THE NEWS AND HERALD.

WINNSBORO, S. C.

SEMI-WEEKLY, October 19, 1881.

R. WILLIAMS DAVIS, EDITOR.

JOHN S. REYNOLDS, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

Some papers are bringing out candidates already. They are plugging their cards in season.

Out of twenty-one new members in the United States Senate only six can be said to have national reputations.

The Atlanta hotels, frightened by the clamor from abroad, have put down their rates to a decent price during the Exposition.

Mr. J. G. Holland, formerly editor of *Scribner's*, is dead. As "Timothy Titcomb" he wrote much for the public. Without brilliancy he achieved a kind of popularity. An exchange calls him the apostle of commonplace.

The Republicans, with Mahone, passed a resolution the other day substituting David Davis for Bayard as president *pro tem.* Bayard and Davis not voting, the resolution was carried by a majority of two.

Despite the advice of his physicians Senator Hill spoke frequently in the Democratic caucus. His articulation is but little impaired. Ben Hill, with half a tongue, is more than a match for most men with a whole one.

The Democrats elected Bayard President *pro tem.* of the Senate by a vote of thirty-four to thirty-two—David Davis not voting and Mahone siding with the Republicans. On the question of electing the president before swearing in the new Senators, Davis voted with the Republicans.

The paragraph is going the rounds that some Republican Senators bitterly opposed David Davis until they were reminded that he was at least loyal during the war, while Bayard's loyalty was suspected, and they chose the former from patriotic motives. This is, of course, a fair school, pure and simple. The Republicans selected Davis because they would rather have anybody in the chair than a Democrat. They would have swallowed so virulent a "relic" as Mahone even more readily than they accepted Davis.

We believe the talk that there will be a seven million bale crop of cotton is all bosh. If the frost holds off till the first of November more will be made than was expected; but in any event a six million crop is way beyond expectation. Experts put it down at about five millions, or a million and a half less than last year. The average is given from Washington as follows: North Carolina, 69 per cent.; South Carolina, 63; Georgia, 73; Florida, 82; Alabama, 75; Mississippi, 68; Louisiana, 75; Texas, 60; Arkansas, 78; Tennessee, 78. This is based on partial returns.

It seems that the South Carolina Railroad is destined to remain indefinitely in the courts. Judge Bond confirmed the sale of the road the other day, but an appeal has been taken to the United States Courts. In the meantime huge combinations are in [illegible] cold. Her capitalists and railroad men have gotten to squabbling among themselves, and will therefore be responsible for the damage done to the city by the delay in putting the railroad on an independent basis. Charleston is the natural business heart of the State, and should do a large business with the interior, but until better management prevails, she will lose all that her natural advantages should secure for her.

STATE elections were held on Tuesday in Iowa and Ohio. In the former State the Republicans have an average majority of fifty thousand, and the Democrats vote evidently for the fun of the thing. In Ohio Charlie Foster is the Republican candidate for re-election. He has spent a hundred thousand dollars in the canvass. His opponent, Bookwalter, was a Republican until 1872, then a Liberal and recently a Democrat. He has an enormous pocket-book, being the owner of the Leffel Turbine wheel patent and the manufacturer of the Bookwalter engine and other mechanical implements. The canvass in Ohio has languished from the beginning. Indications are that Foster has received a majority of ten or fifteen thousand against a Republican majority for Garfield last November of thirty-five thousand.

COLONEL RANDALL writes to the *Chronicle* that the Baltimore Republicans gave scarcely anything to the Garfield fund. A leading Republican brought the paper to Mr. Garrett, who said: "I am a Democrat; go to your Republican friends first." This childless millionaire returned in a few days with a beggarly $250, his own contribution, all he could spare out of his vast wealth. No other [illegible] Republican [illegible] nothing?" "He [illegible] having his name in the papers." At this Mr. Garrett fairly shouted, and retorted: "This is an insane excuse. Mr. S. was very prompt to send an Alderney cow to Mr. Garfield, and equally prompt in letting the press know it. It was published everywhere." After this stinger Mr. Garrett gave five thousand dollars, and another Democrat followed with two thousand more. These Radical millionaires made their money during the war by contracts, and now howl about the rebellion that enriched them. Yet when it comes to money for pure charity and not for election expenses, they become very sensitive. Such is life.

