THE NEWS AND HERALD.

WINNSBORO, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, August 16. : : : 1882.

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

IT may interest some people to know that the name of Mrs. Langtry, the celebrated Jersey beauty, is pronounced *Longtree*.

THE Star Route trials are dragging their slow length along. The argument in the case now before the court is still in progress, and will doubtless consume three or four days longer. The result is doubtful.

A NEW Democratic daily is to be started in Charlotte, in consequence of the defection of Col. Chas. R. Jones, the proprietor of the *Observer*. He is an "independent" candidate for Congress, but seems very kindly disposed to anybody who works against the organized Democracy.

JUDGE MACKEY and Colonel Cash have both announced themselves independent candidates for Congress from the fifth district—and their names appear at the head of the column in the *Reform Signal*. If the Democrats of the fifth district do their duty—as we feel sure they will—both of these irregular aspirants will be badly beaten.

EX-JUDGE T. J. MACKEY has been employed to aid the solicitor in the trial of Capt. Jas. L. Haile, charged with the killing of Maj. L. W. R. Blair. The court will sit on the 4th of September. Judge Mackey expresses his full assurance that Judge Kershaw will discharge his duty in this important trial with fearless fidelity to the State and entire justice to the accused.

SENATOR HILL'S condition is thus described in the Atlanta *Constitution* of Sunday last: "The week just ended marked no special change in Senator Hill's condition further than that he has slowly grown weaker. Yesterday he was up, but he cannot walk without assistance. He continues to sleep quietly at night. It is impossible to believe from Mr. Hill's condition that another Sunday will find him alive."

COL. JAMES F. IZLAR, of Orangeburg, was chosen Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee—a selection not only good for the party, but a proper compliment to the recipient. Colonel Izlar has always worked hard for the party, and has shown all the qualities needed to make him a safe and successful leader in the coming contest. He will continue to make a most excellent officer.

THE right of a woman past the age of twenty-one years to marry whom she pleases has just been vindicated in Missouri. The father of Laura Robbs, aged twenty-seven years, attempted to hold her to continued service in the paternal home by locking her up in a room when she had made a verbal contract to become the wife of George W. Bishop. A writ of *habeas corpus* unlocked the door, and the marriage took place in spite of the father's objections.

THE new law about the Chinese is to be tested in the United States Court in California. On the arrival of a steamer at San Francisco on Wednesday she was not allowed to dock immediately as she has no the return certificates in accordance with the new law. The crew was subsequently removed to the hulk and the steamer docked. It is understood that the Mail Company will make a test case of this by procuring a writ of *habeas corpus* in the United States Circuit Court.

NEVER will our generation see another such crop year, especially here in South Carolina. Small grains, fruits vegetables, corn and hay will exceed all former yields, and cotton promises to be equally good. This is a special dispensation to reward our people for the energy with which they went to work to repair the losses of last year. Instead of making us wasteful, the abundant harvests should stimulate us to fresh exertions. Oats should not be sold, and every blade of hay and fodder should be gathered and carefully stored away. No one who buys provisions next year will deserve any sympathy.

THE Abbeville *Press and Banner* says: "An opponent to the State University one day last week, on our streets, said in substance: 'The only regret which I have as to Sherman's visit to Columbia is that he did not burn the State University.' Is such a sentiment the true exponent of public opinion in Abbeville county? Are we ready, like the vandals of old, to burn our colleges and destroy our libraries? Shall we be forced to turn back in our civilization?" These inquiries are quite to the point. This sort of talk is of itself one of the best evidences of the need of that higher education to be received at the South Carolina College.

THE following is from the Philadelphia *Record*: In an address to the Republicans of Maine Mr. Blaine says: "No candid man believes that a protective tariff would be upheld for a single year if the opponents of the Republican party should come into power." Candid people who hope for a reform of the present tariff system would be glad to believe that this is something more than the exaggerated assertion of a demagogue. Mr. Blaine knows that no party in the country has the purpose or the power to make a sweeping and sudden change of the tariff policy. As to the Democratic opponents of the Republican party, their position on the tariff in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Maryland completely belies the assertion of Mr. Blaine.

THE remnants of the Radical party met in Columbia last week. Although they expressed satisfaction at the state of affairs it was evident that they realized the impossibility of defeating Colonel Thompson and the State ticket, or of carrying any of the Congressional districts except the seventh. The shrewder Republican leaders admitted privately that Colonel Thompson is very strong with the blacks, and that the ticket has harmonized the whites. A straight Republican ticket is an impossibility, and the attempt to dodge in behind a few Greenbackers will prove a ludicrous failure. From all sections of the State come tidings of Democratic exultation and confidence, and when the canvass begins the Republican party will find itself more lonesome than its committee men did in Columbia a few days ago.

