

Edgefield Advertiser.

THOS. J. ADAMS, PROPRIETOR.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1893.

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PATRIOT VS. COLONIST.

The following is the argument of a 16 year old Edgefield youth, delivered in an institution of learning not a hundred miles from Edgefield, on the question:

Resolved, That those who fought for the liberty of America suffered more hardships than those who colonized it.

NEGATIVE.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, and gentlemen of the Committee:

Perhaps you may expect an address from me robed in the richest of eloquence, such as you have heard from those who preceded me, but let me inform you now in the beginning that my debate consists not in eloquence, but in unpainted and unquestionable facts, which occurred during the colonization of America.

Be they ever so dry, I would like to have your attention for an hour or two, while I relate some of these facts. Let us begin by saying that:

Those who colonized America were the first heroes of our national history. They conquered alike the treacherous Indian and the pathless wilderness. They explored the continent with its endless forests, infested with wild beasts and hostile savages.

As they cleared the land their huts were their forts, their churches in which they worshipped were their arsenals; and the peaceful furrow often their grave. Death has little horror to him who fights in open battle amid the cheers of friends and countrymen. The sufferings and wounds of the patriots of the revolution were watched by loving hearts and healed by loving hands, while a grateful people gave their sympathies and prayers.

But not so with the early colonists. They suffered without care or sympathy, and died without a requiem. He toiled and resisted disease and hunger, fought pain and death in the lonely wilderness with none to comfort him. Yet he did this and murmured not.

No loving hands to be thrown about his neck, no sympathizing tears to be shed in his behalf, none to whom he could look for aid or even for sympathy, he had to struggle against a destiny that was continually frowning upon him.

Those old patriots of the revolution had all the things which the colonists were in need of; even their first attempts at liberty were successful. In other words the gods appeared to smile upon them from the first. Sir, please note the difference between honor and hardships. Also remember that the point we are trying to carry tonight is not who deserve the most honor, fame, or renown, but who endured the most hardships. Neither are the causes, objects, or purposes aimed at to be taken into consideration. The only meaning of hardship that I can find is "severe labor," "suffering," "that which is hard to bear," and the like.

Therefore, sudden death is not a hardship. Why, sir, many men of the revolution did not know what hit their patriotic heads. Again, sir, their greatest sufferings may be fairly compared only with the minor hardships of the colonization. For instance, the crossing of the frozen Delaware, and the sufferings at Valley Forge did not equal in severity or duration the sufferings which attended the landing of the Pilgrims, and the winter which followed.

The Wyoming and Cherry Valley massacres cannot be compared with the "starving time" in Virginia.

My honorable opponents may bring forth the disastrous battles of the Brandywine, Long Island, Germantown, etc., but let me repeat that sudden death is not such a hardship as lingering, hopeless suffering, and the most of men who die in battle die by sudden death. My opponents may say that those old patriots had to fight both English and Indian. In reply I will say that the colonists fought not only the Indian, but also French, Spanish, Hunger, and Disease; while those who fought for liberty had France, the most powerful nation on the globe at that time, to help them.

The first serious attempt to settle America, was an unsuccessful effort made by Ribault on the coast of Carolina, then called Florida, which I will describe later. A second expedition led by

Landonne together with Ribault, settled near St. Augustine. The Spaniards being jealous of such enemies in their vicinity, set to work and massacred every one. In the meantime Ribault had left the colony to attack the Spanish fleet on the coast. He failed to find the enemy he sought, but encountered a terrible storm, in which he was shipwrecked. On his return to Fort Carolina he found the Spanish flag floating above its ruins. The Spaniards demanded their surrender, what else could be done? Behind them lay starvation and ceaseless wandering; while before them? Possibly their lives might be spared, but not so, they were marched in the fort with hands bound behind them and put to death.

The next attempt was made by Sir Walter Raleigh at Roanoke, Va., or rather North Carolina. The colonists in that instance becoming dissatisfied soon returned home. Greenville who had brought them over, arrived a few days after their departure, and left fifteen men to hold Roanoke, while he returned to England for a new colony. A new colony was collected and brought over and on reaching Roanoke they found only the bones of those left by Greenville. They either were massacred or died of starvation. None were left to tell the tale. Before many weeks it was decided to send to Gov. White for supplies. White being detained in England did not return until after two years, but then nothing was to be found of the colony he had left. What became of these colonists has ever been a mystery to the world. What instances of suffering and hardships can my opponents bring forth which will equal these two cases?

