



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, NOVEMBER 13, 1879.

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Advertisement for Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator, describing its benefits for various ailments and providing contact information for S. T. W. Sanford, M.D.

Books of the Old Testament.

The great Jehovah speaks to us, In Genesis and Exodus; Leviticus and Numbers see, Followed by Deuteronomy; Joshua and Judges rule the land, Ruth glean a sheaf with trembling hand, Samuel and numerous Kings appear, Whose Chronicles we wondrous hear. Ezra and Nehemiah too, Esther the beautiful mourner show; Job speaks in signs; David in Psalms, The Proverbs teach to scatter aims. Ecclesiastes next comes on, And the sweet Song of Solomon. Isaiah, Jeremiah then, With Lamentations, takes his pen; Ezekiel, Daniel, Hosea's lyes, Swell Joel's, Amos', Obadiah's. Next Jonah, Micah and Nahum come, And softly Habakkuk finds room, While Zephaniah, Haggai call, Rept Zechariah builds his walls, And Malachi, with garments rent, Concludes the ancient Testament.

Speech of Ex-Gov. Hampton.

ABBEVILLE, October 31.—Despite the disappointment of yesterday, there was another and scarcely diminished gathering of the people at the fair ground to-day, the principal attraction evidently being the prospect of seeing and hearing Senator Hampton. Many, however, still doubted, and some seemed disposed to charge that the announcement of the expected presence of the distinguished guest was unauthorized and designed only to "draw." The discussion as to whether or not "he" would come, grew quite animated among persons who knew nothing whatever of the matter, and as the time of the expected arrival drew near, divisions and well-weighed defenses were exchanged until the dispute was settled by the appearance of a pair of handsome black horses, behind which sat the Senator. His appearance was greeted with cheering, which sank into a compassionate and sympathizing murmur as he slowly toiled up the steps of the judges' stand, and rose again as if in congratulation as he safely reached the top and was seated. Everything else was deserted, and everybody clustered about the outside of the horse ring and watched Hampton while he watched the prize horses which were led in and shown off for his benefit. When this was done, Col. J. S. Cothran, President of the Fair Association, invited the people inside the ring and after they had gathered about the stand he announced Senator Hampton, who came forward amid cheers and spoke for a few minutes.

He said that it had been part of the agreement with the President that he should not be called upon to say anything, and that gentleman had violated his promise in that particular. It would, however, be ungrateful in him not to acknowledge the greeting he had received from the people of Abbeville, and thank them for and tell them that he had not forgotten all that they had done for him. He could not forget how gloriously they had stood by the strong platform of conservatism that carried the State in 1876, and with what devotion they had adhered to it in all the troublous times that had passed so roughly since then. In all South Carolina no people had been truer to their cause than these of Abbeville County. When he was stricken down, among the daily messages of condolence and sympathy that reached him, some were more cordial or frequent than those from Abbeville. He had not forgotten these things, and that was why he had come. He had come to look them in the face and thank them, and tell them that while all that life had and all enjoyment it promised had been married for him, he hoped, for the sake of the people who had so nobly stood by him, that his usefulness was not destroyed. He had still strength left to work in their cause. While his heart throbbled, all that he could do, could work for, hope for, or pray for, would be given to the people of South Carolina. (Cheers.)

He would say that upon them—upon the South, and South Carolina particularly—depended much of the future. If they would show that they were acting in honest good faith, and regarded their pledges as sacredly as in 1876, they would be as strong and far stronger than then. By standing honestly by their pledges, and the Constitution, they could stop the cry now being raised, of a "solid South." Those who hearkened to that cry forgot that the South was not solid against the North, but solid for the Constitution, home rule, and good government. (Cheers.) Here they were sold for South Carolina. The South was not antagonistic to the North. It would be as just to cry out against a solid and antagonistic New England because that part of the country was given over to Republicanism and the other isms. The South was not solid against the Constitution, but she was sold for her interests and her civilization. If the people of the South would show that they did not desire to encroach upon the rights of any; if they would show that they were acting in strict good faith; if they would show that, having fought as long and as bravely as they could, believing they were right, and being defeated, surrendered in good faith and came back faithfully, intending to be good citizens of the United States, if they would show that they had not and would not violate a single one of the terms of their parole

—if they would do that, not being bootlicking or subservient, but with a manly acknowledgment that the waver of battle had been against them, and they accepted its decision of an indivisible Union and stood by the Constitution—if they would show the people of the North that they were loyal to the Constitution and their pledges, then they would break down the bloody-shirt cry of a "solid South."

