

THE FREE CITIZEN.

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ORANGEBURG, S. C.

E. A. WEBSTER, - - - Editor.
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Invariably in Advance.

And I will come near to you to judgement; and I will be a swift witness against the sorcerers, and against the adulterers, and against false swearers, and against those that oppress the hireling in his wages, the widow and the fatherless, and that turn aside the stranger from his right, and fear not me, saith the Lord of Hosts.—MALACHI, III, 5.

NOTICE.
We are not responsible for the views of our Correspondents.
Advertisements to be inserted in the CITIZEN must be received by Thursday evening.
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per inch, for the first insertion. Further terms can be had on application to the Editor or Publisher.
Communications on matters of State or Local Interest, respectfully solicited.
All orders for Job Printing left at this office will receive prompt attention.
Agents and Correspondents wanted in all Towns of the County.

SATURDAY, OCT. 2, 1875.

REFORM.

It is an undeniable fact that the Republican party of this State during the administration of Scott and Moses had become fearfully corrupt, and exaggerated accounts of the ill success of the party in this State was beginning to react upon the national Republican party. The pledge of reform with which the party solicited the support of the people of this State in the last campaign have been faithfully fulfilled and translated into actions in a manner calculated to strengthen the Republican party. The trial and verdict against Parker and the recent conviction of Senator Walker show conclusively that fraud and corruption is not exempt from merited punishment, though the laws are administered by Republican officials and the guilty persons of great party and personal influence. It shows that there is honesty enough left in the party to bring about reform in its own ranks. The *Union-Herald* says in reference to this matter:

It will be seen by reference to our local column that D. E. Walker, Senator of Chester County, and Henry Blake, School Commissioner of the same county, were tried at the penitentiary yesterday, for conspiracy to defraud—the Senator for one year and the Commissioner for three months. This execution of the law is just and proper, but will our carping contemporaries be fair enough, in noticing this item of "State news" to add that they were tried in a Republican county, by a jury of whom eleven were like the prisoners—colored—and a Judge who is no faint-hearted Republican, who has been even termed a partisan? This favors of true reform in the administration of the laws.

Color.

The following is an extract from an article in the *National Monitor*, and is worthy the thoughtful perusal of every colored man:

"If they would be white, they have only to seize upon the acquisitions of the white man with the hand of industry, and then do as white men do. When the race shall have done this, it will find no occasion to be concerned about its color. The law of equal rights gives the black man the same right to object to the white man's color that it gives to the white man to object to the black man's. But how much disposition has the black man to raise such a foolish objection in the face of the God he professes to serve? Just so much disposition, and no more, will the white man have to object to the color of the black man when, in intelligence, wealth and piety the black man becomes what he ought to be.

The *News and Courier* is authority for the following paragraph: "Great preparations are making for the State fair in Columbia, in November. The buildings are being whitewashed and the ground cleared of weeds. Mr. Jefferson Davis will be invited to deliver the address, and Gen. Colquitt, of Georgia, is to be asked to lecture."

The Secretary of the Interior Resigns.

The following letter from the President of the United States acknowledges the letter of resignation of Secretary Delano, which was written and sent to the President on July 5. The letter of Mr. Delano recounts his services as Commissioner of Internal Revenue and as Secretary of the Interior, all of which are approved and endorsed by the President. The following is the President's reply:

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 22, 1875.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 5th of July, tendering your resignation of the office of Secretary of the Interior, was duly received, and has been held by me until this time without action, because of the continued persecution which I believed and believe was being heaped upon you through the public press. I only now take action because the time is rapidly approaching when the Secretary of the Interior will have to commence his labors preparatory to rendering his annual report to accompany the executive message to Congress. I, therefore, accept your resignation, to take effect on the first day of October, leaving little more than two months for the induction of your successor until the assembling of Congress. In accepting your resignation, I am not unmindful of the fact that about the time of the meeting of Congress, one year ago, you stated to me that you felt the necessity of retiring from the Cabinet, and asked whether I would prefer your resignation, so as to have your successor confirmed by the Senate at the last session, or whether I would prefer it in vacation. My answer was, that I preferred not having it at all. That was my feeling at the time; and I now believe that you have filled every public trust confided to you with ability and integrity. I sincerely trust that the future will place you right in the estimation of the public, and that you will continue to enjoy its confidence as you have done through so many years of official life. With continued respect and friendship, I subscribe myself, very truly, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

Hon. C. C. Delano, Secretary of the Interior.

