

For the Anderson, Intelligencer. Should a State Prohibit the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors?

Mr. Editor: Feeling a deep interest in this important question, which is now agitating the State, and desiring to present some views thereon, I submit for consideration the following thoughts, which embody a speech made by myself in a debate between the Adelpian and Philanthropic Societies of Furmen University, in April, 1879:

In espousing the negative side of this question, we are aware that we have many odds to contend against; we will, to a considerable extent, have to combat the force of public opinion and the doctrines of some of the ablest men of the day. The evils of intemperance have become so great, and the horrors resulting from the use of intoxicating liquors have been set before us in such glowing colors, that men are not disposed to look upon such a subject as the present one with an impartial eye. In their zeal to find a remedy for these evils, they allow themselves to go beyond their better judgments, and are found advocating measures which they would not do, were they not thus blinded by an excessive ardor to accomplish a good purpose. We fully appreciate the evils of intemperance as much as any one, and believe in adopting all proper and effectual means for bringing about a remedy; but we do not believe that a State—a civil government—ought to pass a law prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits, and if you will but give us an impartial hearing, we will endeavor to state the grounds upon which the opinion is based.

I. Such a law transcends the true object and aim of civil government. Of all the subjects which are brought up for consideration and discussion by men, we think there is none which has been so erroneously viewed and so wrongly treated as civil government. Government is not intended to make moral beings, nor to correct the morals of its subjects—that is, it is not designed to erect a code of morals and direct men, in specific cases, to act this way or that, just as it sees proper: it is not intended to guide the morals or affect the actions of men in so far as concerns the immediate reflexive result which these exert upon the individual; but it is only when a person does some act to the detriment of his fellow-man, or to the injury of his government, that government can step in and prevent his acting as he chooses. A man may commit over so gross a sin and ever so immoral an act, yet so long as he does not do this to the injury of any one except himself, civil government has no right to interfere. This constitutes the great difference between civil and divine government: this is the great line of demarcation between crime, punishable by human law, and sin, punishable by divine law. For example: The first commandment of the decalogue is as binding upon men, in so far as their relation to God is concerned, as any of the other mandates of Jehovah; and yet who would dare to say that civil government has a right to take cognizance of the violation of this commandment? Here in the blazing light of the nineteenth century, in a Christian land, in the city of Greenville, with its several churches and numerous pious Christians, with its several institutions of learning, endeavoring to inculcate the doctrines of Christianity and morality, if I choose tomorrow to erect a god of stone and fall down in adoration before it, what government under Heaven has a right to interfere? So with several of the other commandments. All are equally binding upon every individual, and he who violates any of them is guilty of a great sin in the sight of God, and will be punished accordingly; and yet, when it comes to civil government, one may violate any of them, so long as he does not do it to the prejudice of his fellow-men, so long as he does no direct and immediate injury except to himself, and no State can interfere. Now we admit, for the sake of argument, that the selling of intoxicating liquors is contrary to divine law, yet we maintain that, of itself, it does not directly and immediately injure any other person. Remember, we say of itself; for if a man drinks excessively and becomes intoxicated, he is certainly injured; but then it is the result of his own indiscretion, it is caused by his own weakness in yielding to a debasing appetite; it is not the direct or necessary result of the sale of the liquor. It is not the seller who is the cause of the injury; for if the man had drunk moderately, he would not have been injured; but it is the buyer, who, of his own accord, drinks excessively and injures himself. And indeed a large number of these men are not injured even in this indirect way.

How many men (yea, how large a majority) take their social drinks and are never injured thereby! Now then, if the sale of intoxicating liquors does not of itself injure any person, if it does not of itself in any way injure the buyer, except by his own voluntary act, how then, I say, can government, from its very nature, interfere and say that the sale of intoxicating liquors shall not be allowed?

II. Such a law violates the right of property. It is a well established principle that every man has a right to the innocent use of his own property; he has a perfect right to employ his capital, time and labor in whatever manner he chooses, so long as he does no injury to any one else. A State, then, not only has no right to interfere with such a person as to the use of his property; but it is bound, by the functions which it possesses, to protect such a person in the employment of his means, to protect him in the prosecution of any vocation which he chooses to follow, so long as this vocation does not directly conflict with the rights of others. Hence, if a man chooses to invest his money in ardent liquors and offers them for sale, a State

GOOD NEWS FOR CHARLESTON. The Owners of the South Carolina R. R. Moving East.

