



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, MAY 27, 1880.

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In Memory of Minnie.

How lonely and how sad are we
At twilight's pensive hour,
As busy thought is waking fast,
Fond memory's silent power.

The solemn stillness of the hour,
With awe our bosom fills;
The cricket's weird and plaintive chirp
Our inmost being thrills.

While memories dear and memories sad
Come rushing o'er the soul,
The feelings deep that thought awakes
Are far beyond control.

These feelings cluster fast around
Sweet Minnie loved so well;
Our Minnie dear, our Minnie still,
Within our hearts to dwell.

For everything we hear and see
Reminds of Minnie dear,
The house is sad, is lonely now,
Without her voice to cheer.

We miss our Minnie with the dawn,
We miss her more at noon;
Still more as evening shadows grow
And we are left alone.

Her nimble feet, her hastening home
From school will hear no more,
Ahl never more her footsteps light
Hear we at entrance door.

The plate for Minnie still is set,
But Minnie is not there,
Sweet Minnie's voice we seem to hear,
We see her vacant chair.

The little treasures she has left,
Each plaything and each toy,
Each playmate and each friend remains
Of Minnie's life of joy.

And though we miss our Minnie sore,
Oft shed the bitter tear,
Our hearts have comfort still, she's well,
And know no pain, no fear.

Her body sleeps beneath the sod,
Watched o'er by angel bands,
Her spirit meek among the host,
In radiant beauty stands.

[From the Columbia Register, May 19.] Commissioner Butler's Report.

The Most Cheering Accounts from All Parts of the State—Crops Good and the People Happy and Prosperous—A Document Which Should be Read by Every Citizen in the State.

The returns received by Commissioner Butler from special correspondents of the Department of Agriculture show that there is land for sale in all the Counties, ranging in price from \$2 to \$50 for improved and from 25c. to \$10 for unimproved—the average being about \$12 and \$4, respectively.

In all these counties there are flourishing agricultural societies. A deep interest is manifested in education, and new schools and colleges are being established and properly sustained, and these already organized are on a firm and permanent basis. In emphatic denial of some charges made by a few Northern fanatics, the returns show churches in every County of every denomination, and with a large membership.

The Department notes with much satisfaction, that diseases among stock are rare—very few correspondents reporting any destructive diseases.

The people are enthusiastic on the subject of fish culture, and the obstructions to the free passage of migratory fish are being removed, and the Commissioner expresses the hope that in a short time no cause for complaint will exist in this matter.

All the returns give encouraging reports of the growing crops, and the prospect for fruit of various kinds is more than good.

The farmers are using more fertilizers than last year, and in some Counties, more than any previous year. In some Counties manufacturing enterprises are being inaugurated. In York, one factory, with a capacity for 6,240 spindles, built entirely by local capital, will be in operation by November 15th.

The planters are buying about the same amount of supplies as last year, and in a large number of cases are resorting to the lien system of running their crops. In every County the field labor is reported as more efficient, and in only one County is there any scarcity of labor, and there it is attributed to the negroes renting more land and to some extent employing the floating labor. The average price is 50 cents per day, \$6 to \$8 per month, and \$75 to \$100 per annum.

Every correspondent reports that our people are not leaving the State for any other location, but are determined to remain at home and develop their own State, believing that they can do better at home than elsewhere, and many who had removed are returning. In a few Counties immigrants are coming in and are well pleased.

Our people are improving their stock, and are of the opinion that a smaller number of good breeds are more profitable than to many of common blood.

The correspondent from Chesterfield reports the best stand of cotton for several years. From Greenville notable improvement in cattle; Jersey being the favorite. From York in the Eastern part of the County the area in cotton is twice as large

of the County the area in corn and cotton is about equal. From Horry, "the natural advantages are, on every hand, cheap land, good stock range and convenient market," as that in corn and the area in oats three times that in wheat. In the Western part From Spartanburg, "Clifton Factory is being built and will go into operation in October with 6,000 spindles." From Abbeville, "The introduction of new varieties of sorghum, together with the improvement in the manufacture of syrup have given this branch of agriculture quite an impetus within the last two years. Within a radius of one mile, taking my house as a centre, there is now being planted enough of this crop to produce with average seasons between 4,000 and 5,000 gallons." It is estimated that at one depot on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad it will require one third of a large cotton crop to pay the fertilizer bills. From Darlington, the improvement in stock is chiefly among hogs and sheep.

