THE NEWS AND HERALD.

WINNSBORO, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, May 31, : : : 1882.

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

GOLD is leaving America for Europe by every steamer.

THE Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania have nominated a full State ticket.

MR. TILDEN has again told a newspaper man that he will not run for the Presidency.

THE Russian Czar has at last discovered that the Jews are suffering persecution, and has ordered the outrages to stop.

THE Governor of Tennessee has signed a bill funding the State debt at sixty cents, with interest at three, four and five per cent.

THE Mexican government has offered a reward of three hundred dollars for every Indian scalp, and the Apaches are being driven back into Arizona and New Mexico.

DR. KENDALL, a practising physician of Syracruse, New York, was recently found dead in a cemetery near a grave which he had been robbing. No one knows who the murderers were.

WHILE New York City is fighting desperately against skim milk dealers, General Schenck, of poker fame, announces that a diet of skim milk has cured him of Bright's disease.

THE Jewish quarter in another Russian town has been destroyed by fire. Six hundred refugees are shipped weekly to America at a cost of between two and three thousand dollars, and thousands more will come if funds be provided.

GEN. JAMES CHESTNUT has been mentioned in connection with the Tariff Commission to be appointed by President Arthur. We should be pleased to see him appointed, and have no doubt he would aid greatly in securing a wise and practicable tariff.

THE Court *in banc* has unanimously dismissed Guiteau's appeal, and confirmed the sentence of the court below. The assassin will hang on the 30th of June. All visitors have been denied admittance, and he will remain in solitary confinement until the execution.

A MAN shot his brains out the other day after swallowing a bottle of St. Jacob's Oil. Whether he tried the oil with deadly intent, or whether the fact that he had swallowed it made life unendurable is one of the mysteries that will remain unsolved until the next instalment of St. Jacob's Oil puffs appear.

THE Irish members of Parliament have split, and ten or fifteen refuse to follow Parnell any longer, on account of his moderation. 'Tis the same old story over again. Just as Ireland is on the point of securing advantage, the people quarrel among themselves and thus fall an easy prey to British aggression.

ONE hundred millions have been appropriated for pensions this year. From five to twenty per cent. of these even to worthy recipients, but to bestow from five to twenty millions on rascally lobbyists, as a piece of magnanimity, is too utterly too too.

SIX uncompleted war vessels are now rotting on the docks in several shipyards. Their keels have never touched water and never will. Yet upon these hulks have been expended the enormous amount of $9,434,674. For the greater part of this steal Robeson is responsible. Yet he is to-day the leader of the Republicans in the House, and its actual speaker—Keifer being a mere figure-head.

MR. BEN WOOD, of New York, claims to be a Democratic Congressman. He is absent from his seat almost all the time. The deadlock in Congress brought him to Washington, whereat he signalized himself by voting with the Republicans. After two days work of this kind he has returned home, to the satisfaction of all parties. Ben is somewhat malodorous on general principles, and his vote would make it appear that he wears John Kelly's collar, as that worthy is now training Tammany with the Republicans.

THE Dibble-Mackey deadlock continued all last week, and both parties got warmed up on several occasions. A compromise was proposed but pretty generally refused. It is charged that the Republicans will attempt a revolutionary movement by securing a ruling from the Speaker that a contested election is a question of highest privilege and cannot be delayed by dilatory motions. He will then refuse to entertain an appeal, and will put the question. In this event lively times may be expected, and we leave the solution of the problem to better parliamentarians than ourselves.

A FEW days ago while Said Pasha, Grand Vizier of Turkey, was seated in his office writing dispatches, a messenger entered and silently removed his inkstand. This was the official announcement that his services were no longer needed. The displaced favorite took the hint and left at once. The next day the Sultan appointed Abder Rahman, Nour-ed-deen, to the vacancy and sent back the inkstand. The new Vizier's name is "The Footstool of God and Light of the true Religion." From the name it might be inferred that the new Porte is a distant relative of the noted Puritan, "Had-Christ-not-died-for-you-you-would-have-been-damned Barebones.

GEN. NEHEMIAH CURTIS, of New York, has been found guilty of the charge of collecting political assessments from subordinates, while holding a position himself in our civil service. The Civil Service Reform Club has pursued him persistently, and in spite of evident want of heart on the part of the United States District Attorney for the work, has succeeded in bringing Nebemish to justice. The punishment is small, and the defendant has appealed, but even this small victory is worth something to the reformers. Let them go on. When it is known that a Federal official can no longer blackmail with impunity poor clerks and starving scrub women, the chances for securing better government will be enhanced.

GOVERNOR HAGOOD has appointed the 27th of June as the day for the meeting of the extra session of the Legislature, and the members will begin at once to prepare their reapportionment bills. We trust that there may be no log-rolling or wire-pulling by ambitious statesmen who desire a place in Congress, but that every member will work with an eye single to the good of the party and the good of the State. Much depends upon the manner in which this legislation is performed. Chance has so decreed that the extra session will be the virtual opening of the campaign, and future events will be largely shaped by the wisdom or unwisdom of the first step.

