

for the insane alone. Neither sympathy nor sentiment can justify the present unreasonable custom of permitting the hospital to be filled with a class of inmates who can be properly cared for without aid from the State, nor should justice and wise economy longer tolerate the growing burden of expense that this inexcusable crowding of the hospital with ineligible patients entails upon our people.

By Act of the General Assembly, patients are committed to the Hospital for the Insane by the Judges of Probate, upon physicians' certificates. It is too evident that this is done in many cases after hurried, perfunctory, and unsatisfactory examination of patients; and it is to be feared that not infrequently those charged with this duty to the State are influenced by their personal feelings for the afflicted persons and by their regard for the wishes of those who are seeking to rid themselves of a burden. This abuse should be, as far as possible, done away with, by so amending the present law governing the admission of patients as to prevent ineligible applicants from being foisted upon the State's charity.

Frequently, commitments are made to rid a community of some harmless nuisance, sometimes to provide poor unfortunates with a home, not infrequently to please indifferent kinsfolk, who seek to lay upon the State the charge and care of helpless imbeciles, whom every consideration of humanity and decency should urge them to foster and guard in their own homes. It has even happened that idiots and imbeciles whom the hospital authorities sought to discharge have been forced back upon them, because of quibbles and doubts raised against the right of these authorities to discharge them and thus rid the hospital from unnecessary encumbrances.

About 95 per cent. of the inmates are (what is called) "beneficiaries," the cost of the treatment and maintenance of this class being borne by the State. Now, the law declares that no one for whose support relatives are able to pay shall be maintained as a tax upon other citizens of the State. It is plain, then, that no one but a "dependent insane person," as defined by our laws, has any right to be admitted to the hospital as a beneficiary patient; nor has any person whose case does not come under the head of insanity as defined by these laws any right to be there at all. This also leads to an abuse that demands instant and stringent correction.

Unless the General Assembly shall at once take measures to purge the hospital of idiots, imbeciles, and harmless patients who should be in the poor houses, and unless they shall also correct the abuse of the State's charity by persons now taking advantage of the loose administration of the laws governing the admission of patients to the hospital, it will immediately become necessary to make further provision in the way of accommodations and appliances and nurses and physicians for the increasing number of patients now crowding to the hospital. If, however, you will, by stringent enactments, prevent the further commitment of persons not entitled to treatment in the hospital, and will order the discharge of those now there who are not legally entitled to this aid, the present buildings and force will afford accommodation and attention for some years to come for all who should be received into the institution.

JUVENILE REFORMATORY.

At the last session of the General Assembly, a resolution was passed authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission, composed of five members, to investigate and report on the practicability and advisability of the State's establishing a Reformatory for Youthful Criminals. In obedience to this resolution, I have appointed a commission, consisting of the following gentlemen: Messrs. L. D. Childs, C. C. Brown, Richard Carroll, John Kershaw, and R. Meads Davis. This commission, after sending one of their number, Rev. C. C. Brown, to visit the Reformatory at Elmira, New York, and after thorough investigation, submit the following report:

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 10, 1898. To His Excellency W. H. Ellerbe, Governor.

Dear Sir: Having been appointed a commission to examine and look into the question of a State Reformatory for Youthful Criminals, we beg

honor with to submit our report.

In November, one of our number, at your instance, went North to make such investigation as could be made by seeing a reformatory at work. At Elmira, New York, the largest and most successful in the United States, is situated, and almost all the impressions received have come from that institution. The Superintendent, Mr. Z. R. Brockway, is a most remarkable man, scholarly and dignified, and took much pains to show marked attention to our messenger, and to supply us with a goodly quantity of literature, which we are willing to put at the disposal of any body of gentlemen who may be called upon to study the question with the view of setting up such an institution in this State.

Having now had the matter in mind for some time, and having come into possession of many facts concerning the practical workings of reformatory methods, we do not hesitate to recommend that steps be taken to set up one in this State. But we believe that, for the present, the institution should be run only in the interest of youthful negro criminals. Our reasons for assuming this position are easily given:

1. There are very few white youthful criminals in our Penitentiary—not enough to furnish inmates even to a very small institution, and we believe that the few who are sent there could be provided for at the cost of the State in institutions already operating in other parts of the South or in the North.

