

The Fairfield Herald.

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THE FAIRFIELD HERALD

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Expenses of a Circus.

There is a very general opinion that anybody can run a circus, and that the business is immensely profitable. The following statement will give some idea of the cost of running such a concern:

"Fifty thousand dollars is nothing for a disastrous season to swallow up and bankrupt any but the very few of the most solid managers, such as Barnum, Forepaugh, the Van Amburgh establishment, John Robinson, and probably a few others. A first-class circus show cannot be put on the road for less than \$150,000—in canvas and equipments, horses and other animals. A full menagerie costs a mint of money to buy and to keep. A rhinoceros is worth \$10,000, and a hippopotamus would turn up his nose at \$20,000. Elephants and giraffes are worth \$5,000 each. An ostrich \$1,000. A pair of lions \$5,000. A pair of tigers, ditto. Leopards, panthers and cougars from \$1,000 to \$1,500 each. Grizzly bears \$3,000. Black bears and wolves \$500 to \$800. Sacred cows and bulls \$1,000. A cage of monkeys and one of rare birds, about the same, say \$2,000 each. A sea lion is worth \$5,000. Snakes are not so dear, because they are not so attractive. They range from \$25 to \$300 each. Railroads charge \$300 to \$400 a day for transportation, and taxes and licenses are from \$150 to \$300 per day. Posting bills costs \$150 a day, and then there are agents and canvas men and many others to be supported. Circus agents are said to get from \$30 to \$100 a week, according to quality. Equestrians, \$50 to \$300; acrobats, from \$75 to \$150; clowning command from \$50 to \$150, according to fun or fame; gymnasts, a few, get \$125 per week, but the majority of vaudeville and tumblers do not rise above \$20 a week. There are generally a good many of them, though, which counts up. The calculation of profits is made upon the basis of the full seating capacity of the canvas, and when you see a scattered audience, like a picked bird, at a traveling show, it is pretty sure that the circus is going to rack.

VERY OLD LAWS.—By the laws of Plymouth colony in 1651, "dancing at weddings was forbidden." In 1660 "one William Walker was imprisoned a month for courtship of a maid without the leave of her parents." In 1675, because "there is manifest pride appearing in our streets," the "wearing of long hair or periwigs," and also "superstitious ribands, used to tie up and decorate the hair," were forbidden under severe penalty; the keeping of Christmas was also forbidden, "because it was a popish custom." In 1677 an act was passed "to prevent the profaneness of turning the back upon the public worship before it was finished and the blessing pronounced." Towns were directed to erect a cage near the meeting-house and in this all offenders against the sanctity of the Sabbath were confined. At the same time children were directed to be placed in a particular part of the meeting-house, apart by themselves, and tything-men were ordered to be chosen, whose duty it should be to take care of them. So strict were they in their observance of the Sabbath that "John Atherton, a soldier of Col. Tyng's company," was fined forty shillings for wetting a piece of an old hat to put into his shoes, which chafed his feet on the march; and those who neglected to attend meeting for three months were publicly whipped. Even in Harvard College, students were whipped for gross offenses, in presence of students and professors, and prayers were had before and after the infliction of the punishment.

LATE CHICAGO POETRY.—"My son," said old Keizle, appearing at the head of the stairs with a suspicious looking strap in his hand, "it is now the rosy time of morn, and Aurora shines high in the heavens, warming the heart of the lark as he soars aloft filling the air with his melodies. Awake, my son, and breathe thou the freshness of a newborn day!" "Let Aurora shine as high as she pleases, naught I ask but sleep," said Tom, as he pulled the blankets close about and turned over; but old Keizle was not to be trifled with, and gathering the blankets in one hand, he roared:—"But, my son, the busy day, waked by the lark, hath roused the ribald cow, and them infernal hogs in the cornfield raise blazes with the fodder! Git up, you lazy, snoring hound you, or I'll blister your hide wiss'n a yaller jacket!" "I come!" replied Tom, as he arose from his couch of rest and yawned with the alacrity of a streak of spring lightning.

The President's Message.

Whatever may be Grant's lack of words when called upon for a speech he certainly becomes very verbose when he comes to the making up of his annual message to congress. His last effort is long enough for all purposes and much too long for the average reader of newspapers. It occupies seven and one-half columns of the *Charleston News & Courier* and is therefore very full upon all the matters considered. We have not space for the publication of the message entire, but give the following concluding paragraphs, in which the president briefly sums up his views on what he seems to consider the most important questions upon which the representatives of the American people must deliberate and act:—

As this will be the last annual message which I shall have the honor of transmitting to Congress before my successor is chosen, I will repeat or recapitulate the questions which I deem of vital importance, and which may be legislated upon and settled at this session:

First. That the States shall be required to afford the opportunity of a good common school education to every child within their limits.

