THE NEWS AND HERALD.

WINNSBORO, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, : : : 1887.

E. B. RAGSDALE, W. L. McDONALD. } EDITORS.

ENGLISH politics within the last few days have assumed a very interesting aspect. The tory government has evidently well nigh run its course and with its downfall will no doubt come the long deferred deliverance of Ireland.

JAMES D. FISH asks the President to pardon him out of prison on the ground that he is sick. Not defining his malady, however, with the requisite precision, the newspapers have put it down "sick of the penitentiary." Of course an ailment of this sort cannot well be taken into consideration by the pardoning power.

HERR MOST is at large once more. His term of imprisonment expired last Friday. He has issued a rampant manifesto to his friends and brethren in which he makes it quite clear that he has been but little reformed. His behavior in prison is said to have been very good, considering which, it will perhaps be well to send him back again as soon as possible. Freedom does not agree with him.

FORTY-FOUR whiskey flasks are said to have been found in the hall after the adjournment of the Idaho Legislature. One of them was not quite empty, and it is supposed to have been dropped by some stranger. The good people of Idaho had better keep an eye on that Legislature, if it is ever to assemble again. It is now generally given up that mean whiskey will make an ordinary man steal, at any rate it has a bad effect on legislation, as the people of this State had the misfortune to learn between 'sixty-six and 'seventy-six

THE President's course with reference to the river and harbor bill has given great dissatisfaction in some sections of the South. The people of the Mississippi Valley are especially displeased, and have had much to say incidentally about New York's jealously of the Mississippi River. But such talk is altogether idle. From the very nature of the case there can be no rivalry between New York and any other locality of our common country. The great American city is interested in the prosperity of every town in the United States, and has no occasion to be concerned with petit jealousies. We think with the *Star* that the city's generous responses to every form of suffering throughout the land should be sufficient assurance on this point.

THE New York people are greatly aggrieved just now at little Rhode Island. It seems that "Rhody" has some very slack-twisted laws on the vexatious subject of divorce, and whenever a good wife in New York has her feelings a little hurt by a thoughtless husband, she has only to run down to Newport and snap the sacred ties. The *Star* gives the following sample cases:

"Failure to support." As if a man ought to support a wife with $50,000 a year, who married him knowing he was poor. Decree granted.

"Desertion." As if any sane man ever willingly deserted a wife with $80,000 a year, unless bribed to do so. Decree granted.

"Intemperance." As if a trip to Newport to get a divorce were not more of a spree than most men care to go on. Decree granted.

It may seem rather hard, but we see no help for it.

THE faith of this generation in the efficacy of legislation is wonderful. The popular panacea for all evils is an Act of the Legislature; indeed, the idea has taken possession of every rank of society that mankind may even be made morally better by force of an Act of the General Assembly. The delusion is widespread and calls for intelligent treatment. There is in the nature of things a proper sphere for legislative action which it is the business of the law-maker to find out, and once he has done so, he should not permit himself in the exercise of the functions of his office to go beyond it. If he hasn't brains enough to find out what this sphere is he is unfit for the duties of his office and ought to resign and make room for a better man. The office of the legislator is the most important of all in the economy of a popular form of government. If the Legislature be made up of intelligent, progressive and patriotic men all is well, but if on the other hand this branch of the government should be made up of the "collective folly" of the State, as is sometimes the case, there is reason to tremble for the consequences.

Virtue Preached but not Practiced.

The recent deplorable affair between Johnstone and Jones at Newberry has furnished once again a suitable text for much sermonizing on the law against carrying concealed deadly weapons. Several of the State papers have already spoken out about it, and it is pretty generally agreed that the combatants in this row were most flagitious in their defiance of the law, especially in that they had the ready pistol concealed about the person.

But at the risk of being classed among the preachers of unrighteousness, we must say that we see nothing peculiarly reprehensible in this circumstance. The best men find it impossible to avoid at all times personal difficulties, and as they appear to be unavoidable the next thing naturally enough is to get ready—at least for even chances. To the good Quaker this may seem just a little wicked, but the stern fact still remains that it is the almost universal course of conduct. To have a deadly weapon concealed about the person habitually is one thing to simply have one handy when it is known that the fellow on the other side is heeled is quite another thing. In the last instance so far as good intentions go it may be merely a matter of self-defense.

We have nothing to say here about the wisdom or unwisdom of the act of the General Assembly on this subject. An ounce of prevention is of course worth a pound of cure, but something like a chemical test of what is and what is not prevention has become absolutely necessary.

