

# The Newberry Herald and News.

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## M'KINLEY IS PLEASED WITH SOUTHERN TRIP

IMPARTS HIS ENTHUSIASM TO ALL PUBLIC MEN WHO VISIT HIM AND DWELLS UPON THE HOSPITALITY OF THE PEOPLE.

Negroes Stand Alone in Not Being Pleased—Band of Fanatic Africans, Led by Fortune, of New York, Criticizes the President for Receiving Hospitality of the Whites of the South With No Negroes Represented on the Reception Committees.

(Atlanta Journal.)

Washington, December 22.—The President and his cabinet are enthusiastic over their recent trip to the South. The President himself feels the tour has been worth much to him and to the country. He imparts his enthusiasm to all public men who visit him and dwell upon the hospitality and the genuine patriotism of the South. The President said that he felt all the time that party lines as well as sectional lines had been forgotten; the only thing being remembered was that they were the hosts, and that he was the President of the United States.

Much interest attaches to the trip from a political point of view. It will take some time to discover whether or not the President's words have done anything toward making expansion really popular in the South. The expansionists in the Senate look to see several Southern senators modify their views on the question, if they are not brought to the actual support of the policy of territorial expansion. The general belief is expressed that the President's trip has rendered the ratification of the treaty an easy matter. Before he made his speeches, however, the policy had been partially adopted by the Democrats to let the treaty be ratified and to make the fight upon expansion when the bills for the government of the Philippines should come up. By the time the holidays are over the senators will be in possession of the sentiment of their States.

### LOVE FOR SOUTHERN STATES.

But whether the President has made any friends for the policy he represents or not he has made friends for himself and has returned to Washington with something akin to love for the Southern land. He says the odor of the magnolia will always mean something more to him than a mere pleasant sensation. It will bring to him the happy hours spent in its home.

The only criticism which has been made, and this has come from those who were not on the trip, was the incident when the President was made to wear a Confederate badge. Some criticize the President for doing this and others say that it was very bad taste on the part of Dr. Hall to insist upon putting the badge on the President. Those who would find fault with the Southerner's enthusiasm say that it looked as if he was taking advantage of the deep feeling of the chief executive to impose upon him a badge which he could not desire to wear, or else force him to decline to do so. The President has made no criticism of the action at all, and those of his cabinet who were with him say that to properly understand the offer of Dr. Hall, who insisted upon the President wearing the badge, one must have been present and witnessed the real sincerity of the welcome extended to the President.

Secretary Alger says this impressed him more than anything else on the trip. There was no veneer soon anywhere, and he was deeply touched by the evidences of sincere hospitality and the cordiality of the reception not only in the large towns but in the smaller hamlets, where the train did not even stop. He said that what struck him and the other members of the cabinet was the evident desire to treat the President as a guest and not as a freak of curiosity; that a man who took his hand had the look of the individual southerner when he receives a friend into his house. The President was especially pleased at the address made to him by Colonel Wiley, com-

mandor of the Confederate Survivor's association.

### NEGROES NOT PLEASED.

About the only people who were not pleased over the trip are the fanatical and over zealous members of the African race, who abound chiefly here and in New York. They protest that the President humiliated the race by accepting the hospitality of Southern cities where no negroes were placed on the reception committees.

The negroes held a meeting a few days ago and passed resolutions, the preamble to which was directed at the President, calling attention to the fact that the chief executive had in no way condemned the killing of negroes in the South, and had seemed to condone it by his speeches in Atlanta and elsewhere when he advocated caring for the Confederate dead. The chief orator, a negro by the name of Fortune from New York, declared that the President had acted with treason to the negro, and said he felt like stabbing him. His speech was such as called for denunciation of even The Star, of this city, whose columns have been open to every attack which any one cared to make on the South. It advocated the cause of the negro to the extent that it was endorsed by the negroes in mass meeting, but the extent to which this license has gone has even seemed to rouse the periodical from their cause.