WE left our friend Arabi Bey encamped outside of Alexandria, with a small force of rebels under his command. After a week's eclipse we find him in the same place, looking over at the British, while the British in turn look over at him. One or two skirmishes and several attempted parleys make up the record of events. The powers are in a snarl over the question, and they promise to make it uncomfortable for England before she gets through with her self-imposed talk of upholding the Khedive and routing the rebels. Russia is in the back ground upholding the Porte, who refuses to move unless England gives way. France refuses to vote additional supplies for the war, and the de Freycinet ministry resigned in consequence. It is now time for the annual floods of the Nile, and Egypt is warm and sickly, so that a new danger stares the English in the face. Molona is much more formidable than Arabi with his popguns.

THERE are now six State tickets in the field in Pennsylvania, and chances are about even all round. The labor unionists have endorsed a ticket, and as they are said to number two hundred thousand their movement is most formidable. Cameron would undoubtedly be beaten in a triangular race, and it is shrewdly surmised that the recent tickets have been instigated by him to draw strength from the Democrats and the Independents.

The people of New York are at sea over gubernatorial candidates. Cornell desires renomination, but many Republican leaders oppose him, and his chances are not the best. On the Democratic side everybody is talking harmony, but no one has secured it. John Kelly and Tammany are the disturbing elements, and the problem is whether to propitiate them or kick them overboard.

Out West the liquor war rages. Ohio, Indiana and California are the battle grounds, and the situation is mixed. Both sides are claiming these States. Yet the boasts are evidently not made with confidence.

LATEST advices from all parts of the State show that the ticket recently nominated gives general satisfaction. It is true that there are regrets on the part of many that their particular friends were not selected, but behind this is the feeling that the nominees are strong men and that they will make a spirited canvass. We trust there will be no more dissatisfaction. If the *personnel* and the manner of action of the last Convention did not satisfy the party, it cannot be satisfied. We are pleased to see that the colored people look favorably upon Colonel Thompson's nomination. It is right that they should. For six years he has controlled the schools of the State in such a way as to secure the best results for white and colored alike. He has given the colored man his full rights and full advantages, and has acted with fairness and impartiality. If the colored people do not vote for Colonel Thompson, they will not vote for any Democrat in the State. If they consult their best interests they will support him earnestly. Their own good sense should show them that a Republican ticket is inevitably the next best thing for them politically, and the best thing materially, is to support a Democrat who, without abating a jot of his fealty to his party, has done his duty to all the people. The occasion is propitious for an era of good feeling, which will be largely increased, provided the colored people lay aside their prejudice and give a hearty support to Colonel Thompson and to all the ticket.

THE Rev. Mr. Capers says that it is impossible for him to become State Superintendent of Education. He has devoted himself to the ministry and cannot now enter into any other work. While highly flattered by the confidence expressed in him by the Convention, he nevertheless feels it his duty to remain where he is. We regret extremely that the State cannot command Mr. Capers's services in this responsible position, which we feel that he would fill to the eminent satisfaction of all; but we are sure, upon reflection, that Mr. Capers has taken the best course. His present calling is far higher than any other could be, and the good he is accomplishing in the cause of religion is more than he could accomplish even in behalf of education. The question now comes up how the place shall be filled. It was said in the Convention that Mr. Capers might at least make the canvass and then resign and allow the Legislature to fill the vacancy. But the Convention also provided that any vacancy, except in case of the Governor, might be filled by the State Executive Committee. Since Mr. Capers has decided not to accept the place, the vacancy should be filled at once, so that the people may know who is to become Superintendent of Education. We have full confidence in the wisdom of the committee, and see no reason for calling on Mr. Capers to enter into the canvass as a mere labor of love. The superintendency is just now the most important office in the gift of the people, and it should not be left open. Let the committee fill the ticket before the canvass begins, so that the candidate may come upon the stump and let the people know what kind of man he is.

The State Normal Institute.

The State Normal Institute has been in session two weeks in Columbia and the attendance and the teaching are very satisfactory. Nearly three hundred persons have enrolled themselves as members, while many others attend the lectures as visitors. The sessions are held in the University buildings, but calisthenics and music are taught in the evening at the Methodist Female College. A number of teachers are in attendance from Fairfield, and they cannot fail to reap lasting benefit from the term thus spent. It was objected that Columbia would not be a popular place, but the general experience has been that it is a most convenient location for the Institute. It is no warmer than other towns of the State are, its shady streets afford pleasant walks, while any number of hacks and carriages are at hand. The facilities for boarding are admirable. The citizens expect on Friday night to give an entertainment to the teachers; and much pleasure is anticipated. Altogether, this third Normal Institute promises to be quite as successful as its predecessors.