A Very Reasonable Doubt.

The failure of the jury to convict Cleary, the New York ex-alderman, seems to have given much surprise outside of New York and much dissatisfaction in that State. The jury is said to have stood six for conviction and six for acquittal and no agreement could be reached. From a South Carolina point of view the defendant should have been found not guilty, and that promptly. The evidence against him consisted almost entirely on the testimony of an accomplice. The law is that this must be corroborated by circumstances in order to sustain a conviction, and the wisdom of this law will not be questioned by those who have taken the trouble to search for the reason thereof. It is manifestly unjust to convict any man on the testimony of another who is avowedly covered with infamy himself, and who is furthermore testifying for personal immunity. The jury in the Cleary case simply refused to do this and we cannot see that they became thereby liable to any censure whatever. They were merely regardful of the law as well as the evidence. The prosecution should find proof enough to convict or they should not put the defendant on trial.

The *World* says that if Cleary could have succeeded in showing that he is innocent it would have been all right. But the law does not impose any such task on the defendant. It is for the prosecution to show that he is guilty. It will never do to depart from this principle of law so long as innocent men are liable to be arraigned and tried.

Better a thousand times allow the rascals to take the city.

Nihilism in Russia.

Alexander III. has been notified by the Executive Committee of the Nihilists that sentence of death has been passed upon, and the Emperor of all the Russias knows what it is to experience the feeling of insecurity. There can be no reason to doubt that these Nihilists mean exactly what they say; hundreds of their number have already suffered martyrdom in this strange political faith which they profess, if indeed political faith it can be called.

Every device of absolutism has been employed to crush Nihilism, but in vain; and there is reason to believe that as long as the government of Russia is what it is to-day it will have the problem which these revolutionists present to deal with.

The truth of the matter is the Russian government is itself an anomaly in nature, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that it should generate anomalous. It stands in the way and obstructs the growth of the Russian people; every tendency to liberalism is nipped in the bud. The ordinary safety valves against revolution—the free thought, free speech, public discussion and the right of petition are unheard of in the vast dominions of the Czar.

It is plain to every well-informed person of this generation, except the Czar and his vain and ignorant advisers, that this state of things cannot be perpetuated. The progress of the Russian people towards civil liberty is a progress which is made in obedience to natural laws. If the Czar stands in the way of this progress, the Czar will go. To paraphrase Patrick Henry, Cœsar had his Brutus, Charles I. his Cromwell, and Alexander III. may profit by their example."

Sherman's Nashville Blast.

Tennessee has been fairly pronounced a queer community. It is a good place to look for the novel and unexpected. The late exhibition of the Taylor brothers as rival candidates for the office of Governor could not have taken place anywhere else. It was perhaps the most unique political campaign that has ever known in American politics. Nothing like it had ever happened before, and it is highly improbable that anything of the sort will ever happen again. The Democratic Taylor won, but he has not been politician enough to preserve the fruits of his victory. On the contrary, his course as Governor has divided hopelessly the very voters who elected him, and in the next Presidential election, therefore, Tennessee must be put down among the doubtful States. Nobody understands this better than John Sherman; nobody wants to be Prssident worse than John Sherman. Altogether Nashville was a good place from which to fire his first gun.

Better speeches have been made many a time to no purpose; what this one is to accomplish, however, remains to be seen. It was aimed at the Solid South in general, and Tennessee in particular. If it does no good in Tennessee it will not be likely to do much harm anywhere else.

But it is refreshing to observe what a wonderful change is creeping over John's temper as he grows older. This effort smells infinitely less of blood and powder than anything that he has ever said since the late unpleasantness, and it will doubtless inspire his friends with the hope that he may yet die at peace with all mankind.

He may or may not receive the nomination of his party. Considering the empty character of this honor, however, we would advise him not to give very much for it.

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THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by McMaster, Brice & Ketchin

Unbalanced Genius.

The New York *Sun* quotes some Senator as referring to the President as "that d—d old hind-quarter of beef up at the White House." And the *World* in commenting upon the matter denounces Dana, the editor of the *Sun* as "the viper of the American press."

The *World* has described him accurately. Dana is in many respects the most brilliant journalist in the United States, but he is an ill-balanced crank. He permits his personal prejudices to carry him to desperate lengths.

