THE NEWS AND HERALD.

WINNSBORO, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, April 12. : : : 1882.

R. MEANS DAVIS, EDITOR.
JNO. S. REYNOLDS, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

THE Augusta *Chronicle* is moved by the Columbia election to assert that "Democracy has three rows of front teeth in Carolina."

SENATOR JOE BROWN is compelled to leave his seat because of a serious cough. Thus is Georgia temporarily deprived of both her senators who, taken together, are the strongest team in Washington.

THERE are six million miles of fencing in the United States, the cost of which has been more than two thousand millions of dollars. During the census year, there were expended $78,629,000 on fences alone.

THE people should speak out plainly in behalf of a re-apportionment. The calling of an extra session is a grave responsibility, and Governor Hagood should feel that in taking this step he would have the hearty endorsement of the State.

THE Mississippi still rages in Louisiana, threatening the lower part of that State. Besides the floods the river has had two steamboat disasters that destroyed many lives and burned up Stowe's menagerie. Between fire and water our friends are having a hard time.

A movement is on foot to get Mr. Tilden to run for Governor of New York. If he consents and wins he will again be a prominent candidate for the Presidency, with a probability of nomination and election. The Democrats have treated Uncle Sammy rather shabbily, and we would just as soon see him vindicated as have anybody else beaten.

IT is reported that General Hurlbut, the Peruvian Minister, died a few days ago. If this be true, it is a strange coincidence. The jarring between Hurlbut, Minister to Peru, and Kilpatrick, Minister to Chile, first led to the ventilation of the Peruvian Company scandal. Kilpatrick died shortly after, and if Hurlbut has followed, the government has lost the services of two men who can well be spared.

THE Greenville *News* says there are 5,300 white Democrats and 200 white Republicans in Greenville. The Republican court desires two jurors from the county, and draws two Republicans. It desires to know by what rule of arithmetic is this feat accomplished? By no rule, friend. Consult some authority on three-card monte.

DEMOCRATIC victories are reported in the town elections all through the North and West. Cincinnati elects the Democratic ticket by 5,000 majority, and even Cleveland gives a handsome majority. The Republicans ran temperance tickets, and the Germans, who hold the balance of power, flocked to the other side. Altogether the situation is getting rather too much mixed to please the Stalwarts.

CORNELIUS J. Vanderbilt, who killed himself in New York on Sunday, was the brother that instituted legal proceedings to make William H. disgorge some of the sixty million dollars left him by the old Commodore. Cornelius was epileptic and rather wild, and his father left him only the interest of $400,000. After a great deal of family jarring, Cornelius withdrew the suit, and his brother gave him a million dollars. A recurrence of his epiletic fits doubtless caused the suicide.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has vetoed the Chinese bill for a long string of reasons, the chief being that twenty years' suspension of immigration is a practical violation of the treaty. An attempt to pass the bill over his veto in the Senate resulted in a vote of 29 to 21, not two-thirds voting in the affirmative. Thus the bill is dead, and indignation prevails on the Pacific coast. But few of the Republicans voted with the Democrats. A tidal wave of Democracy is predicted on that coast the coming fall. We shall see.

THE two wings of the Louisiana Democracy are to have a joint nominating convention, in order to heal, if possible, the dissensions in the party. The repudiators have made nothing by their rule or ruin policy. By their bolt they elected a Republican governor, who combined with the high credit party and defeated the funding scheme. As a net result the bolters were left out in the cold all round. Much better to fight their battles within party lines.

IN the United States Court on Saturday Judge Bond overruled the objection that proceeding by "information" was illegal. In his opinion, the offences charged are not "infamous" and need not be laid before the grand jury. District Attorney Melton endeavored to amend his information so as to charge the defendants with conspiracy, but Judge Bond held that conspiracy is an entirely separate offence from that already charged, and it cannot be brought without further testimony and a continuance of the case.

HUGH KANE and his three confederates have been acquitted. A few years ago, while in search of Redmond, they shot down a poor ignorant boy, Amos Ladd, in his own house, not even knowing who he was. Their plea was self-defense. These are the men whom the Federal government protects. And yet it frets and fumes and raves over alleged irregularities at the ballot box, committed in the presence of this same Hugh Kane, who, while in the constructive custody of the marshal on the charge of murder, yet acts as Federal supervisor of elections. Is it surprising that South Carolina refuses to hug the Republican party to her bosom.

