LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday, September 16, : : 1891

MAIL COLLECTIONS.

Letters will be collected from the letter boxes at 4 and 9 p. m. daily.

New Advertisements.

Tablets—W. E. Aiken.

Fair Notice—A. Y. Milling, S.C.F.C.

A Rare Opportunity—Macaulay & Turner.

Seed Rye and Barley—Ketchin & Cathcart.

Local Briefs.

--Mr. R. E. Ellison has purchased the dwelling house of Rev. J. T. Chalmers.

--Rev. A. R. Mitchell, of Columbia, preached in the Episcopal Church Sunday night.

—Messrs Macaulay & Turner bought twenty bales of old cotton from Mr. James Turner Thursday.

--Mrs. S. F. Chapin delivered a very pleasant talk to the children Saturday morning at the Hotel Duval.

—We are sorry to learn that Mr. O. W. Buchanan has been confined to his bed several days on account of sickness.

—Mr. J. H. Cummings, who has been confined to his bed several weeks is able to sit up and expects to be out in a few days.

—We learn that State Organizer Fike has been unsuccessful so far in securing a place for holding a County Sunday School Convention.

—We understand that the front of the new building of Erskine College will be built by *facing* brick manufactured by the S. C. M. & M. Co.

—Trial Justice Brooks sent Anderson Williams to jail Saturday morning. He is charged with grand larceny and will be tried at next week's Court.

—The hill on this side of Capt. Thos. Jordan's, on the Bells Bridge road, is reported to be in an almost impassible condition. It needs working immediately.

—A gentleman at White Oak has sold $55 worth of tomatoes off of one-quarter of an acre. Another has sold 140 bushels off of two acres. That beats cotton. Try it..

—In the absence of the pastor, divine services were held in the Methodist Church Sunday night by Rev. J. N. Noland, of Charleston, who is now preaching at Monticello.

—Rev. Mr. Anderson, of Rock Hill, has been conducting a protracted meeting at Union Church. Great enthusiasm was awakened which resulted in the conversion of six of his hearers.

—A gentleman in town has begun feeding his cows in order that he may take off the premiums at the County Fair this fall. Those who intend to compete for premiums had better do likewise.

—About one hundred bales of new cotton were sold in town last week, forty-five of which came in Saturday. A gentleman, who is anthority on the subject, says it is cleaner, better ginned, and of a much higher grade than that of preceding years.

—A fine Jersey cow, belonging to Mr. W. R. Doty, was killed Saturday by a negro boy. He was driving her out of the lot and struck her on the head with a rock, killing her almost instantly. Mr. Doty says he would not have taken $75 for her.

—Allen Nevitt, supposed to be in sane, was sent to jail Saturday. He was examined by Drs. T. B. Madden and R. B. Hanahan, Jr. They decided thrt he is a lunatic, and, on account of the'r decision, Judge of Probate Johnson has ordered his commitment to the insane asylum.

—Mr. E. Scott Douglass, who graduated at the South Carolina University last June, went to Columbia Monday morning. He has accepted a position as assistant in Mr. Seabrook's school for boys, and will take a course in law at the South Carolina College in connection with his duties as teacher.

—Prof. R. M. Davis, of the South Carolina College, arrived in town Saturday night. He has charge of the Teachers' Institute and was to have been assisted by Miss A. E. Bonham, of Columbia, but, on account of sickness in her family, it will be impossible for Miss Bonham to attend.

—The remains of Elizabeth Munroe, widow of Abram Munroe, were brought up from Columbia Thursday night and interred in the colored burying ground Friday. She has been in the asylum for three or four years when death came to her relief of mental suffering. She was a good woman and commanded the respect of all who knew her.

—Mr. R. T. Matthews has sold his property on main street to Messrs. Dan't Hall and D. A. Crawford. Mr. Matthews will continue to run the shops until the first of January and probably throughout the next year. Messrs. Hall and Crawford intend to erect a large barn and stable in rear of the store, in addition to fitting up the store as a stable. They will open a sale, feed, and livery stable in the near future.

—On his plantation, a mile below town, Mr. G. B. Dunn has about fifty acres of the best cotton in this section. A few years ago the land was poor and badly cut up by gullies, and now, says a judge on such matters, it has produced one of the finest crops in the County. It is estimated that he will make forty bales, which surpasses last year's crop. A few more farmers like Mr. Dunn would soon make the hills of Fairfield able to compete with the level lands of Marlboro.

