THE NEWS AND HERALD.

WINNSBORO, S. C.

P. M. BRICE, J. Q. DAVIS, } PROPRIETORS.

P. M. BRICE, : : : : Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, : : : 1888.

SENATOR CHANDLER, after viewing the whole South, has finally reached South Carolina. He has introduced a bill regulating Congressional elections in this State. The whole business is unconstitutional for what applies to South Caralina in this matter ought to apply to all the States. Chandler has made himself the champion bloody shirt waver, and all he does things of this kind for is to make political capital for the next campaign. All his efforts in this direction will amount to nothing. The people of this country have had enough of these sectional issues, and every effort made to introduce them will result in a reaction against the originators. Chandler is so blinded by partisan zeal that he will never see this, and we await with great curiosity his next bill in this direction.

THE Blair bill proposes to give $77,000,000 to the States to aid education in proportion to illiteracy. This appropriation will not run the schools and leave the States free from taxation. It is only to be an aid. The whole business will be under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. He is charged with the proper administration of the law. All school books must be subject to his inspection. Reports must be made to him, and he has a right to withhold appropriations unless all conditions are fulfilled. Under the various provisions of the bill it is very plain to see that the South does not want the appropriation, notwithstanding the cry for more money for schools. We would rather tax ourselves than accept an appropriation under such conditions.

Lamar's Confirmation.

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of L. Q. C. Lamar as Associate Justice, Wm. F. Vilas as Secretary of the Interior, and Don M. Dickinson as Postmaster General.

The confirmation of Lamar was more than a party victory. It denotes that sectional lines have been obliterated and the Union has been restored in deed and in truth. Three Republican Senators had patriotism enough to free themselves of party dictation and come out boldly for the common welfare. His election is another blow to that school of politicians headed by Sherman, Chandler and others, whose personal ambition leads them to abuse the South on all occasions. May they heed the lesson.

Conviet Labor.

A correspondent of the Charleston Sun makes some reflections on the system of hiring out convicts which demands consideration. He thinks that when the State leases convicts to private parties or corporations that honest men are thereby deprived of employment. The question arises, is this right?

Convict labor is so cheap that honest labor cannot compete with it. This, then, forces an honest man to idleness and idleness leads to crime. The leasing of convicts where it interferes with honest labor encourages crime, and it should be stopped. It may be asked, what then must be done with them? Shall they remain idle in the penitentiary? Utilize them within the walls of the prison and on the State farm. The interests of honest workingmen must be seriously considered in this matter. Workingmen constitute a large proportion of the Democratic party, and being the friend of the workingmen, the party must look to their interests.

Foreign Affairs.

There are still rumors of war in Europe. The relations between Austria and Russia are still at a high tension. The latest correspondence between these two powers is not of a pacific character. The Czar gives reassuring explanations of the movement of Russian troops, and Austria, while claiming to have peaceful intentions at the same time, is gathering her troops on the frontier. It is said that arrangements have been made for a quick transport of Italian troops to aid Germany in the case of war.

The condition of the Crown Prince still hold the attenfion of Europe. While his maledy has improved it is thought that a dangerous crisis may occur at any time.

Mr. Parnell, in speaking of English affairs, expresses the opinion that there are grave dissentions in the Cabinet and that a crisis may occur at any time. He thinks the Unionists will certainly divide on English matters brought before the Commons. In regard to the recent reduction in rents, he does not believe it is one-half of what the tenants are entitled to, and wants to re-examine the whole question.

Teachers and their Pay.

The Abbeville Press and Banner professes a great desire to assist "poor people" in all their straits, yet, at the same time, in speaking of the pay of teachers, among other things it says:

There are differences in the value of teachers as there are differences in the value of the services of other workers. But the same man should not be paid more from the public treasury than the sum for which the private citizen could hire him.

