



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.

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A Mother's Diary.

Morning—baby on the floor, Making for the fender; Sunlight seems to make it sneeze; Baby "on a bender!" All the spoons upset and gone, Chairs drawn into file, Harness strung across, Ought to make one smile; Apron clean, curls smooth, eyes blue, (How these charms will dwindle,) For I rather think—don't you—Baby "is a swindle!" Noon—a tangled, silken floss Getting in blue eyes; Apron that would not keep clean, If a baby tries! One blue shoe untied, and one Underneath the table; Chairs gone mad, and blocks and toys, Well as they are able; Baby in a high chair, too, Yelling for his dinner, Spoon in mouth: I think—don't you—Baby "is a sinner!" Night—chairs all set back again, Blocks and spoons in order; One blue shoe 'neath the mat Tells of a marauder; Apron folded on a chair, Plaid dress torn and wrinkled, Two pink feet kicked pretty bare, Little fat knees crinkled; In the crib and conquered too, By sleep, blessed evangel, Now I surely think—don't you—Baby "is an angel!"

The Army and the Law.

HANCOCK'S VIEW OF DUTY IN THE HAYES-TILDEN CONTEST.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Much talk having been made over a letter written by Gen. Hancock to Gen. Sherman in December, 1876, when the whole country was convulsed by the rival claims of Hayes and Tilden to the Presidency, Gen. Hancock wrote to Gen. Sherman and asked that the letter be given him for publication. Gen. Sherman was absent at the time on a trip to the West, but as soon as he returned he sent a certified copy to Gen. Hancock, who furnished it to the Associated Press. This letter was written in reply to two letters on the situation received from Gen. Sherman:

CARONDELET POSTOFFICE, ST. LOUIS, } December 28, 1876.

My Dear General: Your favor of the 4th instant reached me in New York on the 5th, the day before I left for the West. I intended to reply to it before leaving, but the cares incident to departure interfered. Then again, since my arrival here, I have been so occupied with personal affairs of a business nature, that I have deferred writing from day to day until this moment, and now I find myself in debt to you another letter in acknowledgment of your favor of the 17th, received a few days since. I have concluded to leave here on the 29th (to-morrow evening) so that I may be expected in New York on the 31st instant. It has been cold and dreary since my arrival here. I have worked "like a Turk," (I presume that means hard work) in the country in making fences, cutting down trees, repairing buildings, &c., &c., and am at least able to say that St. Louis is the coldest place in winter, as it is the hottest in summer, of any that I have encountered in a temperate zone. I have known St. Louis in December to have genial weather throughout the month. This December has been frigid and the river has been frozen more solid than I have ever known it.

When I heard the rumor that I was ordered to the Pacific coast I thought it probably true. Considering the past discussion on that subject possibilities seemed to me to point that way. Had it been true I should of course have presented no complaint nor made resistance of any kind. I would have gone quickly if not prepared to go promptly. I certainly would have been relieved from the responsibility and anxieties concerning Presidential matters which may fall to those near the throne or in authority within the next four months as well as from other incidents or matters which I could not control and action concerning which I might not approve. I was not exactly prepared to go to the Pacific, however, and I therefore felt relieved when I received your note informing me that there was no truth in the rumors. Then I did not wish to appear to be escaping from responsibilities and possible dangers which may cluster around military commanders in the East, especially in the critical period fast approaching. All's well that ends well.

The whole matter of the Presidency seems to me to be simple and to admit of a peaceful solution. The machinery for such a contingency as threatens to present itself has been all carefully prepared. It only requires lubrication owing to disuse. The army should have nothing to do with the election or inauguration of Presidents. The people elect the President, Congress declares in joint session who he is; we of the army have only to obey his mandates, and are protected in so doing only so far as they may be lawful. Our commissions express that.