Second. No sectarian tenets shall ever be taught in any school supported, in whole or part, by the State, nation, or by the proceeds of any tax levied upon any community. Make education compulsory, as far as to deprive all persons who cannot read and write from becoming voters after the year 1890. It is franchising none, however, on grounds of illiteracy who may be voters at the time that this amendment takes effect.

Third. Declare the Church and State forever separate and distinct, but each free within their proper spheres, and that all church property shall bear its own proportion of taxation.

Fourth. Drive out licensed immorality, such as polygamy and the importation of women for illegitimate purposes. To recur again to the Centennial year, it would seem as though now as we are about to begin the second century of our national existence, would be a most fitting time for these reforms.

Fifth. Enact such laws as will ensure a speedy return to a sound currency, such as will command the respect of the world.

Believing that these views will commend themselves to the great majority of right-thinking and patriotic citizens of the United States, I submit the rest to Congress.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 7, 1875.

ART IMITATING NATURE.—The *New York Tribune*, in speaking of the manner in which nature is imitated now by the artist, says: At the Paris exhibition of 1859 a jewel maker, M. Topart, showed four strings of pearls, two of them real, and two false, which the best informed could not distinguish, yet one may be set down as costing seven shillings and the other £700. It may be added, also, that diamonds are now manufactured in Paris, and largely imported into the United States by a New York jeweler, that cannot be told from the real diamonds, unless by the best experts. They are Swiss quartz coated with dust from diamonds, just as the type-maker electrotypes his metal, covering it with a surface of copper. The same difference exists in the prices as in the pearls noted above.

An embarrassing incident happened to a Whitehall, New York, clergyman recently. He married a couple, and when he examined the fee found it was a \$100 bill. The next day the bridegroom telegraphed that it was a mistake—he meant to have handed him a \$10 bill. The clergyman replied that it was too late to rectify the mistake, as he had joyfully used the money to liquidate a long standing debt.

An extremely sensible Presbyterian merchant, acting upon the personal solicitation of President McCosh, has given five billiard tables to Princeton College, to be placed in the gymnasium. President McCosh believes the students will now have less inducements to visit the billiard saloons where intoxicating liquors are sold.

W. T. Gary, Esq., of Edgefield, has obtained a verdict of \$8,000 damages against the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad, for injuries received by an accident on that road.

The recent rice harvest in Japan was more abundant than it has been for many years; and the native papers have much to say about a rice reaping machine that has been recently invented.

"Jim," inquired a schoolboy of one of his mates "what is the meaning of relics?" "Don't you know the master licked me in school yesterday?" "Yes." "Well, he wasn't satisfied with that, but kept me after school and licked me again. That is what I call a re-lick."

The Erial Party.

A MOTHER-IN-LAW EXERCISES HER PRIVILEGES WHILE ON A WEDDING TRIP.

There were three of them. One was a bride, the other a happy groom with red ears and maiden whiskers, and the third was the bride's mother. They were at the Grand Trunk depot, yesterday morning, to take the train West. The young man clasped the young wife's fat hand, rolled up his eyes, and they seemed happy, while the mother-in-law paraded up and down the sitting room with lordly air, and seemed well satisfied. Pretty soon the groom went out, and when he returned he threw five pop-corn balls and a big bar of peanut candy into the bride's lap, and handed the old lady another. She turned up her nose, raised her spectacles, and thus addressed the young man with red ears:

"See here, Peter White, you are married to Sabintha, ain't you?"

"Why, of course."

"And I have a right to feel an interest in you?"

"Of course."

"And we are now on your bridal tour, ain't we?"

"Yes."

"Well, now, you've been squandering money all along, Peter. You took a hack; you bought oysters; you bought a jackknife, and you've just thrown money away. I feel that it is my duty to tell you to hold up before you make a fool of yourself!"

"Whose money is this?" he asked, growing very red in the face.

"It is yours, and what is yours is Sabintha's, and it is my duty as her mother to speak out when I see you fooling your money away."

"I guess I can take care of my money," he retorted.

