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The 10 Cent Store will commence to-day, Nov. 15th, and sell their entire stock at cost, as they are going to make a change in their business. Come at once and secure bargains.

The Newberry Herald and News.

AT COST. Our whole stock at actual cost; so come and get your Glass, Tin, Crochery and all kinds of Notions and Fancy Goods at wholesale prices. See our Space on next page.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

NEWBERRY, S. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1891.

PRICE \$1.50 A YEAR

A VICTORY FOR THE BANKS.

Comptroller General Ellerbe Overruled. Judge Hudson Declares that the Raising of Bank Stock Tax Assessments from Par to Market Value is Illegal.

The Court of Common Pleas adjourned sine die on Wednesday, the 18th. Judge Hudson left the same afternoon for his home. He rendered a decision that day in a case that will be of interest to the public.

A great deal has been said lately about the assessments of banks at the market value of their stock. The National Bank of Newberry has always returned its stock at par, \$150,000. The market value is about \$160 per share. The comptroller general ordered the auditor to list the stock for taxation at \$160 per share, thereby increasing the total return of the bank \$30,000.

The bank made application to the auditor to reduce this assessment, and upon his refusal application was made to the comptroller general, and he too refused. On Monday, the petition was filed before Judge Hudson asking that a writ of mandamus issue to compel the auditor to reduce the assessment.

An order was issued and served upon the auditor to show cause why the writ should not issue. The case was heard Wednesday morning the 18th.

Tuesday afternoon, in response to a telegram from Gen. Ellerbe, Auditor Croner went to Columbia. He returned the next morning with Assistant Attorney General Townsend, and submitted, through his attorney, his reply to the rule to show cause.

The auditor in this case, has been acting in response to the orders and commands of the comptroller general. The Newberry bank is the first to take action in this matter.

J. F. J. Caldwell, Esq., represented the bank. The case was argued by Mr. Townsend for the auditor, and Mr. Caldwell for the bank.

Judge Hudson said as it was a matter of some importance he would announce his decision at once, and later, that he would file it in writing, giving his reasons therefor. He held that the township board of assessors and the county board of equalization having adopted the valuation of the personal property of the bank fixed in the return of the board—\$150,000—the comptroller general had no authority under the law to raise that assessment.

That his order to the county auditor to add \$80,000 to the assessment was illegal and nugatory. That the county auditor was therefore under no obligations to obey that order and acted illegally in obeying it. He held therefore that the auditor should correct his last tax list and tax duplicate as they now stand so as to restore the original valuation of the property and make the corresponding reduction in the tax payable by the bank, and ordered that a writ of mandamus be forthwith issued by the clerk of the court, requiring the auditor to make these reductions.

The position by Mr. Townsend in his argument was that the auditor could not now make the correction or reduction, as the tax duplicate had already passed out of his hands into the hands of the treasurer.

The case will be taken at once to the Supreme Court. An order was passed in accordance with this decision directing the clerk to issue forth with the writ of mandamus.

The decision of Judge Hudson is a victory for the banks, and it has reason and justice on its side. Judge Hudson remarked in rendering his decision that whether the return of the bank was too high or too low was not the question before him, and he had nothing to do with it. He had only to decide whether, under the law, the auditor had the right to raise an assessment after it had been made by the party and passed upon by the township board of assessors and the county board of equalization, the legally constituted authorities to change or correct returns.

THE APPEAL.

Late Wednesday evening, Dr. Sampson Pope, acting for the Attorney General, served the papers upon Mr. Caldwell, and they were filed with the clerk of court. This raises another question, upon which there is difference of opinion: Will this notice of intention to appeal as a supersedeas, (we believe that is the law term,) and stay all further proceedings until the Supreme Court passes upon the case? The Attorney General, of course claims that it does, while Mr. Caldwell claims that it does not.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL ELLERBE THINKS JUDGE HUDSON HAS MADE A BIG BUNDER.

[The State, 20th.] Comptroller General Ellerbe is, in ordinary parlance, "red-hot" about the "check" called on him by Judge Hudson in the Newberry National Bank case.

