

Orangeburg News & Times

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. GOD AND OUR COUNTRY. SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1875. NUMBER 15

NOTICE is hereby given of the loss or destruction of Certificate of Deposit No. 331, Orangeburg Branch, Citizens Savings Bank of South Carolina, issued to the late E. J. Oliveros, deceased, and also of Deposit Book No. 96, of same branch, in the name of the said E. J. Oliveros, in trust, and that I will apply in three months from date for a renewal of the same, and for such dividends as may accrue thereon, to the Trustee and Committee of the said Bank, at Columbia, S. C.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF ORANGEBURG,

DENTISTRY
B. F. MUCKENFUSS, Dentist
OF CHARLESTON, can be found at his OFFICE above Captain HAMILTON'S STORE, on Market Street.

Nine Years' Experience IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
I have on hand also a supply of SEEDS AND ONION SETTS.

Horses and Mules
AT BAMBERG & SLATER'S STABLES IN REAR OF J. GEO. VOSE'S STORE.

DENTAL NOTICE
THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to his many friends and patrons that he has permanently located at Orangeburg, C. H., S. C., where he will devote his entire time, from every Monday till Saturday noon to the

ORANGEBURG HIGH SCHOOL
IN THE BASEMENT OF DUKES' HOTEL.

DR. M. G. SALLEY
Has moved his office to ROOMS over Mr. VOSE'S STORE.

GLOVER & GLOVER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Office opposite Court House Square, Orangeburg, S. C.

Per Day at Home. Terms free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

Truth Will Out. JAKKEY, HIS MAMA AND THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER.

[Baltimore American.]
Jakkey crept up and sat down by his mother's side as she was looking out of the window yesterday morning. After a few minutes of silence, he broke out with—
"Ma, ain't pa's name Jacob?"
"Yes, Jakkey."
"If I was called young Jacob, he'd be called old Jacob, wouldn't he?"
"Yes, my dear, what makes you ask such a question as that?"
"Nothing, only I heard something about him last night."
Mrs. Watts suddenly became interested. "What was it, my son?"
"Oh, nothing much; something the new Sunday school teacher said."
"You oughtn't to have anything your mother don't know, Jakkey," coaxingly pleaded Mrs. Watts.
"Well, if you must go poking into everything, I'll tell you. The new teacher says to me, 'What's your name, my little man?' and when I said Jacob, he asked me if I ever heard of old Jacob, and I thought that was pa's name, so I told him I guess I had, but I'd like to hear what he had to say about him. He said old Jacob used to be a little boy once just like me, and had bean-shooters and stils, and used to play hookey and get licked, and to tend cattle—"
"Yes, I believe he said his father used to keep a cow," interrupted Mrs. Watts.
"And he hogged his brother out of something or other, and he got struck with a young woman named Rachel (Mrs. Watts became still more interested) and was going to marry her, but her old man fooled him and made him marry his other daughter; but pa said he guessed he was nobody's fool, and married them both."
"The wretch!" ejaculated Mrs. Watts, shaking her fist at Mr. Watt's slipper.
"He said old Jacob had a dozen or two children and"—
"Did I marry him for this?" exclaimed Mrs. Watts, sobbing and throwing herself on the sofa, making all the springs hum like a set of tuning-forks.
Jakkey said he didn't know what she married him for, but she wouldn't catch him telling her anything very soon again if she was going to kick up such a row about it, and went out of the room highly indignant.
When Mr. Watts came home he met Mrs. Watts in the hall, with a very red face, who pointed her finger and jerked out the word "villain!" and asked him if he could look his innocent wife and infant son in the face. Mr. Watts showed that he could by staring very hard alternately at Jakkey and Mrs. Watts.
"I know where you go, sir, when you stay away from home," continued Mrs. Watts; "I've heard the story of your perfidy. Can't you tell me how Rachel and that other woman is today?" she asked with forced calmness. Mr. Watts confessed his inability to enlighten her on the health of the ladies about whom she was so solicitous. Mrs. Watts said that she always knew that something like this would occur, and ended with another hysterical interrogation after the children's health, but not receiving any satisfactory answer, she threw herself on the sofa again and sobbed and asked herself a few times why she ever left her mother's house, and then she called Jakkey to her and told him that they would have to live alone in a little house and be very poor, and may be not have enough to eat, which made that hopeful utter a series of most doleful howls and hasten down to the kitchen to examine the larder.
Later in the day Mrs. Lewis happened in, and Mrs. Watts confided to her the story of her husband's villainy. Of course, Mrs. Lewis was very properly shocked, and tried to impress upon Mrs. Watts the necessity of being philosophical, and left with the observation that she had never seen a man with a mole on his nose who did