GOVERNOR CHURCHILL, of Arkansas, is said to be a perfectly honest man, but he is a miracle of carelessness. For six years preceding his election to the governorship, he was State Treasurer, and during that time received large amounts of outstanding scrip for cancellation. This he claims he burned up according to law; but his books fail to show receipts, and a Legislative Commission has brought in a deficiency against him of $139,400. He personally paid little attention to his office, and "developments have not shaken public confidence in his personal integrity." He is confident that he can prove the burning of the scrip when the case is brought to trial. One lump of $24,000 is shown to have been turned over to the new treasurer, but still remains uncredited on Churchill's books.

MR. STEPHENS has written an adroit letter in which, without offending anybody, he announces his purpose of running for governor only in the event of receiving a nomination from the Democratic party. He says in substance that he will not run unless it be at the request of the people generally. Should the Democratic Convention not nominate him it would be proof conclusive that he is not the choice of the people generally, and he will not run, notwithstanding personal solicitations and the "recommendation of the highly respectable men who recently met at Atlanta, and whose good opinion and confidence" he appreciates in no small degree. Lastly, if elected he will not be a partisan governor. This letter will whoop in everybody and give the great commoner a walk-over, besides strengthening the Democratic line in the South.

IT is estimated that at least fifteen million foreigners will be added to our population in the next ten years. Of this vast tide we trust that the South will secure a large portion. She has many advantages over the North and West, her chief drawback to immigration being her want of capital, cheap labor and the unsolved problem of politics. Capital is slowly accumulating, and agricultural methods are improving. Cheap labor is a drawback to any country, paradoxical as it may appear to some. With increased capital and improved methods, labor will be more remunerative, and may attract the adventurous spirits of the Old World. The political problem is the most complicated of all; but immigration would solve it more easily than anything else. Most of the newcomers leave after a while. Some remain, and it is a general law that the greater the number passing through the State, the greater the residue left here. We trust no mistaken views of economy will induce our Legislature to even think of abolishing the office of Immigration Commissioner. Other States spend thousands yearly, and unless South Carolina makes an effort she will secure nothing in the competition. We have a great many pennywise and pound foolish statesmen who decry all expenditures whatever, and profess to be willing to go on in old ruts and grooves; but experience shows that with States as with individuals liberal expeditures ensure profitable results. Nothing should be left undone that will tend to divert to South Carolina a fair portion of the million foreigners that are annually landing on our shores.

THE Greenville *News*, in advocating the nomination of Hon. G. D. Tillman for Governor, says:

Governor Hampton stepped into the Senate, and his Lieutentant-Governor became Governor. Governor Simpson stepped on the bench and (with a brief term for Governor Jeter) Comptroller General Hagood became Governor, while General Kennedy moved from the Legislature to the Lieutenant Governorship, and General Bratton was advanced from Chairman of the State Executive Committee to Comptroller General. Everything has had the appearance of being cut and dried until the enthusiasm of the people is dried out. We need a new man from a new wing of the party to prove that South Carolina's government is still a republic in form and spirit.

If there be a ring in the State, why has that ring two candidates for Governor? Generals Bratton and Kennedy are prominent candidates and the ring cannot be supporting both. We can't see how there is anything "cut and dried," so far as they are concerned, for both can't get the "promotion" at once.

The *News* goes on to say that while Colonel Tillman is the strongest man, any other good man—"free from the suspicion of belonging to the general copartnership that has been existing at Columbia—can lead the Democracy to sure victory;" and it mentions Judge Cothran, Colonel Evins, Judge Wallace and Judge Kershaw as good material.

We would cordially support any one of these gentlemen if nominated. There is not one of them in whom we have not the highest confidence. But without making any invidious comparisons it is sufficient to say that not one of these gentleman but has held office a longer time than either General Bratton or General Kennedy, and has held office worthily, and to the great advantage of the State they serve. Judge Cothran has been a capital solicitor and judge since 1876. Colonel Evins is serving his third term in Congress. Judge Kershaw's great worth was recognized several years ago. Judge Wallace is gracing the ermine a second time, after filling the Speaker's chair through trying times; while General Kennedy has been lieutenant-governor but two years, and General Bratton comptroller-general a year and a half. Each of those can rightly claim to be newer men than the others mentioned by the *News*. As to the grade of honor, if any man does not consider a judgeship higher than the office of lieutenant-governor, or would not prefer Congress to the comptroller-generalship, we at least should consider him as afflicted with a mild case of lunacy.

This comparison does not make it appear that either General Kennedy or General Bratton has been unduly honored, while each has worked as faithfully as any one else for the good of the State.