The correspondent from Chester makes a good suggestion, viz.: that a small tax might be permitted, to be levied on each land owner, to open up the river and creek bottoms. These lands would be very valuable if redeemed, and it could be done without much expense. In their present condition they are next to worthless.

The suggestion is made by the correspondent from Marion that "Experiment fields or stations, say one or two in the lower part of the State and as many in the upper, would be profitable in results to the department, especially if conducted by intelligent, energetic and painstaking persons."

The correspondent from Fairfield says: "There are indications of improvement in buildings, more care taken to preserve and restore lands, to plant orchards, increased enquiry for lands, increasing love for the old County and State, and expectations that we and our children will live and die here."

The most popular grape is the Lucerne. A good deal of hay is made in the Summer from German millet; 8,000 pounds of dry millet hay was obtained from one acre, near Winnsboro, last year.

The correspondent from Aiken is satisfied that the farmers are in a much better condition, pecuniarily, than in any year since the war. He thinks with present prospects the farmers will be able to make their own terms with commission merchants another year from the average planted in Aiken. A harvest of 15,000 bushels of rice will be gathered.

From Kershaw a vast improvement is reported in breeds of stocks.

The correspondent from Newberry observes: "One remarkable feature in the consideration of Newberry County is the decrease of malarial diseases, as this exemption from this class of disease is coincident with the improvements in agriculture. I explain the fact thus: The first settlers of the country cut down oak forests covering the highlands because the labor in cultivating the slopes was easier than what it would have been in the bottoms. In this way a most beautiful country was really murdered. Meanwhile the low lands traversed by streams were neglected and no obstructions to the free flow of the water were removed. The untimely fevers were therefore fearful. But, having exhausted the soil of these highlands, the farmers were driven to the creek bottoms to obtain the fresh land. The result was highly gratifying. The deserted hilltops and sides rapidly grew up in old field pines, and the channels of the water courses were straightened out and the rich, alluvial soil gave out luxuriant crops, all of which being followed by an entire discontinuance of the dreaded malarial fevers. This has been the case during the last fifteen years. The pine forests are now being rapidly cut down, and the discovery has been made that the soil of such clearings is as good as it was after the clearing away of the original oak forests; some of the farmers are of the opinion that it is better."

The correspondent from Georgetown thinks labor in that County is becoming more settled, but still uncertain. Rice commanded full prices last season, and, on the whole, the rice plantations are more hopeful.

The correspondent from Oconee says Mr. C. L. Reid, of Walhalla, harvested on the 7th instant, from one-third of an acre, 1,952 pounds of nicely cured red clover. It is no longer a question whether clover can be grown in this County. On the contrary, a gentleman from a clover country who saw this patch, stated that he believed that it was better than clover generally grown there. With good seasons this clover can be cut once or twice more this year. Timothy hay and Lucerne are being grown to a considerable extent in Oconee.

The correspondent from Colleton sends the Commissioner a long and interesting account of lands in some portions of that County, the many advantages they possess for small capitalists, having a mere nominal price compared with their great value, selling from two to three dollars per acre. There are millions of tons of phosphates cropping out in alternate sections, a supply which at the present rate of demand, it would not take very many years to exhaust. The letter from this correspondent is an able exposition of the resources and advantages of Colleton County, and will probably be incorporated in the hand book of the State to be published by the Commissioner.

The Commissioner is making every effort for the successful propagation of fish. The United States Commissioner having offered a fine shipment of shad for distribution in the State, the Commissioner has engaged the services of three experienced messengers, and very soon the shad fry will be released in the waters of our State.

