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Will practice in the courts of Marion, Horry
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Will give prompt attention to all business
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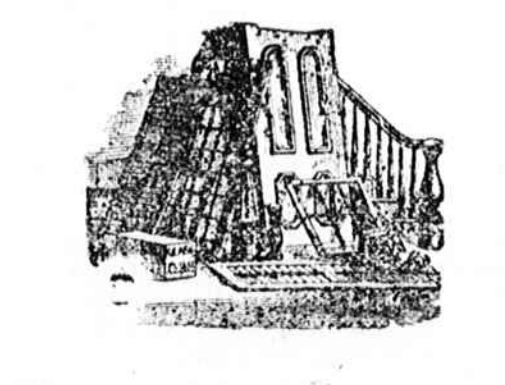
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WHOLESALE DEALER IN
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Hats, Caps & Straw Goods,
Also
Ladies Misses and Children's Hats,
No. 45 HAYNE ST.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Opposite Charleston Hotel.
Nov 13, 1874.

\$30,511,638.60.
Liverpool & London & Globe
Insurance Co.
Total Assets \$30,511,638.60
J. M. JOHNSON,
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Asst. Agent, Conwayboro, S. C.
Feb 12-17.

Encourage Home People and
Home Enterprise.
Geo. S. Hacker,
CHARLESTON, S. C.



THE ONLY DOOR, SASH AND BLIND
Factory owned and managed by a Carolinian
in this City. All work guaranteed. Terms
Cash.
Always on hand a large stock of Doors,
Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, Scroll and
Turned Work of every description. Glass,
White Leads, and Builders' Hardware. Dressed
Lumber and Flooring delivered in any
portion of this State.
March 11-17.

PROSPECTUS.
The Journal of Commerce.
CHARLESTON, S. C., April 23, 1876.
On the first day of May, 1876, 'The
Charleston Publishing Company' will issue
the first number of a Daily Morning News-
paper to be called 'THE JOURNAL OF COM-
MERCE.'
This newspaper, as its name indicates, will
devote a large portion of its space and in-
fluence to the development and extension of
the Local Commerce of the City of Charleston,
and the general improvement of the material
interests of South Carolina.
In politics, THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE
will be Democratic.
Three editions of THE JOURNAL OF COM-
MERCE will be printed—a daily, a semi-weekly,
and a weekly. The editions will be de-
livered by carriers to city subscribers, or sent
through the mails to non-city subscribers,
post paid, at the following rates:
Daily, strictly in advance, \$8 00
Semi-weekly, in advance, 4 00
Weekly, in advance, 2 00
For subscriptions, or rates of advertising,
apply or address 'THE CHARLESTON
PUBLISHING CO.," No. 143 East Bay,
Charleston, S. C. apr 26.

An Independent Journal.

VOL. 8. CONWAYBORO, S. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1876. NO. 33.

THE WAY OF THE WIND.

"Why does the East Wind alway complain?—
Because he is married to the Rain."
"Why is the North Wind's breath so strong?—
He has wrestled with icebergs fierce and long."
"Why is the South Wind's step so light?—
Out of a sleeping land in flight."
"Why is the West Wind's touch a flame?—
Out of a sunset cloud he came."
Lying under a summer tree,
This is what Zephyr sang to me,
Zephyr, with flattering words and low,
Tells but half of the truth I know.
Four great boys in an ancient hall,
They grew up thinking their will was all.
Sweet Mother Nature, the dearest dame—
I fear her softness is much to blame—
Lovely and quiet, year in,
Her soft white blankets she sits to spin;
Rose-lined curtains and carpet green,
Broidered cushions of satin sheen,
Her guests are hidden, her house is fair—
Four wild rovers have entrance there,
Never's an hour so still and sweet
But may be broken by tramping feet;
But when from the ruin they turn away,
Oh, who so gentle and blithe as they!
They rock the cradles in tall tree-tops,
They run with the tripping water-drops;
Daintily courting, they sigh and pine
Round the flower-ladies so pure and fine.
Wall they love pleasure, but mischief best—
Too swift and subtle and strong for rest.
Up and down in the world they go,
And mock us with every voice we know.
They pipe to the dreamers at even-song;
They mourn to the wretches all night long.
Then down the chimney they shout and roar,
Shriek at the lattice and shake the door.
The old man, sighing, repeateth still,
"The will of the wind is boyhood's will."
The boy, with wondering, silent lips,
Think of the sea and the waked ships;
And each in his dim heart longs to find
Out of his world the way of the wind.