THE NEWS AND HERALD has already announced its preference for General Bratton, subject to the decision of the State Convention. No man has done more for the State, and few have received less in return. No man is more free from cliques or rings. No man is less self-seeking than he. His election to the comptroller-generalship was a spontaneous movement—a just tribute to his merit. And if the people of South Carolina desire a pure man, a just man, a sagacious counsellor and a fearless leader they will find him in General John Bratton.

A Raid on the South.

Mr. Nordhoff, of the New York *Herald*, gives some advice to the Radicals, which we commend to the attention of our readers. He says:

The Republican managers are somewhat anxiously considering plans for the fall canvass. They are naturally desirous to retain control of the House of Representatives, but those of them who have the habit of looking a question squarely in the face confess that the prospect is not brilliant. They will suffer losses in the Northwest and perhaps elsewhere, and these they have to make up somewhere, for they have nothing to spare in the present Congress. They hope to make important and sufficient gains in the Southern States.

They ought to be able to do this, and yet they are not unlikely to botch their affairs in the South. Their difficulty is that they know nothing about Southern politics or Southern voters. No first or second rate Northern Republican, no third or fouth rate one, indeed, has even canvassed a Southern State. Except the "visiting statesmen," in 1876–7, no prominent Northern Republican has done more than make a hasty run for health or pleasure through the South. The leaders and managers of the party know no more about Southern politics than they do about those of China or Abyssinia, and they have to rely for necessary information upon men in whose judgment they can have or ought to have but limited faith. It results that they are timid where they ought to be bold, and that they may in the end omit to use the means with which, if they knew the ground, they could safely obtain the success they desire.

The Republicans ought, with good management, to carry away from the Southern Democrats next fall not less than twenty Congressional districts. They ought, as a necessary preparation for 1884, to organize a respectable and formidable Republican party in every Southern State before next November. But to accomplish that they need not merely a judicious distribution of the Federal offices and the raising of a reasonable campaign fund, they need to send their most prominent men and their ablest speakers into the Southern States this summer and fall to make a thorough and energetic canvass in every State. That is what they are reluctant to do, and yet without that they will make very small and insignificant gains.

The managers here begin but very slowly to see that they must do this or look forward to disastrous defeat in 1884. The ablest of them acknowledge in private that their party is losing its grip in many Northern and especially Northwestern States, and that it can maintance a "solid Democratic South." They congratutate themselves in private that the course of the administration has at any rate opened the door to their efforts in South. "The fact that the President in his message of last December had not a line or word about the South was very welcome to me," said a prominent Republican to your correspondent. "That omission marked a period. If we are forced to canvass the South this fall we can point to that as something of the utmost significance. For the first time since our party came into power the President spoke only of the whole country, and made no sectional allusions."

But the same man hesitated when asked whether he did not see the absolute necessity of sending at least a hundred of the ablest and most prominent Republican speakers through the Southern States this fall to address the people as Republicans on Republican policies. "It would be a good thing to do," he said, "but I don't believe we can get our men up to it. We have become accustomed to depending on Democratic blunders in the North and on our own greater smartness. And after all," he added, with a laugh, "I guess if the Democrats should carry the next House that would lead them into such wild follies that by 1884 they will have once more scared the North back into the Republican ranks."

BOTTLED LIGHTNING.—It seemed so odd when the announcement was first made of the practicability of packing electricity in the storage batteries that for awhile the idea served only as a basis for jokes. But the occasional accounts which have come from over the water of marked success in this method of using the electric fluid have turned the joke into serious reality and theory into real work. The best proof that the storage plan is a serviceable one is given by the batteries just arrived on the steamer Labrador from Havre. These batteries were charged in Paris ten days before the steamer sailed. Some of them were used on the voyage and furnished to the lamps a clear and steady current of electricity, yielding a more satisfactory light than that which comes directly from dynamo. If the practicability of this system is permanently proved, it is a great step toward the general and economical introduction of electric light. The batteries can be deposited in an out-of-the-way corner in any house or factory, and refilled at slight expense when empty. The thought of sending electricity around in wagons and delivering it at people's houses like milk or groceries does seem a curious novelty. Yet it is not more really queer to us than would have been the idea of friction matches to our forefathers a century ago. That would have required fully as much credulity as we are called on to exercise in regard to the perfect working of the storage and delivery system for electricity. The first commercial success of this plan will be for dwellings and other places of moderate size, where only few lights are wanted and where it will not pay to keep an engine going for the purpose. Then let the gas men look well to their metres and see how low per thousand they can make out their bills.—*Philadelphia Times.*

A PLEA FOR MERCY.—As a Colorado man took his seat in the barber's chair he asked the barber if he had the same razor he had used two days before. Being answered affirmatively, the patient man said: "Then give me chloroform."

HAVE YOU EVER known any person to be seriously ill without a weak stomach or inactive liver? And when these organs are in good condition do you not find their possessor enjoying good health? Parker's Ginger Tonic regulates these important organs, makes the blood rich and pure, and strengthens every part of the system. See other column. *

PERMIT NO SUBSTITUTION.—Insist upon obtaining Floreston Cologne. It is pre-eminently superior in permanence and rich delicacy of fragrance. *

GENTILE AND JEW.