I like

JEFFERSON'S WAY IN OF AUGURATION. It suits our system. He rode alone on horseback to the Capitol, (I fear it was the "old capitol,") tied his horse to the rail fence; entered and was duly sworn; then

session. He inaugurated himself simply by taking the oath of office. There is no other legal inauguration in our system. The people or politicians may institute parades in honor of the event, and public officials may add to the pageant by assembling troops and banners, but all that only comes properly after inauguration, not before, and it is not a part of it. Our system does not provide that one President should inaugurate another. There might be danger in that, and it was studiously left out of the charter.

But you are placed in an exceptionally important position in connection with coming events. The Capitol is in my jurisdiction also, but I am subordinate and not on the spot, and if I were, so also would be my superior in authority, for there is the station of the general-in-chief. On the principle that a regularly elected President's term of office expires with the 3d of March, (of which I have not the slightest doubt) and which the laws bearing on the subject uniformly recognize, and in consideration of the possibility that the lawfully elected President may not appear until the 5th of March and a great deal of responsibility may necessarily fall upon you, you hold over. You will have power and prestige to support you. The Secretary of War, too, probably holds over, but if no President appears he may not be able to exercise functions in the name of the President, for his proper acts are those of a known superior, a lawful President. You act on your own responsibility and by virtue of a commission only restricted by law. The Secretary of War is the mouthpiece of a President. You are not.

If neither candid to has a constitutional majority of the Electoral College, or the Senate and House, on the occasion of the count, do not unite in declaring some person legally elected by the people,

THERE IS A LAWFUL MACHINERY

already provided to meet that contingency and decide the question peacefully. It has not been recently used, no occasion presenting itself, but our forefathers provided it. It has been exercised and has been recognized and submitted to as lawful on every hand. That machinery would probably elect Mr. Tilden President and Mr. Wheeler Vice President. That would be right enough, for the law provides that in the failure to elect duly by the people the House shall immediately elect the President and the Senate the Vice President. Some tribunal must decide whether the people have duly elected a President. I presume, of course, that it is the joint affirmative action of the Senate and House, or why are they present to witness the count if not to see that it is fair and just? If a failure to agree arises between two bodies there can be no lawful affirmative decision that the people have elected a President, and the House must then proceed to act, not the Senate. The Senate elects Vice Presidents, not Presidents. Doubtless in case of failure by the House to elect a President by the 4th of March, the President of the Senate (if there be one) would be the legitimate person to exercise Presidential authority for the time being, or until the appearance of a lawful President, or for the time laid down in the Constitution. Such courses would be peaceful, and I have a firm belief lawful.

I have no doubt that GOV. HAYES WOULD MAKE AN EXCELLENT PRESIDENT.

I have met him and know of him. For a brief period he served under my command; but as the matter stands I can't see any likelihood of his being duly declared elected by the people unless the Senate and House come to be in accord as to that fact, and the House would of course not otherwise elect him. What the people want is a peaceful determination of this matter, as fair a determination as possible, and a lawful one. No other determination could stand the test. The country, if not plunged into revolution, would become poorer day by day, business would languish, and our bonds would come home to find a depreciated market.

I was not in favor of the

MILITARY ACTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA

recently, and if Gen. Ruger had telegraphed to me or asked for advice, I would have advised him not, under any circumstances, to allow himself or his troops to determine who were the lawful members of a State Legislature. I could not have given him better advice than to refer him to the special message of the President in the case of Louisiana some time before. But in South Carolina he had the question settled by a decision of the Supreme Court of the State, the highest tribunal which had acted on the question, so that his line of duty seemed even to be clearer than in action in the Louisiana case. If the Federal Court had interfered and overruled the decision of the State Court there might have been a doubt certainly, but the Federal Court only interfered to comply, not to decide or overrule. Anyhow it is no business of the army to enter upon such a question, and even if it might base in any event, if the civil authority is supreme, as the Constitution declares it to be, the South Carolina case was one in which the army had a plain duty. Had Gen. Ruger asked me for advice, and if I had given it, I should of course have notified you of my action immediately, so that it could have been promptly overruled if it should have been deemed advisable by you or other superior in authority.