—CARE SPENCER, Harper's Magazine for September.

STATE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Adopted by the State Democratic Convention in Columbia, August 15th 1876.

THE PLATFORM.

The Democratic party of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, announce the following as its platform of principles:
"We declare our acceptance in perfect good faith of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution; accepting and standing upon them, we turn from the settled and final past to the great living and momentous issues of the present and the future.

We adopt the platform of principles announced by the National Democratic party recently assembled at St. Louis, and pledge ourselves to a full and hearty cooperation in securing the election of its distinguished nominees, Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, and believe that under the wise and just administration of its distinguished reform leader, assisted by the eminently patriotic and able counsellors by whom he will be surrounded, peace and prosperity will again bless our country, and the dissensions, confusion and maladministration of the past eight years will give place to concord, good government, and a thorough restoration of the Union. In accordance with the declarations of that platform, and the utterances and acts of our distinguished leader, we demand a genuine and thorough reform in the State of South Carolina, and call upon all of its citizens, irrespective of race, color or previous condition, to rally with us to its redemption, for it is evident that substantial and lasting reform is impossible within the ranks of the Republican party of this State.

We charge that party with arraying race against race, creating disturbances, and fomenting difficulties; with prostituting the election franchise, tampering with the ballot-box, and holding unfair and fraudulent elections; with having accumulated an enormous debt, mismanaged the finances, and injured the credit of the State; with levying exorbitant taxes and squandering them when collected, thus warring from the toil and livelihood of the honest poor man of the

State, a large percentum of his hard earnings, without giving in return any compensation therefor; and has hopelessly involved in debt a majority of the counties of the State. Its management of our penal and charitable institutions is a shame and a disgrace. We charge its legislation as demoralizing, partizan, and disgraceful, and the venality and corruption which have characterized every branch of the government, executive, legislative and judicial, have no parallel in the history of nations. It has created a multiplicity of unnecessary and useless offices, complicated in their system, and unnecessarily expensive. It has attempted to elevate to the bench two most corrupt and degraded men. It can never purify itself, give good and impartial government, or by its moral force and character, exercise in its full sovereignty the law of the land. We do not charge this condition of things, which every patriot most deeply deplores, upon the masses of the party, but upon their leaders, who have made such fatal use of their confidence and trust; for it is our firm conviction that all the good people of the State, of both races, desire peace and prosperity.

We, therefore, call upon all of our fellow-citizens, irrespective of race or past party affiliation, to join with us in restoring the good name of their State, and to again elevate it to a place of dignity and character among the commonwealths of this great country. We discontinue all disturbances of the peace of the State, and denounce all instigators and promoters thereof, and earnestly call upon all of our fellow-citizens, irrespective of party lines, to exercise forbearance and cultivate good will; and if the government of the State is committed to our control, we pledge ourselves to protect the persons, rights and property of all its people, and to speedily bring to summary justice any one who dares violate them.

We desire a fair, peaceable, election, appealing to the reason and not the passions of the people, and demand of the Republican party a fair showing in the appointment of commissioners of election. We demand a fair election and a fair count. We call upon all of the patriotic sons of Carolina to join us. We ask but a trial of committing the State to our keeping, and if good government, security protection and prosperity do not dawn in our over taxed, despoiled, and disheartened people, then drive us from power, with scorn and indignation. Our object is reform, retrenchment, and relief, that by honesty and economy we may reduce the taxes, and lighten the burdens of the people; giving at the same time absolute security and protection to the rights and property of all. Upon this paramount issue we cordially invite the co-operation of every Democrat and Republican who is earnest and willing in this crisis of our State, to unite with us in this great work.