—Turner Taylor's son, Dave, came near losing his life Friday morning. Turner is digging a well for Mr. J. D. McCarley and had reached a depth of twenty-five feet. Dave was sent down for a pick and, in endeavoring to get out on a plank across the mouth of the well, slipped out of the loop in the rope and fell to the bottom. He struck on his shoulders and was brought up unconscious. Medical aid was obtained as soon as possible and Dr. J. E. McMaster succeeded in bringing him to consciousness by means of restoratives. He had no bones broken but will be confined to his bed for several days.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

—In our last issue we mentioned the fact that the cotton buyers would not buy cotton unless cut by one of themselves. This agreement was not made to inconvenience the farmers. On the contrary, the merchants hate to put the farmers to the trouble of bringing their cotton up street. But it was necessary for the very simple reason that *some* who have cotton to sell are in the habit of bringing *lint room* samples. This had to be stopped as the sample from the lint room is always better than the sample from the bale after being packed. The buyers, of course, could make no distinction, so had to resort to the only means in their power—that of making the sellers haul their cotton up town. This is hard on some, but the just have to suffer with the unjust. There is no remedy that we can see.

—Mr. Geo. H. McMaster, on his trip to Roanoke, had a very narrow escape. While on a ride around the city with Messrs. Moorehead, of Charlotte, and Loore, of Concord, the tongue strap of the carriage broke as they were going down a slope. The carriage ran up on the horses' heels, and the driver losing control of them, they ran about seventy-five yards. They did not stop until they struck the railroad, upset the carriage and smashed it all to pieces. Mr. Loore jumped out as soon as the horses started and was unhurt. Messrs. McMaster and Moorehead were covered up under the carriage. Mr. Caldwell, who was near in another carriage, assisted them in getting out as soon as possible. They were not seriously hurt but were considerably dazed The driver was thrown violently forward but was uninjured.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining unclaimed in the Post Office, September 6:

Mr. Abraham Gibson, Miss Sarah Gour, Mrs. Bethsaida Medlin, Rev. O. S. McMoore, Mr. Ed Nelson, Mr. W. C. Remsen, Miss Francie Stiphson, Mr. Sam Walliren.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—Macaulay & Turner are always on the look out for bargains, and finding the firm of Holmes, Hardin & Co., of Chester, about going out of business, purchased their entire stock which they have brought to Winnsboro, and in to-day's advertising columns announce that they will offer the entire stock below cost. The stock consists of dry goods, notions, clothing, hats, shoes, etc., and will be sold as it was bought—cheap.

WILL BE ON THE "RECORD."—Mr. R. M. Huey, who very acceptably and satisfactorily has filled the position of local reporter for THE NEWS AND HERALD for about a year, has been offered and has accepted a like position on the *Daily Record*, of Columbia. His new position is a more lucrative one and affords better opportunities. THE NEWS AND HERALD regrets to lose him, but wishes him every success in his new position. Mr. D. G. Dwight in a few days will fill Mr. Huey's place on THE NEWS AND HERALD. Mr. Dwight for a short time filled the same place last year, and we assure our readers no news of interest will escape his attentive reportorial ear.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Joe Spurrier, the only and well known hackman of Winnsboro, died very suddenly at his home early Thursday morning. Up to the beginning of the war Joe belonged to Thomas Spurrier, a stone-cutter. At the close of the war he was carried off by Sherman's men and taken to Wilmington, where he was made to drive a wagon for four or five years. On his return he started a dray and continued in that business until his death. Joe was a member of the Young Men's Democratic Club, having joined in the Summer of 1890. He was about fifty-five years of age at the time of his death, the last ten of which were spent in the employ of Dr. Aiken. A post-mortem examination was held Thursday afternoon, Dr. R. B. Hanahan, Jr., being the examining physician. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict to the effect that he died of apoplexy.

Joe will be missed by both the white and colored people of the town. He was always ready and willing to do a favor; his place will be hard to fill.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

The temperance lecture in the Court House Wednesday night was largely attended and Mrs. Chapin was listened to with the closest attention.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. R. Herbert Jones, followed by a song, when Mrs. Chapin was introduced as representing a "great and good cause."

The lecturer had a large field to cover, and though her remarks were scattering at times, she handled her subject with tact and good judgment and impressed the large audience with her great earnestness. She diverted to politics in one part of her address declaring with emphasis that she, unlike some of our so-called Democrats, was of the Jeffersonian kind, pure and simple, a kind, said she, "that would not countenance the carrying on of this dreadful, dreadful traffic." She closed with an appeal to the chivalry of South Carolina's sons, referring to what they had done in the past and exhorting them to deeds of usefulness in the future.

A collection was taken up at the close of the lecture, and a good sum realized.

A THRIVING COMMUNITY.

The Village of White Oak--A Pet Enterprise---Business Prosperity.