ALL of Wednesday and part of Thursday were consumed in arguing before the United States Court the right of bringing parties to trial on information. By information is meant that the District Attorney prepares indictments of his own motion without submitting them to the grand jury—a most dangerous power to be entrusted into the hands of any one man. Major Barker cited a recent decision by Judge Cox, in the Star route cases in Washington, quashing indictments that had not been presented by the grand jury. The two cases are exactly similar, except in one very essential point. In Washington the Star route thieves are Republicans. In South Carolina the defendants are Democrats. But sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander. The Court reserved their decision.

THE State Executive Committee has issued a stirring appeal to the people. Our rights as a sovereign State are menaced by Federal authority. The entire people are arraigned as flagrant criminals, because the convict Smalls is deprived of an opportunity to disgrace Congress, and because thieves and vagabonds are no longer suffered to revel and carouse in public office. Honesty, economy and decency are alike wavering in the balance, and only by the most determined attitude on our part can the scenes of 1868 be averted. In the prosecution of the few election officers in Charleston the whole people are on trial. Economy alone prevents the National Government from prosecuting every manager and every officer and every Democrat in the State. All is fish that comes to its net. It is some else's time to-day. Ours may come to-morrow, and will come if we make no resistance. Money is needed to aid in defraying the expenses of the gentlemen now on trial. A circular has been issued to each County Chairman. We of Fairfield who have thus far escaped, should do as we would be done by, and extend aid to others. Our quota for this purpose is but a bagatelle compared to the burden we might have been called upon to sustain. Let it be freely given when the call is made.

OFFICIAL returns of the election in Columbia give Colonel Rhett a majority of 584 votes over Mr. Agnew. The attorneys of the latter, it is said, will make no contest, as there are no grounds upon which it could be based. Thus has the capital of the State vindicated herself from all suspicion of infidelity to the Democracy, and the example she has set will be worth thousands of votes throughout the State, confirming the faithful, strengthening the weak-kneed, and discouraging the malcontents. Mr. Agnew was evidently misled. He made the mistake of running as an Independent. There are but two parties in this State, and neither Democrats nor Radicals care to support any but party men. Again, it was a bad time for Independents, when Brewster was cracking his whip over the heads of the people—not in behalf of "independents," but for the special benefit of Smalls and Sam Lee, and in order to re-africanize the State. Independentism is the very thin veil behind which malignant Radicalism lurks. It might consent to use the Independents as a club to break Democratic heads, but only for this; and little show would an Independent get in a Republican revival. The lesson taught by Columbia is this: Stick to the Democratic party. To do so is not only good principle, but also good policy.

THE House has passed a bill making retirement in the army compulsory on reaching the age of sixty-two years. Under existing regulations officers of our army have little chance of reaching a higher grade than captain. One old officer on the active list is seventy-nine years old, and quite a number are above sixty. General Sherman himself would be retired under the provision of the contemplated act, but he expresses acquiescence in it, believing the measure to be advantageous to the service. We have published an extract from a pamphlet by the late Emory Upton, showing that almost all the world renowned warriors won their spurs in early life. And now comes a writer in the *International Review* who asserts that out of five hundred illustrious men of all times and callings, the average age of achieving reputation was thirty-four years and seven months. This is somewhat embarrassing to the large army of mortals, who after reaching the limit have failed to secure a niche in fame's proud temple, but it nevertheless furnishes a strong argument that our army should be relieved of the pressure of old men at the top. As they are honorably retired on pensions they have no reason to complain.

Normal Institutes.

The Abbeville *Medium* criticises the course of the Superintendent of Education in securing talent from abroad to preside over the State Normal Institutes. Why not take one of our college presidents, it asks, or even some of our own teachers? We heartily concur with the *Medium* as to the ability of our leading college professors and their mastery of subjects in their respective departments. We have also heard it stated by persons from abroad that our teachers as a class will compare favorably with the average teachers elsewhere. Still there are reasons for making selections from abroad. In the first place the Institute is intended not to teach facts but methods, not to show the lecturer's knowledge of geography or history or arithmetic, but to instruct the teachers how best to present these facts to the pupil. A college professor may understand exactly how to conduct a class in astronomy or moral philosophy and yet fail utterly in enunciating the best methods of indoctrinating urchins in the mystery of the alphabet or the multiplication table. A professor can at best merely theorize on the most approved methods of primary and grammar school instruction. It is embarrassing for a teacher of the higher grades of a grammar school to decide whether "notation should be taught before numeration," or whether the "word method" should supersede the a-b-c plan of teaching to read. A practical teacher can best deal with practical methods in the school room, just as the professor is at home in his college classes.