The Great Robbers.

The distillers and brewers, it is said, have been cheating the government largely in the matter of taxes. Very likely. It was to be expected, if opportunity offered. Their whole business was a stupendous fraud and crime. The robbing of the government is one of the least of their offences. For every dollar they take of the government, they take at least ten from the people, and mostly from those least able to lose it. There are today in the country more than a hundred thousand men in abject poverty, who, but for these wrong-doers, would be in circumstances of comfort. Their dilapidated houses, their tattered garments, their hungry children, testify to the great wrong inflicted upon them. But this is not all. They have been robbed not only of their money, but largely of their ability to acquire more. With their money went their health. Tens of thousands are annually sent to a premature grave, while others are left to carry about a little longer an unburied carcass. And with money and health went reputation. Once these men had a good name among their neighbors—some of them, indeed, a world-wide reputation. Now their presence creates a loathing, and with all classes their name is cast out as evil. And still the work goes on. Money and health and reputation might be spared if only character were left. But these great robbers filch not these alone. They seize what is infinitely more precious—they rob their victims of their manhood, of their intelligence, integrity and affection; and having despoiled them of all these their precious things, they leave their name to rot and their memory to perish.

If one of the ends of government is to protect the people, is not here a proper occasion for its interposition? While filling the country with its secret police and detectives to ferret out the robberies upon its treasury, might not the general government with great propriety institute some investigations into this great wrong inflicted upon the people? This Congress was urged to do at its last session, by numerous signed petitions, but declined to do it. And why? It did not say. But an answer, perhaps uncharitable, will suggest itself. The government shares in the plunder. By this great iniquity it replenishes its treasury. It is one of

its most fruitful sources of revenue. O, shame!

Should this be longer tolerated? With the closing of the first century of the nation's history, should not this great scandal cease? Is it not time for the people to demand investigation? Should not the next Congress be flooded with petitions insisting upon investigation, and that the government cease to be *particeps criminis* in this wholesale robbery and murder of the people?

And yet, why investigate? Who is not familiar with the wrong? Who do not know the guilty parties? Why not rather have a second Declaration of Independence? With the beginning of the second century of the nation's history, why not throw off the chains of this degrading servitude? Is there not virtue and manhood enough among the people to put down this Spirit Fiend? Or must we bow our necks still lower while he binds his yoke still faster upon us? The great political parties recognize his power hasten to do him homage.

O, my countrymen, is there no deliverance? Is our fair heritage to be laid waste yet more and more by this foul demon? Can we—will we endure it? Are we craven in spirit? Have we no love of country—of humanity? Or has love of gain eaten our manhood? Or devotion to party extinguished it? Surely it is time to awake and assert our liberty, or say to our oppressors, "Ride over us!"—*Western Christian Advocate.*

Praise the Children.

For every child who receives an excess of praise or commendation from its parents, there are ten at least, who are oftentimes thoughtlessly, but none the less selfishly and cruelly, defrauded of that which is due them in this respect. Children love praise—they crave it, and will do much to win it.

But, mother, when your little girl has put her whole baby heart into some little office she is still to perform for you: when she has been unusually sweet-tempered and good throughout the trying day, when her approving words in the little tender ear; tell her in encouraging phrases—on the tip of every mother's tongue—what a treasure she is. Such praise will not be wasted. As summer's dew upon the roses, words like these will fall upon the child's heart, making it richer with fragrant incense of duty and love.

Father, if your boy has learned his lessons right well; if the daily tasks he is set to do have been performed more thoroughly and faithfully than usual; if in little ways he has been more thoughtful of your comfort than is his wont, notice these things. Not silently, but by word of mouth, generously and cordially approving his conduct. Let him feel that his endeavors are fully appreciated, that no good or noble action on his part passes by you unnoticed. Thus will you incite in him a desire to merit always your approbation, and the resolve to make himself more worthy each day of such a father's love.

Withhold not praise from your children when they claim it is their right. Used wisely, it is a healthy stimulant that cannot injure, but, on the contrary, is productive of results good and lasting.

See, in the hurry and worry of the flying days that you forget it not, lest there be, through your forgetfulness, small heart-aches now, and great ones hereafter.