Judaism Espoused—A Remarkable Conversion—A Gentile Young Lady Marries a Jew—Interesting Ceremonies at the Synagogue.

From the Dallas, Texas, Herald, May 16.

A very unusual event occurred in Dallas on Sunday afternoon, one which much astonished even the most intimate friends of both contracting parties concerned, and creating quite a breeze in the Christian and the Jewish circles. It was the marriage of one of our most esteemed young ladies, Miss Callie Stephenson, daughter of Col. C. B. Stephenson, a Gentile, to Mr. Sol. Wolfe, a Jew, according to the rites of the Judaistic faith and under its requirements. The parties, it appears, had been engaged for some time and thus consummated their troth, as related above. The wedding was intended to take place at seven o'clock Sunday evening, but upon application made for his services for the purpose at that hour, it was ascertained that Rabbi Schuhl was under promise to go to Galveston at four o'clock, hence the necessity of immediate action. Witnesses were speedily found, and Messrs. Sigmund Loeb, Joseph Baruch and Lee Cohen acted in such capacity, the former being president of the congregation Emanu-El, and whose consent under the rules was necessary. After the ceremony the couple drove to the St. George hotel, where they took apartments. Later in the evening they visited the bride's parents, who were surprised at the event. Miss Callie has been, as are her family, in affiliation with the Episcopal church, but a renunciation was a necessity to the union, and this in due form she made. We were not present on this occasion, and were unable to procure a copy of this, or of the confession of faith, but give below the substance of the usual questions on such occasions requiring affirmative response "in the name of the living God, who searches the deepest recesses of the heart." They are about as follows:

Do you believe that God is an only Being in whose glory no other shares? Do you believe that He, the inscrutable Spirit of all spirits, can never assume the form of any being that is in heaven or on earth? Do you believe that He, the Father of all men, has created us in His image, has endowed our rational spirit with freedom and immortality, and has thus exalted man to be His son? Do you believe that man has received the vocation to walk in the ways of God, to make Him, the Most Holy, his model in all his thinking and doing, and thus to sanctify his inner and outer life? Do you believe that man, like all other being, has come pure and good from the hand of God, being born free from the stain of sin, and is naturally capable of conquering sin completely? Do you believe that the intimate communion between God and man is brought about by no other mediation than that of the imperishable spirit dwelling within us, and is chiefly promoted by strict obedience to the revealed word of God; and that even the sinner can find atonement and redemption, and that exclusively through sincere repentance and actual return to the Most Holy? Do you believe that God has chosen Israel to be His priest, and ordained him to propagate the doctrine of the Only One and of His holy will, among all the inhabitants of the earth; that through the mediation of Israel the true knowledge and worship of God will one day become the common good of mankind; and that the time of such brotherly union of all nations in God will be the true kingdom of the Messiah? Do you believe that in consequence of this every member of the Israelitish community is specially bound to honor and exalt God by a faithful observance of the Divine Word, by a pure life in light, truth and virtue, and thus to contribute solemn and firm determination to adhere from now to this faith with all your heart, with all your soul, and with all your might, and as a true Israelite, not to deviate from its precepts, either toward the right or toward the left, and to seal it even on the threshhold of death with the Israelitish declaration?

The newly married couple have our best wishes for a happy, prosperous sail over life's sea; their past merits this; each toward the other ever feeling:

"I do not love thee less for what is done,
And cannot be undone. Thy very confidence
Hath brought thee nearer to me, and henceforth
My love will have a sense of strength in it,
Making it daily stronger than before."

A LAWLESS JUDGE.

A Missouri Editor Warned to be on His Guard by a Criminal Court Judge Thirsting for Gore.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—A few days ago an editorial appeared in the *Evening Chronicle* of this city criticising Judge Laughlin of the Criminal Court and the manner of doing business in that Court. Yesterday Stanley Waterloo, editor of the St. Louis *Chronicle*, was cited to appear before the Court to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt. Waterloo's counsel denied that the Court had jurisdiction in the premises, whereupon Judge Laughlin said there being a difference of opinion on that point he would waive the right of the Court in the matter and as an individual would give Waterloo until after sundown to retract the obnoxious article through the columns of the *Chronicle* or furnish him the name of the writer. The *Chronicle* last evening contained no retraction, nor did Waterloo furnish Judge Laughlin the name of the writer; but between 9 and 10 o'clock last night a letter was delivered to the former by the stenographer of the court, which read as follows:

"ST. LOUIS, May 22.

Stanley Waterloo:

"DEAR SIR—That you may have no cause to plead surprise when we next meet, you are now notified to make such preparations for an emergency as to you may seem best. I shall make it my business to see you soon.

"(Signed) HENRY D. LAUGHLIN."