not sooner or later prove to be a rascal.
Towards evening Jakkey was sitting on the steps, having recovered from his grief of the morning, when the Sunday school teacher chanced to pass by, and Jakkey hailed him with: "Say, mister, I told my mother what you told me about old Jacob last night, and there has been the old scratch to pay ever since. Mr. called pa a villain and a bloody thief, and tried to break her back on the sofa, and said that there wouldn't be anything to eat, and there ain't been such a time since pa offered to kiss Aunt Jane good-bye! Maybe you had better drop in and see the old lady, mister; she ain't so bad as she was."
The teacher, after some pressing, accompanied Jakkey into the house, and was presented to Mrs. Watts in the parlor.
Mrs. Watts began to thank him for disclosing her husband's perfidy, but he disclaimed having done anything of the kind, and at length, after considerable talking, it was discovered that Jakkey had misapplied the story of the patriarch Jacob. Mrs. Watts started right out to hunt up Jacob, and when she found him astonished him again by being as loving as his child and a negro woman in his wife's family, and Mrs. Watts would be perfectly happy if she could only shut Mrs. Lewis's mouth.

Should Criminals be Publicly Executed?

This question has been forced upon our attention by the accounts of recent executions which have reached us from different parts of the state. The failure to convict and punish those guilty of the various grades of murder during the past six or seven years undoubtedly, worked out great demoralization and contempt of the law. And unquestionably a vigorous and impartial execution of the law against that class of criminals will be required to restore things to their normal condition. We are of the opinion however, that the public execution of criminals does not assist in accomplishing this end, but, on the contrary, both directly and indirectly, retards its accomplishment.

We are aware that in stating this opinion we run counter to the opinions of many excellent people, and it is only because we have a clear conviction that the present mode of executing criminals is demoralizing in the extreme that we venture to say anything on the subject.
Without referring to experience at all, we think that it might be shown, from a consideration of the nature of mankind, that the classes who are expected to be awed and restrained by the public execution of criminals are really affected in quite the opposite way. The punishment by death of criminals is justified on the ground that it is necessary to the protection of society. This protection is secured, first, by the removal of one who has proved himself to be dangerous to the rest of the community, and, secondly, by the deterrent influence of his punishment upon others of like tendencies. If the element of revenge upon the murderer is allowed to enter into the question at all, surely his private and swift execution will more certainly serve that purpose than will the parade and excitement of a public execution. We think, however, that it will be denied that the law which takes the life of the criminal is based upon a feeling of revenge. The question resolves itself, then, into one for the protection of society merely. If, as we have already stated, this protection is secured first by the removal by death of the criminal, it can make but little difference whether his death be public or private.

But we conceive that to secure the deterrent influence of the death of criminals upon persons of like tendencies, it is of the utmost importance that every thing which conceals or diminishes in the minds of these sought to be influenced, the criminality of the deed for which he suffers, should be carefully eliminated

from the scene. The more ignorant and degraded the people are the more likely they are to be swayed by passion and feeling rather than judgment. In the midnight murder it is not the death of the individual that appalls us so much as the sudden and mysterious swiftness with which death comes upon him. So we think that if it were possible to conduct the execution of criminals in absolute privacy, the deterrent effect upon the minds of the people at large would be infinitely greater and more appalling than as now conducted. We are aware that absolute privacy cannot be secured, but certainly comparative privacy may be; and the scenes that were witnessed recently at Orangeburg and Beaufort, and more recently at Camden may be avoided.
Is it possible for any one to think that the execution of Josh Fraser, on Friday last, in the town of Camden, in the presence of six thousand persons, as described by the reporters, had the slightest deterrent influence upon persons with similar temptations or tendencies to his own? He acknowledged having killed Cooper, and he also confessed the murder of his wife's child and a negro woman in his wife's family, and Mrs. Watts would be perfectly happy if she could only shut Mrs. Lewis's mouth.