Eight miles north of the county seat, on the C. C. & A. R. R., is the thriving village of White Oak, and thither the reporter made his way on Friday last to see what was being done by its pushing and enterprising citizens. It was not his first visit, having been there on the last day of the year, 1890, and on his way there the remembrance of that day came across his mind, and the dinner served on that occasion was not forgotten, and he thought that "though lost to sight" yet to memory it was still dear.

The advantages of White Oak as a business centre seem to have been first discovered by Mr. T. G. Patrick, who commenced business there about 1876. He started in business there, and has by close attention, industry and business skill built up probably the largest business in the county. His trade extends for miles in every direction, and his store and warehouses are full at all times with almost any kind of goods a person can call for.

Messrs. J. J. McDowell & Co. also have a store at this point, and while they are a younger firm, and have not been established many years, yet they are doing a good business.

White Oak has one white church (A. R. P.), one colored church (Baptist), and a fine school. But the principal point of attraction, and one in which every citizen of White Oak and the neighborhood feels a deep interest, is the White Oak Cannery. This cannery may be called the pioneer cannery of this section and deserves all credit for blazing the way into a new and untried field of labor, as far as our people are concerned. Its conception was a novel one, and seems to have been the result of simultaneous thinking. One gentleman met another in the store of McDowell & Co. and said he had been thinking about the matter: the second gentleman said likewise: they spoke to a third and fourth man, and much to their surprise found they had all been thinking on the same line. It was there suggested that the matter be brought up at a meeting of the White Oak Prize Club.

[And right here let us again urge the forming of these prize clubs in every township in the county. There is no telling the amount of good those already organized have done, and their work has only begun]

Well the matter was brought up at the next meeting and without a dissenting voice they resolved to start a canning factory. With these people to will is to do, and they went ahead, saying very little but sawing wood, and in 1890 they started the White Oak Canning Factory, with a subscribed capital of $1,000.

The season of 1890 was so satisfactory that the capital was increased in 1891, and when it is remembered that it was entirely a new business, nobody connected with it having had any experience, the fact that the original stockholders not only retained their stock but increased their subscriptions, is a sufficient evidence of its success.

Fortunately the day of our visit was a working day, and owing to the bad weather we were not expected, so we saw it in its every day clothes (the way every man ought to see his best girl). The machinery and impliments are the same as those in use by the Clifton Factory, all the cooking and exhausting being done by steam. The Superintendant, Mr. Johnston was on hand, and though very attentive in showing the reporter through the establishment, yet we noticed he did not for one minute neglect his business. He seemed to have more than one set of eyes, and nothing was done, from the scalding of tomatoes to the filling of the cans, that he did not see. This day tomatoes and okra were the only vegetables being canned, though they have put up others, and also apples, peaches and grapes.

The reporter has visited the markets of different large cities in the United States, and has seen every kind of vegetable grown, and from what he has seen at Clifton and White Oak has come to the conclusion that the "red hills" of Fairfield must be the natural home of the tomato. In Northern cities where you see a tomato with the color it ought to have when fully ripe, you see it soft and mushy, but the tomatoes we saw at White Oak were fully ripe but sound and firm—no sign of decay or over ripeness—in fact this factory will not receive anything but the best fruit, and everything passes under the eye of Mr. Johnston. We noticed with what care the tomatoes were prepared for canning. There is frequently a small part of a tomato near the stem that is a little under ripe. This, in this cannery, is carefully cut out, and nothing but the naturally ripened goods go into the cans.

Another feature that ought and will add to (where it is known) the value of their goods is that they pack their tomatoes whole, or as nearly so, as the opening in the cans will permit, some of the tomatoes being too large to put in a can without cutting. There is no water used except for the purpose of keeping things clean, and wherever Mr. Johnston is cleanliness is the order of the day.

This cannery averages about 1,500 cans a day. Working two days in the week they employ sixteen hands, and their daily pay roll is about ten dollars. The amount of money paid for fruit and vegetables vary, fruit being higher than vegetables, but tomatoes at 20 cents per bushel, the price paid by this cannery, pay very handsomely as will be seen by reference to another article in this issue.

Our reporter had heard something before he left town of being entertained at White Oak with a soup dinner, but the weather was so bad the worthy superintendent did not think he was coming, and no soup was prepared. So we were not "in the soup" nor the soup in us.

On our way to White Oak we were impressed with the condition of the road from the four mile post northward about a mile and a half. We understand this road is kept in order by Mr. Sam'l. Cathcart, and we think every road overseer in the county ought to visit that section and see *how* to work a road. If every road was worked in like manner there would be no complaints.