Special Dispatch to News and Courier.

AGUSTA, GA., April 12. The child is christened, and its name is the South Carolina Railroad. All day long the directors of the Georgia Railroad have been in session, every member, with the exception of Gen. Alexander, being present, and all day long the directors, and especially the members of the Georgia Railroad, have been anxiously awaiting the issue. Mr. Wadley, Mr. Fisher and Mr. Haskell were closeted with the board during the entire day, and it was impossible to obtain any information from them in regard to the matter. All sorts of rumors prevailed and the speculators in stocks were uncertain how to act. The belief that some combination would be formed, however, buoyed up Georgia and Central and both continued firm. During the morning sales of Georgia were made at 140, one owned—250 shares—at that figure. Central kept pace with it, and sales were made at 134. Both purchasers and sellers were a little nervous, however, and the sales were consequently restricted.

At noon the directors took a recess until 4 p. m. All that could be ascertained at that time was that a committee had been appointed to report to the board on the proposed consolidation of the Georgia and Central railroads, and that the subject of the report leaked out. At 4 o'clock the directors again met and remained in session until half-past 7, when they adjourned. It was then ascertained that their deliberations had resulted in the following action:

The board of directors of the Georgia Railroad Company have agreed to rent out the Georgia Railroad and its dependencies to the owners of the South Carolina Railroad, to wit: Wm. M. Wadley, John H. Fisher, Moses Taylor Samuel Sloan and others, for the sum of \$600,000 per annum. This sum is to be paid in two semi-annual instalments of \$300,000.

The lease is to date from the 1st day of April, 1881, and to continue for the term of twenty years.

The lessors, the Georgia Railroad Company, will retain the bank building and all the dependencies, including all cash on hand, and all \$25,000 of bonds of the Company and Elevator Company of Port Royal, and all real estate not essential to railroad purposes.

The Georgia Railroad Company is to retain its present office, and all the stocks of the company; but the lessors, the owners of the South Carolina Railroad, are to have the dividends and voting power of the stocks and bonds. The lessors, the Georgia Railroad Company, are to pay interest on the entire amount required by the Georgia Railroad and the Macon and Augusta Railroad. The lessees, the owners of the South Carolina Railroad, are to pay interest on the bonded debt of the Georgia Railroad of Alabama.

The terms of the contract require the South Carolina Railroad owners to keep the property of the Georgia Railroad in good condition, subject to inspection at the pleasure of the Georgia Railroad Company.

The agreement was voted for by every member of the board, except one, who abstained. Gen. Alexander telegraphed his dissent. There was a full discussion of the scheme, and it met with great favor from all the directors, save one. Under the agreement the organization of the Georgia Railroad is to be continued under its present officers, the lessors having full control of the railroad, however, and running it to suit themselves. The terms of the lease amount to 10 per cent on the capital stock of the Georgia Railroad Company, which is \$4,200,000 and 5 per cent on the property, including \$400,000 annually as a surplus or sinking fund. The Georgia Railroad owns a two-fifths interest in the Port Royal Railroad, and the South Carolina Railroad has a one-fifth interest in the same. The directors have full power to sell the contract without reference to the stockholders, the directors being the copartners under the charter. It is hinted that some of the stockholders may apply to court to set aside the contract, but it is not believed that anything will come of it.

NICE COUNTRY. How Dakota People Pass the Winter—Burning Fences and Hay to Keep Warm.

Gary, D. T., Letter to St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

To-day the first mail from the East since February 19 arrived in this place by train, it having been left in Canby, Minn., twelve miles distant, some two weeks ago. It was brought up by the work of the citizens, who turned out with shovels and teams and walled through about six feet of snow on the level to obtain it. In it were letters and papers, the latest being a copy of the Pioneer-Press, dated and published in Chicago, Ill. It is noticed that grave apprehensions are entertained as to the condition of the settlers of this section; and, as rumors of all sorts are being, I take this opportunity of settling writers engaged thereby at rest. I intend relating things as they are, with no deception about it. The winter, as you are aware, has been of a character almost unparalleled. The oft-quoted but not always reliable "oldest inhabitant" is now saying that he is anything in his memory—which is a very long one—never saw so much snow as he saw on October 15, it took all by surprise. No one was prepared for it. The farmer had not threshed, and potatoes were frozen in the ground. The merchants of this country had not ordered their winter stock, and the fuel dealers were also caught short. The previous mild winters had taught all to believe that they would always last, and that communication with the commercial centers of the East at all times would remain unbroken. The fall, as such thoughts will, with this winter's experience, doubtless be thoroughly eradicated. As soon as it became evident that

