

may be given of this condition of affairs. Wherever land is owned in large bodies, or owned and farmed by an ignorant tenantry, there is usually only one or two staple crops made to the exclusion of most other products. And with our system of often renting for so much cotton, the landowner is desirous of seeing a good deal of cotton planted to make his rent secure. And the laborer knowing more of cotton raising than anything else, and of not sufficient capacity to intelligently diversify his crops, confines himself almost exclusively to the one crop, and thus needs a large area of land, which he can only obtain where land is held in large bodies, or is cheap, and thus naturally gravitates to where this condition of planting exists.

This aggregation of the two races in different localities in the same State, you would find more noticeable in the Southern States of Florida and Texas than it is with us, where there is already a steady tide of white immigration settling up the country. And there you find the white man seeking small farms and a diversified industry, the colored laborer that section where he can hold on to cotton and corn, and plant but one or two different kinds of crops.

For the immigrant with no predilection for cotton, probably fancies something else better, looks around to see how he can make a living easiest. He is ready to try grain, cattle raising, fruits, vegetables or anything that will bring him in money. He has not been accustomed to living all the year in expectation, selling a crop of cotton in the fall and getting in a month or two the pay for his year's work. He wants to be selling some product from his farm all the time, and this induces him to diversify his crops and his labor.

This dividing up our lands into small farms and diversifying the products of the farm, would, if it could be carried out, result in incalculable benefit to our farming communities.

And the immigrant with his ideas differing from ours in many things, would assist greatly in practically putting this system into operation, and thus the good results attained would encourage much of our labor that lacks heart in its work.

For we can see in some of the Southern States what a change this diversity of crops has already effected. For where much of the white labor was discouraged, in that labor commencing with the year in the preparation, continuing through spring and summer in planting and cultivating, and gathering in the fall, was only to be repaid after long, weary months of toil, waiting and anxiety it sprang at once into new life and activity when opportunity offered a quick return in the cultivation of varied crops.

Around Charleston and in Florida now has many a man, who was a failure at farming, because he often lacked the energy and will to induce him to work for a crop that was to be gathered months afterwards, taken hold of a vegetable farm, where in the near future he could look for a return for his labor, and be nerved thus to work, in a way, that the pocket nerve alone can induce a man to make money "by the sweat of his brow."

Now, whether this diversity of farm industry with its most tempting inducements can ever develop an individuality in colored labor is a problem for the future. The present with its pressing needs is upon us. We cannot afford as a State to stand waiting upon an uncertainty. We want at once a sufficiency of that labor which has power and individuality within itself, ample for its own support, and able at the same time to build up the State. This we can find alone in white labor. And our natural increase cannot secure this rapidly enough; there is but one resource, that is immigration.

This, gentlemen, is the factor, that alone promises a solution of those industrial, financial, political and social problems that confront us, and is able to dispel the doubts and anxieties that beset the future of our State, and place her upon the high road to peace and prosperity.

The Growing Cotton.

Condition of the Crop at the End of July.

CHARLESTON, August 9, 1881.

To the President and Directors Charleston Exchange:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee beg leave to report as follows, based on fifty-three replies from twenty-seven counties:

The weather for the month of July is generally reported as unfavorable on account of the continued dry and excessively hot weather, causing rust and shedding in various sections. One reports more favorable, four the same as last year, forty eight unfavorable to very unfavorable.

No lands are reported as abandoned. The crop is seriously injured by drought; plant small and bolting badly.

Two counties report injury from lice. The average estimate as to output of crop is from one-fourth to one-third less than last year. Picking will be general from 20th August to 1st September.

A. NORDEN,
R. D. MURE,
E. C. WILLIAMS,
E. WILLIS,
Committee.

The Veracious Vener.

MONTREAL, August 8.—Mr. Vener says that we may expect a great change in the weather about the time that the new comet is in its perihelion, when it will be also nearest the earth. This will occur on the 20th of this month. During the time from the 15th to the 20th instead of being burned up as we might expect, he says, we shall be nearly frozen by frosts and strong cold northerly winds.

The Lien Law.

Abbeville Press and Banner.

There is no use talking about repealing the lien law. It can't be done. The farmers of this county are not able to cultivate the soil without aid, and it is vain to entertain such a thought. The lien law hurts nobody, except those who abuse its privileges. Our laziness hurts more than the lien law. If we would sow oats, and clear our bottom lands we would not need to come to the village to buy corn.

