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RELICS OF OTHER DAYS.

Independence Hall and its Curiousities—The Mint and Some of its Ancient Coins.

[Correspondence Herald and News.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 28.—The humble scribe has been in the city four months. In that time a great deal has been seen—so much in fact that the Herald and News could not hold it if written in detail. Philadelphia takes in a whole county. Can you grasp that? Suppose Newberry was as large as this county, what an inland city there would be. I am fifteen miles from the heart of the city and still within the corporation by one and a half miles or more. To go to the top of the City Hall tower and look northward as far as the eye can see, red brick houses seem to rise upon each other. Look east, and one sees marble, granite, brown stone business houses running up five, six and seven stories high, and beyond the historic Delaware river lies the more modern historic city of Camden, N. J., made so by being the home of Walt Whitman, so says Bob Ingersoll. For this thing Camden is not responsible. I hardly think there is a vein of mutual admiration existing between these remarkable men.

Of all the places of note in Philadelphia, Independence Hall still holds the lead on the hearts of the people, and justly should it. Who can stand under that memorable bell as it now hangs in the hall and not think of the time when its intonations declared to an oppressed people that there is now liberty. With boyish pride I used to gaze, when at school, upon that venerable pile in picture and conjure up in mind those men who had long before purchased that liberty I was then enjoying. I would wonder also if I should ever see the bell, the Hall and the chair in which the President sat, when his name was affixed to the Declaration of Independence. All these have been realized, for twice have I been around to see the curios. I have stood in front of the table on which the parchment lay and seen the President and all the signers. John Hancock was the only one who signed the paper on the 4th of July, 1776. The chairs used on the occasion have been returned and now occupy the space they did over one hundred years ago. In another room are a great many relics carefully guarded as treasures of the United States. A drum used at the battle of Germantown, swords, guns, rifles, pistols and daggers, gunlocks, ramrods, scabbards, all sacredly guarded day and night. Dresses, robes of various hues, slippers, corsets, (different from those worn to-day). Knee pantaloons, waist coat, curious sandals, and a suit of holy clothes, made, and worn by John Q. Adams, who thought then he would one day be President. Sottees, camp stools and tables, spoons, jars, army chests, all find a last resting place here. The compass young Washington used when surveying, and the spectacles he wore when old age came on, occupy prominent places. Pictures painted by West and other artists are here. Plaster casts of Washington after death, and a large number of other relics no less interesting.

All these are interesting to the average American because they and the beholder are in sympathy. To-day men would fight and die for these very things and the iconoclast who would dare destroy one relic must do so at his own peril. Our patriotism has not died, and so long as there is a bulwark of human breasts around these emblems of past success and glory no foe dare attempt their destruction.

No less interesting than Independence Hall is the Mint. To some this may seem a little strange, but if you could only pass within its doors and see what a revelation is in store! Just briefly let the contents be outlined, because, to do more would require careful investigation and accurate data. In this mint all the different denominations of our money are made—gold, silver, nickels and copper. The sweepings from the floor of the smelting are worth \$40,000 per year. The silver is rolled out into thin bars just the thickness of the particular coin to be made, then put under a punching machine, from there they go to another press where the eagle and face of the woman are made, then again to another machine where the milled rim is put on. Now it is finished and in appearance is bright and shining and ready for circulation. One million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars are made daily. You ask when does it all go to? That is what I would like to know.

But the most interesting room in the one called the numismatic room. In this room coins from all the countries of the world can be seen. Coins of the ancient Roman empire, the insolvent Grecian treasury department, and so on through the whole catalogue of governments that have been. Marc Antony, Commodus, that glutton of Rome, Caesar and others, all have coins commemorating some great event of their reign. One piece which struck my fancy was a Roman coin with the head of Minerva on it, made before Christ 500 years. This coin was very pretty. The shekel of the Israelites is shown, but is not so handsome. The piece which attracts most attention, and usually brings an exclamation of joy, is the Widow's Mite, and a mite it is. Two of them will not make a piece as large as our three cent piece. When looking at this tiny piece of money, the mind goes back over eight hundred years. The biblical story tells us that Christ sat over against the temple and he saw those who cast in,

the rich of their abundance, the laborer of his scanty but honest treasure, and the widow who cast in her two mites. What a lesson of reliance upon him who said "Cast thy burdens upon the Lord" and thy "burden" upon the waters." It is said that this piece is not a facsimile, but a genuine coin. We do not know that such is the case, but we do know that it is called the "Widow's Mite." E. H. K.