A Good Selection.

The trustees of the State University at their meeting on Wednesday night unanimously elected Prof. James H. Carlisle president of the South Carolina College. Dr. Carlisle scarcely needs any introduction to the people of South Carolina. He is an alumnus of the old College, having graduated therefrom in 1844, carrying off the second honor in a class of thirty-seven members. He immediately took charge of the Columbia Male Academy, where he continued to teach for eight years. At the organization of Wofford College, in 1854, he was elected to the chair of mathematics. In 1874 he was made president of that institution. In these years of service he has done a full share in placing and keeping Wofford College in the high position it now occupies among the educational institutes of the country. His fine intellect has been improved by long years of discriminating study, and he has kept fully apace with the advances of science. In the Methodist Church Dr. Carlisle is universally esteemed, and, in spite of his modesty, has filled important positions in its government and councils. He was a fraternal delegate from the last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which met in Cincinnati in May, 1880. He was a delegate to the late Ecumenical Conference, but could not attend. Dr. Carlisle has written little, but all his productions bear the impress of his vigorous intellect and his pleasing style. As a lecturer he has few superiors. He will ably fill the post to which, without solicitation upon his part, he has been called, and do his full share towards placing the College where it should be—in the foremost rank of Southern institutions. The people of the State and the friends of the College are alike to be congratulated upon the selection the trustees have made. We hope Dr. Carlisle will promptly accept.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

Messrs. Editors: Allow me to suggest the name of Capt. HAYNE McMEEKIN as a suitable person to represent Fairfield county in the next House of Representatives. He is well known as a gentleman of culture, intelligence, conservatism and liberal views, and it may safely be assured that he will make a zealous and faithful representative of every interest of our people. A staunch Democrat, we submit his merits to the party, subject to the result of the primary election.

FAIRFIELD.

DOMESTIC SANITATION.

Some Hints for the Promotion and Preservation of Health in Home and School.

Messrs. Editors: It would seem superfluous to caution people as to the means of obtaining and preserving their health, and yet the sanitarian in his every day experience finds how little heed is paid to his warnings and the little consideration his teachings receive. He is confronted with obstacles on every hand, under every condition and circumstance; the rich oppose him because some of their fancied rights are encroached upon, some of their assumed privileges curtailed, or money. The poor resent, because they fear some additional expense to their grievous burdens, or because they fancy some intermeddling and some additional taxation. These facts have always been so, and will remain unaltered until people are educated sufficiently to recognize the benefits and to perceive that these precautions are for their good. Upon a recent official inspection of this town I could not but be struck with the entire absence of any regard for sanitary precautions, and the slight efforts made for the promotion of health and the prevention of disease. Hygiene was entirely neglected, and I was at a loss to attribute this to indifference or to ignorance. I presume it must have been the latter, for no one could be indifferent to his safety or his own well being. Viewing this subject from any point of view, whether of health, comfort or economy, the result seems the same—for without health life is worthless and comfort is conducive to health, so that economy is attained by preserving health, so that look at it as we may, our interests are involved in this important question. Again, health is, to many of us, our only possession, and when *that* becomes infirm and impaired we then have to depend upon the cold charity of the world, and our wearisome journey is doubly embittered by the reflection that as paupers and medicants we are dependent upon others for support and sustenance. To those who are amply supplied with means it may not present itself in this light, but to the man whose bread is dependent upon his daily labor this is a serious question, and it behooves him to use every means to secure and preserve his health for the benefit of his family. And how is this to be attained if the commonest rules are disregarded and no attention paid to the simple element of cleanliness without which you can have neither health nor comfort? In my rides I have often been impressed with the difference in the appearance of the places and houses I visit and the recollection of these homes is brought up to my mind. One belonging to a poor farmer is but a log cabin, 12x14 feet, but everything is as neat and clean as soap and water can make them. The yard is always swept clean, and a few simple flowers in front of the house add their attractiveness and perfume to the log cabin. The other belongs to a rich man, and everything is in disorder and confusion, and the impression is always conveyed to my mind that this is no home, only a picnic party assembled. Now which of the two is the most comfortable, and throwing aside climatic influences, which of the two is most likely to preserve health?

