



TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW AS THE

NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN.

BY KEITH, SMITH & CO.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1879.

VOLUME XXXI.—NO. 4.

OLD AND RELIABLE.
DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR
 is a Standard Family Remedy for
 diseases of the Liver, Stomach
 and Bowels.—It is Purely
 Vegetable.—It never
 Debilitates.—It is
 Cathartic and
 Tonic.
DR. SANFORD'S
LIVER INVIGORATOR
 To Have Good Health, the Liver
 must be kept in order; its un-
 healthy action causes Bilious Attacks,
 Jaundice, Constipation, Dyspepsia,
 Headache, Bowel Complaints,
 Seasickness and other Disorders.

The Liver is the seat of malarial
 diseases. The Liver Invigorator pro-
 tects the system from Miasmatic
 Influences. It Purifies the Blood,
 Regulates the Bowels, Assists Diges-
 tion, and Strengthens the System.

The Liver Invigorator
 has been used
 in my practice
 and by the public
 for more than 35 years,
 with unprecedented results.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. T. W. SANFORD, H. D., NEW YORK CITY
 125 BROADWAY
 (BY DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU THE DEPOSITARY.)

Life is too Short.
 Life is short to waste
 In unavailing tears,
 Too short to spend in bootless grief,
 In coward doubts and fears.

Too short to give it up
 To pleasure or to sorrow
 One hour in guilt to yield at last,
 Eternity of woe.

Time lags not on its way,
 But spans our days in haste;
 If life should last a thousand years
 'Twere still too short to waste.

For short lived as we are,
 Our pleasures yet, we see,
 Evanesce soon, they live, indeed
 E'en shorter date than we.

But ever with us here
 Bides sorrow, pain and care;
 The shortest life is long enough
 Its 'lotted grief' to bear.

To the old the end is nigh;
 To the young for e'er it seizes;
 Yet neither should dare to toy with life,
 Or waste it in idle dreams.

For by each Time's servant waits,
 Though not for servant's wage;
 And the same worm nibbles the bud of
 youth
 That gnaweth the root of age.

Live, therefore, as he lives
 Who earns his share of bliss;
 Strive for the prize that Virtue wins,
 Life's not too short for this.

Professional Cards.

J. S. COTHRAN, { **W. J. STRIBLING,**
 Abbeville, S. C. { Walhalla, S. C.

COTHRAN & STRIBLING
 Attorneys-at-Law,
 WALHALLA, S. C.

WILL practice in all the State and United
 States Courts. Office in the Judge
 of Probate's Office.
 November 6, 1879 51-1y

J. H. FITCHFORD,
 Attorney-at-Law,
 OFFICE ON COURT HOUSE SQUARE,
CLAYTON, Ga.,
 WILL give prompt attention to collec-
 tions and all other business confided to
 him.
 May 15, 1879 26-1y

Hy. EDMUND RAVENEL,
 ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
 No. 3 Broad Street,
 Charleston, S. C.

Correspondence from the Interior
 invited. Will practice in all the Courts of
 the State.
 July 17, 1879 35-

WM. C. KEITH, JOHN S. VERNER,
KEMPT & VERNER,
 ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND
 Solicitors in Equity,
 Will practice in the State Courts on the
 Eighth Judicial Circuit and in the United
 States Court.
 Office on Public Square, Walhalla, S. C.
 Jan 6, 1879 8 1f

S. MCGOWAN, R. A. THOMPSON
 Abbeville, S. C. Walhalla, S. C.
MCGOWAN & THOMPSON,
 ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
 Will give prompt attention to all business
 confided to them in the State, County, and
 United States Courts.
 Office on Court House Square, Walhalla, S. C.
 as junior partner, Mr. Thompson, will
 also practice in the Courts of Pickens, Green-
 ville and Anderson.
 January, 1879 1f

WANTED, A limited num-
 ber of active,
 energetic canvassers to engage in a pleasant and
 profitable business. Good men will find this a
 rare chance