Returning to canning factories, let us say there can't be too many of them. We have the soil and climate to raise the vegetables; we have as cheap labor as any section of the United States; our ladies can take hold and supervise the work, and as soon as the merit which their goods deserve is known, they will bring the highest prices in the markets of the world. There is no fear of overstocking, we have the world for a market. The White Oak Canning Company sold every can they put up last year and had calls for more.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Address of Welcome by E. B. Ragsdale, Esq., and Response by Prof. R. Means Davis--Down at Work.

Exactly at 10.40 a. m. Monday morning School Commissioner Milling tapped his gavel and called the Fairfield County Teachers' Institute to order. The Institute was opened with devotional exercises by Dr. Jordon, consisting of the singing of two hymns and the invocation of the Almighty's most bountiful blessings upon the work of the Institute.

Mr. E. B. Ragsdale was then introduced by Mr. Milling to welcome the teachers of Fairfield to "the hearts and homes of the good people of Winnsboro." Diverting to politics Mr. Ragsdale asserted that while our politicians are proclaiming to the State in the discussion of the sub-treasury bill the need of the dissemination of money, it was far more important that education should be disseminated more widely among our people. The people of Winnsboro welcome you most cordially to our town. We hope that your stay here may be both pleasant and instructive. It seems to me that the exodium applied to the brave Roman soldiers might fitly be applied to the teachers of the western republic—they are a noble band of heroes. Mr. Ragsdale's speech was delivered in a happy manner and was well received.

Prof. R Means Davis, of the South Carolina College was then introduced to respond. He opened by referring to the close relations which had always existed between himself and the people of the State. It afforded him a great deal of pleasure to be once more in his old home and address the teachers of the county he still considered his home. In 1880 he attended the first public Teachers' Institute in Spartanburg and led it. From then until the present time a most important epoch in educational matters has passed. From a few scattered public schools then nearly every county seat in the State has now its good public school. Again the effect upon the higher institutions of learning has been wonderful. It has enabled the standard of our colleges and universities to be raised to their proper level. Teaching has now come to be recognized as a profession, a privilege that nothing since was not accorded them.

These County Institutes are the crowning lights of the educational interests of the State. Fairfield county is a pioneer in educational matters. See to it, teachers of Fairfield, that your efforts do not lag, but that in the future you will display the same interests in educational matters as you have in the past.

After Prof. Davis' very appropriate address the Institute was formally opened and the enrollment of members begun. Mr. W. J. Keller, of Buckhead, was elected secretary. Prof. Davis announced that a person did not necessarily have to be a teacher to be a member of the Institute, so that a great many of the audience were enrolled as members.

Prof. Davis announced that the Institute would be conducted by Dr Joynes, of the South Carolina College, himself and some one to conduct the primary lectures. Dr. Joynes' lectures will be confined to the English language, and Prof. Davis to History, Geography, Arithmetic and Civics.

The first lecture was by Prof. Davis on History, (1) its end, (2) how to teach it.

1. Its end: History is philosophy teaching by example. It is by an examination of the past that people are permitted to judge of current events, whether advancing ideas are really new ones, or old ones unearthed. Men die but ideas never do. Error never dies. By the errors of people dead and buried we are able to more successfully carry on the machinery of our government. This indicates what may be gotten out of history by example. A combination by induction and deduction, however, has proven the best method.

The object in common schools should be to give the scholar a taste for history which will enable him in after years to secure the philosophical facts attending its study.

II Manner of teaching it.

(a.) Teach a good deal of it. Why? Because the more you teach a scholar history the fonder he will become of it.

(b.) Give a child more information than is necessary for his instruction. By the power of association the child is thus more firmly impressed with what he studies. The extenuating circumstances of a life impress the salient features in that character upon us more than if we considered the bare facts of the life. It is not desired that a child should remember all the particulars of a history lesson, but the very perusal of it will help him to remember the underlying facts.

Prof. Witherow next gave a very interesting talk on Physics. He dwelt upon the importance of showing the growing child something of the fundamental principles of nature. The Professor confined his talk upon the air pump, and showed how one could be made for $1.50 as follows: Secure a rubber tube 1¾ inches in external diameter, 1 inch internal and 9 inches long; a second tube 1 inch external diameter, ⅝ inches internal diameter and 5 inches long; a third tube ⅝ inches external diameter and 4 feet long; a piece of wood casing ⅝ inches in diameter so as to fit into rubber tube No. 2: an opening cut through the piece of wood ½ inch square: oiled silk ⅝ inches wide, 10 inches long for use as a valve; a lamp chimney, a fish globe and a fruit jar for showing common experiments. The Professor showed how to construct the instrument with the above articles and gave the teachers much valuable information.

At the close of Prof. Witherow's address, Prof. Davis resumed his talk on the manner of studying history which was cut short by the expiration of his alloted time earlier in the morning.