Dr. O. H. Ott, of Branchville, was extremely kind, and furnished, at great trouble to himself, the temperature of the Edisto River every day in the month of April. This is an important matter in fish culture.

Mr. W. St. J. Mazzyk has contributed a valuable and entertaining letter on the native fishes of South Carolina. It will also doubtless find a place in the annual report.

The Board of Agriculture instructed the Commissioner to correspond with the various routes leading from New York to South Carolina, and ascertain the rates for immigrants, and make the best terms possible. In response to Colonel Butler's enquiries the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad and its connections agree to take immigrants at the rate of 1 1/2 cents per mile. The South Carolina Railroad will bring them from New York to Columbia for \$10, and on any way stations at 2 cents per mile.

The Air Line Railroad is actively engaged in inducing immigration. They have an Agent at the Astor House, in New York. The road is anxious to cooperate with Commissioner Butler, and carry immigrants to destination for 1 1/2 cents per mile.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The joint resolution for adjournment was read twice and referred to the committee on appropriations, after a debate which showed a difference of opinion as to whether in its present form it required the President's signature.

Mr. Conkling intimated that it had been purposely made joint instead of concurrent, in order to throw the responsibility of the adjournment before important bills were passed on the President.

Mr. Butler spoke against the resolution to unseat Kellogg. He didn't think the Senate had a legal and constitutional power to unseat members, who had been admitted after a contest on the merits of his case except on a motion to expel; however much he might personally regret the partisan action of the Senate in seating Kellogg, he was bound by it until it should be shown that a majority of the committee and of the Senate acted fraudulently. The proceeding of the Senate in passing on the qualifications of its members are essentially judicial, and there is no power with appellate jurisdiction. It would be unsafe and dangerous to establish a precedent or adopt a rule by which an appeal may be taken from one majority to another. It would do no sufficient justification to him to depart from the line of conscientious duty in passing upon the constitutional power of the Senate over the seat of one of its members on which it had already adjudicated, that the Republican party in the past had disregarded the restraints of the law. It would be a stinging rebuke on the Republican revolutionary methods for the present majority to show the country that it has courage to respect the judgment of the Senate in the face of the terrible temptation to retaliate in a most aggravating case. The interest of the public requires that there be an end of litigation. If the decision of one majority is to be reversed by another majority the case will never end. Who except the Senator from Georgia would venture to assume infallibility of judgment and say who was wrong and who right? He resented Mr. Hill's recent insinuation that the Democrats voting against the resolution would be actuated by other considerations than law, constitution or evidence. He called on that Senator to speak openly and not take refuge in innuendoes. He could not understand why Mr. Hill had specially alluded to South Carolina, unless to put on record the fact that he never belonged to that "peculiar school" of politics represented by that State (quoting Hill's language). He need not have troubled himself to say that. No one would ever accuse him of being of that school which had no disciples except those with fixed and well defined political principles, thorough convictions and openly developed political methods. He declined to let Hill speak for the honor of South Carolina, and in the course of his speech made several other keen thrusts at Hill. The people of South Carolina had freed themselves from the carpet bag rule by the supreme efforts of despair and again twined their arms around the grand column of American liberty. He would not have them turn back and wallow in the mire of carpet bag infamy, and for this reason and others would respect the judgment of the Senate. If the sitting member were unfit for a Senator the proper remedy was expulsion. Time was cicatrizing the wounds of Louisiana. Soon this last thorn in her side would be expelled by the fostering it creates. Better so than tear it out by the roots. He did not believe that the Peckard Legislature was legal, but unfortunately the Senate had decided it was, and its judgment could not be disturbed. He closed by an elaborate legal argument favoring the doctrine of the res adjudicata.

Mr. Garland took the floor on the Kellogg resolution.

Mr. Hill said that both of the Senators from South Carolina had insisted on misconstruing his remarks and commenting unjustifiably on his political record. He would reply to them when he could get the floor.

