

LOT OF EX-PRESIDENTS.

Some Left the White House to Fill Other Offices—What Others Did.

There has been some discussion of what has been called the "problem." What shall we do with our ex-Presidents? The record of our ex-Presidents seems to show that to them personally it was not a problem. Some retired to their estates and lived as gentlemen of leisure, devoting themselves to their private business, and receiving nothing but honor at the hands of their fellow-citizens. Others re-entered their professions and others continued in public life, says the Washington Post.

Washington was evidently glad to retire from public office when his second term as President ended, to resume the congenial life of gentleman farmer at Mount Vernon. There he resided, occasionally, visiting friends in Georgetown and entertaining hospitably after the fashion of the time, and there he died, on the 17th of December, 1799, in the 67th year of his age.

John Adams returned to "that quiet home near the roadside in Quincy." He was appointed a Presidential elector, and voted for James Monroe, and lived to see his son President of the United States. He died on the 4th of July, 1826. Adams' last words were: "Thomas Jefferson still survives." As a matter of fact, Jefferson had just passed away.

Jefferson went away from the White House to his estate of Monticello, and lived there for seventeen years, until his death, July 4, 1826.

Monroe returned to his home at Oak Hill, in Loudan county, Va. There he lived seven years, and then went to New York with one of his daughters. He, too, died on the 4th of July, in the year 1831, just five years from the day that John Adams and Thomas Jefferson had expired.

ELECTED TO CONGRESS.
John Quincy Adams retired to his ancestral home at Quincy. Here he occupied himself in preparing a memoir of his father, and also projected a history of the United States. In 1830, Plymouth district proposed sending Mr. Adams to Congress. At first it was thought that an ex-President would regard the office as too great a contrast with his former one. Upon this doubt being expressed to him, Adams replied: "No person could be degraded by serving the people in Congress. Nor, in my opinion, would an ex-President of the United States be degraded by serving as a selectman of his town, if thereto elected." He took his seat in Congress in 1831, having been elected by the National Republican, soon to be known as the Whig party. He died February 23, 1848, two days after a stroke of paralysis received while in the House.

Jackson left the White House, a man of 70, and returned to the fine estate of the Hermitage, where he spent several happy years as a planter. He died June 8, 1845.
Van Buren, after being defeated for a second term, made an extensive tour in Europe. He returned to Lindenwald, his fine estate at Kinderhook, where he died July 24, 1862.

IN CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.
Tyler left the Executive Mansion for his home at Sherwood Forest, Va. He came to Washington and presided at the Peace Congress in Willard Hall, which was held just before the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. He afterward became a member of the Confederate Congress, and died January 18, 1862.

Polk, immediately after the expiration of his Presidential incumbency, made a journey to the far South, where his home, a beautiful mansion on Grundy's Hill, at Nashville, awaited him. He succumbed to cholera June 8th, 1849.

Two years after the close of his administration, Fillmore visited Europe, where he was the object of many gratifying attentions. He returned home to receive a nomination for the Presidency by the "Know Nothing" wing of his party; but James Buchanan carried the election. The remainder of his life was passed in retirement. He died at his home in Buffalo, March 8, 1874.

Pierce returned to his home at Concord, where he died October 8, 1860.
Buchanan retired, amid the storm of civil strife, to his beautiful home at Wheatland, an estate about a mile

from Lancaster, where he died June 1, 1868.

SERVED IN THE SENATE.
Johnson served in the Senate after the close of his Presidential term. He died suddenly while visiting his youngest daughter at Carter's Station, Tenn., in July, 1875.
Grant's famous tour of the world was made shortly after the close of his second Presidential term. He afterward resided in New York city and at Long Branch, where he had a summer cottage. In 1880 a determined effort was made by the Republican party to nominate him for a third term. He was unfortunate in business transactions, but left a modest fortune for his widow by writing his memoirs during his lingering and fatal malady. He died, of cancer of the throat, July 23, 1885.

Hayes returned to the home of his young manhood, in Fremont, Ohio, still in the prime of his years. His last notable appearance in Washington was as a plain "comrade" in a Grand Army parade. He died at Fremont, January 17, 1893.

When Arthur retired from the Presidency and returned to New York, he was still in the prime of life, and there was every reason to suppose that many years lay before him. But in the following year he had a severe attack of illness, resulting in death, which occurred in New York city, November 18, 1886.

UNIVERSITY CONNECTIONS.
Cleveland, after the inauguration of McKinley, became connected with Princeton University, and he devoted much time to literary labor.

Upon retiring from the Presidency, General Harrison was engaged by the late Senator Stanford to deliver a course of lectures at the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, in California, on constitutional law. These were delivered during the early months of 1894. In April, 1896, the ex-President married Mrs. Mary Scott Lord Dimmock. Three years later he appeared as counsel in the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary arbitration commission. He died at Indianapolis, Indiana, on March 13, 1901.