Speech of Gen. Hampton, on Accepting the Nomination for Governor of South Carolina.
Mr. President and Members of the Convention:
In accepting the honorable position to which you have called me, that of your standard bearer in the great struggle for reform, which you have begun, I do so with the most grateful appreciation of your kindness, and the most profound sense of the high duties and the grave responsibilities pertaining to the position.

In the better days of our country, when the surest passports to official station were found in the ability, the honesty and the integrity of her public servants, the most distinguished sons of South Carolina looked upon the Chief Magistracy of the State as the goal of their highest ambition, and the best reward of their public services. It men of whom Carolina is justly proud held in such deserved estimation the distinction of being thought worthy by their fellow-citizens of the highest office in the gift of the State in the days of her prosperity and peace, how much more highly should I esteem the honor you have done me by calling me unanimsly to lead you in this hour of gloom and peril? You are struggling for the highest stake for which a people ever contended, for you are striving to bring back to your

prostrate State the inestimable blessings which can only follow orderly and regulated liberty, under free and good government.

We believe that these blessings only be secured by a complete change in the administration of our public affairs, National and State; and believing that our sympathies and our interests lead us naturally and inevitably into alliance with that great party, upon whose banners are inscribed the watchwords of Democracy, reform, good government, hard money and home rule, you have indorsed and ratified the platform of the Democratic party, adopted at St. Louis; and planting yourselves firmly on that, you look hopefully and confidently to victory, in which you will not only share, but to which you will have contributed. The platform which you have adopted here is so catholic in its spirit, so strong in its foundations, and so broad in its construction, that every man in South Carolina who honestly desires reform can find room to stand upon it.

With such a platform, where our citizens of all parties and all races can stand, assured of equal rights and full protection, you can surely bring back to our distracted State the great blessings of good government. As for myself, should I be elevated to the high position for which you have nominated me, my sole effort shall be to restore our State government to decency, to honesty, economy, and to integrity. I shall be the Governor for the whole people, knowing no party, making no vindictive discrimination, holding the scales of justice with firm and impartial hand, seeing as far as in me lies, that the laws are enforced in justice, tempered by mercy, protecting all classes alike, and devoting every effort to the restoration of prosperity and the re-establishment of honest government. Thanking you gentlemen, for the honor you have conferred upon me, and invoking the blessing of God on your praiseworthy effort to redeem our State, I here pledge myself to work with you in that sacred cause, with all the zeal, all the energy, all the ability and all the consistency of which I am capable.

He was interrupted with frequent bursts of applause. At the conclusion of his speech, he retired to a sofa on the right of the hall where he remained seated, till the Convention adjourned. Gen. Butler moved that Col. Ryon, a member of the National Executive Committee, be requested to make such statement to the Convention as he thought proper. The motion was adopted, and Col. Ryon responded. On motion of General Butler, Hon. J. L. Manning took the chair for a few minutes, and the Convention adopted a resolution of thanks to General Harlee for the able and impartial manner in which he had presided; and to Messrs. J. R. Abney, and Zimmerman Davis, for their services as secretaries.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

Taking a Bath—The Earth on Fire—Blood Drinking—The Gold Diggers—Matters at Philadelphia—Love and Locksmith.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
New York, August 10, 1876.

The welcome flood which his region has had since my last was an unmitigated blessing to town and country. It gave New York a bath from which she has been fresher looking, cleaner and healthier ever since. But for this rain all the "truck" in New Jersey's vast market garden would soon have turned "loes up," and prices of vegetables would have been fearful. As it was, the loss has been great, but the rain saved thousands upon thousands of dollars in that place alone. Another contribution to public comforts the forest and bog fires which have been causing great loss and annoyance during the latter part of the hot weather in northeastern Jersey. A large part of the counties lying nearest this city are bogs and drained marshes, the surface of which is of a peaty nature and grows a long, rank grass. These marshes are usually wet, but under the July heat they became dry as dust, and sparks from the myriad locomotives which daily pass over them started numerous little fires which ate down into the dry peat and spread in all directions till hundreds of acres were in a state of combustion impossible to extinguish by any ordinary means and sending up vast columns of

