THE MANNING TIMES.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1887.

B. S. DINKINS, Editor.

"Death Loves a Shining Mark."

A PROMINENT, USEFUL CITIZEN HAS PASSED BEYOND THE RIVER.

This Town and community are mourning in poignant grief, the death of Dr. G. Allen Huggins, which occurred on the afternoon of the 3rd inst. His death is a sad loss, a loss that can only be repaired by the mutations of time.

Dr. Huggins was born in Darlington County on the 24th of August 1832. It was there he spent his boyhood days and received his early education. Before the age of 21 years he graduated in medicine with credit, from that eminent institution, the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia. But the stern, hard duties, often required of a physician, militated against his kind, sympathetic nature, and he soon abandoned the practice.

Dr. Huggins was among the aboriginal settlers of Manning. He was elected its first intendant and several times thereafter filled the position. In this capacity and as a private citizen he labored assiduously for the welfare of the town. The spacious avenues and large spreading oaks, the admiration of visitors, that add so much to the attraction of our village, are the result of his individual labor and generosity. These oak trees, growing in majesty year after year, will bud forth every spring, a beautiful monument, to the many virtues of the philanthropic citizen just gone from among us. One of his characteristics was a remarkable fondness for the beauties of nature. He loved flowers and found rare pleasure in cultivating them. The home of our dead, he made his special care. He tended and watched over this silent abode; improved it with his own means, and was ever urging our citizens to an interest in their cemetery. The custodian of a plot of ground there, he made it a living garden. There he now rests. Who will take his place in caring for the Manning Cemetery?

At the beginning of the civil war Dr. Huggins entered the Confederate army as first lieutenant of the Manning Guard, and was afterwards promoted to the rank of Captain. He remained in active service till '63, when a broken constitution, the result of exposure, forced him to resign. He was then elected to the Legislature and served the terms of '63 and '64. For the Manning Guard he always nourished a warm attachment, and ever afterwards, once a year, it has been his custom to gather the survivors of this gallant command around his hospitable board. The Guards loved him—lament his death and will revere his memory.

When peace was declared, after a course of study, Dr. Huggins commenced the practice of law. His merits as a counsellor soon commanded a large practice, and at the time of his death he was a leading, honored member of the Manning Bar.

Dr. Huggins was a good man, an exemplary christian. He loved his church, its worship and people. The poor were his wards. They regarded him their friend and shared his bounty, limited only by his means. As a citizen he was in the van in every movement for the promotion of the good of his fellow man and the advancement of his country's best interests. He was just and exacting in the pursuit of the right, and in this respect was widely known, generally appreciated and universally respected. He was in the full vigor of mature manhood when attacked by the malady which ended his life. It was more a mental than a physical attack and is attributed to the exhaustion of an over-taxed mind. A months suffering and quietly and peacefully he passed on the other side of the river. An eventful life, replete with noble deeds and nobler aspirations, is quenched. On the day following his death, the funeral services took place at the Methodist church in the presence of a large concourse of people. The remains were then borne to the grave, where General E. W. Moise, his partner of many years, in a few chosen words, spoke in feeling terms of his long and pleasant association with him.

The late decision of the State Supreme Court taking from Trial Justices the right to try petty larceny crimes, reaches farther and effects in the same degree the trial right of the Justice Court in a number of other penal offences. The law declared by the appellate court, in the decision referred to is, that Trial Justices have trial jurisdiction only in those cases where the punishment is fixed by statute at not more than $100 fine and 30 days imprisonment. It follows that, without regard to the gravity of the offence, unless the penalty is prescribed, and comes within these bounds, the trial right is not within the province of the Trial Justice Court. Even though the statute may in so many words give this court the jurisdiction, if it fails to declare what the punishment is, it is debarred nevertheless. By analogy it is proper to presume that the offence of buying, receiving or aiding in the concealment of stolen goods, obtaining money under false pretences, breach of trust, violation of contract, entry on land after notice, violation of laborers contract, and others, heretofore frequently concluded in the Trial Justice Court, can now only be tried in the Circuit Court. The decision liberally construed makes a big inroad into the work of the Trial Justice, and makes him little more than an investigating officer. In the opinion of a majority of the lawyers at this Bar the Supreme Court has only declared what has already been the law, yet it is a very unfortunate combination of circumstances that produced the Court's decision and no doubt proper legislation this fall will remedy the defect in the law. As the matter now stands we expect our jail to soon be filled with persons accused of the smallest offences to be kept there month after month at the expense of the county till the higher court convenes.

