

The Newberry Herald and News.

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TWICE A WEEK. \$1.50 A YEAR.

STATE LIQUOR BUSINESS.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT FOR JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST.

Continues to Carry Over \$600,000 Worth of Stock—Net Profit to School Fund of \$16,712.26.

[Special to News and Courier.]

Columbia, September 29.—The quarterly statement of the dispensary business for the three months of June, July and August has been filed with Governor McSwain. It shows what a large business the dispensary is doing and how the profit is being added to the "school fund" in the regular reports. The most important phase of the report is that the dispensary continues to carry over \$600,000 worth of stock at the State dispensary and throughout the sub-dispensaries. The report shows that for the three months of June, July and August the dispensary reports show a net profit, "passed to the credit of the school fund," of \$16,712.26. The quarterly report will be of intense interest to those who are looking at the dispensary from a financial standpoint. The report reads as follows:

Columbia, September 26. To His Excellency, M. B. McSwain, Governor, Columbia, S. C.—Sir: The undersigned joint committee, appointed to examine the books and financial transactions of the State dispensary, beg leave to report as follows:

Stock on hand was taken on August 29 and 30 by J. A. McDermott, representing the committee, and A. F. H. Duke, representing the board of directors. The stock and supplies were exhibited and valued. We find the books and accounts neatly and accurately kept.

We find the various clerks and attaches of the institution efficient, and they rendered valuable services to the committee in their work.

We append herewith statements of assets and liabilities, profit and loss, cash statement, receipts and disbursements.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. A. McDermott, Senator; Ivy M. Mauldin, E. S. Bleasie, members of the House of Representatives.

Statement of profit and loss accounts for quarter ending August 31, 1902.

PROFITS.	
Gross profits on merchandise sold during quarter	\$ 91,809 60
Permit fees	1 50
State's share of profits on beer sold by the Germania Brewing Company, Charleston, during quarter	468 70
Total gross profits	94,725 85

LOSSES.	
Supplies—Bottles, corks, labels, wire, tin foil, lead seals, boxes, nails, sealing wax, etc., etc., used during quarter	\$ 83,802 87
Insurance premiums	1,060 74
Breakage and leakage	92 00
Freight and express charges	16,181 98
Labor (pay rolls)	5,113 85
Expense account—Salaries, expense of inspectors, per diem and mileage of members of State board of directors and Legislative examining committee, office supplies, lights, telegrams, postage, stock feed, ice, printing, telephone rent, etc	8,263 78
Contabulary	13,358 60
Litigation	10 00
Revenue license	125 00
Twelve pints of worthless beer at G. McC. Honour's dispensary, Charleston, destroyed	90
Seven worthless M. T. barrels in shipment to John McMurry, Camden, S. C.	5 25
Worthless merchandise at Lancaster dispensary destroyed by Inspector Stan-	8 62

Total expenses	\$ 78,023 59
Net profit on sales for the quarter, passed to the credit of the school fund	16,712 26
Total	\$ 94,735 85

Quarterly statement of State Dispensary for quarter ending August 31, 1902:

ASSETS.	
Cash in State treasury August 31, 1902	\$ 55,799 24
Teams and wagons	64 00
Supplies (inventory August 31, 1902)	38,130 10

Machinery and office fixtures	6,120 56
Contract (inventory August 31, 1902)	1,000 00
Real estate	52,860 56
Merchandise in hands of dispenser August 31, 1902	300,382 55
Merchandise (inventory of stock at State dispensary August 31, 1902)	317,247 96
Suspended accounts	2,830 55
Personal accounts due State for tax advanced on bonded spirits, empty barrels, alcohol, etc.	5,042 22
Total assets	\$779,540 74

LIABILITIES.	
School fund	\$609,010 30
Personal accounts due by State for supplies, whiskeys, wines, beer, alcohol, etc.	170,530 44
Total liabilities	\$779,540 74
Cash statement for quarter ending August 31, 1902:	
Balance in state treasury May 31, 1902	\$ 53,887 08
June receipts	\$129,401 89
July receipts	141,709 96
August receipts	139,354 59
Total receipts for quarter	410,466 43
Total	\$464,353 52

DISBURSEMENTS.	
June disbursements	\$121,816 09
July disbursements	137,373 11
Aug. disbursements	149,365 08
Total disbursements for quarter	\$408,554 28
Balance in State treasury August 31, 1902	55,799 24
Total	\$464,353 52

Headline's Mill News

News is very scarce. Most of the cotton crop has been gathered and sold. The crop is short but the price holding up as well as could be expected and has helped us poor farmers out considerably.