VIRGINIA is the hottest place in the world just now. Duels are of almost weekly occurrence, and arrests are still more frequent. General Early who once fought, it is said, "backed out" Mahone, denounced that statesman a few nights ago, in a speech, as a liar and a coward. Some one made an affidavit in Washington, and had Mahone arrested on the charge of [illegible] a challenge from Early, but the Senator was released on denying the charge. D[illegible] and Wise published [illegible] Middleberger as a [illegible] on Saturday [illegible] aged four [illegible]

duced a letter purporting to have been written in 1858 by Blair, one of the Readjuster candidates, in which that worthy spoke most disrespectfully of his colored brethren. This caused great excitement. On Friday the *Whig* published a letter from Wilson acknowledging the letters as forgeries, and on Saturday the *Dispatch* published an article from Wilson denying that he had ever acknowledged that they were forged, or had ever written a letter. Democrats claim that Riddleberger got hold of Wilson, made him "beastly drunk," promised him a thousand dollars and a position, and got him to write the retraction that was published in the *Whig*. This gives some idea of the heat of the canvass, the issue of which is extremely doubtful.

The Atlanta Exposition.

The Exposition now going on in Atlanta is said to be by far the biggest thing that has yet been seen in the South. The city has displayed great activity and ability in securing so favorable an opening. Loud complaints have been made of the extortions of innkeepers; but the executive committee announce that they have secured comfortable accommodations around the fair grounds, just out of the city, for twenty-five thousand persons, at from one to three dollars a day. It would be a grave mistake to fleece visitors, as this would insure an ignominious failure on the part of an enterprise that has opened most auspiciously. We hope that as many of our people as possibly go will attend for at least a few days. They will never have a better opportunity of beholding the resources of the South. The Exposition will be open till December.

A Hundred Years Ago.

On Wednesday the 19th instant will be celebrated the centennial anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, the event which put an end to a long and wearisome war, and gave the stars and stripes an honored place amid the flags of nations. Three generations of people have lived since that event, and the present inhabitants of America, especially since the stirring times of our great civil war, have almost ceased to think of the scores of incidents which culminated in this crowning triumph for American bravery and perseverance. It will not be amiss on the eve of the departure of our boys to participate in this pageant, to review briefly that portion of our revolutionary history.

The year 1781 opened disastrously to the cause of independence. The first of January was marked by a mutiny of the Pennsylvania troops, owing to arrears of pay and general discouragement. This meeting was quelled by partial concessions, but the entire army was much demoralized. In the South the army had been practically annihilated by previous disasters. The British overran the whole country. On the 17th of January at Cowpens, Morgan defeated Tarleton, and paved the way for the recovery of this territory. Step by step the British were driven northward to Virginia and southward to Charleston. Cornwallis joined Arnold at Petersburg, and then went to Yorktown, where he had the presence of five ships of war. In the meantime Count de Grasse had sailed with a French fleet from the West Indies, for Chesapeake bay, hearing of which, Washington ordered Count Rochambeau from Newport to join in a general attack on Cornwallis, as Clinton was too strongly entrenched in New York to be dislodged. A demonstration was made against Clinton to conceal the real designs of the allied forces, most of which rendezvoused at Williamsburg. On the 31st of August Count de Grasse, with twenty-four ships and three thousand men appeared within the capes, and a little later Rochambeau succeeded in passing the British fleet outside, and took his place with the rest of the attacking force.

