

TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW AS THE

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Calumny.

A whisper broke the air— A soft, light tone and low Yet barbed with shame and woe...

Getting Weighed.

INEVITABLE SCALES INTO WHICH EVERY MEMBER OF THE HUMAN RACE MUST FALL.

A Babylonian King Who Carried Things to Extremes in Trying to Please His Wife—The Man Who Thinks the Sabbath a Vulgar Interruption and Drums for Customers—A Slight for the Whole Universe.

BROOKLYN, April 25.—Services in the Brooklyn Tabernacle were opened this morning with the singing of the hymn: "Jesus shall reign where'er the sun Does his successive journeys run."

Dr. Talmage preached the following discourse, taking his text from Daniel 5, 27—"Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting." His subject was MEN, CHURCHES AND NATIONS WEIGHED.

Babylon was the paradise of architecture. Driven out from thence, the most elaborate structures of modern times are only the evidences of her fall. After the site of Babylon had been selected, 2,000,000 of men were employed for the construction of the wall and principal works.

God will at last see what opportunities the world had, and what opportunities are neglected; and he will sit down on the white throne to see the old world weighed, and will see it rise in the balance lighter than a feather; and he will cry out to his messengers who carry the torch: "Burn that world. Weighed and found wanting."

Recd on their chairs, and quarrel and curse. The besotted king sags back on his chair and stares vacantly on the wall. But that vacant look takes on intensity. It is an averted look. As he gazes the lords gaze. Every eye is turned to the wall.

and then with a sharp tip of flame engraves on the plastering the doom of the king: "Weighed in the balance and found wanting!"

There has been a great deal of cheating in this country by false weights and measures. The Government appointed commissioners to stamp the weights and measures. Much of the wrong has been righted. I speak of another kind of scales. We all have been in the habit of making mistakes in our weighing of men and things.

But I am not now to speak of the weighing of coffees and sugars, but of the weighing of principles, of individuals, of churches and of worlds. Many suppose that sin is impendable; but it is heavy enough to crush a world.

God is every day estimating churches. He puts a great church into the scales. He puts the ministry and the choir, and the grand structure, that costs hundreds of thousands of dollars, on the same side.

God is also estimating nations. He put the Spanish monarchy in the scales and found it insufficient to cast it aside. He put the French monarchy, with his Empire, in the scales. Napoleon cried out: "See what I have done to enlarge the Boulevards; I kindled up the glories of the Champs Elysees; I enlarged the Tuileries; I built the grand Opera House."

But I want to become more personal. I have heard persons say that ministers ought to deal with persons in the abstract, and not be personal. What success would a hunter have if he went out to shoot a deer in the abstract?

God lifts the balance this morning. Judgment day is coming. Every day is a day of judgment. We are this moment being canvassed, inspected, weighed.

my reputation for morality and uprightness and integrity." Leave that behind. It is not fair that you carry a bundle with you. We just want to measure you. Have you slandered your neighbors? You say, "Never have I slandered them."

Who will come next? Here comes a formalist, who gets on the scales—a man whose religion is made up of genuflections, statures and outward proprieties. Brother, what is that you have in your pocket? He says: "It is a Westminster Assembly Catechism."

Who says it is a church record. What are those books I see scattered around on your side of the scales? He says they are Calvin's Institutes. My brother, we did not come here to weigh books, however good they may be.

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nounced them moral. They may have weighed themselves and given a self-gratulatory decision, but now God weighs them in unmistakable balances. On this side of the scales are placed the souls of the unpardoned—their wealth all gone; nothing remains but the naked souls of the unforgiven.

On your side are all your prayers, all your reputation, all your faith. Too light yet! Get on this side and ye martyrs who went through fire and flood—Wickliffe, Ridley, and Latimer. Too light yet! Come angels of God, and get on the scales, and see if you can not turn the balance in favor of the saints; for the righteous be banished with the wicked.

But oh Christian! you may not get off so easily. I place on the opposite scale all the sins that you ever committed and all the envies that hates and inconsistencies of a lifetime, but altogether they do not budge the scales. Christ, on your side, has settled the balances forever.

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A Slap at the Bloody Shirt.