The resolutions were informally laid aside, and the Bayard bill regulating the rank and pay of deputy marshals was taken up. Messrs. Carpenter, Teller and Conkling offered several amendments inflicting penalties for intimidation in connection with elections, etc., which were rejected by a party vote.

Mr. Bayard supported the bill, claiming it was substantially what had before passed Congress and met no objection from the President, except that it was on the appropriation bill.

Messrs. Conkling and Edmunds pointed out new and what they thought bad features in the bill.

Mr. Voorhees thought the bill an improvement on the existing law, but could not vote for any law recognizing Federal supervision of elections.

Mr. Thurman supported the bill. No new argument was developed in the debate.

An Unsettled Question.

At the South Deerfield (Mass.) Farmer's Club, in a recent discussion on tobacco culture, several Massachusetts farmers gave their views as to the best variety. C. B. Williams said that the best variety is as yet an unsettled question, as Havana had not been sufficiently introduced to the manufacturers. Seed-leaf paid the best last year, and he was discouraged in growing Havana. He sold it at 14 cents and his seed leaf at 10 cents, and the income per acre was in favor of seed-leaf. He recommended ploughing in the fall to destroy the ground worm, and would mix the manure and plough it in shallow in the spring, plough again before fitting, and harrow in either fine manure or special fertilizer, and use a ridger. Get good plants with good roots, and handle carefully from beginning to end. Mr. Williams said that tobacco raising did not pay. He had not raised a crop since 1872 that paid for raising.

W. W. Sanderson thought that many mistakes had been made in growing and tilling Havana; it should be grown only upon land that will produce a heavy crop, and the fertilizer ought to be near the plant. He recommended medium heavy soil, with a light coat of manure ploughed in and the land furrowed out, and fine, well rotted manure and Peruvian or fish guano thrown in a furrow and covered with a ridger. Set the plants two feet apart, keep clean, top high, sucker clean, handle carefully and raise none but fancy crops.

E. Jackson said that seed-leaf is the most profitable to raise. Half an acre each of seed leaf and Havana grown by him last year resulted in obtaining 1,000 pounds of wrappers from the seed leaf and 616 pounds of wrappers from the Havana, and the same amount (about 200 pounds) of fillers from each kind. The crop is not sold and buyers do not offer any more for the Havana than for the seed leaf, although both are called good crops.

Mr. Mono, who had obtained the same weight and price for Havana and seed leaf, believed it would pay to raise Havana on suitable land, as it can be grown with less manure than seed leaf. For either variety he would work over the manure and plough it in shallow and plough again fall deep.

A. J. Billings said he liked Havana, but at present prices it does not pay as well as the seed leaf. He believed that a kind called improved seed leaf was the best. It is a broader leaf than the red seed leaf, but is not the broad leaf variety. The only way, in this gentleman's opinion, to raise tobacco at a profit is to fertilize high and grow only as much as can be cultivated in the best possible manner.

Another member said that only the best crops paid for raising, and recommended growing Havana upon suitable land. A crop of Havana is almost worthless, and if set too thick it will make a thin leaf. In cultivating, do as much work with a horse as possible; pulverize the ground thoroughly; use fine manure that is ready for plant food, exercise a great care in handling from beginning to end to avoid all damage, and sort and pack in the best manner possible.

Mr. Sanderson's observations lead him to believe that last year an average crop of seed leaf paid better than Havana, but the best crops of Havana better than the best of seed leaf.

AN INDIAN PREACHER.

Among the delegates to the Presbyterian General Assembly now in session in this city is the Rev. Allen Wright, a full blooded Choctaw Indian, and formerly chief of the nation. Mr. Wright is a man of education and refinement, a graduate of Union College, Schenectady, and of Union Theological Seminary, New York City. He is accompanied, as lay delegate, by Elder Milton Brown, of the Choctaw Presbyterian Church, and a noble specimen of physical symmetry and strength. Both are guests of the Rev. Dr. Velder, of this city, who was at Union College at the same time with Mr. Wright. It will be remembered that whilst the Creek and Seminole tribes were divided in the late war the Choctaws were unanimously for the Confederacy, and had their full regiment in the field, of one of which the Rev. Mr. Wright was chaplain and Elder Brown an officer. They are both zealous Christians, and represent an earnest Christian Church lying since established among a noble people.