Our contemporary speaks in this strain in advocating reduced salaries for teachers. No one will deny that "there are differences in the value of teachers as there are differences in the value of the services of other workers." A poor teacher can be obtained for less compensation than a good one, and as the public schools want good teachers, the proposition advanced by our contemporary is a sufficient proof that salaries should be increased rather than diminished, for thereby the efficiency of our public school system would be greatly increased. It is clear as the noonday sun, that if our public schools are to be of the highest order good teachers must be engaged. Teachers of ordinary capacity cannot be engaged to teach at $20 per month. The salaries of teachers are already small, and if they are reduced, as advocated by the Press and Banner, the public schools of our State will sink to the lowest depths. Our public schools are not what they should be, but how a decrease in salaries will improve them we cannot see. An ordinary laborer often commands larger wages than $20, but does the Press and Banner place the services of a teacher on the same plane? His duties are immeasurably higher and demand larger wages. To reduce salaries will bring poor teachers as sure as the sun will rise, and the efficiency of our schools will correspondingly decrease. This is not what we want. We want our schools to increase in usefulness, but with second class men at the head they can never improve.

There is alway a cry for reduction in expenses, and probably they could be decreased, but the last place for such reduction is in our educational expenses. A community can well be extravagant in educational affairs for the outlay will bring increased prosperity as ignorance is dispelled.

The Press and Banner believes there is much "humbuggery" in our public school system, and will labor for the correction of these evils with "whatever ability it may posses." The theory upon which it is now laboring is radically wrong, the dangerous tendency of which we trust will never receive the popular approval.

Can our contemporary give us any why the service will be increased by a reduction of salaries? It professes a desire to increase the usefulness of our schools.

From Savings and Loan to Factory.

What is most needed in Winnsboro just now is the inauguration of some plan for the accumulation of capital. It is useless for us longer to discuss the erection of a cotton factory. For some reason, best known to those of our citizens who are able to subscribe, the scheme has failed to meet a favorable response. While it is not our intention to criticise anybody, we suggest that we need more capital and more capitalists.

A popular writer on Political Economy, in discussing the increase of capital, says: "At every step of its progress capital follows one law. It arises solely out of saving. It stands always for self-denial and abstinence. At the beginning savings are made slowly and painfully; and the first items of capital have a power in exchange corresponding to the difficulty with which they are secured."

A Savings and Loan Association will furnish the machinery necessary for the community to operate under this fixed law which capital follows in its accumulation.

The plan on which these associations are managed, without going into detail, is about as follows:

The subscriber pays one dollar a month for each share taken. These aggregated monthly contributions, as soon as paid in, are loaned on some approved security at a legal rate of interest.

Associations are chartered to run a limited number of years, at the expiration of which time they go into liquidation, and the assets are divided among the stockholders. A young man working on a small salary subscribes five shares. On the first of each month he will be required, under a penalty, to pay five dollars to the Association. This will probably require the practice of self-denial and encourage a habit of economy. He may have to smoke fewer cigarettes or have his supply of chewing gum reduced, but we venture the prediction that he will survive even these hardships. This young man, at the end of six years, will have paid into the Association three hundred and sixty dollars, and his five shares will probably be worth five hundred dollars!

Our young man is now a capitalist and his savings have become his capital.

Five hundred shares at the above rate would accumulate capital to the amount of $50,000, enough to build the factory.

In addition to the benefit derived by the stockholders from the collecting together of savings, the monthly loans would have a tendency to stimulate business and circulate money.

As in Animal Economy life depends upon the circulation of blood, so in Political Eeonomy life depends upon the circulation of capital.

We can see no difficulty in the way of the organization at an early day of a Savings and Loan Association in Winnsboro composed of stockholders not only from town but from the county. And since the four Associations in Columbia have been unable to accommodate all wishing to subscribe we invite our neighbors of the capital to join us.

The Tariff Question.

(New York Herald.)

Yes, there is quite a difference between the Republicans and Democrats on the tariff question.

The Republicans would take the tax off of whiskey, beer and tobacco and let the matter rest for the present.

The Democrats would take the tax off of fuel, that the people may have more comfortable shelter, and off of raw wool for two reasons—first, that the poor man may have warmer and cheaper clothing, and second, because free wool will start scores of mills that are now shut down and give employment and good wages to thousands of workmen.