### PRESIDENT KNOWS THE SITUATION.

From the beginning the President has shown little interest in the claims of the negro that he was being persecuted in the South, and his recent trip there has convinced him that the negro has the sympathy and encouragement of the Southern whites wherever the negro tries to uplift himself through industry and education. He has expressed himself to several prominent men since his return that in no section of the country is the negro as well off as in the South and certainly nowhere as happy. This is worth a great deal to the South; the realization that those who are in power fully understand the racial question as existing in the South, and likewise their ability to impart it to others of their kind. A common understanding is necessary to harmony between all sections and by this the President feels that he has drawn to the South a proper understanding of him, and the North to a proper understanding of the South.



In the olden times it was a woman's secret to be sensitive, delicate, and to be headed for trivial ailments. In this respect the world has made great strides. Nevertheless, some women still suffer death in a slower and more torturous form, and for no other reason than a little ignorance, or possibly, a little neglect. The woman who suffers from weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organs, whether she realizes it or not, is being slowly but surely tortured to death. She suffers almost continually with sick headache, she has pains in the back, which she calls "aches," she has side and shooting pains everywhere. She experiences burning and dragging down sensations. She becomes weak, nervous, and despondent. She neglects her health, and is petulant with her husband. If she consults the average physician, there is not one chance in ten that he will hit upon the real cause of her trouble. He will attribute her bad feelings to stomach, liver, heart or nervous trouble. A woman in this condition should consult some eminent and skillful specialist who has had a wide experience. Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., has, with the assistance of a staff of able physicians, prescribed for many thousands of women. He has invented a wonderful medicine for ailing women, known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It has stood the test for thirty years. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned in wifehood and motherhood, making them strong and well. It allays inflammation, builds up the system, soothes pain and tones and builds up the nerves. It transforms weak, nervous women into healthy, happy wives and mothers.

"I was an invalid for over a year with change of life," writes Mrs. C. Smith, of Orr, Cascade Co., Mont. "I had pains across the pit of my stomach and such extreme weakness I could hardly stand the test for thirty years. It was Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and his 'Favorite Prescription' that cured me entirely well."



### THE COST OF RAISING CORN.

Mr. Verner, of Oconee County, Gives Some of his Own Experiences.

To the editor of the News and Courier: What the devil has the quantity of corn and oats that may be grown on one acre of "rich made earth" to do with what may be done on the average lands in this State or in the South?

You, I suppose, wish to induce men to plant corn, which they should do, but such writing only serves to discourage them, as they all know by experience that where an occasional acre will do the like, there are thousands upon top of thousands of acres that will not produce more than ten bushels of corn per acre, and would make nothing after a crop of oats. I wrote in answer to your question about the comparative cost of corn and cotton on an acre of land. Have heard nothing of it since. I know how to get the people to grow corn all over the South. I know how to get the people to grow corn at less cost than the people pay for it. I, too, grow wheat, oats, corn, cattle, hay and hogs to sell. I use a mower and rake in haying time; a reaper in harvest time. I make twenty bushels of wheat to one sowed, and ten acres per day with four mules and two hands, using disk harrows; only take ploughs in the field for purpose of ploughing up cotton stalks. In corn land use no tool at all to put in grain but the harrow. I meant to write and tell your readers how to do some of these things, but you seem to be only jesting and having fun. Would like to know why the article sent was not published? E. E. VERNER, Richland, S. C., Dec. 3, 1898.

### EDITORIAL NEWS AND COURIER.

We think Mr. E. E. Verner, of Richland, Oconee County, is somewhat uncivil in his letter, which we print today, but we print it all the same on general principles. A good deal of latitude can be allowed to any man in South Carolina who "grows wheat, oats, corn, cattle, hay and hogs to sell," who makes "twenty bushels of wheat to one bushel sowed," and who is willing to tell his fellow farmers how to do these things, as Mr. Verner says in his case and disposition. We shall be happy to hear from him further and fully as to his achievements for publication, at his earliest convenience, and we beg leave to assure him that nothing is further from our thought than to "jest" or "have fun" with anybody on serious and momentous matters touching the prosperity of our agricultural interest. We have been at some pains to note and enlarge upon every example of profitable farming that came within our view, in the hope that the free exhibition of such examples would help our farmers generally, and we propose to hold to that practice until no intelligent and reading farmer in the State will have any excuse for working on wrong lines and wasting his energies in unprofitable labor.