With regard to the economy I do not apprehend that any one will dispute the fact that the expenses incurred by a fit of illness, and particularly that low form of disease engendered by neglect and filth, would more than equal the expenses created in cleansing the premises and warding off that illness. A sufficient ventilation of your houses too is an important consideration, and yet it receives but a small share of attention. Frequently a physician is called upon to prescribe for headache, languor, depression and debility, for which there is no assignable cause; but if the ventilation of our homes or the school-room received its due share of attention then they might be accounted for. In confirmation of this, I visited and measured three of the rooms used for school purposes, and without any allowance for space occupied by furniture found an average of 140 cubic feet of air allowed each pupil—that being not quite half the quantity laid down in all of the books as the smallest limit. I will quote on this point from a lecture by Dr. A. N. Bell on the "Perils of the School-room:"

"The importance of air space rests upon the absolute necessity of pure air for healthy respiration, but the amount of space depends upon a variety of circumstances. For various practical purposes the limits of space vary from 300 to 4000 cubic feet, the largest being for hospitals, the smallest for lodging houses and dormitories, making due allowance in all cases for space occupied by furniture, and no *deviation ought to be made on account of children*, whether in regard to the different members of a family or a school-room. Moreover it should be observed that the mere space allowance should in no case detract from the absolute necessity of means for renewal, and the smaller the space the more certain should be this provision. If 300 cubic feet only be allowed the air must be changed at least every twenty minutes. To neutralize the deleterious properties of impure air and to replenish it every person requires 2000 cubic feet hourly, and with less than this provision contamination is sure to follow. In the Eighth Report of the medical officer of the Privy Council Mr. John Simon observes: 'It is to be desired that laws and regulations as to our overcrowding should not proceed on the assumption that children (to any reasonable extent) require less breathing space than adults. Against any such assumption two facts have been considered—first, that even healthy children, in proportion to their respective bodily weights, are about twice as powerful as adults in deteriorating the air which they breathe; secondly, that the children will almost invariably have certain eruptive and other fibrile disorders to pass through from which adult life is comparatively exempt, and in which the requirement of space is greatly increased, and having regard to these two considerations I think it best that children and adults should be deemed to require equal allowances of air and ventilation.'

"'The poisonous effluvia which pervades the atmosphere of close and overcrowded rooms is not only breathed, but it adheres to all the surroundings, it sticks to the wall and furniture, settles into the drinking cups, into the food utensils, food and drink, permeates the clothing and attaches to the person. It creates a nidus which is not only in itself poisonous, perpetually lessening the vital force of all who inhabit it, and predisposing to blood poisons of any kind, but it also becomes the hot-bed for the planting and propagation of specific poisons, such as smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, whooping-cough, diphtheria and the whole category of epidemic diseases, and a fruitful source of scrofula and consumption.'

"Besides the danger from active and fatal disease from exposure to the conditions which have bee described, all physiologists recognize the influence of depressing agents in the human organization in blanting the sensibilities, in paralyzing the intellect, promoting stupidity, idiocy and physical deformity."

This seems the refinement of cruelty: the child is narcotized with one hand and dogged with the other; he is first stupefied and then punished. By arching the ceiling of the rooms to give more space, and cutting the windows to the floor, thereby increasing the influx of air, the difficulty might be obviated, or at least diminished. The stoves are positively injurious. They not only consume the finished amount of oxygen, but they heat the rooms to such a degree as to render the children more susceptible to the change when they pass from this heated air. Besides, I am not certain that these rooms are not overcrowded, when you consider twenty-five or thirty children breathing in one small room, the exhalation from their bodies going on, and forced to breathe air loaded with excrementitious material it is only a matter of surprise that they have not suffered more, and can only be accounted for in one way, and that is because rooms constantly. The trustees ought to look into the matter, for education paid for with the loss of health is dearly bought, and when the causes of this risk have been pointed out and can so easily be remedied, what was once ignorance or carelessness, becomes culpable negligence.

I might go on and elaborate the subject, for I cannot exhaust it, but I trust that enough has been said to awaken an interest in the matter and to rouse the careless slumberer from his fancied security.

R. B. H.

A VERY UNUSUAL QUANDARY.

General Capers Seeking a Way to Decline Office Honorably.

[From the Greenville News.]