A HISTORY OF EDGEFIELD.

To be Written by Newberry's Historian.

[Johnston Monitor.] Mr. John A. Chapman, of Newberry, is now engaged in writing a history of Edgefield County. Mr. Chapman is eminently fitted for the task, being a scholarly and gifted gentleman and an author of considerable reputation. It is, of course, impossible for Mr. Chapman to do the work satisfactorily with the scanty material gathered by himself, and for such reason it has been suggested to form an historical society for the purpose of gathering the local traditions and facts for the use of Mr. Chapman in forming an accurate history of this county. A meeting has been called to perfect the organization, to be held at Edgefield on the 23rd of February, 1891. It is earnestly hoped that the meeting will be largely attended so that the laudable enterprise in which every one in Edgefield should feel a profound interest may be started under favorable auspices. Let everybody set their talking machines in motion and talk this thing up until all Edgefield may be proud of the final consummation.

THE ALLIANCE BANK.

Directors Elected—No Officers Yet Elected.

[Record, January 29.]

The statement was made yesterday that the trustee stockholders of the State Alliance Exchange were having a heated and lengthy discussion about the organization of the bank. It was known then that trouble was brewing in the camp and up to the hour of adjournment last night there was a hot fight going on between two factions. Finally, after hours of wrangling, the bank was partially organized by the election of the following directors: J. A. Sligh, D. P. Duncan, J. T. Duncan, J. W. Shaw, J. V. Stokes, J. E. Tindal and W. H. Timmerman. Subsequently the directors held a meeting but the trouble continued there and they adjourned without electing any officers or making any arrangements for the establishment of the bank. The bank matter, therefore, stands in statu quo until another meeting, which will very likely be held in the spring.

There is strong opposition to the bank—so much of it in fact that the Alliancemen refused to give out anything for publication.

THE BANK ASSURED.

[Special to News and Courier.]

COLUMBIA, January 29.—Reference was made in the News and Courier a few days ago to the fact that there was a little hitch in the circumstances, or rather the progress, of the Alliance Bank for this place. Last night one of the directors stated the facts to a reporter for the News and Courier, but requested that nothing of the circumstances be mentioned at that time. It was learned to-day, however, from another director that there is no reason, this morning, why the circumstances should not be published. He said that it was a certainty, to begin with, that the bank would be established, and that the directors had been elected with that distinct understanding. The delay in the election of a president and the other officers should not be taken as a supposition that there were any material obstacles in the way, and that an arrangement agreeable to all parties would certainly be reached in less than a month. It appears that the charter for the new institution does not cover a contingency, which is to be arranged by consent. There are about twenty thousand dollars now to the credit of the exchange or rather the property of its many stockholders. This amount is in the hands of the State Treasurer, but it is understood that it will be transferred to the new bank and that when it begins it will be with the good will of all the Alliance people. It is also well understood that Mr. D. P. Duncan will be elected the president of the bank.

Potato Certificates Demanded.

[From the Washington Post.]

A very humorous proposition, and one that follows in the wake of proposed legislation, was submitted to the Senate yesterday in the form of a petition. It urged the Government to receive potatoes as a specie Treasury notes thereon at the rate of \$1 a bushel. The petition has been referred to the Finance Committee.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has given me great relief in bronchitis. Within a month I have sent some of this preparation to a friend suffering from bronchitis and asthma. It has done him so much good that he writes for more."—Charles F. Dainterville, Plymouth, England.

If you suffer from any affection caused by impure blood, such as scrofula, salt rheum, sores, boils, pimples, tetter, ringworm, take Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla.

Frequently accidents occur in the household which cause burns, cuts, sprains and bruises; for use in such cases Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment has for many years been the constant favorite family remedy.

ARP ON THE EXODUS.

