

The Newberry Herald and News.

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TWICE A WEEK, \$1.50 A YEAR

EFFORTS TO SECURE GOOD MANAGEMENT.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO MANAGERS OF ELECTIONS.

Constitutional Amendments—They Must Be Voted Upon in Separate Boxes—The Law as to Making Returns.

The State Democratic executive committee has decided to print the tickets to be used by the people in voting on the two proposed constitutional amendments in the coming general election. In at least one of these amendments the city of Columbia and all people who come here are deeply interested.

Secretary of State Cooper is making every possible effort this year to have the commissioners of election and the managers conduct the election strictly in accordance with the election laws of the State. To this end he has had every possible blank prepared for each precinct in the State, and has prepared the following special instructions which should be of material value to all commissioners and managers:

INSTRUCTIONS TO MANAGERS.

Managers are directed to provide a separate box for the two amendments to the State constitution submitted at this election. This box should be plainly and distinctly labeled. The return of this election should be made in duplicate, as in the election of State and county officers, and separately attended by the managers, tickets, etc., being returned to the county board of canvassers as in other elections. Electors qualified to vote at this election, electors being allowed to vote upon each amendment separately.

Duplicate poll lists should be kept, and duplicate returns and statements made. One of each should be sealed up and transmitted with the boxes, ballots, oaths, etc., to the county board of canvassers, and the other retained by the managers.

Special care must be used in filling blanks. All numbers of votes cast should be written out in words at full length, in addition to Roman characters. Thus, "two hundred and ten (210)."

Before the hour fixed for opening the polls managers and clerks must take and subscribe the constitutional oath, which should be returned to the county board of canvassers with other papers. The chairman of the board of managers can administer the oath to the other managers and to the clerk; a notary public must administer the oath to the chairman. The managers elect their chairman and clerk.

Polls at each voting place must be opened at 7 o'clock a. m. and closed at 4 o'clock p. m., except in the city of Charleston, where they shall be opened at 7 a. m. and closed at 6 p. m.

The managers have the power to fill a vacancy, and if none of the managers attend the citizens can appoint from among the qualified voters the managers, who, after being sworn, can conduct the election.

Each clerk of the board must keep a poll list, which shall contain one column headed "Name of Voters," and the name of each elector voting shall be entered therein. Duplicate poll lists must be kept at each precinct.

At the close of the election, the managers and clerk must proceed publicly to open the ballot boxes and count the ballots therein, and continue without adjournment until the same is completed, and make a statement of the result for each office and sign the same.

Within three days thereafter, the chairman of the board, or some one designated by the board, must deliver to the commissioners of election the poll lists, the boxes containing the ballots and written statements of the result of the election.

Managers of election are not required under the present constitution to seal up and transmit to the Secretary of State certified copies of returns of the election of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, but are now required to make their returns for these offices to the commission-

ers of election, who transmit them to the Secretary of State. * * *

Managers should send boxes, etc., to the county board of canvassers at the earliest possible moment.

The managers are allowed \$1 per day while actually employed, and 5 cents per mile while going to and returning from (both ways) the court house for boxes and delivering returns, and in going to and returning from the polls to their homes. Clerks are allowed no mileage. Account for same should be made out on blank provided, signed by each manager and clerk, and returned to the county board of canvassers with the returns.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMISSIONERS.

Commissioners appointed to conduct the election are requested immediately upon receipt of blanks for the election to carefully examine all forms provided, and in the event of error or deficiency notify the Secretary of State, in time to correct same.

Separate statements (in addition to the regular statements and returns) must be made by county board of canvassers of the votes cast for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. This return should be securely sealed and delivered to the Secretary of State for transmission to the General Assembly, by whom the result of this election is declared.

Where the names of officers not voted for in your county at this election appear in the forms provided for certificates, returns or other blanks, run pen through them. Use ink in filling all blanks.

Provision must be made for separate boxes and returns for the constitutional amendments submitted at this election.

Especially attention is called to the requirement that county board of canvassers make four separate returns of all elections, including the election upon the adoption of amendments to the State constitution.

One return should be filed immediately the election is declared with the clerk of court, one return should be mailed to the Governor, one to the Secretary of State, and the remaining copy should be sent by special messenger to the Secretary of State, with all poll lists, precinct returns, accounts, etc. In these returns the votes received by each candidate should be written out in words at full length. Thus: "ten (10)."