Now, these are the facts in a nutshell, and you will simply wear your shoes out if you kick against them.

REMEMBER, PLEASE,
H. H. P.
Cures sick headache in twenty minutes.
McMASTER, BRICE & KETCHIN.

THE TRIAL JUSTICE BILL.

The following is the text of the trial justice bill:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly and by the authority of the same, That an Act entitled "An Act to limit the number of Trial Justices in Fairfield County, fix their territorial jurisdiction and provide for their compensation, approved December 22nd, 1885, be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the whole of said Act after the enacting clause and inserting the fellowing in lieu thereof, so that said Act as amended shall read as follows: "Section 1. That from and after the passage of this Act the County of Fairfield shall be divided into twelve judicial districts as follows: The first district shall embrace Feasterville Township; the second district shall embrace Rock Creek Township; the third district shall embrace Brice Township; the fourth district shall embrace Jackson Creek Township; the fifth district shall embrace Gladden's Grove Township; the sixth district shall embrace Wateree Township; the seventh district shall embrace Mount Zion and Oakland Townships; the eighth district shall embrace so much of Ridgeway and Bear Creek Townships as is indicated by the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point in Bear Creek Township on the line between the counties of Kershaw and Fairfield at the residence of W. Perry, then in a straight line in northerly direction by way of the residence of J. B. Cloud, then along the public road in north and northerly direction by way of the residence of F. M. L. Duke, J. D. Joiner, and others to the old Johnson place, there cornering and running in westerly direction by the neighborhood road leading to Dr. Campbell's, thence westerly by way of residence of Mrs. Craig, John Taylor and others, shortest public or neighborhood road, to the poor house of Fairfield county or boundary line between Ridgeway and Greenbrier Townships, then cornering and running south along the line between said Townships to line separating counties of Richland and Fairfield then cornering and running east on said line separating said counties to starting point, at or near the residence of W. Perry; the ninth district shall embrace Simpson's Township, and the portions of Ridgeway and Bear Creek Townships lying to the north and northeast of the territory embraced in the eighth district, heretofore not described and not included in said district; the tenth district shall embrace Greenbrier Township; the eleventh district shall embrace Horeb Township; and the twelfth district shall embrace Jenkinsville Township.

SEC. 2. That the Governor be and is hereby authorized and requested to appoint one Trial Justice for each of said judicial districts, who must reside or hold his office within the limits of his district, except the Trial Justice for the seventh judicial district, who must reside at Winnsboro in said district.

SEC. 3. That in all prosecutions triable by them, each of said Trial Justices shall have exclusive jurisdiction within the limits of his own district, and in prosecutions cognizable by the Court of General Sessions they have jurisdiction throughout said county; *Provided*, That prosecutions may be removed from one Trial Justice to another for the causes, and in the manner now provided by law; *Provided*, further, that nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to interfere with the endorsing of warrants by a Trial Justice in order to authorize their execution or with the execution or service of warrants and other papers in any portion of said county, or with the jurisdiction of two Trial Justices sitting together in cases now provided by law.

SEC. 4. That each of said Trial Justices shall receive as compensation for his services, and in lieu of all costs and fees in criminal cases, the sum of seventy-five dollars, except in district seven where the salary of the Trial Justice shall be two hundred and fifty dollars, and in the eighth district where the salary of the Trial Justice shall be one hundred dollars, and except in the ninth district where the salary of the Trial Justice shall be one hundred and fifty dollars. All of said salaries shall become due and payable quarterly, upon the warrant of the County Commissioners on the County Treasurer.