Every Race Has its Own Sir Oracle And the Colored Race Seems to Have Been the Most Unfortunate of All.

[From the Atlanta Constitution.]

Of course it was a trick—somebody's trick—this gathering of the negroes to go to Africa. The mystery about it all is that \$1.02. They could have gotten \$2 just as easy—maybe \$5. But it wasn't the trick of our people. The credulity of the negro is amazing. One would think they had learned something since freedom came—something about trusting strangers. The idea of going to Africa for a postage stamp would convict anybody of lunacy. Two thousand of the dupes in Atlanta with their tickets and as many more all along the line to Washington—all waiting for the agent and the ships. Some went from Carterville, and are on the road somewhere. They won't talk. They are bound to secrecy. They have been hoodwinked. Education does not seem to rid the negro of the superstitions and vagaries that belong to the race. Every community has its oracle, its conjurer, its fortune teller. There is one over on the hill back of us. The women and the girls have more faith in her than in their preacher. If one of them loses anything she goes to the old woman, who listens to her story and floats some coffee grounds in a saucer and tells the name of the thief, and generally tells her truth, for she is smart and knows her nabs. My daughter's nurse went to her yesterday to have her fortune told, and said the old woman told her she would get a present before night from the good lady she was nursing for. Well, of course that was a compliment, and my daughter didn't go back on the colored oracle. Her good will is worth something when nurses are scarce.

But I was ruminating about the exodus to Africa—not about the going, but about the desire to go. Is it a sign of anything? Ever since I was a boy there has been talking and writing about the Jews going back to Jerusalem, and sometimes the signs of it are pretty good, but they have never made a start. And now the wise men say that Providence planned the slavery of the negro for his good and waited 100 years for his civilization, and then sent Stanley to Africa to get the Dark Continent ready, and now that same Providence is inclining his mind to go there, and this is the beginning of the great exodus that is to come. Well this may be so or it may not be, but it is all right if it is. Our people are willing and waiting. But the negroes can't swim and they can't be floated over for \$1.02. One thing is certain—they will go when their time comes and not before. This thing was tried half a century ago and it was too soon and didn't work. The Colonization Society meant well and spent lots of money. They built ships and sent agents over to Liberia to prepare the country for the colony. They took over thousands and thousands of negroes who had been set free by their masters in Maryland and Virginia, but they died like cattle with the murrain. Most of the states had laws which forbade slaves from remaining in the state after they were set free. They had to go north or go to Liberia. But still there was a great many free negroes in the south—negroes who were born free—and they were a middle class between the slaves and the white folks. They were not up to the one nor down to the other. Like the Irishman's definition of a fairy, "They are the spirits of folks who are not quite good enough for Heaven, but are a little too good for hell." And so when freedom came to the slaves, the old-fashioned, high-toned free negro was in a fix. His middle station was knocked out and he felt keenly and was mad. He was either down to the level of the "common nigger" or they were brought up to his. Most of them were respectable mulattoes and had trades and occupations in the towns like white folks. From that class all our southern barbers came, but as one of them said to me not long ago: "I was always a democrat, sir, and mixed with southern gentlemen, sir. I was in the Mexican war, sir, and I was intimate with General Henry R. Jackson and Governor Colquhoun, and all the blooded stock. I associated with gentlemen, sir, before the war, but one day Mr. Lincoln took his pen in his hand and set all these black niggers free, and before we knew it, there was about 40,000 new barbers jumped up with a brush in one hand and a razor in the other and we old-fashioned free niggers hadn't had any comfort since."

Simplicity in Language.

[From the Western Spirit.]

The last important work of George Bancroft, the historian, who died in Washington on the 17th inst., was to carefully revise his celebrated "History of the United States," eliminating flowers of rhetoric that graced early editions.

From this the writers of to-day may learn a useful lesson. Though Bancroft never was extravagant in the use of picturesque language, yet the experience of mature years led him to simplify and put in plain every-day sentences many pages that appeared to him no doubt when he penned them as attractive, if not really beautiful. The progress of the world in letters has been steadily toward simplicity in language. The best historians, authors, and newspaper writers of to-day do not indulge much in what is termed the "roses of rhetoric." Pure, simple English is the standard. Grant's "Memoirs," Bancroft's "History of the Constitution," Senator Carlisle's speeches, and New York Sun editorials are examples.

