

# JOHNSON AT SHILOH.

### Minnesota Executive Makes Notable Address.

### QUESTION OF STATE RIGHTS.

Does Not Approve of Commonwealths Being Made Subservient to Inferior Federal Courts—Would Uphold Constitution.

Governor John A. Johnson of Minnesota delivered at the dedication of the Minnesota monument on Shiloh battlefield an address that will rank as one of the ablest public deliverances of recent times. Spoken on a battlefield that may be taken as the symbol of the great war for the Union, the governor took occasion to tell of the peril that threatens our federal form of government. This peril was emphasized by the recent decision of the supreme court in the railway cases going up from Minnesota and North Carolina, which practically makes the state governments subservient to the inferior federal courts. The significance of these decisions is widely understood, and they have given rise to a general discussion of the question of the rights of the states, and Governor Johnson's speech will rank as an important contribution to that discussion. The dedicatory address in part follows:

Representing the people of the commonwealth of Minnesota, we are assembled on one of the historic battlefields of the civil war to pay our tribute of respect and affection to the memory of the sons of Minnesota who here yielded up their lives that this might continue to be a united nation. Their sacrifice was not for personal gain, but was in response to duty and a contribution to the civilization of the age and for the purpose of perpetuating the institution of human liberty.

I appreciate that nothing which I can say will add to or detract from the glory of their achievement, which in itself is an enduring monument to the patriotism and heroism of the American soldier. Their sacrifice, however, was not different from that which has been made throughout all of the ages by those lovers of liberty who believe in a government which might give to all the people the right to life, liberty and property. The love of liberty was not born in this country of ours. It was cradled along the Danube and about the shores of the Baltic, even when Rome had reached the limit of her imperial grandeur. Increasing in intensity with the passing of the centuries, it found its highest expression in the older countries in the great English charter of civil rights, which forever guaranteed to the people that land immunity from the despotism of those who claimed to rule by virtue of Divine right.

One hundred and thirty-two years ago the great contest of humanity was transferred from the old world to the new, and here, because of the isolation of this country, because of the high character of the man who espoused the cause of liberty and because of the signal victory achieved by them in that struggle, an opportunity was afforded to crystallize into written law the aspirations of the patriots of all the ages. The men who built the foundations of this government were those who had submitted to the supreme test of patriotism, for those who inspired the constitution of the United States were the same who had pledged their lives, their properties and their sacred honor to the cause of independence.

While the primary object of a written constitution is to define governmental powers and to limit governmental departments, the overwhelming necessity for such an instrument is to prevent insidious encroachments upon the rights of the individual citizen, both from those in office and from those who by reason of their wealth and power have an influence far greater than that possessed by the average citizen. And so the constitution of the United States was regarded by its framers as an instrument of the most sacred import, an alteration of which could only be made by the people themselves, in whom all ultimate power is vested, and then only after the fullest discussion and widest publicity.

Under the beneficent government so established the nation has prospered and the people are happy. One great cloud came upon the nation in the form of an awful civil war, in which two sections of the country were in conflict with each other. The heroes who rest here gave their lives that this nation might be maintained as it came from our forefathers. On another battlefield of that war Abraham Lincoln said: "It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated to the unfinished work which they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion for that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall under God have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Our concern is not of the past nor

of the present, but much more of the future. If the destiny of the people of this land is to be determined by the hands of the American people, then it becomes our duty to be true to the principles which we have inherited and the desire to do that which will most largely contribute to the permanency of republican institutions. Advancing our civilization so that we will not, by recognizing the false claims of selfish interests and forgetting the American maxim that our object should be to attain the greatest good for the greatest number, incur the penalty which other people have paid, rather let us hold ever in mind that those who framed our government believed in the equality of the people and that the chief aim of government is to maintain that equality.

Under our system of government the nation has reached a material development hitherto unknown. The people have prospered beyond the dreams of those who lived a century ago. But with the development of the country and changes in economic conditions, and particularly with the growth of great private corporations performing many of the functions of government, has come the necessity for the exercise of strict governmental control and a rigid enforcement of all the laws enacted to restrain the rich and prevent from encroaching upon the natural legal rights of the poor and weak.

The constitution of the ancient republic of Rome, which for 500 years had recognized the voice of the people as supreme, was expanded by executive interpretation and contracted by executive administration until Rome had so completely outgrown its democratic conditions as to become only a tragedy and a tradition. Let us improve the aid of him on high to preserve us from the errors which ruined Rome, by the avoidance of which America may travel on to that destiny and realize that fulfillment which will be the inspiration of right thinking men of all ages yet to come.