The next important attempt to colonize was made at Jamestown, Va. Time will not allow my going fully into detail, but you all know of the numerous and thrilling adventures of Capt. John Smith, and the famous "starving time," when the colony was reduced by famine and disease from 500 to 60. Next in course of hardships comes the first massacre in Virginia, in which the heartless toma-hawk spared neither age nor sex. During this massacre about 350 men, women, and children were treacherously murdered. The very day of the massacre some of the Indians were in the houses, and sitting at the tables of those whose murder they were plotting, saying, "Sooner shall the skies fall, than peace be violated on our part." The Indians remained at peace for about twenty years, when they again began hostilities, by murdering 300 men, women, and children. Next on the calendar of colonial sufferings is the landing of the Pilgrims, which happened in mid-winter with the snow on the ground, and the spray of the sea freezing as it fell on their clothes, making them look like a coat of mail. Words cannot express the sufferings of the long and weary winter which followed, when many men died from cold and hunger. The dealing out of the five kernels of corn is known to all. There was only one pint of corn in the whole colony, and when it was divided up, amounted to only five grains apiece. Again in the same winter, at one time there were only seven able to take care of the sick. Talk about your Valley Forge. Why, sir, it cannot be compared with the sufferings to which I have barely alluded. During their first winter in the New World, the Plymouth colony was reduced to 46 souls by famine and disease.

Next on the roll comes the Pequod and King Philip wars, with their numerous barbarities, which only the Indian is capable of inflicting upon his enemy. The wars with the French and Spanish followed, with all the horrors which my opponents may say existed during the revolution. The first of these wars is that of King William, lasting eight years, then comes Queen Anne's war, lasting eleven years, next comes King George's war, lasting four years. Last but not least comes the French and Indian war, lasting nine years, making in all 32 years of war. Why, sir, if the hardships experienced in 32 years of war do not exceed those endured during seven years war, then there is no force or truth in numerical logic. I will now relate a few incidents of cruel sufferings which occurred during one of the wars above named. In one case a man was

held by a fork over flames till death came to his rescue. As the tongues of fire licked the garments from his limbs one might hear the groans of agony, and see his life blood flowing from his wounds. Oh! horrible sight. I cannot describe it to such a humane audience. In the other case six men were placed near the banks of a stream, and an Indian woman walked around them singing a death song, and striking them on the head as she passed. She kept this up till the life was beaten out of their tortured bodies. Such things were of every day occurrence during the whole colonial period of this country. I will now confine myself exclusively to the colonization of South Carolina. Sir, I will venture to say that our own South Carolinian fore-fathers during their colonial history endured more hardships than all the United States combined during the revolution. As I have already said, the first attempt to settle South Carolina by Europeans was made by Ribault at Port Royal. He left the colony to return to France for provisions. After his departure the men he had left became disheartened, built a small ship and determined to return home. After enduring many hardships at sea they were picked up by an English ship. While at sea they were about to starve, and after eating all their sole leather they cast lots to see which one should be killed and eaten by the others. The one on whom the lot fell submitted to his fate like the hero that he was. In the year 1670 a few settlers under Gov. Sayle landed in the vicinity of Port Royal. They found themselves beset on every side by fierce savages, ravenous mosquitoes, and terrible alligators. This state of affairs not suiting them, they determined to move to the present site of Charleston. The next year the Indians gave them much trouble.

The winter of the same year the colonists suffered much from the want of food, the Indians being hostile, food was not to be had. "Starvation stared them in the face." Three years later the Indians again became troublesome. The Spaniards of St. Augustine, thinking a settlement made by Lord Cardross at Port Royal an intrusion into their territory, investigated the Indians to attack and harry them by land, while they should make an attack by sea. About this time the Spaniards together with Indians and run-away negroes, landed at Edisto, and pillaged the houses of Governor Morton and Secretary Grimball. They carried off slaves and money, besides brutally murdering the Governor's brother-in-law. On their return they swept down on Port Royal and utterly destroyed it. Some years later small-pox broke out in the colony, causing the death of over 300 persons. The same year fire broke out in Charleston, and destroyed many stores and dwellings. The next year, 1699, yellow fever the most detestable of all epidemics, broke out and caused the death of many. A few years later the Indians treacherously murdered 130 men, women, and children.