The corn crop of this section on a general average is better than for several years, and there is a great deal planted.

The health of our section is very good at present.

Our schools will all soon open. Prof. L. S. Sease will teach again at Monticello. Mr. T. M. Mills will teach at O'Neal and at present we can't say who will teach at Saluda and Fairview.

Messrs. Long Bros. are building Mr. T. M. Mills a home near O'Neal Academy on Mrs. W. H. Long's place.

Squire W. H. Long spent Sunday morning with the writer, who always enjoys the Squire's company. Some of our early farmers are gathering corn and sowing oats.

It has been some time since we attempted to write for a newspaper and it comes somewhat awkward, but we are always glad to get The Herald and News and read the other correspondents' letters.

We are glad to see that our friend and ever obliging fellow-citizen, Mr. John W. Earhardt is a candidate for mayor of the city of Newberry, and we would be proud to see him elected, and we feel confident that Johnnie would make the city a good mayor and discharge his duties as an officer, fearlessly treating all fairly and squarely.

We learn with regret that Rev. J. A. Sligh has tendered his resignation as pastor of Mt. Pilgrim Church. We are also sorry that falsehoods has been circulated on Mr. Sligh, and we hope that the mist will soon clear away and that the sunlight and truth may soon reign again.

Leona.

Through the medium of the State Fair all branches of industry, including live stock, have been greatly improved.

The extensive sale of fine live stock at auction during Fair week will give all an opportunity to improve their stock. Sales are positive.

The number and value of the premiums offered by the State Fair surpass those of previous years, as the success of the Fair of '02 promises to surpass all previous records.

HOW TO SAVE SWEET POTATOES.

Mr. A. W. Brabham tells how he puts away Potatoes for the Winter so that they do not rot or lose One Pound Per Bushel in Weight or Sprout Till Near Midsummer.

[News and Courier.]

The time is near at hand when the sweet potato crop will be harvested and, as usual, put away to spoil. Perhaps there is no crop that spoils upon the farmers' hands equal to the potato crop. It is safe to say that half of all the potatoes put away for winter and spring use spoil, either by rotting in winter or sprouting and drying out too much in spring. Such heavy losses in this valuable crop put me to thinking and to experimenting. Of course, success did not come the first year, but it did come, and now I do not lose 1 per cent. of my potatoes, and I believe I can keep them in an absolutely perfect condition till August.

It was thus that I came to make my discovery: I noticed that when I put away my potatoes that those nearest the bottom of the pit, lying on the damp earth, in contact with no straw or other foreign matter, kept better than those that were protected (?) by straw or other covering, and I reached a conclusion that should I put my tubers deep enough into the earth, keep out all rain and cold, that the problem was solved. This I have proved beyond any doubt.

As soon as the first frost in October nips or bites my potato vines I put in ploughs and hand rakes and harvest my crop. I dig pits three feet wide, six feet long and five feet deep, fill in with potatoes to within two feet of the top. Any kind of clean, dry stuff, such as hay, fodder, rice, oat or wheat straw may be used to fill in the remaining space up to the surface, then a roof of boards is made to shed off the rain, and upon this roof is thrown two or three inches of earth to keep out the cold.

Potatoes thus put away will not rot, or lose one pound per bushel in weight, or sprout till midsummer. And they sweeten and get softer as they age and mellow in their sepulchral-like receptacle.

Just here I am led to think that this method would be an ideal one for keeping apples, late peaches, pears, grapes; in fact, all kinds of fruits and vegetables, perfectly fresh from one season to another.

Fruits and preserves were exhumed only a few years ago at Pompeii and other buried cities of the East just as fresh as they were when put away in cans and jars nearly two thousand years ago. And from this discovery the great canning industry of today sprang.

In putting away potatoes in pits there are simple rules that must be followed:

Dig or harvest potatoes before hard frost. Frost-bitten potatoes will not keep and, even could they be kept, they are not edible.