Coming to practical teachers, one of varied and extensive experience should be selected. Owing to the want of conventions and institutes heretofore our teachers have been isolated, as it were, and each one has his own system which he has perhaps never had an opportunity of comparing or measuring with other plans, and thereby deciding what is good and what should be remedied. For the same reason he may have an excellent system, but he has never been called upon to formulate his ideas, or give them expression in the form of lectures. In the same way hundreds of teachers in other States would labor under the embarrassment, so that going abroad for a principal for the mere purpose of going abroad would be absurd. It so happens that in both institutes held here, the services of a very admirable teacher have been secured. Mr. Soldan, of St. Louis, ranks among the first educators of the land. He is not merely a teacher, but for eleven years he has been a teacher of teachers. As principal of a normal school, with a grammar school connected with it, he does practical work, and then in lecturing to the normal school he formulated those methods which he has gathered from his own experience and from the works of others. That is why he is peculiarly fitted to assume charge of an institute. And we feel sure that no South Carolina teacher, after attending an institute, would be willing to offer himself as a substitute for Mr. Soldan. Having "gone abroad" for a principal, the Superintendent has supplemented his services with those of teachers from the State. We believe there would be a teeling of genuine disappointment among all the teachers of South Carolina if it were announced that Mr. Soldan would not return this summer. He will "draw better" than anybody else that can be chosen, besides which it's a good thing to infuse fresh and vigorous ideas from abroad into our own ways of thinking and teaching.

Strikes and More Strikes.

Protectionists say that a high tariff ensures liberal wages and plenty. Our tariff is up on the steeple, and the surplus revenue is a hundred and fifty million, and yet wages are not satisfactory and plenty seems not to exist. An exchange says: "Away up in Maine the ship carpenters are restless and discontented. In Cincinnati the plasterers are demanding higher wages. Another division of the labor army is in rebellion in Syracuse. The Rochester clothing-cutters have thrown down the gauntlet to their employers. In Lawrence, Mass., the spindles of the Pacific Mills stand still, deserted by their five thousand working men and women, while Pennsylvania sends mutterings of dissatisfaction from furnace and factory and coal mine. To come to New York, the printers of one newspaper have left their cases; the employés of the elevated railroads have been threatening to abandon their engines and cars, and, in addition, numerous other trade organizations are uniting in a struggle against what they regard as the injustice and the tyranny of capital." This is by no means the millennium so graphically portrayed by Hon. Mr. Kelly and his friends. The speech of the average Protectionist never omits the comparative table of wages in America and the Old World. Yet these strikes conclusively prove either that the American mechanic is a cormorant, or else that despite his alleged liberal wages, he is in sore straits through the high cost of living induced by prohibitory tariff on the necessaries of life. The latter alternative must be universally accepted. What boots it that a laborer here receives twice as much as his foreign competitor, when he has to pay double or threefold prices for food and clothing? The truth is that the benefits of monopoly accrue to the capitalists instead of being diffused among the masses in increased remuneration for work.

But, granting this scarcity, experience shows that strikes scarcely ever pay anybody. Operatives are idle for weeks and months at a time, consuming their savings, machinery is stopped, interest on investments ceases, and owners often become embarrassed. But as machinery does not eat, while humanity does, it happens in by far the greater number of cases that the operatives are compelled to resume work at original rates, especially when business is dull. The New York *Herald* says: "The great strike of the operative engineers in England in 1850-52 cost the workingmen's societies more than two hundred thousand dollars and the loss of wages for three months. The strike of the London building trades in 1860 for a reduction of the hours of labor entailed a loss of one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars for the support of the needy and a sacrifice in wages of ten times that sum. The strike of the Yorkshire coal miners, two years before, resulted in a loss of half a million dollars and at the end the men went to work at their old wages. Our own experience is all, unhappily, in the line of these melancholy precedents. There have been innumerable strikes in the coal mines of Pennsylvania and in the cotton mills of New England, but so far as the workingmen is concerned the story is the same—disaster and defeat." Profiting by experience, the manufacturers and operators of England have arranged boards of arbitration composed of disinterested experts, who listen to disputes and render decision between the parties. This device has succeeded admirably, and although strikes still occur they are by no means as general or persistent as in former times. Some such system should be adopted in this country that justice may be secured. Oftimes the most virtuous strike is that which ends most disastrously to the striker. The outcome is not governed by right but by the soulless law of supply and demand. Some better arbiter than this should be secured.

These strikers, moreover, endanger constitutional liberty. They engender hostility, often leading to riotous outbreaks, menacing the safety of the community. Troops are ordered out to quell the riots, pretexts are furnished for a strong government and a large standing army, and a despotism may rise upon the foundations originally designed for a "government of the people."