The forty-ninth Congress with the closing of the 4th of March, passed away and became an object to be remembered. Nevertheless, its achievments will live when the men who composed the forty-ninth Congress are dead and forgotten. The Interstate Commerce law; the Electoral College amendments; the oleomargarine tax bill; the Atlantic and Pacific land grant forfeiture bill; the Mexican pension act: the tenure of office measure; and the bill to re-emburse the Freedman's Bank. These and other lesser acts will make this Congress famous for a century to come. There is one thing to be regretted that Congress thus adjourned without the river and harbor bill becoming a law. This provided $300,000 for the Charleston jetties and smaller amounts for other river improvements. Its failure to reach the dignity of a law will suspend all work of this character for a year to come. This will work great damage, especially to the Charleston harbor, the jetties of which are in an unfinished condition, and leaving them thus, the work already done will be injured more or less. The bill at a late hour was approved by both houses of Congress, but the President refused to give it his signature on the ground that he was not allowed time by the dilatory action of Congress to give it proper consideration. Our metropolitan daily is a zealous administration advocate, and worked hard for the Charleston harbor, and with some curiosity its editorial columns were scanned to see if its enthusiasm for the President had abated by his extreme scrupulousness. But like the old Quaker, who was a worshiper of president Jackson, when told that Jackson had killed a man, because he would not move out of his way, replied, "well, why didn't the man move?" The *News and Courier* is loyal still.

So far but one county, Berkeley has made a bid for an experimental station. There are two of these stations to be established, one in the upper and the other in the lower section of the State. They are to be located in the two counties making the most flattering inducement. The stations besides being a benefit to the State at large, will each, be a great advantage to the county where located. The immediate opportunity offered the farmers in the locality of the station to notice and profit by the experiments made in introduced seeds, and the manner of working and cultivating, will be a great help to them. Again, one of these stations in a county is bound to cause, to a greater or less degree more interest among the farmers in their crops An ambitious stimulus to excel would be excited, causing more careful and zealous attention to farms. Apart from this good result the people of the county would directly profit by the considerable sum of money which the fitting up of the experimental farm and the work carried on would cost, and be diffused in their midst.

The farmers and everybody else in Clarendon would no doubt be glad to have one of these stations established here. Geographically our county is well situated to be chosen as the place for the lower station. But, besides this advantage presented by nature what further inducement could be offerred the Board having the location in charge? The financial condition of the county is too impoverished for any sum of money from the public treasury to be given. The land, however, might be easily procured and proffered the Board for the site of the station. There are a number of our citizens who have the agricultural interest deep at heart, and they might without any sacrifice lease the land for the purpose. It would be returned to them at the expiration of the use of the experimenters, more valuable, improved and highly cultivated. Who among our philanthropic citizens will donate this much for an experimental station in Clarendon?

The Abbeville *Medium* says the *Press and Banner* is giving a good portion of its columns to religious matters, while the *Medium* is devoted to the agricultural interests of Abbeville County.

His "march from Atlanta to the Sea" is a favorite theme with General Sherman on all occasions when he is called upon to give a rhetorical exhibition of his patriotism. Lately, at a banquet of the New York Board of Trade, he quoted from Colonel W. L. Trenholm, of South Carolina, as saying:

"Hard and stern as that march was I am glad you did it."

