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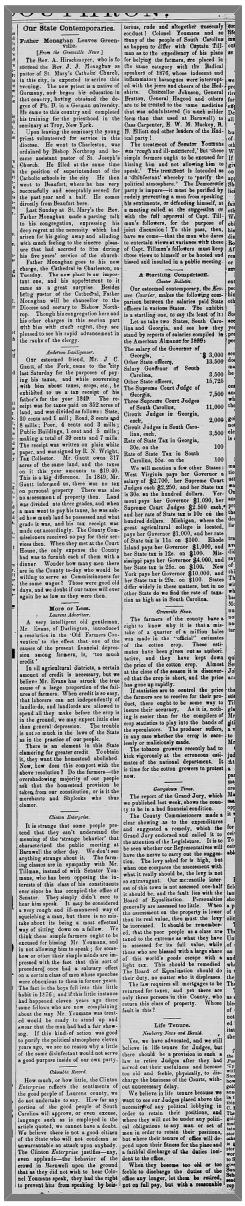

Our State Contemporaries.

Parker Monaghan Leaves Greenville.

(From the Greenville News.)

The Rev. A. Hinschmyer, who is to succeed the Rev. J. J. Monaghan as pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, in this city, is expected to arrive this evening. The new priest is a native of Germany, and began his education in that country, having obtained the degree of Ph. D. in a German university. He came to this country and completed his training for priesthood in the seminary at Troy, New York.

Upon leaving the seminary the young priest volunteered for service in this country, and was immediately ordained by Bishop Northrop and became assistant pastor of St. Joseph's Church. He filled at the same time the position of superintendent of the Catholic schools in the city. He then went to Beaufort, where he has very successfully and energetically served for the past year and a half. He comes directly from Beaufort here.

Last Sunday at St. Mary's the Rev. Parker Monaghan made a parting talk to his congregation, expressing his deep regret at the necessity which had arisen for his going away and alluding to the many kind and pleasant relations that had existed to him during his five years' service of the church.

Father Monaghan goes to his new charge, the Cathedral in Charleston, on Tuesday. The new place is an important one, and his appointment to it came as a great surprise. Besides being pastor of the Cathedral, Father Monaghan will be chancellor to the Diocese and secretary to Bishop Northrop. Though his congregation loved and his other charges in this section parted him with rough regret, they are pleased to see his rapid advancement in the ranks of the clergy.

Jackson Intelligencer.

Our esteemed friend, Mr. J. C. Guess, of this place, came to the City last Saturday for the purpose of paying his taxes, and while conversing with him about taxes, crops, etc., he exhibited to us a tax receipt of his father's for the year 1849. The receipt was for taxes paid on 312 acres of land, and was divided as follows: State, 30 cents and 1 mill; Road, 8 cents and 8 mills; Poor, 8 cents and 8 mills; Public Buildings, 1 cent and 3 mills; making a total of 29 cents and 7 mills. The receipt was written on plain white paper, and was signed by R. S. Wright, Tax Collector. Mr. Guess owns 317 acres of the same land, and the taxes on it this year amount to $19 40. This is a big difference. In 1849, Mr. Guess informed us, there was no tax on personal property. There was also no assessment of property then. Land was divided into three grades, and when a man went to pay his taxes, he was asked how much land he possessed and what grade it was, and his tax receipt was made out accordingly. The County Commissioners received a fee for their services. When they met at the County seat they only expense the County had was to furnish each of them with a dinner. Wonder how many men there are in the County to-day who would be willing to serve as Commissioners for the same wages? Times were good old days, and we doubt if our taxes will ever again be as low as they were then.

More or Less.

Laurens Advertiser.

A very intelligent and gentleman, Mr. Tenner, of Darlington, introduced a resolution in the Farmers' Alliance meeting in the effect that one of the causes of the present financial depression, causing farmers, to, too much credit.

In all agricultural districts, a certain amount of credit is necessary, but we believe Mr. Evans has struck the true cause of a large proportion of the failures of farmers. When credit is so easy, that laborers can act independently of landlords, and landlords are allowed to spend all they make before the crop is in the ground, we may expect little else than general depression. The trouble is not so much with the laws of the State as it is with the morals of our people.

There is an element in this State clamoring for greater credit. To obtain it, they want the homestead abolished. Now, how does this comport with the above resolution? Do the farmers—the overwhelming majority of our people—ask that the homestead provision be taken from our constitution, or is it the merchants and Shylocks who thus clamor.

Union Enterprise.

It is strange that some people pretend that they don't understand the meaning of the 'strange behavior' that characterized the public meeting in Laurens the other day. We don't see how any one can misunderstand it. The farming classes are in sympathy with Mr. Tillman, instead of with Senator Yeamans, who has been opposing the interests of this class of his constituents ever since he has occupied the office of Senator. They simply didn't care to have him speak. It may be considered a very rough and ill-mannered way of squelching a man, but there is no mistake about its being a most effectual way of sitting down on a fellow. We think these simple farmers ought to be commended for their pluck, and is not allowing him to speak; for somehow or other these simple minds are impressed with the fact that this sort of presidential once had a salutary effect on a certain class of men whose speeches were obnoxious to them in former years. The fact is the boys fell into this little habit in 1876; and if this little instance had happened eleven years ago there some fellows who are now complaining about the way Mr. Yeamans was treated would be ready to stand up and cheer the chairman who did the thing. If this kind of action was good to purify the political atmosphere eleven years ago, we see no reason why a little of the same disinfectant would not serve a good purpose inside of our own party.