Col. Barnwell was sent to avenge this. After killing and capturing many of them, being out of provisions he returned to Charleston. Scarcely had they returned when they renewed their depredations. Col. Moore marched against them, routing them with great slaughter. In the year 1715 the Indians encouraged by the Spaniards of St. Augustine formed a federation of all the tribes from St. Augustine to Cape Fear. The object in view was to exterminate the colony. Their bloody work began on the 15th day of April, 1715, with the massacre at Pocolaligo. Within a few hours the pitiless toma-hawk had destroyed over a hundred persons in that place alone. The people of Port Royal hearing of the massacre, embarked on board a ship which lay in the harbor, and sailed to Charleston. The few who remained were cruelly murdered. Sir Thos. Barker was sent out to meet the Indians, he was led into ambush and together with his comrades was tortured to death at the stake. Another expedition was treated in like manner near the same place. During the war which followed over 400 lives were lost. Again the Spanish and French gave the colony much trouble about the year 1725. An

old criminal was asked what was the first step that led to his ruin, when he answered: The first step was cheating an editor out of his subscription. When I had done that, the devil had got such a grip on me that I never could shake him off.

John J. Ingalls has truthfully said "It is corn, and wheat, and beef and cotton of the country against the bonds and gold."—Ex.

It has been said that a fool may ask questions that a wise man cannot answer; yet both may be better for the question.

was repulsed. The summer of 1728 was one of extreme drought, broken at last in August by a disastrous hurricane. The streets were running streams, the people had to seek refuge on the roofs and upper stories of their houses. Many went to a watery grave, 23 ships were driven ashore and wrecked by the dreadful storm. This disaster was followed by an outbreak of yellow fever, which left multitudes of dead in its destructive wake. Starvation followed. The Spaniards were ever on the watch for a chance to exterminate the colony, and they were continually urging the slaves to run away, and come to St. Augustine, and urged on by these things, they revolted against their masters. Led by a negro named Cato, they collected together, and with drums beating started on their march of destruction. They burnt houses, murdered men, women, and children. They were dispersed, however, and their leader hanged. In November, 1740, fire destroyed over half of Charleston. More than 300 houses were burned, and many families ruined. In the year 1751 bands of marauding savages plundered the plantations on the Santee and Cooper rivers.

The next year, 1752, Charleston was again visited by a destructive hurricane. The waters of the sea were driven into the city, and many persons were drowned, and much property destroyed. A few years later the Cherokees fell upon the settlers of the up-country, wherever they were to be found. Just as the people were preparing to attack their messengers arrived from the Indians pretending to make peace. Scarcely had they returned to Charleston, when they heard of the massacre of Fort George. The garrison hearing of the news of their destruction, fled to the mountains, and were

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A PETRIFIED MAN.

A Curiosity from the Black Hills Offered to the Government.

A well-known collector of prehistoric relics has what is asserted to be a real petrified man, which he is trying to dispose of to the government scientists. He would like to have this interesting specimen on public exhibition at the national capital. It was found two weeks ago in the Black Hills by some cow-boys. Eminent physicians pronounce it a genuine petrification of a human body and the most interesting of its kind ever discovered.

It is said to be from 200 to 300 years old, the body of a Caucasian probably a hunter or trapper. He was undoubtedly killed by Indians. His body was buried in a calcareous soil. Hence the flesh and other parts of the body were found mostly replaced by a limestone formation.

There is no suggestion of disease in the body and, therefore, it is supposed that death came suddenly. The muscles are round and full; the chest and shoulders those of a giant. The head is well shaped, stamping the person as a Caucasian and not an Indian. The forehead is full. Four of his teeth are plainly visible and are white as ivory and as well preserved as in life. The creases and peculiar configurations of the skin, especially on the neck, face, wrists and finger joints, are distinctly visible.

The lower limbs are small, but the feet are well formed; and on one of the big toes there is a bunion plainly marked. The veins of the ankles are clearly outlined in the petrification.

This specimen has been critically examined by medical experts and pronounced to be a genuine petrification of a human body. It is said to be from 200 to 300 years old, the body of a Caucasian probably a hunter or trapper. He was undoubtedly killed by Indians. His body was buried in a calcareous soil. Hence the flesh and other parts of the body were found mostly replaced by a limestone formation.

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Washington And His Coach.

BY WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS.

Certain states of the original thirteen are peculiarly associated with the life of Washington. In Virginia, he spent his earliest, possibly his happiest, days. In Massachusetts, he made a grand military beginning, and, in later life, a tour in state. In New York, he experienced disaster and grief, though these were afterwards eclipsed by the pomp of his inauguration. In New Jersey, the darkest shadows and brightest lights in both achievement and character were manifest. In Pennsylvania, he first began to be an explorer and a soldier, here first displaying the greatness of his character here also his greatest work as a statesman was done.

