

THE FREE CITIZEN.

PUBLISHED AT
ORANGEBURG, S. C.

E. A. WEBSTER, Editor.
A. WEBSTER, Publisher.

TERMS:
One Copy, One Year, - - - \$2.00
Invariably in Advance.

And I will come near to you to judgment; and I will be a swift witness against the sorcerer, and against the adulterers, and against false swearers, and against those that oppress the hireling in his wages, the widow and the fatherless, and that turn aside the stranger from his right, and fear not me, saith the Lord of Hosts.—MALACHI, III, 5.

NOTICE.
We are not responsible for the views of our Correspondents.
Advertisements to be inserted in the CITIZEN must be received by Thursday evening.
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per inch, for the first insertion. Further terms can be had on application to the Editor or Publisher.
Communications on matters of State or Local Interest, respectfully solicited.
All orders for Job Printing left at this office will receive prompt attention.
Agents and Correspondents wanted in all Towns of the County.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1875.

Newspaper Law.

We invite attention to the law concerning newspapers:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.
2. If subscribers wish their paper discontinued publishers may continue to send them until all charges are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the offices or places to which they are sent, they are held responsible until they settle their bill and give notice to discontinue them.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible. Notice should always be given of removal.
5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Dangerous Monopolies.

It is important that our Legislature should be in the interests of the people rather than to augment the power of growing and arbitrary corporations that are seeking, with too much success to govern the country. It is becoming a serious question, Who owns this nation? We are still inclined to think the fee simple is in the people, and that they have a vested right in their President, Congress, Governors and Legislatures, but every now and then something turns up to render this theory doubtful.

We find, for instance, that Uncle Samuel must not run telegraph wires over his estate, because the Western Union will not hear of such a thing. He must also give up carrying small parcels for his nephews and nieces in the mail bags, because Adams Express prefers to do that business and charge (oh, those express charges!) for it. If our venerable relative were to propose to receive for safe-keeping the savings of the people at his post-offices, as is done in those slow-going regions called Britain and Canada, we presume all the savings banks, and especially the broken ones, would loudly prohibit him from doing anything so sensible and beneficial.

One Dromio lamented that he no longer belonged to himself, after marrying a fat cook, and it is to be feared that this great Republic, after fostering these great companies, no longer belongs to itself.

These corporations can pay largely for special legislation, and by their monied influence they are corrupting legislation, and depriving the people of their dearest rights.

As soon as the people elect their own representatives—selecting men who cannot be bought—they will have very desirable reforms and improvements, but the longer the struggle with wealthy corporations is deferred the more doubtful will the result become.

REPEAL OF THE "OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER" LAW. The law of 1870, regulating the publication of legal notices, is repealed, and there is no such thing to-day as an "official newspaper" in South Carolina. Any person

who has an advertisement of any kind to publish can publish it where he pleases. This applies to all notices by State and county officers, and to every notice whatsoever required by law to be made public. This gives all papers an equal chance as far as advertising legal notices are concerned.

Cotton Factories in the South.

We are glad to notice that much attention is being paid to the subject of manufacturing the cotton grown so abundantly in the South in the very sections where it is produced. With the present price of labor, and other facilities now enjoyed, manufacturing here may readily be made a grand success. That it can be done to advantage, has already been clearly demonstrated. We need only the business energy and capital to operate on this line in this immediate vicinity to make Orangeburg one of the most prosperous counties in the State. We have long been growing the cotton, but neglecting to use rare facilities to manufacture it within our own reach. We cannot afford to pay others to do this business for us in connection with such heavy bills for transportation. An exchange says:

"Great changes are likely ere long to take place in the sites of cotton manufacture. Factories in our cotton-growing States are paying excellent dividends, and as soon as their poor distracted people can insure freedom, peace and safety, manufacturing capital and enterprise will doubtless flow into them with a strong tide. The same change is also taking place, but on a much greater scale, in British India, where the profits on cotton factories are very high.

"The first result of manufacturing cotton in the countries where it grows will be to cut off the demand of those countries from the present manufacturers, and the next will be to compete with them in the markets of the world."

What Governor Chamberlain Thinks of the Treasurer.