He was not discouraged by the result of the recent election in Ohio. He had never expected that the Democrats would carry the State. When they went back to the soft money ideas and all sorts of other foolishness, they deserved to be beaten. If they returned to the pure teachings and principles of the fathers and nominated proper men, they could carry the country at the next election, even with Grant against them.

There was one man in America in whose favor, if the Democrats nominated him, the best argument they could use would be the praises lavished on him by his enemies. That man was Tom Bayard, from Delaware. (Cheers.) He had been a true friend to the South, because true to the Constitution, and he could carry more of the conservative Republican vote than any man who could be nominated. He could carry New York, and only twelve more electoral votes would be needed. Let them nominate McDonald, of Indiana. Indiana was really the only truly Democratic Northern State. With New York, Indiana and the South, the President would be elected. He watched the South not to seek position or place on the Presidential ticket. She did not want that. But he wanted the Southern delegates when they went to the Convention to say, "we as the rank and file of the Democratic party demand that you take as your candidates men who will carry the whole country and merit its confidence. The Democrats of the South needed to be prudent and discreet. He would himself warn those in Congress as earnestly as he could to avoid angry debate and recrimination into which their enemies seek to entrap them. He would urge them to pass by the attacks and insults of their adversaries with scorn and silence that would be the most fitting answer. He would use all of his influence to induce them to go on quietly and legislate for the good of all, and show themselves true to their country and the Constitution—attending only to the business of the country and to meet the wants of the people. Then they could step out and ask American citizens whether they would have for President a sane and great man without fear or reproach, or Grant with the record of his corrupt administration behind him. Let the people of the South show themselves honest and sincere and law-abiding. One indiscreet fool South could in a minute undo the healthy labor of statesman. Only let them carry out this advice, and show that they stood by their pledges and they would elect their President. (Cheers.)

He did not need to advise them as to the relations between the races. This country was one of those that in 1876 showed that by a policy of conciliation and the re-establishment of an identity of interests, the white man could take the colored man with him. The Democrats could never carry South Carolina unless they did upon the same platform. That policy was the true one, and the true one because it was right. Let every man feel that his rights were protected by the law. Let the white man show that he was the colored man's friend, that their interests were identical, and that one could not go down without dragging the other. Let the white man do that, and he would have the colored man on his side more strongly in 1880 than in 1876. (Cheers.)

He had been led off into saying far more than he had intended. He had wanted only to thank them for their welcome and explain that it was not his fault that he had not been present yesterday. He had waited all night at Gastonia, and the train had refused to stop for him. That was why he was not present. He had come, however, with great trouble and fatigue to fill his engagement as far as possible. He then concluded and retired amid renewed cheering.

Cotton is Still King.

Mr. Edward Atkinson in a letter to the New York Tribune ably discusses the future of the cotton growing section of the United States. In 1861 he wrote a pamphlet upon "Cheap cotton by free labor," in which he maintained the expensiveness of slave labor. After thirteen years realization of his dream he argues that his former position is fully sustained by facts. For the benefit of our readers we quote his interesting facts and deductions. He says: The crop of cotton of 1876 and 1879 was the largest ever raised. The ten crops of 1852 to 1861, inclusive, being the last crops raised by slave labor, numbered 34,995,440 bales. The ten crops of 1870 to 1879, inclusive, being the ten last crops raised by free labor, numbered 41,454,743 bales. The excess of the ten years of free labor amounts to 6,459,303 bales. The value of the ten last crops, of which about two thirds have been exported, has been not less than \$2,500,000,000, and has probably amounted to \$3,000,000,000. The increase

is progressive; the excess of the five last crops over the five crops immediately preceding the war has been 3,932,415 bales. It was formerly alleged and currently believed that the free negro would not and the white men could not work in the cotton field. Who, then, raised these last crops? If it is the negro who has done the most of this work, then is he not the financial power of this land by whom specie payment has been restored? The negro population of the South, which may have diminished or kept stationary in point of number during the first few years of freedom, in which they were adjusting themselves to the care of their own families, is now rapidly increasing. The improved methods of cultivation and the use of various kinds of manure have caused the crop of cotton of the more Northern cotton States to mature about one month earlier, have made it more capable of withstanding drought and worms, and have greatly improved its quality.