SEC. 5. That each of said Trial Justices shall be entitled to appoint a constable to serve and execute such process as he may issue, and that each of the said constables shall receive as compensation for his services, and in lieu of all costs and fees in criminal cases, the sum of seventy-five dollars per annum, except in the seventh district where the salary of the constable shall be one hundred and fifty dollars, and in the eighth district where the salary of the constable shall be one hundred dollars, and in the ninth district where the salary of the constable shall be one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The salaries of said constables shall be payable annually, and in like manner as is provided in the foregoing section for the payment of the salaries of the Trial Justices. *Provided*, however, that in all criminal prosecutions cognizable by the Court of General Sessions, the Sheriff of the County may be authorized to serve and execute process, and he shall receive therefor the same fees as are now are hereafter may be allowed by law for each service.

SEC. 6. That each of said Trial Justices shall collect and pay over to the County Treasurer of the County all costs and fees to which he or the constable employed or appointed by him would have been entitled, but for the provisions of this Act, together with all fines collected, and shall at least ten days prior to each term of the Court of General Sessions for the County make out and file with the Clerk of said Court a certified transcript of his criminal docket, which shall show the amount of fees, costs and fines imposed and the amount collected thereon.

SEC 7. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. That this Act shall go into effect imeediately upon its approval by the Governor. Approved December 24, 1887.

A Joyous Type-Founder at Last.

The last drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery has rendered at least one San Franciscan happy, and he is William Leslie, of Palmer & Rey's type foundry, No. 407 Sansom st., who resides with his family at 2505 California street. He had the good fortune to hold a one-tenth ticket in the second capital prize of fifty thousand dollars, his share being $5,000, the money being drawn through the agency of Wells, Fargo & Co.—*San Francisco (Cal.) Chronicle, Nov. 20.*

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with Abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an Incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health."

Try it. Sample bottles free at McMaster, Brice & Ketchin's Drug Store. *

HOW DO WE DIG OUR GRAVES?

We must eat or we cannot live. This we all know. But do we all know that we die by eating? It is said we dig our graves with our teeth. How foolish this sounds. Yet it is fearfully true. We are terrified at the approach of the cholera and yellow fever, yet there is a disease constantly at our doors and in our houses far more dangerous and destructive. Most people have in their own stomachs a poison, more slow, but quite as fatal as the germs of those maladies which sweep men into eternity by thousands without warning in the times of great epidemics. But it is a mercy that, if we are watchful, we can tell when we are threatened. The following are among the symptoms, yet they do not always necessarily appear in the same order, nor are they always the same in different cases. There is a dull and sleepy feeling; a bad taste in the mouth, especially in the morning; the appetite is changeable, sometimes poor and again it seems as though the patient could not eat enough, and occasionally no appetite at all; dullness and sluggishness of the mind; no ambition to study or work; more or less headache and heaviness in the head; dizziness on rising to the feet or moving suddenly; furred and coated tongue; a sense of a load on the stomach that nothing removes; hot and dry skin at times; yellow tinge in the eyes; scanty and high-colored urine; sour taste in the mouth, frequently attended by palpitation of the heart; impaired vision, with spots that seem to be swimming in the air before the eyes; a cough, with a greenish-colored expectoration; poor nights' rest; a sticky slime about the teeth and gums; hands and feet cold and clammy; irritable temper and bowels bound up and costive. This disease has puzzled the physicians and still puzzles them. It is the commonest of ailments and yet the most complicated and mysterious. Sometimes it is treated as consumption, sometimes as liver complaint, and then again as malaria and even heart disease. But its real nature is that of constipation and dyspepsia. It arises in the digestive organs and soon affects all the others through the corrupted and poisoned blood. Often the whole body—including the nervous system—is *literally starved*, even when there is no emaciation to tell the sad story.

Experience has shown that there is put one remedy that can certainly cure this disease in all its stages, namely, Shaker Extract of Roots or Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. It never fails but, nevertheless, no time should be lost in trying other so-called remedies, for they will do no good. Get this great vegetable preparation. (discovered by a venerable nurse whose name is a household word in Germany) and be sure to get the genuine article.

GIVEN UP BY SEVEN DOCTORS.

Shaker Extract of Roots or Seigel's Syrup has raised me to good health after seven doctors had given me up to die with consumption.—So writes R. F. Grace, Kirkmanville, Todd Co., Ky.

HE HEARD OF IT JUST IN TIME.