A representative of the *Daily News*, having ascertained yesterday that General Capers had returned from the mountains late on Thursday night, called at his house for the purpose of gaining some information in reference to the course he would probably pursue regarding his nomination as Superintendent of Education. General Capers said, in reply to a question, that he had learned from his mail and papers the facts connected with his nomination for the first time on his arrival home, and was disappointed that his telegrams to Dr. Lartigue and Mr. Munro had not had the effect of stopping his nomination. He expressed himself in terms of the warmest gratitude to the convention, and especially to his friends from Anderson and Greenville, for the honor they had conferred upon him, and said that if such an emergency existed now as existed in 1876 he would feel it to be his duty to make any sacrifice to serve the State. He said that no such emergency in his judgment did exist, and that either Dr. Lartigue or Mr. Farrow would make efficient men in the office for which he had been nominated. General Capers is decidedly convinced that he could not discharge the duties of the office faithfully to the people and be at the same time rector of his parish, the duties of which now demand most of his time. To make an efficient Superintendent of Education, such as the State requires, and the obligations of the office demand, General Capers feels he would be compelled to resign his rectorship of Christ Church, and this, he said, he would not do. In his judgment it would be to abandon his sacred charge for an office of State which hundreds of his fellow-citizens could fully administer; and this was a sacrifice he could not make. In view of all these circumstances General Capers leaves for Columbia Monday to confer with the authorities there and with the members of the State Executive Committee.

The General is much annoyed at the trouble his purpose of declining will give his friends. He will do anything he can consistently with his sacred calling to relieve the situation of its embarrassments, and with this view he goes down to Columbia.

He has received a large number of congratulatory letters upon his nomination, and among many others is one from our next Governor, Hugh S. Thompson. All of them, with two exceptions, urge him to accept the nomination. The General says that the nomination was in every respect a complete surprise to him, as he had never had the slightest idea of it. During his absence he was almost entirely cut off from access to the mails, and was thus almost totally ignorant of the manner in which his nomination had been made, and the circumstances attending it.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.—Is a reliable medicine that never does any harm and that prevents and cures disease by keeping the stomach in order and the kidneys and liver active. Such a medicine is Parker's Ginger Tonic. It relieves every case, and has cured thousands. See other column.—*Tribune.*

A VALUABLE ADDITION.—Because it is beneficial to the scalp and adds to personal beauty by restoring color and lustre to gray or faded hair, is why Parker's Hair Balsam is such a popular dressing.

THE GROWING CROPS.

Consolidation of the Reports for the Month Ending July 31st, from Returns to the South Carolina Department of Agriculture.

The estimates given are based upon 155 replies, covering every county in the State.

THE WEATHER.

One hundred and thirty-three correspondents report the weather for the month of July favorable and twenty-two that it has been unfavorable. Three correspondents in Darlington county report that the rains have been so frequent and heavy as to cause some slight damage to crops, and five correspondents in Anderson, Chester, Laurens and Spartanburg counties report that a drought prevailed for about three weeks, somewhat reducing the condition of all crops.

COTTON.

The condition of cotton is below an average, owing almost entirely to the cool spring, which injured the "stand," and from the effects of which it has not recovered. The greatest injury was sustained by the northern counties. The plant for the past month has been growing finely and fruiting well. Some apprehension is felt on account of continued rains, but no damage of any consequence is yet reported from this cause. Four correspondents in Darlington, Colleton and Hampton counties note the appearance of the worm, but in very small numbers, and they have not yet injured the plant. Rust is reported by four correspondents in Anderson, Spartanburg, Newberry and Hampton counties, and nine correspondents in Darlington, Fairfield, Berkeley, Charleston, Clarendon, Colleton and Williamsburg counties report that the plant is shedding leaves and fruit, but no uneasiness is felt from either rust or shedding unless the rains during August are excessive. The plant is generally small throughout the State but well fruited. The condition is reported in northern Carolina at 88, middle Carolina at 96 and lower Carolina at 99—an average for the State of 94, against 72 for the same time last year.

CORN.

The seasons have been remarkably fine for corn. In addition to favorable seasons better land was devoted to this crop, cultivation has been far better and a larger percentage of the crop fertilized than formerly. All of these causes have made the crop an unusually fine one, and the present indications are that considerably above an average crop will be harvested. Early corn is made beyond all contingencies, and the seasons have been very favorable for the late planting. Much of the oat stubble was planted in corn and peas, and the prospects for full crops of both are very encouraging. One correspondent in Colleton county reports that a farmer in his vicinity harvested forty bushels of oats per acre and will realize an equal quantity of corn and peas. The condition is reported in northern Carolina at 109, middle Carolina 105, and lower Carolina 111—an average for the State of 105, against 53 for the same period last year.

RICE.

Upland rice is generally reported in good condition, is growing well under the stimulus of favorable seasons and good culture, and the prospects are very promising. In the low country it is not in as good condition, but a full crop is not improbable. A correspondent in Beaufort says: "Rice crop on upper Savannah is fully up to an average. On middle and lower sections it is much below. On back water plantations crops have suffered severely from drought and in the Combahee river from salt water." The condition is reported in northern Carolina at 98, middle Carolina 98, and lower Carolina 96—an average for the State of 97, against 62 last year.

SORGHUM AND SUGAR CANE.