Do not dig your pit deep enough for the water to seep into the pit. On a high elevation you may dig the pit as deep as you wish, but on very low lands do not go so deep. Do not put any straw or any foreign substance on the bottom of your pit. Put the potatoes on the cool, damp earth.

Use no "sidings" of anything against the walls of your pit. Let the tubers be in contact with the cool, damp earth.

Do not make your pits too large. Three feet wide, six feet long and five feet deep will give good results on high land. On low lands three feet will be deep enough; fill half full of potatoes when the pit is three feet deep.

If the top filling of straw is not sound and dry, free from all mould or rot, use no straw at all.

Be sure that the roof of the pit does not leak. Use boards free from holes or sun cracks. A leaky roof means rotten potatoes.

Keep all cold wind out of the pit by putting earth upon the roof and around the gables. Allow no water to get into the pit.

By following these simple rules you can have delicious potatoes on your table the year round. The

longer the potatoes stay in the pit the better they get.

Prof. J. S. Newman's plan of drying potatoes will not compare at all with my plan. To use a street slang, Prof. Newman is not "in it." Why use dried potatoes when you can have fresh ones all the time?

There are great economic agricultural problems to solve and, like any other problems, they can be solved; at least all finite questions have an answer; those infinite have none and we have neither time nor business in questioning them. But all the mysteries making doubtful the way of progressive man will be cleared up as the sunlight banishes the morning mists and the crooked ways made straight and the pathway made plain. And the great philosopher, Shakespeare, when he said:

There are more things in Heaven and earth, Horatio, Than are dreamt of in your philosophy.

was divining a truth broader than its surface showed.

A. W. Brabham.
Olar, Bamberg County.

STAGE COACH HELD UP IN HEART OF NEW YORK.

Highwaymen Had to Use Pistols Before Driver Would Submit—Passengers Gone Through.

Middletown, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The stage coach "Pioneer," which makes daily trips between Warwick and Goshen, was held up and robbed by three masked horsemen late this afternoon.

The coach was bowling along the road two miles from Florida, and at a lonely spot on the road Clinton and Horatio S. Wisner, who own the coach and were on it, saw the men on horseback suddenly emerge from the dense woods which line the highway. Clinton was driving. The robbers ordered him to pull up his horses. This he refused to do and the highwaymen opened fire with revolvers. None of the shots took effect, but the shooting had the effect of compelling the whip to bring the horses to a stop.

In the coach were Mrs. J. A. Chamberlin, Mrs. Fred Webster, Mrs. James Fuller, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Ed. Johnson, all of Florida. While two of the highwaymen covered the Wisner brothers with their revolvers, the third, using many threats, compelled the passengers to give up all their money and valuables.

After the robbery had been completed the robbers spurred up their horses and escaped.

When news of the hold-up became known this whole section of Orange county was first astounded and then excited. Posses of armed men were hastily formed and at once started a search for the highwaymen. Clifton W. Wisner is president of the village of Warwick.

SUICIDES IN UNITED STATES NAVY.

Lieut. Commander Bronaugh Shows Out His Brains on Battleship Kearsage. Explanation of an Officer.

New York, Sept. 30.—Lieut. Commander William V. Bronaugh of the United States navy, committed suicide today on the battleship Kearsage at the navy yard by blowing out his brains with a revolver. Friends of Commander Bronaugh believe that he was very much worried over the manifold duties of his position as executive officer which are considered to be more arduous than those of any other position of rank in the navy. P. F. Harrington, captain of the Brooklyn navy yard, said:

"There is an epidemic of suicides in the navy as surely as there was ever an epidemic of fever. Such a thing may occur, and cannot be explained. The man probably had been thinking of the other suicides which are very sad affairs, and then in an unguarded moment the desire to try it seized him and it was all over in a minute."

Commander Bronaugh was born in Kentucky and entered the naval academy in 1873.

The demand for premium lists of the State Fair continues. Write soon for a copy to Thos. W. Holloway, Secretary, Pomaria, S. C.

SENATOR HARRIS' SHOES.

They Were Made in America and he Bought Them in London for 20 Per Cent. Below the Price Charged the American Purchaser at Home.

[Washington Star, Sept. 27.]

When Senator Harris, of Kansas, set foot in Washington yesterday, after his trip abroad, he wore a pair of shoes that will become an object lesson in the Kansas campaign.