"I had been about given up to die with dyspepsia when I first saw the advertisement of Shaker Extract of Roots or Seigel's Syrup. After using four bottles I was able to attend to my business as well as ever. I know of several cases of chills and fever that have been cured by it." So writes Mr. Thos. Pullum, of Taylor, Geneva Co., Ala.

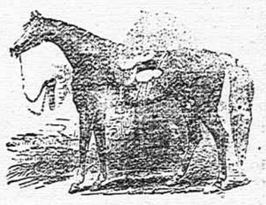
WORTH TEN DOLLARS A BOTTLE.

Mr. Thomas P. Evans, of the firm of Evans & Bro., Merchants, Horntown, Accomack Co., Va., writes that he had been sick with digestive disorders for many years and had tried many physicians and medicines without benefit. He began to use Shaker Extract of Roots or Seigel's Syrup about the 1st of Jan. 1887, and was so much better in three weeks that he considered himself practically a well man. He adds: "I have at this time one bottle on hand, and if I could not get any more *I would not take a ten dollar bill for it.*"

All druggists, or Address A. J. White, Limited. 54 Warren St. N. Y.

SALE

AND FEED STABLES.



JUST ARRIVED.

FIFTY GOOD YOUNG WESTERN MULES from three to five years old—all well broke. Also a few

GOOD BROKE HORSES.

All of which I will sell low for Cash or on time if preferred. Call and see them whether you want to buy or not.

A. WILLIFORD,
WINNSBORO, S. C.

DO YOU WANT A DOG?

If so, send for DOG BUYERS' GUIDE, containing colored plates, 100 engravings of different breeds, prices they are worth, and where to buy them. Directions for Training Dogs and Breeding Ferrets. Mailed for 15 Cents. Also Cuts of Dog Furnishing Goods of all kinds.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN POULTRY?

Then send for Practical POULTRY BOOK. 100 pages; beautiful colored plate; engravings of nearly all kinds of fowls; descriptions of the breeds; how to capon; plans for poultry houses; information about incubators, and where to buy Eggs from best stock at $1.50 per sitting. Sent for 15 Cents.

DO YOU KEEP CAGE BIRDS?

If so, you need the BOOK OF CAGE BIRDS. 120 pages. 150 illustrations. Beautiful colored plate. Treatment and breeding of all kinds Cage birds, for pleasure and profit. Diseases and their cure. How to build and stock an Aviary. All about Parrots. Prices of all kinds birds, cages, etc. Mailed for 15 Cents. The Three Books, 40 Cts.

ASSOCIATED FANCIERS,
237 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

L. S. L.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with the fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana, Nat. Bk.
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State Nat. Bk.
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat. Bk.
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bk.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A. D. 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly, and the Grand Quarterly Drawings regularly every three months (March, June, September and December).

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SECOND GRAND DRAWING. CLASS B, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1888—213th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $150,000.

NOTICE.—Tickets are TEN DOLLARS ONLY. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150,000..	$150,000
1	GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000..	50,000
1	GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000..	20,000
2	LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000..	20,000
4	LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000..	20,000
20	PRIZES OF	1,000..	20,000
50	do	500..	25,000
100	do	300..	30,000
200	do	200..	40,000
500	do	100..	50,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100	Approxi't'n Prizes of		$300..	$30,000
100	do	do	200..	20,000
100	do	do	100..	10,000
1,000	Terminal	do	50..	50,000

2,179 Prizes, amounting to.....$535,000

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.,
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
Washington, D. C.

Address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what numbers will draw a Prize.

REMEMBER that the payment of all Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution, whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts, therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes.

South Carolina Railway Company

COMMENCING SUNDAY, JUNE, 12, 1887, at 6.10 A. M., Passenger Trains will run as follows, "Eastern time:"

TO AND FROM CHARLESTON.

EAST (DAILY).

Depart Columbia..	6.50 a. m.	5.33 p. m.
Dne Charleston....	10.35 a. m.	9.45 p. m.

WEST (DAILY).