WINTER IN EARNED HAD SET IN, and when trains began to move irregularly an attempt was made by our merchants to get others to get in supplies for the balance of the winter. How well they succeeded is attested by the fact that there are now over 1,000 freight cars in the Sleepy Eye switch, waiting shipment hitherward. The exports of this country in respect will not soon be forgotten. Since October 15 the ground has been covered with snow all the time. It has not thawed to speak of, so that at the present writing, on the level, the snow is from five to seven feet deep, and in the gulches, in some places, it is from forty to sixty feet deep. The timber in this country grows in these gulches, so that it will be seen that no wood can be cut. Sufficient quantities of wood in the yard—this also means a stoppage of all trains—could be obtained. Even this winter the supply of fuel was deemed ample to last until a new supply could be shipped in on the next train.

As the winter has been so long, and the ice coming upon us on December 25, the date of the arrival of the last through train, with no intermission up to the present time, and no prospect of any for a month hence, the situation is becoming truly alarming.

The farmers are burning hay and straw, which is the only fuel they have, and the time which they have to feed their stock, and having made calculations for only an ordinary winter, is getting very scarce. The citizens of this and other localities are burning cedar posts and lumber, and in some places, as I have said, some have taken the outlandish way of fuel. Travel with teams is almost an impossibility. No attempt, in fact, has been made to "break roads," save that which brings the mails. So far but four mails have arrived since Christmas. Business is at a complete standstill. Goods of all kinds, especially groceries and provisions, flour and meats, were long since exhausted. Since the flour supply was so small, a great deal of the home-power, has been engaged in the manufacture of a coarse, unbolting bran flour, which has proved a God-send to the settlers in both town and country.

Many people absolutely have nothing to eat, and the boys are getting very thin, and even the latter commodity is being exhausted. Many of the settlers of this county (Deuel), who reside at a distance from Gary, are grinding this coarse flour in coffee-mills!

Think of it! Being reduced to an extremity which compels you to manufacture your own flour in a great measure, or starve! And yet that is the predicament in which many of the people of the frontier find themselves. Though as the situation is, I have heard of one man who has a cow, and who, near it there is no "fun in it," the settlers are not disheartened, being content and happy in the thought that in the East, as well, they are wading up to their necks in snow, the only difference being that the worse man either had, contain more of the luxuries and "necessaries of life" than do those of the settlers here.

The weather here has not been as cold as it has in one instance only has the thermometer reached thirty degrees below zero, most of the time it being in the neighborhood of twenty degrees or thirty degrees below zero. The trouble is not owing to severity of the weather, but to the fact that the snow, and the winds blowing the snow, and the drifts, filling up road-outs and roads as fast as they are shoveled over or "broke," and thus rendering them impassable.

The general and only reliable means of transportation is by the express, and the location of the express is about a foot snow-shoe. It consists of a board about five inches wide and half an inch thick, with one end pointed and turned up, with a raised foot-block in the center, so that it resembles a huge skate. In traveling over the snow, it is a great value, and an expert can easily travel thirty miles on them in a day. Farmers come to town on them, and the Postmasters come after their office mail on them. The boys are getting very thin, and the "blues" away by sliding down hill upon them, and when one meets with a mishap and turns a somersault or two, the others give evidence of their enjoyment thereat by wild, uproarious shouts of laughter. They are all getting very thin, and in this manner pass the daytime. At night, surprise parties and dances engage the attention of the people of the town and all of the country who can possibly manage to get to town. Up to New Year's the ladies of Gary were in the habit of going to the dances, and they did it well, too. Since then surprise and masquerade parties have been the order of the day. Every one attends, and all enjoy themselves, notwithstanding the scarcity of food and fuel.