More Graphic Poetry.

Touch not the demon bear this year, Nor assimilate the smile That sends you home befogged and queer

In a b o u t h i s t o r y .

—Indianapolis Journal.

There is comfort for the man with a prematurely gray beard in Buckingham's Ointment, because it never fails to color an even brown or black as may be desired.

If you have a painful sense of fatigue, find your "dutie" irksome, take Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla. It will brace you up, make you strong and vigorous.

When you are constipated near headache, or loss of appetite take Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Pills; they are pleasant to take and will cure you.

Eczema, scalp covered with eruptions doctors proven valueless. P. P. P. was tried and the hair began to grow again, not a pimple can be seen, and P. P. P. again proved itself a wonderful skin cure.

by a bill of injunction that was sued out by one of the heirs and the case had to go to the supreme court, where the will was sustained and the executor ordered to proceed with its provisions. Those negroes were sent from Savannah to Liberia on the Ship Elizabeth. Three years after their departure the old man, William and six others very unexpectedly made their appearance in court and delivered themselves to the executor. They reported all the others dead and asserted that they had tried for a year to get back but were refused transportation by every vessel that came.

Finally they hid themselves in the hold of a trading vessel one night, and kept hid until the ship had been three days at sea. Their rations gave out, and they came on deck and begged for favor from the captain and got it, for he was a kind-hearted man, and brought them safely to Philadelphia. Abolitionists of that city tried very hard to keep them from coming south, and would give them no money to pay their traveling expenses. William was well acquainted with Howell Cobb, who had been his master's guest in the old times, and who was then a member of Congress, and so he wrote to him at Washington, and Mr. Cobb sent them money and they came to him, and he gave them enough to come home on, and the old darky's face fairly shone with illumination as he told of his trials and sufferings, and how happy he was to get back to his old home, where he could live with Mas' Tom, and die and be buried in the old family graveyard.

Mas' Tom soon heard of their return and hurried in to meet the old darky who had taken care of him from infancy to manhood, and they wept and sobbed upon each other's shoulders and there never was a more touching, loving scene than that. This is not much of a story, but it is a true one, and my father was that executor.

The attachments that bound together the great majority of martyrs and their slaves were strong and beautiful; but they have passed away, and now it seems that the negro wants to go. The two races are living together merely by force of circumstances over which neither has any control. How long they can live together depends upon their good sense and forbearance. I feel sure that I can live with them and keep their respect and their friendship, but perhaps it is because I used to own slaves and still feel and maintain my love and my superiority. Our class will soon pass away, and so will the old slaves who love to do us honor. How the coming generations will harmonize I cannot foresee nor foretell, but from the signs I fear there will be less forbearance from the one and less humility from the other. The problem is not solved, and such political measures as the force bill will only make it more complicated—not that the force bill will ever be enforced to our injury, but the animus of it is bad. If the conflict comes it will not be precipitated by us or our negroes, but it will be the same old strife that still rankles between us and our northern enemies. From that enmity I know of no discharge unless we fall back upon that scripture which says: "If a man's ways please the Lord, even his enemies shall be at peace with him." BILL ARP.

University Reorganization.

The Plan of Studies as Prepared by the Committee and to be Submitted to the Trustees.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 28.—A meeting of the executive committee of the South Carolina University was held to night to prepare the plans of reorganization of the University. The special committee, consisting of President McBride and Superintendent of Education Mayfield, prepared and submitted the following:

OUTLINES OF THE PLAN OF STUDIES AND METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

In view of all the circumstances attending the reorganization of the University of South Carolina it is highly desirable that the board of trustees should explicitly indicate the principles that are to direct and the methods that are to be pursued in the future administration of the South Carolina College.