Commissioners must advertise the election in one or more newspapers in their county in not exceeding three issues of each newspaper, in the form prescribed by the Secretary of State.

Accounts for the advertising are paid by the Comptroller General at the rate of not exceeding one dollar per 75 words for the first and 50 cents per 75 words for each subsequent insertion, in each of said newspapers. The type used must be not larger than solid brevier and no leads must be used. Accounts for advertising must be approved by the commissioners of election or a majority of them, and can be collected by the manager who brings returns to Columbia, if he has proper authority to do so, and accounts are in proper form.

The accounts of the managers and clerks, and commissioners of election should be addressed to the Comptroller General, in a separate envelope from the returns of the election, with authority to collect same endorsed thereon. These accounts must be itemized and properly aggregated.

Mr. Bradford, Leo Gilbert, the architect in chief of the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition, is hard at work, with his assistants, in his New York offices, preparing the plans for the grounds and buildings. These promise to be very effective and imposing. For suggestions as to the planting of the grounds and the choice of plants, Mr. Gilbert will have the advantage of the taste and experience of Mr. Flagler's gardener, who laid out the grounds of the Ponce de Leon and other famous hotels in Florida, and is considered quite an authority upon such matters.

SOUTH CAROLINA INTERSTATE AND WEST INDIAN EXPOSITION



Charleston, S. C.

OPENING DEC. 1ST 1901
CLOSING JUNE 1ST 1902.

F. W. WAGENER, PRESIDENT. J. H. AVERILL, DIRECTOR GENERAL.

LESSONS TAUGHT.

Some of the Lessons Taught by the Roman Primary Election

(Columbia Record.)

The Anderson Mail says three lessons are taught by the result of the gubernatorial election. It says: "The first is that the dispensary law is stronger than ever with the people, as is shown by the fact that two-thirds of the members elected to the house are in favor of it." The Mail adds that the regulative features of the dispensary law should be strictly enforced.

The second lesson is set forth by the Mail in these words: "Another thing that the election teaches, in our judgment, is that the people do not approve of preachers dabbling in politics and preaching political sermons from their pulpits. We think there can be no doubt of their sentiments on that point. They are willing to listen to the preachers and head and follow them when they proclaim the simple gospel, but when they undertake to make political stump speeches behind the shadow of the pulpit the people will resent it, as they have in this last election. We have no sort of doubt that every preacher who has made use of the pulpit and his ministerial character to further a political purpose has to that extent lost power and weakened his spiritual influence over his flock. No preacher can use vituperation and invective and apply epithets in the pulpit or the press and retain the respect and confidence of his people."

And, finally, the Mail says: "The people have intended to rebuke unfair campaign methods and 'mudslinging.' In every instance the candidate who engaged in 'mudslinging' has been defeated. Brooker and both the Evans' went down as a result largely of the circulars sent out just before the last election. McSweeney got an increased majority in most of the counties. We have not the slightest doubt that these circulars increased his majority. The people believe in fair and square dealing."

The three lessons are well put and there is no doubt that they are taught by the result of the primary. It will be well for politicians to remember them in the future. If they do, ministers will stick to their appointed sphere and politics will be far cleaner than in the recent campaign.

A BEAUTIFUL GEORGIA BELLE.

Julia Hunt Captivated the French Court and Won the Love of a Napoleon.

"In her early youth Julia Hunt was an equi its specimen of willful, adventurous, Southern girlhood, and was known far and wide for her daring escapades on horseback," writes Mrs. Thaddeus Horton, in the September Ladies' Home Journal. "When quite young she married Captain Colquitt, United States Army, who was soon after killed in the war, leading a Confederate division. It was just about this time that Napoleon III summoned young Jerome Bonaparte, of Baltimore, an officer in the United States Army, to the French Court. It happened that Captain Colquitt and Jerome Bonaparte, having been classmates at West Point, were warm personal friends, and, naturally, the former's widow no sooner reached the French capital than she made her presence known to the young Franco-American. She and the young officer became very cordial acquaintances, and through his influence she was introduced at court, and was soon one of the Royal couple. It was at length reported among the Southern friends of Mrs. Colquitt that her marriage with Jerome would occur in a few weeks, when she suddenly and unexpectedly returned to Dingwood, her Georgia home, and announced a total change in all of her plans. The two never met again. Her family has her letters from Jerome and some from the Emperor Napoleon, but their contents will probably never be known. There are also a diamond tiara and many other precious jewels that were given to her by her Royal friends."