GLADSTONE'S PEACE-OFFERING. The Irish Land Bill Introduced in the House of Commons.

LONDON, April 7.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone rose at 5.45 P. M. to introduce the Land Bill. He was much cheered. The House was exceedingly crowded. Mr. Gladstone said that he would deal both with relations between landlord and tenant, and subjects which may be grouped as requiring an advancement from the exchequer. He said that this was the most difficult question he had to deal with in the course of his political life. He felt satisfaction in exchanging the dreary work of repression for legislation of an improving and reforming character. The grounds which induced the government to deal with the land question, he said, were the Irish landlords are not that appeals to the assistance of Irish people have been made by persons whose wild proposals are little removed from schemes of public plunder, but because the Irish Land laws contain peculiar provisions which prevent the prosperity of the Irish tenants. In the report of the Besborough commission the Irish people declare they do not desire the "expropriation" of landlords, the confiscation of the property of the landlords, but they desire a security of the land of the country and to enjoy the fruits of their labor, paying a fair rent for land. These being the views of the Irish people, we have a broad basis upon which we may proceed to found legislation.

It is not just to say that legislation is necessary because of the faults of Irish landlords. They have sown their trial and as a rule have been acquitted. Although the proceedings of a limited number of them have been arbitrary, harsh and cruel, this is partly but not solely the reason for the necessity for the legislation we are about to introduce.

Mr. Gladstone then referred to the proceedings of the Land Act of 1870, which he attributed existing, though wholly, to amendments which the government had disapproved. He then reviewed the reports of the Richmond and Besborough commissions, which he declared to be conflicting authorities, and recommended the greatest service to the government. The Richmond commission with one dissent, and the Besborough commission unanimously, agreed to recommend that the law should be amended to deal with differences between landlords and tenants regarding rent.

The two great questions to be dealt with are first, the relations between landlords and tenants in Ireland; second, advances from the public exchequer, and declared that never, as a minister, had he submitted any measure with a greater sense of the enormous moment of the topics and propositions involved, and he begged the House to assist him to do all that he could for the benefit of the country, and for the promotion of legislation, to promote the passing of an effective measure to deal with the Land question of Ireland.

The bill was then examined and justified in detail the principles of the measure, beginning with right of assignment or free sale, which he declared already existed by common law and custom. Before the Act of 1870 the right which the tenant had in the land was not a right in fee, but a right of occupancy, and the bill proposed to give the tenant a right in fee, and to give him the right to assign, to mortgage, and to sell the land, and to give him the right to take cognizance of rent, and which will not be debarrd from taking cognizance of tenure and assignment. There are strong grounds for making resort to the courts of law, and in some cases, there may be tenants who do not desire the interference of this court. Every existing tenant might call in the court to fix a judicial rent for fifteen years, during which time the rent should be no change, no eviction, except for non-payment of rent, and the tenant would be bound to pay the rent. The Ulster custom will remain as now, at the tenant's option, but the tenant will have the protection of the general provisions of the bill for the first instance, and the tenant will be empowered to contract out of the bill, given where the rent amounts to £200 yearly.

The Court will have final authority over all questions. It is to consist of three persons, one of whom must be a barrister at law, and the other two must be laymen. Its proper seat will be at Dublin, but it may sit at any place, and, if necessary, sub-commissioners, and, if necessary, sub-commissioners may be appointed under the control of the central commission. The courts established by the bill will be courts of first instance, and will be empowered to purchase lands for tenants to purchase their holdings and to invest the courts with power to purchase lands for landlords desiring to sell, and to resell the same, and to give a guarantee for repayment and against non-payment. Advances will be made to owners, tenants and solvent companies formed for the purpose of reclaiming land or for other agricultural improvements, on condition that the borrower shall pay back the amount which the borrower had laid out on his own behalf.

Advances will also be made to assist emigration. They will be under the control of the land commission, subject to the consent of the Treasury, and may be made either to colonial governments or to companies. It is not proposed to place any limit on these advances beyond making them secure.

