THE NEWS AND HERALD.

WINNSBORO, S. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, : : : 1883.

JNO. S. REYNOLDS, CHAS. A. DOUGLASS, } EDITORS.

THERE are 25,000 women in Chicago who support themselves and their husbands too. This is indeed a commentary on Western manhood!

THE Augusta *Chronicle and Constitutionalist* says: "Nothing short of free trade will satisfy some cranky Republicans and Democrats." Suggestion: The crankyism *may* be on the *other side*.

JUDGE HOADLY, the Democratic gubernatorial candidate in Ohio, says of his opponent, Judge Foraker: "No one more gladly than I recognizes the fact that my antagonist is a gentleman and a man of culture and refinement, but the party he represents is not a party of progress, unless of that progress which leads to the absolutism of monopolies and corruption.

KELLYISM in New York city threatens another uprising, and the Democratic "scum" may again defeat the party and turn over the State government to Republican bossism. If John Kelly was patriotic he would go out and hang himself. It would be an act of beautiful and touching devotion, both to his country and party, and one too, we are sure, that would be highly appreciated. But if this gentleman neglects his solemn duty, Governor Cleveland should play the *Tilden role* and crush him out, as was Tweed of past renown.

THE Republicans in Ohio have become desperate indeed, and rumors of their making, have been afloat for several days past that Judge Hoadly will withdraw from the gubernatorial contest, owing to a want of harmony among the Democratic leaders. But he silences all such gossip, and telegraphs the New York *Herald*: "Please contradict statements that I purpose to withdraw. I shall stick, and I hope win. Nothing has happened to discust. George Hoadly." The *Herald*, in its comments upon the rumor, says: "This shows that the number of crimes and misdemeanors with which he is chargeable is very small, for they have apparently already been exhausted. The Ohio Democrats have framed a strong platform and chosen a man admirably fitted to make a fight on it, and they evidently have no intention of making any change in their position."

WM. H. ENGLISH, the late Democratic candidate for vice-president, has been lately interviewed upon the relations between ex-Senator McDonald and ex-Governor Hendricks, of Indiana. He said: I do not know of any quarrel between those gentlemen. There may be a certain amount of honorable rivalry, but no quarrel. I suspect the newspapers, and particularly the Republican press, are trying to manufacture all there is of a quarrel between them. Both of these distinguished gentlemen have the confidence and respect of the party, especially in their own State, and the Democratic masses in Indiana will see to it that no harm will come to the party by reason of any rivalry that may exist between them, if any there be. Indiana Democrats would gladly welcome the nomination of either—either would receive the entire Democratic vote of the State, but neither is dispensable to the existence or success of the party—National or State." Well said!

McDONALD FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

JOSEPH E. McDONALD, of Indiana, is to-day perhaps the most prominent Presidential aspirant among the leading Democrats of the country. The condition of the party in his State is itself a special inducement to the Democrats to tender him the nomination. It is conceded by all well-informed politicians that the next President must carry Indiana, and no one denies the fact that McDonald could poll a heavier vote in that State than any man in the country. But above all, the ex-Senator is orthodox upon the greatest and most important question before the people. In the following paragraphs his views are boldly, clearly and succinctly set forth:

I am opposed to a protective tariff upon two grounds:

1. Such a tariff is in no just sense a tax, and to the extent that it excludes foreign merchandise from our markets it is no tax all. It is a bounty, and the constitution does not authorize Congress to impose a burden of that kind upon one class of our people for the benefit of another.

2. It is unjust and unnecessary, even considered from the standpoint of the protectionist. The claim for protection, as I have already said, rests upon the assumption that manufacturers of this country cannot compete with the cheap capital and cheap labor of Europe, or, to use a favorite term with the advocates of protection, "the pauper labor of Europe."

We are prepared to support, and earnestly too, whoever may be the standard-bearer of the party. But we shall always insist that no nominee is a Democrat who does not subscribe in substance to the principles above enunciated by ex-Senator McDonald.

The "Living Skeleton."

The man who was known as the "Living Skeleton," died and was embalmed, after having been exhibited at cheap museums. He is said to have weighed 46 pounds when he died, having been reduced to this dreadful state of emaciation by long continued dyspepsia. In his case dyspepsia meant money in his pocket, for it kept him thin. People who want to keep themselves so thin by dyspepsia as to exhibit for "Living Skeletons," ought not to take PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER, for it drives dyspepsia out. *

PARTY DUTY.