2. We find that there are quite a number of negro youths in the Penitentiary, and some of us have seen boys of ten years of age at work on the chain-gang.

3. We believe that all institutions for criminals should be operated for the protection of society. The punishment of the criminal accomplishes nothing, if when he is ushered into the world again he has only been hardened by confinement. Content with the ruffians in the places of imprisonment is calculated rather to perfect him along lines of evil, and to give him better ideas concerning the means of leading a criminal life without detection. To punish him as a criminal and then release him as a criminal accomplishes nothing in the way of protecting society. Therefore, it can be readily seen that a penitentiary [can] falls short of accomplishing any good end in the way of helping the people who are not shut up within its walls—the very people in whose interests the institution was founded.

4. The essential requisite of all good society and government is respect and reverence for law. The ordinary penitentiary system does not touch this; it is the task to which reformatories devote themselves.

5. Would it not be an act of magnanimity and kindness to the negro and a measure of safety to ourselves to do something to help him morally, even at the gate of the penitentiary?

6. But, above all things, we are convinced that a State Reformatory is desirable, because of the potent fact that they have gained such hold in the estimation of the people in the States where they are in existence. There is no public measure in the State of New York which has so strong a hold upon the Legislature as the Reformatory at Elmira. The men who know most about these institutions are the men who are most in favor of them, and it would be folly in us to despise them simply because we know nothing of them.

Therefore, we heartily recommend that steps be taken by the Legislature at its next session to set up in this State a Reformatory for Youthful Negro Criminals. Our committee is in possession of many facts and arguments to support us in our recommendation, but we cannot give them in this paper without making it tedious. However, it would give us pleasure to appear before any body of gentlemen appointed to hear us, and we believe an interview would result in making them converts to our position.

With the utmost respect, we are, Your obedient servants,  
L. D. CHILDS,  
R. MEADS DAVIS,  
JOHN KERSHAW,  
C. C. BROWN.

The Rev. Richard Carroll, the remaining member of the commission, is at present out of the State, in service as Chaplain in the Army. His great interest in the establishment of a Reformatory is well known.

L. D. CHILDS, Chairman.  
There are a number of youthful criminals in the State Penitentiary.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

The Herald and News

E. H. AULL, Editor.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Legislature Starts Off—The Governor's Message and the Changes of Editor Gonzales the Talk of the Capital City and the Legislators

Columbia, January 12.—Everything is frozen up down here. The rain and the mud came yesterday morning and the night before. Last night the rain began to freeze and soon everything was covered with ice. The political atmosphere in some quarters is very hot. The temperature is away up yonder and the prospects are that it will go much higher. The fact is the prospect is that we are to have two or three Books of Revelation with more wonders and mysteries revealed than ever appeared in visions to any one heretofore who ever undertook to write a Book of Revelations. The truth is, there is no telling where it will end.

The deal that we all suspected as having been made with Gov. Ellerbe just before the last primary when the State newspaper supported his election seems to have been one in fact. Mr. Gonzales states it in a signed editorial in the State yesterday. He tells how he was approached and asked to support Gov. Ellerbe, and how he would do it if Gov. Ellerbe would agree to work for and recommend local option and how he was afraid to trust Gov. Ellerbe unless he had his promise in writing, and how finally the following letter was handed to Mr. Weston to be delivered to Mr. Gonzales as a pledge of good faith. Here is the extract from the State with the letter:

The next day, Friday, September 9, Mr. Weston came to my room and handed me an envelope bearing the familiar engraved lettering, "State of South Carolina, Executive Chamber, Columbia," and addressed: "Mr. F. H. Weston, Columbia, S. C., Personal." Opening it I read:

State of South Carolina, Executive Chamber.  
Columbia, S. C., Sept. 8, 1898.  
Confidential.

Dear Frank: In reply to your inquiry, will say—I fully concur in your view as to the best solution of the liquor question. After mulling with the people for three months and thorough consideration I have come to the conclusion that the Dispensary Act should be amended so as to allow each county to settle the liquor question for itself, and have determined to make such recommendation to the next general assembly.