A V[illegible]NX.—That telegram which was [illegible] the wires last Saturday and ab[illegible] among the press dispatc[illegible] the daily papers, about Sher[illegible]es, of Stokes county, being shot while robbing his own safe, is pronounced a hoax, gotten up by some fool for an April fool. We suspected as much at the time. This kind of lying by telegraph is becoming altogether too common in the South. We could recall a dozen sensational incidents sent over the wires within a recent period for which there was not a particle of foundation.—*Charlotte Observer.*

QUICK AND SURE.—Many miserable people drag themselves about with failing strength, feeling that they are stead ly sinking into their graves, when by using Parker's Ginger Tonic they would find a cure commencing with the first dose, and vitality strength quickly and surely coming back to them.

THE HIGHEST RANK—Made from harmless materials, and adopted to the needs of fading and falling hair, Parker's Hair Balsam has taken the highest rank as an elegant and reliable hair restorative.

AN OVERWHELMING VICTORY.

The Result of the Municipal Election in Columbia—Col. Rhett Elected Mayor by 584 Majority over Mr. Agnew—The Democratic Aldermen and School Commissioners Elected Without Opposition.

Special dispatch to the News and Courier

COLUMBIA, April 4.—The official returns of the election to-day have been received from all the polling precincts and show a most gratifying and overwhelming victory for the Democrats. The total vote polled was 1,536, of which number Col. John T. Rhett received 1,066 and Mr. John Agnew 482, giving Col. Rhett a clear majority of 584.

The vote for mayor and aldermen in the different wards stands as follows:

Ward 1—Total vote polled, 381. For mayor, Rhett 320, Agnew 148; majority for Rhett 84. For aldermen, D. C. Piexotto 238, J. H. Altee 239, G. V. Alworden 235. For school commissioner, N. B. Barnwell, 233.

Ward 2—Total vote cast, 380. For mayor, Rhett 252, Agnew 125; majority for Rhett 127. For aldermen, G. W. Parker 290, C. J. Iredell 286, Philip Motz 287. For school commissioner, R. L. Bryant 255.

Ward 3—Total vote cast 404. For mayor, Rhett 320, Agnew 78; Rhett's majority 242. For aldermen, J. C. Stanley 342, W. B. Lowrance 340, F. N. Ehrlich 340. For school commissioner, John P. Thomas, Jr., 324.

Ward 4—Total vote cast 398. For mayor, Rhett 262, Agnew 131; Rhett's majority 131. For aldermen, R. N. Richbourg 289, Tillman Watson 289, George A. Shields 286. For school commissioner, F. W. McMaster 269.

In Ward 4 three scattering votes were polled, in Ward 3 four scattering votes and in other wards a few scattering. There was no opposition to the Democratic tickets for aldermen and school commissioners and the whole strength of the opposition was expended in the effort to elect Agnew.

The voters who registered for this election numbered about 2,200, and the returns show that about 664 registered voters did not cast their ballots. The whites turned out almost to a man, but the colored people exhibited but little enthusiasm, and many of those who went to the polls openly supported Col. Rhett, to their honor, be it said. They did not look upon the contest as either a party or a race issue, and placed their ballots where they would do them and their children most good.

In the ballot box in Ward 1 there were ninety ballots, in Ward 4, thirty ballots, in Ward 2, four ballots, and in Ward 3, four ballots in excess of the number polled at each of these precincts. The ballots were returned to the boxes, thoroughly mixed together and the number of ballots in excess of the names on the poll lists were destroyed by the managers in accordance with law, when the remaining votes were counted. The ballots destroyed were about equally divided between the opposing candidates for mayor. But even admitting, which no one will do, that the ballots destroyed were all polled for Agnew, still Col. Rhett's majority would be 456. The victory is thorough and complete. Mr. Agnew and his friends are greatly disappointed at the result, but the people of the capital and throughout the State will rest easier now that one of the most bitter political contests ever known at Columbia has been finally settled in behalf of peace and good government.

After the result was made known tonight a detachment of the Columbia Flying Artillery under command of Sergt. Treutlen manned one of their pieces and drawing it up in front of the State House fired a salute of fifteen guns. The city is alive with congratulations to-night. The votes will be canvassed by the commissioners of election at the City Hall at 12 o'clock to-morrow, when the final count will be officially declared. We have met the enemy and he is ours. Mr. John Agnew has been "vindicated."

FAITHFUL MILITARY HEROES.

The Ages of Some of the Chieftains of History—A Plea for Young Blood.

Collated by the late Gen Upton

Philip of Macedon ascended the throne at twenty-two, was the conqueror of Greece at forty-five, and died at forty-seven.

Alexander the Great defeated the celebrated Theban band at Cheronea before arriving at the age of eighteen, ascended the throne at twenty, had conquered the world at twenty-five, and died at thirty-two.

