

The Abbeville Messenger.

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NO. 43.

The Presidents of the United States (in Succession) and their Various Opponents.

First Washington was chosen the "Good and the Great,"
Next Adams the "Federalist" became ruler of State,
Defeating Tom Jefferson an old Democrat.
Who desired the chair in which Washington sat,
Then Jefferson a second time offered his name,
And defeated John Adams at his own little game,
And again was elected in 1804,
Over C. C. Pinkney by quite a large score.
James Madison then followed in 1808,
Passing Pinkney again and Clinton his mate,
Again was elected in 1812,
Leaving De Witt Clinton laid upon the shelf,
In 1816 Monroe entered the ring,
And knocked out the "Federalist" poor Rufus King,
In 1820 he again took the chair,
Beating John Quincy Adams in the race "fair and square,"
Then John Quincy Adams in the year "twenty-four,"
Beat Jackson, Crawford and Clay to be sure,
But "Old Hickory" came to the front in the year "twenty-eight,"
Turned the tables on Adams and settled his fate,
And again was elected in the year thirty-two,
Over Clay, Wirt and Floyd and beat the whole crew,
Next Martin Van Buren in the year thirty-six,
Left Harrison, Webster, Mangum, and White in a fix,
Then Harrison in 40 our ruler was made,
And back in his "own coin" Van Buren was paid,
But Harrison in just one month passed away,
And left President Tyler the sceptre to sway,
In the year 45 James K. Polk took the chair,
And defeated "Clay" and "Barney" the ambitious pair,
Zack Taylor in the year 48 then was chosen,
Over Smith Lewis Cass and Martin Van Buren,
But he poor old fellow did not live out two years,
So left the office for Fillmore with all of its cares,
In the year 52 Franklin Pierce made it hot,
For Hale, Webster, Broome, Troupe, and old Winfield Scott,
He carried the day as you plainly can note
By almost the entire "Electoral Vote,"
Buchanan in 57 then took his seat
And Fillmore, Fremont and Smith met defeat,
Old "Abe Lincoln" next in the year sixty-one,
Mid the storm clouds of war his reigning begun,
Leaving far in the rear Stephen Douglas, and Bell,
And Breckinridge also the story to tell,
He then beat McClellan in the year sixty-four,
By a popular vote of four hundred thousand or more,
And he lived until April in the year sixty-five,
And but for Wilkes Booth might have yet been alive,
Andy Johnson then followed and filled out the "term,"
Tho they agreed to impeach him he stood his ground "firm,"
The "Rads" they accused him of changing his "coat,"
But failed to convict him by "one single vote,"
Ulysses S. Grant in the year sixty-eight,
Beat Horatio Seymour by the decrees of Fate,
And again took his seat in seventy-three,
Beating McClellan and Greeley as slick as could be,
Adding Hendricks, and Jenkins, Brown, Davis and Black,
Coming out clear ahead of the whole yelling pack,
Now Rutherford Hays in seventy-six,
Played on old Sammy Tilden his juggling tricks,
In this race too was Cooper and Walker and Smith,
But their "hope" like poor Sammys proved only a myth,
For the Hays under Hayes were determined to rule,
Or send the whole country away down to School,
James A. Garfield took his seat in March eighty-one,
But in about six months his short race was run,
He fell by the hands of Charles Guiteau the Crank,
Giving the office to Arthur the next one in rank,
Thank Heaven—at last in the year eighty-five
From Radical rule—we've had a reprieve
And President Cleveland with his mighty arm,
Will shield the whole country from political harm.

A Travesty Upon Justice.

[Correspondence News and Courier.]

NINETY-SIX, June 21.—The Ferguson murder case has ended at last, the jury finding a verdict of not guilty. This makes the fourth trial of this case. I am sorry to say that one of our Ninety-Six men was on the jury. How they could find such a verdict is more than nine-tenths of Abbeville's sons can see. That, though is with them and their God. To give you some idea of the jury, it is said, by one of their number that while they were in the jury room, having the case under consideration, one of the men asked the name of "that large lawyer who made such a big speech." When he was told that it was Solicitor Orr, he asked which side he was on. He then wished to know who W. C. Benet was, and asked if he was not on the same side. He was informed that Mr. Benet was defending the prisoner. Can the country expect anything better with such a jury? Abbeville County has a stain now upon her fair name that will take time to erase, if it can ever be done at all. It is a good joke on Messrs. Orr and Benet that one of the jurors could not tell from their speeches which side they represented. On the other hand it is sad story to go out against our old county that we have such men to sit on our juries.