(c.) Make the study attractive. It used to be the custom of teachers to guard against making school attractive. If the student enjoyed school life, the teacher was neglecting his duty. He must whip three or four times a day and in general make life as hard as possible for the boys.

(d.) Give the child a proper perspective. If we do not he will mix up historical characters in one inseparable conglomeration. He will tell you that Charlemagne and Henry VIII or Columbus and Nero were contemporaries. A perspective may be secured in two ways (1) by geography (2) by chronology, the two methods being suggestive in themselves.

(3.) Have a definite purpose in studying history. The principle purpose should be to fit us for being good citizens.

The Institute closed at 1.20 p. m. It will open hereafter at 9.30 a. m. and last until 1.30 p. m.

To-morrow Dr. Joynes, of the South Carolina College, will be in attendance and lecture on the English language.

Miss Annie Bonham, who was expected will not be here, on account of the illness of a relative. Some substitute will probably be secured.

The following teachers have thus far been enrolled:

W. J. Keller, Buckhead.
J. J. Watt, Horeb.
B. V. Tidwell, White Oak.
David G. Dwight, Winnsboro.
Miss Emily S. Obear, Winnsboro.
Miss Nannie A. Phinney, Winnsboro.
Miss Lucie Neil, Winnsboro.
Miss Marion Boyd, Winnsboro.
Miss F. L. Jackson, Winnsboro.
Miss Mary McCarley, Winnsboro.
Miss Susie P. Mackorell, Blackstock.
Miss R. B. McMaster, Winnsboro.
Miss Julia M. Fripp, Winnsboro.
Miss Mary A. Cathcart, Winnsboro.
Miss Lula Holmes, Savannah, Ga.

In addition the following visitors enrolled themselves as members of the Institute:

Miss Rachel Thompson, Mrs. R. C. Gooding, Mrs. W. A. Beaty, J. E. McDonald, J. H. Kennedy, E. B. Ragsdale, Rev. D. E. Jordan, Mrs. J. Q. Davis, Miss Mattie Gaither, Miss Lilly Caldwell.

The use of calonel for derangements of the liver has ruined many a fine constitution. Those who, for similar troubles, have tried Hyer's Pills testify to their efficacy in thoroughly remedying the malady, without injury to the system.

COLORED TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Second Day's Proceedings.

The Institute opened with devotional exercises at 9 o'clock. Rev. I. D. Davis conducted the exercises. The number of teachers enrolled 5, making a total of 21 in attendance.

The subject of theory and practice of teaching was discussed by Prof. Pearson. He suggested many methods. Among them were the following: By addressing the teaching to the needs of the learner. By illustrations. By change of pasture. By variety of methods—these methods were discussed by him freely and satisfactorily. He also gave some hints on training the memory. 1. Awake an interest in what is to be learned. 2, See that impressions are clear, accurate and complete. Repeat until the idea is familiar. Associate the new knowledge with something interesting or previously learned. Call up both when one of the ideas thus associated is referred to.

Map moulding of South Carolina on sand was the next subject. Mrs. Blakely drew the outlines of South Carolina upon the floor of the house and then took sand and proceeded to locate towns, cities, rivers and mountains in South Carolina with great simplicity. This was new to all the teachers and they expressed themselves much pleased with the method of teaching the map of South Carolina. They say that they will not have any trouble now to make the child understand the shape of his State.

The improved method of teaching long division was explained by Prof. Pearson satisfactorily. He gave some good reasons why multiplication should be taught before subtraction. He said that a teacher should never teach his pupil that there is such a thing as borrowing and paying back in arithmetic. many valuable suggestions were made by him.

Primiary reading for beginners was explained by Mrs. Blakely. Always make a child feel at home. Never teach reading until a child has been to school a few days; they begin it with object lessons and busy work; keep a child employed doing something.

Many other things were said which interested all present.

A recess of ten minutes was given after every subject, and instead of having dinner the business of the Institute was carried through until 3 o'clock p. m., when they adjourned.

Fourth Day's Proceedings.

The Institute opened with devotional exercises by Prof. Pearson. The number of teachers enrolled 1, making a total of 22 in attendance.

The subject of reading was discussed by Mrs. Blakely. She suggested many methods, among them the following:

1. Plan for a reading lesson.
2. Teach new words, 12 or 13, as the class will be able to take.
3. Drill on these words alone and then in a sentence.
4. Write the first sentence on the board, have the pupils to read it silently and then have one to read it aloud. Proceed this way with all the sentences. Eight or ten is a long lesson.
6. Make every reading lesson a language lesson; make them tell you what they have read.
6. Insist on the pupils giving you a full statement. Plan some way to interest your pupils every minute. Have your plans in your note book as you may forget them.
7. Books should be given a child when it can read from the printed lessons as hard as those in First Reader.
8. Do not take the lessons in order; select the easiest ones first.