Ten-Hour Day in Union.

At a meeting of the directors of the Union and the Buffalo Cotton Mills, of Union, recently it was decided that the ten-hour work system be adopted in the mills mentioned. This action was based on the idea that a larger production and better goods would be obtained by this plan. The decision affects a large number of operatives, as the Buffalo and Union Mills are among the largest in the South. There will be no decrease in wages.



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GREENWOOD IN THE REVOLUTION.

Some Historic Points of Interest—John Montague's Career.

To the Editor of the State: I saw in one of your late papers a call from the secretary of the Daughters of the American Revolution to any one having any information on several matters in each county, places of historic nature, descriptions of same, names of parties in such war, where buried, with full particulars. Having mislaid said paper I will communicate some historical data of Greenwood county, which is limited, yet important, hoping it may fall into the hands of this compiler of historic events.

In the limits of our county we have the old redoubt or State fort at Ninety-Six, afterwards called Cambridge. Its war history is well known to the youngest child. Judge John McGehee owned ninety acres, including this fort, retaining the same all through his natural life; would never part with it; said it should always remain in the family. He was a lawyer at old Cambridge; built the first house in Greenwood in 1823; moved to Florida, where he died several years ago, when his legatees sold all the land surrounding the fort to outside parties.

This fort, two miles south of Ninety-Six depot, on the Greenville and Columbia railroad, is still well preserved and distinguishable, together with the under-mine tunnel, cut at the time for its destruction by the Americans. This fort is now covered by a native growth of oak, and where there was once a prosperous town, even after the Revolution, there is not now a house standing.

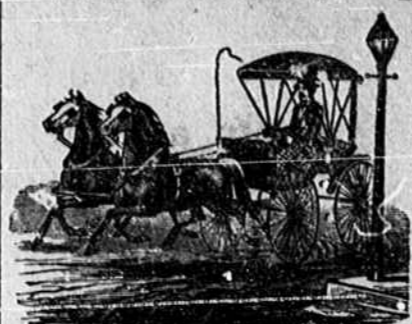
Five or six miles from this city is Stoney Point and Indian Spring, both mentioned in Revolutionary history. One and a half miles out on Rocky creek, where now is located the city's water and electric plant, is where stood a few years ago the house, now burned, of Capt. John Erwin, or Irvin, as we called him. This house was built of logs with loop holes to guard against the Indians, it being directly on their trail, leading from the Indian settlement of Keowee to Ninety-Six, their trading post. A very large white oak tree, with numerous spreading branches, still stands on the side of the road, and a few feet back of the old rock chimney. It was here under its branches, family tradition says, Gen. Greene rested with his army and ate their midday meal, quenching their thirst from one of the finest springs near by. Capt. Erwin was a Revolutionary soldier; where his remains are is probably not known.

A mile from this point and two miles from the city of Greenwood, on what was once the plantation and residence of Carr McGehee, known as Plain Dealing, rests the remains of Mrs. McGehee's father, John Montague, of Revolutionary fame. He was the sixth in line of the descendants of Peter Montague, who landed with 1,300 others at Jamestown, Va., under Sir Francis Wyatt, on the ship Charles, January, 1621. In the life of Peter Montague and his descendants it is recorded that "John married Rebecca Brown, January 7, 1774; born 1755, in Orange county, Va.; was a soldier under Gen. Washington and received two wounds on his head and arm while defending Gen. Washington from a sabre cut of a British soldier and carried the scars to his death. He moved to South Carolina in 1708 and settled near the Star fort of Ninety-Six, where he lived until very aged. He was tall, straight and commanding, and a pious member of the Episcopal church; died September 20, 1831, aged 80 years, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Carr McGehee; was buried in the family burying ground. His grave has no mark of identification, but being a great-grandson of his, these facts are known.

C. M. Calhoun.
Greenwood, S. C.

The Negro in the Way.
New York, March 15.—By a vote of 61 to 44 the Presbytery of New York rejected the Cumberland union overture. The vote was announced after an exciting meeting lasting three hours and during which nearly every one of the 150 members present spoke. The plan of union rejected by the New York Presbytery, the largest in the country, favored separate presbyteries for whites and negroes.