Although these crops have rapidly grown in favor with the farmers of the State, they still do not receive the attention that their importance demands. Wherever sorghum or sugar cane has been properly cultivated a fine supply of syrup has been made, attending its cultivation and left a handsome profit besides. Either can be grown as an extra crop without very great additional labor or expense, and its growth will supply the farm with what should be one of its most important products. In all the counties where sorghum and sugar cane are grown to any extent, the correspondents report the crop small but in fine condition and growing rapidly. The condition is: Sorghum—northern Carolina 94, middle Carolina 97, lower Carolina 95. Sugar cane—northern Carolina 109, middle Carolina 98, lower Carolina 98.

PEAS.

The reports on the condition of the pea crop are very encouraging, and the increase of acreage shows that the farmers appreciate the importance of the crop, not only as a forage crop, but as the most economical plan of increasing the fertility of the soil. In every county the seasons have been favorable and the crop is growing rapidly with prospects of a full crop. The condition is given in northern Carolina at 104, middle Carolina 99, and lower Carolina 105.

THE OUTLOOK.

The agricultural outlook has not for many years been so encouraging. The wheat crop was fully up to an average. The yield of oats was unprecedented. A full cotton crop will almost certainly be realized. With the early corn crop assured beyond all doubt and the late crop very promising the indications are that our farmers will have "corn to sell and keep." Peas will be fully up to an average if they do not surpass it. The rice crop bids fair to be better than usual. Sorghum, sugar cane, potatoes, turnips and all the smaller crops will yield bountifully. The farmers began the new year almost dispirited from the misfortunes caused by the unprecedented drought of last year, but with the indomitable courage and energy which have ever characterized the people of the State they commenced their operations for the year. They have pursued their avocation with a pluck and perseverance worthy of their noble calling, and, with the favorable seasons which have prevailed during the year, they have overcome almost insurmountable difficulties and at the close of the year they can look back upon their work with pride and satisfaction and will enjoy the fruits of their labors which they have so justly won.

A correspondent from Anderson says: "Farmers cheerful and buoyant. Outlook brighter than for several years. Garners full of small grain and good health combine to make the citizens cheerful, social, kind and happy."

A correspondent in Fairfield says: "Oat crop so good and corn so promising that it is thought that it will not be necessary for the county to buy feed for stock or bread for the people."

The above extracts fairly represent the tone of all the reports, and they furnish the highest evidence of the condition of the planters. Every citizen in the State can rejoice with the farmers, for when the agriculture of the country is prosperous all the trades and professions flourish.

—For tremulousness, wakefulness, dizziness and lack of energy, a most valuable remedy is Brown's Iron Bitters.

Roy Reidsville, N. C., has Prospered.

We announced last week that two of our young townsmen, Messrs. E. E. Richardson and Joseph Lyles, were the successful competitors in the July drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery: the amount, $15000. In actual cash has been received, and deposited in the Reidsville Bank. This is one of the most successful speculations that was ever known in our enterprising town and we congratulate our young friends who take their good fortune in so easy and matter of fact manner. Mr. Richardson informs us that it was a plain open handed business transaction. He invested $5 for tickets, and at the regular drawing it was announced that his number was the "lucky one"; in a few days he was informed of the fact, and without trouble he sent the ticket to New Orleans, had it presented at the office of the Company—it was *cashed*, and in due time a package came to their address by express containing the money in currency.—*Reidsville, N. C., Webster's Dollar Weekly, July 25.* (Adv.)

LYNCHING IN LANCASTER.

A Negro Commits the Unpardonable Sin and is Duly Hanged to a Tree—Another Negro in Jail for a Similar Offence.

(Special to the News and Courier.)

LANCASTER, August 9.—Hearing that a negro had been lynched last night near this place, your correspondent at an early hour this morning repaired to the scene, which is in a lonely spot about one and a half miles east of here. Arriving on the ground I found the body of a negro hanging from the limb of a small white oak tree with his toes touching *terra firma*. I gathered the following particulars: On Monday night, the 7th instant, Dan Blakeney, colored, who was employed as a farm hand by a prominent citizen of this county who lives fourteen miles east of this place, entered the room of the twelve-year old daughter of his employer and attempted to assault her. The screams of the child aroused the household and the villain fled without having accomplished his hellish purpose. He was pursued and captured and confessed everything. A posse of constables started to jail with the fiend, but when about two miles from Lancaster an enraged body of good citizens took forcible possession of Dan Blakeney and hung him to a convenient tree. That he met a just but terrible fate is the verdict of all, both white and colored.

Yesterday another negro was lodged in our county jail for committing a rape on a mulatto girl. Serious threats of lynching are being made by the colored people. E. B. R.