Health Hints.

However much eminent doctors may, in their own example and person, violate the simple laws of health, they are true to science, nature and common sense when writing books or delivering lectures, worthy of their reputations. At a recent sanitary convention, Dr. Frank Woodbury told some wholesome truths, which are none the less timely and important although they may fall upon deaf ears. His principal note of warning was against the use and abuse of stimulants, which are so commonly resorted to in place of exercise, cleanliness, diet and prudence. The progression is from quinine to bromide, to chloral and the numberless sedatives that have morphine as a disguised basis. Instead of cleaning their premises and sweetening their homes, people complain of malaria and resort to drugs. All the congestion arising from nervous dyspepsia must be cured, they imagine, not by fasting or deleterious substances and fluids, but wholesale swallowing of phosphates and other drugs. Dr. Woodbury says: "Instead of feeding and sleeping properly, the excitable person takes morphine in surreptitious ways. Instead of inhaling the fragrance from the fields and orchards, the fine lady takes a whiff of ether to compose her nerves." Scores of tons of bromides are said to be used every year in this country; a ton of chloral a day, says Dr. Woodbury, is consumed in America and England. For a large part of the abuse the doctors are held primarily to blame. They do not appear as a body to have been on the alert to forbid the filling of opium, morphine, chloral and bromide prescriptions over again by patients who had found solace in illness and continue the use of prescriptions long after the doctor's last visit had been paid.

The learned lecturer fills considerable space enumerating the patent devices for patching up the constitutions of men and women who would consume the contents of a whole apothecary shop rather than forego the dissipations of fashionable existence and the gluttony of the table.

Laying such blame as may properly belong upon the members of his own profession, he acquits them of discredit in the matter of nostrums that are usually nothing but commercial speculations, the glittering baits of modern superstition—a superstition that is, in a different form, as powerful and ridiculous as that of any tribe in the core of Africa.

Along with the crusade against strong drink, let there be an equally earnest effort to cure that other intemperance which is doing quite a much harm. Let the wrong habits of life be corrected. People who do as they please and eat what they please, having no concern about food and how to prepare it for the digestive process, will inevitably fall into nervousness, depression, sluggishness, and many other ills, which cannot be cured by the drug store. Bishop Neumann, who will some day be declared a Saint, used to tell the boys he cared for less they ate, in reason, the better they would feel. One of Mr. Gladstone's precedents for his children in order to attain great age, with vigor of mind and body, was to eat slowly and make use of the teeth as the best friends of the stomach. People laugh at these wise counsels, but they pay for their folly. The hardest thing in God's world is to get children and grown people to observe the simplest laws of their being that are the conditions precedent of health. Just as the preachers almost despair of converting mankind to real Gospel holiness, so parents mourn to see their offspring perversely resist all teachings of hygienic experience.

We are convinced that much of the thirst of alcohol and morphine comes from the vitiation of the stomach, which is rendered more or less insane by constant abuse. The hale, graceful, powerful old age of Gladstone, Holmes, Erierson and George Bancroft is more attributable to sense in eating and exercise of the body than anything else. Men like Manning go to pieces in what should be their prime, because of fatty degeneration arising from pampered muscles and torpid livers.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

Many of the blotches, pimples, and other affections of the skin are caused by the efforts of the system to cast off impurities, which owing to the inaction of the liver and kidneys, remain in the system. Dr. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm is the best remedy.

Sumter County School Fund.

[Sumter Watchman.]

In the presentment of the Sumter Grand Jury we find the following paragraph which we would like the Watchman to explain, as it denotes a most gratifying condition affairs worthy of imitation in other counties.

"The School Commissioner reports an annually increasing surplus county School fund, amounting to over \$5,000 and the public Schools in an improved and progressive condition."