"These shoes that I am wearing," said Senator Harris to a representative of the Post yesterday, "are of American manufacture. I bought them in London and paid for them 20 per cent. less than is charged for the same make of shoes on Pennsylvania avenue, in Washington."

Although he went abroad in the interest of the St. Louis World's Fair, Senator Harris did not forget politics. He remembered that when he was abroad ten years ago he found that American goods were obtainable at a much cheaper price than in this country, and this year, with the trusts and the tariff the leading issue in the campaign, he made some additional inquiries.

AMERICAN GOODS CHEAPER ABROAD.

"Everything of American make is cheaper abroad than in this country," he said. "My work for the St. Louis Exposition took me to all the great stock farms, and I was particular to ask what the Englishmen paid for American farming machinery, pitchforks, hatchets and other necessities of farm management, and I found that they paid a great deal less than I am forced to pay in Kansas City for the same articles. It seems a very great injustice and imposition for American citizens to be forced to pay such high prices here when foreigners secure the same things at a much lower rate. It is the high tariff that is to blame. The American manufacturer says that he must be protected against the foreigner. This is not true. He has nothing to fear from the foreign manufacturer, because he is successfully invading the foreign market. Neither is it true that the American goods which are sold abroad are surplus products. The American manufacturer is selling his goods at a fair profit abroad and at a tremendous profit at home."

"What is the remedy?" "It seems to me that it would be very easy to lower the tariff, which would give the American consumer an opportunity to purchase American goods at a decreased price, and, if necessary, the American manufacturer could raise the price slightly abroad. Something, however, ought to be done. The present condition of affairs is not just to the American consumer, and I do not believe the American people will stand it much longer. Something is radically wrong when I can buy American shoes abroad for less than I pay for them here, notwithstanding the fact that freight for three thousand miles has to be paid upon them."

TRUST ISSUE APPEALS TO PEOPLE.

Although he has been abroad, Senator Harris has kept in touch with political developments in the United States, and said that he was not surprised that trusts and the tariff as it affects the trusts were becoming the principal issues in the campaign.

"I said last winter," he remarked, "and still believe, that the Democratic Senators were making a mistake in forcing the Philippine issue to the front. I could see that the people were not interested in the Philippines. So far as the Democratic position concerning the archipelago is concerned, it is right. There can be no doubt of that. But being right is one thing and arousing public interest is another. The fact is that the Philippine question does not appeal to the popular mind. The average voter, on the other hand, is vastly concerned in the price which he is paying for coal and beef. I am glad that the Democratic Congressional committee is emphasizing the trust question, and especially the prices which are charged abroad for American goods. This is a matter that comes home to everybody."

"When will you enter the Kansas campaign?"

"Immediately, I leave to-morrow for Kansas, and I will go on once upon the stump. I suppose I will make at least two speeches a day until the campaign is over. It looks as if we had a chance to carry Kansas. Mr. Craddock, the fusion nominee for Governor, is making a lively canvass, and the fusion between the Democrats and Populists is complete."

LAST CROP REPORT.

Cotton Crop Not as Good as Was Expected. Rice Crop Very Satisfactory.

Columbia, September 30.—The last of the crop reports issued under the auspices of the department of agriculture for this season was sent out today. The report indicates that the cotton crop is not as good as was to be expected. It reads as follows:

The week ending Monday September 29, was slightly warmer than usual, with a mean temperature of about 76 degrees, a maximum of 93 degrees at Darlington on the 27th and a minimum of 59 degrees at Bowman and Bennettsville. Sunshine was slightly deficient, with more cloudiness towards the close of the week, when showery conditions prevailed.

The rainfall was quite general over the State, although below normal, with a number of localities that had from one to two inches. The rain was needed and benefited late cotton, late corn, peas, gardens, cane, truck, and put the soil in excellent condition for sowing oats, and while it interfered with cotton picking it did not damage the staple to any material extent.

Early and medium corn is being housed, while very late corn is only now ripening.

Early cotton is practically all open and picked, except in numerous localities where laborers are scarce. Some fields have been picked out. Late cotton is now opening freely and is mostly open, except the new fruitage that, in a few localities, is heavy, but will need a full month of favorable weather to reach maturity; in most fields there is no top crop, or else a very small one. Estimates of yields have been raised by some correspondents and lowered by others, and from the average of these estimates it appears that the yield for the State will probably compare favorably with last year. Sea island cotton is a better crop than usual, and although it opened slowly heretofore is now opening rapidly. The lint of both upland and sea island cotton is of a high grade and very little has been weather stained. In general, picking is farther advanced than usual at this date and will probably be finished during October.