Clinton, learning the true purpose of Washington, endeavored to divert him by ravaging New England. Arnold laid waste cities and towns, and put one or two garrisons to the sword. This manœuvre was unsuccessful in its purpose. Washington pressed straight on, and opened the seige on the 29th of September, with seven thousand French and nine thousand Americans. Cornwallis having about eight thousand. The siege was prosecuted with great energy. Two redoubts were simultaneously carried. Cornwallis attempted to cut his way through and join Clinton. One detachment crossed the river on the night of the 16th of October, but a furious storm drove back the rest, and compelled the first detachment to recross, half frozen and benumbed. Nothing now could be done, and on the 19th of October Cornwallis and seven thousand [illegible] teen men laid down their [illegible] and surrendered to [illegible]

On the [illegible] had set out [illegible] twenty-five ships [illegible] thousand men; but the news of the disaster met him on the way; he returned to New York, and the war was over. Desultory hostilities continued in the South for some time. The crazy old king of England refused to make terms, but the public sentiment of England clamored against his obstinacy. The city of London entreated the King to terminate "this unnatural and unfortunate war." Commons resolved not to press the matter further, and Lord North's ministry resigned after having held power for twelve years. After a long series of negotiations, peace was definitely concluded at Paris on September 3d, 1783. England had lost a hundred thousand men and added three hundred and fifty million dollars to the public debt. The Colonies had spent $170,000,000, and still her armies were unpaid. Both sides were ready for peace.

In the past century vast strides have been made. The population of the United States then was about three million, now it is over fifty. A debt of two hundred millions swamped her treasury. During the past war the losses and expenditures reached about four thousand millions dollars on both sides, and yet the country is recuperating with wonderful rapidity.

This mighty empire is the result of Yorktown. For it must the people thank Washington and his patriotic followers, together with their brave allies. It is fashionable to sneer at the Revolution and at Washington. Considering the resources and the population at that time he did wonders. He whipped the most powerful nation on the globe, and he left a country that in a hundred years has become the strongest on the face of the earth. This is why the people should give him praise.

THE LIEN LAW.

Its Moral, Social and Religious Aspect.

1. The Lien Law in its practical workings makes the giver of the lien pay at the rate of from fifty to three hundred per cent. per annum above the market value of supplies purchased. For, if supplies be furnished for six months, say from the 1st of April until the 1st of October, a note for $100 is usually given to procure eighty dollars' worth of supplies at cash market prices. Then purchases made on the 1st of April are at the rate of 50 per cent. per annum. Purchases made on the 1st of July are 100 per cent. per annum, and purchases made on the 1st of September are 200 per cent.—for 25 per cent. for one month is 300 per cent. for twelve months. Now if equal amounts be purchased at each of the dates above mentioned, (so as to aggregate $80) the average per cent. is at the rate of 90 per annum. Is money worth this? Who would borrow it at such interest? Who ever did? Would not such interest keep away every cent of clear gain made on forty-nine plantations out of fifty? Where is the plantation that makes 90 per cent clear gain? The truth in its simplest form, is this: the seller receives 90 per cent on his money; and the buyer pays 90 per cent. more than the supplies are worth, i. e., market prices. To say that the merchant in Winnsboro pays 90 per cent. per annum in Charleston or elsewhere has nothing to do with the question so far as its ruinous effects upon the farmers is concerned. For the merchant can easily pay 500 per cent. for supplies if he gets it back out of the consumer. But can this ever lighten or mitigate the evil in respect to the farmer? Now I ask if any man, who has no just claim to a place in the asylum (I speak seriously) would pronounce this a sound or safe business principle? Is it morally just and right that one man should pay 90 per cent. above cash prices and another gets 90 per cent for his money? It makes no difference whether he who receives the 90 per cent. lives in Winnsboro, Charleston or New York—this has nothing to do with it. The effect on the consumer is all the same, if he should live in the moon. Some one may reply by saying *Non habet necessitas legem*, and that a man will do anything before he will starve. I reply, this very necessity is created by the Lien Law itself. Stop the lien and the necessity for it will cease, and the longer it continues the greater will be the necessity. This last thought has been overlooked, I think, by your correspondents. I will not now stop to expand it, but may do so hereafter should it be controverted. This closes my first argument. More next week.