How was the \$5,000 accumulated? How much is paid to teachers of 1st 2nd, and 3rd, grades? Our esteemed contemporary will confer a favor by answering these questions.—*Alben Recorder.*

The above questions are easily answered. For the last six or eight years the trustees in a number of School Districts of the County, have each year laid by a small portion of the amount placed to the credit of their Districts, until the present gratifying condition of affairs has been attained; and about two-fifths of the teachers' checks can be cashed as soon as issued.

The various boards of trustees have authority to do this and it to be regretted that all have not done as some few in Sumter have in this matter. If each School District in the State had reserved ten per cent, of the amounts appropriated for school purposes—commencing in 1878—the schools would now all be running on a cash basis. The School taxes to be collected next Fall are intended to defray the school expenses which have accrued since Nov 1885. Had this laying-up process been followed up the above named taxes would be used to pay the school expenses for the term commencing next November; the last year's claims having been already settled.

Another advantage, would result had this plan been adopted. The School Commissioner according to the present arrangement has to make a division (on paper) of the school funds before they are collected and even before the assessment is made and there are any number of elements of uncertainty in such a computation; whereas were the taxes paid in advance that official would know precisely the amount to be given each District.

We noticed some years ago, when better informed on school matters than at present, that in some counties whenever any funds were left over from the last year the Commissioners would ask for special legislation to allow the Treasurer to carry the balance over to the coming year. We have always thought such unnecessary, and our School Commissioners in Sumter have never hesitated to carry forward balances and place them to the credit of the new year.

In reference to the amounts paid the different grades, the various board of trustees exercise their own discretion. The salaries vary from \$15 to \$25 for the most part though some few teachers received \$40 or \$50. In some Districts the grade is not considered at all so much being paid for the school. Our contemporary will see from these latter statements that we are not as well organized as we might be.

Our school term lasts from four to five months, and in one District seven months.

In conclusion we will say that the public schools of Sumter are not in as progressive a condition as the friends of education would desire. A comparison with a number of schools in other counties has satisfied us that we are not behind them but we are not as advanced as we might be. We do not pretend to locate the blame but it is patent to all that the public school system has but little hold on the popular heart. We wish we could put Sumter County forward as a proof of the wisdom of our school system, but cannot do so just yet. May be that good time is coming in the future.

On Tuesday last Hon. W. C. Benet, of Abbeville, delivered the address before the graduating class of the Laurensville Female College. His subject was "Employment of the Time between Graduation and Marriage," and although a somewhat novel subject, his address was one of the finest and most appropriate, it has ever been our privilege to hear.—*Mr. Benet* is no stranger to the people of Laurens. A polished scholar, and an eloquent orator, and address from him insures a full house and a rare literary treat.—*Laurens Advertiser.*

Newberry Speaks.

NEWBERRY, S. C., June 21, 1886.

Editor Press and Banner:

Not all the voters of Newberry by any means approve of the position of one of our local papers in appealing to county pride in selecting a candidate for Congress, and in appealing to the farmers of the various counties to unite on the candidate of its choice as a farmer in preference to a man like Judge Cothran because he is a lawyer. Very many of us, and those whose votes would weigh most were it the custom to weigh votes instead of counting them, agree with President Cleveland and Judge Cothran that "public office is a public trust," and that candidates for office should be sought solely with regard to their character and capacity for performing its duties. Our other local paper the *Observer*, I judge is about right when it says a pretty large contingent of our voters are not satisfied with either of the candidates from our county, and if they have opportunity of doing so, will show this by their votes in the primary election. This is what makes the opposition to the primary so strong with the friends of certain candidates. They know their men have no chance in a primary, but hope by manipulation to succeed in a convention.