Colonel Trenholm is reported by the Augusta *Chronicle* as being present at the meeting, making a speech and failing to deny what Sherman said. It is reasonable to suppose then that he was correctly quoted. Colonel Trenholm was conspicuous in South Carolina as a brave, gallant Confederate soldier. He was in the midst of the fray, and a witness to the harrowing scenes, the consequence of Sherman's march. Then it is strange indeed that he should be glad Sherman "did it." Glad that Sherman marched through this land of ours, destroying cities, debauching peaceful homes, scattering destruction on his line of march. Who else in South Carolina is glad that Sherman passed Atlanta--that he reached Columbia and burnt the capital of the State? No South Carolinian "to the manor born," unless it be Colonel Trenholm would say to the ferocious Sherman, "Hard and stern as that march was I am glad you did it." It cannot be that he who proved himself so valiant, brave and noble as Colonel Trenholm in warring for South Carolina, should already forget her sufferings and say to her enemies I am glad you pillaged and burnt and robbed my State. We will not concede that the high office he holds, and the honors of the North have destroyed Colonel Trenholm's memory and sworn him to the iron clad oath.

The Abbeville *Medium* says that according to the last report of the Grand Jury of Clarendon County, a very bad state of affairs must exist in that county Publishing parts of the report referring to the financial state of the county, the condition of the jail,, roads and bridges, and the courthouse, the *Medium* comments thus:

We presume this is a true picture coming from such a source and it shows a deplorable state of things. A dirty, filthy jail, infested with lice, with a worn out stove and cooking utensils is a bad showing for an enlightened community. Unsafe and dangerous bridges add to the calamities of the county. The courthouse is no better, but soiled with obscene writing, without carpets, insufficient accommodations for the bar and the juries and no spittoons. Worst of all the lawyers and others indulge in the filthy practice of spitting on the floor.

It is high time for reform in Clarendon. It would do our friends good to see the clean, white walls of our courthouse, the elegant desks and chairs for the members of the bar, the substantial bagging on the floors and steps up and down stairs and the general air of cleanliness and decency that prevades the whole establishment. The jail is well ventilated, scrubbed, swept and kept clean. It has stoves for the comfort of the prisoners.

It would be a pleasure to contradict and scold the *Medium* for giving Clarendon such a bad name, but we can't do it. The mortifying picture drawn by the *Medium* is only too true. Then let us reform. The jail should be rid of lice, the appearance of the Courthouse improved, and above all may the County Commissioners manage to keep the expenses of the county within the limits of the levy provided by the Legislature. If this is done the fall of the year will find Clarendon in a far better condition than now. The credit of the county which at present is about lost will be restored and with it the confidence of the people in the ability of the County Commissioners to pay their contracted debts. This will enable the county affairs to be administered at their actual cost, whereas, for the last few years, on account of the uncertainty of its obligations being paid, parties never contracted to do work for the county except for a large additional sum. The present Board of Commissioners have it in their power to remedy in part this evil; it is to be hoped they will utilize the opportunity in the way mentioned.

AN INTERESTING WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1887.—The sensation of the week at the Capital was the attempt and failure in the House of Representatives to pass the Dependent Pauper bill over the President's veto. Crowds of spectators filled the galleries, and the debate which was quite interesting, at times became exciting by interruptions, personalities and stinging retorts. There was much noise and the scenes upon the floor were such as have not, within a long while been witnessed there.

Three hundred members were present at the time the vote was taken, and 200 affirmative votes were therefore necessary to pass the bill over the veto. But the final vote was 175 yeas to 125 nays, which showed that 29 Democrats changed their votes since the bill originally passed.

To what extent this veto by the President and the support given him by the House will enter as elements into the great political campaigns of the coming year cannot be clearly predicted, but that these points will be worked for all they are worth by the leaders of the Republicen party, admits of no doubt.

It was a right courageous act on the part of the president to veto this bill, knowing the hostile sentiment that it would arouse against him throughout the country. It is conceded that the Democrats also who first voted for the measure had then determined to sustain the President, exhibited a good deal of courage, although it will be charged in the case of some of the Northern members who changed their votes that their motives were not wholly disinterested.