THE RESULT IN ALABAMA.—The latest accounts from the recent State election in Alabama show the election of O'Neal and all the Democratic State ticket by a large majority, though much reduced from that of 1880. The election was very quiet and a light vote was polled everywhere. In the "black belt" the Republicans were not organized. Many negroes voted the Democratic ticket. In the northern part of the State the Republican-Independent-Greenback State ticket was successful in many counties. Calbert, Shulman, DeKalb, Elmore, Etowah, Lawrence, Lauderdale, Limestone, Jackson, Madison and Morgan have all elected Independents to the Legislature. In a number of counties the Democrats have been successful by only narrow majorities and in others the official count will be necessary to decide the result. The probabilities are that the Democratic ticket will not have more than 30,000 majority, and that there will be at least twenty Independents in the Assembly.

—Kentucky is rich in walnut. The supply is said to be inexhaustible. Southern Kentucky has been pretty generally cleaned out, but in Southeastern Kentucky, and extending far away in North Carolina and Virginia, the great forests wave in all their primeval glory. In this section alone, there is enough walnut lumber to meet the demand of the country for years to come.

—Ladies and all sufferers from neuralgia, hysteria and kindred complaints, will find without a rival Brown's Iron Bitters. *

Summer Complaints

At this season, various diseases of the bowels are prevalent, *and many lives are lost* through lack of knowledge of a safe and sure remedy. PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is a *sure* cure for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, etc., and is *perfectly safe*.

Read the following:

BAINBRIDGE, N. Y., March 22, 1881.
PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER *never fails to afford instant relief* for cramp and pain in the stomach.
JOSEPH BURDETT.

NICHOLVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1881.
The *very best* medicine I know of for dysentery, cholera morbus, and cramps in the stomach. Have used it for years, and it is *sure cure* every time.
JULIUS W. DOW.

MONROE, IOWA, March 12, 1881.
I have used your PAIN KILLER in severe cases of cramp, colic and cholera morbus, and it gave almost *instant relief*. P. H. GUSTAFLY.

CARNESVILLE, GA., Feb. 28, 1881.
For twenty years I have used your PAIN KILLER in my family. Have used it many times for bowel complaints, and it *always cures*. Would be fearful to be without a bottle in the house. J. H. IVY.

SACO, ME., Jan. 29, 1881.
Have used PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER for twelve years. It is *safe, sure, and reliable*. No mother should allow it to be out of the family.
H. J. NAYES.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1881.
We have used it over forty years and it always gives immediate relief. Would hardly dare to go to bed without a bottle in the house.
W. O. SPERRY.

CONWAYBORO, S. C., Feb. 21, 1881.
Nearly every family in this section keeps a bottle in the house. DR. E. MONSON.

U. S. CONSULATE,
CREFELD, PRUSSIA, Feb. 8, 1881.
I have known PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER almost from the day it was introduced, and after years of observation and use, I regard its presence in my household as an *indispensable necessity*.
A. S. POTTER, U. S. Consul.

JEFFERSON-TRINITY, ENG.
I had been several days suffering severely from diarrhœa, accompanied with intense pain, when I tried your PAIN KILLER, and found immediate relief. H. J. NOONE.

21 MONTAGUE St., LONDON, ENG.
During a residence of twenty-six years in India, I have given it in many cases of diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera, and never knew it to fail to give relief. J. CLARKE.

No family can safely be without this invaluable remedy. Its price brings it within the reach of all.

For sale by all druggists at 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

TUTT'S PILLS

A DISORDERED LIVER IS THE BANE

of the present generation. It is for the Cure of this disease and its attendants, SICK-HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, PILES, etc., that TUTT'S PILLS have gained a world-wide reputation. No Remedy has ever been discovered that acts so gently on the digestive organs, giving them vigor to assimilate food. As a natural result, the Nervous System is Braced, the Muscles are Developed, and the Body Robust.

Chills and Fever.

S. EVAL, a Planter at Bayou Sara, La., says: My plantation is in a malarial district. For several years I could not make half a crop on account of bilious diseases and chills. I was nearly discouraged when I began the use of TUTT'S PILLS. The result was marvelous: my laborers soon became hearty and robust, and I have had no further trouble.

They relieve the engorged Liver, cleanse the Blood from poisonous humors, and cause the bowels to act naturally, without which no cure can feel well.

Try this remedy fairly, and you will gain a Healthy Digestion, Vigorous Body, Pure Blood, Strong Nerves, and a Sound Liver. Price, 25 Cents. Office, 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, and acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of One Dollar.

Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

Dr. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.