a peculiar suffocating smoke which drifted over the neighboring cities. Although, of course, most of the grass on these marshes was dry and burned readily, there were many large spots, where, for some reason, the herbage got moisture enough to keep it green. But the fire spread slowly through the underlying peat and there was presented the phenomenal spectacle of green fields through the vegetation of which blue smoke curled incessantly. It looked a good deal as though the crust of the earth were getting thin in this neighborhood and the fires of old Plato's region were beginning to make themselves felt. Two and a half inches of rain, however, discouraged this performance and only blackened fields now remain to tell the story.

A most extraordinary fashion—I can't call it anything else—is come in vogue. What this fashion is may be inferred from the fact that along in the afternoon in the "killing rooms" of one or two of our big slaughter houses, invalid men and women may be seen, some of them regular first families, too, waiting for the butchers blade to send the life blood of some healthy bullock spouting in the air. This red stream is caught in a dozen glasses and—well, n't get just too fine a point on it, the cannibal just pour it down your face as an ordinary white man would dispose of a glass of lager beer. I don't want to enter into an argument here to prove that New York civilization is receding toward that of the South Sea Islands, but I must say that I don't admire the custom nor appreciate its utility. I believe if I could manufacture my own blood I would rather go without than run the risk of growing horns and tail by the course indicated.

A new method of gold-digging has been invented by some geniuses of this city, who evidently have a taste for the metal, but don't care to grub around for it among dirt and rocks of the Western mines, under the additional disadvantage of being liable at any moment to be "snatched bald-headed" by those uneasy aborigines who are making the Black Hills too hot for comfort. The new plan is to take a twenty-dollar gold piece and bore a hole through its diameter from edge to edge as large as may be without disturbing the surface of the coin. From this main shaft tunnels are bored out in every direction till the piece which looks all right, excepting the little hole on one edge, is really honeycombed. Having worked the "lead" to its utmost capacity the operator plugs the holes with some heavy wire to restore the piece to standard weight, carefully restores the milled surface over the hole in the edge and repeats the operation on another piece.

The advantages of this system of mining are too manifest to admit of argument. Instead of a life of severe toil, privation and exposure in constant peril from man, beast or disease and often with scanty and uncertain reward, our inventive geniuses have substituted ease, comfort and certain profit. Who wouldn't dig for the shining metal when it can be done in dressing gown and slippers, and in the bosom of ones family? What better paying employment could a man ask than one which pays him \$30 to \$40 per day without either requiring a large investment on his part or injuring his constitution by overwork? I greatly regret my inability to furnish the names of the authors of these Improvements in Mining, for beside being of considerable interest to your readers as a matter of curiosity, it would greatly oblige our sub-Treasury officials who are very anxious to make the acquaintance of these talented men.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.
They say that "Love laughs at locksmiths," but it is my private opinion that jail-breaking Captal would not find much to amuse him in display of the Yale Lock Mfg. Co., an exhibit both useful and ornamental in the highest degree. Their laconic motto "Security"—similar to all your readers through its universal appearance on their characteristic little flat keys which almost everybody uses—tells the whole story of their work in this department. Accurate, durable and unpeckable, these locks afford the most perfect protection to property that human ingenuity has been able to devise. Their value and safe locks would have driven Hobbs or Chubb to suicide. Not satisfied with having given them the utmost strength and unapproachability of mechanism, the company have introduced a contrivance for guarding the contents of these receptacles from friends as well as from enemies. This contrivance is their famous "time lock" which absolutely forbids the opening of the door before a certain hour. This arrangement, although calculated to elicit much profanity from would-be dishonest clerks and the gentlemanly cracksmen who have been in the habit of persuading cashiers to aid them by placing pistols at their heads, is the most valuable protective invention of many years.