The following general positions or principles, having direct bearing upon the practical questions of reorganization, are, therefore, submitted for the consideration and approval of the board:

1. The best educational experience of our day has concluded that liberal education, both for culture and training, may now be attained through many and divergent courses of study. This conclusion finds practical application in the almost universal custom in colleges of offering as great a number of courses as their facilities and outfit will warrant. It is worthy of note that students seek those institutions which give the widest choice among courses.
2. The object of the reorganized South Carolina College is to afford this liberal education in the highest modern acceptance of that term to a class of patronage embracing all grades of social life and personal ability, seeking general education along many lines of modern intellectual development.
3. The demands, therefore, of our times and of our patrons can be met only by affording, instead of the old time single curriculum, many and varied courses leading to the same degree or to degrees of equal value; and by such further provisions for shorter courses as the needs of irregular students may require.
4. Each such course should be differentiated by a marked predominance of certain kindred studies, and all the media of modern liberal education should find place, as far as possible, in these varying combinations: in one the ancient languages should constitute the differentia; in another English studies; in another the modern languages; in another history and the economical and mental sciences; in another the mathematical and physical sciences; in another the natural sciences—and so on to the fullest extent of the practical possibility of differentiation.
5. The college as reorganized should include no chair that cannot be classed among the agencies of liberal education, but every department so admitted must rank with every other on entirely equal footing and be granted equal opportunities with all others in the community of collegiate instruction. In entire accordance with this view the terms of the recent act of reorganization distinctly place "theoretical sciences (by which are clearly meant the pure sciences, as distinguished from the applied sciences) literature and the classics on exactly the same footing of perfect equality.
6. A certain unit of disciplinary study, combined of literary, classical, and scientific elements, will naturally belong in common to all the courses. This common unit almost exclusively pertains to the work of the first two years of the college course and should therefore offer but little choice for the option of the student. But this disciplinary period passed, the largest liberty, compatible with the maintenance of distinctive courses of study should be granted the student among groups of elective studies carefully arranged with reference to the purposes of the respective courses. Collegiate instruction will certainly fall short of its opportunity should it fail to fit its students to choose intelligently in the higher classics the studies best suited to the needs of each individual student. In the junior class about one-half, and in the senior years at least two-thirds of the studies should be opened, under proper restrictions indicated above, to individual choice.
7. In every department of collegiate study, work outside and additional to class-room duties should be exacted of the student and required of the professor. The theories and principles enunciated in the lecture or lesson should be illustrated and enforced by special kinds of drill adapted to the character of the several departments. Such drill can be found in the testing and handling of chemicals, in the examination or analysis of living and dead forms, in the solution of mathematical, physical, logical and psychological problems, in the writing of outside exercises for the teachers, private correction in ancient and modern languages, and in the preparation of compositions and essays in the English branches for like proposition. In higher classes especially, of all departments, elaborate and carefully prepared essays should be required on subjects germane to the lines of higher study in the several departments. Above all, it should be rigidly required of both professor and student that this work be done outside, and without interference with the duties of ordinary recitation. This is indeed the laboratory work of classical, literary and philosophical departments.
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7. In every department of collegiate study, work outside and additional to class-room duties should be exacted of the student and required of the professor. The theories and principles enunciated in the lecture or lesson should be illustrated and enforced by special kinds of drill adapted to the character of the several departments. Such drill can be found in the testing and handling of chemicals, in the examination or analysis of living and dead forms, in the solution of mathematical, physical, logical and psychological problems, in the writing of outside exercises for the teachers, private correction in ancient and modern languages, and in the preparation of compositions and essays in the English branches for like proposition. In higher classes especially, of all departments, elaborate and carefully prepared essays should be required on subjects germane to the lines of higher study in the several departments. Above all, it should be rigidly required of both professor and student that this work be done outside, and without interference with the duties of ordinary recitation. This is indeed the laboratory work of classical, literary and philosophical departments.
8. Not the least important purpose of such requirement is to guard against that room routine which by slavish ad-

herence to more text book instruction dries up interest and inspiration in the soul of the teacher, and degrades him to the office of a lesson-hearing machine, the lane and curse of all education.