To Make Money
 Such will please answer this advertisement
 by letter, enclosing stamp for reply, stating
 what business they have been engaged in.
 None but the who mean business need apply.
 Address,
 Finley, Harvey & Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 March 13, 1879, 17-1y

MARBLE YARD,
Anderson C. H., S. C.
 BY
THOS. M. WHITE.
 All kinds of **TOMBSTONE WORK**
 done at short notice and in the most im-
 proved and safe manner. All work
 warranted. Having been in the business for
 twenty-one years, it is needless for me to say
 more. Address or call and see me at the
 Benson House, Anderson C. H., S. C.
 THOS. M. WHITE.
 Dec 5, 1878 3-1y

CATARRH
 of the Bladder, and
 of the Prostate Gland,
 is cured at once by
 the use of the
 "Home Treatment"
 sent on trial, to be returned
 if not satisfied.
 For full information
 apply to
HOME MEDICINE CO.,
 125 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.

Dec 4, 1879 3-1y

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President congratulates Congress on the successful execution of the Resumption Act. The demand upon the treasury for gold and silver in exchange for United States notes has been comparatively small, and the voluntary deposit of coin and bullion in exchange for notes has been very large. The excess of the precious metals deposited or exchanged for United States notes over the amount of United States notes redeemed is about forty million dollars. He refers to the consequent revival of trade, and says that the incoming foreign demand for our manufacturing and agricultural products has caused a large balance of trade in our favor which has been paid in gold, from the first of July last to November 15th, to the amount of \$59,000,000. Since the resumption of specie payments there has also been a marked and gratifying improvement of the public credit. The bonds of the government bearing only 4 per cent. interest have been sold at or above par sufficient in amount to pay off the National debt which was redeemable under the present laws.

The amount of interest saved annually by the process of refunding the debt since March 1st, 1877, is \$14,297,177. The bonds sold were largely in small sums, and the number of our citizens now holding the public securities is much greater than ever before. The amount of the National debt which matures within less than two years is \$92,121,700, of which \$500,000,000 bears interest at the rate of five per cent., the balance is in bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest. It is believed that this part of the public debt can be refunded by the issue of 5 per cent. bonds, and by the reduction of interest which will thus be effected about \$11,000,000 can be annually saved to the treasury. To secure this important reduction of interest to be paid by the United States further legislation is required, which it is hoped will be provided by Congress during its present session.

THE GOLD AND SILVER QUESTION.

The coinage of gold by the mints of the United States during the last fiscal year was \$10,986,912. The coinage of silver dollars since the passage of the act for that purpose up to November 1st, 1879, was \$15,900,850, of which \$12,700,344 have been issued from the treasury and are now in circulation, and \$32,800,506 are still in the possession of the government. The pendency of the proposition for unity of action between the United States and the principal commercial nations of Europe to effect a permanent system for the equality of gold and silver in the recognized money of the world leads me to recommend that Congress refrain from new legislation on the general subject. The great revival of trade, internal and foreign, will supply, during the coming year, its own instructions, which may well be awaited before attempting further experimental measures with the coinage. I would, however, strongly urge upon Congress the importance of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend the coinage of silver dollars. Upon the present legal rates the market value of the silver dollar being uniformly and largely less than the market value of the gold dollar, it is obviously impracticable to maintain them at par with each other if both are coined without limit. If the cheaper coin is forced into circulation it will be coined without limit, soon become the sole standard of value and thus defeat the desired object, which is a currency of both gold and silver, which shall be of equivalent value, dollar for dollar, with the universally recognized money of the world.

GREENBACKS SHOULD BE WITHDRAWN.

