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APPROVED AND PASSED AT THE SPECIAL SESSION OF 1877.
AN ACT to reduce and fix the salaries of certain officers.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the public officers hereinafter named shall receive the annual salaries hereinafter mentioned, respectively, to wit:* The Governor, \$3,500; the Governor's Private Secretary, \$1,275; the Governor's messenger, \$300; the Lieutenant Governor, \$1,000, to take effect after the next General election; the Secretary of State, \$2,100; the Chief Clerk of the Secretary of State, \$1,275; the Comptroller General, \$2,100; for clerical services in the office of the Comptroller General, \$2,550, if so much be necessary; the State Treasurer, \$2,000; the Chief Clerk of the State Treasurer, \$1,475; the bookkeeper of the State Treasurer, \$1,000; the Adjutant and Inspector General, \$1,200; Clerk to the Adjutant and Inspector General, \$900; the State Superintendent of Education, \$1,875; for Clerk to Superintendent of Education, \$900; the Attorney General, \$2,100; the Clerk of the Attorney General, \$1,200; the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, \$4,000; the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, \$3,500 each; the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, \$1,000; the Clerk and Librarian of the Supreme Court, \$700; the attendant on the library and rooms of the Supreme Court, \$200; the Circuit Judges, \$3,500 each; the Circuit Solicitors, \$1,500 each, except in the First Circuit, which shall be \$2,000, in lieu of all charges against the State and counties, and of all fees received from defendants; and the Keeper of the State House and State Librarian, \$500; the watchmen of the State House and grounds, not to exceed two in number, \$300 each; the Superintendent of the State Penitentiary, \$1,600; the physician of the State Penitentiary, \$300; the Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, \$2,000; the health officer of Charleston, \$1,000; the health officers of Georgetown, \$400; Hilton Head and St. Helena Sound, \$600 each; the Keeper of the Lazaretto, \$400; the Librarian of the University of South Carolina, who shall have charge of the buildings and grounds of the University, \$500.

SEC. 2. That the County Treasurer of each county shall receive commissions upon all taxes collected in their respective counties, as follows: Three per cent. upon the first \$10,000; two per cent. upon the next \$10,000; one per cent. upon the next \$10,000; one-half of one per cent. upon all amounts collected over \$30,000: *Provided*, The same shall not exceed \$800 or be less than \$500 per annum, except the county of Charleston, where the commissions shall not exceed \$2,000. For clerical services in the office of County Treasurer of Charleston, \$800; *Provided, further*, That nothing herein contained shall apply to fees and costs allowed County Treasurers for making distress and sale of real or personal property.

SEC. 3. That the County Auditors of the several counties shall receive the annual salaries hereinafter mentioned, respectively: The County Auditor of Charleston, \$2,000: *Provided*, That no additional compensation shall be allowed for clerk hire; the County Auditors of Abbeville and Richland, \$700 each; the County Auditors of Aiken, Anderson, Barnwell, Beaufort, Chester, Colleton, Darlington, Edgefield, Fairfield, Greenville, Laurens, Newberry, Orangeburg, Spartanburg, Sumter and York, \$600 each; the County Auditors of Chesterfield, Marion, Clarendon, Georgetown, Horry, Kershaw, Lancaster, Lexington, Marlboro, Oconee, Pickens, Union and Williamsburg, \$500 each. And in addition to the salaries of the Auditors, as hereinbefore provided, the County Auditors, shall receive, to defray the expenses of assessment of property, such sums as may be necessary, but not to exceed the following, to wit: The Auditor of Charleston County, \$900; the Auditors of Abbeville and Richland, \$500 each; the Auditors of Aiken, Anderson, Barnwell, Beaufort, Chester, Darlington, Edgefield, Fairfield, Greenville, Laurens, Newberry, Orangeburg, Spartanburg, Sumter and York, \$400 each; and the Auditors of Colleton, Clarendon, Horry, Kershaw, Lancaster, Marion, Marlboro, Pickens, Oconee, Union, Williamsburg and Chesterfield, \$300 each; and the County Commissioners of the sev-

eral counties, as aforesaid, shall, upon the application of the County Auditors, draw their checks on the County Treasurers for the several amounts to which the Auditors may be entitled under the provisions of this section, and the County Treasurers shall pay the said checks from the first collection of county funds of the fiscal year in which the work shall be performed. But no such check or order shall be paid by the County Treasurer until the Auditor shall have filed with the County Commissioners an itemized statement of the services rendered by his assistants, the number of days each of said assistants were employed, and the compensation they were severally to receive, which said statement shall be examined and approved by the said Board of County Commissioners: *Provided*, That no member of the Board of County Commissioners shall act as Assistant Assessor. That the County School Commissioners in each of the several counties of the State shall receive for their compensation \$3 per diem for the time in which they are actually engaged in the business of their respective offices: *Provided*, The number of days in each and every year for which said compensation shall be allowed shall in no case exceed 100 days, except in the county of Charleston, where the number of days shall not exceed 150 days.