Julius Cæsar commanded a fleet before Mitylene and distinguished himself before the age of twenty-two; completed his first war in Spain and was made consul before the age of forty; conquered Gaul, twice crossed the Rhine, and twice invaded Britain before the age of forty-five; won the battle of Pharsalia and obtained supreme power at fifty-two. He died at fifty-six, the victor of five hundred battles and the conqueror of one thousand cities.

Hannibal was made commander-in-chief of the Carthaginian army in Spain at twenty-six, and had won all his great battles in Italy, concluding with Cannæ, at thirty-one.

Scipio Africanus, the elder, distinguished himself at the battle of Ticinus at sixteen, and at twenty-nine overthrew the power of Carthage at Zama.

Scipio Africanus, the younger, had conquered the other Carthaginian armies and completed the destruction of Carthage at thirty-six.

Genghis-Khan achieved many of his victories and became emperor of the Mouguls at forty.

Charlemagne was crowned king at twenty-six, was master of France and the larger part of Germany at twenty-nine, placed on his head the iron crown of Italy at thirty-two, and conquered Spain at thirty-six.

Gonsalvo de Cordova, the great captain, had gained a great reputation and was made commander-in-chief of the army of Italy at forty-one.

Henry IV, of France, was at the Huguenot army at sixteen, became king of Navarre at nineteen, overthrew his enemies and became King of France before the age of forty.

Saxe was a *marechal-de-camp* at twenty-four, marshal of France at forty-four, and at forty-nine gained the famous victory at Fontenoy.

Turenne, passing through the grades of captain, colonel, major-general, and lieutenant-general, became a marshal of France at thirty-two, and won all his distinction before forty.

The great Condé defeated the Spaniards at Rocroi at twenty-two, and won all his military fame before the age of twenty-five.

Prince Eugene, of Savoy, was colonel at twenty-one, lieutenant-field-marshal at twenty-four, and shortly after general-field-marshal. He gained the battle of Zenta at thirty-four, and cooperated with Marlborough at Blenheim at forty-one.

Peter the Great, of Russia, was proclaimed Czar at ten years of age, organized a large army at twenty, won the victory of Embach at thirty, founded St. Petersburg at thirty-one and died at the age of fifty-five.

Charles XII completed his first campaign against Denmark at eighteen, overthrew eighty thousand Russians at Narva before nineteen, conquered Poland and Saxony at twenty-four, and died at thirty-six.

Frederick the Great ascended the throne at twenty-eight, terminated the first Silesian war at thirty, and the second at thirty-three.

Ten years later, with a population of but 5,000,000, he triumphed over a league of more than 100,000,000 of people.

Cortes effected the conquest of Mexico and completed his military career before the age of thirty-six.

Pizarro completed the conquest of Peru at thirty-five and died at forty.

Lord Clive distinguished himself at twenty-two, attained his greatest fame at thirty-five, and died at fifty.

Wolfe was conqueror of Quebec at thirty-two.

Napoleon was a major at twenty-four, general of a brigade at twenty-five, and commander-in-chief of the army of Italy at twenty-six; achieved all his victories and was finally overthrown before the age of forty-four.

Of the general field officers who were to Napoleon as his right arm—possibly his head oftentimes—Dessaix was general of division at twenty-six; Messena at thirty-five; Soult at twenty-nine; Davoust at twenty-five; Eugene Beauharnais at twenty-five; Saint Cyr at thirty; Ney, general of division, at twenty-nine; Lannes, general of division at twenty-nine; Joubert, general in-chief of the army of Italy at twenty-nine; Victor, general of division at thirty-two; Murat, general of division at twenty-seven; Mortier, general of division at thirty-one; McDonald, general of division at thirty; Marmont general-in-chief of the army at thirty-two; Bernadotte, general of division at thirty; Lefebre, general of division at thirty-nine; Duroc, general of division at thirty.

The average age of the flower of the French army—the officers who gave it its *esprit du corps*, won for it its world-wide fame, made France master of Europe, and Napoleon a dictator among kings—was thirty years. By way of contrast, the opponents of Napoleon were distinguished by their advanced age.

If we glance at our own history, we shall find that the record of young officers is as brilliant as during the wars of Napoleon. Washington, when he took command of the continental army, was forty-three; Greene, in command in the Carolinas, was thirty-eight; Knox was chief of artillery of the continental army at twenty-five; Croghan, who was the first to defeat Proctor in 1813, was twenty-one; Scott, at Lundy's Lane, was twenty-eight; Jackson was the hero of New Orleans at forty-eight.