Although the plans of buildings, etc., are not yet sufficiently matured for publication, it is understood that the architecture will be somewhat colonial in tone, as suited to the atmosphere of an old colonial city. At the same time, as the peculiar conformation of the Exposition grounds lends itself to more than one kind of treatment, there will, no doubt, be features suggestive of more tropical countries—columns and colonnades, arches and doorways, which will recall the palaces of Sparta; a blazing tower which will lighten the darkness of night like a star for many miles around; enchanted castles on the shores of limpid lakes, and domes and minarets and spires which shall rise like the visions of a dream.

The Treatment of Cage Birds.

We all love birds, but few know how to care for them properly. Every owner of a bird will therefore be interested in a book containing over 150 engravings and a lithographic plate showing all the different kinds of fancy canaries in their natural colors, it gives full information in regard to song and fancy canaries in their natural colors, it gives full information in regard to song and fancy canaries and how to breed them for profit. Hints on the treatment and breeding of all kinds of cage birds, with descriptions of their diseases and the remedies needed to cure them. All about parrots and how to teach them to talk. Instructions for building and stocking an aviary. The most complete book of the kind ever published, irrespective of price. Mailed to any address on receipt of 15c. by the "Associated Pioneers," 400 N. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Charles Sutton, Mr. Gilbert chief assistant, upon his recent visit to Charleston, expressed himself most enthusiastically with regard to the site chosen for the Exposition. This is slightly rolling country, which lends itself readily to varied and artistic effects in landscape gardening. But what seemed to strike Mr. Sutton most forcibly was the beautiful live oaks, with their graceful pendants of Spanish moss. These, he declared constitute a feature which no money could supply, and furnish only one of the many natural advantages which the Exposition grounds will possess.

There is no doubt that the State building which is to be erected on the grounds at the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition and which is designed to show the resources of each county of the State, will contain much that will prove a revelation to the outside world. The growing of wheat and the making of flour are industries which have attained larger proportions in South Carolina than is generally known. Few realize the importance of the experiments recently made in this State in the growing of hemp, and one feature in which South Carolina will be ahead of all other States will be the tea exhibit from the farm at Summerville.

JUST SEVEN WEEKS OFF.

The Confederate Veterans Reunion, the right Division, in Augusta.

The second annual reunion of the Georgia Confederate Veterans will be held at Augusta, Ga., November 14, 15, 16, 1900.

It is now just seven weeks before the reunion of the old Confederate veterans of Georgia and South Carolina. This reunion should be a memorable occasion from the fact that many of the old comrades are growing ripe in old age and it may be the last time they will have an opportunity of seeing those whom they stood shoulder to shoulder during the trying days of the 60's.

Another fact worthy of mention is that they will have the opportunity of meeting the comrades of old South Carolina, the State in which secession was born, and no doubt there are many South Carolinians who now reside in Georgia, and many Georgians who reside in South Carolina, all of whom will have an opportunity of meeting and mingling with each other on the banks of the Savannah river, at Augusta, during the year's reunion.

Another fact that should lend enchantment to this occasion is, that the people of Augusta are noted far and wide for their unbounded hospitality to their guests. And they intend bending every effort to make this a long to be remembered occasion for those whom we love, because it may be many years before many of us will have the pleasure of doing their part in making life pleasant for our old comrades.

The railroads of Georgia and South Carolina are determined to do their parts manfully and see to it that a very low rate is given to all sections of the two States that everybody may be present on this festive occasion.

The different committees intend using every effort for the comfort and pleasure of all who will be here on the 14th, 15th, 16th of November.

The chairman of the following committees will be glad to answer any queries that may be made by those who wish information concerning the different departments:

Hon. Loylin Wright, President.
Jacob Phintz, Chairman Finance.
P. H. Rice, Chairman Decoration.
Abraham Levy, Chairman Advancing.
E. B. Pilecher, Chairman Bureau of Information.
A. B. Saxon, Chairman Camp Fires and Hall.

Literary Notes for October McClure's.