Our government is divided into three separate and distinct co-ordinate branches—the legislative, the executive and the judicial. Danger will surely come to this republic when any of these departments of government attempt in the slightest degree to usurp the functions of the other. And while now and then it may be that a court of the land in construing the constitution may nullify a section of it, I have the faith to feel that the people of the country will rise above the fallibility of judicial tribunals and assert and preserve their own rights. Our duty is not to criticize the executive, the legislature or the judiciary.

Very recently there has come from the highest judicial tribunal in the land a decision of vital interest and concern to the American people, because it has established a principle, as stated by one member of the court, which "would work a radical change in our governmental system and would inaugurate a new era in the American judicial system and in the relations of the national and state governments. It would enable the subordinate federal courts to supervise and control the official action of the states as though they were dependencies or provinces. It would place the states of the Union in a condition of inferiority never dreamed of when the constitution was adopted, of which the eleventh amendment was made a part of the supreme law of the land." If this is the result of this decision, it is, to my mind, one of the unhappy incidents in the history of our republic, because the very theory of our government is based upon the right of the states to control absolutely their own domestic affairs.

If, then, our whole system of government is changed, have we not retarded the progress of the republic, but have we not gone back a century toward a centralized form of government which is not to the advantage of the people? What this government needs is not more power. What it needs today is to so distribute the privileges under the government that all citizens will have equal opportunity. America has been called the land of opportunity, but American opportunity should not mean a granting of special privileges to any class, but should afford all alike the means for culture, education, prosperity and contentment.

For nearly a century and a half America has presented to the world the spectacle of a happy, prosperous and intelligent people maintaining a pure democracy founded upon their supreme will. The hallmark of a democracy is that the powers of government are close to the people. Throughout the world wherever democracy is advancing its progress is marked by a greater measure of self government to each community. Will the American people turn to the setting rather than the rising sun? Shall we now because some laws are found irksome by a class and interfere with their selfish aims commence to deprive our sovereign states of that measure of home rule which until now they have seen fit to reserve to themselves? I cannot believe it. Upon the contrary, I believe that the limitations upon state and federal governments, the nice balancing of the powers of each and of the different departments in each, which have been so efficacious in the past, will be maintained in their full vigor in the future.

Therefore, discharging all of our responsibilities as citizens of a country, refusing to surrender our rights of citizenship in any degree, let us so live that the heroism exemplified on this and other American battlefields may not be simply a tradition and the national wisdom of our forefathers a mere legend, but that through us and those to come America will reach her full destiny in the permanent establishment of a perfect union which shall be not for today or for tomorrow, but forever, and be so established that it will be for all of the people and that their government shall not perish.

# A MENACE TO THE HEALTH OF TOWN.

### COMPLAINT THAT GARBAGE IS DUMPED TOO NEAR TOWN—BOARD OF HEALTH SHOULD ACT.

Editor COUNTY RECORD—will you write me some lines, and I will have no doubt that you will make some people angry with me, but on my way to town I saw a river I saw a

I walked on an iron bridge a some money to see such a alas! To see nearly all is dumped cause-way.

is trying to with tin can roofing, and other things. Garbage mess. Cities a lot about good.

work as this help make good roads, I for one will shun such roads as that. Thank the Lord, I can get around in my boat, the ever ready "Mercedes."

Mr Editor, you must go some other way w. you take a walk. I know that you have not much time for walking—a good thing, too, or you would perhaps be in danger of taking a case of yellow fever, cholera or typhoid.

Oh, my! What a pity! A garbage has not many pretty attributes besides the lovely ladies and children.

They have no place for a walk in the evenings. They tried the railroad track until they were disheartened; and after the splendid iron bridge was completed, they changed to the road across the river, and at one time it did look a little encouraging and that those who loved to walk with their husbands and little children, and some with their sweet-hearts, would be delighted with such a nice place as it promised—but look at it now!

Is that the way to welcome the country people and the farmer to town? To be more plain, will you say that it is a disgrace to this town?

If some of the up-country people, who have made such nice roads up there, would happen to pass over that road they would think we are trying to do like the people of Havana before the Americans took it in hand.

I thought we had State health officers. Where, oh where, are they?

I am not going that way any more. I will do without huckleberries and blackberries both.

Mr Editor, please don't go across that way. You are of too much use to this county, and we can't do without you. But if you have the curiosity to see the sickening sight I have been writing about, for goodness sake don't go any farther than the second bridge, and if you can't see all climb up a tree; but take my advice and go no farther.

Some people will say it's none of my business. That may be true, for every body's business is no one's business.

I think I have said enough and may the Lord have mercy on my soul.

Yours,  
P. C.  
Kingtree, June 2.

### The Best Pills Ever Sold.

"After doctoring 15 years for chronic indigestion, and spending over two hundred dollars, nothing has done me as much good as Dr. King's New Life pills. I consider them the best pills ever sold." writes B.F. Aayue, of Ingleside, N. C. Sold under guarantee at D. C. Scott's drug store. 25c.