Rice harvest made favorable progress, with May and June plantings ripening and about ready to cut. The rice crop is very satisfactory. Truck crops are doing well. Peas very greatly in condition, but average a fair crop. The same is true of grass for hay. A moderate crop of both peavine and other hay has been saved in fine condition. Oats sowing made slow progress, but early sown oats are coming up to good stands. Millet nor crops continue to do well, but need more rain in places.

RUIINED BY THE COAL STRIKE.

New York Coal Merchant Tries to Commit Suicide.

New York, September 30.—In financial difficulty, as a result of the coal strike, Henry C. Scheel, a coal merchant of this city, tried to kill himself today by shooting. The doctor says there is little hope for him. Mr. Scheel is 45 years old. He lives with his wife and three children in a handsome residence and generally has been thought to be prosperous. A relative of Mr. Scheel said he had a large sum of money—about \$200,000—tied up in litigation and that his business was his source of revenue. The disturbance in the coal market had affected his business seriously, causing him to become desperate.

WHITE ILLITERACY.

Compulsory Education the Greatest Need of the South at Present.

That there is much to be done before white illiteracy in the Southern States can be reduced to a more desirable percentage, says the Macon, Ga., Telegraph, may be seen from the following statement of the per cent. of illiteracy of both races taken from the Federal census of 1900.

	White	Colored.
Alabama	14.2	59.5
Arkansas	10.8	44.8
Florida	8.0	39.4
Georgia	12.1	56.3
Louisiana	20.3	61.2
Mississippi	8.3	53.2
N. Carolina	19.0	53.1
S. Carolina	12.6	54.7
Tennessee	14.5	46.6
Virginia	12.5	52.5

Mississippi recently made liberal appropriation for popular education although it already has the smallest per cent of illiteracy among the whites and the negro majority in the State is in the neighborhood of 70,000. It might be thought that the percentage of illiteracy among the whites in a "black State" such as Mississippi is due to the fact that in such a State the white employer class is relatively larger and the white laboring class is relatively smaller than in other States. But the figures for South Carolina, another black State, show a larger percentage of white illiteracy than is found in Virginia, Georgia, Florida or Arkansas, all of which have considerable white majorities. Greater interest in education would therefore seem to be the main cause of Mississippi's enviable low percentage of white illiteracy.

BURGLARS IN FORT MILL BANK.

A Savings Institution in York County Town Robbed—Six to Ten Thousand Lost—The Work of Professionals.

[The State]

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 30.—The Fort Mill Savings bank of Fort Mill, S. C., 18 miles from Charlotte, was dynamited at an early hour this morning and it is estimated that between six and ten thousand dollars were stolen. An entrance was effected through the front door of the bank and the vault and safe doors successively drilled and dynamited. A clock on the wall of the banking room had stopped at 3:55 this morning, evidently indicating the time of the explosion.

The bank officials refuse to make a statement as to the extent of their loss. A large amount of paper money was found torn to shreds by the force of the explosion. The robbers are thought to have been professionals. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the deed.

The Woman's Home Companion.

For October has a story that will interest hundreds of thousands of readers. It is a hitherto unpublished final chapter of "Stringtown on the Pike," which was left out of the book by the author. It tells the fate of "Cape" and "Dinah." There are two other notable short stories in the number. Of especial interest to women will be an article on "How Mrs. Roosevelt Keeps House." Other features are "The Children of the Poor in Great Cities" and "The Old Fiddlers' Contest." The double page of pictures showing "What We Have Done for Our New Possessions" tells better than words the admirable work the United States is doing in the West Indies and the Philippines. This is a special fashion number containing all the latest ideas for fall and winter fashions in dress and millinery. Published by The Crowell Publishing Co., Springfield, Ohio; one dollar a year; ten cents a copy; sample copy free.

Do you wish to see the progress the farmers of the State are making in diversified and intensified agriculture? If so, visit the State Fair, Oct. 28th to 31st.

Do not miss the opportunity to take your family to the State Fair. Young and old will be instructed and entertained. All immoral, gambling and questionable features are rigidly excluded.