School discipline was the next subject discussed by Prof. Pearson.

1. Secure the co-operation of the pupils. Their assistance in making rules. Their assistance in government.
2. Manifest an interest in the pupils' play as well as their studies.
3. Do not use corporal punishment until all other means have failed. Never punish a child when you are angry. Reason with yourself before you reason with the child. Make the school-room pleasant. Have a continuous story to read.
4. Cultivate the child's moral nature.

The subject of language was discussed by Mrs. Blakely.

The subject of common fractions was discussed by Prof. Pearson. The discussion, a short method of teaching fractions and then a long method, was very satisfactory.

Physiology and hygiene by Mrs, Blakely.

The last was geography by Prof. Peason.

The Institute adjourned at 3 p. m.

Fifth Day's Proceedings.

The Institute opened at 9 a. m. with devotional exercises by Prof. Pearson.. Number of teachers present 15.

Advanced reading: Be sure the pupils understand what they read. The teachers must explain all unfamiliar words. Pupils must use these words in sentences until the Geography lesson is out. A. selects some interesting stories relating to the said country, as Catskill, Rip Van Wrinkle etc. Find out who was Longfellow, learn of him in school and out of school. I must be able to answer anything concerning him that my pupils may ask.

The subject discussed was English grammar by Prof. Pearson.

1. Grammar is synthetic and analytic. Teach synthetic before analytic.
2. Have topical examinations.

The subject of language lesson by Mrs. Blakely. Pupils should begin to parse as soon as he begins grammar. As he learnes each part of speech he should be requested to point it out in sentences. Then can be taught the simple modifiers of limiting words.

The subject of division of fractions, objectively compared to longitude, time, square, cubic measure and cube-root by principle and not by rules—Prof. Pearson.

The teachers manifested an interest in the discussion. It was satisfactory to all.

The subject of spelling was discussed by Mrs. Blakely. The child cannot be said to spell a word until he can write it from memory.

Plan for written spelling. Ten to twelve words are enough for each pupil. Have pupils to write spelling on their slates. Let them exchange slates, the teacher spelling the words aloud. Have them to correct their work sometimes.

The subject of miscellaneous work was discussed by Prof. Pearson.

Number of teachers present 14.

The Institute adjourned at 3 p. m.

It is astonishing how rapidly the feeble and debilitated gain strength and vigor when taking Ayer's Sarssparilla. For what are called "broken-down constitutions," nothing else has proved so effective as this powerful but perfectly safe medicine.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF NACE MEANS.

Nathan Means, a former slave of Dr. David Harper Means, died on September 3, 1891. He was honored and respected by all good men—a man who, during his entire life, had never been known to break his word or to do a little act. He was truly a nobleman among his race, and his quiet manhood, his personal prowess—and the gentle disposition which covered an iron will—made him to the writer of this feeble tribute to his memory a great man, and had he lived at the time of the battle of Bunker's Hill he would have stood side by side with Attucks in fighting for the right. Before old age began to make inroads upon his form, he was a striking man in appearance Tall and powerfully made, with no equal among his race for strength and skill in manly exercise or in workmanship as a carpenter.

In the walks of his quiet life he daily illustrated that he was a Christian. He was true as steel to the white man, and in the most trying days of Republicanism, when it was generally believed that any negro voting the Democratic ticket would be lynched by the Union League, he would ride through the seething rabble that congregated the polls and publicly call their attention to the fact that he was voting with the white man and for good government.

When Sherman's vandals began their cowardly work of desolation in South Carolina he took charge of the wagons owned by his mistress, Mrs. Fannie C. Means, and when every driver deserted him he placed small boys in the saddles of his teams and after skillfully eluding the Yankees brought safely back the silver plate and valuables of the Means family.

Immediately after the war, when on an errand, he was "held up" and a pistol presented at his breast by a straggler, who demanded the horse he was riding. With the quickness of a tiger he leaped from the animal, wrenched the pistol from the hand of the would-be horse thief and delivered it to his employer when he returned home.

These and many other acts are recorded of his bravery. He loved a gentleman, and often his eyes would fill with tears in speaking of the kindness he had received from his master's sons. He loved them all, and would freely, up to the last moment of his life, have poured out every drop of his heart's blood for any one of them. For several years prior to his death he was the foreman in the wagon and carriage factory of Mr. R. T. Matthews, of Winnsboro, who in speaking of his high character, said: "I have sustained a loss in his death of the best friend I have ever had." I have been the recipient of so many acts of thoughtfulness and generosity from him that I shall ever cherish his memory.