The reporter of the *News and Courier* has had an interview with Governor Chamberlain, in which he expresses his entire confidence in the innocence and integrity of Treasurer Cardozo, as the following extracts will show:

Governor—The matter is one that interests me beyond anything else which has occurred during my administration, and I have not failed to read every word that has appeared in the various documents connected with it. Of course every fair-minded man holds himself open to the consideration of any new facts or evidence which may be added to the case, or any new arguments based on the facts already developed. Preamising this, I do not hesitate to say that I have entire confidence in Mr. Cardozo. Men, many men, friends of mine, have come to me and said, "Don't mix yourself up in this fight. It is no affair of yours, and you ought to keep clear of it."

If I knew to-day there was not another man in the world who would speak for Mr. Cardozo, I would all the more stand by him. I haven't come into this office expecting a bed of roses. I am not half so anxious to make friends or to avoid enemies as I am to do right, and until evidence, facts, compel me to lose faith in Mr. Cardozo, he shall have my confidence and my personal and moral support in every form. Well, sir, I have examined all the evidence yet adduced, and I find nothing to shake my faith in Mr. Cardozo's honesty. I have known Mr. Cardozo intimately since last summer. He was an early supporter of mine for my present position. I think I have known his aims and plans, and I say, without qualification, that I have never heard one word or seen one act of Mr. Cardozo's which did not confirm my confidence in his personal integrity, and his political honor, and zeal for the honest administration of the State Government. On every occasion, and under all circumstances, he has been against fraud and jobbery, and in favor of good measures and good men. The public do not know the pressure which has been brought to bear upon me in this office to make me yield my views of public duty. If I had known it myself beforehand, I would never have dared to take the office. But in the midst of it all, when I could count all the Republicans who seemed to sympathize with me on the fingers of one hand, there was one man who never failed to come unmasked and stand at my side, and that man was Francis L. Cardozo.

Now, sir, I saw this storm gathering long ago. I knew that any man who did his duty as Treasurer, who lent himself to no jobbery, and had no private ends to serve, would make himself the most unpopular man in South Carolina. Cardozo, knew it too; I confess I did not expect to see the element which views the public service as a mere chance to make money, able to make such headway as they are now apparently making against Mr. Cardozo. I did hope for better things, but I also

expected to find a howl and outcry against any man who did his duty by the Treasury. I do not wish to be understood as implying that all who are opposed to Mr. Cardozo are consciously striking down a faithful public officer; but every man here in Columbia knows that the real force which urges on this attack upon Mr. Cardozo is not a desire to guard the Treasury. I speak now what every man confesses to me when I ask him the question.

Reporter—But, Governor, what do you say of the attitude of the Conservatives toward Mr. Cardozo?

Governor—Well, sir, I think they intend to do justice to Mr. Cardozo in the end; and so I think of very many Republicans. I do not wonder at their voting for raising a committee to prepare an address. That is probably now the only way to bring the whole case to a point where justice can be done. I am bound to say that the Conservatives have acted with great political generosity and patriotism toward me and my administration. I believe they will do what they think just by Mr. Cardozo, and their votes in this matter, so far, indicate no more, in my judgment, than to have the case fully tried. I cannot believe their vote on appointing the committee represents their probable vote on the address of removal, unless new facts are developed.

George Shrewsbury.

George Shrewsbury, a well-known citizen of Charleston, died on Sunday last. The following, from the *News and Courier*, will show in what estimation he was held by the people of Charleston: "The subject of this notice, who died suddenly, of heart disease, on Sunday night, belonged to a colored class in Charleston who have long been equally distinguished by their high order of respectability, and their perfect devotion to their native State and city. They are well-known for the temperance of their opinions and conduct, for the courtesy and unobtrusiveness of their manners, and for their quiet, persistent industry. Their relations to their white fellow-citizens were of the kindest long before the war, and were not only not disturbed, but indeed, confirmed and strengthened by the issue of that struggle. Mr. Shrewsbury began life a poor man, but by steady and well-directed labor he had succeeded up to the time of his death in amassing a handsome fortune. His days were passed in the enjoyment of his home, and amid the quiet of private pursuits, and he never entered public life until at the last municipal election, without any solicitation on his part, he was chosen an alderman. He was serving in that capacity, and also as Commissioner of the Almshouse, at the time of his death. His face and form, betokening, as they did, the quiet, substantial citizen, will be missed in our markets and upon our streets; and we are satisfied there are none who will not feel that, particularly at the present juncture, the city has suffered a severe loss in the death of one who was effecting so much good by his teaching, and especially by his example."

