

The Newberry Herald and News.

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GREENWOOD'S GLORY

CORNER STONE OF HER COURT HOUSE LAID.

Elaborate Program—Col. Johnstone the Orator of the Day—Grand Master J. T. Barron Conducts Masonic Ceremonies.

[The State.] Greenwood, Sept. 7.—Today was a red letter day in the history of Greenwood county. The corner stone of the new court house was laid with impressive ceremonies in the presence of fully 1000 people, gathered from the town and from all portions of the new county. Ladies formed the great majority of the audience. Everybody turned out, and it was a general holiday here. The site of the new court house is about three hundred yards from the business portion of the town, and the building is composed of granite and brick. It is a very beautiful structure.

The exercises were conducted by the Masonic Order, J. T. Barron, of Columbia, grand master. The exercises were begun at 12.25 by the singing of the opening Masonic song, "When earth's foundations first were laid."

Mrs. H. W. Brittain, of this city, presided at the piano on the stand, and was ably assisted by about twelve gentlemen and ladies. The singing throughout was very fine and impressive.

On the stone, which was lowered at the northeast corner of the building, was engraved the year of Masonry and the name of Grand Master J. T. Barron.

Prayer was offered by the grand chaplain, in which he made a fervent appeal to heaven for its guidance and blessing upon these people. That this building may always be the temple of justice, where the law is dispensed according to the holy word of God. Help us to escape the dispensary, package stores and blind tigers. Keep us from murders, lynchings and other crimes. May our hearts be as a polished stone. May the foundations of this building be very deep and strong, and may the roof always be an ornament. May we settle all our difficulties by arbitration without going to law. Help us to always vote for the best men—men who fear God and love the truth; men who will fill their offices with honor; and, O Lord, save our country from scandal and shame. Help us to do our duty in the day to come, and finally save us in heaven. Amen.

After the choir had sung the anthem, "Let there be light," the grand treasurer deposited the box. (See annexed paper for contents.) The stone was then lowered by three grand masons and sealed.

Grand Master J. T. Barron then spoke for fifteen minutes and had the closest attention at all times. He spoke of the work of Free Masonry in the past. Especially in the middle ages, when darkness hovered over all the world, was Masonry a bright star which shone through all. We point with pride to the history of Masonry in the past. Dynasties have arisen and fell and pestilence has swept the world with a blighting hand, but still Free Masonry continues. It teaches that in his grandest era, man is a dependent being. Dependent upon God for future hope, but when he is strengthened by fraternity, his soul is borne beyond the twinkling stars to the city of God. Happy is the man who can, when the storm bursts, find refuge in the bosom of a brother Mason. Masonry makes men, religion redeems their souls. It is for Masonry to make that casket in which to lay that precious jewel, the immortal soul.

Dr. Maxwell, the chairman of the board of court house building committee, then introduced Prof. Hodges who read a very beautiful poem written by a young lady of this place. It is entitled "A Prophecy." It dwelt on the coming growth of Greenwood, and was well received, and many were the praises heard concerning it.

Col. George Johnstone, of Newberry, the orator of the day, was

then introduced by Dr. Maxwell in a few well chosen words. He spoke for about fifty minutes, and was received with great applause. The large audience enjoyed his magnificent speech very much. Colonel Johnstone, in beginning, spoke of the first settlement of the new county by the white man, and also paid a fine tribute to the character of the Indians as a race of people noted for their bravery and generosity to their friends, and also for their extreme cruelty to their enemies. He spoke of their belief in the great hereafter, and said that their notions of the great intellectual truths were generally simple and philosophical. He spoke in fitting terms of the great men that this county has given the country at large, Brooks, the Perrins the lamented Colonel Aiken, the Cothrans and many others who have brought honor on the county on the field of battle and in the legislative halls of the country. He also touched on the rich resources of this county. Its railroads, banks, cotton mills and churches. He begged of the people to follow the teachings of the men of God, and to help them with their prayers at all times. He spoke of the present population of the county and towns and showed conclusively how they had doubled their population within the last few years. At the close of the late war Greenwood had only about 500 inhabitants now she has a population of 3,500.