If the cost of labor be measured by its effectiveness as well as by the measure of the money with which it was paid, there is any place in the world where so effective an amount of manual labor can be procured at so little cost as in the employment of negroes upon the cotton fields of the South? The price of bacon and corn gauges the cost of cotton. Eaten together they are digestible and nutritious—eaten separately each otherwise. They constitute the food that the negro field hand freely chooses. Three and one-half pounds of bacon, one peck of meal, and one quart of molasses or syrup constitute the week's rations of an adult man or a woman. This ration has been lately and can now be supplied at a cost of 37 and 42 cents per week, or six cents or less per day. The plot of sweet potatoes and fish from the pond and rivers serve for the rest.

The South then possesses the control of a crop which commands the gold of the world and a force of laborers more easily and effectively directed by those who manage them with justice and tact than can be found elsewhere. Are not these forces more potent than the bayonets of the North or the shotguns of the South? Can States capable of producing this crop, which is now so rapidly becoming saleable surplus, permit their laborers to be abused or cheated? Will not one State presently find its own interest in keeping the peace by its own courtesies, assisting justice by its own courts, and promoting economy and thrift by its own methods, will not such action compel neighboring States to go and do likewise?

The world's crop of cotton is now equal to ten or twelve million bales of the average weight of American cotton, probably the latter. Of this quantity five million bales are raised in the United States, and between six and seven millions are spun and woven upon machinery contained in large factories in Europe and America. The rest is spun and woven by hand, and there is probably a larger portion of the population of the globe still insufficiently clothed in hand made goods than are clothed in those furnished by the factories of Europe and America combined. The average work of one operative working one year in Lowell will supply the annual wants of 1,600 fully clothed Chinese or 3,000 partly clothed East Indians. No country in the world, except Egypt, produces any substantial quantity of cotton so well adapted to work upon modern machinery as that of the Southern States. Nearly one half the world remains to be conquered by cotton and commerce. To the cotton fields and factories of the United States will not the increase surely come as commerce slowly but surely opens the way?

The Advance in Prices.

The New York Herald, in the course of a long and elaborate article upon Mr. Sherman's reference to the resumption act, in which it emphasizes the objections to that bill already adverted to in the Sea, and shows that resumption was much less the result of Mr. Sherman's pet measure than of a lucky concurrence of favoring events," of which the Secretary took "skillful advantage," goes on to state that the country is again entering upon "a period of inflation." This is caused by a redundancy of real money, just as the speculative era anterior to 1873 was the product of a redundancy of sham money, and the Herald claims that the dangers now threatening us are the products of the original defects of the resumption act, "dangers which could not have existed if the resumption law had provided for cancellation and destruction of the legal tender notes." It is very questionable if anything good can come of the agitation of this matter now, since Congress can hardly be expected to provide for the retirement of the legal tender currency in the face of an impending Presidential election.

But it is right that the people should know that the dangers to which attention has been called are real and imminent. The development of a hot spirit of speculation, where only a healthy revived state of business should have been expected, is indicative of possible progress toward a point which would justly excite apprehension. Much of the advance in prices so far has doubtless been simply a natural, albeit very sudden, reaction from the depression which has so long kept values below the margin of profit. While things are in this condition labor and the working classes must necessarily have hard times, and every sort of industry suffer. This is the case in

England now. Failures have been increasing, wages have fallen nearly 20 per cent., at the same time that hours of labor have been augmented, the cost of food has advanced, foreign trade decreased, and a very general state of suffering is the consequence—just such a condition of affairs, in other words, as that from which this country is now emerging, and a condition that punishes most the man who lives by day wages.

It is very encouraging, therefore, to every sort of industry to be able to note that prices in this country have advanced sufficiently to attain the point where labor is rewarded, and a man's energies and devotion to his business are no longer paralyzed by the certainty that, do all he may, he cannot make a living by it. But, at the same time, as soon as this advance in prices assumes a speculative character and outruns the legitimate demands of trade there is danger ahead. It is not necessary to assume that this condition of affairs has been already reached; but, nevertheless, it is well enough to be warned in time. A comparative table before us, giving the prices of leading commodities on the 1st of January and on the 18th of the present month, shows an average advance of about 20 per cent. along the whole line.