The South.

What a vague term this is! In the mouths of slaveholders it meant the few hundred thousand white men who owned slaves. The interests of the South meant their interests, and not those of either the negroes or the poor white trash. We approached the latter are now, to some extent, included in the term South, though it still stands for just about the same class as before the war. This "South," with its class-legislation and repression of education, has been a sad drawback to the real South. If the vast uncultivated estates which it possessed had at the close of the war been given away as homesteads in small lots to the Union soldiers and the freedmen, upon condition of actual settlement, what a different region the South would have been by this time! Each plantation of ten thousand acres would have been settled by some two hundred thrifty families, who would have afforded society and protection to each other, and the produce of the land would have been increased many-fold. Free institutions, education, and other means of progress would also have been secured. This was not, however, deemed practicable—although in accordance with the usual laws and customs of nations concerning suppressed rebellions—and the same result must now be sought by the slow operation of peaceful means. If all the old slave States would proclaim perfect equality of rights and liberty of speech and of suffrage to all citizens, with welcome and safety for immigrants, the South would soon

be the most progressive portion of the Union—seeing that nearly all the fertile lands of the North are already occupied.—*New York Witness.*

Effects of Intemperance.

The records of city mission labors are filled with testimonies to the evils of intemperance. Take this extract from a recent missionary report as an example: The missionary says: Rum's doings give direction to not a little of our labor. A man whom I had set down as a lazy fraud, and to whom I had given the cold shoulder, one day informed me of a sick woman whom he wished I would call and see, giving me particular caution not to make my errand known to any one I should meet in the house; to make no inquiry at the door, lest her husband should prevent my seeing her. I was told in what room the sick woman was lying, and that I should go into the room without waiting for a summons. Taking my wife with me I went according to the directions given me. I found the house quite respectable in appearance, and opened the front door, without knocking, and walked in, and though I saw the husband (as I rightly supposed) at work in the rear yard; at once, without addressing him, I proceeded to the second-floor room indicated to me, and entered. A very dirty, disordered, rubbishy room received me and my wife. A strange mixture of misery and comfort was apparent. A woman, young and dying, alone and neglected, was lying on what had been a very nice hair-cloth sofa, under the front window, an old, worn gray army blanket thrown over her, and her head resting uncomfortably on a dirty and patched feather pillow. A smutty, broken lamp was burning upon a large marble-top center-table, just at her head. There was not a decent chair in the room, but the walls were hung with an array of portraits and pictures in oil, with gilt frames; also a pier mirror. There was no carpet on the floor, which looked as though it had not been swept in six months; while heaps of dilapidated odds and ends were scattered about.

Altogether, the state of this dying woman was as deplorable as could well be imagined, or found in the most wretched tenement in the city; and all this the work of rum. Her husband, who owns the house in which he lives and several others, had totally neglected his wife, anxious that she should die as soon as possible. Though so young, perhaps twenty-six years old, she had become a confirmed inebriate, with no purpose in life but to indulge her appetite for strong drink, utterly neglecting home and family. Her children were left to run about in rags, and were found upon the streets in the depth of winter with no shoes on their feet.

The poor, infatuated woman had been in the habit of taking the furniture, bedding, and wearing apparel to the pawn-shop to get money for the purchase of liquor. When I afterward went to the husband to inquire about his treatment of his wife, he showed me in his shop a bolster almost emptied of feathers, which she had taken out to sell for rum; and, to save the carpet from the same disposition, he had taken it off the floor of her room.

To the poor, miserable wreck of a woman I spoke of the compassion of Jesus, but could get no response. Afterward she was taken to the hospital, and everything was done that could be done under the circumstances, but to the last the poor woman felt she was so far off—too far off from Jesus—she could not reach out to Him. The city missionaries are laboring constantly, not only for the reformation and elevation of the intemperate, but also to prevent the formation of those evil habits which lead the way to drunkenness and dissipation. Last year they received twelve hundred and fifty-five temperance pledges, and they enjoy the satisfaction of seeing much fruit of their arduous toil.—*National Temperance Advocate.*

