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T. W. BEATY, Editor.

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Democratic Platform Adopted at St. Louis.

We, the delegates of the Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do here declare the administration of the Federal government to be in urgent need of immediate reform, do hereby enjoin upon the nominees of this Convention, and of the Democratic party in each State a zealous effort and co-operation to this end, and do hereby appeal to our fellow citizens of every former political connection to undertake with us the first and most pressing patriotic duty. For the Democracy of the whole country, we do here reaffirm our faith in the permanency of the Federal Union, our devotion to the Constitution of the United States with its amendments universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered civil war, and do here record our steadfast confidence in the perpetuity of republican self-government.

We denounce the failure for all these eleven years to make good the promise of the legal tender notes which are a changing standard of value in the hands of the people, and the non-payment of which is a disregard of the pledged faith of the nation.

We denounce the improvidence which in eleven years of peace has taken from the people in Federal taxes thirteen times the whole amount of the legal notes, and squandered four times this sum in useless expenses, without accumulating any reserve for their redemption.

We denounce the financial imbecility and immorality of that party which during eleven years of peace has made no advance toward resumption, that instead has obstructed resumption by wasting our surplus income, and while annually professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments, has annually enacted fresh hindrances thereto. As such a hindrance we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we here demand its repeal.

Reform is necessary in the sum and mode of Federal taxation, to the end that capital be set free from distrust, and labor lightly burdened. We denounce the tariff levied upon nearly four thousand articles as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false pretence. It yields a dwindling, not a yearly rising, revenue. It has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few. It prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor. It has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank upon the high seas. It has cut down the sales of American manufacturers at home and abroad, and depleted the returns of American agriculture or industry followed by half our people. It costs the people five times more than it produces to the treasury. It obstructs the process

of production and wastes the fruits of labor. It promotes fraud and fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all customs-house taxation shall be only for revenue.

Reform is necessary in the scale of public expense, Federal, State and municipal. Our Federal taxation has swollen from \$60,000,000 gold, in 1860, to \$450,000,000 currency, in 1870; our aggregate taxation, from \$184,000,000 gold, in 1860, to \$730,000,000 in 1870; or in one decade from less than five dollars per head to more than eighteen dollars per head. Since the peace the people have paid to their tax-gatherers more than three times the sum of the national debt and more than twice that sum for Federal government alone.

Reform is necessary to put a stop to the profligate waste of public lands and their diversion from actual settlers by the party in power, which has squandered millions of acres upon railroads alone, and out of more than three times that aggregate has disposed of less than a sixth directly to tillers of the soil.

Reform is necessary, and can never be effected but by making it the controlling issue of the elections, lifting it above the false issues with which the office-holding class and the party in power seek to smother it—the false issue with which they would enkindle the sectarian strife in respect to the public schools, the support of which belongs exclusively to the several States, and which the Democratic party has cherished from their foundation and resolved to maintain without partiality or preference for any class, sect or creed, and without contributing from the treasury to any; the false issues by which they seek to light anew the dying embers of sectional hate between kindred peoples, once unnaturally estranged, but now reunited in one indivisible republic and a common destiny.

Reform is necessary in the civil service. Experience proves that efficient, economical conduct of the government is not possible if its civil service be subject to change at every election, be a prize fought for at the ballot-box, be a brief reward of party zeal instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency and held for fidelity in the public employ; that the dispensing of patronage should neither be a tax upon the time of all our public men nor the instrument of their ambition. Here again promises, falsified in the performance, attest that the party in power can work out no practical or salutary reform.

Reform is necessary even more in the higher grades of public service. President, Vice-President, Judges, Senators, Representatives, Cabinet officers, these and all others in authority, are the people's servants. Their offices are not a private perquisite; they are a public trust. When the annals of this Republic show the disgrace and censure of a Vice President a late Speaker of the House of Representatives marketing his ruling as a presiding officer; three Senators profiting secretly by their votes as law-makers; five chairmen of the leading committees of the late House of Representatives exposed in jobbery; a late secretary of the treasury forcing balances in the public accounts; a late attorney general misappropriating public funds; a secretary of the navy enriched or enriching friends by percentages levied off the profits of contractors with his department; an ambassador to England censured in a dishonorable speculation; the President's private secretary barely escaping conviction on a trial for guilty complicity in frauds on the revenue; a secretary of war impeached for high crimes and confessed misdemeanors—the demonstration is complete that the first step in reform must be the people's choice of honest men from another party, lest the disgrace of one political organization infect the body politic, and thereby, taking no change of men or party, we can get no change