B. F. CORLEY.

FAIRFIELD AT CHESTER.

A Graphic Description of the Recent Fair—What Our Farmers have Done, and What They Can Do.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

Messrs. Editors: Allow me to give you and the farmers of Fairfield a short account of the great Fair at Chester which came off last week. I was sorry to see so few of our Fairfield farmers in attendance. Not many, I presume, are aware that Fairfield is part of this Association, since, as I am still more sorry to say, a great many good farmers and good men in our county do they had read THE NEWS AND HERALD they would have been posted. Now I hope all who take your paper will hand the number containing this account to those of their neighbors who depend on borrowing, so that they, too, may see what some of the Fairfield people did at the Chester Fair.

Your neighbor, Mr. D. R. Flenniken, made a splendid exhibit, and besides carrying off money premiums, was the recipient of compliments from almost all persons present for his interesting exhibit of blooded cows and fine horses, besides having the finest poultry ever shown in this State, and—what was a great show to young and old,—a handsome buck and doe and two beautiful young fawns.

Another citizen of Fairfield, well known to all his neighbors as a most successful farmer, Mr. Moses Clowney, made the finest exhibit of a family of colts headed by the mother, a fine brood mare. I don't know how many greenbacks he brought home with him in premiums, but I think I saw him get over half a hundred dollars. The "family" consisted of the old dam, and eight colts, five mules, I think, and three colts from blooded horses. He took first prize for the family, first prize for brood mares, also for all the colts, against others of similar ages, *ditto* for some of the mules... Mr. Clowney deserves all the premiums and prizes he received. He must have felt proud of his success.

I must tell you about the exhibit of cattle made by another Fairfield man, Gen. John Bratton sent up five [illegible] Ayrshires as could be seen [illegible] world, I suppose. Dr. [illegible] of Agriculture, who has been raising and [illegible] United States Commissioner [illegible] culture, who has (he says) for thirty years, said he had never seen a better herd of Ayrshires on exhibition in any country, he was astonished at all he saw in the stock and cattle line. There were one hundred and thirty-six horses, mares and colts on exhibition—most of them of pure blood. I have never seen half such fine stock or half the number exhibited at any other fair. The cattle exhibit was equally good and about the same in number.

Besides the great show of stock, cattle, farm products, hogs, poultry, fancy work, from the ladies, wine preserves, jellies, pickles, etc., etc., there was the great speech from Dr. George B. Loring, United States Commissioner of Agriculture, which was so practical and plain and forcible that all who heard it must have been pleased and improved in his estimate of the noble pursuit of agriculture. All young farmers who listened to this great orator, must have felt proud of their occupation. I thought I could see by the smile of satisfaction, expressed, and the hearty cheers that were given, that the farmer had begun to appreciate the fact, that they were—what they really are—the flower of the land. I thought they showed off their young horses with more pride and vim, and rode with more grace after hearing what the great head of Agriculture thought of them—and they won't forget to appreciate the position they occupy.

Another interesting part of the fair was the horsemanship by the ladies, little girls and boys, as well as the grown up boys. Miss Johnston, from North Carolina, was hard to beat, but came in second best—Miss Susie Jordan, of Chester, taking the first premium. Miss Nannie Agnew took first premium for girls, and Master William Caldwell Flenniken, Mr. D. R. Flenniken's son, first for little boys. The contest of grown up boys was splendid and exciting. It would have been hard to beat in the days of chivalry, the old knights would have been surprised if they could have come from the spirit land to take a view of the splendid performance. After a close canvass by the judges it was finally agreed to give the blue ribbon to Mr. Sumpter Davis [illegible] Can't our Fairfield ladies and young knights enter the ring next time?

I should like to go on and give a minute account of all the exhibits, but I have already taken too much space. The list of premiums given will be published in the Chester papers, and I have no doubt THE NEWS AND HERALD will at least publish what Fairfield has taken in.