We note that Mr. Verner complains that he wrote in answer to a question which we asked some time ago as to the comparative cost and profit of a rage corn and cotton crops per acre, and that he has heard nothing of his letter since. We regret to say that his letter did not reach us for some reason. It would certainly have been published at once if it had been received.

We noted a few days ago the successful venture of a gentleman in Newberry, who made at the rate of \$57.80 clear profit per acre, within a year, on a crop of oats and corn grown on a small tract of "made land" on the outskirts of the town, and we remarked that he had demonstrated thereby how corn could be grown at a cost of less than "ten cents a bushel," and less than nothing, as his corn crop was clear profit with a wide margin to spare to the credit of his oats. Mr. Verner, it appears, is indignant that we should hold up this venture as an example of practical farming. "What the devil," he asks, "has the quantity of corn and oats that may be grown on one acre of rich 'made earth' to do

with what may be done on the average lands in this State or in the South?" and he adds: "You, I suppose, wish to induce men to plant corn, which they should do, but such writing only serves to discourage them, as they all know by experience that where an occasional acre will do the like, there are thousands upon top of thousands of acres that will not produce more than ten bushels of corn per acre, and would make nothing after a crop of oats."

On the face of it this appears like solar plexus criticism of our commendation of Mr. Carlisle's crop, but something may be said, perhaps, in justification of our well-meant effort. In the first place, it is to be noted, Mr. Carlisle made 134 bushels of oats and 65 bushels of corn, (besides the fodder, straw, etc.) on his acre and a half, and realized a net profit of \$86.76, \$57.80 per acre. His land was "made land" it is true but if he could clear so large a profit on corn and oats from land that was "made rich" by the washings of a street drain, certainly other farmers should be able to clear a considerable, if less, profit, on the same crops from land made rich by other means. That is a fair proposition. Mr. Carlisle made at the rate of about 44 bushels of corn to the acre on "made land." Mr. Drake, of Marlboro, made nearly six times as much, or 255 bushels, on the poorest land in his county—so poor that his farm was named "Starvation Empire," or something to that effect, because of its poverty—by the wise and liberal use of fertilizing materials. There is certainly a wide margin in favor of the product of the scientifically fertilized land in Marlboro as compared with that of the accidentally fertilized land in Newberry, and any farmer can fertilize his own land according to his own knowledge and skill in such matters. After Mr. Drake's illustration of what can be done on land far below "the average lands in the State," unprogressive farmers in South Carolina cannot blame their land alone when it produces only "ten bushels of corn per acre," and we can scarcely be charged with "jesting" or "having fun" with them when we urge them to do better and hold up for their imitation the example of their neighbors who are doing better.

## "Saved Her Life."



MRS. JOHN WALLITT, of Jefferson, Wis., than whom none is more highly esteemed or widely known, writes: "In 1891 I had a severe attack of La Grippe and at the end of four months, in spite of all physicians, friends and good nursing could do, my lungs heart and nervous system were so completely wrecked, my life was despaired of, my friends giving me up. I could only sleep by the use of opiates. My lungs and heart pained me terribly and my cough was most distressing. I could not lie in one position but a short time and not on my left side at all. My husband brought me Dr. Miles' Nervous and Heart Cure and I began taking them. When I had taken a half bottle of each I was much better and continuing persistently I took about a dozen bottles and was completely restored to health to the surprise of all."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nervous system free. Address, DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

### THE CZAR A GOOD DEMOCRAT.

Against Imperial Expansion and Standing Arrogance for the Liberty and Prosperity of the People.

(New York Times.)

London, December 18.—At a great public conference held this afternoon in St. James's hall favoring an international ratification of the czar's peace proposals, William T. Stend said that though he could not give the exact words of the czar in a recent interview, the substance of what his majesty said was as follows: "I look out over the world; I study our civilization, and I do not find it very good. I see nations all engaged in seizing, or trying to seize, all territory not yet occupied by the European powers."