of measures and no reform. All these abuses, wrongs and crimes are the product of sixteen years ascendancy of the Republicans themselves; but their reformers are voted down in convention and displaced from the cabinet; the party's masses of honest voters is powerless to resist the eighty thousand office-holders, its leaders and guides. Reform can only be had by a peaceful civil revolution.

We demand a change of system—a change of administration—a change of parties, that we may have a change of measures and of men.

Platform of the Republican Party, Adopted by the National Convention at Cincinnati.

When in the economy of providence this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of the people, for the people, was to be demonstrated, the republican party came into power; its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to them with pride.

First—The United States of America is a nation, not a league, by the combined workings of the national and state governments under their respective constitutions. The rights of every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad and the common welfare promoted.

Second—The republican party has preserved these governments to the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and they are now embodiments of the great truths spoken at its cradle, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends governments have been instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed until those truths are cheerfully obeyed, if needed vigorously enforced, the work of the republican party is unfinished.

Third—The permanent pacification of the southern section of the union, and

COMPLETE PROTECTION OF ALL ITS CITIZENS
In the free enjoyment of all their rights, are the duties to which the republican party are sacredly pledged.

Fourth—In the first act of congress signed by President Grant the national government assumed to remove any doubts of purpose to discharge all just obligations to public creditors, and solemnly pledged its faith to make provision, at the earliest practicable period for redemption of the United States notes in coin. Commercial prosperity, public merits and

national credits
Demand that these promises be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payments.

Fifth—Under the constitution the president and heads of departments are to make nominations for office, the senate is to advise and consent to appointments, and the house of representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interests of public service demand that this distinctness be respected; that senators and representatives, who may be judges and accusers, should not dictate appointments to office. The invariable rule for appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of appointees, giving to the party in power these places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to efficiency of public service and the right of citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to the country.

Sixth—We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be speedy, thorough and unsparring.

Seventh—The public school system of the several states is the bulwark of

the American republic, and with a view to its security and permanence we recommend an amendment to the constitution of the United States forbidding the application of

ANY PUBLIC FUNDS
Or property for the benefit of any school or institution under sectarian control.

Eighth—The revenue necessary for current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived from duties on importation, which, so far as possible, should be adjusted to promote the interest of American labor, and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

Ninth—We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to free homes for the people.

Tenth—It is the imperative duty of the government to modify existing treaties with European governments that the same protection shall be afforded to adopted American citizens that is given to native born, and all necessary laws be passed to protect emigrants, in the absence of power in the state for the purpose.

Eleventh—It is the immediate duty of congress to fully investigate the effect of the immigration of Mongolians on the moral and material interests of the country.

Twelfth—The republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advances recently made towards the establishment of equal rights for women by the many important amendments effected by republican legislatures in the law which concerns the personal and property relations of wives, mothers and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of education, charities and other public trusts.

Thirteenth—The constitution confers upon congress sovereign power over the territories of the United States for their government and the exercise of their power. It is the right and duty of congress to prohibit and extirpate in the territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy, and we demand such legislation as shall secure this end and the supremacy of American institutions in all the territories.

Fourteenth—The pledges which the nation has given to our soldiers and sailors must be fulfilled, and the grateful people will always hold those who periled their lives for the country's preservation in the kindest remembrance.

Fifteenth—We sincerely deprecate all sectional feeling and tendencies. We, therefore, note with deep solicitude that the democratic party counts as its chief hope of success upon the electoral vote of a united south, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the national government, and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth that a success thus achieved would reopen sectional strife, and imperil national honor and human rights.

Sixteenth—We charge the democratic party as being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason, and with making its control of the house of representatives the triumph and opportunity of the nation's recent foes, with re-asserting and applauding in the national capitol the sentiment of unrepented rebellion; with sending union soldiers to the rear; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the pledged faith of the government; with being equally false and imbecile upon the overshadowing financial question; with thwarting the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigation; with proving itself through the period of its ascendancy in the lower house of congress utterly incompetent to administer the government. We warn the country against trusting a party thus alike unworthy, recreant and incapable.