Your people have always been an educational people. They have always valued its importance. He spoke of the Methodist school which was at Cokesbury, and of the number of prominent men it had sent forth from its halls of learning. A passing thought brings to my mind the recollection that there the profound jurist, the skillful general, the fervid patriot, the great brained and greater hearted Wallace, the guider of your legislative councils in the struggle of '70 first had his mind and his heart moulded into form.

That near it sleeps the finished orator, the determined leader and the wise counselor, Gary, sleeps near to the institution which first awakened the energies of his soul. He also spoke of the institutions of learning in this place and urged upon this people the importance of attempting to take the lead in all things pertaining to education. Education should be brought home to each and every citizen, and all should be prepared for the duties of citizenship.

Government, too, should be localized and brought home to him. This great American republic, leading the vanguard of human progress, is founded upon the idea, that while general and common interest affecting us as a nation and in our relation to other nations, should be controlled by the general government, the domestic affairs of each State should be managed by that State. The State has delegated to the different counties the rights to which it reserved for itself, and why should we stop here? Why not carry it to its logical conclusion and relegate to the different townships the purely local affairs of those communities? Why should we not localize our government? Let the people of each township elect their own officers; build their own roads and bridges; elect their own school trustees, and determine how much money is needed for local purposes and how it shall be expended. In the American States power has been disseminated with admirable skill, for the purpose of interesting the greatest possible number of persons in the common weal. These local administrations thus afford an un-failing source of profit and interest to a vast number of individuals. In this manner the activity of the township is continued perceptible and a constant motion is thus kept up in society which animates without disturbing it.

But where and how, being perfected for duties of citizenship, are these rights and liberties to be protected? Here on this spot and in this building which you have just

dedicated to justice. By the jury system the spirit of judges is communicated to the minds of all the citizens. They, who already have charge of the executive and legislative departments, are by the jury brought into the closest relationship to the judicial department, as well. It puts the administration, as well as the enactment of the law, into the hands of the people. Hence the significance of these ceremonies.

In conclusion he said: This is your life work. In the progress of the State it has taken you 150 years to raise this building. May in all future years, when you are gone, when you have passed to the great hereafter, may this temple of justice and the righteous administration of the law, which you have therein rendered and compelled, be a monument to your wisdom and your civic virtues.

He was complimented highly upon his deep and learned address and was applauded greatly upon its conclusion. Every one knew what to expect when Col. Johnstone was introduced and none went away disappointed.

The benediction was pronounced by the grand chaplain, and at 1.45 p. m. the exercises closed.

Thus ended a most joyous occasion and one long to be remembered by all who had the good fortune to be present.

The thriving little town of Greenwood has already pushed herself into the front ranks of the towns of upper Carolina, and no where is there to be found a better, more enlightened and more prosperous people. One may well prophesy for this town a bright future. It has always been noted for its schools and the general refinement and intelligence of its people.

CONTENTS OF BOX.

- 1 copy Holy Bible.
- 1st. Names of mayor and town council, town of Greenwood.
- 2nd. Names of the Greenwood bar.
- 3rd. Names of the Greenwood county officers.
- 4th. Names of the Greenwood Masonic Lodge, No. 91, A. F. M.
- 5th. Names of building commissioners.
- 6th. Names of physicians city of Greenwood.
- 7th. Officers county board of education.
- 8th. Pastors of different churches.
- 9th. Presidents of cotton mills, banks and oil mills, and officials of same.
- 10th. Connie Maxwell orphanage superintendent and teachers.
- 11th. Founder of "new county," George D. Tillman, of Edgfield.
- 12th. Orator at laying corner stone, Hon. George Johnstone, Newberry.
- 13th. Names of choir.
- 14th. The Greenwood Journal and News.
- 15th. Ivy leaf from grave of President Jefferson Davis.
- 16th. Arborvitae leaves from monument of same.
- 17th. Richmond Dispatch souvenir edition Confederate reunion.
- 18th. Names of teachers of graded school.
- 19th. Bullet from battlefield of Chocomauga.
- 20th. Bullet from battlefield in Virginia.
- 21st. Postmaster at Greenwood.
- 22nd. Copy proceedings Grand Lodge, 1896, signatures of officers and officers pro tempore who took part in ceremonies here today.

The new county, it will be remembered, was formed at the last session of the general assembly from portions of Abbeville and Edgfield counties.

Did You Ever
Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and \$1.00 at Robertson & Gilder's Drug Store.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Alexander, Latham & Co. Review the Cotton Crop and Give Prices for Several Years Past.