FOR SALE!

HOME-MADE,

Tennessee and Avery WAGONS.

ALSO IN STORE.

SADDLES, BRIDLES,
HARNESS,
BACON, MEAL,
CORN,
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
SHOES.
INDUCEMENTS FOR CASH.

U. G. DESPORTES.

Mch 16

FRESH GROCERIES!!

I am daily in receipt of Fresh Goods which are bought from first hands, and are guaranteed; among which I mention,

SMOKED BEEF,
CORNED BEEF, Fulton Market,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGE,
OCEAN GEM MACKEREL,
FRESH MACKEREL,
FRESH SALMON,
CANNED ROAST BEEF,
CANNED CORN BEEF,
BAKER'S BROMA,
IMPORTED OAT MEAL,
GRATED PINEAPPLE,
BARTLETT PEARS,
TURKISH PRUNES.
TRY MY FLOUR.

R. M. HUEY.

Grocery Department

—AT—

J. M. BEATY & CO.'S

Sugars—all grades, Rio Coffee, Java Coffee, Thurber's No. 34 and 41 Roasted Coffee, Oatmeal and Graham Flour, Dried Beef and Beef Tongues, Hams and Lard, Cheese,

Maccaroni, Fresh Mackerel, in cans, Salmon, Sardines, Corned Beef Tomatoes, Pickles, Etc., Fresh Roasted Beef.

—ALSO—

A lot of COHANSEY FRUIT JARS,

Just received and now for sale at a very low price.

CALL AND SEE.

May 18

FRUITS OF ALL KINDS!

GEM JARS,
GRASS BLADES, strong, light and keen, or short and stout.
BARBED WIRE,
NETWORK FENCE,
GRINDSTONES and fixtures.
STONE JARS,
POTWARE,
WELL BUCKETS,
WELL CHAIN and ROPE,
CORRYTUBS,
BUCKETS and BROOMS,
TRACE CHAINS,
KEROSENE OIL,
PEARL SAFETY OIL,
PLOWS, SWEEPS,
SCRAPERS, HORSE and MULE SHOES.

CANNED GOODS,
TEAS and COFFEES,
POWDERED, Sort and Granulated SUGARS,
SODA, SOAP, STARCH,
BLUEING, liquid and dry,
TOILET SOAPS,
HONEST SEVEN,
SLAP JACKS,
DANORA, and
VARIOUS BRANDS of CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO,
RICE, HUDNOTS,
GRITS, MEAL,
FLOUR, all GRADES,
CIGARS, ETC., ETC.

A FULL LINE OF HARNESS WILL be in about the middle of this month.

J. H. CUMMINGS.

July 8

NEW GOODS!!

FRESH GOODS!!

STYLISH GOODS!

WE are now opening our stock of Spring and Summer Goods, and request an inspection of the public. These goods have been carefully selected in the Northern Markets and are therefore Fresh and New.

WE cannot begin to enumerate our different lines, but would simply state that each department will be found full and complete in every particular.

WE guarantee our prices to be as low as the same class of GOODS can be bought anywhere.

THE styles this season are new and pretty, and we will be glad to show "all comers" whether purchasers or not.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS!

McMASTER, BRICE & KETCHIN.

Mch 28

—Take your county paper, and learn what is going on at home.

"VENI, VIDI, VICI."

WE CAME, WE SAW, WE CONQUERED.

After a few years of constant warfare against high prices in Winnsboro, and defeating the foe, we launched that man of war, the "Inflexible," and steered her course in Chester, where she was surrounded by the billows of infuriated merchants, who set up such fortifications as they were vain enough to imagine would stop the impetus of our force, but by constantly pouring oil on the turbulent waters of commerce, discharging our guns in swift succession on the enemies' forts, we broke their ranks with half an effort, and TO-DAY we maintain the field without a semblance of resistance.

Our steadily increasing business not yet enough, we throw our banner to the breeze and boldly strive for the championship of the State. About September the 10th we will send out to Lancaster that fine old ship, the "Alabama," with Mimnaugh's Brigade, manned by accumulated experience and unerring judgment, guided by fertile brains and ballasted by the Almighty Dollar. There is no known power can stop the irresistible onward. It shall be our constant aim in the future, as it has been in the past, always to be on the alert to the interest of our patrons, and maintain the unapproachable position of

THAUMATURGICS

of dry goods. Having our business fairly established in three of the most prosperous towns in the State, Winnsboro, Chester and Lancaster, and buying our goods direct from manufacturers for cash, we will be able to offer inducements to customers that houses of limited means cannot assume. All our previous efforts shall be eclipsed this fall, and to leave competition in the dim dist