THE MODERATE DRINKER.—A so-called moderate drinker was once very angry with a friend who claimed that safety is alone in totally abstaining from the use of ardent spirits, and who allowed his fanatical notions to insinuate that the moderate drinker himself might then be beyond self-control. "To make plain the question who is wrong," said the temperance man, "will you just quit one month, not touching a drop during the time?" Said the other: "To satisfy your mind, sir, I will with pleasure, though I know myself; I will do as you ask, to cure your over-wrought ideas." He kept the promise, but at the end of the month he came to his friend with tears in his eyes, and thanked him for saving him from a drunkard's grave. Said he, "I never knew before that I was in any

sense a slave to drink, but the past month has been the fiercest battle of my life. I see now I was almost beyond hope, and had the test come many months later, it would have been too late for me. But I have kept the pledge, and, by God's help, I will keep it for life." Moderate drinker, just try it for one year, and see how near you are to the rapids, beyond which there is no returning.

Our Ban.

Under this head the *National Baptist* deals out these very plain words: "Everybody wants to show off. The clerk with \$600 a year wants to emulate his employer with \$60,000 a year. The minister with \$1,500, liable to cease at the will of death or of the deacons, wants to live as if he had a solid income of five times as much, or, rather, the parish wish it of him. A young man dare not invite a young lady to go anywhere unless he is prepared to lavish on her all sorts of things, quite beyond his means. The matron will not invite a friend to take a quiet cup of tea; there must be all sorts of fanlings, to be purchased with money, or on credit.

"If one is honest, then he robs himself of necessities to squander the more on vanities. The father and mother rob themselves of rest, food and of the comfort which comes from a deposit in the savings bank, in order that the daughter may dress far beyond their means. But, alas! often the moral fabric gives way. The merchant, the clerk, the teller, the cashier, the banker, must live up to a certain point, no matter who suffers. Hence comes 'borrowing' the money of the firm, or of the depositors, for stock gambling, in the hope of being rich. The default, shame, ruin. If the frog tries to be as big as the ox, something is bound to give way—either body, or brain, or conscience."

Be Your Own Right Hand Man.

People who have been bolstered up all their lives are seldom good for anything in a crisis. When misfortune comes, they look around for somebody to cling to or lean upon. If the prop is not there, down they go. Once down, they are as helpless as a capsize turtle, and they cannot find their feet again without assistance. Such persons no more resemble men who have fought their way to position, making difficulties their stepping-stones, and deriving determination from their defeat, than vines resemble oaks, or spluttering rush-lights the stars of heaven. Efforts persisted into achievements train a man to self-reliance; and when he has proved to the world that he can trust himself, the world will trust him. One of the best lessons a father can give his son is this: Work; strengthen your moral and mental faculties as you would strengthen your muscles by vigorous exercise. Learn to conquer circumstances; you are then independent of fortune. The men of athletic minds, who left their mark on the years in which they lived, were all trained in a rough school. They did not mount to their high position by the leap of leverage; they leaped the chasm, grappled with the opposing rocks, avoided avalanches, and when the goal was reached, felt that, but for the toil that had strengthened them as they strove, it could never have been obtained.

GENTLENESS OF CHARACTER.—One of the early Christian teachers, who was born with a violent temper, became a model of gentleness as he grew older.

On one occasion he was assailed with a torrent of most furious words. The good teacher looked at the passionate man who thus addressed him with a tranquil eye, and did not reply by a single word. The furious man, still more enraged, spoke more bitterly than before.

When the fellow had at last retired, the Christian was asked how he could keep silence under such provocation. He replied:

"My tongue and I have made a compact, and we have agreed that while my heart is full of hot feeling my tongue shall not say a word. Could I teach this poor ignorant man better how to govern and restrain himself than by holding my tongue; and would his rage have been sooner

appeared had I not kept silence? Ought we not to have compassion on an unfortunate person who is carried away by his passion?"

A Little Pleasure.