The contents of this letter were not known until 10 o'clock this morning, when it was determined by Waterloo and his friends to publish it, and the probabilities are that unless the friends of both parties can prevent a meeting there will be a bloody encounter on the streets soon, as both men have plenty of nerve.

Late last night it was discovered that the author of the offensive criticism was ex-Judge Horatio M. Jones. This morning from the bench of the Criminal Court Judge Laughlin said the situation had materially changed. He knew the name of the writer of the article. Sooner or later he would settle the matter with Waterloo. When he left the bench last evening he had intended to take off his badge of servitude and resign. Now he would not retreat under fire. As to the man who was the author of the article, he was beneath contempt; he was a chronic slanderer and a coward.

Judge Hayden, on behalf of Waterloo, accepted full responsibility for the article and refused to apologize. He considered the action of the Court entirely illegal, and would take no further notice of the tribunal. The matter was then dropped. It is believed that it will remain as it now stands, and that the height of the sensation is past.

—A true assistant to nature in restoring the system to perfect health, thus enabling it to resist disease, is Brown's Iron Bitters. *

—It is said that Harrison, the boy preacher, converted five thousand people in thirteen weeks in Cincinnati, which shows that Porkopolis is an inviting field for missionaries.

MORMONISM IN YORK.

What the Missionaries Themselves Have to Say—A Short Account of the Progress of Their Expedition.

From the Yorkville Enquirer.

We copy the following from the *Southern Utonian* of May 13, published at Beaver City, Utah. The writer is one of the "elders" whose meeting our reporter visited on the 5th of last March. The letter is dated Clark's Fork, York county, S. C., March 22:

Editor Utonian: Thinking that a few items from this section of the missionary field might be of some interest to your many readers, I gladly embrace the opportunity of sending a few. Since I wrote you last, the Lord has blessed and prospered our labors in a most remarkable manner: resulting in not only bringing many honest-hearted to a knowledge of the truth, but in elimination of many prejudices from the minds of the people in general. We have of course a great many evil-minded opposers who seek in every possible way to injure us, as for instance: they gave us warning to leave this locality on or before the first day of March, under certain dire consequences if we refused. So far from intimidating or injuring us the threat seemed to really accelerate our labors; for three days after the expiration of the specified time for us to leave, we held a general meeting for the organization of a branch, and then found that we could count no less than fifteen members, a result that, I need hardly say, filled our hearts with joy and thankfulness to the great Giver of all good. On the 11th of March we held another meeting in the same place, but before opening had the pleasure of adding another four to the Church by baptism, confirming them subsequently in the meeting, where we also blessed eleven children. That enjoyable period seemed to arouse a more extensive spirit of sincere investigation among the people than ever before, and the result was that in a few days ten more persons had signified their determination to serve the Lord, by being baptized, increasing the membership of the branch to twenty-five, with good prospects for a still further increase.

The second night after the arrival of Elder Burton and myself in this place, I had a peculiar dream, which aided materially in shaping our future course. I dreamed that we had traveled a great distance on foot, and had applied at a number of places on the road for a house to preach in, but without success; that we had arrived at a place where we would baptize a great many people and organize a branch of the Church; a dream that, curious to say, has been literally fulfilled.

When we left North Carolina we traveled about sixty-five miles in a southwest direction, then about the same distance to the east, and I must say that it seemed quite a task to get any kind of a place to hold a meeting in, the use of church buildings or school houses being invariably refused, leaving us no alternative but to hold forth in dwelling houses, or out doors, when the weather is favorable. Those that are opposed to us think that they are injuring us severely by denying us the use of their houses, but thus far it seems to have had a contrary effect for it excites sympathy with and advertises the Work of God more thoroughly than by any other method.

On the 31st ult. I had the pleasure of meeting Brother Wm. Bakes from Beaver, who, in company with Elder Carpenter had been sent to labor in this neighborhood, and 'twas truly a happy meeting.

Ever praying for the well-doing of the Saints everywhere, I beg leave to remain your brother in the Covenant,

JNO. M. EASTON.

THE ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY.

The New Provisions of the Law, Important to the Taxpayers.

The comptroller-general has issued a circular to county auditors instructing them as to their duties in the assessment of property, under the Act of the General Assembly approved February 9, 1882. By this act the poll tax applies only to persons between the ages of [illegible] years. All property returned delinquent will be first offered for lease, and three intelligent and discreet freeholders in each township of a county are to be appointed a township board of assessors to assess the value of such property and report to the auditor, putting their valuation at the usual letting price on the usual terms of similar lands in their township at sales for partition under order of court. If dissatisfied with their assessment the owners have the right to appeal to the county board of equalization. There has been no change in the method of assessing personal property.

The portions of the circular which affect the taxpayer are embraced in the following paragraphs:

"Reassessment of real property is required to be made in 1882 and every fourth year thereafter at the same time that the assessment of personal property is made.

"Section 153 provides that the poll tax applies only to all male citizens between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years.

"Sections 155 and 156 make taxes the unquestionable first lien.