Of twenty-one general officers of volunteers whose army service was twenty-five years and upward, but two held commands in the field in the closing campaign of 1865.

The average age of twenty, namely, McDowell, McClellan, Buell, Hunter, Grant, Pope, Rosecrans, Foster, Burnside, Steele, Curtis, Meade, Gillmore, Sherman, McPherson, Thomas, Hooker, Howard, Schofield and Sheridan was forty-one. The average age of Hancock, Howard, Sedgwick, Sickles, Slocum, Sykes, corps commanders at Gettysburgh, as also McClernand, McPherson and Sherman, corps commanders at Vicksburgh, was under forty.

In the Confederate armies it was the younger officers who gave the greatest strength to their cause. The average age of Ewell, Hill and Longstreet, corps commanders at Gettysburgh, was forty-four. Stonewall Jackson, who in the first two years of its history imparted to the Army of Northern Virginia its spirit of dash and daring, died at thirty-nine. Stuart, cavalry leader, won his fame and died at thirty-one.

THE UNITED STATES COURT.

Opening of the Term—A Distinguished Array—Preliminary Skirmishing.

[From the News and Courier, April 4th.]

The United States Circuit Court was convened for the April term at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Judges Bond and Bryan presiding. Long before this hour the lobby of the court-room was crowded with a mixed throng of people who had assembled to witness the trial of the election cases which it was supposed would be first taken up. Within the bar the seats for attorneys were occupied by United States District Attorney Melton and Mr. Sanders, of Philadelphia, who is assisting him, Col. W. E. Earle, Senator M. C. Butler, Gen. James F. Izlar, the chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, Col. John C. Haskell and Col. John R. Abney, representing the defendants, from Richland county; Major Theo. G. Barker and J. P. K. Bryan, the general counsel for all the defendants in the election cases; Judge A. G. Magrath, Col. C. R. Miles, and Mr. C. A. McIlugh, representing the Charleston defendants; Mr. W. J. Verdier, the assistant United States District Attorney, Messrs. M. P. Howell and W. P. Murphy, representing the defendants from Colleton; State Senators Rudolph Siegling and A. T. Smythe, Capt. James Simons, the Hon. H. D. Lesesne, Secretary of State R. M. Sims, Capt. F. W. Dawson, Attorney General L. F. Youmans, Col. James L. Orr and others.

The Clerk of the Court, after calling over the names of grand and petit jurors, announced that there were present fifteen grand jurymen and thirty petit jurymen. A. W. Moore, one of the grand jurymen, was excused, being a minister of the Gospel and exempt under the State law. J. Hendrix McLean another one of the grand jurors, asked to be excused for the reason that he was an editor.

Major Barker asked what kind of a newspaper the juror edited.

Judge Bond: That makes no difference, the statute very wisely excludes all editors from serving as jurymen. Mr. McLane was accordingly excused.

Mr. Barker, as counsel for all the defendants in the election cases summoned to this court, announced that he interposed a challenge to the array of the panels of the grand and petit jurors. The Court ordered that the challenges be filed with the grounds, and informed counsel that as the Court would have no use for the grand jury during the day he would not hear argument on that point at that time.

The ground of the challenge is that the defendants live in the eastern district, in which the trial is to be held, while some of the jurors are from the western district of the State. A motion was also made to quash the informations on which these trials are brought, on the ground that the offences are "infamous" in the legal acceptation of the term, and therefore the accused have the right to demand a true bill from the grand jury, further, that no notice of the filing of these informations was given to the defendants, and for other causes, among them being "that the accused did not come with clean hands." Argument was not had on these motions.

Court then proceeded with the trial of Hugh Kane, George Scruggs, G. M. Moose and William Durham, revenue officers, for the murder of Amos Ladd, several years ago. This is the case that was taken out of the State courts when Hampton was Governor, and which has never yet been tried. Six white and six colored jurors were drawn. After considerable testimony the court adjourned.

The defendants in the above case were acquitted on Tuesday.

THE ANTI-CHINESE BILL.

Intense Indignation in the Pacific States—The President Burnt in Effigy.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—The *Alta Californian* comments bitterly on the action of the President vetoing the Chinese bill, and says: "The veto appalls every Republican in the State and proves that the President is the slave and not the master of Eastern bigots and scared New York merchants. He reminds us of our insignificance at the East and that the wants of California are nothing to Massachusetts and New England. The veto means the loss to the Republican party of California, Nevada, Oregon, Dakota, Arizona, Utah and Wyoming and the demoralization of the party west of the Rocky Mountains. We acknowledge the bitterness of the defeat, but we do not give up the fight."