Gen. Ruger did not ask for my advice, and I inferred from that and other facts that he did not desire it, or that being in

superiors at the seat of government, who were nearer to him in time and distance than I was, he deemed it unnecessary. As Gen. Ruger had the ultimate responsibility of action, and had really the greater danger to confront in the final action in the matter, I did not venture to embarrass him by suggestions. He was a department commander and the lawful head of the military administration within the limits of the department. But, besides, I knew that he had been called to Washington for consultation before taking command, and was probably aware of the views of the administration as to the civil affairs in his command. I knew that he was in direct communication with my superiors in authority in reference to delicate subjects presented for his consideration, or had ideas of his own which he believed to be sufficiently in accord with the views of our common superiors to enable him to act intelligently according to his judgment and without suggestions from those not on the spot and not so fully acquainted with the facts as himself. He desired, too, to be free to act, as he had eventually the greater responsibility, and so the matter was governed as between him and myself.

As I have been writing thus freely to you, I may still further unbecomingly myself by stating that I have not thought it

LAWFUL OR WISE TO USE FEDERAL TROOPS

in such matters as have transpired East of the Mississippi within the last few months, save so far as they may be brought into action under the article of the Constitution which contemplates meeting armed resistance or invasions of a State more powerful than the State authorities can subdue by ordinary processes, and then only when requested by the Legislature, or, if it could not be convened in session, by the Governor. And when the President of the United States intervenes in that manner, it is a state of war, not peace.

The army is laboring under disadvantages, and has been used unlawfully at times in the judgment of the people, (in mine certainly,) and we have lost a great deal of kindly feeling which the community at large once felt for us. "It is time to stop and unload." Officers in command of troops often find it difficult to act wisely and safely when superior in authority have different views of law from theirs, and when legislation has sanctioned action seemingly in conflict with the fundamental law, and they generally defer to the known judgment of their superiors.

Officers of the army are so regarded in such great crises, and are held to such responsibility, especially those at or near the head of it, that it is necessary on such momentous occasions

TO DARE TO DETERMINE

for themselves what is lawful and what is not lawful under our system, if the military authorities should be invoked, as might possibly be the case in such exceptional times, when there existed such divergent views as to the correct result. The army will suffer from its past action if it has acted wrongfully. Our regular army has little hold upon the affections of the people of to-day, and its superior officers should certainly, as far as lies in their power, legally and with righteous intent aid to defend the right, which to us is the law, and the institutions which they represent. It is a well meaning institution, and it would be well if it should have an opportunity to be recognized as a bulwark in support of the rights of the people and of the law.

I am truly yours, WINFIELD S. HANCOCK. To Gen. W. T. Sherman, Commanding Army of the United States.

Miscellaneous Items.

What this country has never seen, and never will, is the hen that can lay a wager. The mints are turning out \$2,800,000 a month in silver money.

Immense quantities of iron are now received in Spain for the market.

To tell a falsehood is like the cut of a sabre, for although the wound may heal, the scar of it will remain.

He who has no opinion of his own, but depends upon the opinions and tastes of others, is a slave.

Difficulties, by bracing the mind to overcome them, assist cheerfulness, as exercise assists digestion.

Truth is the most powerful thing in the world, since fiction can only please us by its resemblance to it.

Every man throws on to his surroundings the sunshine or the shadow that exists in his own soul.

We mount to heaven mostly on the ruins of our cherished schemes, finding our failures were successes.

Hope is like the wing of an angel, soaring up to heaven and bearing our prayers to the throne of God.

One of the best rules in conversation is never to say a thing which any of the company can reasonably wish had been left unsaid.

General Garfield in Congress: The Chinese shall remain. General Garfield in his letter of acceptance: On the whole the Chinese had better go.

Persons who are constantly saying that they are free from prejudice are generally more prejudiced than others, though they are not aware of the fact. They are like the old lady who declared that she was open to conviction, but, shaking her head, she added that she would—just like to see the

Life is divided into three terms, that which is, which was, which will be. Let us learn from the past to profit by the present, and from the present to live for the future.

