

EDITOR HERRY HERALD:

Not very long ago a circumstance occurred in our orderly and quiet town worthy of the consideration of each inhabitant of the planet indeed of the county itself. In the serenity of the Holy Sabbath, a drove of horses arrived in our community for the purpose of opening sale on the following Monday. A goodly number of persons were attracted by the coming herd to the locality. Of course the small boys were there and then some that were not so small. The sons of Ham were well represented in the eager crowd; but still, unless our eyes are dim from age and deceived us, there were several who would not like to be numbered with the sons of Ham. The usual Sabbath violator was there in force; these go as you please persons so common at present; but the saddest of all is some were there, from whom a better example was expected. Of course they were not there to buy horses on Sunday, O no, only to see the drove and perhaps fix in their minds what they would do on Monday. No harm in that, of course not. Is not this the proper place for that scripture quotation that rolls so sweetly under even many profane tongues? That, "the Sabbath was made for man, not man, for the Sabbath." So you can clearly see, that a drove of horses may be moved on Sunday and people may go and look at them and the pulpit should be silent. As to the church, she will find plenty of work in teaching heathen and other sinners without telling enlightened christian people about how to spend the Sabbath. Now sir, the question is clearly before us, who is responsible for that sadly desecrated Lord's Day? The owner of the horses, who bring them into the county on God's consecrated day, or the men who brought them? Let each, answer for himself under a consciousness that God hears his decision. The country contains many men ready to offer goods for sale on the Lord's day wherever they can find customers, who will buy is the only question to be settled. Then, if dealers have no conscience and trespass boldly on sacred time: the purchasers could soon create a remarkable tender conscience by purchasing stock, only of those who respect the day consecrated to worship. Let it once be understood in Marion and every where else that the people of Horry county buy no horses from men who bring in their stock on Sunday and you will have no more trouble in that direction; but be assured they will continue to come in violation of law, both human and divine while we continue to purchase and raise no prophets. One of the greatest moral triumphs within the reach of this, or any other county is a resolution that we will rigidly abstain from complicity with all persons, who in their business ignored the Lord's Day. WM. THOMAS.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

What is Needed in North and South Carolina—Capt. Dixby's Report.

WILMINGTON, N. C., February 15, 1888.

EDITOR HERRY HERALD:

I have lately seen it stated in the papers that the North and South Carolina delegations were not ready to present their claims to the River and Harbor Committee because they had not as yet received copies of the reports of the engineer in charge of these works.

For fear that there may be some misunderstanding in the matter, I wish to say that my final report on the surveys of Loodwood's River, and Lumber River N. C., Little Pee Dee River, S. C., and Alligator River, Clark's and Mingo Creeks, S. C., were forwarded to Washington by me on the 5th of September, 1887; final reports on the surveys of Yadkin and Catawba Rivers N. C., were forwarded in January 1888, and annual reports on all other rivers and harbors in my district in August 1887.

As these full reports consist of about 370 pages of type-writer foolscap manuscript, it is impossible for me to furnish copies of them to any body until they shall have been printed by a printer of Congress (which will probably not be until next October), but these reports are on file in the office of the Chief of Engineers in

Washington, where they can always be seen and consulted by members of Congress and other interested persons.

In these reports I recommended certain amounts as those which could be profitably expended during the coming year (see accompanying table.)

In the case of many of the works already in progress, and in order to reduce the total river and harbor bill estimates to the figures demanded by recent Congresses, the Chief of Engineers has recommended amounts considerably less than the above. In the case of works not yet commenced, the Chief of Engineers has not yet (as far as I know) made any recommendations, leaving the decision in such cases entirely to Congress, or waiting until Congress shall have decided as to the commencement of such work.

Very Respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
WM. H. DIXBY,  
Capt. of Engineers.

The statement of the amounts spent, necessary to complete, and recommended by the engineers, is as follows:

WORKS UNDER IMPROVEMENTS.

Table with 4 columns: Name of work, Total spent on present project to date, Amount recommended for completion, Necessary to complete.

Table with 4 columns: Name of work, Can be spent during next year, as recommended by Chief of Engineers, Profitable next year, as recommended by Chief of Engineer's.

NEW WORKS.

Table with 4 columns: Name of work, Necessary to complete, Amount recommended by Chief of Engineer, Amount in charge.

\*Not recommended at present.

EDITOR HERRY HERALD:

In the issue of your paper of the 8th inst., there appears the final opinion of Prof. J. M. Knight.

In making that his final, he has shown more common sense than has been shown by any act of his during this controversy.