Now, can't some more of the Fairfield farmers attend the fair next fall, and take something along for exhibition. The Association offers a liberal list of prizes, and, brother farmers, even if you take nothing it will do you good to see how things look about old Chester. What Chester has done, can be done here. And even if our farmers will not get up their own Association and have their own exhibition in Winnsboro, let them, as the next best thing, enter the joint Association and show what can be done there by

FAIRFIELD.

THE LAW OF SELF-PRESERVATION.

Jack Williams Taken from Jail and Lynched "Our Wives, Mothers, Sisters and Daughters Shall Be Protected, the Decision of an Orangeburg Jury to the Contrary Notwithstanding."

(Special Despatch to the News and Courier.)

ORANGEBURG, S. C., October 13.—Jack Williams, the negro who was convicted on Saturday last of an outrageous assault upon little Linnie Hughes, a white girl aged eleven years, the account of which trial appeared in your columns a few days ago, and who was recommended by the jury to the mercy of the court, and in accordance with such recommendation was sentenced on yesterday afternoon to imprisonment for life in the State penitentiary, was taken from the jail by a large crowd of citizens at about 2 o'clock this morning, and carried to the suburbs of the town, on the road leading across the Edisto river, and there hanged.

The crime was such a dreadful one in all its details, and the guilt of the prisoner was so clearly established, that there was a general feeling of uneasiness in the community when the verdict of the jury was announced; and now that the perpetrator of this fiendish crime has met with what every one feels is just retribution, there are none found to condemn what would under other circumstances have been strongly disapproved of.

I understand that Williams confessed the deed after his trial, and also last night when he was taken from the jail. The following was found fastened across the breast of the dangling body of Williams printed in large letters on a piece of white homespun: "Our wives, mothers, sisters and daughters shall be protected, the decision of an Orangeburg jury to the contrary notwithstanding." The body was taken down about 12 o'clock to-day. There is little or no excitement over the affair.

As explaining the action of the jury before whom Williams was tried it should be known that, on Wednesday afternoon, just before the business of the Court of General Sessions had been concluded and when the jurors were about being dismissed, a paper was handed to Judge Hudson signed by ten of the twelve jurors in the Williams case. In this paper the jurors stated that, in rendering their verdict with a recommendation to mercy, they had acted under a misunderstanding as to the effect of such recommendation, their belief being that the court could in its discretions, punish the prisoner either with death or imprisonment for life. Finding now that by their verdict they had placed it beyond the power of the Judge to inflict the death penalty, they asked that their explanation might be recorded in the journals of the court. The paper was not read and up to this time has not been acted upon by the court.

HERMES.

BOUND TO HAVE HER.

How a Persistent Englishman Won an Independent American Girl.

A Boston letter tells this romantic story: The young lady came to Boston [illegible] shire. She was a good specimen of the country girl, in robust health, and formed after the English model in frame—or after what has been supposed to be the English model, for I observe that Mr. Richard White denies that the English girl is of buxom build. This girl made no pretensions to "style." She was well educated, and first got some copying work to do, later receiving employment in the public library. There her English lover saw her. He was the younger son of a distinguished and noble family, and he had very large wealth in his own right. He was here partially in the hope that change of air would cure a defect of hearing with which he was affected. He used to visit the public library, and talk mostly in a business way about books with this young lady. By-and-bye, he asked permission to call on her at her boarding-house—one of the respectable but far from pretentious places in the city at which boarders are taken. She declined to accord the permission. He then one night [illegible] the library with her, and waited upon her to her boarding-house door. There her brother, who boarded with her, saw him and objected to this being continued, until she knew more about him. The gentleman then went to some friends in the city and procured letters setting forth who he was. On this the lady consented that he should call. He came regularly afterward, and soon formally offered himself to her in marriage. She refused him outright. She reminded him of the difference in their conditions, and declared she would never agree to a marriage which must be so distasteful to his family. Without telling [illegible] that he was to go by cook the next [illegible] England and in a few weeks appeared with a collection of the most cordial letters from all his near relations, promising the lady a warm welcome into the family, and accompanied by a really dazzling array of presents. She refused to touch them, and again declared that she would not marry him—this time because her parents would object. The lover in the same quiet way started for the New Hampshire farm. He came upon the parents unheralded, and introduced himself. They, too, refused him! But they were struck with his manliness and simplicity, and agreed finally to leave the decision with their daughter. His devotion had its effect on her at last. She yielded, but, with genuine American independence, she would be under no obligation to him till they were married. She would not even accept an engagement ring. She made her own trousseau, and it was very simple. They were married, and at once went abroad. She says the severest ordeal of her life was when she first met her husband's relations. To show how simple her life had been, it is a fact that at the reception there made for her she put on an evening party dress for the first time in her life. Her husband had the tact to take her very early to the continent. They spent a year of travel there, and when she came home she understood all about what was required in her new life. One of her sisters was with her during this year, but after it was over came back to America and went to work to earn her living again. The couple visit America occasionally. They have spent one year in California. The marriage has proved a very happy one. In these days of Daisy Millers wasn't the story worth telling so as fully to bring out its better points?