Another interesting feat of the

ADVERTISEMENTS.
Inserted at \$1.00 per square for first, and 50c for each subsequent insertion.
One inch space will constitute a square whether in broder or display type, less than an inch will be charged for as a square.
Marriage notices free.
Deaths and funeral notices free.
Religious notices of one square free.
A liberal discount will be made to those whose advertisements are to be kept in for three months or longer.

company's display is a Post Office with boxes, windows, and all complete, lacking only clerks and letters to go into active operation. No two of its hundreds of lock boxes and drawers can be opened with the same key. The putting up of such offices is one of their important specialties.

Beside all the Yale Lock Co. show magnificent specimens of ornamental bronze builders' hardware, then goods of this description being by far the finest of American manufacture.

Kidnapping a Judge to Prevent Him from Qualifying a Railroad Receiver.

A telegram received here last night at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in this city, in regard to an outrage in Colorado, in boarding a Colorado Central train and carrying off Judge Stone, of the U. S. Circuit Court, into the mountains, to prevent him from holding court and qualifying a receiver for the Colorado Central Railway, states that Judge Stone made his way out of captivity during the night. In the meantime, Associate Justice Broeze adjourned the court until Tuesday morning, when the receiver will be qualified. The Governor of Colorado has called out two companies of soldiers to enforce, if necessary, the order of the court.

Messrs. Gould & Dillon have authorized their agent in Colorado to offer a reward of \$5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the kidnapers of Judge Stone.

Just the Fact.

The recent proceedings in the House bring an instructive fact fully to view. With the exception of one case, whenever the Democratic majority of a committee of the House have, after a full investigation, made a report against a Republican for mistake or malfeasance in office, the Republicans on the committee have made a minority report either going all lengths to shield the officer, or, where the facts pointed him too black for that covering him with the very thickest coating of whitewash they could lay on. The solitary exception to this rule of procedure is the case of Belknap, the Secretary of War, who confessed his guilt and threw up the sponge at the outset, and thereby rendered a defence of his transactions impossible. From the invariable course which the Republicans in Congress have since pursued toward culprits far guiltier than himself, Belknap must bitterly bewail his pusillanimity in beating such a hasty retreat.

Thus stands the Republican record of the present House in regard to venality, fraud, and corruption. It is without a parallel in the history of political parties in modern times, either in this country or any other. And yet there are Republicans who seem to think their party can carry this load of infamy through the Presidential canvass without breaking down. The rogues in the party—and it is very full of them—while it is this class who have dictated this unscrupulous line of policy and compelled honest Republicans to follow them in the support of Hayes, or else bolt, as tens of thousands are doing, and vote for Tilden.

An Incident.

A man crossed the Chelsea ferry to Boston one morning, and turned into Commercial street for his usual glass. As he poured out the liquor the proprietor's wife came in and confidentially asked for \$500 to purchase an elegant shawl she had seen at Jordan, Marsh & Co's. He drew from his breast pocket a well filled pocket-book and counted her out the money. The man pushed aside the glass untouched and, laying down ten cents, departed in silence. That very morning his devoted Christian wife had asked him for \$10 to buy a cheap cloak that she might attend church.

He trossly told her he hadn't the money. As he left the saloon he thought, "Here I am, helping to pay for \$500 Cashmeres for that man's wife, but mine asks in vain for a ten dollar cloak. I can't stand this! I have spent my last dime for drink."

When the next pay-day came, that meek loving wife was surprised with a beautiful cloak from her reformed husband. She could scarcely believe her own eyes and ears as he laid it on the table, saying: "There, Emma, is a present for you. I have been a fool long enough. Forgive me for the past, and I will never touch liquor again."

She threw her arms around his neck and the hot tears told her heartfelt joy as she sobbed out "Charlie, I thank you a thousand times! I never expected so nice a cloak. You couldn't have selected a prettier one. This seems like other days. Come now, I have supper all ready. You are so good and I am so happy."

The great, strong, noble fellow couldn't hide the tears as he related that fact to me. He said it was the happiest hour in ten years.
My friend! where does your money go? Whose family does it clothe?