Wheat has gone up from \$1.00 to \$1.48; corn from 47 cents to 50; cotton from 9 7/16 to 10 1/2; sugar has advanced three fourths of a cent; cheese 3/4; wool 25 per cent; pig iron has gone from \$17 53 to \$29.50, or more than 70 per cent; scrap iron \$20.50 to \$35; tin plates from \$5.75 to \$7.75; lead from 4 to 5 1/2 cents; hides from 19 1/2 to 23 cents, and so on in full proportion.

These advances should at least teach people caution, since in some articles, as all know, they do not represent so much legitimate extension of business as speculation. It is true that the revival of business found stocks of all kinds of merchandise reduced very low, and all manufacturing enterprises sailing under bare poles, and this has compelled an advance in prices which is doubtless legitimate in a great many particulars; as, for instance, in the case of iron. But behind all this, in some instances, a speculative impelling force, resting upon the plethora of money, and to be avoided because dangerous in the extreme. Sudden rises in prices always bring out latent supplies; they unduly stimulate production and they check consumption. It is these three conditions which lead to gluts in the market. The increase in prices also tends to make this country the dumping ground of European products for which there is as yet no adequate demand on that side of the ocean, and which overstocked manufacturers there will be glad to get rid of on the very slightest margin of profit. All these influences may operate to bring about the reaction spoken of, unless proper prudence be observed, and thus avoid a disastrously stagnating effect upon all industries.

Strange Discoveries in the Oil Regions.

The oil territory has brought to light many phenomenal wells. Principal of these is perhaps the well near Millerburg, Butler County, which produces refined illuminating oil ready for the lamp, and of excellent quality. This well known "hole" is not, however, without an equal. Some months ago, as is well known, a party of operators from Tusculum and St. Petersburg began operations in the newly discovered oil regions of Tumbull County, Ohio. They have struck a vein of petroleum of a character heretofore unknown in the oil business. It is lubricating oil of the finest quality, and it comes from the earth refined and ready for use on the finest machinery. This well is flowing five barrels of this oil per day, for which the operators have a ready sale at \$16 a barrel. Ordinary oil, in the Pennsylvania regions, is now selling at sixty two cents a barrel. The tract in which the phenomenal well is located is near West Mecca. Two thousand acres have been leased at enormous prices by other speculators. The discoverers of this refined lubricating oil are putting down other wells on the land. Among the sand rock taken from Tew & Thurston's new oil well near the State line, at a depth of over 1,000 feet, was thickly studded with sea shells and bearing the impressions of curious fishes. Four miles from Clintonville, Venango County, a well was sunk three months ago to the depth of 900 feet. No oil, but a heavy vein of gas was found. The owner of the well attempted to remove the casing. It was raised a foot. The fresh water at the top of the hole rushed into the space at the bottom. It was caught by the great gush of gas and thrown 100 feet into the air. This natural fountain has been gushing at the rate of 2,000 barrels of ice cold water a day ever since with no indication that it will ever cease.

[Pittsburg Dispatch]

One hundred thousand women alone; says Dr. Handland, died in England in the last twenty years, of cancer. In discussing upon this disease, the same authority advises, for those inclined to it, the avoidance of moist climates. It seems that dampness of the atmosphere generates the disease and accelerates its progress.

The Knights of Honor have buried 28 members of their order in Memphis since the present fever season began. Also, 29 members of families. They have treated 158 persons, and expended in all \$7,592 20.

By No Means A Unit.

The Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken recently delivered an address before the Ninety-Six Literary Club, in which he took occasion to express his opinions on politics and finance, the drift of which is well expressed in the following concluding paragraph:

"But upon all great questions vital to this section of our Union, the Democratic party is by no means a unit. The hard money Democrat of the North, with his vaults well lined with government bonds, opposes the settlement of the national debt, and demands that if it is settled, his bonds, principal and interest, shall be paid in gold. The Northern Democrat, who has invested his wealth in manufactures, combats the idea of free trade or of even reducing the tariff on manufactured articles. The Democrat in the North, who is receiving annually a handsome income from his investments in national banks, scorns the idea of repealing the law establishing national banks.