He published once a life of Gen. Grant, the most eloquent eulogy, it has been said, that was ever written in the English tongue. When Grant was elected President, Dana asked to be appointed collector of the port of New York. Grant refused. Dana withdrew his book from circulation, and from that time onward was Gen. Grant's bitterest enemy. He has a way, too, of "getting down on the wrong side of the fence." He is a man of impulses. When Mr. Stead, in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, commenced his "crusade" against the immoralities of London, the English and American press generally gave him cold comfort. The "Salvation Army" and Mr. Dana, however, came to his rescue The editor of the *Sun*, in one of his most brilliant editorials, commended the course of the editor of the *Gazette*.

"Then it was," he said, "that the *Gazette*, seeing that the cry of the children was to go again unheard in a British House of Commons seized upon that weapon of policity before which thrones have tottered and parliaments gone down."

Dana was, however, sharp enough this time to find out that the "crusade" would not do and he dropped Mr. Stead, he dropped him suddenly.

He has asked Mr. Cleveland for something that he did not yet. He is now taking his satisfaction, and his opposition will do more to re-elect the President than his suport would.

"Property" and His Precedents.

We beg leave to inform our correspondent "Property" that the precedents which he has furnished do not apply. We are not opposed to the building of railroads, not at all. We will subscribe as much, in proportion to our our ability, to the enterprise which "Property" advocates, as he will himself, or as anybody else will, but we will not adopt the method which "Property" urges, even if in so doing we could achieve the very desirable object which he has in view.

Has "Property" ever paused to think where his principle will lead him to? If the majority can impose a tax to build a railroad, why can they not impose one to build a telegraph line, to equip an express company, to dig a canal, to build a factory, and to do a thousand other things which may appear to them to be for the public good? And when we have conceded that the majority may do these things, how far are we from the principle that the collective wealth of a community may be used by the majority for the collective good of the community? How far are we from socialism, the rankest political heresy of the century? These are questions which the advocates of this unrighteous use of the taxing power ought to be able to answer,

We believe that nations as well as individuals live and prosper when their lives conform to great principles, which they may or may not understand. We believe that the material greatness of the civilized nations of the earth is due to the inviolability with which they have regarded the right of property, more than it is to all other causes combined; to the fact that they have given the most liberal encouragement to individual effort, the fullest play to the principle of selfishness, which is the main-spring of human action. In obedience to this principle mankind have opened up and peopled continents; they have multiplied the commerce of nations a thousand fold; they have built steamboats and railroads and telegraphs; they have made the earth "one vast whispering gallery." We may depart from this principle if we will, but a day of judgment will surely come.

Good Advice to Colored Voters.

The *National Republican* is a Republican newspaper because it believes in the principles of the Republican party. It understands fully the relations of that party to the colored men of the country. It knows the grand work the party has done for them, and what of good it has attempted and failed to accomplish. It knows that under our peculiar dual system of State and national governments, each holding a portion of the sovereignty, that the Republican party, even with the full control of the national government, could not remedy some of the evils under which the colored men of the South are now suffering, and it believes that it will be the part of wisdom for them to cease any longer to be united as a mass in the Republican party.

No fair-minded, honest man will deny that in many States and sections of the South the negroes are by fair means or foul deprived of that great privilege of American freemen —the right to vote for whomsoever they may choose to fill all official positions. This, as we have said previously, is because they are solidly Republican and race prejudice is aroused against them.

At the late election in Atlanta, Ga., upon the license question the colored men divided, some favoring and some opposing licenses. The result was that the white leaders of the opposing parties each sought as vigorously and by the same methods to secure colored voters as they did to secure white voters.

If the colored men of the South should divide upon the questions which divide the political parties of to-day as they did in Atlanta upon the question in that local election, they will find that the white men will divide in the same manner, and each party will endeavor as earnestly, and in the usual way of recognition and support, to secure colored voters. The white Democrats will select colored men of prominence to strengthen their ticket, and the Repnblicans will pursue a similar course, and thus each man will have the privilege of casting an honest ballot and having it fairly counted

The colored men having once secured this right, all the other political rights of citizenship will follow, and thus the race prejudice and color line in politics will be broken down, never to be revived.—*National Republican.*

Sober, Sensible and Patriotic.