SEC. 4. All salaries provided for in section 1 of this act shall be payable quarterly, and be paid upon the warrants of the Comptroller General upon the State Treasurer.

SEC. 5. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 6. That this act shall take effect immediately after its passage.

Approved June 7, 1877.

THE MILITIA LAW.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act supplementary to chapter 15, title 4, part 1, of the general statutes of South Carolina, relating to the militia, and for the better organization and government of the same."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That in addition to the body of militia known as the "National Guard," the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, is hereby authorized to receive all such bodies of citizen soldiery as may have tendered or may hereafter tender their services to the State, to constitute the Volunteer State Troops, and to consist of such companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions as may be organized by the authority of the Commander-in-Chief. These troops to uniform themselves, and to be subject to all such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commander-in-Chief and issued from the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General and published.*

SEC. 2. The Adjutant and Inspector General shall appoint an Armorer, who shall take charge of the State Armory in Columbia, and keep in order all the arms and munitions contained therein. His salary shall be \$250 per annum.

SEC. 3. The organization known as the Fourth Brigade, South Carolina Militia, consisting of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Regiments of Infantry, the First Regiment of Rifles, and First Regiment of Artillery, with the Charleston Light Dragoons and German Hussars, shall be received and embodied in the State Volunteer Troops. Officers of equal grade shall take rank in accordance with the period of time in which they shall have served in any branch of the military of the State. The field officers of the said Fourth Brigade, and their successors, shall be deemed in law the successors of the original field officers thereof, and shall be entitled to hold and enjoy all rights, franchises, and property which were of the said field officers thereof.

SEC. 4. Immediately after the passage of this act, the Governor shall call in all arms, equipments, and munitions which are in the hands of any persons not authorized by law to hold the same, and shall require all commands lawfully holding any such State property to file in the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General a full statement of such property, with the authority under which it is held, and the present condition thereof. The Governor shall have authority to permit the sale or exchange of any military

property of the State; for the purpose of obtaining other arms, equipments, or munitions, or munitions more suitable to the wants of the State.

SEC. 5. All field officers of battalions, regiments, brigades or divisions, shall be elected by the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates of the same respectively.

SEC. 6. Nothing in this act contained shall deprive any soldier or officer of the "National Guard" of any right to which he may be entitled in that organization. The said "National Guard" shall continue to exist, and shall be a separate and distinct body.

SEC. 7. All commissions issued from the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General shall be charged for at the rate of \$1 each; the fund thus raised to be devoted to defraying the expense of getting in, repairing and reissuing the arms and munitions belonging to the State.

SEC. 8. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved June 8.

AN ACT to amend section 15 of chapter 39 of the General Statutes, relating to the power in school districts to levy and collect special taxes for school purposes.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That section 15 of chapter 39 of the general statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended, by striking out all of subdivision 4 of said section.*

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved June 8.

FAMINE AND DROUGHT IN CALIFORNIA.

The accounts from California are very dismal indeed in regard to the bad crop prospects in that State, the ruin wrought by which is to be added to the bursting of the silver mining bubble. Doubts are expressed if the entire San Joaquin valley will yield 100,000 bushels of wheat and barley, which yielded last year about 10,000,000 bushels. A California correspondent of the New York Graphic writes under date of May 18: "All the news from the Pacific coast is disastrous. I will give it as my deliberate opinion that we will have a famine in this State before the season is over. The drought has killed all our crops, and nearly destroyed all our cattle. This is the second great drought since the settlement of California, and the memory of those two will always be a cloud upon the business horizon of this wonderful State, for capitalists will not invest money in ranches and cattle, and run the risk of a burning season, when all their possessions will be devoured and annihilated by the sun and dust. I fear you will soon hear of more business disasters of a most gigantic character from this coast. Things were really in an unwholesome state when Ralston died, but the difficulty was then averted only to end in greater calamity and panic. It is a fact that people who were millionaires six months ago, are to-day eager to secure situations as waiters and farm laborers. The drought alone nearly ruined the State, but occurring simultaneously with the bursting of the mining bubble, it has proved more than the people of the State can stand. Starvation literally stares the whole farming population in the face, and in a few weeks more they will have neither meat, fruit nor grain."

THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.—Baltimore June 13.—Washington Cemetery, where the Confederate dead, killed in the battles of Antietam and South Mountain, are interred, was formally dedicated, yesterday, with appropriate memorial ceremonies, and the graves strewn with flowers. An oration was delivered by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia. About 4,000 persons were present. The cemetery was incorporated in 1870, by the Legislature of Maryland, with an appropriation of \$5,000, which has since been increased to \$10,000. The States of Virginia and West Virginia have also made appropriations. Handsome marble monuments adorn the graves in which about 2,500 Confederate dead are buried.

John Southworth and Mrs. Carr eloped from Pownal, Vt., and rode in a carriage across the line into New York State. Mr. Carr pursued them on horseback, and overtook them in Rensselaer County. He drew a pistol, seated himself in the carriage by the side of his wife, and returned home with her, compelling Southworth to walk ahead all of the way. Once back in Vermont, he had the offenders arrested.

SOUND VIEWS OF VICE PRESIDENT HENDRICKS.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Mr. Hendricks having returned thanks for the honor done him, alluded to the Presidential election and said the result as declared in Louisiana and Florida and at Washington, is not and cannot be made satisfactory to the country for obvious reasons; that it was not the truth. A great and sincere people will rest their final judgment only upon truth, never upon frauds, successful through technicality. Even should the President and his Cabinet adopt a part or the whole of the policies and purposes for which the Democratic party has been contending for many years, and which became so distinctly defined last year—even that cannot remove or quiet the public discontent. Democrats will make no factious opposition nor seek to embarrass a Democratic administration, but will sustain it in what is right, because it is right and for fear of the country, and not at all because of any fealty to the party that stands defeated and condemned by the people. The people cannot allow the selection of their Chief Magistrate to become a thing of chance or sharp practice. The fraud first triumphant in American history must be assigned to its proper place among the crimes against popular government, and made so odious that no party will dare attempt its repetition. He who is elected President must not be inaugurated until that is settled and made positive. No Democrat can be seduced from his devotion and allegiance in any way—not by the allurements of office, nor even by the strong appeal in the abandonment by the Administration of vicious principles and dangerous policies and the adoption of better doctrines and just measures. Democrats will not entrust their most cherished principles to the keeping of a power which is attained by vicious and corrupt measures. They will rather continue their faith in the right of the majority to rule, in accordance with the constitutional provisions. All Democrats rejoice with unbounded joy that free Republican governments are once more allowed to the States of South Carolina and Louisiana. They rejoice in the good fruits that must follow. They know that peace and good order will prevail; that capital will be made secure and labor contented and happy; that enterprise will revive, and the cruel burdens of the government and public corruption will be lifted from the shoulders of labor, and that production will increase and land advance in price; but they know that, in the language of Gov. Morton, it had become inevitable. Good government in the States was not a free will offering upon the altars of the country. For years the Democrats had contended in Congress and before the people, for free Republican States throughout the South, and finally it became "inevitable," because the right and truth were too strong to be longer suppressed. In this, the Democrats find a reason to stand more firmly; with their party out of power, with no patronage to dispense and no money to distribute; but animated by the spirit of our institutions and inspired by the sentiment of the right of local self-government as inherent in the people. The Democratic party, during the past ten years, has restored one State after another, until now the tread of the soldiers is heard in no Legislature; but in every State the people are governed by laws of their own enactment, and by law-makers of their own choosing. Mr. Hendricks concluded with the declaration that this occasion had more than a personal significance—it proclaimed that we had no sectional sentiment, no Eastern or Western policies; the East and the West, the North and the South were one. A wise and just policy would alike promote the prosperity of each.