Said Artemus Ward, in one of his famous lectures, "Time moves on, perhaps you have all observed that time moves on." But Artemus was wrong in this assumption, and very many clever people have yet to make this startling discovery. We know it because men are never tickled at the suggestion that they are behind time, and we see many of them precisely where they were twenty-five years ago. They stand apparently unconscious that anything has taken place since they harvested their last little crop of ideas. Many of these gentlemen style themselves Democrats, and phenomenal though it be, invariably succeed in mounting their lifeless carcasses upon the party platforms. The Democratic party believes in free trade, at least as far as the necessities of government will permit, and if it could have a fair opportunity, would express itself unequivocally on this point. But a few of these knights of constancy are usually present in convention assembled; they recollect having heard in their early life of infant industries and the necessity of protection. Not conscious of the flight of time, they do not preceive that this argument "of the bib and the rattle" should at all events cease with infancy; they don't keep very quiet, and somehow or other enough of their vaporings are incorporated in the enunciated principles to insure the defeat of the party. We must keep insisting that Democrats speak plainly about this matter of trade. It is intimated that some of our Congressmen are going for Randall, if so, it is to be hoped that we may soon find out who and how many. Their constituents would doubtless like to confer with them about it, and if they will go, bid them an affectionate good-bye.

THE OHIO DEMOCRATS.

A Strong and Vigorous Review of the Political Situation in Ohio—Bright Democratic Prospects.

[*From the New York Herald.*]

The *Herald* offers its respectful congratulations to the Ohio Democrats. They have made a platform on which sensible citizens desirous of honest and free government can stand, and have nominated a man upon it who fairly and fully represents the policy.

Mr. Hoadly is an able and an honest man, and a Democrat in the true sense of that word. We make haste to say this of him, because before forty-eight hours are over he will probably discover himself to be a villain of the deepest dye. The exigencies of the Ohio campaign will not permit the Republicans to be mealy-mouthed in their speech about Democratic candidates; and while Governor Foster is engaged in praising his friends Messrs. Brady and Dorsey, other members of the party will, doubt, with equal zeal devote themselves to "exposing" the Democratic candidate for Governor.

The Ohio Republican platform was simply a begging letter to the voters. It was an appeal to ignorance, prejudice and class interests, and an unblushing appeal. The Democratic platform is a manly document, and in its essential points a careful and admirable statement of correct policies. It demands the purification of the public service, the punishment of Treasury robbers, the equilization of public burdens, economy in public expenditures and a total change in that policy by which the Republicans have in legislation favored individual and class interests at the expense of the whole people. It calls for measures "regulating the liquor traffic and providing against the evils resulting therefrom by a judicious and properly graded license law." It opposes contract labor in State prisons. It declares for a stable currency.

Upon the tariff these are the words of the platform—and they are well considered, straightforward and sound in every word and clause: "We favor a tariff for revenue limited to the necessities of the government economically administered, and so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive interests at home, and afford just compensation to labor, but not to create monopolies."

There is not a friend of tariff and tax reform in Ohio, or in the country, but can stand on that. It has the merit that it is so plainly and clearly worded as to make it impossible, without gross misrepresentation, for the Republicans to raise their cry of "free trade" against it. The Republican demand has been formulated by Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, as for "a tariff for protection with incidental revenue." The Democratic tariff "plank" is a plain answer to that impudent proposition. The tariff is to be "for revenue" say the Democrats, and the revenue drawn from it is to be "limited to the necessities of the government economically administered." That strikes at the huge surplus revenue which the Republicans have insisted on forcing from the pockets of the taxpayers only to waste it on jobs. The tariff is to be "so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens," which can not be done without a general and careful revision, for it is now full of the baldest discriminations in favor of monopolist capitalists at the great body of the people. It is to "encourage productive"—not unproductive—"interests at home;" and if it does that it is certain to "afford just compensation to labor." Finally, it is "not to create monopolies."

While it remains necessary to raise revenue from customs duties, as it must for years to come, the proper way, the way least injurious to the general interest, least accommodating to monopolists and least disadvantageous to the great body of the people who live by honest labor, could not easily be better described even in this Democratic platform. Ex-Secretary Keiter, in a conversation given in his belief that the tariff will be fully discussed in Ohio this summer and fall. There can no longer be any doubt about that. The two parties have joined issue on that question, and the Democrats show that they are as ready and willing for the discussion as their opponents.

The work of the Democratic Convention seems to us of very great importance to the whole country. It compels a thorough discussion of the tariff question, which is very necessary to the enlightenment of the voters. It shows that in a most important canvass, on which the Presidency may easily depend, the Ohio Democrats have the courage and the knowledge to place themselves on sound policies, and the shrewd sense at the same time to state those policies too clearly for their opponents to successfully misrepresent them. The nomination of Mr. Hoadly completes the work. He is not a trimmer; he is a man who understands political principles and policies, and knows how to explain them to the voters; and he is a Democrat by conviction.