As a natural consequence that young men who desire to emigrate, and who have a manhood that is within him, change to the blessings that are upon him; bring to the dust whatever high-born spirit may be in him, and let him be held in his hand the honor and glory of the institution with which he is connected, of the society in which he mingled, and yet—"gets drunk!" As a natural consequence that young men who desire to emigrate, and who have a manhood that is within him, change to the blessings that are upon him; bring to the dust whatever high-born spirit may be in him, and let him be held in his hand the honor and glory of the institution with which he is connected, of the society in which he mingled, and yet—"gets drunk!"

Queen Things in War. Men might write for a hundred years of the curious phases of war and still leave the subject fresh.

Men might write for a hundred years of the curious phases of war and still leave the subject fresh. War is a lottery and death. Tens of thousands of men served four years in the late war, and returned home. In a thousand cases recruits were killed within twenty-four hours after reaching the front. War's missiles are no respecters of persons, and the soldier who is wounded may be killed in his tent at night by the accidental discharge of a musket.

At the battle of Franklin, the first shell sent from the first Union field-piece to open fire, killed twenty-six Confederates. The next day the shells from the same gun either failed to explode or cleared the advancing lines. In this same fight, the horse of a Confederate colonel was cut square in two by a shot and the rider escaped upon a private's horse. The Union officer behind the lines, who had stumbled and fell forward on the ground and broke his neck.

In one of the assaults on Fort Wagner, in Charleston harbor, the iron clad fleet, assisted by the batteries numbering twenty-seven heavy cannon, killed a single soldier. From seventy to eighty heavy cannon were hurling three tons of iron into the fort each minute, and yet no one was killed. A 300 tons of "solid death" had been wasted. An offset to this, witness the work of a single shot thrown from a Federal gunboat on the lower Mississippi. A Confederate flying battery was just taking position, and one piece had not yet got into the line. The Federal shot was directed at this piece. The big mass of iron struck the six pounder square on the muzzle and upset the gun and carriage. A piece of the muzzle weighing about twenty pounds was broken off, and this flew into the air, killing two men. Three men were wounded by small fragments or flying splinters. The big shot next struck and exploded a caisson, killing three more men and wounding two others. From the caisson it returned to the right bank, and smashed a wheel of a field-piece and crushed the leg of a sergeant to a bloody mass. That one shot so disorganized the battery that it limbered up and dashed away to cover.

While heavy ordnance is necessary in reducing forts and earthworks, it is doubtful if there is any profit in the work of the big guns carried by the iron clad on the locks of the river. The Federal gunboats had the corner cut, and some writers have claimed that the Federal army from capture. So far as the Confederate records show, the loss by the hundreds of enormous shells thrown over the heads of our troops into the woods by these great guns, did not amount to a hundred men. They were a great deal, and the effect of the awful crash and tremendous explosion was demoralizing to the troops in line.

A Union gunboat on the White river threw its shells into a Confederate camp and killed nearly fifty men and routed a force of 700. Within a week after that event, the Confederate General, Shelby, planted four pieces of flying artillery on the banks of the river, and with the same gunboat at anchor, and with the same cover for men or guns, kept up the firing over an hour, or until the gunboat backed out of it and steamed away.

The chances in a lottery can be figured by the number of men who are killed in a battle. In the battle of Gettysburg, the Confederates lost 20,000 men, and the Federals lost 23,000. The Confederates lost 20,000 men, and the Federals lost 23,000. The Confederates lost 20,000 men, and the Federals lost 23,000.

"He Gets Drunk."—A Sketch for Young People. "He's the smartest young man in our class, but he gets drunk." "Oh but he gets drunk, so noble and so talented withal! His composition yesterday was the very best in our division. He writes splendidly! They say he's writing for a magazine, no older than he is, and not out of school yet!—" "He is a great man though, some day!"

"No, I don't think he will." "Why not?" "He gets drunk." "Oh no, he doesn't. Every young man has wild oats to sow; and because he follows gets a little boozey once in a while, I would not condemn him forever; quite likely he'll outgrow it when he gets older and more fully developed."