He has not advanced a single fact, neither has he substantiated a single one of his assertions.

Having been driven to resort to dead language to find words to express himself when addressing an English speaking people, it is time for him to stop.

Well could he exclaim in the language of Burns.

"Would some power the gift to give us,  
To see ourselves as others see us."

And to try to help him, I will adopt his style in concluding what was intended for a friendly controversy, but unfortunately, through his instrumentality, it drifted into a different channel.

It seems that our "rapid utterances," as he is pleased to designate them, are making, in their evaporation, a departure from one fixed law of nature, and in obedience to another, following the course of the Waccamaw and its tributaries, reaching longitudinally and spreading laterally, may prove effectual as a mental fertilizer in producing an unexpected benefit.

Read his allusion to our article as abounding in "puerile gas contemptible innuendoes and labored witticisms," and then ask yourself if "caecoths scribendi" is not more applicable to him.

He seems to have overlooked the fact that no one, no matter to what elevation his oratorical ability, intellectual superiority and rhetorical "couple tat" may enable him to climb, is fallible, and that for this reason alone he is invariably sure at some stage of his career, by indiscretion to work his own condemnation. "Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel."

In the closing paragraph of his reply, he accuses us ("caecoths scribendi") of writing magnificently. "Why does he employ this latin phrase? Is it because he does not want all the ignorant to know its signification?"

His valedictory to us ("vale"), farewell—departure—final adieu, preceded by his positive assertion that so far as he is concerned, this discussion is at an end, followed by his application, "caecoths scribendi," combine themselves in the solution of his cowardly retreat behind his fortification of religion into his christian appeal, (which I must say is the most unparalleled appellation ever appeared,) behind which he apparently intends to successfully entrench himself and in supreme felicity contentedly admire the magnificent stability of his intramural security and unrestrainedly exult over his inexhaustible and uncurtailed supply of reserved verbosity, pedagogical profundity and linguistic volubility, thus to some little degree, amusing the public by pedantic antics, and in his grandiloquent pronunciation-peremptorily plunging himself into an inextricable ante-predicamentary predicament.

Veil J. M. Knight, veil, for you need a covering.

"To show the white feather is many men's doom,  
But what is one feather—Knight shows a whole plume."

T. W. DAGGETT.

Well, the multivagans, antagonistic and cataclysmic controversy has at last reached an indefinite and indeterminate conclusion. It commenced about an alleged utterance, the meaning of which was well defined and determined by the circumstances of the occasion giving rise to it, and ended in a personal logomachy. We hope both parties are satisfied with one important result developed by the discussion, viz: That neither is lacking for words, if either is for facts. As we understand it nothing has been logically settled by the discussion, except as above indicated, for the reason that the disputants seemed to lose sight of the main question. Would the declaration alleged to have been made by the speaker allow only the logical deduction made by one of the writers. It is doubtful, if any logician would arrive at the same conclusion he has with the surroundings and speech before him. It is not our design to enter the bootless discussion, but to announce our unequivocal determination to veto its further continuance. Ed.

Secretary Fairchild estimates the surplus treasury receipts for the current fiscal year at one hundred and fifty five million dollars.

A correspondent of the Marlboro Democrat suggests the following method of disposing of the surplus:

If our National Government would distribute the surplus in the Treasury among the National Banks in each State, allowing each State its pro rata part per capita, and then take bonds from the citizens, with good security on real estate, at about 3 per cent per annum, instead of issuing bonds to millionaires at 4 1/2 per cent to 6 per cent per annum, it would certainly bring about a different state of affairs. All the channels of industry would be opened, new enterprises would spring up, and all our latest resources would be developed. The credit system would die a natural death, and the old song of oppression would be hushed forever.

The Crain resolution also, proposing Constitutional amendments

Washington Letter.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

The most interesting event at the Capitol during the week was the advent of the long looked for tariff bill formulated by the democratic majority of the Ways and Means Committee. It was in a secluded room of the Treasury Department that the bill took its shape. Much night work extending through many weeks has been expended upon it and a room in the Treasury was selected because of its accessibility to most of the members of the committee whose hotels are nearer to that building than to the Capitol.

Comments upon the measures varied according to their source. The republicans, for the most part, say the Mill's tariff bill stands no more shows of passing in its present shape than did the Morrison bill in the Forty-ninth Congress. The low tariff democrats say it will receive the support of their party.