It seems to us that if the ingenuity of man had been deliberately set to work for the purpose, it could not have invented a spectacle better calculated to plant the seeds of ruin in the minds of the six thousand people there assembled than the one described above.
Blasphemy, hypocrisy and murder were done up by the shouts of an excited crowd of religious enthusiasts is not a spectacle likely to impress men of his own class with the exceeding sinfulness of sin. To us the spectacle is disgusting and frightful. And if, as we believe is the case, there is no law on the statute book regulating the execution of criminals, we trust that one may be speedily passed that will prevent in the future such terrible exhibitions of human depravity and fanaticism.—Union Herald.

Daniel C. Dendly Arrested.

A warrant was forwarded from Laurens county yesterday, to Solicitor Blythe, for the arrest of Daniel C. Dendly, charged with the murder of William Reilly, colored, in that county, on the night of the 29th of October, 1870. The warrant was endorsed by Trial Justice Sherman, and Mr. Dendly was arrested by Marshal Greer. A writ of habeas corpus was immediately sued out, and Mr. Dendly was released on a bond of \$3,000, with the following securities: G. E. Mosely, Dr. Jno. F. Dorah, Alexander McBeck, V. McBeck, S. G. McClanahan, L. Williams and others. Judge T. L. Cook heard the case.—Col. W. H. Perry for the defendant and Solicitor Blythe prosecution.

This is a new beginning of the old prosecutions and persecutions of the citizens of Laurens county—many of whom have been driven away from the county for fear of prosecution by scoundrels who themselves are guilty of murder, and are trying to hide their guilt by suborning witnesses to ensure conviction of innocent men. Mr. Dendly is an aged gentleman who has lived an honorable life, respected by his fellow-citizens generally, and the case created considerable feeling, and the good men of Greenville rushed to his side in his hour of need, and if a bond of \$100,000 had been required the citizens who have furnished it in a very short time, notwithstanding Mr. Dendly has resided in Greenville but a few months. The murder he is charged with is said to have been committed in the year 1870, during what is known as the ka-klux riots. Mr. Dendly presented affidavits to prove an alibi, which were so conclusive that Solicitor Blythe waived his privilege of requiring ten days, in

which time to get up counter-affidavits and consented to granting bail immediately, which shows that the Solicitor and the Judge, while they are ready to punish crime, are not willing to lend themselves to a system of persecution.—Greenville News.

It is Only a Commencement.

The true bill which was returned yesterday by the grand jury against ex-Senator Robert Smalls, in which that he did advise, counsel and procure Josephus Woodruff, clerk of the senate, and A. O. Jones, clerk of the house of representatives, to sign and certify to the allowance of a claim for \$2,250, thereby to commit a breach of trust with a fraudulent intent.
The investigation made by the grand jury is the result of exposures contained in an article in the Union Herald of April 4. We then stated an effect that we had positive knowledge that a bold fraud had been committed; that a claim had been certified to by the clerks of the general assembly as having been allowed and passed which in reality had not been passed by either house, that subsequent investigation showed that not only had no such claims passed, but that the pay certificate upon which the clerks had acted was in itself a fraud, having been paid a year before to the person holding it. We explained the case with which such a fraud could be successfully practiced, by ascertaining the fact that there was no provision compelling the clerks to cancel pay certificates received in exchange for "passed claims," and that, therefore, nothing prevented the certificates from being preserved, ready to appear again, in new or old hands, to be again ground over into "passed claims."
Upon the appearance of the article the clerks hurried from Charleston to Columbia, purchased the "passed claim" from a person to whom it had been sold, and caeded it, with a great parade of contrition for having made such a mistake. Unfortunately for them there is some evidence that they made a precisely similar mistake in the case of the claim of N. E. Edwards. We are assured that, although A. O. Jones has certified to a list containing Edwards' claim, it did not pass the house of representatives, or senate either, for the amount as it appears in the published list. In other words, it was also a "raised claim."
We are unable to see why a bill should be sent to the grand jury against Mr. Smalls, unless it was accompanied by bills against Woodruff and Jones. To commit a breach of trust is, of course, unlawful and dishonest; but to commit a breach of trust is a greater crime. We insist, then, that the grand jury is bound to present the clerks of the general assembly, and we call their attention to the case of Edwards. A careful sifting of the transaction in regard to this "passed claim," business in all its ramifications is due to the people who have been robbed for years by means of pay certificates, contingents, claims, and a dozen other contrivances, not one of which will be found without the names of the clerks of the senate and house upon it.
We are assured by those who ought to know that the publicity given to this claims business in the columns of the Union Herald resulted in despair to as many as a dozen members, who came here to meet the clerks and divide around thirty thousand dollars' worth of "raised claims." Quite that much was offered for sale in advance of getting the bits of paper from Joe and Jones, and great was the disappointment when those worthies declared that for once they were scared off by that "damned Union Herald."