The Chicago *Times* published some time ago a blood and thunder account of the expulsion of the Salvation Army from Columbia, and the *Baptist Tribune*, the organ of the colored Baptists of South Carolina, published at Columbia, commenting upon the publication in the *Times*, has this to say:

We were told a week ago that these "Evangelists" were sent South by some designing parties North by whom they are supported, for the purpose of creating strife between the races. It was believed that if something outrageous was done by the "Evangelists" that some violence would be attempted, an account of which could be heralded throughout the North, and thus stir up sectional strife. All this would have an important bearing on the next election. Be this as it may, we have these plain words to say: the colored people of the South have been cat's paws long enough for designing men. We are in the South and we are here to stay. We cannot afford race strifes and we do not intend to endorse any people who will promote them. The dominant party in the South does not always act justly by the colored people, but race antagonisms will not help matters in any particular. Prudence and good policy suggest that we cultivate peace and seek peaceful methods to remedy our wrongs. The races are doing better now than formerly. Things are quieting. Let them so continue, and let the cold shoulder be given to every man, no matter whence he comes, or whether he be in the guise of angel or devil, if his purpose is to create strife.

* * *

The *Tribune* is not a political journal and seldom says a word about politics, but we will say this, that it makes no special difference to the colored people of the South who runs the National Government. We want peace so as to have the chance to educate our children and make money; and we feel sure that, by and by, the Christian sentiment among the Southern white people will so control matters that equal and exact justice will be given to all men, without regard to color, and our Southland will indeed be in all respects the garden spot of our country. Meantime we wait and pray.

This is all sober, sensible and patriotic. It is timely and well said. It stamps the editor of the *Tribune* as a worthy leader of his race.

SOME CAUSES OF ELECTRICITY.

Messrs. Editors: I make no pretensions to science, but allow me to give the result of my observations on the above subject or topic during a long life. From the age of nineteen, when I took charge of my father's farm, I interested myself in the laws of meteorology. I was not in possession of any works on that science, but derived my first, but imperfect information on meteorology, so far as it related to rain and fair weather, from a practical, uneducated farmer, whose views I found in the main tolerably correct. As meteorology and electricity are inseperably united, I will give my imperfect views on the natural laws of both agents. As electricity is produced from heat, principally from solar influences acting on water, land or minerals or agents, materials or substances, we notice its power in producing meteoretic showers as in the fall of 1833, in producing cyclones, such as have occurred within the North Temperate Zone of late years, of producing earthquakes and tremors, as we witnessed since the ever memorable shock of August 31, 1886.

Some scientists trace the cause of the late earthquakes to agents, such as land slides or avalanches within the bowels of the earth, and this may be a correct view. My feeble opinion of these phenomena is simply this: When the atmosphere is surcharged with electricity, as it was before and after the earthquakes of 31st August, as felt by many producing lassitude, oppression and even electric shocks why may it not cause upheavels and subsidences of the earth in localities under a concentration of its forces? This may also account for the sound before the shock. Now for some of the causes of electricity.

May not one cause of a superabundance of electricity of late years be attributed to unearthening a larger quantity off rock and exposing them to the rays of the sun, and converting them into buildings? We have also more brick buildings of late years than formerly. More houses covered with tin, slate, sheet iron, etc. These all increrse heat and electricity. A half or fourth century ago much of the land was original forest. It has since been laid bare to solar influences, on rocks and mineral also. Iron, steel, copper, tin, brass, etc., have been manufactured from hidden ores, houses and other buildings have been made and covered with these metals, and slate and tile ships, steamboats, railroads, a net work all over the world, has been of late built all subject to the influence of solar rays or heat, causing more electricity in our atmosphere, and the result no one can foretell. Hugh Miller, the able geologist of the nineteenth century, says, "man is a co-worker with God." I fear, now, he is a co-worker with the "man of sin."

I have noticed that since July 1st, 1886, we have not had a heavy rain up to this date. The cause I know not, except it having been caufed by atmospneric influences, causing tremors of the earth since August 31st, 1886. These influences may have been operating since July 1st, when we had a flood of rain. We have had frequent apparent heavy clouds since then affording but light rains, preceded by a long dry season last fall. These climatic or atmospheric changes have been quite noticeable even to a casual observer. It would then seem that so long as these earth tremors continue we need not expect heavy rains. Messrs. Editors, I have taken these views of electric influences on our planet from strict observations, and your readers may give them what credence they may think proper. Will these views elicit a more able pen? I would fain hope. W. E.

Lyles' Ford, February 16, 1887.

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A Terrible Surgical Operation

A FATAL MISTAKE.