Kewee (Waltham) Courier.

We have opposed the law for ten years and have always been satisfied there would be no actual property while it continued of force. Experience has so far borne out our opinion, but we have little hope for its repeal. We have believed both in the lien law and in the fact that the lien law would work harm, and that every one would prosper sooner without than with the protection. The lien law has destroyed credit and the lien law gives a credit based on a security so precarious that large profits are demanded for the risk. To the honest and diligent this is a drawback. The repeal of the lien law would also have the effect of directing our farmers to the importance of growing their wheat, corn and cotton at home as far as possible. Finding they could no longer run to the stores and get these articles at will, they would strive to make them at home. The cotton crop would then stand as a surplus to pay taxes, buy groceries and other necessities. We know our uplands will bring but little corn, and that generally they should be planted in cotton, but they will grow wheat and oats and more of these should be sowed to bridge over the corn deficiency. Another way the corn crop could be increased is by tending our lowlands in corn after a better style than now. We all know the crop is neglected even on lowlands for the cotton, not only planted late, but being badly cultivated and seldom fertilized. Our lowlands with the fertilization and tillage that are given to cotton would double their present yield and the repeal of the lien law would tend to produce this effect.

Edgfield Monitor.

The real Pandora's box has been discovered at last; it is the lien law. A few Grangers who met at Greenville and who probably never had occasion to give a lien, first discovered it, and then ever, editor cried out: "It must be so, bold Grangers, thou reasonest well; else why this scorching sun, this fearful drought, this general failure of the crops everywhere? The lien law has done it and must be repealed."

Hold your horses, gentlemen, for it may be you are driving too fast in this matter. That the passage of the lien law at first was an evil we are willing to admit, and that its continuance on the statute books to the present time has worked an injury to the country we will not presume to deny, but it seems to us a strange philosophy that this law which has heretofore been regarded as a necessary evil, if you please—even after abundant crop years, should now be sought to be repealed when there is a serious failure in crops, and thousands of people, even with the help of the law, will experience serious difficulty in procuring supplies sufficient to enable them to cultivate their farms another year.

While the lien law may conduce somewhat to extravagance it works no compulsion. If a man can arrange to obtain his supplies without giving a lien so much the better. But repeal the law and there are thousands of poor white people who, instead of being at the mercy of the merchant as under the lien system, would be at the mercy of the few land owners who might be able to furnish supplies for such tenants as they might need. Repeal the lien law now and there are thousands of land owners who would not be able to obtain supplies with which to cultivate their own lands, for it must be remembered that the homestead act renders a small farm valueless as a basis of credit. If a man is compelled to mortgage his farm to obtain supplies he is no better off than if he gave a lien, but rather he is worse off, inasmuch as the cost of recording a mortgage is greater than that of a lien.

While, therefore, we cannot see how, under the circumstances, it would be practicable to do away with the lien law during the coming year, yet we think there are some modifications that might be made and which would work advantageously to all concerned. We would have it modified so as cover only actual necessities—corn, bacon and hay. Flour and molasses, perhaps, should also be included. Whatever else the merchant might sell the cropper, let him understand that he takes the risk without security. In this way the supply bills would be considerably lessened, for economy would become a necessity, but all occasion for actual suffering would be removed. Our position then, is, that the continuance of the lien law for at least another year is an absolute necessity, but let it be modified in the manner we have suggested.

THE CLYDE LINE.—Why is it that summer excursion tickets lasting a month are sold on the Columbia and Greenville railroad from Newberry and other points south of that point while at Chappells, Ninety-Six, Greenwood, Abbeville and all points north of Newberry they cannot be procured? This is a discrimination we cannot understand, and which is very unjust. We hope the general passenger agent of this line will examine into this matter and have it corrected. The month or summer excursion tickets sold at Newberry and other points would be a great advantage to this section.

[Saluda (Greenwood) Argus.

Four Men Killed by Lightning in Darlington County—Others Seriously Injured.

News and Courier.