Never pay old debts—settle them.

The paths that lead to the grave—Allopath and homeopath.

When Jonah's fellow passengers threw him overboard they evidently regarded him neither prophet or ess.

Good News for School Teachers.
The following letter of Hon. F. K. Jilison, superintendent of education to the Hon. F. L. Cardozo, state treasurer, has just been informed by the treasurer that he is ready to pay the money on demand. This will be very gratifying to the teachers in the various parts of the state who have waited several years for their money. We regret that a certain amount will be insufficient to liquidate the certificates outstanding, because of the illegal practice of the senate and house of representatives in issuing certificates in excess of the appropriation made for their respective counties:
Blount County, \$1,100.00; Calhoun, \$1,100.00; Columbia, \$1,100.00; Darlington, \$1,100.00; Dillon, \$1,100.00; Florence, \$1,100.00; Georgetown, \$1,100.00; Greenville, \$1,100.00; Marion, \$1,100.00; Marlboro, \$1,100.00; Newberry, \$1,100.00; Oconee, \$1,100.00; Orangeburg, \$1,100.00; Pickens, \$1,100.00; Richland, \$1,100.00; Spartanburg, \$1,100.00; Sumter, \$1,100.00; Union, \$1,100.00; Williamsburg, \$1,100.00; York, \$1,100.00.—total, \$22,364.05.
I hereby certify that the foregoing appropriation is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct.
K. J. JILISON, State Superintendent of Education.

Millinery and Dress Making.

We have just opened a MILLINERY STORE in Orangeburg at the foot of Church Street, and will keep steadily on hand a full supply of Millinery Goods.
We will also carry on the business of Cutting, fitting and dress-making in the latest fashionable style. We solicit the patronage of the ladies of the County, and will do our utmost to give satisfaction. All orders promptly attended to.
MRS. L. M. SMOAK,
MISS A. E. AYERS.
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NOTICE.

T. K. LEGARE EX'VS vs E. C. LEGARE and others.
By order of the Court of Probate the creditors of the Rev. L. S. K. Legare will present and prove the demands against the said L. S. K. Legare before the said Court in Orangeburg, on or before the first day of June next or they will be barred.
A. B. KNOWLTON, Judge.
March 16th 1875.
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A Lawyer's Story.
A horse trader got away with a lawyer in the following treat style:
"How many drinks had you taken that day?"
"One or two. I generally drink when I feel dry."
"Well, how many drinks do you usually take in a day?"
"Sometimes one or two, sometimes ten or twelve. I have taken as many as seventy drinks in a day."
"Ah! seventy drinks did you say?"
"Yes, I said seventy."
"About how much did you take at a drink?"
"About half a tumblerful."
"And you do not get drunk?"
"Not in the least."
"Seventy drinks did not make you drunk."
"No sir."
"What kind of liquor did you drink?"
"Water."
"That will do, you may step down."

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