—Ladies should know that Ayer's Hair Vigor is a superior and economical dressing. It has become an indispensable article for the toilet.

Messrs. Williams & Rutledge, Greenville, S. C., Dear Sirs: The piano recently purchased of you is a great delight to my family, and a source of praiseworthy comment from all the musical critics who have examined it.

Yours truly,

W. K. BLAKE.

Greenwood, S. C., Feb. 7, 1881.

THE STOCK LAW IN EDGEFIELD.

Representatives of two thousand voters met in Edgefield last week to press a law for that county requiring the fencing of stock. The following preamble and resolutions were offered by Capt. L. Carlton, and were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A majority of the voters of Edgefield county, as appears from the petitions filed, are in favor of the enactment of the Stock Law for this county, therefore be it

Resolved, That we the people of Edgefield county, in mass meeting assembled, earnestly request our Senators and Representatives in the Legislature to support and urge the enactment of the Stock Law in accordance with the will of the people.

On motion of Capt. Markert it was then resolved that the chairman of this meeting appoint one man from each township in the county as a committee to visit Columbia when the Legislature meets and present the petitions and urge the passage of the law.

It was further resolved that the gentlemen appointed from the different townships be requested to meet at the court-house on the first Monday in November.

A resolution was then adopted that Col. R. B. Hugh's and Capt. M. A. Markert be added to the committee to go to Columbia.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

AN IMPATIENT JURYMAN.—An Arkansas correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* gives the following as authentic.

You are all fond of cracking jokes at the expense of Arkansas; now here is one on your own State, absolutely true. I got it from an eye witness:

The District court in one of our Northern districts was in session—it was the first day of the court; time, after dinner. Lawyers and others had dined and were sitting out before the hotel talking, when a long, lank, unsophisticated countryman came up and unceremoniously made himself one of them, and remarked:

"Gentlemen, I wish you would go on with this court, for I want to go home—I left Betsy a looking out."

"Ah!" said one of the lawyers, "and pray, sir, what detains you at court?"

"Why, sir," said the countryman, "I'm fotched here as a jury, and they say if I go home, they will have to fi' me, and they moun'nt do that as I lie a good piece."

"What jury are you on?" asked a lawyer.

"What jury?"

"Yes, what jury. Grand or traverse jury?"

"Grand or travis jury? dad fetched if I know."

"Well," said the lawyer, "did the judge charge you?"

"Well, squire," said he, "the little fellow that sits up in the pulpit and kinder bosses it over the crowd, gave us a talk, but I don't know whether he charged anything or not."

The crowd broke up in a roar of laughter, and the sheriff called court.

Stopping for a day or two at a village a short way from Boston, Jeems went to a barber shop to get shaved. On entering, and casting his eyes about the room, he perceived that the barber drove a double trade, of tonsor and small grocer.