In Philadelphia, in accordance with the spirit of the times, and what Washington believed to be the proprieties of his station, he lived in stately style. Not the least striking indication of the importance of the President and of the government was the splendid coach in which Washington rode to church, and when traveling on outings for health. Made in Europe, and especially imported for the presidential use, it was of white decorated with medals. When traveling, this white coach with four bay horses, two uniformed outriders and the same number of footmen and postillions, with its force-mustached coachman in white and red livery, with cocked hat and well-encased queue, "the President's chariot" was a sight to overawe the rural spectators. In our day, such splendor of official dignity would not be relished. We are more democratic than our fathers.

Of Washington's coming to church, John Harby whom we once wrote in these columns, has often told. Living on Second Street, he saw the President's carriage as it passed the gateway, held firmly and promptly stopped by Fritz the coachman, all eyes turned from the equipage to the lady and gentleman soon to emerge. Fritz had been a Hessian soldier. None sooner or more than Washington saw into the true character of these worthy Germans, victims of the very spirit against which Washington had fought. With Fritz on the box, the coach was safe, and the horses sure to be well held in when confronted by danger on the road. Amid profound and even reverent silence the stately form moved across the pavement, up the churchyard, and into the old edifice which has no door at the Oriental, but only on the southern side.

Many a time did John Harby's children, as they have often told us, stray across the grassy meadows from the old Lutheran Church at Fifth and Cherry Streets, to Christ Church, in order to look with childish awe on the Father of his Country. It was John Harby's German countrymen, or descendants of them, who first gave Washington this affectionate title. Most worthy of the honor was this tolerant and far-sighted man. Already he saw that the United States was not an English nation, not a new England, not a people with a single strain of blood. Even in his own time he understood clearly that this country is a new Europe, a new Christendom. The old names of New France, New Sweden, New Netherland, New England, must pass away, and the United States of America be the only name worth keeping. Hence his recognition of the virtues, the merits, the sterling character, of the French, German, Dutch, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, as well as of English descended people in the army, in the government and in the country at large.

Despite his great personal dignity, reserved manners, and his aristocratic bearing, Washington had a warm heart for the humblest and, especially after his Revolutionary experiences, a sympathy with common folks. Besides the many anecdotes in print and well known, the following, we think, illustrates strikingly this trait. It was first told by Alfred Ely, D. D., who was, we believe, an eye and ear witness of the incident.

Johnny's modest announcement was: "Two cents a glass." Being a man with an eye to the fact that "a penny saved is a penny earned," the customer bought a glass of Johnny's lemonade, paid the two cents due, and casually inquired: "Why is yours cheaper than your brother's?" "Cos mi is the lemonade that the puppy fell into."—Wide Awake

The Columbia correspondent of the News and Courier says of the whiskey men of that city: "Although they do not admit it in so many words, the fact is that the Columbia liquor men have practically given up the fight. Very many of the employees are seeking other places in anticipation of being thrown out of a living, and many of them have succeeded in securing engagements after July 1. The dealers anxiously await a conference of their attorneys, which is to be held, it is said on the 12th instant, when a definite plan of action will be taken."

There is no longer any life, and or butts at the Senate of the Fifty-third Congress. It will be Democratic. This has been of course, expected ever since last November. Still, it is gratifying to know that it is an absolute, rock-bound fact.

All the elements which nature requires, to make the hair beautiful and abundant, are supplied in Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation keeps the scalp free from dandruff, prevents the hair from becoming dry and harsh, and makes it flexible and glossy.

Uncle John—What, still studying, Nellie? They give you hard lessons to learn, I fear. Nellie—Yes, Uncle John, they are hard to learn, but then you know, they are awfully easy to forget.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer has restored gray hair to its original color and prevented baldness in thousands of cases. It will do so to you.

The cynic is the man who knows the price of everything and the value of nothing.

Never use a big word where a little one will serve the purpose.

Dr. Ely was afterwards for sixty years pastor of the church in Monson, Massachusetts, and from his daughter I have heard it. We quote from "the written word."

"In the autumn of 1780, during Washington's first presidential term, he made a journey to Boston following up the west side of the Connecticut River, and crossing it at Springfield. He traveled in his English coach drawn by four horses, with footmen, postillions, and out riders.

"As they approached the river in the town of West Springfield one of the outriders galloped ahead and held a parley with the driver of a loaded hay-wagon, to induce him to turn out and allow Washington's chariot to pass. He refused to yield an inch of the road, and the state chariot patiently followed the wagon for some distance, until, at a safe point it passed by to the bank of the river.