LABOR. Labor—honest labor—is mighty and beautiful. Activity is the ruling element of life, and its highest relish. Luxuries and conquests are the results of labor; we can imagine nothing without it. The noblest man of earth is he who puts hands cheerfully and proudly to honest labor. Labor is a business and ordinance of God. Suspend labor, and where are the glory and pomp of

earth—the fruit, fields and palaces, and the fastidious of matter for which men strive and war? Let the labor-scorners look to himself, and learn what are the trophies. From the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, he is the debtor and slave of toil. The labor which he scorns has tricked him into the stature and appearance of a man. Where gets he garmenting and equipage? Let labor answer. Labor—which makes music in the mines, and the furrow, and the forge—oh, scorn not labor, you, man, who never yet earned a morsel of bread! Labor pitiless you, proud fool, and laughs you to scorn. You shall pass to dust, forgotten; but labor will live on forever, glorious in its conquests and monuments.

Remedy for Hard Times.

The remedy recommended by a correspondent of the *Witness* is: 1. To increase production by putting every acre possible under good cultivation. 2. To turn much attention to fruit growing, packing, shipping, etc., in the best style. 3. Farmers should, as far as practicable, raise what they need for family use on their own farms, and give up depending on specialties. 4. Strict but not niggardly economy should be practiced, and all superfluities cut off, especially intoxicating drinks and tobacco. 5. The laboring classes should have nothing to do with unions, clubs, societies or strikes to keep up wages, which do not and will not succeed.

The above prescription followed for a year would assuredly rehabilitate all the wholesome interests of the country, and give us an almost unparalleled prosperity. We would only add, let our sister States in the South become happy families, and their present desolations will blossom as the rose.

ADVERTISEMENTS. MISCELLANEOUS.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
COLUMBIA, S. C. Feb. 4th, 1875.

The FREE CITIZEN is hereby designated as one of the newspapers for the publication of all legal notices, and official advertisements for the County of Orangeburg, under the Act approved February 22d, 1870, entitled "An Act to regulate the publication of all legal and public notices and all former orders of this Board in conflict with this Act hereby rescinded."

H. E. HAYNE,
Sec'y of State and Sec'y of Board.

I, H. E. HAYNE, Secretary of State, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original, now on file in this office.

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

FIRE!
FIRE!!
FIRE!!!

T. KOHN & BRO.,

—AT—

The Brick Store,

Are selling off their

RESCUED STOCK

Being slightly damaged by removal.

The Goods Must be Sold,

And are selling for whatever they will bring.

—:o:—

Come at once and secure

Rare Bargains:

We mean BUSINESS, as we need MONEY.

Theodore Kohn & Bro.

At McMASTER'S BRICK STORE,
Orangeburg, Jan. 21, 1875.

ADVERTISEMENTS. MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAND OPENING!

I will open this morning a lot of the

Finest Teas,

never offered in this market, consisting of

UNCOLORED JAPAN COLOGNS,

SOUCHONGS,

YOUNG HYSONS,

and

GUNPOWDERS,

And in order to cultivate a trade for these fine grades I will sell them

VERY LOW.

I have also received this morning another

car-load of

Solomon's Fancy Flour

Fresh ground and Made especially for me from the

Finest Selected Wheat,

I have never had a complaint of

this brand of flour.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

Inferior KEROSENE OIL is so dangerous and so many accidents have occurred from its use, I have been induced, at the repeated solicitation of my customers, to purchase a supply of pure Oil for their use. I have just received ten barrels of

PURE WHITE KEROSENE,

Of 124 fire test. I will sell this Pure

Oil cheaper than the same grade of Oil can be sold at in this city. Families using this Oil are safe. The use of the common Oils now

FLOODING THE MARKET

is equivalent to bringing into the family destruction and death!

I have also received:

10 Tierces Fresh Cured Davis' Hams,

10 Boxes Cream Cheese, direct from the Dairy,

25 Firkins Goshen Butter, direct from the Dairy, which has all the freshness and flavor of the flowers.

5 Tierces of Baltimore Sugar-Cured Strips,

10 Barrels of Extra Mess Mackerel, averaging twenty ounces.

25 Sacks Laguayra Coffee, equal to Java.

50 Sacks of assorted Rio, by last Rio steamer.

With a full supply of

CHOICE GROCERIES,

Fresh and Good.

My stock is full, with prices low and good times coming.

Thanking the public for their very liberal patronage, and soliciting its continuance, I will do my best to merit the same.

HARDY SOLOMON,

Columbia, So. Ca.