"Section 267 alters the old law, by requiring all property returned delinquent to be first offered for lease, and in the following sections the word "letting" is substituted for "selling."

"Before the time of assessment auditors shall appoint three intelligent and discreet freeholders in each township of his county; and if there are no tewnships established, then in each tax district—said tax districts to be laid off by the auditor.

"The persons so appointed meet at some convenient place within their counties, take the constitutional oath of office, elect a chairman and then become a township board of assessors. Before this board the auditor lays a description of each piece of real estate within its township or tax district; they without delay assess its value and assert its value to the auditor. They shall put their valuations at the usual selling price on the usual terms of similar lands in their township at sales for partition under order of court, and if there is no selling price then at what is honestly believed could be obtained at such a sale.

"Any person dissatisfied with the assessment of said board may appeal to the county board of equalization.

"The chairmen of the township boards of equalization shall together constitute the county boards of equalization for their counties. The members of the township boards receive no pay, but shall be exempt from road and jury duty. The pay of county boards remains unchanged, and its duties are those now established by law. (See abstract of tax laws.) The auditor lays before it the assessments made by the several township boards, and it proceeds to equalize the same, so that each tract be entered at its true value in money, as above defined. The organization duties of the special board for the city of Charleston remain unchanged, and the auditor lays before it the assessments for tax districts within its jurisdiction.

"The law and mode of assessments of personal property remain unchanged."

MAD DOGS AGAIN.—The mad dogs are still heard of in various parts of the county. Our school commissioner, while on his way to town last Monday, was attacked by a dog supposed to be mad. The dog bit his horse on the hind leg, but our excellent official escaped unhurt. The same dog was met by Mr. Nelson Montgomery and a colored man shortly afterwards. The canine dashed at them and was killed. It is said that another dog with tongue out, under jaw swollen, and tail hanging low, passed through the Gills Creek and Hopewell the other day, and bit quite a number of his race, thereby, it is feared, sowing the seed of a large crop of rabies to be harvested in a few weeks. As we never curse we will be pardoned for saying "dog on it!"—*Lancaster Ledger.*

INDEPENDENT PARTIES.

Independent parties only succeed when there is a demand for them. They are and must be the outgrowth of necessity. No ordinary state of affairs puts life into them, or keeps them alive, if life should be put into them. We have had from time to time spasmodic efforts in the South to organize what they call Independent movements, but they have never amounted to anything, and never will until there is more occasion for their existence than there is now. The Southern people, as a rule, are a thinking people; they do their own thinking, are not easily led into byways and tortuous paths, and have no weakness to follow after strange gods. They believe in principle, and do not readily drop the organizations which carry out, though they may not always fully carry out, those principles. And there is no people in the world which will sooner drop an organization which proves false to its duty or faithless to its promises.

Where is the need in the South for any new party, by whatever name it may be called, to take the place of the Democratic party? In what has the Democratic party failed? Has it not redeemed the South from a reign of corruption and political vandalism, the like of which was never seen on this continent before? Has it not battled as no party ever battled before for the redemption of the people, and against odds which at one time seemed a hopeless task to contend against?

Go back to the dark days that followed the so-called reconstruction when these States one and all were given over to the merciless pillage of a horde of political maranders, whose policy was proscription and whose mission was plunder, and remember the gallant contest the Democracy waged in those dark and even ful days: with the best men in the land politically disfranchised, and ostracised, thousands upon thousands of them deprived of a vote or a voice in the direction of public affairs, while the ex-slaves that once cultivated their fields were clothed with all the prerogatives of law-makers, and adventurers in quest of plunder lifted their potent voices in the conventions which named our rulers and said who they should be. They ruled as only men without principle and bent solely upon plunder would rule, regardless of law, and of the infamy which they were piling upon themselves. Democracy struggled; defeated came to the front again with more desperate resolve; defeated again mustered its men and renewed the attack with a never-say-die spirit, until it was crowned with victory and the power of the spoiler broken and vanished. Peace came to North Carolina, her people breathed the air of freemen again, the voice of discord was hushed, harmony reigned throughout the land, industry took a new start and progress soon became visible on all sides. And to-day as the result of Democratic ascendancy and wise Democratic rule, may be seen such evidences of prosperity and progress as were never seen within her boundaries before. And this may be said also of other Southern States.

And yet there are men, not many for the honor of our South land be it said, who would disturb this order of things who would war upon the Democracy in the interest of Radicalism, for that's what their movement means, that some sordid, petty ambition may be gratified, or some imaginary wrong avenged. Selfish to the core, they seek only self, and would see chaos reign if they could be the gainers by it. Independentism with them is simply the stepping stone to self-promotion, to political eminence and power.

They stoop low to soar high, crawl through the slime to bask in the sun, and consort with the vile that they may lead where they are too haughty to follow.