"I look at the results. They do not seem to me to be good. For the native races what does imperial expansion mean? Too often opium, alcohol and all manner of foul diseases, a great gulf between the governed and those who rule, and crushing taxation upon the natives for the blessing of this civilization."

"And for the nations who seize, what does it mean? A continual increase of suspicion, jealousy, and rivalry; the heaping up of fleets and armies in order to take part in a scramble with the world, with the result that the army and navy are swallowing up more and more millions that should be used for the welfare of the people and the advancement of the world."

"On top are a few very rich and comfortable. Down below, with an ever increasing pressure of taxes for armaments, is the great mass of poor people whose position is not very good. There is an ever increasing multitude of those below with their brooding discontent ripening into socialism and developing into all kinds of anarchy."

"No, I do not find our civilization good. Why do we make it so? We have at the present moment arrived at this stage that we have put all our very best manhood in the army. So much is this the case that we can not mobilize the whole of our troops in European countries without dislocating the whole fabric of the social economy."

"War has become so expensive that no State can stand the strain of protracted war without having to look bankruptcy in the face, and we are so perfecting our modern weapons of destruction that no army can go into the field without losing so large a proportion of its officers that when the war is over, even if that army be victorious, the war will have inflicted irreparable loss on the country. What with disconnection caused by mobilizing, what with empty eschequer, what with decimated ranks of leading the governing men, I see nothing before any nation but a terrible heritage of revolutionary anarchy."

There was much enthusiasm at the meeting, which was presided over by William Macdonald Sinclair, Archbishop of London, and Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral. A letter was read from Lord George Hamilton, secretary of State for India, suggesting that advantage should be taken of the czar's proposals in effecting closer relations between England and Russia. A note from Lord Rosbery approving the purpose of the meeting was also read, and resolutions were adopted unanimously looking to the achievements aimed at by the callers of the conference.

## To those living

in malarial districts Tut's Pills are indispensable, they keep the system in perfect order and are an absolute cure for sick headache, indigestion, malaria, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases. Tut's Liver Pills



### RACE PROBLEM IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Discussed in Some Recreations from That in the South African States—How the Race Problem is Being Met in the South African States.

(Baltimore Sun.)

A study by James Bryce, M. P., in the Century of the relations of the white and colored races in South Africa shows that South Africa has a race problem of the same kind that troubles the South in addition to the race antipathy of the Boer and English components of its population. Till 1834 slavery existed in South Africa, and the relation of the races then established still continue. The white man in all South Africa deems it beneath him to do any manual labor. The colored brother takes the hard tasks of physical exertion, the white man performing the more agreeable function of supervising. Even in the trades, the bricklayer, for example, has a native assistant to hand the bricks to him and do all the rougher work of his occupation. The climate, being hot, contributes to this disinclination of the white to the rough physical exertion, but the climate, as is well known, is not such as to forbid outdoor work by Englishmen and Germans. It is the fashion of the country—created by its historical causes—that apprentices all rough manual labor to the native. Socially the whites are separated by a wide and impassable gulf from the Kaffir, Hottentots, Malays, Hindus and negroes that constitute the "colored" element. There is also what does not exist in the Southern States—a sentiment of repulsion, almost hatred, on the part of the South African whites toward the natives. The Southern people of the United States have toward the African a kindly feeling of easy indulgence, if not affection, which does not exist in South Africa, the result of which is, as Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe found out, that the Southern negro is a pretty lazy fellow. In Cape Colony, Natal, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal the whites number about 650,000, while the colored population number 2,450,000, or nearly four to one, whereas in the Southern States of the United States in 1830 the whites were 13,000,000, against 6,740,000 colored, or two to one. The South African colored element is not, however, at present a source of political danger as in America, for the reason that it is much more barbarous, and being composed of different and hostile races, lacks cohesion. They have not had the discipline and training of 200 years of slavery under civilizing influences enjoyed by the American negro, so that habits of co-operation as well as habits of industry are yet to be acquired. For a century to come, in Mr. Bryce's opinion, there is no likelihood that the negro will become a disturbing

influence in politics in South Africa as he is in parts of our Southern States today. As respects white women, the South African natives, even in the sparsely settled regions, maintain a respectful attitude. Lynchings are, therefore, unknown. "Outrages on women," says Mr. Bryce, "such as are, unhappily, common in parts of the Southern States of America, are extremely rare."