How to make country life socially helpful and pleasant in winter is a timely question now. Nothing can well show a much wider contrast than the present activities in large towns, compared with life as it goes on in isolated rural places. We think the plan which has been adopted by some of the Granges, to organize a little pleasure in the midst of business, a very sensible one. Innocent recreation can hardly have better auspices than these offered, and if something looking toward culture and mental entertainment should be added, the result would be still further fruitful of good. To our mind, there is nothing equal to a well arranged debating club or reading circle; and where a paper is edited and read weekly, the interest excited is usually as edifying as it is salutary. There is hardly any country district which cannot be helped in this way, and it only wants one or two energetic spirits who shall take the brunt of the battle to make any one or all of the suggested plans successful.

All do not know that lemons sprinkled with loaf sugar almost completely allays feverish thirst. They are invaluable in the sick room. Invalids affected with feverishness can safely consume two or three lemons a day. A lemon or two thus taken at tea time is recommended as an entire substitute for the ordinary supper of summer, and will often induce a comfortable sleep throughout the night and give a good appetite for breakfast.

THE NEXT ANNUAL EXHIBITION
Of the
ORANGEBURG
Agricultural and
Mechanical Association,
will be held at the town of
Orangeburg S. C.
At the Fair Grounds of the Association, beginning
Tuesday, October 26th,
1875,
AND CLOSING
Friday, October 29th,
1875.

The Premium List has been nearly doubled as to NUMBER and VALUE.
Articles can be entered till Tuesday Evening, and be allowed to compete.

A GRAND TOURNAMENT
WILL TAKE PLACE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH.
A GAME OF BASE BALL
ON THURSDAY, THE 28TH, FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COUNTY. OTHER AMUSEMENTS WILL TAKE PLACE EVERY DAY OF THE FAIR.

The Annual Address

Will be delivered on THURSDAY, the 28th, by COLONEL D. WYATT AIKEN, Master of State Grange.

Every accommodation possible will be provided for both Exhibitors and Visitors.

Arrangements have been made with the South Carolina Railroad for the transportation of all Freights for the Fair at ONE RATE BOTH WAYS, and EXCURSION TICKETS will be sold to visitors during the week.
For further particulars see Premium List, or address any member of the Board of Directors, at Orangeburg, S. C., or the Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:
DR. WM. F. BARTON, PRESIDENT.
LAURENCE R. BECKWITH, ESQ.
SAMUEL DIBBLE, ESQ.
CAPT. F. H. W. BRIGGMANN.
CAPT. MORFAN J. KELLER.
ORAN B. RILEY, ESQ.
HARPIN RIGGS, ESQ.

Secretary and Treasurer:
KIRK ROBINSON, ESQ.
Bids for the Refreshment Stands and Tables will be received until Tuesday, October 5th. The same will be handed to the Secretary and Treasurer.
Sept. 18th, 1875, 6-5

ADVERTISEMENTS. MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAND OPENING!

I will open this morning a lot of the
Finest Teas,
ever offered in this market, eo si

UNCOLORED JAPAN OOLONGS,
SOUCHONGS,
YOUNG HYSONS,
and
GUNPOWDERS,
And in order to cultivate a trade for these fine grades I will sell them

VERY LOW.

I have also received this morning another car-load of

Solomon's Fancy Flour

Fresh ground and Made especially for me from the

Finest Selected Wheat.

I have never had a complaint of this brand of flour.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

Inferior KEROSENE OIL is so dangerous and so many accidents have occurred from its use, I have been induced, at the repeated solicitation of my customers, to purchase a supply of pure Oil for their use. I have just received barrels of

PURE WHITE KEROSENE

Of 124 fire test. I will sell this Pure Oil cheaper than the same grade of Oil can be sold at in this city. Families using this Oil are safe. The use of common Oils now

FLOODING THE MARKET

is equivalent to bringing into the family destruction and death!

I have also received:

10 Tierces Fresh Cured Davis' Ham,
10 Boxes Cream Cheese, direct from the Dairy,

25 Firkins Goshen Butter, direct from the Dairy, which has all the freshness and flavor of the flow-ers.

5 Tierces of Baltimore Sugar-Strips,

10 Barrels of Extra Mess Mackerel, averaging twenty ounces.

25 Sacks Laguayra Coffee, equal to Java.

50 Sacks of assorted Rio, by last Rio steamer.

With a full supply of

CHOICE GROCERIES.

Fresh and Good.

My stock is full, with prices low and good times coming.

Thanking the public for their very liberal patronage, and soliciting its continuance, I will do my best to merit the same.

HARDY SOLOMON,

Columbia, So. Ca.