Seventeenth—The national administration merits commendation for its domestic work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his unflinching service in war and in peace.

African Royalty.

The Journal de Paris contains a letter from an eye-witness giving the following particulars of the atrocities committed on the occasion of the funeral of Kamraski, King of Onyoro, in Central Africa:

An immense grave pit, capable of holding several hundred people, had been dug, at the bottom of which the wives of the deposed King had been placed in the form of a ring, to be in readiness to receive upon their knees the corpse of their late tyrannical and barbarous master. Several regiments of the royal guard had been sent on the preceding night to silently surround some of the neighboring villages. The first human being

man, woman or child that made its exit from the surrounding huts was forcibly seized and carried off, and the captives entrapped in this manner conducted towards the pit prepared for the funeral. Here there began the most horrible scene.

The limbs of these poor creatures, arms and legs, were broken by the soldiers. The lamentations and cries of despair of the victims intermingled with the shouting of the fanatical crowd, and one by one they were thrown into the gaping gulf of woe. Then began the beating of drums, the flourish of the trumpets, the piercing sound of the whistle and pipe, whistles, together with the violent vociferations of the crowd, drowned the cries of the victims. The soil dug out of the grave the previous day was then thrown back into the monster grave. The fanatical spectators of the dismal drama, as soon as it was filled up, commenced to dance on the summit of the grave, stamping the soil down with all their might, so as to form a hard, compact layer above those buried alive. All the lamentations having ceased, nothing was left to indicate the ceremony of the abominable sepulture; the noise of the instruments had ceased also, and the assembled crowd retired, satisfied with themselves, and admired the greatness of the king whose manes demanded such sacrifices.

He Didn't Want the 'Scription.
(Worcester Press)

He was an old man, and he had a bit of conductor's pasteboard stuck in his hat. He walked into the drug store and inquired: "Have you got any good whiskey?"

"Yes, sir," replied the gentlemanly druggist.
"Gimme half a pint?"
"Have you got a doctor's prescription?"
"No."

"Can't sell it, then, sir. Jury in session; must be strict."
"Where can I get a doctor?" sadly inquired the aged inebriate.

"I'm a physician, sir," winningly responded the druggist.
"Can't you give me that—what you call it, 'scription?"
"Well, I might." And the Doctor wrote out a prescription blank, calling for so many ounces of *syringus farmentii*. He filled a snugg looking bottle with the article, pasted a label on it, numbered to correspond with the paper, and presenting the bottle to the venerable roysterer, remarked in the most business like way imaginable: "A dollar and a half, sir."

"A dollar and a half!" gasped his astounded customer.
"Ain't that pretty high, mister?"
"It's our price—a dollar for the prescription and fifty cents for the medicine."
"Yes, well," slowly replied the wicked old duffer, as he slowly buttoned up the half pint in his overcoat pocket, "I guess, boss, that I don't want the 'scription. Here's your half a dollar," and he stuck his tongue in one side of his mouth, winked in ironically at him of mortar and pestle, and walked out.

Carrying Elections by the Bayonet.

We learn on responsible authority that an arrangement has been completed by which, a couple of months hence, when the political campaign gets hot in the Southwest, Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan will take the active command of the troops there, with his headquarters at New Orleans. This arrangement, as we are assured, is made with the approbation of Sheridan, who enters heartily into the idea. He must naturally relish the work of decisively crushing the class of citizens whom he once denounced as banditti because they would not look tamely on while the Louisiana carpet-baggers stuffed the ballot boxes with fraudulent votes, and threw out legal votes, and tried to cover the rascality with forged affidavits.

The intervention by the bayonet in Southern elections has been so emphatically repudiated by the sober sense of the country, that we can hardly believe that Grant's Administration will dare to revive it; and we should not credit the report did it not come to us from a very credible source. But however this may be, it is always proper to declare that an attempt to carry the reconstructed States for the Republicans at the point of the bayonet will recoil upon the conspirators. They might succeed in fraud in securing States: & OF EVERY DEALER in invited. Price List and One Station to FILLER, WARREN & CO., 27 Street, New York.