[Charleston News and Courier.]

Comparatively few persons know how the White House at Washington got its name. It was given to it because of its color. The building is constructed of freestone, and after the British burned the interior in 1814 the walls were so blackened that when it was rebuilt it was found necessary to paint them. Ever since at intervals of a few years the whole structure receives a fresh coat of white paint. The ominous title of executive mansion was very naturally dropped for the short and literally descriptive name of White House, and now only figures in official documents and correspondence.

General Gordon's Resignation.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, Washington, D. C. May 15, 1880.—To his Excellency, Governor A. H. Colquitt, Atlanta, Ga.—Sir: I heroby tender to you my resignation as United States Senator from Georgia.

In taking this step I am simply carrying out a long cherished desire to retire from public life. I have hitherto subordinated that desire to a sense of duty and to my reluctance to leave the service of a noble and generous people who have honored me with the most exalted station and supported me in the discharge of its duties with unwavering confidence.

Since April, 1861—for nearly twenty years—my life has been one of incessant anxiety and of great labor. For more than one half that long period, either in war or in public office, my energies have been devoted to what I conceived to be the welfare of the Southern people and the best interests of the whole country. And now that the restoration of Louisiana and South Carolina to the rights of self government, secures to the entire South her full and rightful representation in the Legislative department of the federal government, my most cherished object in politics has been attained. I am left free therefore to consult my inclinations and the imperative interests of my family, without the least detriment to the public service.

I give way to some successor who will, I trust, serve the country with greater ability than myself; but who, I am sure will not do so, with greater devotion or purer motives. I am most respectfully your obedient servant,

J. B. GORDON

Immediately upon the receipt of the foregoing letter, Governor Colquitt sent the following dispatch, hoping to procure its withdrawal:

GOVERNOR COLQUITT TO GENERAL GORDON.
May 18, 1880.—General John B. Gordon, Washington, D. C.: In behalf of the people of Georgia, I beg that you recall your resignation. If you can not do so unconditionally, withhold it, at least until the meeting of the General Assembly.

ALFRED H. COLQUITT.
GENERAL GORDON'S REPLY.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 1880.—Governor A. H. Colquitt: In response to your flattering request that I withdraw my resignation, I beg to say that, though anxious to oblige, I feel constrained to decline.

JOHN B. GORDON.

NASHVILLE, May 19.—Ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, who is here, received a dispatch to-night announcing his appointment to the United States Senate from Georgia, vice Senator Gordon, resigned. Governor Brown accepts the position.

Beautiful lives have grown up from dark places, as pure white lilies full of fragrance have blossomed on slimy stagnant waters.

We bear within us the seeds of greatness; but suffer them to spring up, and they overshadow both our sense and our happiness.

Can there be any greater dotage in the world than for one to guide and direct his courses by the sound of a bell and not his own judgment and discretion.

Energy will do anything that can be done in this world; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities, will make a two-legged animal a man without it.

Eaton a little town in Gibson County, Tenn., boasts of a citizen who is postmaster, mayor, justice of the peace, Sunday school superintendent, newspaper correspondent, worshipful master in the masonic lodge, elder in the church, leader of the choir, cotton speculator, extensive farmer, deals largely in thoroughbred chickens, imports fine grades of wheat, runs a reaper and thresher, and is a professional mule trader.

Five thousand immigrants in twenty-four hours at New York indicates the unprecedented volume of the current exodus from Europe to the United States. The magnitude of this trans-oceanic movement of population is especially remarkable in view of the fact that it is almost altogether made up of individuals and families or small parties, acting independently and without concert, rather than of organized colonies.