The State man called on him yesterday morning and asked him what he had to say about it. With display of feeling he answered: "All I have to say is that all the bankers and railroads and other corporations have been fighting me. Now the circuit judges have jumped on me. But if they make big blunders as that made in this Newberry bank case it will be an easy fight."

He said the decision did not amount to anything. Even the auditor's books were changed the treasurer's duplicates, which were made from them and turned over early in the year, remained unchanged, and no one could change them. He said that if any judge, prohibited by the law, from interfering in the collection of taxes, should attempt to touch the treasurer's books he would

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

President Polk Formulates the Demands of the Order—Financial Reform the Issue—A Loss of Fifty Per Cent in Membership.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 17.—Five hundred persons all told are in attendance at the opening session of the National Farmers' Alliance at Tomlinson Hall. Secretary Tillman of the Alliance council began an open war on the Peoples' party last night, and continuing it to-day. He responded to Mayor Sullivan's welcome an I endeavored to outline the policy of the convention. He said he was not here in the interest of any third party, nor to promote the fortunes of any political aspirant. He called attention to the billion dollar congress, which expended an amount equal to \$80 a day since the birth of Christ, and said the tariff must come down to a reasonable basis of taxation, and reckless expenditure must stop, or they will change the personnel of every congress. Two sets of three initial letters, T. and C., comprise the unwritten oath of the Alliance—transportation, tariff, trust; crush, change and control—and they must crush the trusts by a change in the tariff and control of transportation.

After Tillman concluded, J. F. Willets, late candidate for Governor of Kansas, responded in behalf of the Alliance, and Jerry Simpson and Mrs. Mary L. Lee, of Kansas, and Gen. Weaver, of Iowa, spoke briefly.

In his annual address, delivered to-night, President Polk began by calling attention to the grave responsibilities which rest upon the members of the supreme council, and predicting glorious results if the power of the Alliance was wisely directed. The speaker, after presenting an argument showing discrimination against the agricultural classes, proceeded to state their demands, saying:

"We demand government control of transportation; we demand the retention of our public domain for the use of our own people; we demand the prohibition of gambling in futures of agricultural and mechanical products; we demand the free coinage of silver; we demand that no class or interest shall be taxed to build up any other class or interest; we demand the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people; we demand a graduated tax on incomes; but, more important than all these, and first of all these, is the transcendently paramount demand that our national bank system be abolished, and that the people's money shall be issued to the people direct by the government, at a low rate of interest, and in sufficient volume to meet the requirements of our growing population and trade.

"The supreme issue before the American people must be financial reform, the powers and function designed by the framers of our Constitution for the benefit of the people, and which have been stealthily usurped and appropriated by corporate and monopolistic combinations, must be restored to the people, to whom they rightfully belong. This can be done only through persistent effort, unswerving fidelity to principle and harmonious united action.

"Not the war of twenty-five years ago, which resulted in the emancipation of chattel slavery but the gigantic struggle of to-day, between the classes and the masses, involving the stupendous issue of freedom of honest labor from the degradation and slavery of plutocratic power, engages the public mind, and is the supreme incentive and object of this great political revolution."

SUB-TREASURY SCHEME ADOPTED—THE ALLIANCE AND THE SPEAKERSHIP.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 18.—At this morning's session of the Alliance Supreme Council a communication was received from W. S. McAllister, chairman of the anti-subtreasury committee, asking for a conference and a chance to enter a protest. After an acrimonious debate, a motion, by J. F. Livingston, of Georgia, prevailed, that a committee of five should be appointed to confer with McAllister. Immediately after the council adopted a flat-footed resolution pledging the order to the sub-treasury plank. The conference later in the day resulted only in a wordy squabble.

Another fight occurred in the morning over a resolution introduced by I. M. Brand, of Georgia. This resolution recited the fact that the Alliance had at St. Louis, in December, 1889, together with the Knights of Labor, adopted a resolution demanding that the means of transportation and communication, the railroads and telegraph, be operated by the United States government, and that this resolution had been changed at Ocala last year. It then declared that the Knights of Labor had not consented to any change of the demand for government ownership, while the Ocala demand is for control, with contingent ownership, if simple control is found impracticable. This resolution went to the committee on legislative demands, and the prospects are that it will be favorably reported upon.