CYPRESS, DARLINGTON COUNTY, S. C., August 5.—On Thursday last, the 4th instant, the hands were at work on the public highway in Stoke's Bridge Township, in this county, in the vicinity of Lynch's River. Late in the afternoon many of them stopped under an oak tree to rest and shelter themselves from the scorching beams of the sun. Clouds were visible at a distance and rain was falling some miles away, but in that immediate locality the sun was shining, the sky was clear and nothing indicated the presence of electricity. One of their number had stepped off a few yards for water when suddenly a terrific crash startled him and revealed to the astonished and horrified vision the appalling sight of his companions, some dead, some completely paralyzed and others wounded and struggling in the throes of death. In his language, "the shrieks and groans and struggling can only be pictured by those who have witnessed the bloody incidents of a battle-field."

Messrs. J. M. Mazingo, Rufus Mazingo, Willie Waters and John B. Gatlin were killed outright. These were all young men, recently married and in the bloom of manhood. Twelve others were struck and more or less stunned and mutilated, some of them seriously if not fatally injured. One of the victims bore upon the side of his body a complete picture of the tree photographed on his skin by the lightning. Three dogs were apparently killed, but one of them subsequently revived. This phenomenon, under the circumstances, is very remarkable, and affords a fruitful theme for speculation.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the disastrous effects of the drought in this locality. The crops showers of the present week may revive and benefit some of the cotton as well as the peas and potatoes, but the corn is gone beyond redemption.

L. S. PATE.

Whittaker's Ears.

The Verdict of the Court Martial is that He Cut 'Em.

The tenor of the verdict in the Whittaker case has been the subject of a good deal of speculation. It has been generally understood that it was adverse to Whittaker, but this was not positively known until now. The report of the court-martial arrived at the office of the Judge Advocate General some time ago, but owing to General Swain's attendance upon the patient at the White House it was not examined. It is now being revised and will be ready for submission to the President for his final action just as soon as he is able to give his attention to it. The essence of the verdict is the finding of Whittaker guilty of committing the alleged outrage on himself. This verdict is unanimous and is coupled with the unanimous recommendation that he be dismissed the service. The Judge Advocate General will approve this verdict, there is not the slightest doubt about that, and thus will end the most remarkable military trial on record. It has cost the government nearly \$25,000 to decide who mutilated Whittaker's ears, and even now, when it is all over and the verdict is that the boy himself did the job to excite public sympathy, it will be received with some doubt by a good many people.

The Prohibition Movement.

Important Call.

The State Convention which is to meet in Columbia on Tuesday, Sept. 27th, will need reliable information as to the real strength of the Prohibition sentiment in the State. This will be indicated somewhat by the number of persons who will leave their business and attend its sessions. But, besides, it will be highly desirable to know the number of petitioners for a prohibitory law.

I therefore hereby earnestly request all persons who are circulating petitions to push the canvass vigorously during the present month, and mail the papers to me by the first of September, that I may have time to count the names according to counties, and report the result to the Convention. Let us have a full representation from every County, as well as from every Church and Temperance Organization in the State.

Humbly praying the divine blessing on our united efforts to save our people from the curse of rum, I remain, S. LANDER.

Williamston, S. C., Aug. 9, 1881

The Drummers.

To the Editor of the Medium:

Allow me to say that in the little squib you copied from the A. R. Presbyterian, about drummers, I intended to speak chiefly of those I encountered on the trip of which I was writing. I have not the article before me, but think I expressly mentioned those whom "I met on the train," and those who came under my "personal observation." If, however, in the hurry of writing I did not sufficiently discriminate between these and the whole class I regret it. I did not intend in anything I wrote to do an injustice to any individual, much less a whole class.

Allow me also to say that I feel very grateful for the good advice which has been dealt out to me, so plentifully, during the past week, from five or six newspapers.

Yours truly, J. O. LINDSAY.

August 8th, 1881.

The Herald.

THOS. F. GREENEKE, Editors.
W. H. WALLACE.



NEWBERRY, S. C.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17, 1881.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.
The Herald is the highest respectability Newspaper, devoted to the material interests of the people of this County and the State. It circulates extensively and as an Advertising medium offers unrivaled advantages. For Terms, see first page.

About Prohibition.

A few months ago we were told how prohibition was sweeping the State of North Carolina. The election the 4th buried prohibition under a majority of sixty thousand. No doubt the Legislature that prepared the proposed law which was presented for popular vote the 4th had been besieged by petitions and memorials setting forth in flowing sentences and rounded periods the evils of strong drink, and how "the people" were clamoring for its obliteration from the face of the earth and of North Carolina. There was very likely not one petition and not one memorial against prohibition. No doubt the Legislators were led to believe that "the people" really did want prohibition; they had sufficient doubt, however, on the subject to ask the citizens individually. They left it to a popular vote; and they did exactly right in thus disposing of the question.