In his last sickness, when his powerful form was wasted by a burning fever, I visited his bedside. He stretched out his hand and said: "I knew you would come. I am very ill and do not expect to live much longer. I have been lying here to-day thinking of what care would be taken of me now in sickness and old age; if my master's boys were near me. I will soon see them again. The people of Winnsboro have been very kind to me; but if any of the family lived there I would like to die at my old home."

His mind for some time before his death dwelt upon the past, and when death closed his eyes and the heart that had been so true and faithful to every trust beat no more, I believe that the Angel of Death in recording his name placed it among the very best who have passed from this world to the great beyond.

Over his grave a plain slab will be placed, which needs no epitaph except the name of Nace Means, a faithful and just man made perfect through the blood of Christ.

JOHN G. MOBLEY.

A Little Girl's Experience in a Lighthouse

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trescott are keepers of the Gov. Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a daughter, four years old Last April she was taken down with Measles, followed with a dreadful Cough and turning into a Fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "handful of bones." Then she tried Dr, King's New Discovery, and after the use of two and a half bottles, was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial bottle free at McMaster, Brice & Ketchin's Drug Store. *

FOR DYSPEPSIA

Use Brown's Iron Bitters

Physicians recommend it.

All dealers keep it. $1.00 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City. Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., "The Winthrop," 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

THE ROANOKE AND SOUTHERN.

What was Done at the Railroad Meeting at Roanoke, Va.--The Fairfield Delegation Satisfied with the Outlook--Charlotte and Winnsboro will Work Together

One of the gentlemen who attended the big railroad meeting in Roanoke, Va., a few days ago, being interviewed by our local reporter, gives the following information for publication:

The delegation accomplished all that was anticipated. We were very pleasantly received by the Railroad and Construction Company, and after being shown around the city, were given an opportunity of going before the company and presenting the claims of our road. This we endeavored to do by showing that ours was practically the shortest and easiest line to construct and would be the best paying road when built.

There were delegations present from Salisbury, Concord, Charlotte and Lexington, N. C. The Charlotte delegation were satisfied that their interest and ours were identical and we agreed to work together. This was a good point gained, as Charlote was inclined before this to favor the Lancaster route.

We did not get and, in fact, did not expect to get, any intimation from the Roanoke and Southern Company as to the route they will probably select, but were assured that our proposition would receive due consideration when they were ready to begin work south of Winston. They have still twenty or more miles between Winston and Roanoke of the most difficult part of the line to construct. They expect to complete this by January, 1892.

The selection of the route will finally, in great part at least, depend upon the amount of subscription, etc., made along the different lines. One line has been surveyed from Winston through Lexington and Monroe, N. C., to Lancaster, S. C. But, if sufficient inducements are offered in the way of subscriptions, etc., the line via Salisbury, Concord, Charlotte and Winnsboro will be selected, as it is practically the shortest, easiest to construct, and will pay best when finished. If our people will at once move in this matter and secure the right of way along the line, and individual subscriptions, either in land or money and in every way possible co-operate with other places on this line, our chances for securing the road will be good.

Under all circumstances, under all conditions, under all influences, Bradycrotine will promptly cure all headaches.

BLACKSTOCK ITEMS.

Blackstock, S. C., Sept, 9.—Special: The Blackstock Literary Society met at Mrs. M. M. Durham's Tuesday night with a large crowd, but very few of the ones that were on duty. There seems to be some who like to go to the club and laugh at the others who try to do their duty, and are always "just out" when they are called on to perform their part.

Messrs. A. MacDonald and Geo. L. Kennedy returned from a trip to Baltimore and New York yesterday evening.

The I. O. G. T. Lodge is progressing slowly. (They say slow but sure.)

Mr. L. D. Mobley, the well known dry goods clerk of L. S. Douglass & Co., has quit and gone out home to the farm.

Miss Irene Mills is staying a while with her sister, Mrs. J. N. Caldwell.

Capt. W. B. Thompson is visiting here.

We are glad to see the young ladies coming in on such a dull occasion; perhaps they will liven up the boys again.

Miss Marion Durham, who has been teaching in Florida, is here on a visit to her mother, Mrs. M. M. Durham.

Mr. Vess Harrison is at Dr. Douglass.

Mrs. Nancy Ford and daughter, Miss Mattie, have returned from Ridgeway.

The Woodward base ball team played against the old Cleveland nine Monday evening and was defeated by a score of 21 to 18—ten innings. They tied on the ninth to 16.

Mr. F. M. Durham will leave in a few days for the Patrick Military school at Anderson S. C.

WICK.

BUCKHEAD ITEMS.