9. The plan here outlined seeks, in the first place, to bring to bear on professors the enervating influences of healthy, friendly competition, by withdrawing those temptations to formal and perfunctory teaching that must prevail in any system, that, by forcing unconditional attendance upon certain courses on the part of students, encourages indolence and inefficiency in the professors thus mistakenly hedged about. In the second place, this plan, recognizing the necessity of arousing interest and stimulating zeal in the student, offers, with the proper guarded restrictions, such choice of studies as shall enable him to gratify his tastes and exercise his abilities in such directions as shall seem to him most pleasant and profitable.
10. A moderate amount of graduate work leading to the old and universally recognized degree of master-of-arts should, for obvious reasons, be still provided for.
11. The work of formulating and arranging the details of the courses and of perfecting the methods of instruction outlined above should be referred to the Faculty—the report of this work when completed, to be submitted for the approval of the Board.

The above report is, of course, subject to changes by the board of trustees when it meets. The committee decided on adjournment, not to give out any details of the meeting.

DROPPED DEAD AT A BANQUET.

The Sudden Death of Secretary Windom in New York.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Just as Secretary Windom concluded his speech at the board of trade dinner to-night, he grew deadly pale, his eyes shrank and opened spasmodically, and he fell on his chair. Thence he slipped to the floor, where he lay unconscious. The most intense excitement immediately ensued. Judge Annou, Ex-Secretary Bayard and Capt. Snow were the first of several who ran to Mr. Windom's aid. They found him apparently unconscious. They lifted him gently and carried him into an ante-room, where several physicians proceeded at once to his assistance. The attack resulted in death.

Senator Windom left Washington to-day in apparent good health, to attend the banquet of the New York Board of Trade and transportation, where he was to respond to the toast, "Our country's prosperity dependent upon its instruments of commerce." His address was prepared in advance, and embraced about five thousand words.

Wm. Windom was born in Belmont County, Ohio, on May 10, 1827. He received an academic education, studied law at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and was admitted to the Bar in 1850. In 1852 he became prosecuting attorney for Knox County, but in 1855 he removed to Minnesota, and soon afterwards he was chosen to Congress from that State as a Republican, serving from 1859 to 1869. In that body he served two terms as chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, and also as the head of a special committee to visit the Western tribes in 1865, and of that on conduct of commissioner of Indian affairs in 1867. In 1870 he was appointed to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of Daniel S. Norton, deceased, and he was subsequently chosen for the term that ended in 1877. He was re-elected for the one that closed in 1883, and resigned in 1881 to enter the Cabinet of President Garfield as Secretary of the Treasury, but retired on the accession of President Arthur in the same year, and was elected by the Minnesota Legislature to serve the remainder of his term in the Senate. In that body Windom acted as chairman of the committees on appropriations, foreign affairs and transportation. His most noted act during his Senatorial career was the introduction and advocacy of a bill to purchase territory in the Northwest and colonize negroes.

He was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Harrison and has since served in that capacity.

Our Largest Bell.

[From the New England Magazine.]

The largest bell in America is that of Notre Dame Cathedral, Montreal, which hangs in the south tower. It is six feet high, eight feet seven inches in diameter and weighs 24,780 pounds. It is ornamented with images of the Blessed Virgin and St. John the Baptist, together with emblems of agriculture, commerce and industry. It was cast in London and bears this inscription in Latin: "It was cast in the year of the Christian era 1847, the two hundred and second since the foundation of Montreal, the first of Pius the Ninth's pontificate and the tenth of the reign of Victoria, Queen of England. I am the gift of the merchants the farmers and the mechanics of 'Ville Marie.'" In the opposite tower hangs a chime of ten bells, the smallest weighing 297 pounds, the largest 6,011, total 21,696 pounds.

The largest bell in the United States is the alarm bell on city hall, New York, which was cast by Blake of Boston. It is six feet high, eight feet in diameter and weighs 23,000 pounds.

For weak back, chest pains, use Dr. J. H. McLean's Wonderful Healing Plaster (porous).

COLUMBIA'S CENTENNIAL.

Making Ready for the Great Celebration—Gen. Wade Hampton Invited to be Orator of the Day.

[Special to News and Courier.]

COLUMBIA, January 28.—The general committee of the Centennial celebration met this afternoon, Dr. Fisher presiding, Mr. Cathart secretary. A great deal of business was promptly and harmoniously dispatched.