"Shave, sir?" said the barber to the customer, whose face sufficiently indicated the object of his visit.

Jeems made no reply, but drawing himself up to a lofty height, proceeded in his attorney fashion to interrogate the barber as follows:

"Sir, are you the barber?"

"Yes, sir; have a shave?"

"And do you also keep this oyster cellar?"

"Yes, sir have any oysters?"

"Well, sir; this occupation of yours gives rise to the most horrible suspicions. It is a serious thing, sir, to submit one's head to the manipulation of a stranger; but if you can answer a couple of questions to my satisfaction, I should like to be shaved.

"Well, sir, shut means, solemnly, "do you shave with your oyster knife?"

"No, sir," said the barber, smiling.

"One question more," continued the interrogator, "and remember that you are under oath; or rather recollect that this is a serious business—(the barber started)—one question more: do you ever open oysters with your razor?"

"No sir," exclaimed the barber indignantly, amid a roar of laughter from the bystanders.

"Then shave me," said Jeemes, throwing himself into the chair, and untying his neck cloth with the air of a man who has unshaken confidence in human nature.

A GREAT PREMIUM LIST.—The New York *Weekly Express*, established in 1835, is not only one of the oldest and cheapest, but best of the New York weekly family newspapers. It is now making a great and successful effort to reach a larger and more general circulation than any weekly newspaper in the United States, and to this end is offered an attractive list of substantial and valuable premiums to single and club subscribers. The long established reputation and responsibility of the publishers who not only publish the *Weekly Express*, the New York daily *Evening Express* is a sufficient guarantee of the character of the premiums offered and the good faith that will govern their distribution. Besides the many other attractions of the *Weekly Express* it publishes regularly, by authority, the Brooklyn Tabernacle Sermons of the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D. The subscription price, one dollar a year, places it within the reach of all. The office of the New York *Weekly Express* is 23 Park Row, New York.

GENERAL GRANT.—He is warlike. He has wanted Blaine and Robertson, and James "bounced to begin with; but the policy of the President is to heal the dissensions of the Republican party, and make not war, but peace. The fact that General Grant is a man of war may interfere with his influence upon the new Administration. Next to his railroad interests, the General is most concerned in the great questions of our relations with the Asiatics—that is to say, the inhabitants of the Pacific coast of Asia. He is full of Oriental dreams, and would be especially gratified if he could substantially dictate the men and measures in our relations with China and Japan. We may expect to see him fully satisfied in this particular, and there is no reason why he should not be. We shall see all places of official dignity or considerable emolument in China filled with Gen. Grant's friends.

THE TRUE MAHOMETAN SPIRIT.—A certain good natured old Vermont farmer, preserved his constant good nature, let what would turn up. One day, while the black tongue prevailed in that State, one of his men came in, bringing the news that one of his red oxen was dead.

"Is he?" said the old man; "well, he always was a breechy cuss. Take off his hide and carry it down to Fletcher's, it will bring the cash."

An hour afterwards, the man came back with the news that "fine back" and his mate were both dead.

"Are they?" said the old man; "well, I took them from B—— to save a bad debt, that I never expected to get. It is lucky that it ain't the brindles. Take the hides down to Fletcher's, they will bring the cash."

After the lapse of an hour, the man came back again, to inform him that the nigh brindle was dead.

"Is he?" said the old man, "well, he was an old ox. Take off his hide, and take it down to Fletchers's; it is worth more than any two of the other."

Hereupon, his wife, taking upon herself the office of Zliphaz, reprimanded her husband severely and asked him if he was aware that his loss was a judgment from heaven, upon his wickedness.

"Is it?" said the old fellow; "well if they take judgment in cattle, it is the easiest way I can pay them."

THE ARREST OF PARNELL.

No Obstruction of the Land Act to be Allowed.

DUBLIN, October 13.—Mr. Charles S. Parnell was arrested this morning at Kingsbridge Railway station, while on his way to attend the Kildare Convention. It is not yet known with what offence he is charged.