New York, Sept. 7th, 1897.
Dear Sir: The following is a comparative statement of the price of cotton contracts for future delivery in New York, for the year mentioned:

Month	1897	1896	1895	1894
September Delivery	7.08	8.40	7.91	6.83
October "	6.83	8.55	7.98	6.66
November "	6.74	8.55	8.01	6.72
December "	6.70	8.63	8.10	6.78
January "	6.89	8.68	8.17	6.81
February "	6.83	8.72	8.22	6.90
March "	6.87	8.77	8.7	6.96
April "	6.93	8.83	8.32	7.12

The price of cotton is now 1.88 cents cheaper than last year, 1.37 cents cheaper than in 1895, and .04 cents cheaper than in 1894, for January contracts.

The cotton year began on September 1st in the midst of the most exciting Presidential campaign and universal trade depression ever known throughout the United States; but, on account of reported serious damage to the crop and depleted stocks, the price of cotton was highly satisfactory to the planter, middling uplands selling at 8½c. in New York and 4 23-32d. in Liverpool—these were about the highest prices of the year.

During September and October the price declined to 7 15-16c., but the market reacted to 8½c. about the time of the election—November 3d—under the belief in the South that better prices might result from free silver ideas prevail.

After the election the course of the market was downward, influenced by large receipts, increased crop estimates, stringent money and less favorable advices from Europe.

In December and January, although speculation at times was active, the tendency of the price was almost continuously downward.

On February 8th, middling uplands in New York touched 7½c., and this was the lowest price of the year. From this time until the close of the season, with the exception of a short period, when a marked advance occurred in August contracts, slight fluctuations occurred and the cotton year closed with middling uplands in New York at 8½c.

Such a long period of inactivity and absence of outside interest and speculation in cotton have hardly ever been experienced as that prevailing from January to July this year, in face of depleted stocks and scarcity of cotton.

While the consumption of cotton has been large throughout the world, trade has not been altogether profitable.

The plague and famine in India rendered uncertain the operations of English mills, and the long delay in passing the new Tariff Bill, coupled with the general depression in trade, caused the business of American spinners to be unsatisfactory.

The future prospects of the cotton trade now seem to us most promising. The visible supply of cotton throughout the world is 384,624 bales smaller than last year, when the supply was exceptionally short. It is 1,306,788 bales smaller than in 1895, and the stock of cotton in the hands of American spinners and the quantity of old cotton on plantations is less than for many years. The price of contracts for future delivery, except the near months, is 2c. a pound lower than at this time last year.

The phenomenally rapid restoration of confidence, revival of business and great enhancement in values of all kinds, especially wheat and other farm products, putting in the hands of the people large sums of money to spend, will doubtless cause during the year a large demand for cotton goods, and greatly benefit the cotton spinning industry. Then, too, it is not unreasonable to believe that a speculative demand will spring up in an article so current and universally in request as cotton. With wheat at nearly a dollar a bushel and other commodities higher, it is not probable that cotton in moderate supply will continue to sell as low as 7c. for middlings in New York.

It is too early now to closely approximate what the total incoming crop will be and any estimate is of little value. Planting was from three to four weeks late throughout the South, and a vast area of land in four States of the Mississippi Valley was overplanted and planting was from six to eight weeks later than usual, and with the exception of a short period in July, reports concerning the progress of the crop in all the States have been conflicting.

According to the Government reports, the number of acres planted in cotton in 1894-95 was 23,088,000. This was a remarkably favorable year from start to finish, and the total crop proved to be 9,001,000—this was the largest crop ever raised.

This year the Government reports the acreage at 24,001,000, and even had the season been as favorable in every respect as that of 1894-95 the outcome of this year's crop could only be 10,117,000 bales; but, from the beginning up to this date, the season has been notoriously far less promising than in 1894-95, even with the increased acreage it is not unreasonable to expect a marked falling off from the yield of that year.

At the opening of each year there is a vast deal of irresponsible, violently conflicting, guessing with reference to the current cotton crop, and high authorities have gone astray as much as 1,000,000 bales in their estimates.

One of the peculiarities of cotton planting is that the crop is never made until it is picked, ginned, baled, and even a cotton planter on a small plantation cannot tell how much his crop will turn out until the bales are counted.