Mr. Talmage Comes Back From the South to Remark Upon the Vigor and Immensity of Stewart Lying.

Mr. Talmage directed his congregation Sunday to sing, "My country, 'tis of thee," said his text—Judges, 1, 15—and continued as follows: "To meet engagements in nine of the Southern cities and to catch a glimpse of the South land in the spring time, I made a trip two weeks long below Mason and Dixon's line."

An inquiry comes to us from San Francisco, Cal., for the childer of a man named Bushrod Carpenter, who are supposed to be living in North Carolina. Bushrod Carpenter was the son of Dr. Nathaniel Carpenter, who died at King and Queen County in the State of Virginia in 1778.

river dragged and lakes to fish out colored men who have been flung in we get but simple stories of what the North is expected to believe of the South, but they are so ridiculous as hardly to need contradiction. There is no mistreatment of the colored people, and as for American slavery, look for it in your Northern cities among the army of employees. See your female clerks. They need your sympathy far more than the workers of the rice swamp or the sugar plantation.

"Another impression is that there is an hostility to Northern men who come to the South to settle. The impression is that they are to be ku kluxed or otherwise made uncomfortable. It is a lie. They want all the help they can get from the North. They want the cotton spindles near the cotton fields and Northern men to manage and Northern girls to tend them.

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The Maine Law.

The Maine Prohibitory Law and its results are just now undergoing examination. It has been upon the statute book about twelve years, and has therefore been sufficiently tested to determine its practical efficiency. "Does prohibition prohibit?" is the question which may now be intelligently answered. The results already attained may be stated thus:

1. Drinking is not suppressed, but it is diminished. The statistics show that one-tenth as much liquor, proportionately, is consumed in Maine as there was forty years ago, and not more than one-eighth as much as in the country at large to day.

3. The law has worked itself into so great popularity that no political party or class of men are willing to assail it. The only question in the minds of the authorities of the State is how to make the law more efficient and the prohibition more complete.

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2. Fifty years ago over two gallons of rum were manufactured in the State to each inhabitant. To-day there is not a distillery or a brewery in the State.

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4. The changes in the rural districts are manifest, and most gratifying. The traffic in liquors in these districts has nearly ceased, and the number of drunkards is greatly diminished.

5. The liquors which are sold now are sold in the towns and large villages. But the places at which they are sold are under the ban of the law, just as brothels and gambling houses are. The sellers of liquor have to do it surreptitiously and by evasion of the law and concealment of their business from the public eye.

6. In the cities there are many cases of drunkenness, but not many from the native population. Three-fourths of those arrested are foreigners, who will have liquor, and generally find out where it is to be had.

7. Occasionally the officials fail to enforce the law and open grog shops are seen. But they do not thrust themselves into public places, and do not put their wares in the windows.

8. Club rooms exist where men may call for liquor and have it furnished to them; but this is carefully veiled from those who are trying to enforce the law.

9. Liquor sellers have diminished in number, and the business has lost what little respectability it had.

These are the general facts; but humanity is still the same in Maine, and liquors are still sold and bought, and used as beverages. The reformation is great, but not total. Meanwhile public sentiment is so strongly in favor of prohibition that a stringent law has just been passed, curing the defects of former laws, which has so discouraged those who have been quietly selling liquors, that they must quit the State or quit the business.—Presbyterian.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Mr. Frost, of Missouri, introduced a resolution in the House to-day calling on the Secretary of State for information as to whether any official notification or circular letter was addressed by the Department of State to foreign powers, or to Ministers or consular agents of the United States for presentation to foreign Governments upon the occasion of the recent visit to foreign lands by Gen. U. S. Grant or immediately prior thereto, in relation to said visit, and if so, its nature and character, and all correspondence relating thereto.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Collector Clark, of Georgia, telegraphs to Commissioner Raum from Atlanta to-day: "Deputy Marshal Gaston has just arrived with five more prisoners arrested in Rabun County. He reports the seizure of three more distilleries and that Revenue Agents Chapman and Rosse were fired upon. Ten shots were fired, but no one hurt. A wagon and three head of stock were seized in one of the distilleries."