The *Call* says: "The veto is perhaps the most arbitrary act an American President ever performed. The veto of the fifteen passenger bill by President Hayes was a stretch of his power but not so wanton an exercise of the Executive prerogative as this."

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The utterances of the Pacific coast newspapers on the veto of the Chinese bill indicate a strong feeling against the President, and the Republican managers in that State practically give up the State as not worth contesting. At several places on the Pacific coast the President was burned in effigy.

—Messrs. R. J. McCarley & Co. are now selling the best cotton gin in our market. Notice testimonial of Mr. James Jones.

THE PRANKS OF MOSES.

How the Robber Governor of South Carolina Has Been Making a Living.

Franklin J. Moses, ex-Governor of South Carolina, and for many years operating in New York as a professional swindler, is now in prison in that city on the charge of swindling a piano manufacturer out of $175.

There are quite a number of similar charges against him, enumerated as follows: E. W. Carroll entertained him under the name of Anthony White, of Greenville, South Carolina, and cashed his check for $150. Howard H. Stewart cashed two $50 checks for Moses, who represented himself to be General Curtis, of North Corolina. B. H. Hasell, of the Charleston Steamship Company, of Boston, also writes that he lost $320 by the check operations of the prisoner. Chas. R. Flint, a partner of Mayor Grace, wisely declined to cash the checks presented.

Of the disgraceful career of Moses while Governor of this State, during the reconstruction period, it is useless to speak. After being run away from the State he had dishonored he has lived by his wits.

When the struggle between Tammany Hall and its opponents was hottest last year, Moses offered to John D. Townsend, the lawyer, papers damaging to Mr. Tilden, which he professed to have at his home, and the lawyer advanced him money to go and get them. Leaving Mr. Townsend, he took with him the latter's best overcoat.

Finally, when the recent story about Fenian explosives in steamships prevailed he imposed upon one of the great trans-Atlantic Companies by pretending to have discovered a plot to blow up their steamers. He was paid for his secret, and when the company found itself swindled it prevailed upon the police to drop the matter, and Moses avoided arrest. His victims, however, will hardly allow him to escape this time. His photograph now adorns the Rogues' Gallery of the Tombs prison, and is No. 1,601. The numerous prominent gentlemen who now call upon him in his enforced retirement, do not go to offer condolence, but to identify him as the man by whom they had been swindled.

EXTENT AND DEPTH OF ROOTS.

[Prof. Atwater in American Agriculturalist.]

I have often been interested in noting the ideas most people have as to how far and how deep the roots extend. The majority guess roots of grass and clover penetrate between five and ten inches, and are surprised to find that they reach several feet. I have some roots of timothy, clover and other plants dug from a very heavy clay soil, a good quality of brick clay, so compact and hard that a sharp knife in cutting it leaves a surface as smooth and shiny as it would cut on the end of a pine board. I have traced the roots of the timothy to a depth of two feet and four inches and the clover three feet and two inches. A number of years ago a very intelligent German farmer named Schubert, made some very interesting observations upon the roots of plants as they grow in the field. An excavation of five or six feet deep or more was dug in the soil, so as to leave a vertical wall. Against this wall a jet of water was played by means of a garden sprinkler; the earth was washed away and the root of the plants growing therein laid bare. The roots thus exposed in a field of rye, in one of beans and in a bed of garden peas presented the appearance of a mat or felt of white fibres, extending to a depth of about four feet. Roots of wheat sown on September 26th and uncovered on the 27th of April had penetrated three and a half feet, and six weeks later about four feet below the surface. In one case, in a light subsoil, roots were found as deep as seven feet. The roots of the wheat in April contained forty per cent. of the whole plant. Hon. John Stanton Gould, I believe it is, says that "he has seen the roots of Indian corn extending seven feet downward," and Prof. Johnson states that "the roots of maize, which in a rich and tenacious earth extend but two or three feet, have been found to a length of ten or even fifteen feet in a light sandy soil." Roots of clover, when growing in a rich, mellow soil, run laterally and vertically. Prof. Stockbridge "washed out a root of common clover, one year old, growing in the alluvial soil near the Connecticut river, and found that it descended perpendicularly to the depth of eight feet." Lucern roots are said to reach a depth of twenty and even thirty feet. Alderman Mechi, in England, tells of a neighbor who "dug a parsnip which measured thirteen feet six inches in length, but was unfortunately broken at that depth."

THE POLITICAL PROSECUTIONS.

CHARLESTON, April 8.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge Bond presiding, the Court overruled the motion to quash the informations filed by the District Attorney in the election cases, holding that the offenses with which the parties are charged are not infamous, consequently not to be proceeded against by indictment only.