Depart Charleston.	7.00 a. m.	8.00 p. m.
Due Columbia.....	10.45 a. m.	9.45 p. m.

TO AND FROM CAMDEN.

EAST (DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.)

	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Depart Columbia...	6.50	7.45	5.00	5.33
	p m.	p. m.	p. m.	p, m.
Due Camden.....	12.52	12.52	7.42	7.42

WEST (DAILY SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Depart Camden....	7.45	7.45	3.30	3.30
	a. m.	a. m.	p m.	p m.
Due Columbia.....	10.25	10.45	7.30	9.45

TO AND FROM AUGUSTA.

EAST (DAILY).

Depart Columbia..	6.50 a. m.	5.33 p m
Due Augusta.....	11.40 a. m.	10.25 p m

WEST (DAILY).

Depart Augusta...	6.10 a. m.	4.40 p. m.
Due Columbia.....	10.45 a. m.	9.55 p. m.

CONNECTIONS

Made at Union Depot, Columbia, with Calumbia & Greenville Railroad by train arriving at 10.45 A. M, and departing at 5. 33 P. M. Also, with C. C. & A. Railroad by same train to and from all points on both roads.

Passengers take Breakfast and Supper at Branchville and Columbia Depot.

At Pregnalls to and from all points on Eutawville Railroad. At Charleston with steamers for New York, Jacksonville and points on St. John's River on Tuesdays and Saturdays; with Charleston and Savannah Railroad to and from Savannah and points in Florida daily.

At Augusta with Georgia and Central Railroads to and from all points West and South. At Blackville to and from points on Barnwell Railroad. Through tickets can be purchased to all points South and West by applying to

UNION DEPOT, Agent, Columbia, S. C.
JOHN B. PECK, General Manager.
D. C. ALLEN, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt., Charleston, S. C.

THE

New Millinery Store

STILL AHEAD.

JUST RECEIVED, THE LAST lot of Winter Millinery Goods. As the season is advanced they will be sold at a

SMALL ADVANCE ABOVE COST

Children's Woolen Goods, such as Sacques and Hoods. Ladies wishing Hats can be suited both in the latest styles and prices, as our motto is Quick Sales and Small Profits.

MRS. J. D. McCARLEY.

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name on a package of COFFEE is a guarantee of excellence.

ARIOSA

COFFEE is kept in all first-class stores from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

COFFEE

is never good when exposed to the air. Always buy this brand in hermetically sealed ONE POUND PACKAGES.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

George H. McMaster, Plaintiff, *against* George L Hunter, Defendant.—*Copy Summons For Relief.—Complaint not Served.*

TO THE DEFENDANT:

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for the said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Winnsboro, South Carolina, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated 29th December, 1887.

OBEAR & RION,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To the Defendant, George L. Hunter:

Take notice, that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, and the complaint in this action, were both filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Fairfield County, in the State of South Carolina, at Winnsboro, in the County and State aforesaid, on the 29th day of December, 1887.

Dated 29th December, 1887.

OBEAR & RION,
Dec31x6t Plaintiff's Attorneys.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Richard S. Desportes, Plaintiff, *against* Cyrus William Hunter, Defendant.—*Copy Summons for Relief.—Complaint not served.*

TO THE DEFENDANT:

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for the said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Winnsboro, South Carolina, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; and you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated 22d December, A. D. 1887.

OBEAR & RION,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To the Defendant, Cyrus William Hunter:

Take notice, that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, and the complaint in this action were each filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Fairfield County, in the State of South Carolina, at his office in Winnsboro, in said County and State, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1887.

27th December, 1887.

OBEAR & RION,
Dec29x6t Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ON HAND

—AND TO—

ARRIVE.

Cotton Seed Meal,
Guano and Acid,
Fresh Uncanvassed Hams,
Full line of Coffees, Sugars and Teas,
Flour, Meal and Grits,
Rice and Lard,
Shelf Goods,

HARDWARE.

Hames, Traces,
Shovels, Spades, Manure Forks,
Powder and Shot at wholesale.