"While waiting for the ferry-boat, Washington stepped out of his coach, when one of the outriders approached, and, saluting him deferentially, said, with an air of injured dignity: "Your Excellency, as I was riding along, a little way back, we overtook a man with a loaded cart, which occupied the entire road. I asked him to stop his team, and let us pass; but he refused. I then told him that President Washington was in the coach. He refused again, saying that he had a good right to the road as President Washington."

"Washington's laconic reply was: 'And so he had.' "The outrider astonished at this reply, retired in silence." Comment is needless. The essence of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States is in that reply.

Boston, Mass.

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1893.

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for 1893 will continue to maintain the unrivalled standard of excellence which has characterized it from the beginning. Among the notable features of the year there will be new novels by A. Conan Doyle, Constance Fenimore Woolson, and William Black. Short stories will be contributed by the most popular writers of the day, including Mary E. Wilkins, Richard Harding Davis, Margaret Deland, Brander Matthews, and many others. The illustrated descriptive papers will embrace articles by Julian Ralph on new Southern and Western subjects; by Theodore Child on India; by Paul Hey Bigelow on Russia and Germany; by Richard Harding Davis on a London season; by Col. A. Dodge on Eastern Riders; etc. Edwin A. Abner's illustrations of Shakespeare's Comedies will be continued. Literary articles will be contributed by Charles Eliot Norton, Mrs. James T. Fields, William Dean Howells, Brander Matthews, and others.

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1893.

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its illustrations are its best feature. Every public event of general interest will be fully illustrated in its pages. Its contributions being from the best writers and artists in this country, it will continue to excel in interesting news, and illustrations, all other publications of its class.

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Richmond & Danville Railroad Co.

SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION.

Condensed Schedule, in effect January 17, 1893.

Trains run by 75th Meridian Time.

	Week.Lim.	No. 27.	No. 9.	No. 11.
	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.
LY New York	4:30PM	12:15AM	4:30PM	
" Philadelphia	6:57 "	3:50AM	6:57 "	
" Baltimore	9:45 "	6:50 "	9:45 "	
" Washington	12:00 "	11:10 "	12:00 "	
" Greenboro	3:20AM	3:00PM	3:20AM	
" Salisbury	8:28 "	10:25AM	10:20AM	
LY Charlotte	9:35 "	2:00 "	1:30 "	
" Rock Hill	1:30 "	3:03 "	2:43 "	
" Chester	2:13 "	3:44 "	3:28 "	
" Winnsboro	4:00 "	4:40 "	4:20 "	
LY Columbia	6:07 "	6:50 "	6:50 "	
LY Johnston	6:25 "	7:10 "	7:53 "	
" Trenton	8:00 "	8:28 "	8:08 "	
" Greenville	8:07 "	8:35 "	8:26 "	
LY Augusta	8:07 "	9:30 "	9:15 "	
" Charleston	11:20 "	10:05 "	10:05 "	
" Savannah	6:30 "	6:30 "	6:30 "	

	Week.Lim.	No. 12.	No. 10.	No. 8.
	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.
LY Savannah	8:00AM	6:40PM	8:00AM	6:40PM
" Charleston	6:00 "	6:00 "	6:00 "	6:00 "
" Augusta	1:00PM	7:00 "	1:00PM	7:00 "
" Greenville	1:30 "	7:55 "	1:30 "	7:55 "
" Trenton	2:00 "	8:38 "	2:00 "	8:38 "
LY Johnston	2:13 "	8:59 "	2:13 "	8:59 "
LY Columbia	4:10 "	10:50 "	4:10 "	10:50 "
" Winnsboro	5:37 "	12:26AM	5:37 "	12:26AM
" Chester	6:30 "	1:23 "	6:30 "	1:23 "
" Rock Hill	8:07 "	3:05 "	8:07 "	3:05 "
LY Charlotte	8:20 "	7:00 "	8:20PM	7:00 "
" Salisbury	9:55 "	8:30 "	10:30 "	8:30 "
" Greensboro	11:38AM	10:30 "	12:00 "	10:30 "
LY Richmond	7:40 "	5:30PM	7:40 "	5:30PM
" Washington	10:25 "	11:45 "	8:38AM	11:45 "
" Baltimore	12:05PM	11:35 "	10:08 "	11:35 "
" Philadelphia	2:50AM	3:00 "	12:35 "	3:00 "
" New York	4:00 "	6:20 "	3:20PM	6:20 "