Your friend,  
W. H. ELLERBE.  
To Mr. F. H. Weston.  
All of this except the printed caption and date line was in Gov. Ellerbe's handwriting. The date was wrong—one day behind.

You have the message of the Governor on the first page, and the readers can judge whether the Governor has kept the pledge. The "view" of Mr. Weston which the Governor endorsed or concurred in, is that he favored county choice between the dispensary, high license and prohibition. As near as the Governor comes to carrying out this pledge is when he says in his message: "Turning now to the practical consideration of the dispensary, I do not think whiskey should be sold in any county where a majority of the people favor prohibition. I therefore recommend the submission of the liquor question to the qualified electors of each county, that each county may vote as it prefers." Do you will observe that it is only local option between dispensary and prohibition. Also that it was known that the man with whom the Governor was dealing were opposed to both and favored high license, and could not have meant local option between dispensary and prohibition. I want you to publish the several chapters of this new book of revelations beginning with the Governor's message in Friday's paper, Gonzales' personal editorial and the several other important statements that will surely follow.

There was a deal. The State was to support Governor Ellerbe and in payment of the debt the governor was to recommend local option. The parties to the deal were Governor Ellerbe, Col. W. A. Neal, Mr. Frank Weston, Editor Gonzales. Mr. Gonzales carried out his part of the compact. The governor was elected. In his message he fails to carry out his part, and now the State makes the exposure and publishes the "confidential" letter, and attacks Gov. Ellerbe violently as untruthful and unworthy of belief. I wonder if Mr. Gonzales ever thought of the fact that he was advising the people to vote for a man, whom he says now, at the time he urged his election he had no confidence in him. Was that justified by the end sought?

The general impression here is that the statement of fact by Editor Gonzales is correct, and that Gov. Ellerbe has gotten himself in a hole and had better pull the hole in after him if he can. In other words, there is a feeling of humiliation that the Governor of the State would put himself by political trades in the attitude in which he now appears.

Editor Gonzales and Mr. Weston at present are not seeking office, so far as I know, and I do not see how they will be harmed politically by the revelations that are being made. Gov. Ellerbe is beginning his last term and will no longer be a factor in the politics of the State, but I am sure the attitude in which he appears now will very much weaken what little influence he may have had in shaping the legislation of this session. If he had made the re-

commendation in regard to liquor that he promised, it would have had very little effect on legislation. As to the other man who figures in the deal, I think his re-election was doubtful before, but now the prevailing sentiment is that Col. W. A. Neal is defeated for superintendent of the penitentiary. The winner at this stage of the game is Senator Griffith, of Lexington. It is probable the election will be held next Wednesday.

A great many people have expressed a desire to see the Greenville News since the first chapter of the revelation was published.

There are several other things to be learned from this matter. The first is that it pays even a politician to deal fairly, and squarely stand up to his deals, or if he does not, exposure will come sooner or later.

Another is, it don't pay to make deals. You had better be honest and square always, and not even take up a bad thing and try to get the people to take hold of it when you don't believe in it yourself, even though you have the promise of support for your views. No Tammany or Mark Hanna rings can manipulate the politics of South Carolina.

This matter has been the sensation of the week, and it is still. I have written of it largely to the exclusion of other matters.

The tax extension resolution has appeared in both houses, and the time will certainly be extended to the first of March.

As to other matters and the personnel of the Newberry men down here, I will have more to say in my next.

**HOOD'S PILLS**  
Rouse the torpid liver, and cure biliousness, sick headache, jaundice, nausea, indigestion, etc. They are invaluable to prevent a cold or break up a fever. Mild, gentle, certain, they are worthy your confidence. Purely vegetable, they can be taken by children or delicate women. Price, 25c. at all medicine dealers or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Master's Sales.

BY ORDER OF COURT I WILL sell to the highest bidder, before the Court House at Newberry, S. C., on the first Monday in February, 1899, in the case of David A. Ruff, et al, Plaintiffs, vs J. M. Bowers et al, Defendants. All that tract of land situate in Newberry County and State of South Carolina, containing One Hundred and Seventeen Acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of Alan Johnston, H. H. Folk, Prestley Henry and others.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third cash, the balance in one and two equal annual instalments, with interest on each from day of sale, the credit portion to be secured by bond of purchaser and mortgage of the premises sold, with leave to purchaser to anticipate payment in whole or in part. Purchaser must comply with terms of sale in fifteen minutes or property will be re-sold at once. Purchaser to pay for papers and stamps.