"More likely that will outgrow him, and as to his getting a little boozey, I'm afraid he was a good deal so when the boys found him beside the walk the other night, and had to carry him to his room, and he was generally in that skulking through by-ways so that none of the professors would see him. I tell you, a person who drinks at all is not to be depended on. The only young men that I have any respect for are those who let intoxicating liquors control them, and 'Well, I don't care; he's good and smart, anyhow, and I like him.'" "I don't; he gets drunk!" "So the conversation ran on between two school boys, who were talking just ahead of me. Ah, how things are! "He gets drunk" kept ringing in my ears! Possessed of a noble manhood and a glorious intellect; blessed with the great and precious gifts of God; having the love and approbation of his fellow-men, and admired and looked up to by associates, the pride and hope of a fond father, intertwined in the heart and life of a doting mother, united in close and tender bonds with brothers and sisters, holding in his hand the honor and glory of the institution with which he is connected, of the society in which he mingled, and yet—"gets drunk!"

The New Programme for Garfield. The deadlock in the senate, and in republican politics generally, is about to be broken by the adoption of a new programme by the president, under the direction of Secretary Blaine.

The deadlock in the senate, and in republican politics generally, is about to be broken by the adoption of a new programme by the president, under the direction of Secretary Blaine. The Star, being democratic, does not affect to be the official organ of a cabinet which we have opposed ever since Garfield's election; but all our predictions in regard to the president have proven so accurate, that we may claim the implicit credence of the country for this revelation of his present intentions.

We are not to understand, from authentic sources, that, within a fortnight at most, if the deadlock be continued, Garfield will withdraw all the nominations now before the senate, thus leaving the senate without anything to do and no excuse for prolonging their session. As soon as the senate adjourns the president will make the appointments, and throw the onus of the situation upon Conkling and the stalwarts, who will be forced to resign their appointments and the president will set his friends to set him right with his party and the country. The advice and consent of the senate having been withheld from the president by the stalwarts, the president will be forced to resign about the middle of the month, and about Mahone's bargain, and Garfield field justified in taking this bold stand and acting for himself.

In order to carry out this programme, the president will promptly cease to send any more nominations to the senate, and the country will understand from this cessation that, unless the deadlock be immediately broken by the republican senators themselves, the remaining portions of the policy will be enforced. We should not be misled by the president's message withdrawing the nominations accompanied by a plain statement that he has no further business to submit to the senate. The stalwarts will be forced to resign their appointments, and upon the plan of the French convention, to watch Garfield and prevent his appointments.—New York Star.

Pistols in the Senate. Calling upon an ex-democratic member of congress from Louisiana, a few days ago, he showed me the handsome pair of dueling pistols he have ever seen. They were made by Purdy, of London. The locks are of the finest Damascus, and the barrels are of the finest steel, and the handles of polished rosewood. The pistols were made so that they could be loaded either from the muzzle or the breech, according to the disposition of the combatants. The triggers are so adjusted that the slightest touch will fire the weapon. The owner of the pistols is an expert shot, and some idea of the accuracy of the arms can be formed when it is stated that he has shot birds in the air, and that he has distinguished himself in the hands of one hundred yards. The pistols have been in request more than one occasion during the past ten years. The last time they were applied for was prior to the scene which occurred in the senate on the 20th of March, 1881, when Lamar. The events of the few hours which preceded the memorable interchange of fighting words between those gentlemen had convinced several southern senators that serious trouble was brewing. Some of them looked for an altercation on the floor, and it was determined to make the expected altercation a bloody one, if need be. The two pistols were taken from the residence of the senator, and were placed in a trunk, and were included in one of the committee rooms. When Mr Conkling delivered his scorching criticism of Lamar those pistols were in the pockets of men upon the floor. After the controversy had ended the two pistols were returned to Lamar, possibly without his knowledge in anticipation of a hostile meeting between the two senators. The owner of the pistols says he has loaned them once before to a gentleman who was in the habit of practicing with them, and he has never since been troubled with an altercation on the floor, and it was determined to make the expected altercation a bloody one, if need be. The two pistols were taken from the residence of the senator, and were placed in a trunk, and were included in one of the committee rooms. When Mr Conkling delivered his scorching criticism of Lamar those pistols were in the pockets of men upon the floor. After the controversy had ended the two pistols were returned to Lamar, possibly without his knowledge in anticipation of a hostile meeting between the two senators. The owner of the pistols says he has loaned them once before to a gentleman who was in the habit of practicing with them, and he has never since been troubled with an altercation on the floor, and it was determined to make the expected altercation a bloody one, if need be. 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