BUCKHEAD, S. C., September 4.—Special: The farmers in this section are very much discouraged about their crops. We are having entirely too much rain for cotton; heavy rain this morning. Fodder pulling is nearly through and lots badly damaged.

On Thursday afternoon a game of ball was played near Albion between Buckhead nine and Albion nine, in which the Buckhead made fifty-nine and the Albions twelve. To the Albions we say don't throw away your ball and bat; all you need is practice. We would like to tackle the Light Foot; we can clean up any nine in the county.

R. E. Y.

F. O. Hoffman, editor *Times*, Rocky Mount, Va., writes: "I am pleased to say that Botanic Blood Balm is the best appetizer and tonic for delicate people I ever saw. It acted like a charm in my case."

RIDGEWAY DOTS.

RIDGEWAY, S. C., September 11.—Special: Mr. F. C. Withers opened the private term of the Ridgeway High School last Monday, September 7. For the first week the school has progressed very well.

Fairfield Presbytery of the colored Presbyterian Church has been in session here since Wednesday night in the colored Presbyterian Church. There are ministers present from York to Sumter.

The merchants are all receiving their fall and winter goods in anticipation of the brisk trade the coming season.

The announcement that Rev. J. A. Wilson has decided to accept the call extended to him by the Presbyterian Church, of Seneca City, was received by the people of Ridgeway with feelings of profound sorrow. Mr. Wilson has endeared himself to the people of this entire community, irrespective of church affiliation. The Presbyterian Church here loses a beloved and useful pastor and Ridgeway a highly respected and universally esteemed citizen. Mr. Wilson enjoys the confidence and good will of the people of Ridgeway as perhaps no other man here does. He will leave for his new field of labor about October 1. The Seneca Church deserves to be congratulated. He has been conducting a pretracted meeting at the Longtown Church during the past week.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

LONGTOWN NEWS.

Good Cotton Picking Weather---Personals.

LONGTOWN, S. C., Sept. 11.—Special: The weather has been quite favorable the past week for cotton picking.

The first bale of new cotton in this section was sold at Ridgeway on the 9th inst. and was raised by Mr. William Haynes.

Fodder pulling is about through with excepting some late plantings.

L. T. W.'s suggestion as to the raising of tobacco will, I am sure, meet with approval by the farmers in our section. I have heard several of them speak of planting from two to six acres another year.

Mr. D. W. Tidwell has the finest turnip patch in Longtown.

Mr. L. S. Harrison, of Savannah, Ga., is visiting relatives and friends in our town.

Messrs. D. M. Mobley and Jason Hall, of Gladden's Grove, are visiting in Longtown.

Mr. E. H. Harrison left on Monday for Rutherfordton, N. C., where he expects to go to school.

Four bales of new cotton passed here yesterday. E. H. D.

HYMENEAL.

Married, at the residence of Mrs. M. F. Johnson, near Abbeville, S. C., September 9. 1891, Rev. M. W. HOOK, of Ridgeway, S. C., and Miss LENA JOHNSON, Rev. G. . Watson, officiating.

A Household Remedy FOR ALL BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES

B. B. B.

Botanic Blood Balm

It Cures SCROFULA, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ECZEMA, every form of malignant SKIN ERUPTION, besides being efficacious in toning up the system and restoring the constitution, when impaired from any cause. Its almost supernatural healing properties justify us in guaranteeing a cure, if directions are followed.

SENT FREE ILLUSTRATED "Book of Wonders." BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

FAIR NOTICE

Is hereby given to all interested (white and colored) that the usual Fall Examination of appliernts to teach in the public schools of Fairfield County will be held at Winnsboro; S. C, on the first Friday in October next, from 9 o'clock a. m. to 4 p. m.

A. Y. MILLING, S. C. F. C.

9-15†1x3

TABLETS.

THE REMAINDER OF MY STOCK of TABLETS,

Left over from last winter's purchase, will be at cost.

CHEAP AS DIRT.

W. E. AIKEN.

RABUN.

THE JACK RABUN will stand the Spring season at my stable, near Buckhead, and the Fall season at C. E. Cathcart's, near Winnsboro. After the season is out, he will be at my stable.

Terms—Twelve Dollars and Fifty Cents to insure. Money due as soon as it is ascertained that the mare is in foal; and if traded off before the fact is known the amount must be paid.

Pedigree—Rabun is a thoroughbred Jack; was sired by imported jack from Spain; his dam, imported jennet.

Description—Rabun is seven years old; blue color, with white stripe down the shoulder; black mane and tail; fifteen hands high, large bone and feet; good condition.

MOSES CLOWNEY, Buckhead, S. C.

9-†1x2