The fact developed this morning that the Alliance has lost fully 40 per cent of its membership throughout the West and Northwest. This came out through an effort by the executive committee to cut down the representation. When called on for an explanation the committee confessed that the return of the per capita tax showed this loss. The representation was cut two-fifths and there is walling among the delegates, for those who are unseated will probably have to walk home.

THE ANTI-SUB-TREASURY MEN WILL SECEDE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 16.—The national executive committee of the People's party has formulated a proposition for a union with the Alliance, which may be presented to the supreme council at any time. The proposal is based upon the absolute necessity of political action to accomplish the uniform purposes of all the industrial interests of the country; that the Alliance, as a non-partisan body, cannot enforce its demands, and that only by the co-operative union of all parties and organizations can the reform legislation be had.

The business presented to the supreme council this morning was the report of the committee which was appointed to confer with the anti-subtreasury executive committee headed by W. S. McAllister, Dr. Yeomans and Joseph Gates. The result of this conference was an agreement to hear the protest from Dr. Yeomans to-day. This was the first matter taken up this morning. After the report of the committee was received the supreme council excluded all not delegates, including Jerry Simpson and other lights. Sentinels were placed on duty and every precaution taken against the spirit of the debate leaking out.

THE CONSOLIDATION PROPOSITION.

It developed late this afternoon that the consolidation proposition of the People's party executive committee was sent to the Alliance and F. M. B. A. meetings yesterday afternoon, and committees of three from each were appointed. These committees met with a committee from the People's party at the Hotel English at 8 o'clock this morning, and an informal conference was held, over which Representative Taubeneck, of Illinois, presided. The demands of three organizations were discussed as to whether they could be placed on a common footing, as they would have to be.

Taubeneck says the F. M. B. A. is heartily in favor of the third party consolidation, which, he thinks, is bound to occur in a few days. Who compose the committee is not known, but Taubeneck is at once representing the radical People's party, being chairman of the national committee, and of the radical element of the F. M. B. A., of which he is a leading member.

The ultimatum to the Alliance to the anti-subtreasury people is that the organization will not recede from its adherence to the Ocala demand on this question. The anti-subtreasury men, McAllister says, will at once form a new Alliance. Another objection which they have to the Alliance is the government ownership of railroads.

CONFEDERATE INDUSTRIAL UNION.

This morning was held the most important meeting that has occurred in connection with the Alliance conventions. This was the gathering of the executive committee of the Confederate Industrial Union, composed of the Farmers' Alliance, the F. M. B. A., the Knights of Labor, Citizen's Alliance, Workingman's League, Patrons of H. B. and kindred organizations, to consult about calling a convention of these organizations on February 22. The committee decided that this convention, looking to unity in legislative demands and political action, shall be held at some point in the central States.

The fixing of a place of meeting was considered at length, and it was then decided to leave the choosing of a city to Messrs. Terrell, Taubeneck and Baumgarten. The committee was instructed to choose from the following cities: Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati and Springfield, Ill. This committee will visit each of the cities designated, and will select the one that offers to do most for the meeting. This committee is to report its selection within the next twenty days.

The basis of representation decided upon for the meeting of the Confeder-

LETTER FROM CHARLOTTE.

Sam Jones, as He is Seen by a Newberry Lady—Charlotte's Noble Charities—Its Beautiful Cemetery.

To the Editor of the Herald and News.—Well, we have heard the wonderful Sam Jones, and certainly there can be but one such in the world. Just imagine an audience of eight thousand people coming day after day and night after night to hear this man talk of Christ. This magnetic evangelist sways the multitude just as he wishes. Some slang remark makes them scream with laughter; or some tender tale of wonderful pathos and beauty makes them weep like little children. And, when denouncing sin in all its deformity and hideousness, he strikes home with telling force and naked truths.