I do not have the pleasure of knowing Judge Cothran personally, or his views on the various important questions pending in Congress, and which are likely to be the leading issues for next few years. But from the general reputation of the man, I should have far more confidence in his acting wisely on them, than I should have in any other candidate whose name has been mentioned. The time has passed in our opinion for "old war horses," and "spoilsmen." We now require instead enlightened statesmanship. We want representatives who look to the future, not past; who favor Civil Service Reform, tariff reform, and sound money; not men who would still have us "sulk in our tents," and fight over again the battles of the war. We have some members of this kind now in Congress, and it is to be hoped that not only that they will be returned, but also that their hands will be strengthened by the election of others of like character, as I have little doubt Judge Cothran would be. I am an ardent friend of the "farmers' movement" and expect great good from it. But if it is to be used to excite one class of our people against another, and to pit "old war horses" against such men as Judge Cothran because he happens to be a lawyer, it will do harm instead of good. Let us insist on having the nomination by primary election and I have but little doubt Judge Cothran's nomination will be assured, and that you will see quite a considerable "contingent from Newberry."

NOTE BY THE EDITOR OF THE P. & B.—We would correct an error into which our correspondent seems to have fallen namely: That Judge Cothran himself is not "a war horse." The Judge has a record which is second to none. He was mustered into service as a private in Orr's Rifles at Sandy Springs in July 1861. He was with his command from that time until the surrender, except such times as he was unable for duty. He was severely wounded at Second Manassas, Chancellorsville and Noel's Station, and surrendered with his command at Appomattox in 1865.

Convicts on a Strike.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 16.—On the Pittsboro Railroad there is a gang of seventy-three convicts employed. Yesterday sixty-four of these convicts refused to work. The officer in charge came here and had a conference with the penitentiary authorities, which resulted in his returning with a large force of extra guards. The convicts refused to come out of stockade or work. Instructions are to give no food to those who refuse to work. It is a new and curious phase of the convict labor question. The men make no complaint of their treatment or fare; they simply decline to work. They are very closely guarded and it is thought that the means taken will prove successful. The ringleaders will be punished.

When the liver and kidneys are disordered the bowels become inactive retain the badly digested food from the stomach, and absorb deleterious matter, which thus poisoning the blood gives rise to other serious derangements. Use Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm.

A Gift to Mrs. Cleveland.

On the marriage of the President several citizens of Charleston contributed and purchased as a present for the bride a beautiful silver vase with an interior lining of gold, and decorated on the outside with raised work of artistic design. The vase was accompanied by the following note:

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, May 31, 1886.
Mrs. Grover Cleveland, the White House, Washington, D. C.:

MADAM: The undersigned citizens of Charleston, South Carolina, who feel that in this they represent the sentiments of the whole community, ask your acceptance of the accompanying souvenir.

It is intended as a token of the high esteem and regard in which Mr. Cleveland is held in this city, by reason of his ability, his true manliness, and his constant fidelity to his obligations under the Constitution and laws as the President of these reunited States.

You have our heartiest wishes for your complete happiness as the wife of one who, in his election, brought tidings of peace and good will to sixty million people.

We have the honor to be, Madam, very respectfully, your obedient servants.

F. W. Dawson, Andrew Simons, Henry Buist, F. W. Wagener, H. H. DeLeon, William M. Bird, E. H. Frost, Wm. E. Huger, C. C. Pinkney, Jr., Bernard O'Neil, Geo. W. Williams, James Simons, J. B. E. Sloan, Francis J. Pelzer, Rudolph Seigling, M. Israel, James S. Murdoch.

The present was made quietly and with no intention of giving it publicity, but the following graceful reply from the President, acknowledging the reception of the vase, induced the gentlemen to make the matter public:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, June 12, 1886, Capt. F. W. Dawson.

MY DEAR SIR: I desire, through you, to express the sincere thanks of Mrs. Cleveland and myself for the magnificent wedding gift which the bride has received from citizens of Charleston. I have asked the privilege of thus communicating our joint acknowledgement of this present, because the delicate and thoughtful attention of my wife has naturally given rise to grateful emotions, and because it affords me an opportunity to express my appreciation of the kind words with which the donors refer to myself and my performance of public duty.

You and your associates who have united in the letter accompanying your gift can hardly realize the comfort I derive from the assurances, therein contained, of confidence and esteem.

The letter and the gift take their places in my new household, and for all time will serve for reminders, not only of the happiest incident of my life as a citizen, but of the further fact that in my official character the humble efforts I have made to assure good government to the people and complete reconciliation between all sections of the land are considerably and pleasantly recognized by my fellow-countrymen.