### Read the Farmers & Merchants Bank's ad. this issue.

Sometimes there is trouble brewing in a brewery.

Many a homely woman has posed as a beauty specialist.

It is possible to acquire a round sum in a square deal.

Woman's tears and a dog's limb are not always what they seem.

It doesn't do much good to talk to the average man for his own good.

### AFTER THE BALL.

California's First Clearing House Was Not a Financial One.

The meaning of the term "clearing house" may not perhaps be familiar to all people outside of banking and commercial circles. An incident which occurred during our civil war may give a clear though homely idea of what a clearing house is.

The occasion was in 1864, when the citizens of San Francisco gave the famous "Russian ball" to the officers of the Russian fleet of warships in San Francisco's harbor, which had been sent to the federal government by the emperor of Russia to the assistance of the northern states in that war.

That ball was the most brilliant affair of its kind that has ever taken place in California. It was attended by the governor and all the state and municipal officers, the members of the supreme and superior courts, and the foreign consuls and the officers of the army and navy within reach of San Francisco, besides many of the old and wealthy Spanish families from southern California, all handsomely dressed and resplendent in diamond ornaments.

The large hall was splendidly decorated with Russian and American flags intertwined. The flags of the foreign consuls and lines of cages of singing canary birds were hung around the gallery. A military band and a string band supplied the music. On the stage of the hall were stacks of arms and accoutrements of war, while the rich dresses of the ladies and the uniforms of the officers of the navy and army, together with the grand official regalia of the foreign consuls, made it a scene of splendor and a wonder and delight to the Russian sailors.

After the supper, which was served in keeping with the rest of the ball, the Russian officers, the consuls and many of the guests of honor retired, but "the dance went on." Soon afterward it was seen that the waiters in the hat room had become confused in their deliveries, and gentlemen, finding their hats useless, were obliged to go inside and search for themselves, which resulted in soon covering the floor with articles of clothing, from which each man took that which fitted him best and went home.

The following day a notice appeared in the newspapers inviting all persons who had lost their overcoats or hats and had taken others instead to return them to a place designated in the notice and receive their own. The result of this move was a success, for every man who had lost his own and had brought the article he had taken recovered that which belonged to him, the writer being one of them. This, then, was California's first clearing house, though not a financial one, in so far as the basic principle of the bankers' clearing house is concerned.—Los Angeles Times.

When Age Troubles Women. "Women," said a marriage license clerk, "often lie about their age in the certificate. Look here. This is a letter from a woman now asking me if a little age lie will illegitimate her marriage. She says she is thirty-six, and her fiance thinks her twenty-nine. She wants naturally to maintain the illusion. I get such letters every week. I reply, if stamps are inclosed, that there is no law against these lies. After all, they do no harm, do they? Yes? No?" "There's a law against them in Australia. There only the other day a divorce was granted a man on the plea that his wife had lied about her age to him. She was, it seems, forty-six, but he had thought her only thirty-five."—New York Press.

The Earliest Money. The earliest money was probably shells or strips of bark. Skins appear very early as a medium of exchange. Later on sheep, oxen and other sort of cattle were used as the measure of value. With the advent of agriculture the products of the farm were sometimes made to be value units. So late as the early colonial times in Virginia tobacco was used as currency. Eventually the metals iron, silver and gold became the almost universally recognized money of civilized and semi-civilized peoples, iron taking the lead in point of time.—New York American.

Thumb Bells. The thimble was originally called a thumb bell by the English, because worn on the thumb, then a thimble and finally its present name. It was a Dutch invention and was first glass and pearl. In China beautiful carved pearl thimbles are seen, brought to England in 1695. Thimbles were formerly made only of iron and brass, but in comparatively late years they have been made of gold, silver, steel, and even glass and pearl thimbles are seen, bound with gold and with the end of gold.—Eclectic.

A strong Directorate Makes a good Bank.

FARMERS & MERCHANTS LAKE CITY, S. C.

Directors:

J S McClam C M Kelly  
J C Young  
S B Poston B W Stewart

### A NEW YORK FUNERAL.

Death and Burial of a Man of Whom No One Knew Much.

"Dying made easy is a good motto for New York," said a business man to his friend who is a visitor from the middle west. "The other night when I got home I saw an undertaker's wagon standing at the entrance. Cheerful sort of thing to see after you have been out to the play and a supper with your friends.

"On the way up to my flat I came across the undertaker's men carrying upstairs the body of a man. The undertaker explained that the corpse was that of an elderly man who had died that night at a hospital and who had lived with the people in the apartment below mine. His friends had employed the undertaker to take charge of the body and arrange for the burial.