In this State there are probably miles and miles of petitions and memorials awaiting the assembling of the Legislature. To judge from these petitions in a spirit of indifference or thoughtlessness—simply because they were asked to do so, and it was so little trouble to sign. This paper is not the organ of prohibition nor of license. There is something to be said on both sides. There is no doubt that prohibition thoroughly enforced would be a benefit to the State. But it will not be enforced unless the law is in accordance with popular wish. Let the Legislature pass a prohibitory law against the wishes of the majority of the citizens, and it will prove a dead letter. If the agitation of the liquor question is to be continued it should be done with the object of winning the people, not the Legislature, over to the side of prohibition. If such a law is to be adopted let it be done by the voice of the people. The Legislature will find it worse than a waste of time to force such a law upon the people.

The evidences are increasing that prohibition is to be made an issue in our elections. This would be a great misfortune. We cannot afford in this State to permit such an issue. The evils of such a course are fully illustrated, on a small scale, at the recent municipal election in Greenville.

To be candid we see no pressing need for a prohibitory law. We have got along very well without it so far. And there is certainly less drinking now than formerly. The wisest thing the prohibitionists could do now would be to let the matter drop.

The Country Press.

Is the subject of the address delivered by Mr. Hugh Wilson, of the Abbeville Press and Banner, at the last session of the State Press Association. The address is practical and sensible. A few points discussed are: 1. A newspaper should be made worthy of support; 2. The newspaper should pay special attention to local news; 3. Editors should not descend to the use of vile epithets or offensive language even towards a political opponent. He should maintain his opinions with all the ability he possesses, but at the same time with dignity and decency; 4. In giving reports of meetings or other occurrences let the editor give facts, and if he wishes to make comments let him do so in a separate article; 5. Editors should use the best language—pure, and free from vulgarity, puns, slang, or anything that would tend to corrupt the public taste. "To write poorly is to teach the use of improper language, and is an offense against our higher civilization"; 6. It is wrong in an editor to use his columns for attacking private character, nor should he permit others to do this through his paper. The official acts and conduct, however, of public officers are proper subjects for approval or censure, as the facts may warrant;

7. An editor should not expect nor accept free privileges at places of public entertainment where other citizens are required to pay; 8. An editor should never allow his paper to become an "organ."

The address was delivered to and for newspaper men, and contains many wise suggestions for their guidance. There are some points upon which we differ with the author; but they are on matters of no interest to the public, and we will not discuss them. As a whole, the address is excellent.

Rail Road.

Do our people intend to make any efforts at all to get the Virginia Midland road? Or are they satisfied with present arrangements and future prospects? Do they intend to let things drift along and, like Micawber, wait for something to turn up? What would Spartanburg and Greenville have been to-day had their citizens manifested the same indifference to public enterprise and improvement? Only a few years ago these two flourishing cities were simply one-horse towns. At that time Newberry was a prosperous town, doing the largest business of any town in the up-country, drawing to her the trade of Spartanburg, Laurens, Fairfield, Lexington, Edgefield and other Counties. Instead of advancing she has gone backward; and she will continue to go backward unless something be done to prevent it. A road such as the Virginia Midland running through Newberry would start her at once on the high road to prosperity. But she seems to be content. The officers of the Virginia Midland have not even been communicated with, and not the slightest intimation has been given that Newberry wants a railroad or would do anything towards securing it. The directors of the Virginia Midland will meet in a few days, and if Newberry wants to do anything she should be represented at that meeting.

New Synonyms.

"Some of the Stalwart newspapers are offended with the News and Courier for advising that the charges affecting the election and character of Messrs. Warner Miller and Lapham be investigated before they are admitted to the Senate. These papers, judging the Southern Democracy by what they know of their own party, suggest that the object is to keep out Miller and Lapham long enough to enable the Democrats to elect a successor to Secretary Burch, and to reorganize the committee."—Editorial in Charleston News and Courier.

Offended at "The News and Courier," Judging "the Southern Democracy," The News and Courier and the Southern Democracy synonymous! There hasn't been such an exhibition of "cheek" since Sampson slew the Philistines.