This is the inspiration, the sole inspiration, of the so-called independent, liberal, anti-Bourbon movements which we hear of in the South to-day. There is not a man identified with them in the character of a promoter or leader, who is not either a disappointed office-seeker or avaricious. In all their fulminations against the Democracy, they deal only in generalities and establish no charge to justify the revolution they would inaugurate. They fail to show wherein the Democratic party has proved recreant to its trust, or faithless to the people, but depend for their success upon appeals to the ignorant, whom they hope to delude by pretending to be their especial champions, and make supporters of them in the effort to climb ambition's ladder.—*Charlotte Observer.*

OUR JURY SYSTEM.—The rule of action which seems to govern the different juries of this country, inaugurates a new order of things which is well worthy of the notice of the reflecting minds of the country. Several years ago a jury of fifteen supreme judges were appointed to sit upon the case of contest between Tilden and Hayes. Although there were several questions and several points to be decided, yet, strange to say, each man voted every time according to his political bias. In Congress we notice from the *Congressional Record* that various matters are settled by "a strict party vote." And it will be remembered how any Senator or Congressman who has the manhood to vote according to his own convictions, even if contrary to the interests of the political party which he represents, is denounced, and the most offensive epithets are applied to him. Recently we have had a little of that sort of work in the United States Court at Charleston. In the trial of the political prisoners the juror in the jury room voted every time according to his political opinions. For instance, Democrats voted to clear the accused, and Republicans voted for conviction. With an every day example of Senators at Washington ignoring the merits of whatever may be brought before them, and voting the party strength on questions that should be decided by their merit or demerit, instead of by the majority of political partisans, it can have but a demoralizing influence, and that influence has just been felt for the first time in South Carolina. The recent court in Charleston is the first political court and jury which we have had in South Carolina, and it may be only the beginning of a great evil, and the uprooting of all that Americans hold dear.—*Press and Banner.*

AN IRREVERENT PARROT.—When the Rev. George Miln was pastor of Unity he took a fancy to purchase a parrot. After purchasing a fine bird and placing it in his study at Unity church he was horrified to discover that upon the entrance of every caller the bird would shriek: "Dam the book agent! Dam the book agent!" On this recurring several times in one day, to his great mortification and chagrin, he returned the parrot to the store, on Clark street, where he had purchased it, and expostulated with the proprietor for putting so profane a bird upon him. Imagine his surprise and dismay on then being informed that the parrot had formerly been the property of Rev Dr. Kitteridge, pastor of the Third Presbyterian church here. Mr. Miln does not explain that meditation upon this discovery brought on his attack of agnosticism which severed his relations with Unity, but whenever rambling about Chicago bird stores, as he has a habit of doing, on becoming interested in any particular bird he never fails of inquiring whether it was formerly owned by an orthodox clergyman.—*Courier-Journal.*

FIRE IN THE COUNTRY.—The residence of Mr. Wm. Weir, near Hallsellville, was destroyed by fire on Friday, the 19th inst., together with almost its entire contents. Mr. Weir's smoke house was also destroyed, with its contents, making a total loss of about $1,000. No insurance. The fire originated from a stove.—*Chester Bulletin.*

—Wednesday was Queen Victoria's birthday.

GENERAL GOSSIP.

—Small-pox seems to be scattering around among the towns of Georgia.

—The situation in Egypt is again reported to be alarming.

—The repression bill is coming up for discussion in the English Parliament.

—Columbus, Ga., has organized an electric light company with a capital of $100,000.

—The wheat acreage in northern Dakota and Minnesota has increased from thirty to one hundred per cent.

—The Bishop of Limerick has refused to sanction the appointment of Father Sheehy to a curacy in his diocese.

—In view of the importance of the business on hand, the British House of Commons refused to adjourn over "Derby day."

—Representatives of matrimonial insurance companies are peregrinating through Georgia and taking in unsophisticated young men.

—In the United States Senate Tuesday Mr. Logan introduced a bill for the establishment of an army and navy hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.

—Judge Lynch has presided at about fifty hangings North and South, a majority of them in the North, since the first of January.

—Congressman Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says he is getting tired of politics and wants to go back to preaching again.

—They are getting more indictments against Brady, of star route fame, in Washington. They had better try him on some they have already.

—Tuesday Henry Morrison shot his wife through the head with a revolver at his residence in the suburbs of Middletown, Pa., killing her instantly.

—James King, aged twenty years, was fatally gored in the throat by an infuriated bull in Chesterfield county, Virginia, on Monday.

—The average wheat crop in Missouri is much larger than last year, and the promise of a good crop never was better.

—A number of prominent Republicans and some coalitionists met in Richmond, Va., Tuesday and resolved to make an effort to capture some of the congressional districts in that State.

—The national committee of the Greenback-Labor party met at St. Louis Tuesday and resolved to issue an address to the people.

—It is announced (but not by authority) that owing to the activity of the Nihilists the coronation of the Czar has been postponed for a year.

—Efforts are being made to induce Arabi Bey and the rebellious army officers to quit Egypt, they being allowed to retain their rank and pay.