J. F. McMASTER & CO.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R.R
SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION.

Condensed Schedule in Effect January 15, 1888.

TRAINS RUN BY 75TH MERIDIAN TIME.

North Bound.	†No. 17.	*No. 51.	*No. 53.
Lv. Charleston (viaS. C. R. R.)		6.00p.m.	
Lv. Augusta,		6.00p.m.	9.33a.m.
Lv. Graniteville,		6.56p.m.	10.15a.m.
Lv. Trenton,		7.28p.m.	10.48a.m.
Lv. Johnston's		7.51p.m.	11.05a.m.
Lv. Columbia,	4.50a. m.	10.30p.m.	1.40p.m.
Lv. Winnsboro,	8.50a.m.	12.33p.m.	3.19p.m.
Lv. Chester,	12.30a.m.	1.57a.m.	4.29p.m.
Lv. Rock Hill,	2.08p.m.	2.55a.m.	5.12p.m.
Ar. Charlotte,	4.25p.m.	4.25a.m.	6.15p.m.
Ar. Salisbury,		6.44a.m.	8.02p.m.
Ar. Greensboro,		8.28a.m.	9.40p.m.
Ar Richmond,		3.45p.m.	6.15a.m.
Ar. Washington,		8.23p.m.	8.10a.m.
Ar. Baltimore,		11.25p.m.	10.05a.m
Ar. Philadelphia,		3.00a.m.	12.35p.m
Ar. New York,		6.20a.m.	3.20p.m.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

South Bound.	*No. 52.	*No. 50.	†No. 18.
Lv. New York,	4.30p.m.	12.15ngt.	
Lv. Phila'phia,	6.57p.m.	7.20a.m.	
Lv. Baltimore,	9.42p.m.	9.45a.m.	
Lv. Washington	11.00p.m.	11.24a.m.	
Lv. Richmond,	2.30a.m.	3.10p.m.	
Lv. Greensboro,	9.48a.m.	10.44p.m.	
Lv. Salisbury,	11.23a.m.	12.37ngt.	
Lv. Charlotte,	1.00p.m.	2.30a.m.	4.30a.m
Lv. Rock Hill,	2.02p.m.	3.23a.m.	7.29a.m
Lv. Chester,	2.45p.m.	4.03a.m.	9.35a.m
Lv. Winnsboro,	3.47p.m.	5.00a.m.	12.20am
Ar. Columbia,	5.43p.m.	6.55a.m.	3.35p.m
Lv. Johnston's,	7.51p.m.	9.01a.m.	
Lv, Trenton,	8.08p.m.	9.18a.m.	
Lv. Graniteville,	8.36p.m.	9.46a.m.	
Ar. Augusta,	9.15p.m.	10.30a.m.	
Ar. Charleston (via S. C. R. R.)	10.35p.m.	10.35a.m.	

*Daily, †Daily except Sunday.

Pullman Palace Cars between Charleston and Danville on Nos. 50 and 51.

Pullman Palace Buffet Cars between Aiken and Washington, D. C., on Nos. 52 and 53.

50 and 51 makes close connection at Columbia with C. & G. Division 50 and 51 to and from points West via Spartanburg, Asheville and Paint Rock.

SOL. HAAS,
Traffic Manager.
D. CARDWELL, D. P. A.,
Columbia, S. C.
JAS. L. TAYLOR,
General Passenger Agent.

THE WINNSBORO BAR.

H. A. GAILLARD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
WINNSBORO, S. C.
Office in building of Winnsboro National Bank.

A. S. DOUGLASS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
No. 6 Law Range,
WINNSBORO, S. C.
Practices in the State and United States Courts.

H. N. OBEAR. W. C. RION.
OBEAR & RION,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Nos. 7 and 9 East Washington St.
WINNSBORO, S. C.
Offices same as occupied by the late Col James H Rion.

JAS. GLENN McCANTS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
No. 1 LAW RANGE,
WINNSBORO, S. C.
Practices in the State and United States Courts.