The remedy from circulation of United States notes with the capacity of legal tender in private contracts is a step to be taken in our progress toward a safe and stable currency which should be accepted as the

policy and duty of the government and the interest and security of the people. It is my firm conviction that the issue of legal tender paper money, based wholly upon the authority and credit of the government, except in an extreme emergency, is without warrant in the Constitution and a violation of sound financial principles. The issue of United States notes during the late civil war with the capacity of legal tender between private individuals was not authorized except as a means of rescuing the country from imminent peril. The circulation of those notes as a paper money for any protracted period of time after the accomplishment of this purpose was not contemplated by the framers of the law under which they were issued. They anticipated the redemption and withdrawal of these notes at the earliest practicable period consistent with the attainment of the object for which they were provided. The policy of the United States, steadily adhered to from the adoption of the Constitution, has been to avoid the creation of a National debt, and when from necessity in the times of war debts have been created they have been paid off on the return of peace as rapidly as possible. With this view, and for this purpose it is recommended that the existing laws for the accumulation of a sinking fund sufficient to extinguish the public debt within a limited period be maintained.

RESTORE THE TAX ON TEA AND COFFEE.

If any change of the objects or rates of taxation is deemed necessary by Congress, it is suggested that experience has shown that a duty can be placed on tea and coffee which will not enhance the price of those articles to the consumer, and which will add several millions of dollars annually to the treasury.

THE SUPPRESSION OF POLYGAMY.

On the subject of polygamy the President says Utah has a population sufficient to entitle it to admission as a State, and the general interests of the nation, as well as the welfare of the citizens of the Territory, require its advance from the territorial form of government to the responsibilities and privileges of a State. This important change will not, however, be approved by the country, while the citizens of Utah, in very considerable numbers, uphold a practice which is condemned as a crime by the laws of all civilized communities throughout the world. He mentions that as the law for the suppression of polygamy has now been decided by the Supreme Court to be within the legislative power of Congress and binding as a rule of action for all who reside within the Territories, there is no longer any reason for delay or hesitation in its enforcement. It should be firmly and effectively executed. If not sufficiently strong in its provisions it should be amended, and in aid of the purpose in view he recommends that more comprehensive and searching methods for preventing as well as punishing this crime be provided. If necessary to secure obedience to the law the enjoyment and exercise of the rights and privileges of citizenship in the Territories of the United States may be withheld or withdrawn from those who violate or oppose the enforcement of the law on this subject.

A PLEA FOR THE ELECTION LAWS.

The elections of the past year, although held only for State officers, have not failed to elicit in the political discussions which attended them all over the country new and decisive evidence of the deep interest which the great body of citizens take in the progress of the country toward a more general and complete establishment, at whatever cost of the universal security and freedom, in the exercise of the elective franchise. While many topics of political concern demand great attention from our people, both in the sphere of National and State authority, I find no reason to qualify the opinion I expressed in my last annual message, that no temporary or administrative interests of government, however urgent or weighty, will ever displace the zeal of our people in defence of the primary rights of citizenship, and that the power of public opinion will override all political prejudices and all sectional and State attachments in demanding that all over our wide territory the name and character of citizen of the United States shall remain one and the same thing and carry with it the unchallenged security and respect. I earnestly appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of all good citizens of every part of the country, however much they may be divided in opinions on other political subjects, to unite in compelling obedience to existing laws aimed at the protection of the right of suffrage. I respectfully urge upon Congress to supply any defects in these laws which experience has shown, and which it is within its power to remedy. I again invoke the co-operation of the executive and legislative authorities of the States in this purpose. I am fully convinced that if the public mind can be set at rest on this paramount question of popular rights no serious obstacle will thwart or delay the complete pacification of the country or retard the general diffusion of prosperity.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