Especially interest will attach to a social article in the Campaign Number of McClure's Magazine, entitled "The Strategy of National Campaigns." This article in the October issue will describe some of the most striking strategic measures adopted by Presidential campaign leaders during the past twenty-five years, concerning which almost nothing has hitherto been divulged to the public at large. The author, doubtless because of the prominent part he has played in the struggles he describes, prefers to write anonymously. Mr. Hombrige's portraits illustrating are of unusual originality and merit.

Dr. A. Conna Doyle will write in the Oct. McClure's on "Some Lessons of the War," in which he takes up the various branches of the service in the South African war and criticizes their conduct in the late struggle as well as the general system governing the British army. He censures the infantry severely, and makes some interesting suggestions as to how the standard of efficiency may be raised. He brings forward a startling proposition, which is nothing less than to make radical changes in the methods of training. Dr. Doyle was in the thick of all the most important fighting, and he writes with great courage and conviction of the faults of the British army system.

"The Horse Thief" is the title of a story by E. Hough which will appear in the October number of McClure's. It tells how four Western ranchmen, as they innocently would have put

it, attempted "run off a bunch" of several hundred horses "up in Montana." "The way to run off a bunch of horses," according to the story, "is to start 'em good an' fast, and keep 'em a goin'." This was Jim Mulhally's and Dick Wilson's way of managing it. They kept them going. The animals died all along the trail, till the remainder was so footsore that they couldn't travel any further, and would require careful nursing, as the sheriff put it, till their "feet and legs got a chance to grow out." The illustrations are by H. R. Rose.

The work of Mr. Walter Glackens for the magazines has attracted much attention of late, and his illustrations to "Santa Claus's Partner" by Thomas Nelson Page, published last year, made it one of the most attractive books of the season. Mr. Glackens will illustrate a quaint, charmingly told love story in the October McClure's entitled "The Cady with the Waterfall."

How and When to Sow Wheat.

Mr. Chas. Petty, Spartanburg, S. C.—Dear Sir: Replying to your favor of the 11th in regard to the preparation of the land and sowing wheat in the Piedmont section of this State, I submit the following suggestions:

(a) Wheat delights in a comparatively stiff soil, or one containing enough clay to give it proper consistency. If this soil is filled with small gravel the drainage will be good. This is very important to prevent freezing out in winter.

The land should be ploughed, harrowed and rolled until the surface is thoroughly pulverized before sowing the seed. Not one acre in a thousand is properly prepared for wheat. If there be a clay subsoil it will pay to follow in the turn plow furrow in breaking with a long bull tongue to break the subsoil without turning it up.

(b) Time for seeding: The seed should be sown just before or just after the first frost. If sown early there is a risk of injury from the attack of the Hessian fly in the fall, and of destruction by frost in spring of joints too early.

If sown too late the risk of winter killing is increased, and ripening late increases the risk of rust, smut and bleaching. Wheat should ripen before excessive heat prevails.

(c) Varieties: As a rule varieties which have been acclimated in this section in which they are to be planted are more likely to succeed than those grown under entirely different soil and climate conditions. Varieties known as Albano, Red May Georgia Flint, Blue stem, or Purple straw. The seed, to prevent the attack of stinking smut, should be either scalded or treated with blue stone. (One pound dissolved in water will treat five bushels.) Care in the use of the blue stone is necessary to prevent injury to the germ of the seed.

(d) Depth to Sowing: Experiments have shown that wheat does not vegetate satisfactorily if covered more than three inches in depth. If the seed are put in with a turn plough many are covered deeper than this and consequently a full stand is not secured. On the contrary, where the wheat drill is used upon properly prepared land, the seed are covered uniformly at a depth less than two inches, and hence less seed are required to secure a stand.

(e) Fertilizing: If a leguminous crop (nitrogen collector) precedes the wheat it is not necessary to apply a fertilizer containing nitrogen or ammonia. Upon any clay lands upon which the forest growth was of hard wood trees acid phosphate will usually be sufficient. If excessive quantities of nitrogenous manure may be used there is danger of too much growth of straw, causing risk of rust and lodging.

Caution: If cotton seed meal is one of the component parts of a complete fertilizer applied to wheat, or if it is used as such, care must be exercised to prevent it from coming in contact with the grain. Stands of grain are often lost by neglecting this precaution. The cotton seed meal ferments very promptly and actively and destroys the germ of the seed. Very truly yours,

J. S. NEWMAN.