Men wince at the ugly names he gives them, and look as if ashamed to meet his piercing eyes. We never heard such pointed truth or such a slangy way of putting it before an audience. But Sam Jones "gets there" every time.

His last talk was to men, and the vast tabernacle was packed with over seven thousand of the voters of Mecklenburg County. And as he appealed to them to stand up for God and home, the vast audience arose and pledged their vow to lead a purer, better life. Sam Jones, with streaming eyes and voice of thrilling pathos, stretched out his hands to heaven and exclaimed, "My God, my God, behold this sight." Sam Jones draws men and money, too; a purse of twelve hundred dollars was presented him, besides all expenses paid. This proves his drawing capacity here. He is a great student of human nature and plays upon the emotions to suit his purpose—either for Christ or Sam Jones!

Sweet charity must certainly have an abiding home in Charlotte. We have never seen such a religious element animating the lives of a whole community as we see here,—each denomination vies with the other as to which shall possess the inest church, "prettiest parsonage," or best appointed orphanage and hospital in the town.

We have no hesitancy in saying the Episcopalians lead in all good works. They have now in successful operation a hospital and home for indigent whites; a new one for colored, and an orphanage of fifty poor children, besides now building a fine church. In his name these noble Christian people work together, each member with the other, and all in the name of Christ. The Presbyterians, also, are most zealous in this good cause; they have an orphanage and hospital and four handsome churches, which would grace any city in the world. The Lutherans have a magnificent church, and the Methodists, never behind anywhere, (except in Newberry), have now nearly completed a grand edifice, facing on two streets, with a spire which points, like a tapering finger, "On to Heaven."

The Baptists and Associate Reformed Presbyterians are not less active, but ardent and alert in all Christian work, irrespective of sectarian lines, and each have handsome places of worship. The cemetery is a criterion of the character of the people of Charlotte. It is a beautiful resting place for their sacred dead, and is adorned with a magnificent monument to the Confederate dead, erected by the "women of Charlotte." It also contains many cenotaphs of equal finish and design, with the well-kept squares and private lots, surrounded by graveled walks and shaded avenues of grand old trees, attest the love and veneration of the living for the departed loved ones. Here, "in God's Acre" amid the still lakes and whispering breeze and sweet songs of birds, repose in peace warriors and heroic sons whose name and fame are known beyond the bounds of the Old North State.

M. A. E. Patilio Acquired. [Special to the State.]

ATLANTA, Ga., November 18.—The trial of Louis H. Patilio, for the killing of Charles P. Hudson, was ended to-night, when the jury, after being out an hour and ten minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty. The verdict was just what Mr. Patilio expected, and what it would have been in the opinion of the public. Mr. Patilio thanked the jury for acquitting and vindicating him, and he received congratulations from many friends.

New, What Could She Have Meant? [From the Philadelphia Record.]

"I'll bet Santa Claus can get more presents into my stockings than into yours!" is the remark one young lady made to another as they tripped down Chesnut street yesterday.

Conscience, or What? "Conscience doth make cowards of us all," says the poet. But it is just so with the nerves. When a man's nerves are unstrung, through indigestion and torpid liver and impure blood, that wonder that he feels depressed and nervous! He starts at every fly; unexpected sound; is afraid of his shadow, and feels like a fool. Let such a man go to the drug store and get a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the great Blood-purifier and Liver Invigorator. This is the only blood-purifier and live, invigorator guaranteed to benefit or cure, or money will be promptly refunded. It cures indigestion, or Dyspepsia, and from its wonderful blood-purifying properties, conquers all Skin and Scalp diseases, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczema and kindred ailments. All blood-poisons, no matter of what nature or origin, yield to its remedial influences.

DECOLLETE DRESS.

The Vanity of Woman is the Last Thing that Can Be Touched by Argument—Strict Censure Against Women Who Follow that Fashion.

Two Southern correspondents, one a lady, the other gentleman, have asked me to say something about the present style of décolleté dress for dinner and evening parties. They think that all women writers who believe in good morals, not to say common decency, should lift up their voices, and scratch with their pens until a change is effected.