Three negroes have died at Athens from eating watermelon with strychnine in them. It appears that they had been stolen by negroes and sold to dealers, and so the unfortunate victims came by them honestly.

Enjoy the blessing of this day, if God sends them; and the evils bear patiently. For this day only is ours; we are dead to yesterday, and we are not born for to-morrow.

It is stated that the census man has found a boy in Troup County, Ga., who is only twelve years of age, but who is married and living happily with his wife, a fine looking, handsome woman, twice the age of the husband.

Rumor hath it that Mr. John Agnew, of Columbia, will be the Republican nominee for Governor, and R. B. Elliott will be a candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Charleston Mercury.

We can easily manage if we will only take each day the burden appointed for it. But the load will be too heavy for us if we add to its weight the burden of if we add before we are called to bear it.

The California magnates are credited with an amount of wealth which would comfortably support a small country. Mr. Charles Crocker is stated to be worth \$13,495,458, Mr. Leland Stanford \$34,643,308, and Mrs. Mary F. S. Hopkins \$25,280,972.

Sixty one shorthorn cattle were sold at Winchester, Ky., last Thursday at an average price of \$300 each or \$17,000 in round numbers. On Friday fifty five head were sold for \$13,317 50, an average price of \$220 per head.

A physician at Fernandina, Florida, has growing in his garden a cotton plant fifteen feet high, with a trunk three inches in diameter. This is the second year's growth of the plant, and it now has a full crop on.

The population of Charlotte (strictly within the corporate limits) is 7,075, and about 1,200 just outside the city limits, making the population of what may be claimed as Charlotte 8,275.

Happiness is like manna. It is to be gathered in the grains, and enjoyed every day; it will not keep; it cannot be accumulated; nor need we go out of ourselves, nor into remote places to gather it, since it has rained down from heaven, at our very doors, or rather within them.

The New York Herald wisely remarks: "Whatever may be said against the Democratic platform, it cannot be denied that it is an honest and business like document and in this respect it is very unlike the bragging and blustering Republican platform."

In the vaults of the sub treasury at New York there are now piled up six hundred and twelve tons of newly coined silver dollars. This inconvenient treasure occupies a vault which is 47 feet long, 27 feet wide and 12 feet high. In the same vault are stored 130 1/2 tons of gold, worth \$65,000,000.

Under Democratic control the total expenses of Richmond County, North Carolina, will not exceed \$5,000. In 1876, under Republican rule, the County Government cost \$10,143 65. This will be a reduction of more than 50 per cent. in four years. Every taxpayer can understand and appreciate this sort of argument.

Garfield's record as a Congressman gets in the way of the Republican journals at every turn. It is now discovered that he never violated his principles by voting against any land grant or subsidy bill that ever came up for consideration. He was the consistent champion of fraud. This, however, from a Republican standpoint is an unanswerable argument in his favor.

Barker tried to get home in the same old corkscrew fashion the other night, and, weary with the journey, rested against the lamp post for a brief season. "It is not so much the length nor the width of the road that troubles me," he said sadly; "but I would like to know whether it is a cane or a broom that stands nearest the door, so that I could form some idea of Maria's greeting when I get home," and then he staggered on.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says: "Hancock will carry Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, California and Oregon. Why should Democrats compromise themselves in Maine by consolidating with Greenbackers? Thus far we have lost Maine by foolishness. Garcelon was bad enough. We can afford no more such blundering. The Democratic party is an honest money party; it stands on an honest money platform, and it should hold severely aloof from greenbackery and other quackery."