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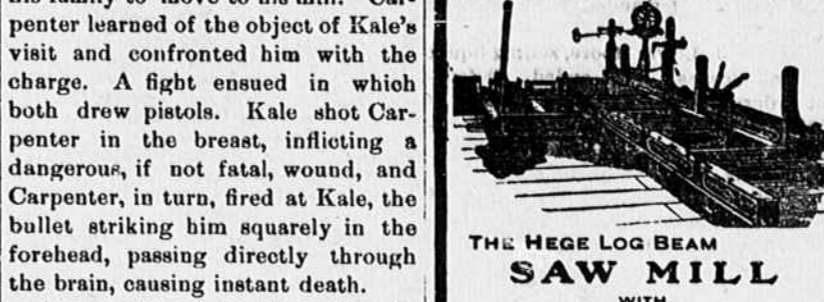
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Two Killings in and Near Charlotte. May, Retire from Business.

Eari Carpenter, a well-known cotton mill owner, shot and instantly killed A. M. Kale, superintendent of the Mims Manufacturing Company, near Charlotte last Wednesday. The tragedy occurred on the premises of the Harden Manufacturing Company. Kale went to the house of one of the operatives, it is said, for the purpose of inducing him and his family to move to his mill. Carpenter learned of the object of Kale's visit and confronted him with the charge. A fight ensued in which both drew pistols. Kale shot Carpenter in the breast, inflicting a dangerous, if not fatal, wound, and Carpenter, in turn, fired at Kale, the bullet striking him squarely in the forehead, passing directly through the brain, causing instant death.



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Time Table No. 8.—In Effect Jan. 9, 1905.

EASTBOUND—	12		10		6		8		18	
	A	M	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.
Lv Walhalla	8:35	10:45	10:45	10:45	10:45	10:45	10:45	10:45	10:45	10:45
Lv West Union	8:40	10:50	10:50	10:50	10:50	10:50	10:50	10:50	10:50	10:50
Ar Seneca	8:58	11:08	11:08	11:08	11:08	11:08	11:08	11:08	11:08	11:08
Lv Seneca	9:00	11:10	11:10	11:10	11:10	11:10	11:10	11:10	11:10	11:10
Lv Jordania Junction	9:05	11:15	11:15	11:15	11:15	11:15	11:15	11:15	11:15	11:15
Lv Adams	9:14	11:24	11:24	11:24	11:24	11:24	11:24	11:24	11:24	11:24
Lv Cherry	9:17	11:27	11:27	11:27	11:27	11:27	11:27	11:27	11:27	11:27
Lv Pendleton	9:20	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30
Lv Austin	9:32	11:42	11:42	11:42	11:42	11:42	11:42	11:42	11:42	11:42
Lv Denver	9:39	11:49	11:49	11:49	11:49	11:49	11:49	11:49	11:49	11:49
Lv West Anderson	9:55	12:05	12:05	12:05	12:05	12:05	12:05	12:05	12:05	12:05
Lv Anderson—Pass Dep	10:00	12:10	12:10	12:10	12:10	12:10	12:10	12:10	12:10	12:10
Lv Anderson—Pass Dep	10:03	12:13	12:13	12:13	12:13	12:13	12:13	12:13	12:13	12:13
Ar Belton	10:29	12:39	12:39	12:39	12:39	12:39	12:39	12:39	12:39	12:39

WESTBOUND—	11		9		5		7		3	
	P.	M.	A.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.
Lv Belton	5:35	10:45	10:45	10:45	10:45	10:45	10:45	10:45	10:45	10:45
Lv Anderson—Frt De	4:20	11:05	11:05	11:05	11:05	11:05	11:05	11:05	11:05	11:05
Lv Anderson—Pass De	4:25	11:10	11:10	11:10	11:10	11:10	11:10	11:10	11:10	11:10
Lv West Anderson	4:27	11:11	11:11	11:11	11:11	11:11	11:11	11:11	11:11	11:11
Lv Denver	4:40	11:21	11:21	11:21	11:21	11:21	11:21	11:21	11:21	11:21
Lv Austin	4:47	11:28	11:28	11:28	11:28	11:28	11:28	11:28	11:28	11:28
Lv Pendleton	4:52	11:32	11:32	11:32	11:32	11:32	11:32	11:32	11:32	11:32
Lv Cherry	4:59	11:39	11:39	11:39	11:39	11:39	11:39	11:39	11:39	11:39
Lv Adams	5:03	11:42	11:42	11:42	11:42	11:42	11:42	11:42	11:42	11:42
Lv Jordania Junction	5:18	11:54	11:54	11:54	11:54	11:54	11:54	11:54	11:54	11:54
Ar Seneca	5:21	11:57	11:57	11:57	11:57	11:57	11:57	11:57	11:57	11:57
Lv Seneca	5:21	11:57	11:57	11:57	11:57	11:57	11:57	11:57	11:57	11:57
Lv West Union	5:29	12:05	12:05	12:05	12:05	12:05	12:05	12:05	12:05	12:05
Ar Walhalla	5:44	12:21	12:21	12:21	12:21	12:21	12:21	12:21	12:21	12:21

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