Editorial Gleanings.

The widow of President Falmore died in Buffalo, N. Y., the 11th, aged 71.

A negro was hanged at Jacksonville, Fla., Friday, for murder; and another at Chattanooga, Tenn., for rape.

Judge James D. Colt, of the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts, committed suicide the 9th by shooting himself through the head with a pistol.

A second surgical operation was performed on the President the 7th; another incision was made into the track of the ball to enable the pus to flow more freely from the wound.

The first official act of President Garfield since he was shot the 2nd of July, was done the 10th instant, and consisted in signing a demand for the extradition of a criminal who has fled into Canada.

State News.

Dr. David Sheppard, of Edgefield County, died the 4th.

Anderson elected a "dry" ticket the 9th by a very small majority. Rev. D. J. McMillan, of the S. C. (Methodist) Conference died the 7th.

The Greenville Municipal election the 9th resulted in a bolt and a "wet" ticket.

Jack Stafford, a young man, committed suicide at Manning the 12th by shooting himself with a gun.

The famous outlaw Lewis R. Redmond was brought last week from Asheville to Greenville, where he will be tried during the present term of Court. He has not yet recovered from the six wounds received at the time of his capture several months ago. Four balls are still in his body, and he is compelled to go on crutches.

The Republicans and Readjusters of Virginia met in Convention at Lynchburg last week and nominated a State ticket.

A Correction.

We stated in the Herald last week that there was no law or decision which disqualified a person convicted of petty larceny from testifying in a court of justice. A member of the Bar called our attention to the mistake the next day, and showed us the recently decided case (not yet reported) of the State vs. Dodson and others, in which the Supreme Court decides that one convicted of petty larceny is disqualified from being a witness.

The condition of the President is not at all satisfactory. He improves very slowly, if there is any improvement at all.

FOR THE HERALD.

Ebenezer Camp Meeting.

NEWBERRY, S. C.,

Aug. 12, 1881.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In your last issue you gave our criticism of our camp meeting. Though it was adverse, we believe it was sincere and kind. We only ask that you give the other side of the question.

Though the crowd was larger than ever before (the highest estimate of it was about 5,000); yet it was the best behaved crowd of the size I ever saw in town or country. I never saw better attention paid to religious services by those who were near enough to hear distinctly. Though there were some who talked in a low tone, and the accumulated tones sounded to you as "the voice of many waters;" yet I, who sat in the pulpit to observe, and to aid in keeping order, assure you that you were mistaken concerning the only 200 listeners on Sunday. I suppose there were about 2,000 persons under the arbor at 11 o'clock A. M., and that about three-fourths of them were respectful listeners. Now if you will add to these those who attended preaching in the church at the same time (estimated at about 300), you would have quite a respectable number of hearers. Though the order was not all we desired, it was far better than we had reason to expect. In looking back upon it, we feel more like praising than blaming. The meeting was not a failure. The gospel was preached in simplicity and power; ten or twelve professed a change of heart; the piety of scores of Christians was quickened; many made a new departure in spiritual life. Monday was the day of the meeting. The Holy Spirit rested upon the congregation throughout the day. In the judgment of those who attended former meetings, this was the best they ever attended there. We hope to correct the evil of which you complained—talking during preaching. If we are alive a year hence, come and see.

FOR THE HERALD.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I do not know the author of the communication signed P., but the case is a veritable one. I think your 2nd reason for not publishing the communication will not hold good. I respectfully refer you to the case of the State vs. Dodson et al. Opinion by Simpson, C. J., concurred in by the Associate Justices, filed March 11, 1881, in which the following sentence occurs: "True, it is a point of some difficulty sometimes, to determine precisely the crimes which fall within the meaning of the term *crimen falsi*, and which renders the perpetrator infamous, so infamous as to disqualify him; but no such doubt surrounds the crime of larceny, either petty or grand. Conviction of either will disqualify."

The case P. alludes to in my court, and if I have committed an error, I will thank any man to correct me, as I want all my decisions to be in accordance with the law.

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FOR THE HERALD.

MESSRS. EDITORS: A Railroad meeting was held near John Gooden's Ferry in Saluda Old Hall, August 6th, 1881.

On motion, J. A. Kinard was called to the Chair, and W. B. Oxner, appointed Secretary. The object