When a man looks back into the dim vista of bygone years about the only thing he can remember is his mother's slipper, his first pair of boots, the old schoolmaster, and the little rosy cheeked school girl who used to make his heart flutter whenever she asked him for a bit of his chewing gum. Life was worth living for in those days, even though there wasn't much money in it.

It is a Question of Decency.

Not long since we expressed to a very dear young friend our delight that on her first appearance at a ball, she had declined to participate in the round dance. We commended her courage in refusing, and sought to persuade her to persist in it, by intimating to her what we know to be the sentiment and language of the gentleman partner in regard to the young women who allow them the immoral familiarities which such dances permit and necessitate. As our young friend is not a follower of Jesus Christ, we appealed to her self respect as a pure girl. We begged her to consider the matter, not merely from the standpoint of religion, but as a question of common decency, and to protect her person from lustful handling and her good name from the smirching of foul tongues.

The Central Presbyterian has the following in point:

The argument against the dancing now practised by our young people rests on a question of decency. We need not call a jury of Christians to sit on the case, we only need a jury of old fashioned Virginians who may play cards, run horses, drink their grog, and do many other things in disregard of the precepts of the Christian religion. We are perfectly willing to rest the case without argument in their hands, whether they think it consistent with female modesty for a young woman to pass through the scenes of a modern ballroom.

The mere act of dancing is nothing; there may be little or no harm in the old fashioned cotillon in a private house with reasonable hours; what the standards of the Presbyterian Church condemn is "lascivious dancing." We mean no sort of reflection on the young ladies who engage in our modern dances; many of them do it in innocence and in more thoughtlessness, and swept along by the demands of society; but we do not insist that the thing itself comes within the precise idea aimed at by the standards of the Westminster Assembly. How can we be contradicted? And is this a thing for a Christian woman to do? Would a Christian girl, who has really given herself to her Saviour, defend the practice of "lascivious dancing?" It becomes, then, a mere question of fact. Does the act of a woman's handsome throwing herself into the arms of a young comrade within the idea of "lasciviousness?"

The truth is the modern dance has revolutionized the relations of sexes in this country. It has introduced into our drawing-rooms the indecorums of the *Mabilles* and the *Chateau Rouge*. It has changed the attitude of our young men towards the gentler sex. They do not regard them with the same respect, with the same knightly devotion; they are regarded more as "fellows," who do not live in that atmosphere of sublimated guilelessness that they formerly occupied. There is a familiarity practised by the young men towards the young women which is simply shocking and it is largely the fruit of the dance. Woman has experienced the change which came over France at the close of the last century, when all reverence was lost for everything.

In one cotton factory in Columbus, Georgia, 1,800 operatives are employed, and all are natives of the State except the foreman. This concern paid out \$6,000,000 last year, and used 13,000 bales of cotton. It won't be many years before every man in Georgia will wear a white shirt.

[Boston Post.]

When the average old woman is free from rheumatism, toothache, or a lame back, and her mind is clear of funerals and marriages, she has yet one consolation left. She can affirm that the world will soon come to an end.

The teacher of a Sunday school class inquired if any one could tell who went into the ark with the animals. A little fellow said, "P. T. Barnum."

The man who will wait two hours for his turn in the barber's chair will get mad and thrash and scold if a shirt button isn't sewed on in just ten seconds.

In a little family discussion the other day, the madam remarked, somewhat tartly: "When I marry again—" "I suppose you will marry a fool, interrupted the husband." "Beg your pardon," said she, "I will do nothing of the kind. I prefer a change." The lord and master wilted.

Young man, don't swear. There is no occasion for swearing outside of a newspaper office, where it is useful in proof-reading and indispensably necessary in getting forms to press. It has been known also, materially to assist an editor in looking over the paper after it is printed. But otherwise it is a very foolish habit.

Senator Cameron asked Tombs if the Southern people had ever found out that the North had whipped them, "Whipped us!" said Tombs, "no, sir; you didn't whip us, but we wore ourselves out whipping you."

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