The Louisiana Democrat, with his entire investments in a sugar plantation and its appurtenances, advocates a protective tariff upon Cuban or other West India sugar. Yes, my friends, the South Carolina Democrat, who has his money invested in a Kaolin factory or a rice plantation, asks the government for protection from the inferior clays of Europe and the cheap rice of India and China. And Democrats everywhere, who accumulate wealth by discounting the paper of unfortunate debtors, can see no justice in levying a tax upon incomes. And yet our only friends throughout the North are Democrats, whether they be hard money or soft money protective tariff or free trade, bondholders or day laborers; so that you see we of the South are to-day, and have been since the war, between the upper and nether millstone politically. How long such will continue to be the case no one can tell."

A SEVERE WINTER AHEAD.—The heads of the weather bureau have been much puzzled by the recent wet spell. Such a general and prolonged siege of hot weather in October has not been known since 1847. The scientists of the Smithsonian and the weather prophets of the "old probabilities" bureau have been discussing the matter and have arrived at various opinions as to the cause and effect of the siege. Some of them believe that the occultation of Venus to-day had more or less effect on the elements. All agree pretty nearly, however, in the belief that the coming winter will be a severe one. Not that it will be particularly cold, but more boisterous and disagreeable than usual.—Washington Special to the Courier Journal.

A political murder at the South, remarks the Atlanta Constitution, is a deplorable affair, but it appears to us that the assassination of a young girl by a preacher, the poisoning of a husband by his wife, the murder of a wife by her husband, the deliberate marriage of a brother and sister, and the incestuous relations between father and daughter, are far more suggestive—far more indicative of a debauched condition of society. And yet all these crimes have been committed in the North during the past few weeks, and the journals of a higher civilization do not comment upon them as in any way peculiar or out of the ordinary line.

A PLACE WITH A FIRE.—In a Connecticut district school, a few days since, a little boy six years old was seen to whisper, but denied doing so when reproved by the teacher. He was told to remain after school, when the teacher, trying to impress upon his youthful mind the sinfulness of not speaking the truth, asked him if they did not tell him in the Sunday school where bad boys went who told falsehoods. Choking with sobs, he said, "Yes; it is a place where there is a fire, but I don't remember the name of the town."

GREAT INCREASE OF WHISKEY.—With all the efforts that have been made for suppressing intemperance in the use of alcoholic liquors, the statistics show an alarming increase in the production of the destructive material. Some of it has been stored in bonded warehouses for future use, but there has been a large increase in the amounts manufactured and imported, and also in the amount actually sold for consumption.

The Darlingtons confirm the report of the marriage of Mr. Beattie Woodham, aged 17, to Miss Siden Smith, aged 12 years, both residing in the Northwest part of that county.

A peculiar type of disease, more directly affecting the throat, in many instances defies the skill of physicians in Barwell County.

The expenses of the recent term of court at Edgefield, were as follows: Pay of the grand jury, \$57.70; of the petit jury, \$880; of constables, \$98; of witnesses \$433; total \$1,018 70.

Diphtheria is prevalent at Gillisonville, Hampton County. Two children died there last week from it and there are several other cases reported.

Frogs are inflationists, croakers and greenbackers.

Professional Cards.

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

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

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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, Greenville and Anderson. January, 1879 4f

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Dr. Ernst Mitchell

Has permanently located at Westminster and offers his professional services to the community. Office over new store-room of Mathewson & Jameson, near the depot, where he may be found at all times, unless professionally engaged. Sept 4, 1879 42-3mo

WALHALLA FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE next session of this institution will commence THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1879. It is an advantage to teachers and pupils to enter the various classes at that time, for a few weeks delay render it difficult to advance with class.

Board in College and in private families, per month, \$10.00 Juvenile Department, per month, .50 Primary Department, per month, .80 Academic Department, per month, 1.00 Collegiate Department, per month, 2.00 These prices are exclusive of State appropriations.

Music, Wax and Fancy Work extra. For particulars, address, DR. J. P. SMELTZER, July 24, 1879 36-ly