Notwithstanding the gravity of the subject this is funny, because the vanity of woman is the last thing that can be touched by argument. Let us take a woman with a plain face, perhaps, and not a particularly good figure. If her neck is pretty and her head light she will show more of the former than the judicious care to see. I doubt if such an one would hearken to the voice of an angel or heed the words of the inspired.

Our masculine correspondent declares that "every woman who thus publicly degrades herself is a bad woman at heart and not to be trusted." The feminine protester is sure that the majority of those who dress in this indecous manner are good and noble ladies, who simply bow to the decrees of fashion. I do not think that either conclusion is correct, for I know some women, who are most lovely and most discreet, who absolutely—according to my standard—appear indecent at dinner parties. On the other hand I have seen many women who were not in the least like Caesar's wife," array themselves in the same fashion. Again I have known very bad women indeed to be extremely fastidious and critical on the subject of décolleté gowns.

Personally, I despise such a fashion, and while always urging women to independence of thought and action, and believing that they should have the right to mold their lives according to the dictates of their consciences, I will say that I never see a wife with an indecately exposed neck that I do not wonder what under heaven her husband can be thinking of to allow her to do such a thing. Of course I immediately take myself to task for even thinking "allow," but if I were a man with a wife who favored such a style she would hear from me in a way that would pretty soon build up her bodice. If she preferred to publicly advertise her charms she could do it and take the consequences. I solemnly declare that I never would live with a woman a single day who was so lacking in delicacy of feeling.

My observation has led me to the conclusion that every woman who thus exhibits herself, no matter how rich, how exclusive, how near the top of the first rank of "The Four Hundred" she may be, is always slightly regarded, and slightly spoken of.

"Who is that woman?" a gentleman asked me one evening not long ago at a full dress reception. The inquirer was a man of affairs, a man who had seen the world, but I doubt if ever in his whole career as a diplomat he had ever had occasion to elevate his nose to quite such an angle.

The woman in question was not far from 60 years of age, had been married five times, and because of her money and the smartness of her vulgar career, had kept a corner of society, which made it impossible not to meet her on certain occasions. She was painted and powdered to the last degree of facial embellishment, but this freecing had only served to emphasize her wrinkles and the other marks of age. She wore a white silk gown—a Worth, or a Felix. I do not know which—with lace that was priceless and jewels were fabulous. Her husband, a sensible and fine-looking man, accompanied her, and appeared to be quite proud of the effect of the most awful décolleté gown that I ever saw in all my life, and I have looked upon a good many.

"Why, that is Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_," I replied. "Is it possible that you do not know her? Shall I ask one of the reception committee to introduce you?"

"God forbid," said my companion. "And may I ask," he added, "what you ladies can be thinking of to have such a creature on your list of acquaintances?"

"Why, we can't help it," I replied. "Those who do not wish to know her are more or less in touch with those who see much to admire in her character, and those who are under obligations to her for favors received, and as these women are among the best that we have, what can we do? I am not sure that her style of dress is more pronounced than that of many of the wives of our most distinguished men at home and abroad. At a London or at a Washington dinner party there will be ten women to this one in a similar condition."

"Perhaps," was the contemptuous answer, "but this woman is vulgar to the marrow of her bone. She is not, she cannot be, possessed of a single womanly quality. I loathe the fashion under all circumstances, but it remained for a New York woman to furnish the crowning instance of décolleté depravity. I wouldn't have had my daughter here to-night for \$5,000."

Could he have said more of the worst place in the land? And this was one of the most brilliant and high-toned receptions. I respected that man. Five minutes later I saw him take leave. His spiritualism was turned, not only on account of this exponent of vulgarity, but because decent women would be seen in her company. I belonged to the company, but not to her coterie,

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and yet I was under the ban. I could not help recalling the story I once heard told of Daniel Webster, who had a deep-rooted aversion to the décolleté. A lady who was very "stylish," and who always appeared, wherever she could consistently do so, in a very low-necked bodice and short sleeves, once appealed to Mr. Webster for help in some suffrage scheme for women. The distinguished lawyer treated her with such scant civility that she asked a friend—a gentleman—to try and find out what was the matter.