Ground in the business parts of New York is yearly becoming more valuable, and as a consequence buildings are being constructed of more lofty proportions, in order to gain room without paying fortunes for a few additional square feet of ground. The Bank of the Republic and the first National Bank are now erecting at the Northeast corner of Wall street and Broadway a nine story building, independent of a thirteen foot basement, at a cost of \$450,000, whilst the London, Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company is completing a building corner of William and Pine streets at a cost of \$300,000 which will

Ex-Gov. Perry has written a letter declining that "it is right and proper that all the colored voters who wore red shirts in the campaign of 1876, and voted the Democratic ticket ever since, should be allowed to join Democratic clubs and vote in the nomination of Democratic candidates. But it would be suicidal folly to allow colored voters, who have always voted the Radical ticket, to come forward now and profess to be Democrats and assist in the Democratic nominations at the primary elections."

Mr. C. P. Pressly, of Abbeville County, was the successful applicant in the competitive examination for appointment to West Point. Mr. Pressly is a nephew of Judge Pressly, and a graduate of Duke West College. Mr. J. A. Towers, of Anderson, is alternate.

The Four Parties.

The candidates for the Presidency, representing the four parties in the United States, are as follows:

REPUBLICAN.

James A. Garfield, of Ohio, for President. Chester A. Arthur, of New York, for Vice President.

GREENBACK.

James A. Weaver, of Iowa, for President. E. J. Chambers, of Texas, for Vice-President.

PROHIBITION.

Neal Dow, of Maine, for President. A. M. Thomson, of Ohio, for Vice President.

DEMOCRATIC.

W. S. Hancock, of Pennsylvania, for President. W. H. English, of Indiana, for Vice-President.

Gains and Losses.

According to present estimates under the census the Southern States will lose thirteen representatives in Congress and may possibly gain three—two in Texas and one in Missouri. The Northern States will probably lose eight members and gain eighteen—the gains going to Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and California. Eleven Democratic States will probably lose thirteen representatives, and two Democratic States gain three representatives; four Republican States lose five representatives, and seven Republican States gain eighteen, whilst three doubtful States lose four representatives.

Progress.

One of the most remarkable features of Marlboro' County is the total absence of licensed dram shops in her borders. There has not been a bar room in Bennettsville for the last forty five years, and in the sobriety, temperance and domestic virtues of her people, the county has no superior in the State. The fact that whiskey is under the ban will in great measure account for the general prosperity of the community, and especially of the negro population, many of whom have acquired comfortable homes and a good credit. A notable case in point is that of George Pearson, a Marlboro' negro, who starting after the war with no capital beyond the clothes on his back and a wife and thirteen children, has accumulated by honest toil a modest fortune. And this is not an isolated case by any means.

BULLDOZING YOUNG WOMEN.—Some of the young women employed in the caustic soda department of the Pennsylvania salt-works at Southwark, declared their sympathies for the Democratic candidate last week by chalking on a large tank standing near the buildings these words:

OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT: GEN. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

HANCOCK FOREVER!

The circumstance was reported to the Superintendent of the works, who immediately ordered that the girls who had expressed their political preference should erase the name at once. None of the dozen female employees, however, would give the name of the offenders, and the Superintendent finally decreed that they must either wash off the words or walk off themselves. Upon this announcement one and all declared they would leave rather than obey such a command, whereupon they were ordered to go. This they did, and as they marched away handkerchiefs were waved and three cheering cheers were sent up for Hancock.—Philadelphia Times.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance met in Columbia last week. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

Grand Worthy Patriarch—Rev. Samuel Lander, D. D., Williamston.

Grand Worthy Associate—Richard Jones, Columbia.

Grand Scribe—L. P. Smith, Anderson.

Grand Treasurer—J. McClair, Kershaw.

Grand Chaplain—Rev. C. Seun, Lexington.

Grand Conductor—J. N. Vandiver, Anderson.

Grand Sentinel—Ira C. Williams, Belton.

A Picture of Hell.