On the subject of civil service reform, which the President treats at some length, he says: "In view of the fact that during a considerable period the Government of Great Britain has been dealing with administrative problems and abuses in various particulars analogous to those presented in this country, and that in recent years the measures adopted were understood to have been effective and in every respect highly satisfactory, I thought it desirable to have fuller information upon the subject, and

accordingly requested the chairman of the civil service commission to make a thorough investigation for this purpose. The result has been an elaborate and comprehensive report. The report sets forth the history of the partisan spoils system in Great Britain, of the rise and fall of parliamentary patronage and of official interference with the freedom of elections. It shows that after long trials of various kinds of examinations those which are competitive and open on equal terms to all, and which are carried on under the superintendence of a single commission, have, with great advantage, been established as conditions of admission to almost every official place in the subordinate administration of that country and of British India. The completion of the report, owing to the extent of the labor involved in its preparation and the omission of Congress to make any provision either for the compensation or the expenses of the commission, has been postponed until the present time. It is herewith transmitted to Congress. While the reformed measures of another government are of no authority for us, they are entitled to influence to the extent to which their intrinsic wisdom and their adaptation to our institutions, and our social life commend them to our consideration. The views I have heretofore expressed concerning the defects and abuses in our civil administration remain unchanged, except in so far as an enlarged experience has opened my eyes to the want of a sense of duty on the part of officers, and the hesitation of the people themselves to co-operate for their removal. A large and responsible part of the duty of restoring the civil service to the desired purity and efficiency rests upon the President, and it has been my purpose to do what is within my power to advance such prudent and gradual measures of reform as will most surely and rapidly bring about the radical changes of system essential to make our administrative methods satisfactory to a free and intelligent people. By a proper exercise of authority it is in the power of the Executive to do much to promote such a reform, but it cannot be too clearly understood that nothing adequate can be accomplished without co-operation on the part of Congress, and considerate and intelligent support among the people." He refers to the work of the Civil Service Commission, and the failure of Congress to appropriate money for the resumption of the work of the commission. On the subject of competitive examinations for office he says: "I think that the economy, purity and efficiency of the public service would be greatly promoted by their systematic introduction, wherever practicable, throughout the entire civil service of the government, together with ample provision for their general supervision in order to secure consistency and uniform justice. Reports of examinations heretofore made show that the results have been salutary in a marked degree, and that the general application of similar rates cannot fail to be of decided benefit to the service. I deem it my duty to renew the recommendation contained in my annual message of December, 1877, requesting Congress to make the necessary appropriation for the resumption of the work of the civil service commission. Economy will be promoted by authorizing a moderate compensation to persons in the public service who may perform extra labor upon or under the commission, as the Executive may direct. It may not be easy and it may never perhaps be necessary to define with precision the proper limit of political action on the part of Federal officers, but while their right to hold and freely express their opinions cannot be questioned, it is very plain that they should neither be allowed to devote to other subjects the time needed for the proper discharge of their official duties, nor use the authority of their office to enforce their own opinions, or to coerce the political action of those who hold different opinions. Reasons of justice and public policy quite analogous to those which forbid the use of official power for oppression of the private citizen, impose upon the government the duty of protecting its officers and agents from arbitrary exactions. In whatever aspect considered the practice of making levies for party purposes upon the salaries of officers is highly demoralizing to the public service and discreditable to the country. Although an officer should be as free as any other citizen to give his money in aid of his opinion or his party, he should also be as free as any other citizen to refuse to make such gifts. Their salaries are but a fair compensation for the time and labor of the officers, and it is a gross injustice to levy a tax upon them. If they are made excessive in order that they may bear the tax, the excess is in an indirect robbery of the public funds. I recommend, therefore, such a revision and extension of present statutes as shall secure to those in every grade of official life or public employment the protection with which a great and enlightened nation should guard those who are faithful in their service. There is a gratifying increase of trade with nearly all European and American countries, and it is believed that with judicious action in regard to its development it can and will be still more enhanced, and that American products and manufactures will find new and expanding markets. Reports of diplomatic and consular officers upon this subject under the system now adopted have resulted in obtaining much valuable information, which has been and will continue to be laid before Congress and the public from time to time.

The message refers to the reports of the Secretaries, Sherman, McCray, Thompson, Key and Schurz, and embraces extracts therefrom. It says that the past year has been one of almost unbroken peace and

quiet on the Mexican frontier, and there is reason to hope that the efforts of this government and of Mexico to maintain order in that region will prove permanently successful.