Yours, very sincerely, GROVER CLEVELAND.
The citizens making the present are to be congratulated on their thoughtful and well timed testimonial of the wide esteem entertained for Mr. Cleveland.

Waking up the Farmers.

To the Editor of the News and Courier:

As chairman of the committee on organization of the late Farmers' Convention I am in receipt of a number of letters in reference to the future conduct of said organization, and as another member of the committee is in receipt of similar inquiries, I ask for a short open letter of explanation, and it is due both to parties writing to me and to myself to say that my delay in answering was caused by severe personal affliction.

The committee on organization is not now charged with the duty of aiding in the formation of clubs and county associations; the president of the convention appointed one man in each county to aid in this work. It is expected that the official statement of the convention's doings will be published in the June bulletin of the department of agricul-

ture by reference to which it will be seen, who was appointed to the discharge of that duty.

The organization is not "launched for the campaign" nor is it expected "that it will die out after the election." The purpose of the convention was to perpetuate the organization. It arranged to form a State association next November, which it is hoped will be permanent. The representation from the counties to the State association next November is to be on the basis of representation in the General Assembly, and may be elected by a county mass meeting. But surely it is not necessary to argue the advantages of organizing. Let there be a club in every township or community, and an association in every county in the State; let there be a general discussion of the convention's recommendations and the farmers' interests, and all good men may dismiss their fears, for before the November meeting of the State association they will have reached safe conclusions as to the importance of adopting them or the necessity of rejecting them.

It could scarcely be expected that so large a body as the late Farmers' Convention, in attempting so much in so short a time, should fail to make mistakes. The recommendations of the convention are submitted to the consideration of the farmers of the State. Let them organize, pass upon them and render their verdict at the association next November.

Because a farmer is not in favor of all the convention's recommendations is not sufficient reason why he should not identify himself with the movement unless he thinks the organization of the farmers is sufficiently dangerous, on general principles, to justify its being throttled. I submit that the better way would be to join the movement and aid in shaping the policy.

E. T. STACKHOUSE.
Little Rock, S. C., June 19, 1886.

The Abbeville County Normal School will be held at this place on the 20th to the 23rd of July. The exercise of the morning of each day will consist of the study of history, arithmetic, geography, and all other primary studies, conducted by members of Faculties of the two Colleges. In the afternoon the school will be under the immediate control of the School Commissioner, Mr. Hodges, which will be devoted to the Association work. In the evening lectures by some distinguished lecturer. Music will be furnished at intervals by a choir organized for the occasion under the leadership of Dr. Edwards. Our citizens will be called on next week in order to ascertain how many boarders they can take during the Normal. The board of teachers of course will be paid.—*A. R. Presbyterian.*

The acquittal of Ferguson in Abbeville last week upon the fourth trial, for the murder of Benedict, is one of those conspicuous instances in which the Courts of our country are brought into contempt by the failure to mete out justice to offenders. If there ever was an unjustifiable murder, we believe this was one of them, and there is no excuse for such a verdict, except that the defendant had money and influential friends to manage his trials, while the poor man he killed had none. Such verdicts lower the respect and confidence which the people feel in our Courts.—*Anderson Intelligencer.*

The Ferguson case is over and we are glad of it, but we do think the verdict of the jury was contrary to justice, law, the evidence and the good of the country. The right of trial by jury is one of the grand principles of republican form of government and the safeguard of our rights and liberties. If so little regard is paid to evidence, what guarantee has the innocent man? Such decisions set at naught the law and make trials by jury a farce and sheer nonsense.—*McClintock Advance.*

Mr. John C. Ferguson, the supposed murderer of Benedict, was acquitted last week.—*A. R. Presbyterian.*

Ferguson, who killed Benedict at Abbeville, has been tried the fourth time and acquitted. Justice mourns.—*Keowee Courier.*

Don't suppose if you have that pain through the right side an shoulder blade, that yellowness of skin and whites of the eyes, and urred appearance of the tongue, that these indications are of little account, or will depart by themselves; much better take Dr. J. H. McLean's Homeopathic Liver and Kidney Pellets and remedy the trouble. 25c. per pill, for sale by all druggists.