W. D. HARDY, Master.  
Master's Office, Jan. 10, 1899.

BY ORDER OF COURT I WILL sell to the highest bidder, before the Court House at Newberry, S. C., on the first Monday in February, 1899, in the case of W. D. Hardy, Master, Plaintiff, vs W. A. Fallaw, Jr., Defendant. That lot of land in the town of Newberry, County of Newberry and State of South Carolina, known as the "Fallaw House," containing forty five hundredths of an acre, more or less, and bounded by Nance Street, Friend Street, McKibben Street and lot of Joseph Brown, deceased.

TERMS OF SALE: One third cash, the balance on a credit of one and two years, with interest from day of sale. The credit portion to be secured by bond of the purchaser and a mortgage of the premises sold. The purchaser will be given ten minutes in which to comply with terms of sale, and should he fail to comply, the property will be re-sold immediately. Purchaser to pay for papers and stamps.

W. D. HARDY, Master.  
Master's Office, Jan. 10, 1899.

BY ORDER OF COURT I WILL sell to the highest bidder, before the Court House at Newberry, S. C., on the first Monday in February, 1899, in the case of W. D. Hardy, Master Plaintiff, vs Green Davenport et al, Defendants. All that tract of land (being tract No. 3 of the land of James Fair) in the County of Newberry and State of South Carolina, containing seventy-six acres and one-fourth, more or less, and bounded by lands of B. B. Schump, F. A. Kibler, Tract No. 4, Tract No. 1 and Tract No. 2, lands of Fred Jackson and Co., a C. C. K.

TERMS OF SALE: One third cash, the balance in two instalments, payable in one and two years, with interest from day of sale, the credit portion to be secured by bond of the purchaser and mortgage of the premises sold, with leave to the purchaser to pay all the purchase money in cash. Purchaser to pay for papers and stamps.

W. D. HARDY, Master.  
Master's Office, Jan. 10, 1899.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT herein, I will sell to the highest bidder, before the Court House at Newberry, South Carolina, on the first Monday (Saturday) in February, 1899, in the case of the South Carolina Loan and Trust Company, Plaintiff, vs. Thomas J. Lipscomb et al., Defendants. All that tract or plantation of land situate in the County of Newberry, and State of South Carolina, on the first of the containing three hundred and thirty-nine acres, more or less, and bounded by lot No. 1, lot No. 3 and lot No. 4 of the lands formerly belonging to James N. Lipscomb.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third cash, and the balance on a credit of one and two years, with interest from day of sale, credit portion to be secured by the bond of the purchaser and a mortgage of the premises sold, with leave to anticipate payment in whole or in part. Purchaser must comply with terms of sale immediately, or land will be re-sold at once. Purchaser to pay for papers and stamps.

W. D. HARDY, Master.  
Master's Office, Jan. 10, 1899.

NEW GOODS!

Arriving daily. Our stock of Dress Goods and Trimmings is now complete. In our

Notion Department

You will find everything up-to-date. In our

Domestic Department

You will find everything at the lowest price that they can be sold for cash.

Shoe Department.

We have a nice line of cheap Shoes at prices that defy competition.

We Invite

Everybody to call and look at our goods before buying. We guarantee polite attention to all.

We have adopted the CASH SYSTEM, therefore we can give you close prices than ever before.

Yours to please,

Davenport & Renwick

Remember

That the Book Store is the place to get your Christmas presents. We have a full line of

Pictures, Dolls, Musical Instruments, and Books,

For the Christmas trade.

Fancy Goods

Of all kinds. Give us a call before buying. We will take pleasure in showing you what we have, whether you buy or not.

J. K. GILDER BOOK STORE.

Xmas Toys

Wagons, Carriages, Dolls, GREAT AND SMALL FOR ONE AND ALL.

Ships, Steamboats, Cruisers and Small Boats, Swords, Guns and Toys for the Soldier Boys.

Mother Goose Stories, Kris Kingle Series, Books for the Little ones.