Dr. Fisher, to whom the selection of sub-committees was referred, reported the following:

Finance—Messrs. Pearce, Muller and Thomas.

Collections—Messrs. Jones, Matcke, Trump and Habenicht.

Day Parade—Messrs. Mancke, Shields, Willie Jones.

Trades Procession—Messrs. Cardwell, Minnaugh, McCreery, Lowrance and Metz.

Oldest Residents—Messrs. Morrison, Percival, Altee and Beard.

Display and Decorations—Messrs. Muller, Swaffield, Shiver, R. T. Wright.

Fair Grounds and Intelligence Office—Messrs. Rowan, Dr. Dunn, Pearce, Robertson, Harper.

Invitations and Receptions—Messrs. Thomas Taylor, John P. Thomas, Jr., Dr. Geo. Howe, R. W. Shand, Judge A. C. Haskell.

Canal—Mayor McMaster, Messrs. Desportes, W. B. Lowrance, Capt. Ireland, Rhett, Holley.

Railroads—Messrs. Cardwell, Richmond and Danville; McQueen, South Carolina; C. M. Smith, Atlantic Coast Line; P. Morrison, Richmond and Danville; J. H. Green, Richmond and Danville.

Press—Messrs. Flanders, Gibbs, Tighe, Douglass, Watson.

THE INVITATION TO GEN. HAMPTON.

The following is Dr. Fisher's official communication on behalf of the standing committee of the Centennial organization of Columbia to Senator Hampton:

"COLUMBIA, January 28.

"To the Hon. Wade Hampton, Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.—My Dear Sir: Representing a committee composed of members of the Board of Trade, of Columbia, and a committee of other citizens, I have the honor to extend to you in behalf of the citizens of Columbia and the State the official invitation to deliver the oration on the occasion of the Centennial Anniversary in May next of the first session of the General Assembly of this State in Columbia.

The action of the city council, by which you were named as the orator of the day, will be forwarded to you at the earliest possible date. It is how ever my pleasant duty by resolution of the general committee of the Centennial celebration to convey to you their and my earnest desire that so auspicious an event may be inaugurated by one illustrious in war and peace, and whose name and fame are a priceless heritage to the State of South Carolina and more especially to the Capital of the State, the scene of the happiest moments of your life, of your most heroic sacrifices and most memorable achievements.

"I am confident that I speak for all the good citizens of this Commonwealth, when I say that it is their desire that you honor the Centennial with your presence and deliver the oration. Trusting that the committee will have the pleasure of a favorable reply, I am yours sincerely and obediently."

W. C. FISHER.

Chairman Standing Committee Centennial Celebration."

On motion of Mr. Thomas the sub-committees were instructed to organize at once and report progress to the next meeting of the standing committee, which has determined to meet at half-past five o'clock every Monday afternoon until the preparations have been completed.

The sub-committee have been granted the use of the council chamber for their meetings.

Sheriff Rowan was elected unanimously a member of the standing committee. The members of the committee speak with enthusiasm of the success of the undertaking, and will carry the project forward with the assurance that the people of Columbia and the State are with them socially, financially and patriotically.

Roses for a Pretty Girl.

[New York Times.]

A certain young man in New York went out to call the other evening upon a young woman of his acquaintance whom he especially delighted to honor. He was quite a young man, and his experience with florists had been neither deep nor varied. It occurred to him, however, on this particular evening to stop at a flower merchant's and choose some blossoms for the pretty girl toward whom he was wending his way.

"Give me a bunch of roses," he said earnestly to the man of nosegays.

"Yes, sir; how many please?"

"Oh, a couple of dozen or so."

"In a few moments they were ready, and the purchaser was feeling in his vest pocket for a two dollar bill to pay for them. "How much?" he asked before the bill made its appearance.

"Eighteen dollars, sir," replied the florist's assistant, with what, his hearer said afterward, seemed diabolical gibberish.

The young man felt giddy for a moment. He had unwittingly selected roses that were 75 cents apiece. But, as has been said, he was very young, and it seems to him a very serious thing to go down before that flower clerk. So he paid his money and took his bouquet. "And," he says, "I spent the next hour watching a pretty girl nibble and chew up \$18 worth of roses."