The Rev. J. S. Furnis, a British clergyman, has given the following description of hell, which he designed for the instruction of the young: We know how far it is to the middle of the earth—it is just four thousand miles. So if hell is in the middle of the earth it is four thousand miles to the horrible prison of hell. Down in this place is a horrible noise. Listen to the tremendous, the horrible uproar of millions and millions of tormented creatures, mad with the fury of hell! Oh! the screams of fear, the groans of horror, the yells of rage, the cries of pain, the shouts of agony, the shrieks of despair, from millions on millions! There you hear them roaring like lions, hissing like serpents, howling like dogs and wailing like dragons! There you hear the gnashing of teeth and the fearful blasphemous of devils. Above all you hear the roar of the thunders of God's anger, which shakes hell to its foundations. But there is another sound. There is in hell a sound like that of many waters! It is as if all the rivers and oceans of the world were pouring themselves with a great splash down on the floors of hell. Is it, then, really the sound of waters? It is. Are the oceans and rivers of earth pouring themselves into hell? No. What is it, then? It is the sound of oceans of tears running down from millions of eyes. They cry forever and ever. They cry because the sulphurous smoke torments their eyes. They cry because they have lost the beautiful heaven. They cry because the sharp fire burns them. The roof is red hot. The floor is like a thick sheet of red hot iron. See, on the middle of that red hot iron floor stands a girl. She looks to be about sixteen years of age. She has neither shoes nor stockings on her feet. The door of the room has never been opened since she first set her foot on this red hot floor. Now she sees the opening. She rushes forward. She has gone down upon her knees upon the red hot floor. Listen! She speaks. She says: "I have been standing with my bare feet on this red hot floor for years. Day and night my only standing place has been on this red hot floor. Sleep never came on me for a moment, that I might forget this horrible burning floor. Look at my burnt and bleeding feet. Let me go off this burning floor for one moment—only for a short moment. Oh! that in this endless eternity of years I might forget the pain only for one single moment." The devil answers her question: "Do you ask for a moment—for one moment to forget your pain? No, not for a single moment during the never ending eternity of years shall you ever leave this red hot floor."

COTTON FACTORIES.—We can never secure independence until the day arrives when there will be a cotton factory in every neighborhood, to manufacture the raw material into cloth before it is baled. The cotton is grown in the Southern States; shipped a thousand miles North, or three thousand miles across the ocean, converted into cloth, and then shipped back past the Southern ports from which it came to East India, South America, and even to our own people. This is obviously an unnatural state of things. All that is needed to change it is a national commercial system and an intelligent spirit of enterprise in the Southern States. If the Southern people have the wisdom to pursue the right policy in this matter the day is not distant when they will have the satisfaction of seeing British cotton machinery and the machinery of all the Eastern, Northern and Western States, and all the skilled labor required to operate them, transferred to the towns, cities and even cotton fields of the South. This would inaugurate a new industry in the South, and an increase of population and wealth such as the South has never known. But our people must do something more than boast and prate about their advantages and the future prosperity that awaits them. The cry of a want of capital is a poor excuse; for money is sent from each neighborhood annually to purchase the manufactured cotton goods, to buy wagons, farming implements, flour, hay, corn, mules and bacon than would be necessary for a more enterprising people to start and run manufacturing establishments. The South is capable of becoming the most prosperous country on the civilized globe; but our people content themselves on what they could do if they were an enterprising people. [Patron of Husbandry.]

SATURDAY NIGHT.—How sweet the note to the man of toil, to the weary hearted and sorrow stricken! The little bubbles that have agitated during the week cease to annoy, the emotions of envy, pride, jealousy and malignity yield to the soothing influences of the hour, for the night of rest has come that hest its morrow of quiet and peace. The weekly plans of the honest, industrious man have all been consummated, the little grains in trade garnered, the trials, doubts and fears of life set aside, and now at peace with conscience and all the world, reclining on his couch, no king in purple is half so happy under the soothing influences of sleep. Saturday night! standing on the brink of what will shortly be a portion of eternity, let us ask the solemn question, will the light of the Great Morning dawn upon us or another week circled by ten thousand mercies shall close its record of life trial and duty? Thousands of coffin lids have smothered down the hopes of happy households—thousands of misery's children have pined in want and woe, and thousands have groned away life on a couch, of pain, whilst every moment of the now fled week has heaped upon us mercies that no intelligence can number.