Hon. S. S. Cox, the New York Congressman, who has been quite ill ever since New Year, left his room for the first time to be driven to the Capitol so that he might vote to sustain the President's veto. He looked wan and worn and required the aid of a strong cane in moving about the floor. He entered the Hall quietly and almost unnoticed, so that when his name was announced in the roll-call and his voice responded "No," everybody looked up in surprise. In a moment he was surrounded by his colleagues who were disposed to subject him to a more vigorous hand-shaking than his weak condition justified.

President Cleveland was the first to learn that the Pension bill had been defeated. Before the roll-call had been completed, Speaker Carlisle handed a small piece of paper to his clerk who was waiting, and who rushed immediately for the telegraph office in the corridor. Immediately the instrument was ticking, and before the reading clerk had finished the list, and before the vote had been announced in the House, the President in the Executive Mansion knew that his veto had been sustained.

Work is accumulating with great rapidity upon the President's hands as the Congressional session draws to a close. He remains at his desk long into the night examining bills and transacting other business. His determination last year not to go to the Capitol building during the last hours to hurriedly sign bills which he had not been permitted to examine, gave great satisfaction then and he will doubtless adhere to the same course at the approaching adjournment. The best men in Congress of both sides thoroughly approved of his resolve not to make laws by affixing his name to measures which he had had no chance to learn anything about.

The President has said in the last few days that he did not see any special necessity for calling an extra session of the Fiftieth Congress, though it is possible he may ask the Senate, which is a permanently organized body, to remain in session beyond the 4th of March. There are some important nominations which he wants to submit but which he is not sure he will have time to decide upon before the end of this session. Among them are the Interstate Commerce nominations, and those for Secretary of the Treasury and United States Treasurer.

The question has arisen as to the President's power to appoint the Interstate Commerce Commissioners after the adjournment of the Senate. Some of the senators argue that the Constitution does not empower the Executive to appoint, during vacation, to a newly created office which is to be filled by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Others hold that there is no difference between filling a new office and a vacancy that may occur during a vacation of the Senate, and that there are decisions by Attorney-Generals covering the point.

Mr. W. F. Turner's Position in Reference to Messrs. Smythe & Adger.

MR. EDITOR: On reading the letter of Smythe & Adger published by you February 16th, I feel obliged to object to some of their statements which might lead to misapprehension of the true facts of the case as given by them.

We never did express "regrets at what has transpired;" nor do we now regret, nor did we then regret the affidavit submitted.

That affidavit was true.

We did not feel obliged to tell them of it before it was given to the public.

We did not know then (any more than now) what had become of our cotton. We thought this the best course. We did not accuse Smythe & Adger of the theft; but, we knew then, as well as now, that we had lost the cotton, and that the cotton had been sent them. When we received their "bull-dozing" letter we felt (naturally) angry and indignant.

Mr. Smythe told me we had misunderstood his letter; that it was not intended as a threat; that our affidavit had injured him abroad and at home, etc.

At this I felt and *did express regrets*, and by way of showing him that we had no personal ill-feeling, nor desire to impugn his nonesty, asked him to continue to advance for us. This he declined. *He* had certainly as much right to decline as *we* had the right to submit affidavits of loss through *them*, or to ask (*for courtesy's sake*) for advances.

The charge "had lent themselves to the aid of others who were suggesting charges of unfair dealing" is false.

I would *suggest* to the firm mentioned that it would seem to me to be more manly to call things and people by the right name and not try to touch up "Farmer" over my shoulders. Col. N. is able to take care of himself I rather expect.

I do not, Mr. Editor, think that we should have been selected as the sacrifice and oblation to be offered by this High Priest on the altar of the Charleston Cotton Exchange to the Manes of a dying trade. But we are willing to stand as a monument erected to the memory of "lost pounds" waving "Farmer's" affidavits, and calling upon "wharf-rat, weigher, factor," to tell us where our cotton and Charleston's trade has gone.

As soon as the list of those Factors is published, do send me a copy. I mean the number of "sample" bales packed by each factor.

W. F. TURNER,
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