As 315,000 bales of cotton, in addition to a crop of 8,757,964 bales—in all 9,072,964 bales—passed out of sight during this year of unfavorable conditions, it is not likely that the growing crop will prove in excess of the legitimate demands of the world, when trade revival is rapidly spreading in every other commercial industry and branch of commerce.

The future prospects of the South are most flattering, and no section of the Union affords such advantages for profitable planting.

Last year the South doubtless derived the largest net profits from the cotton crop since the war, because the year previous in nearly all sections of the South ample food crops for man and beast were raised at home and by this means the crop was produced cheaply, the production was not excessive and the price highly remunerative. So long as such a policy is adhered to, satisfactory results must ensue.

Very truly,
LATHAM, ALEXANDER & CO.

Take **JOHNSON'S**
CHILL & FEVER
TONIC.
Newberry College Notes.

"The College needs additional scholarships for assisting poor students." I quote from the catalogue. Within the last two years six scholarships have been established, but all of them have been awarded for the next session, and still a number of applications are on file, asking the Faculty to aid meritorious poor boys by giving them free tuition. This mere statement is a strong appeal to the benevolent friends of Christian education. And those who are seeking a worthy object for their beneficence can find it at Newberry College. Expenses here are very low, but many young men who desire to fit themselves for larger usefulness are not able to pay tuition. \$25 will pay the tuition and fees of a student for one year. A scholarship yielding this amount annually is a threefold benefit: It is a perpetual memorial to the one whose name it bears; it is a constant help to some worthy young man; it is a contribution to the maintenance of Christian college, and, thereby, a relief to the synd that is pledged to its support. And, besides, there is the great truth, that every act of beneficence blesses him that gives more than him that takes.

Only three weeks remain in which to prepare for the next session. The prospects are encouraging, but all friends of the college are urged to make an earnest effort to increase the attendance of students. The future of the college never seemed more promising; the students never more enthusiastic; and our friends never more confident and hopeful; but it was never more important that we work together to build up the institution.

GEO. B. CROMER.

PROFESSOR MONTAGUE.

Unanimously Chosen President of Furman University—The President-elect is Dean of Columbia University of Washington.

(Register.)

The board of trustees of Furman University met last night at the Baptist church, and unanimously elected Professor A. P. Montague, of Washington, D. C., president of Furman University of Greenville, vice Dr. Charles Manly, who resigned several months ago.

Professor Montague is a Virginian by birth, but is now a resident of the national capital. He is a celebrated educator and a scholarly gentleman, and the university has added lustre to the time-honored institution by the addition of Professor Montague to its faculty.

Professor Montague was born in Virginia, and is a graduate of the University of Virginia and the Columbian University of Washington. He is 43 years old.

He enjoys the distinction of having the titles of LL. D. from Richmond college and Ph. D. from the Columbian University of Washington. Prof. Montague is now dean of the faculty of the Columbian University and also professor of Latin.

The new president was highly recommended by J. L. M. Curry, secretary of the Peabody fund, ex-Governor Northern of Georgia, Dr. J. M. Frost, an eminent Baptist divine, and Dr. W. E. Peters of the University of Virginia.

Professor Montague was notified by a telegram of his election to the presidency of Furman University soon after the board meeting, and while the trustees had not received an acceptance last night, they have reason to believe that the president-elect will accept the position.

The trustees say the outlook for the university during the approaching session is remarkably bright, and the attendance at Furman will be very large. The university opens on September 22, and there is every reason to anticipate a successful and eventful session.

Johnson's
Chill and
Fever
Tonic
Cures Fever
In One Day.

CAROLINA POLITICS.

Accounting for McLaurin's Large Vote—Tillman's Power Curtained.

(New York Evening Post.)

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 7.—There is an intimate connection between the recent senatorial primary and the formal announcement that the State constabulary system is to be abandoned on October 1st, except in the country districts where there is no local police. This system was established as an adjunct of the dispensary, the excuse for it being the claim that the local police forces could not be trusted to enforce the law. It quickly became a political machine, and its members were generally of an unprincipled class, whose spying and searching of citizens' houses for contraband liquor became almost unbearable. The system cost the State over \$50,000 a year, and its continuance would render the dispensary unprofitable in the competition in the original package stores. That was a good reason for its discontinuance, but its abandonment was given a political turn in the interest of McLaurin.