But they cannot speak positively as to this. There is sure to be friction in the democratic party over the proposition to put wool on the free list, and the sugar item is another element of discord. The wool men and the cigars men are greatly dissatisfied with the condition in which they find these items in the bill, and party line is sure to be broken on these questions. Still it is by no means that those who are disaffected by the treatment of these industries would vote against the bill when brought to final action because these items were still retained.

It is said that the bill has the unqualified approval of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, and the key to the situation lies in the hands of a small minority of either party.

One criticism of the bill which came particularly from Senators and Representatives of tobacco-growing states was that it omitted internal revenue reliefs. To this advancement the committee replied that they now expect to go to work and frame an internal revenue reduction bill and report it to the House very soon. They deem it prudent to keep the questions apart this time.

And now that the fight has fairly begun, we expect a lively time on Capitol Hill from this time on. Tariff talk and tariff speeches and debates will follow each other unceasingly, and tariff literature will deluge the country from now until the end of the Presidential campaign.

A sensible thing has just been done by the House Committee on Invalid Pensions. It has authorized a favorable report on Mr. Matson's bill to provide that the pension money of any pensioner who is in the habit of getting intoxicated and who neglects to support those lawfully dependent on him, shall be paid to the wife of such pensioner, if she be a proper person to receive it, or to a legally qualified guardian.

It looks as if the people of the District of Columbia would be given an opportunity to decide by their own votes the liquor question which petitioners from all over the country have been trying to decide for them, that is, whether they shall have a prohibitory law, a high license law, or no change in the law at all. At least the Senate District Committee took a step in that direction on Wednesday when it killed the Plat Prohibition bill. It is proposed to substitute a local-option measure in its stead, submitting the whole liquor question to a direct vote of the people of the District have never really expected any better fate for their bill, and are delighted that they have succeeded in putting the republican party equally on record as opposed to prohibition, so that no prohibitionist shall ever hereafter have any excuse for remaining in the republican party.

There was little opposition to the resolution passed by the Senate requesting the president to negotiate with the Emperor of China a treaty providing that no Chinese laborers shall enter the United States, except to point out the uselessness of such a treaty, unless treaties of the same effect were made with England, France and Mexico. Senator Call, of Florida, criticised the resolution as a declaration that the world, was made wrong, and that the 400 millions of Chinese ought not to be in it.

As regards the progress of the proposed Washington Exposition in the Spring of 1889, commemorative of the centennial of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States I will just mention that the Senate's select committee have taken favorable action upon the bill.

The Crain resolution also, proposing Constitutional amendments

changing the time for the commencement of the Presidential term and changing the date for the annual meeting of Congress, has been favorably reported to the House.

I must note a new departure. In the line of evangelizing the wicked city of Washington, some of the good women workers have secured the use of the Police Court room for religious services on Sunday afternoons.

An Incident of the President's Last Trip.

In his trip to Florida last week, President Cleveland passed across North Carolina over the Atlantic Coast Line, via Weldon, Goldsboro and Wilmington. Gen. W. P. Roberts, State Auditor, returned from a visit to his home in Gates county last week, and was telling in the Yarbrough House at Raleigh last Thursday night of having seen the presidential party at Weldon. The train stopped there a little while and Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland appeared on the platform. Among those who pressed forward to shake hands was a long, thin, awkward fellow, pretty drunk, and looking as if this might have been his first glimpse of civilization. Addressing Mr. Cleveland in a loud voice as he extended his hand, he said: "So you are the President are you?" The gentleman thus addressed modestly acknowledged that such was the case. "Well, well," said the tall drunk man, dropping back a step or two, "I've been a votin' for Presidents all my life, but you are the first one I ever saw." (Surveying the President critically from head to foot and from foot to head.) "Well well! Shake again! As I was a-sayin', you are the first President I ever see, but I'll be—of you ain't a whopper!" Mrs. Cleveland laughed heartily over the incident, but the Old Man didn't have a word to say and looked like he was just a little bored.—Statesville Lookout.

A Chinese Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—The Hong Kong Mail, copies of which were received here by last night's China steamer, gives a description of the earthquake, in the province of Yunnan December 15, and it is indicative of frightful mortality. The Mail says: In the interior department of Ching Chau the disturbances were extremely violent, being continued at irregular intervals for four days, when they ceased entirely. The departmental city is said to have been reduced to a mass of ruins, scarcely a house escaping damage, and over five thousand persons are reported to have been killed by falling buildings. Many of them were buried under the ruins, while the number of the injured is too large for computation. At Lo Chau, in Chula, a striking change has been caused in the appearance of the country, large tracts of land being swallowed up and the surface changed into a lake. At Lo Chau more than ten thousand persons are said to have perished.

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