THE APPROPRIATION FOR JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

which has heretofore been made for the department of justice in gross, was subdivided at the last session of Congress, and no appropriation whatever was made for the payment of the fees of marshals and their deputies either in the service of process or for the discharge of other duties, and since June 30th these officers have continued the performance of their duties without compensation from the government, taking upon themselves the necessary incidental outlays, as well as rendering their own services. In only a few unavoidable instances has the proper execution of the process of the United States failed by reason of the absence of requisite appropriation. This course of official conduct on the part of these officers, highly creditable to their fidelity, was advised by the Attorney General, who informed them, however, that they would necessarily have to rely for their compensation upon the prospect of future legislation by Congress. I therefore especially recommend that immediate appropriation be made by Congress for this purpose. The act making the principal appropriation for the department of justice at previous sessions has uniformly contained the following clause: And for defraying the expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of this act, approved February 28, 1878, entitled an act to amend an act approved May 30, 1870, entitled an act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States, and for other purposes, or any acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto. No appropriation was made for this purpose for the current year. As no general election of Congress occurred the omission was a matter of little importance. Such election will, however, take place during the ensuing year, and the appropriation made for the pay of marshals and deputies should be sufficient to embrace compensation for the service they may be required to perform at such election.

On the topic of the delayed business in the United States Supreme Court, the President says: In the courts of many of the circuits also the business has increased to such an extent that the delay of justice will call the attention of Congress to an appropriate remedy. The remedy suggested by Attorney General is the appointment of additional Circuit Judges, and the creation of an intermediate court of errors and appeals, which shall relieve the Supreme Court of a part of its jurisdiction, while a large force is also obtained for the performance of circuit duties. I commend this suggestion to the consideration of Congress. It would seem to afford a complete remedy, and would involve, if ten additional Circuit Judges are appointed, an expenditure, at the present rate of salaries, of not more than sixty thousand dollars per year, which would certainly be small in comparison with the objects to be attained.

The President reviews his recommendations in former messages in favor of enlarging the facilities of the department of agriculture, and says that the results already accomplished, with the very limited means heretofore placed at the command of the department of agriculture, is an earnest of what may be expected with increased appropriations for the several purposes indicated in the report of the commissioner, with a view to placing the department on a footing which will enable it to prosecute more effectively the objects for which it is established. These requirements will not involve any expenditure of money that the country cannot, with propriety, now undertake in the interest of agriculture.

The President urges Congress to consider the subject of a fireproof building for a Congressional library for which the necessity is pressing.

On the subject of the Washington monument at Washington, the President says already the strengthening of the foundation has so far progressed as to insure the entire success of that part of the work; a massive layer of masonry has been introduced below the original foundation, widening the base and rendering it possible to carry the shaft to completion. He recommends a future appropriation for the early completion of the monument.

From Columbia.

COLUMBIA, December 11.—No business of importance was transacted to-day in either the House or the Senate, but there was a spirited debate in the House upon the bill creating school districts and authorizing a special levy for school purposes.

Justice Willard desires me to say that his sense of duty leads him to maintain his views of the constitutional rights of his office, because the election of Chief Justice in this State has always been conducted independently of the interests of politicians and only upon considerations of what was due to the administration of justice, and he was not willing that his administration should be signalized by a departure from this healthy practice.

The bill "to provide for the establishment of new school districts in the several cities and towns and incorporated villages of the State, and to authorize the levy and collection of special taxes therein," was then taken up.

Mr. Earle, of Sumter, moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Bacon defended the bill at some length, stating that it had been carefully prepared, with the approval of the Superintendent of Education. It was similar to

the acts now in force in many States of this Union and in Europe, and had always proved to be a blessing to all classes, and especially to the poorer ones. He denied that it imposed an onerous local taxation, and burdening of the people being prohibited by the terms of the bill itself. It was designed merely to supplement the present lame and insufficient school system by allowing citizens of such towns, cities and villages as saw fit to improve their educational advantages by taxing themselves for the benefit of their children—especially the children of the poor.