Come and see what

SANTA

HAS FOR YOU, AT

WYNN'S

BARGAIN STORE.

G. & G. S. MOWER CO.

CLOSING OUT SALE!

We are Going Out of Business

JANUARY 1, 1899,

And in order to do so, we have a very large stock of Clothing, Shoes, Hats, and Gents' Furnishing Goods

to be closed out at prices never heard of before.

Big line men's heavy top shirts at	.20	Good quality boys shoes, 3s to 5s	.75
Wool undershirts reduced to	.25	Men's high cut brogans, solid leather	.95
Heavy cotton undershirts reduced to	.20	Men's boots, good length and solid	\$1.35
Heavy drill drawers	.20	Good white unlaundered shirts, reduced to	.16
Big line men's and boys caps at	.15	Women's dongola shoes, numbers 3 and 4, at	.50
Women's dongola shoes, numbers 3 and 4, at	.50	Extra good quality white unlaundered shirts	.30
Women's heavy shoes	.50		

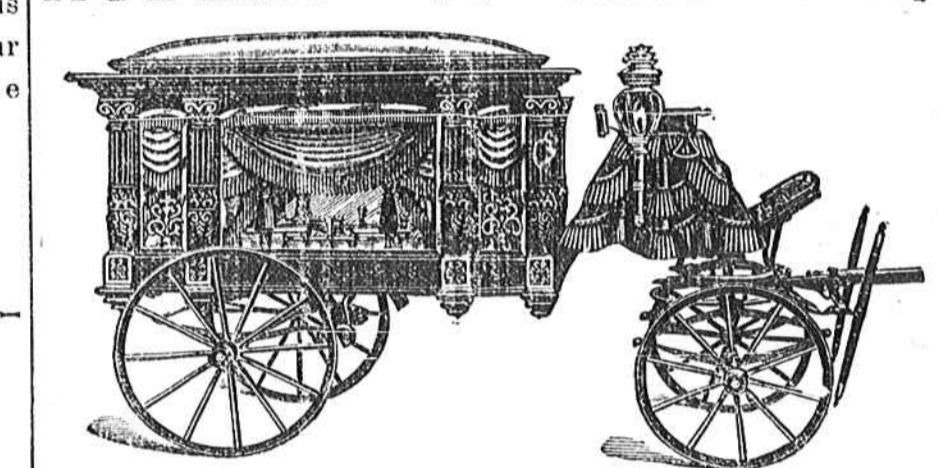
Big stock of Men's, Youth's & Children's Suits

to be sold at a big cut in prices. In fact everything in the store is to go. We want to turn the stock into cash by January 1st, and if our prices will do it we will certainly be successful. Come in and hear our prices.

Yours respectfully,

THE NEW BERRY CLOTHING COMPANY.

ROBERT Y. LEAVELL,



DEALER IN

Coffins and Caskets!

From the Highest Grade Metallic.....

.....To the Cheapest Wood Coffin!

Prompt Attention Given to all Orders

AT ALL HOURS!

Furniture and Household Furnishings!

....Marble and Granite Monumental Work....

Leavell & Speers' Old Stand,

NEWBERRY, S. C.

In Beginning 1899

Make good resolutions and keep them.

Resolve

To DO the best you can.

Get the best you can

Buy the best you can.

The best that you can do, in order to get the best, is to buy the best in 1899

at the Mower Co.'s.

Beginning, not in 1899,

But long years ago, we have kept the best goods for the many who have placed their custom in our hands.

We shall continue in the New Year now dawning upon us to be always prepared to serve our customers well in our line of

Dry Goods,

Dress Goods, Notions, Millinery, Shoes, etc., all of the best quality, and at the lowest possible prices

The Mower Company

With grateful thanks for past favors from the generous public and wishing all a prosperous New Year.

G. & G. S. MOWER CO.

Christmas Goods!

We are receiving new goods almost every day, and offer them at reasonably low prices.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Silver-plated ware, Spectacles, Eyeglasses and Cut Glass and Silver Novelties.

Dolls and Toys of every description.

Come and examine my stock.

EDUARD SCHOLTZ, The Jeweler,

Opposite R. C. Williams'.