Chester Reveal.

How much, or how little, the Clinton *Enterprise* reflects the sentiments of the good people of Laurens county, we do not undertake to say. How far any portion of the good people of South Carolina will approve, or even excuse, language such as is employed in the article quoted, we cannot have a doubt. We believe there is not a good citizen of South Carolina who would approve or countenance an attack upon anybody. The Clinton *Enterprise* justifies—nay, even applauds—the behavior of the crowd in Roswell upon the ground that as they did not wish to hear Colonel Tenneson speak, they had the right to prevent him from speaking by boisterous, rude and disgraceful means, excited! Colonel Tenneson and Attorney of the State of South Carolina are not to be judged with Capsule Tillman as to the expediency of his plans for helping the farmers, are placed in the same category with the Radical upshot of 1876, whose indecent and inhumanity brought more interest with the jeers and shouts of the Redshirts. Counsellor Johnson, General Hunton, General Hagood and others are to be treated to the same medicine that was administered (in much milder form than that used at Roswell) to Gen Carpenter, R. W. M. Hanley, R. B. Elliott and other leaders of the Radical party.

The treatment of Senator Yeamans was rough and ill-mannered, but those simple farmers ought to be excused for thinking him and not allowing him to speak. This resentment is intended as a 'disinfectant' whereby to purify the political atmosphere. The Democratic party is impure—it must be purified by rudely preventing a man from speaking his sentiments, or defending himself, at a meeting called at the suggestion or with the full approval of Capt. Tillman's followers, for the purpose of joint discussion! To this point, then, have we come—that the man who there is no Democratic organization, and no friends of Capt. Tillman's followers must keep those views to himself or be hooted and hissed and insulted in a public meeting.

A Startling Comparison.

Chester Bulletin.

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Keowee Courier*, makes the following comparison between the salaries paid State officers in various States. The exhibit is a startling one, to say the least of it:

Let us take two States, South Carolina and Georgia, and see how they stand by reports of salaries compiled in the American Almanac for 1886:

The salary of the Governor of Georgia,	$ 3,000
Other State officers,	10,500
The Governor of South Carolina,	2,500
Other State officers,	10,725
The Supreme Court Judge of Georgia,	7,500
Three Supreme Court Judges of South Carolina,	11,000
Circuit Judges in Georgia, each,	2,000
Circuit Judges in South Carolina, each,	3,500
Rate of State Tax in Georgia, 30c. on the	100
Rate of State Tax in South Carolina, 55c. on the	100

We will mention a few other States. West Virginia pays her Governor a salary of $1,500, and her State Judges each $2,250, and her State tax is 20c. on the hundred dollars. Vermont pays her Governor $1,000, her Supreme Court Judges $2,500 each, and her rate of State tax is 18c. on the hundred dollars. Michigan, where the great agricultural college is located, pays her Governor $1,000, and her rate of State tax is 15c. on $100. Rhode Island pays her Governor $1,000, and her State tax is 12c. on $100. Mississippi pays her Governor $4,000, and her State tax is 25c. on $100. New York pays her Governor $10,000, and her State tax is 22c. on $100. States differ widely in these matters, but in no other State do we find a case of taxation as high as in South Carolina.

Greenville News.

The farmers of the county have a right to know why it is that a mistake of a quarter of a million has been made in the "official" estimates of the cotton crop. These estimates have been given out as authoritative, and they have kept down the price of the cotton crop. Almost at the close of the season it is discovered that the crop is short, and the price has gone up rapidly.

If the farmers have to control the price the farmers are to receive for their product, there ought to be some way to insure their accuracy. As it is, nothing is easier than for the compilers of crop statistics to play into the hands of the speculators. The producer suffers, it is any man whether the crop is seriously or maliciously made.

The tobacco growers recently had to kick vigorously at the erroneous estimates of the national department. It is time for the cotton growers to protest now.

Georgetown Times.

The report of the Grand Jury, which we published last week, shows the county to be in a bad financial condition.

The County Commissioners made a clear showing as to the expenditures and suggested a remedy, which the Grand Jury endorsed and called it to the attention of the Legislature. It is to be seen whether our Representatives will have the nerve to carry out the suggestion. The levy asked for is high, but when one compares the assessment with what is really should be, the levy is not extravagant. Our assessable property is about one-third what it really should be, and the burden falls with the heaviest on the Legislation. Personalties generally are assessed too little. When a fair assessment on the property is lower than its real value, then must the levy be increased. It should be remembered, that the poor people as a class are taxed to the extreme as what they have is assessed for its full value, while those who are blessed with large share of this world's goods escape with a light tax. This should be remedied. The Times is not a prophet, nor the son of one, but it does not take a prophet to foretell that the assessment will be increased for taxes, and yet there are only three persons in this County, who assess this class of property. Whose fault is this?

Life Tenure.

Newberry Times and Herald.

Yes, we have advocated, and we still believe in life tenure for Judges, but there should be a provision in such a law to retire Judges after they had served out their usefulness and become old and feeble, physically, to discharge the functions of the Courts, without unnecessary delay.

We believe in life tenure because we want to see our Judges placed above the necessity of any political lobbying in order to retain their positions, and where they will not be under any political obligations to any man or set of men in order to retain their positions, and be enabled to discharge their duties and pass upon their fitness for the place and a faithful discharge of the duties incident to the office.

When they become too old or too feeble to discharge the duties of the office any longer, let them be retired, but not on full pay, but with a reasonable

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