not pensioners, to the State Pension Board, who will appoint such township boards.

All pensioners resident in the townships must appear in person before the township boards. Those already on the pension roll need not prepare and file new applications. All new applicants must be presented to and have the approval or disapproval of the township boards and county boards before the State Board can approve. Township boards can drop from the roll of pensioners, as now constituted, the name or names of any party or parties which in their judgment are not entitled to a pension under the laws, and add to the roll only such names of new applicants as may file such applications, with proof of service thereon, as indicated by the blank forms prepared by the State Board.

Applications defective or not filled up correctly in each particular, although approved by township and county boards, will be disapproved by the State Board.

Applications approved or disapproved by the State Board cannot be returned to the county or township boards after money has been prorated and paid out. Township and county boards will notice that the law provides three classes, "A," "B" and "C," (with five sub-divisions, of Class "C," as follows:

Class A.—Those who have lost both arms, or both hands, or both legs, or both eyes, or whose absolute disability arising from wounds are equivalent to the loss of either. This does not include soldiers whose disabilities arise from diseases or causes arising since the war.

Class B.—Those who have lost one arm or one leg, or whose disabilities from wounds are equivalent to the loss of an arm or leg.

Class C.—(No. 1.)—Those soldiers and sailors disabled by wounds, but not sufficient to be placed in Class B, whose incomes do not exceed \$250.

Class C.—(No. 2.)—Those who have reached the age of sixty years and whose incomes do not exceed \$100.

Class C.—(No. 3.)—Widows of those who lost their lives in the service of the State or Confederates, States and whose incomes do not exceed \$250.

Class C.—(No. 4.)—Widows above the age of sixty years, whose income does not exceed \$100.

Class C.—(No. 5.)—Widows of pensioners. This class is not mentioned in the printed Act sent out, but by the act approved—December, 1894.

Blanks for the reports of township and county boards in accord with these classes and sub-divisions have been prepared and mailed to Auditor. To distribute among these

boards. Class A gets \$6 per month or \$72, and will be paid in full this amount; Class B, \$4 per month or \$48; and Class C, with each of its sub-divisions, \$3 per month or \$36. After class A is paid, the balance will be pro rated between B and C on the basis of \$4 to \$3. This money will be sent to the clerks of Courts as heretofore provided in the appropriation Acts each year, and will be sent just as soon as the roll for the State can be corrected and completed.

Township boards cannot be too careful in these matters of "income" and physical condition." It is a very poor man whose gross income from labor and other sources, does not exceed \$100, or poor lands, if any, which does not produce this amount. Property in applicant's or his wife's name debar them. Where soldiers or widows dispose of their property by giving or selling to their children, they are debarred from receiving a pension.

The question of service to the State in connection with the various classes of reserve carried into the service of the State just at the close of the war, will depend much upon the evidence submitted to the State Board. When real service was rendered, the pension should be allowed. Any citizen of the State over sixty years of age, and otherwise qualified, is as much entitled to a pension as that class of her good citizens who merely met and organized on call, without real service.

Let township and county boards act promptly and fairly, giving the State Board full information with complete reports by township for each county writing names full and clear, with particulars for approving or disapproving each case. Township boards must first approve or disapprove, in writing, each new application, and then county boards and afterwards the State Board.

When old boards (1896) have acted under laws then of force and approved or disapproved applications for pensions, let such applications be sent to township boards, then to county boards to be approved or disapproved under the Act of 1897 amending former Acts.

Respectfully,

D. H. Tompkins,
Secretary of State.
W. A. Barber,
Attorney General.
James Norton,
Comptroller General.
State Board of Pensioners.

THE OFFICERS DIVIDED.

Result of the Election at Bridgeport, Conn.

Bridgeport, Conn., April 6.—In the municipal election here yesterday the offices were divided between the Republicans and the silver Democrats. The gold men had a ticket in the field, but their candidate for mayor polled only 383 votes and their fight for town clerk only split the Democratic strength and enabled Robert Webster, the silver candidate, to walk into the position.

Thos. P. Taylor, the Republican candidate for mayor, was elected over Frank W. Beers, silver Democrat, by a majority of 1,107; Frederick O. Mullins, silver Democrat, defeated Edward Challenger (Rep.) for city clerk by 300. Jno. S. Griffith (Rep.) was elected city treasurer; James H. McElroy (Rep.) was elected tax collector.

St. Louis Republican.

St. Louis, April 6.—After a campaign of three weeks, during which every trick known to municipal politics was worked, the city election took place here today with little excitement. The entire Republican ticket, headed by Zeigenhein for mayor, was elected by majorities ranging from 3,800 to 18,000 in a total vote of about 80,000.

The municipal assembly will be about evenly divided. Opposed to Zeigenhein for mayor were Harrison, regular Democrat, and Mowweather, bolting Democrat. The campaign was purely personal and settles nothing as to the strength of the two parties in St. Louis.