"The next day as I was going out I met the undertaker. I thought it was the decent thing for me to show respect for the dead, particularly in view of the statement of the undertaker that the dead man had no friends in the city. The people with whom he lived were acquaintances only.

"I followed the undertaker to the room. Only a few persons were present. The undertaker took a prayer book from his pocket and read the Episcopal burial service.

"After that the undertaker's employees carried the coffin downstairs and placed it in a hearse. He and his men stepped into the carriage. The cortege moved down the street. I learned later that the body was shipped to the former home of the deceased.

"The head of the apartment where the stranger had a room said to me:

"We didn't know much about him. He was quiet in his coming and going. When he was taken sick he asked to be sent to a hospital. It was done.

"The day before he died he sent a request to have any service that might be held in case of his death at the apartment where he had lived. That was all right.

"I knew nothing of his antecedents. When I spoke to an undertaker about it he said he would attend to everything, and he did, but when he read the service I was as much surprised as you were."

"The undertaker told me afterward that he was an ex-preacher and that he frequently officiated at the funerals of strangers. And I say again dying in New York is easy."—New York Sun.

### Reading the Sky.

Sometimes a child in the very simplicity of its thought will evolve imagery that is language old. For instance, there are few of us unfamiliar with the expression, "The lightnings read the sky," but its use in the mouth of a child would be startling.

Yet a little boy I know, who is only four years old, watched an electric storm intently as its jagged flashes ripped through dark clouds and then, going to his mother, said gravely:

"Mamma, does it hurt the sky when the lightning tears it?"—New York Times.

### The Cannon Ball Tree.

Among the plants of Guinea one of the most curious is the cannon ball tree. It grows to the height of sixty feet, and its flowers are remarkable not only for their beauty, but also for their fragrance. Its blossoms are of a beautiful crimson, appearing in large bunches and exhaling a rich perfume. The fruit resembles enormous cannon balls; hence the name. However, some say it has been so called because of the noise which the balls make in bursting. From the shells domestic utensils are made, and from the contents are obtained several kinds of acids, sugar and gum as well as the materials for making an excellent drink in sickness.

### Pointed Paragraphs.

A lot of charity is frapped. Sin is not distinguished by sex. Piety does not demand a grim face.

Boy saving by proxy is usually a failure.

Prof-essional piety is satisfied with the salary.

The sermon that hurts is the sermon that hits.

A Sign of the times: "Situation Wanted."

Heaven is gained by effort, not alone by results.

Cheerupathy is one of the best schools of medicine.

The songs you can not recall are not the good songs.

Failure is often the result of effort; victory always is.

The world never offers to pay a man what it owes him.

For every tongue of gossip there must at least two ears.

The public is quick to detect sham, but quicker to forget it.

A little sympathy at home lightens many a load down town.

The picture on the box is no sign of the quality of the cigar.

Somehow or the other late frosts never hurt the crop of spring poetry.

It is always darkest just before dawn, but it is often tedious waiting for the light.

A lot of characters have been ruined by being hung over a back yard fence.

Men who always "vote straight" are responsible for a lot of crooked politics.

Our gallantry does not impel us to give our seat to a woman who is lugging a poodle dog.

A lot of men are like soda fountains—give off lots of froth but mighty little solid substance.

Even New York was surprised to learn that a prosecuting attorney might throw dice with accused criminals.

Some folks believe we will pursue the same vocations in the next world as in this. How about the ice man?

Wish I had money enough to start a stage coach like young Vanderbilt's. I'd not be so foolish as to do it.

There is considerable difference between praying for what we want most and praying for what we need most.

The larger a man's family grows the more he notices how rapidly the manufacturers of shoes are letting their wares deteriorate.

Title, Mortgage, Bill of Sale, Lien on Crop, and Lien and Bill of Sale combined blanks for sale at this office. 2-13tf

# Sour Stomach

No appetite, loss of strength, nervousness, headache, constipation, bad breath, general debility, sour risings, and catarrh of the stomach are all due to indigestion. Kodol relieves indigestion. This new discovery represents the natural juices of digestion as they exist in a healthy stomach, combined with the greatest known tonic and reconstructive properties. Kodol for dyspepsia does not only relieve indigestion and dyspepsia, but this famous remedy helps all stomach troubles by cleansing, purifying, sweetening and strengthening the mucous membranes lining the stomach.

Mr. S. S. Ball, of Ravenswood, W. Va., says: "I was troubled with sour stomach for twenty years. Kodol cured me and we are now using it in milk for baby."

FOR BACKACHE—WEAK KIDNEYS TRY DEWITT'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER PILLS—Sure and Safe Prepared by E. O. DEWITT & CO., Chicago For Sale by W L Wallace.