A later account represents that Mr. Parnell was arrested by Detective Superintendent Mallins at Morrison's Hotel on two warrants signed by Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, charging him with inciting the people to intimidate others from paying their just rent, and with intimidating tenants from taking the benefit of the Land acts. Mr. Parnell was taken to Kilmainham jail in a cab

LONDON, October 13.—It is understood that the determination to arrest Parnell was only reached at yesterday's Cabinet council. The warrant for his arrest was issued to the detectives of Dublin on the arrival there of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Forster, who left London immediately after the close of the Cabinet council.

THE UNHOLY COALITION.—Some of our contemporaries express astonishment at a recent editorial of ours in which we call attention to the iniquitous combination which the "rule or ruin" party is trying to effect with the colored people. Some of them want *facts*. If any editor of a newspaper in the State cannot read the signs of the times in the late exaltation of the negro and slander of the white farmers of the State he should retire from the business. There are facts and plenty of them which we will give to the public as the spirit develops itself. If these editors, who are still in the dark, will carefully watch the course of events and read the *Medium*, they will get all necessary information. The question is, will they stand by us when they get light or will they be found supporting the unholy alliance? We will give them all the necessary facts in due time.—*Medium.*

DESERVING SYMPATHY.—A white woman named Josie Campbell, about one month ago left a little boy between three and four years old in care of Maria Chalmers and Leah Richardson, while she went to Greenville, since which time she has not been heard of. The child in the meantime has suffered terrible neglect and has been almost starved to death. One day last week the two colored women left it to go cotton picking and it strayed into the hands of Irelia Suber, colored, who fed it and took it to Dr. Fant for treatment. The doctor gave the woman medicine and advice, and says he never saw a child in a worse condition and more deserving of sympathy and help. We trust the town authorities will look into the matter and provide for the care of this poor child.—*Newberry Herald.*

EARLY NOMINATIONS.—The Aiken *Journal and Review* of last week contains two communications, one nominating G. W. Croft, Esq., of Aiken, for judge of the third circuit, and John J. Hemphill, Esq., as judge of the sixth circuit. The other nominates the following State ticket: For Governor, Gen. John D. Kennedy, of Kershaw; for Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. John C. Sheppard, of Edgefield; for Attorney-General, Hon. James Aldrich, of Aiken; for Adjutant and Inspector General, Capt. Wiley Jones, of Richland; for Comptroller-General, Hon. J. Walter Gray, of Greenville; for State Treasurer, Hon. C. R. Miles, of Charleston; for Secretary of State, George Johnstone, of Newberry.

THE TAXATION OF BANKS.—Commissioner Raum, in a letter to a banking journal, says that he does not intend to have the law relating to the taxation of banks enforced in a harsh or hasty manner. Bankers, unlike other taxpayers, are allowed to make up the returns of their taxes for themselves, and consequently there has not been uniformity in the method of statement. He thinks that in most cases the banks, when shown their liability, will pay up the amount in arrears without litigation. Some, however, have even declined to allow their books to be examined.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a warrant on lien to me directed, I will offer for sale before the Court House door in Winnsboro, S. C., at 11 o'clok, on the first Monday in November to the highest bidder, for Cash, the following described property, to wit:

Four bales cotton—levied upon as the property of Aquilla Harrison, at the suit of The John H. Cathcart Co.

J. D. McCARLEY, S. F. C.

Sheriff's Office, Winnsboro, S. C. October 4th, 1881. oct 4-x1t2

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, at its next session, for a charter to construct a railroad from some point on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, between Columbia and Winnsboro, to some point east of Camden, S. C., by way of Camden, S. C.

Aug. 3, 1881.

W. A. ANCRUM,
F. L. ZEMP,
E. W. PARKER,
J. T. HAY.

aug 6-tx3m

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july 6-xam

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NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature at the ensuing session, for the incorporation of a Narrow Gauge Railroad between Winnsboro and Shelton or Alston, or some point between the last two places.

aug 4-xlaw3m

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