As respects legislation, it is curious to observe that the same kind of restrictions upon the suffrage exist in Cape Colony and Natal as in Mississippi, and in the Transvaal and Orange Free State the natives are not allowed to vote at all. Since 1828 the natives in the English part of South Africa have, in the eyes of the law, had equal rights with the whites. No colorline was drawn in 1853, when the franchise was given to the colonies. Recently, at the instance of the Boer element, education and property qualifications have been introduced to reduce the colored vote. Like Mississippi qualifications, they affect the whites and colored alike. As a matter of fact, the natives seldom vote at all, never having had a freshman's bureau, to organize them against their white neighbors. In the two Boer republics, the natives are not allowed to hold land, much less to vote. "Democratic republics," Mr. Bryce observes, "are not necessarily respectful of what used to be called 'human rights.'" The Transvaal Boers taunt Cape Colony with being "ruled by black men," though the colored vote is there a factor in but few constitutions.

### At Last.

What will you give me, O World, O World? If I can the race and win? Will you give me a fame that can never fade? Will you give me a crown that can never rust? Can you save my soul from the pall of sin? Can you keep my heart from the dust? What will you give me, O Earth, O Earth? If I fight in the fray and win? More than you gave to those kings who lay, Ages past in forgotten clay? Can you give me more than the grave shuts in, On the years can bear away? As he to ashes, dust to dust, Fame will fade and crowns will rust. Give me, O Earth, but your true embrace, When the battle is lost or won, Hide me away from the day's white face, From the eye of the dazzling sun, So I may lay my head on your breast, Forget the struggle and be at rest; Forget the laurels that fade away, The love that lasts but a wild, brief day; Forget it all, on your bosom pressed, Forever at rest, at rest!

## Deadly Cancer Cured at Last!

Do Not Give Up in Despair—There is Hope!

For ages it has been thought that Cancer is incurable, and those so unfortunate as to have this dreadful affliction have considered themselves beyond hope of recovery. The doctors are absolutely unable to afford any relief, and the poor sufferer might well consider himself on the way to an early grave. It is now easy to see why the doctors have failed to cure Cancer. Their theories have been all wrong, and hence their treatment misdirected. They have made the mistake of thinking that by cutting out the sore or ulcer, known as Cancer, the disease would be gotten rid of, and the patient restored to health. But the cruel knife accomplishes nothing, for the Cancer promptly returns, and is always more virulent than before. It has been demonstrated, beyond doubt, that Cancer is a blood disease, and can not be cured by the surgeon's knife because the blood can not be cut away.

"Several years ago my wife had an ulcer on her tongue, which, though annoying, was not regarded seriously at first. It refused to heal and began to grow, giving her much pain. The doctors treated it for quite a while but

were unable to do her any good, and finally pronounced it Cancer of a most malignant type. We were greatly alarmed and gave her every remedy recommended, but they did not seem to reach the disease, and it continued to spread and grow. Upon the advice of a friend she began to take S. S. S., and after a few bottles had been used a decided improvement was noticed, and continuing the remedy she was cured completely and the permanence of the cure has been proved, as no sign of the disease has returned, though ten years have elapsed. H. L. MIDDLEBROOKS, Sparta, Ga."

The cures made by S. S. S. are permanent. It is the only blood remedy which can cure obstinate deep-seated blood diseases, because it is the only one which acts on the correct principle of forcing out the poison and ridding the system of it forever. S. S. S. never fails to cure the worst cases of Cancer, Scrofula, Catarrh, Eczema, Contagious Blood Poison, Rheumatism, old sores, ulcers, etc., it matters not what other remedies have been used in vain. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed.

Purely Vegetable and contains not a particle of potash, mercury, arsenic or other minerals. Valuable books on Cancer and Blood Diseases will be mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