SPEAKING LOUD

—TO THE—

PEOPLE!

A few weeks ago we spoke a little about Low Prices. Hundreds heard it and hundreds responded. 'Twas echoed all over Fairfield County, and people crowded the Great Bargain Store from morning till night. Cart-loads of Clothing and Dry Goods were carried off by economical buyers. The low prices we named struck terror to the business heart of all competition. Again we come to the front with an additional assortment containing more novelties and greater bargains. Hundreds of needy ones demand an *encore* of our recent great

MARK-DOWN PERFORMANCE.

Ladies, just observe the nice Dress Goods we have in stock: Fine (all wool) Diagonal Dress Goods 42 inches wide, marked down to 45c. per yard. Our line of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Hose are grand, and the bargains are great.

Gentlemen, dont fail to look at our Clothing and Furnishing Goods. Think of Men's Suits for $3.65!

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

A good 10-4 White Blanket only $1.00! Remember we are going to close out our Grocery Store by the 1st of January, and if you need anything in the line of nice, fresh Canned Goods, Candies, etc., we are selling them AT COST. No trouble to show you; glad to entertain you; be punctual; do not linger; skip in to

Q. D. WILLIFORD & CO.

FOR SALE.

Gents' Furnishing Department.

Clothing in suits, Extra Pants, Coats and Vests, Overcoats, Boys' and Youths' Suits and Overcoats, Children's Suits, &c. Hats in Men's Boys, and Children's sizes—large lot. In Hats we have just received our fourth order. Shirts for Men and Boys. We still sell the celebrated PEARL SHIRT for the reason that we have never found a better. Collars all styles and sizes. Cravats direct from Manufacturers, splendid assortment, all styles. Gloves. Call and see our immense stock and examine quality. Suspenders, Hosiery and Underwear.

Dry Goods Department.

Full Stock of Domestic Goods. We agree to protect our customers in prices. Another lot of those Heavy Cotton Flannels to arrive in a day or two. Flannels, Blankets, Ginghams, Prints, Table Damasks, Napkins, Towels, Towelling, Cassimeres, Jeans.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Notions, Underwear, Corsets, Bustles, Collars and Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Cashmere Shawls, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Ladies' Coverings, &c. We are proud of our success in this department, and call attention to the fact that we are constantly receiving new gooods in it. We have the nicest and cheapest lot of Ladies' Coverings we have ever sold.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

We are paying close attention to Shoes, and all we ask is that you call and glance at this department. All goods guaranteed as represented or MONEY REFUNDED.

DRUG AND BOOK DEPARTMENT.

We have moved this department in the store formerly occupied by D. R. Flenniken, and the stock will be found full and complete. Also, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, &c., &c.

We can show a complete stock in all lines, and will take pleasure in showing you through when you call on us.

We have two Ladies to assist us in our Ladies' Department, and the room will always be warm and comfortable.

M'MASTER, BRICE & KETCHIN.

Holiday Goods.

RECEIVED AND TO RECEIVE
Several Choice Selections of
CHRISTMAS GOODS.
CALL AND EXAMINE THEM BEFORE THEY ARE PICKED OVER.
W. E. AIKEN.

THOSE WISHING TO SUBSCRIBE
—TO THE—
"SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR AND DIXIE FARMER"
Can do so at the lowest club rates, by handing the amount of such subscription to me.
Don't forget that I sell the "BLUE GRASS SULKY PLOW."
If you need an Agricultural Engine call and consult me.
JAMES PAGAN.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day formed a partnership for the practice of Law under the firm name of ALSTON & PATTON.

JOSEPH K. ALSTON,
H. C. PATTON.

Columbia, S. C., January 1, 1888
Jan1†x1m

THE

NEWS and HERALD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND TRI-WEEKLY.

The only paper published in the County.

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Tri-Weekly, - - $3.00 in advance.
Weekly, - - - - 1.50 " "

JOB DEPARTMENT.

Having increased the force of our Job Department, we are now prepared to execute all kinds of job work neatly, upon the shortest not