Mr. Tilden was credited some years ago with the saying that he thought there would never be a Democratic victory until there was a Democratic party. Well, there seems at last to be, in Ohio at least, a Democratic party.

JEFFERSON ON HENRY.

What the Statesman of the Revolution Thought of the Virginia Orator.

We find in the *Christian Herald*, published some time in the year 1856, the following article entitled "Mr. Jefferson's Account of Patrick Henry":

Patrick Henry was originally a barkeeper. He was married very young, and going into some business, on his own account, was a bankrupt before the year was out. When I was about the age of fifteen, I left the school here to go to the college at Williamsburg. I stopped a few days at a friend's in the county of Louisa. There I first saw and became acquainted with Patrick Henry. Having spent the Christmas holidays there, I proceeded to Williamsburg. Some question arose about my admission, as my preparatory studies had not been pursued at the school connected with that institution. This delayed my admission about a fortnight, at which time Henry appeared in Williamsburg and applied for a license to practise law, having commenced the study of it at or subsequently to the time of my meeting him in Louisa. There were four examiniers, Wythe, Pendleton, Peyton Randolph and John Randolph. Wythe and Pendleton at once rejected his application.

The two Randophs, by his importunity, were prevailed upon to sign a license; and, having obtained their signatures, he applied again to Pendleton, and after much entreaty and many promises of future study, succeeded in obtaining his. He then turned out for a practising lawyer. The first case which brought him into notice was a contested election, in which he appeared as counsel before a committee of the House of Burgesses. He succeed was the Parsons cause, already known. These and similar efforts soon obtained for him so much reputation that he was elected a member of the Legislature. He was as well suited to the times as any man ever was, and it is not now easy to saw what we should have done without Patrick Henry. He was far before all in maintaining the spirit of the Revolution.

His influence was most extensive with the members from the upper country, and his boldness and their votes overawed and controlled the more cool of the more thaid aristocratic gentlemen of the lower part of the state. His eloquence was peculiar, if indeed it should be called eloquence; for it was impressive and sublime, beyond what can be imagined. Although it was difficult, when he had spoken, to tell what he had said, yet; while he was speaking, it always seemed directly to the point. When he had spoken in opposition to my opinion, it had produced a great effect, and I myself when he ceased—"What the devil has he said?" I could never answer the inquiry. His person was of full size, his manner and voice free and manly. His utterance neither very fast nor very slow. His speeches generally short, from a quarter to half an hour. His pronunciation was vulgar and vicious, but it was forgotten while he was speaking.

He was a man of very little knowledge of any sort; he read nothing, and had no books. Returning one November from Albemarle court, he borrowed of me Hume's Essays, in two volumes, saying he should have leisure in the winter for reading. In the spring he returned them, and declared he had not been able to go further than twenty or thirty pages in the first volume. He wrote almost nothing—he could not write. The Resolutions of 1775, which have been ascribed to him, have by many been supposed to have been written by Mr. Johnson, who acted as his second on that occasion; but if they were written by Henry himself, they are not such as to prove any power of composition. Neither in politics nor in his profession was he a man of business; he was a man for debate only. His biographer says that he read Plutarch every year. I doubt whether he ever read a volume of it in his life. His temper was excellent, and he generally observed decorum in debate. On one or two occasions I have seen him angry, and his anger was terrible; those who witnessed it were not disposed to rouse it again. In his opinions, he was yielding and practicable, and not disposed to differ from his friends. In private conversation he was agreeable and facetious, and, while in genteel society, appeared to understand all the decencies and proprieties of it; but, in his heart, he preferred low society, and sought it as often as possible.

He would hunt in the pine woods of Fluvanna with overseers and people of that description; living in camp for a fortnight at a time without a change of raiment. I have often been astonished at his command of proper language though he attained a knowledge of it I never could find out, as he read so little and conversed so little with educated men. After all it must be allowed that he was our leader, in the measure of the Revolution in Virginia. In that respect more was due to him than any other person. If we had not had him we should probably have got on pretty well, as you did, by a number of men of nearly equal talents, but he left us far behind. His biographer sent the sheets of his work to me as they were printed, and at the end asked for my opinion. I told him it would be a question hereafter, whether his work should be placed on the shelf of history or of panegyric. It is a poor book, written in bad taste, and gives so imperfect an idea of Patrick Henry, that it seems intended to show off the writer more than the subject of the work.