Mr. Earle opposed the bill. While it was not identical with the somewhat similar bill of the Radical regime, it would, he thought, be found equally odious. He opposed the delegation of the power of taxation by the Legislature, which should assume the responsibility of increasing the taxation if necessary. The bill gave the power of making snap judgments to a few men in each town or city, who could get together and impose onerous taxation upon the remaining people of the district who might, and probably would, be absent. He did not oppose education of the people, but objected to this system. It provided that any citizen returning real or personal property could vote, but that was nothing. A man who owned a dog could come under its provisions. While that did not accomplish its object, it would be the ground for a hue and cry of property qualification. He thought if the present taxes were collected they would be sufficient, but he would not object if the Legislature would pass a general law increasing the taxes for this purpose. But he did not believe in giving power to impose such a special taxation.

Mr. Cooke replied to Mr. Earle. His own objections to the bill had been removed by the provision limiting the rate of taxation to 1 1/2 mills. No one was interested in the bill unless his district chose to adopt it. He did not see what objection the gentleman from Sumter could have if the people of Greenville decided to tax themselves for the better education of their children. He also approved of the provisions limiting the qualifications on this question.

Mr. Murray opposed the bill. He thought it would be unjust to non-resident property holders who would have to pay taxes without receiving any benefit from them. He also thought it would be injurious in creating local and neighborhood dissensions all over the State.

Mr. Kennedy moved that the further consideration of the bill be made the special order for Friday at 1 o'clock. Adopted.

The bill amending the Revised Statutes relative to stealing crops from the fields came up.

Mr. Johnstone opposed this, expressing the opinion that it was unnecessary.

Mr. Murray stated that the object of the bill was to raise the offence of stealing crops severed from the freehold, from the field to grand larceny.

Mr. Johnstone withdrew his opposition.

Mr. Dargan opposed the bill. The justification for the severity of the law against stealing crops growing was in the fact that in that situation they could not be protected. He opposed, however, the application of the same severe law to the stealing of crops left indefinitely in the fields. He would support the bill if it was amended so as to punish the stealing of crops from the fields within a few days after being gathered before garnering would be convenient.

The bill was, on motion, recommitted for amendment, and the House adjourned.

Mr. Murray introduced a bill to facilitate the completion of the Blue Ridge Railroad.

COLUMBIA, December 3.—Considerable excitement was created here to-day by the announcement of the election of Judge A. C. Haskell as the President of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, and his consequent resignation of his seat on the Supreme Bench. Opinions differ as to whether this will tend to simplify or almost inextricably complicate the pending questions regarding the Chief Justiceship. In the most probable contingency of Judge Melver's elevation to the Chief Justiceship there will be no Judge of the Supreme Court left to decide the merits of the dispute with Chief Justice Willard, and the appointment of three special commissioners by Governor Simpson, (even if he remain an uninterested party) will be necessary.

The sanguine ones think that the sentiment of the Legislature will quietly drop into the plan of leaving the Supreme Court composed of Judge Melver and Messrs. Wallace and Simpson. But this is doubtful, to say the least. Gen. McGowan and Judge Kershaw formally announced their candidacy for the seat vacated by Col. Haskell. Gen. B. H. Rutledge is prominently mentioned, and other formidable contestants for the seat are being mentioned and brought out. The indications now all point to a stubborn and somewhat confused fight.

THE REAL MAHOMET—"Why do you think the plaintiff insane?" a witness examined as to somebody's mental condition was asked by counsel at a trial.

"Because," replied the witness, "he is constantly going about asserting that he is the prophet Mahomet."

"And pray, sir," retorted the learned judge, "do you think that when a person declares he is the prophet Mahomet, that it is a clear proof of insanity?"

"I do."

"Why?"

"Because," answered the witness, with easy complacency, "I happen to be the prophet Mahomet myself."

A new kind of sweet potato is cultivated in Kern County, California, picked specimens of which weigh from fifteen to eighteen and twenty-two pounds.