THE *Cleveland* (Ohio) *Press*, of February 23d, 1883, published an account of a fatal surgical operation which caused a great commotion among medical men throughout the whole country, Dr. Thayer, the most eminent surgeon in Cleveland, pronouncing it scandalous. It appears that a Mrs. King had been suffering for many years from some disease of the stomach, which had resisted the treatment of all the physicians in attendance. The disease commenced with a slight derangement of the digestion, with a poor appetite, followed by a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation, a sticky slime collecting about the teeth, causing a disagreeable taste. This sensation was not removed by food, but, on the contrary, it was increased. After a while the hands and feet became cold and sticky—a cold perspiration. There was a constant tired and languid feeling. Then followed a dreadful nervousness, with gloomy forebodings. Finally the patient was unable to retain any food whatever, and there was constant pain in the abdomen. All prescribed remedies failing to give relief, a consultation was held, when it was decided that the patient had a cancer in the stomach, and in order to save the patient's life an operation was justifiable. Accordingly, on the 22d of February, 1883, the operation was performed by Dr. Vance in the presence of Dr. Tuckerman, Dr. Perrier, Dr. Arms, Dr. Gordon, Dr. Capner, and Dr. Halliwell of the Police Board. The operation consisted in laying open the cavity of the abdomen and exposing the stomach and bowels. When this had been done an examination of the organs was made, but to the horror and dismay of the doctors there was no cancer to be found. The patient did not have a cancer. When too late the medical men discovered that they had made a terrible mistake; but they sewed the parts together and dressed the wound that they had made, but the poor woman sank from exhaustion and died in a few hours. How sad it must be for the husband of this poor woman to know that his wife died from the effects of a surgical operation that ought never to have been performed. If this woman had taken the proper remedy for Dyspepsia and Nervous Prostration (for this was what the disease really was), she would have been living to-day. SHAKER EXTRACT OF ROOTS, or SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP, a remedy made expressly for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, has restored many such cases to perfect health after all other kinds of treatment have failed. The evidence of its efficacy in curing this class of cases is too voluminous to be published here; but those who read the published evidence in favor of this dyspeptic remedy do not question its convincing nature, and the article has an extensive sale.

1876. THE 1887.

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I have in stock everything in my line, from the best Imported Champagne and Brandy, to common Plantation Whisky.

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The best stock of Cigars, Tobacco, &c., &c. Give me a call.

Very respectfully,
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LADIES' COVERINGS.

On and after this date we will offer our entire stock of Ladies' New Markets, Russian Circulars, Short Wraps, Jackets, etc.,

AT COST.

You will find an elegant lot of these goods at

Unheard of Prices.

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J. K. DAVIS.

Monticello, S. C., February 7, 1887.
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WE HAVE NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION AS LARGE AND VARIED STOCK of MILLINERY as has ever been brought to our place, embracing all the leading styles of Hats and Bonnets, and other novelties. Parisian Pattern Hats, etc. Our stock this season was selected with great care by our milliner, Miss Black, who is now with us, and will take much pleasure in serving our friends and patrons generally. Call and see. You shall be suited in style and price. New Goods will be received throughout the season. Also a new lot of SPRING DRESS GOODS and other goods just in store at J. O. BOAG'S.

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Who Gains By It?

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It's the fairest bargain I know—to make you sure of the quality and the work; tell you plainly what sort it is, and make you feel safe in trading here.

Can you fare as well as that anywhere? Could I do it if I did not have confidence in the manufacturers that make these tailor-made garments? You shoot wide of the mark and miss getting the best for your money if you buy without seeing my beautiful stock of clothing, and what it sells at.

TO THE MOTHERS.

Do not neglect this opportunity. I have received a quantity of knee pants suits from four years to eleven years, and they will go at a price that will astonish you; at first you will have hard work to keep from buying them. I will not name the price here, but prefer you should call and see these suits and learn the price. This is the best opportunity you will have this season to secure a bargain for a mere trifle. No such bargains ever offered in this city before. These suits are well made and cut in the latest style. Now, don't wait until the last moment and expect to get your choice. If you do you will miss it, for these suits will go with a rush. When you are here ask to see the DEGREMONT and DEAN Suits, the latest novelties in boys' suits.

HATS.

You will find the latest styles. The YEOMAN and the DUNLAP BLOCK are among the novelties in this line. Just received a line of silk hats—Broadway style. I am the agent for the celebrated Dunlap Silk and Stiff Hats.

SHOES.

This line of goods must be seen to be appreciated. All the leading styles of fine gents' shoes can be found here. The Waukenphast and Broadway lasts are the favorites. Call and see this magnificent stock of Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, etc., before you purchase elsewhere. You will save time and money by trading here. Respectfully,

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Either of the undersigned is authorized to receipt for moneys due the old firm.

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January 1, 1887.
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