The District Attorney then moved to be allowed to amend the information in the Richland cases by adding the charge of conspiracy under Section 5, 40 of the United States Revised Statutes.

The Court overruled this motion, holding that the District Attorney is not entitled to add counts charging the accused with conspiracy, with others not named in the original affidavit nor in the information already filed, to do acts for which they are now to be tried. The information for the warrant of the Commissioner the Court held, nor any part of the record gives the accused notice of any such offense. It is entirely a new crime, not an amendment in any sense of the word. It must be considered new information and cannot be filed except upon affidavit and new proceedings. The Court added that this would work a continuance of the Richland cases, or at least postpone them until late in the term.

The District Attorney stated that he would announce on Monday whether or not he would proceed with the trial of the Richland cases on the original information or ask leave to file a new one.

Counsel for the accused said they would make no objection to the array of grand and petit jurors in this case, as they had proposed, but would reserve the right to argue the question in other cases when they are called.

The Court then adjourned until Monday morning at 10 a. m.

JUDGE COTHRAN.—We are fully conscious that since the purification of the bench of South Carolina it has been regarded as a work of supererogation to speak in complimentary terms of the circuit judges, while even the practice of indulging such laudation is condemned by a portion of the press. But when an official discharges his duties faithfully, with credit to himself and to the eminent and unqualified satisfaction of the public we can see no objection to stating the fact, even though the subject of commendation be vested with judicial robes. It is not a lowering of the high position of a judge of a court of justice for the press to award commendation for worth, or to repeat the public estimation in which such an official is held. It is, therefore, with a sense of no indelicacy that we allude to the admirable manner in which Judge Cothran discharges his duties as presiding officer of the court. Learned in the law, prompt and firm in his rulings, but courteous and affable towards all with whom he comes in contact, he has made a most favorable impression upon our people. His fine reputation as a jurist, which preceded him here, has only been confirmed by his presence. During the multifarious work of the first week of term, his charges, rulings and decisions, promptly made, gave no cause for exception, and his charge to the jury in the murder case, though oral, is pronounced masterly by all whom we have heard speak of it.—*Yorkville Enquirer.*

THE CONVENTION.—The people and the press are commencing to agitate the subject of the approaching nominating convention. The first question seems to be as to the time of holding it. The farmers do not want it till August or later, so that the crops will be, in a measure, off hand, and leisure afforded to go into the State canvass. There is also going to be a little more inquiry and investigation as to the antecedents, status and affiliations of those who may be chosen to represent the State in that important body. They will not be elected this time in the interest of any clique or ring, but must be from and of the people, and in sympathy with them. Men must be chosen whose loyalty to the State and her interests is superior to that of party, and the good of the commonwealth must be considered before the promotion of personal individual claims. At least that is what the people and the papers say, and we suppose they are sincere in their declarations, and give utterance to the popular sentiment of the State. At all events there will be a new departure, a radical change in many respects, and we trust it may be for the better.—*Columbia Yeoman.*

NOTICE.

THE firm of E. K. McQUATTERS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties having claims against the said firm will present them without delay, and those indebted will please come forward and settle at once. E. K. McQuatters is authorized to sign in liquidation of the debts.

E. K. McQUATTERS,
A. F. RUFF.
T. E. CLOUD.

Ridgeway, S. C., March 9, 1882.

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Dec 20

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For thirty years I have used PAIN KILLER, and found it a never-failing remedy for colds and sore throat.—BARTON SEAMAN.

Have received immediate relief from colds and sore throat, and consider your PAIN KILLER an invaluable remedy.—GEO. B. EVERETT, Dickinson, N. Y.

I have just recovered from a very severe cold, which I have had for some time. I could get no relief until I tried your PAIN KILLER, which relieved me immediately. I will never again be without it.—C. O. JONES, Lowndes, Ga.

Have used PAIN KILLER in my family for forty years and have never known it to fail.—RANSOM LEWIS, Waynesboro, Ga.

I began using PAIN KILLER in my family twenty-five years ago and have used it ever since, and have found no medicine to take its place.—B. W. DEAN, Dunsdee, Oneida, N. Y.

For whooping-cough and croup it is the best preparation made. We would not be without it.—A. P. ROUTS, Liberty Mills, Va.

For twenty-five years I have used PAIN KILLER for colds and chapped lips, and consider it the best medicine ever offered.—GEO. HOOPER, Wilmington, N. C.

I was suffering severely with bronchitis, and my throat was so inflamed I could scarcely swallow my food. I was advised to try your PAIN KILLER, and after taking a few doses was completely cured.—S. T. WITHOS.

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