—Fireman John L. Rooney, who rescued Miss Ida Small from the *World* building fire in New York, was presented with a handsome gold watch and chain last week by Miss Small and her friends.

—The last report from Senator Hill for the past several weeks at Eureka Springs, Ark., is that he is improving and his physicians have strong hopes of a cure or at least that his life will be greatly prolonged.

—The State Republican Central Committee of Georgia, which met in Macon on Tuesday, tabled a resolution endorsing A. H. Stephens for Governor. This is rough on the Independent nine.

—James Gordon Bennett has not only generously provided for the wife and child of Captain DeLong, but will also take care of the widows and children of others of the crew of the Jeannette who perished on the expedition.

—The total number of immigrants arriving in this country for the fiscal year ending June 1st, it is thought will reach 800,000, and those that have come have all found ready employment so far at reasonable wages.

—The Richmond and Danville Railroad Company is having built one thousand freight cars at an average thirty new engines, twelve of which have been put upon the road.

—An overcoat was found last week at Niagara Falls hanging on the fence near the whirlpool, in the pocket of which a note was found to the effect that the writer, Henry H. Groff, had committed suicide by jumping into the whirlpool.

—The Vienna *Presse* says that so tremendous was the rush of refugees in Brody last Tuesday, who were applying for assistance to proceed to America, that a man was crushed to death. Three hundred fresh refugees were expected to arrive at Brody on Wednesday.

The *St. James' Gazette* says: "We hear on authority that cannot be disregarded that Under-Secretary Burke was followed for protection by a constable on the day of his assassination, but the constable, just before the murder, was lured away by a false report that a woman was being murdered."

—The account of the large product of the new well at Warren, Pa., caused great excitement in the oil market at Pittsburg on Saturday. The price ranged from 65 to 69, fluctuating frequently, and closed at 68 bid, after opening at 65. The sales of the day were 1,661,000 barrels.

—Vennor predicts a very cold and stormy autumn. "We are likely to experience," he says, "one of the coldest periods in a long term of years during the early part of the winter of 1882-3; but the cold will come in a lump, and the latter half of the winter is likely to be mild and open, with an advanced spring."

—The Czar of all the Russias is a high sounding title, but the Czar feels rather small these days. The Nihilists keep him constantly on the ragged edge, with threats of blowing him up. In consequence of recent threats his proposed coronation has been indefinitely postponed. There is not a greater slave in all his dominions to-day than he, afraid to go out in the sun light and trembling at the echo of his own footfall.

—The secretary of the navy has issued orders to Commander Pearson, commanding the United States steamer Watchusett at Sitka, Alaska, to proceed to Harrisburg, Alaska, and take such steps as he deems necessary to preserve order among the white miners there who are reported as having engaged in a serious fight over a disputed claim.

HOW TO COOK RICE.—Rice is becoming a much more popular article of food than heretofore. It is frequently substituted for potatoes at the chief meal of the day, being more nutritious and much more readily digested. At its present cost, it is relatively cheaper than potatoes, oatmeal or grain-grist of any kind. In preparing it only just enough cold water should be poured on to prevent the rice from burning at the bottom of the pot, which should have a close-fitting cover, and with a moderate fire the rice is steamed rather than boiled until it is nearly done; then the cover is taken off, the surplus steam and moisture allowed to escape, and the rice turns out a mass of snow-white kernels, each separate from the other, and as much superior to the usual soggy mass, as a fine mealy potato is superior to the water-soaked article.

—For aged men, women, weak and sickly children, without a rival. Will not cause headache. Brown's Iron Bitters. *

COFFINS ON HAND.

I HAVE on hand a full line of Coffins, and am prepared to do anything in the Undertakers' Department.

Feb 16-x4m J. M ELLIOTT.

—Subscribe to THE NEWS AND HERALD.

PAINTS, ETC.

Twenty-five gallons of "Prepared Paint," of various shades and colors.

One hundred cans Ready Mixed Paints (1 and 2 pound size) at reduced price, for sale at the Drug Store of

W. E. AIKEN.

Also Fifty Miller Almanacs for sale by W. E. AIKEN.

Feb 28

NEW FAMILY GROCERIES!!

I TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to my friends and the public of Fairfield, that I have opened in the store formerly kept by F. Elder an entire new and choice selection of GROCERIES, such as

Sugars, of all grades,
Coffees, of all grades,
Rice, Flour and Grist,
Fulton Market Beef,
Hams, Lard and Fish,
Teas of various grades,
Canned Goods of all kinds,
Molasses,
Irish Potatoes,
Crackers, fresh every week,
Cigars and Tobacco, of the best brands.

I shall strive to give satisfaction, and will sell only for CASH.

S. S. WOLFE.

May 13

MACHINERY!!

CARDWELL THRESHER,
SWEEPSTAKES THRESHER,
BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER,
CANTON MONITOR ENGINE,
TRADE MONITOR ENGINE,
BOOKW