Governor Ellerbe desired the election of McLaurin and on the day preceding the primary word was quietly passed among the conservative (anti-Tillman) democrats that if McLaurin won the constables would be withdrawn. Thus McLaurin's large majority is explained. If the conservative democrats had divided their votes between the three candi-

dates, according to personal preferences, there would have been no election in the first primary, and Tillman, with his enemies divided, would have remained a power in the State. As it is there is an end to factionalism and Tillman is no longer a dictator.

READS LIKE A ROMANCE.

Thrilling Escape From Death in a Storm—Graphic Story of Mr. W. B. White—Saved His Wife and Baby.

The following account of the narrow escape from death of Mr. W. B. White, wife and child, in a storm in Virginia, is condensed from the Norfolk Dispatch. Mrs. White nee Miss Lolla Norris is a native of Newberry and was on her way to visit her old home at the time of the recent terrible storm.

So far as has been learned no lives were lost in this part of Hampton Roads, but a number of very remarkable rescues are reported; and narrow escapes, thrilling in detail, are told of by fortunate survivors of the great blow, which is said to have been the worst in five years.

Among many almost miraculous deliverances from almost certain death in the tempest lashed waters, that of W. B. White, of York County, was typical and exciting. The story as related by himself this morning, September 1st, is as follows:

I left Poquoson River in the bugeye J. F. White about 11 o'clock Monday morning with my wife and 7-month-old baby, who were going to visit my wife's mother, Mrs. Lizzie H. Norris, in Newberry, S. C. My wife's maiden name was Lolla Norris. I was bringing her here to take the train. My mate, H. M. Moreland, was also of the party.

The storm struck us between 4.30 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon just outside the Rip-Raps. We had seen it coming and had taken in all sail, having only the peak of the foresail on. This was left on in order to keep from being dashed to pieces against the Rip-Raps.

We were quartering the waves when the storm struck us in the side and the bugeye was capsized in the twinkling of an eye. Water began to pour into her, and through this I rushed to the cabin after my wife and child. I caught the little one under one arm and seized my wife with the other and fought my way up the companion way against the water, which was pouring down in torrents.

We had a desperate struggle to get to the windward side, which was lying up, but finally succeeded in reaching the monkey rail, to which all hands clung, while the waves were rolling the boat about like a foot ball.

My wife took the baby and held it close to her breast. I put one arm around her and hold on by the other and the foreman was clinging on with both hands. The waves covered us like a sheet. It poured down rain and hail stones pelted us for an hour and a half. We tried but could not get anyone to come to our aid.

In this perilous position we remained for perhaps an hour and a half. Then the bugeye drifted around between the Rip-Raps and the shore to smoother water. Here we managed to get the canoe free of water and after a while put off in it for the Rip-Raps, which we reached considerably the worst for wear. We were wet, cold and exhausted. My wife's trunk and all of my own clothing had been lost.

The watchman, or rather his wife, Mrs. Keister, for he was sick, gave us shelter, food and drink until noon yesterday, when I hired a canoe and three men and started for Old Point to find a boat that would help me right the J. F. White, which I had anchored before leaving.

We met with the schooner Z. E. Beauchamp in the Roads and Captain Smith kindly consented to help me. He came over to where my vessel was wrecked and succeeded by good work in righting the bugeye, after which we bailed her out and Captain Smith towed me to Norfolk. I want to say right here that Captain Smith did not charge me a cent. It was the kindest thing I ever knew a man to do.

My vessel is now on Hunley's railway being refitted. It will cost me about \$100. The boat had lost her rudder, tiller, cabin doors, anchor hawser, mainmast and potmast. I am going up the James in her Monday. My wife and child go on South Friday.

Mrs. White's trunk was picked up by Captain Cotton, of the sloop Virginia and taken to Scott's Creek. He also picked up two men whom he found hanging to a canoe which had capsized.

Three boats, one of them a canoe, capsized near the J. F. White.

The sloop H. J. Bradshaw, of Hampton, loaded with sand, sank to the bottom. Her crew of three men floated on a plank for nearly three miles and were picked up near the Horse Shoe light by Captain Thomas Gibbons.

Mrs. White's trunk was recovered but its contents were badly damaged.