"Enough's the matter," said Mr. Webster, "when a woman who hasn't brains enough to cover her nakedness comes whimpering to me about the ballot for her sex, Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_ was a most unfortunate representative."

ELEANOR KIRK. A FAMOUS BEAUTY AT NINETY.

The Wonderful Countenance and Character of the Mother of Bathold. [Mrs. Crawford in London, Utah.]

The late Madame Batholdi, who died last week, was no ordinary person, and on her ninetieth birthday she looked so full of life, and beamed so with mental vigor and heartiness, that I wonder she did not live to a hundred. She was left a widow early, and devoted herself to the education of her sons and the stewardship of their paternal properties, which under her management were increased to fortunes. Though so well endowed with the money making faculty, she was a person of generous disposition and given to hospitality.

LOVELY TO THE LAST. In youth she was reputed to be the handsomest girl in Alsace. As an old woman she was more than handsome. The pure outlines remained, and the fire of the kindest, quickest and most lambent eyes imaginable was never quenched so long as life remained. The son must have had her in his head as he remembered her in her younger days when he was sketching the design of the colossal statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World."

HER IDEA OF LIBERTY. It was her idea that Liberty should not be en pite de guinave, but of a grave and severe aspect. Liberty was the best of all conditions, she used to say, for those who were severe upon themselves, and the worst for the self-indulgent. One never saw a trace of self-righteous harshness in the old lady. She was very indulgent toward the erring; but that grace, she said, came with the wide experience of old age.

It was a source of enjoyment to her to drive to the Isle of Swans, in the Seine, and look at the reduced copy which was set up there a few years ago of the famous statue which now stands at the entrance of New York harbor. One of her sayings was, "Do not oppress badness; crowd it out with good ideas."

THE HOW OF IT. How poor, how rich, how abject, how august, how complicated, how complicated, how wonderful, is man; and it might be added, how "more so" is woman. With her peculiarly delicate and intense organization, she is the superlative degree of man. Even in diseases she excels him, having many that he does not. She has, however, found out a grand remedial agent, for the cure of her diseases, in Dr. Pierce's Female Prescription; a medicine suited to her nature, made for the express cure of those diseases which affect her. It is especially effective in all weaknesses incidental to motherhood, while it is also a potent restorative tonic for the feeble and debilitated generally.

CHAMPION STRONG MAN. Louis Cyr Astonishes a London Audience by Lifting 2,619 Pounds.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—An enormous crowd gathered at the South London Palace last night in order to witness the attempt of the famous strong man, Louis Cyr to break the weight lifting record of the world. Cyr was backed up by Mr. Richard K. Fox, the proprietor and editor of the New York Police Gazette who offered £1,000 to any man who would do the feats that Cyr was about to perform.

The modern Goliath lifted a 104 pound dumb bell above his shoulder with his right hand. Then he lifted one weighing 242 pounds in the same way with both hands. His third feat consisted in elevating a barrel containing 280 pounds of cement with his left hand and, aided by his right, he raised it to his chest and then on to his shoulder. This evoked a tremendous degree of excitement and drew forth cheer after cheer from the delighted spectators.

Finally, putting on a harness to which a frame was attached, he lifted a weight of 2,619 pounds, at which everybody became still more excited, and as contagious was this feeling that even Samson, a rival strong man, became imbued with it. He, however, declared that Cyr's right hand lifting was not the same as Sandow's, as the former bent his arm.

Upon this, without a moment's delay, Mr. Fox offered Samson £100 to rival either feat, but that worthy declined the offer, saying he was obliged to go away. And he went, accompanied by jeers, hisses and ironical cheers of the audience, which was convinced that Cyr is beyond doubt the champion strong man of the world.

The use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, stimulates the secretions and imparts new life and vigor to every function of the body. For nearly half a century, it has remained unrivalled as the best blood medicine ever discovered. Be convinced by a trial.