FREQUENCY OF SUICIDES.—The number of suicides in the United States during the present year is said to be unprecedented in this country. France and Germany, where infidelity has been more prevalent than in almost any other countries, seem also to yield their unenviable distinction in this respect to the United States. One of the leading causes is thought to be the hard times, and, it is remarked, "fathers of families who have been out of work the whole winter, and who have managed to support themselves and their households on the little savings of years, in the hope of obtaining employment in the spring, find their hopes blighted, and in a moment of despair seek relief from the cares of the world in death." There is nothing of heroic character or of moral fortitude in such conduct. It is rather cowardice of the basest kind, because it deserts and leaves to deeper misery the objects of a man's highest concern for the pusillanimous reason that he cannot bring himself to share the fate of poverty and ruin which he has been unable to avert.—It is, moreover, a crime against the Creator, who gave life, and will take it back when He, in His infinite wisdom, deems it best; a crime against the family of the suicide, which has a right to his life and to all that he can do for those of whom he is the natural protector; and a crime against himself, for he has no more right to take his own life than that of any other man.—There are many things in the world hard to bear, but whether they can be improved by changing them for "ills that we know not of," is a problem which no one in his senses would like to solve by self-destruction.

DO SPIRITS COMMUNICATE?—If the skeptically disposed are prone to question the following story of ghostly communication, we refer them to the editor of the Oswego Times: In a village in Oswego county, says that journal, there resides an intelligent widow whose husband was a Methodist clergyman. A few years ago she lost a much beloved daughter, a young lady at the time, whose remains were deposited in the village churchyard. The mother was for a long time inconsolable, and against the remonstrances of friends, was in the daily practice of visiting and weeping over the grave of her daughter. This she would do no matter how inclement the weather, and her own health was seriously imperiled by this course. One day, after she was, appeared for her daily visit to the graveyard, all at once her daughter, just as she appeared when in full health, stood beside her, and looking into her mother's face said sweetly and as naturally as she had ever spoken, "Mother why do you risk your health by these unseasonable visits to the grave-yard? I am not there. It is only the dust of the human form that moulders there. The spirit which you loved is in a far happier state of existence than when held and fettered by that dust over which you shed unavailing tears! Your duty, dear mother, is to the living, not to your dead daughter, who has been made far happier by this great change which soon all must meet." And after a few consolatory remarks the daughter vanished from sight as suddenly as she came. "Now," concludes the Times, "this lady reports this as having positively occurred. She was not dreaming, because she was not sleeping, but attired for her daily visit to her daughter's grave, and in a moment more would have been on her way to the cemetery."

BUTLER "GOING WEST."—Washington, May 26.—General Butler always has a surprise of some kind in store for the public, and now he is "going West." It is said to-night that he intends emigrating to Colorado, turn sheep farmer and come to Congress as Senator of the Centennial State.—It will be remembered that the Supreme Court recently awarded to Colonel Craig of the patent or title of an extensive tract of land in Colorado, which had long been in dispute. The story runs that General Butler has purchased from Colonel Craig 73,000 acres of this estate, and that as soon as he can arrange some of his private business he intends to settle upon it and engage in cattle raising.

Forney's Chronicle explains his motives in the following editorial: "The fact is New England is politically worn out, or rather the appreciation of its people, and in consequence her limits are getting very narrow and contracted. What Butler wants is room and fresh air, and Colorado is just the place to find these two essentials to human happiness. The chances of politics are seventy-five per cent. better there than in Massachusetts, and this is a weighty consideration to a man who hates criticism and newspaper men as the devil does Christianity.—The healthy recreation of cattle raising is another inducement, and will go a great way toward tempering the humor of the old man for the new honors that are sure to welcome such as he. Two years' residence in Colorado destroys all the identity of a carpet-bagger, and entitles a man to all the privileges and rights of those to the manor born."

"General Butler is yet a young man, and thrown into a new country with money enough to become a large land-owner, coupled with his extraordinary ability and perseverance, there is no telling the effect of the transformation his presence will produce both in the substantial wealth and politics of the State. The people would soon see this, and be quick to recognize it by conferring upon him the highest honors in their gift. We, therefore, predict that General Butler will be one of the next new United States Senators from Colorado, and the moment he is the State will become one of the most prominent in the Union."

An assistant of a druggist recently put up a prescription of a dose of castor oil for a young lady. She innocently inquired how it could be taken without tasting it. He promised to explain to her, and, in the meantime, offered her, courteously, a glass of flavored and scented seltzer water. After she had finished it, he said, triumphantly, "You see, miss, you have taken your oil and you did not know it." The young lady screamed out, "It was for my mother."