"Perhaps you can, Peter White; but there are those in your family who can't."

He struggled with his feelings as the bride shook her head at him, and then asked:

"Did I marry you?"

"No, sir, you didn't, you little bow-legged apology for a man; but I have a right to speak for my daughter."

"You can speak all you want to, but I want you to understand that I can manage my own affairs, and that I don't care for your advice."

"Peter White," she slowly responded, waving the peanut candy close to his nose, "I see we've got to have a fuss, and we might as well have it now."

"Ma! ma!" whispered the bride pulling at the old lady's shawl.

"You needn't ma me, Sabintha! This Peter White has deceived us both about his temper, and I'm going to tell him just what I think of him! He commenced this fuss, and we'll see who'll end it."

"You mind your business, and I'll attend to mine!" growled Peter.

"Oh, you lumpheaded hypocrite!" she hissed, jabbing at his eye with the peanut bar. "Only a month ago you called me 'Mother' and was going to give me the best room in the new house!"

"You'll never have a room in a house of mine!" he exclaimed.

"And I don't want one, you red-eared hypocrite!"

"Don't, Peter—don't ma!" sobbed the bride.

"It's my duty, Sabintha; it's your mother's—"

"Don't cry, Sabintha," he interrupted; "don't mind what she says!"

"Try to set my daughter up against me, will you?" hissed the old lady, as she brought the peanut bar down on his nose.

"Oh! ma!" yelled the bride.

"You old wretch!" hissed Peter, as he clawed at her.

"None of the Whites will ever run over me!" exclaimed the mother-in-law, as she got hold of his shirt-collar and hauled him around.

"I'll knock your old—"

"You can knock nothing!" she interrupted, backing him against the table.

"Ma! Oh-h-h! ma!" howled Sabintha.

The dozen other passengers in the room, who had been interested and amused listeners, here interrupted, and Peter was released from the old lady's grasp, his collar having been torn off and his cheek scratched.

"I expected this and prepared for it!" panted the mother-in-law as she leaned against the wall. "This bridal tour will come to a stop to-morrow, and then we'll see whether I've got any business to speak up for Sabintha or not!"

As the train moved away the old lady wore a grim smile, Sabintha was weeping, and Peter was struggling with another paper collar.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Territorial Enterprise reports that in Nevada there is plenty of money to those who don't want it. That is very much the case elsewhere.

The source of the Nile, which Speke Baker and Livingstone tried in vain to discover has at last been discovered by Stanley.

Advances on Bills of Lading.

CAN RAILWAY COMPANIES BE HELD RESPONSIBLE?

We publish a decision which will be of great interest to all dealers in Western supplies. The case was tried in Cincinnati, and was a suit brought by a commission firm of Baltimore against an Ohio railway to recover the value of one hundred barrels of flour for which the railway accepted, but which the commission merchants never received. A party in Cincinnati received a bill of lading for two hundred barrels of flour, and forwarded it to the Baltimore firm, who made large advances on the strength of it to the consignee. Only one hundred barrels were delivered, and the railway proved that only this number came into their possession. The consignee becoming bankrupt, the Baltimore firm brought suit against the railroad company upon the bill of lading. The Ohio court decided in favor of the defendant on the grounds that a bill of lading "is not negotiable in the commercial sense of the term," and that it is not within the scope of the authority of a railway employee to sign bills of lading for goods which he does not receive. It is to be presumed that this case will find its way to the Supreme Court of Ohio, and if the decision of the lower court be sustained by this tribunal it is probable that there will be a revolution in Augusta in the method of doing business with the West. The custom which prevails here now, and has prevailed for several years, will, of necessity, be abolished as no prudent dealer would feel safe in continuing it. If a provision dealer orders a car load of corn or of bacon from Ohio or Chicago the shipper draws a sight draft for the price, attaches to it the railway company's bill of lading, and forwards it for collection. The dealer pays it, taking the bill of lading as a guarantee that the goods for which he pays have been delivered to the railroad, and are on the way to Augusta. But under the decision published he is absolutely at the mercy of the shipper and takes the bill of lading at his peril. If he has ordered ten thousand bushels of corn and pays a sight draft, with bill of lading attached, for the price of ten thousand bushels, and only one thousand bushels arrive, he has no redress in the event of the insolvency of the party from whom he purchased. A case similar to that reported in Cincinnati is pending in Maryland, and in that State the lower court held that the railway company was responsible upon its bill of lading whether the goods were actually received or not.—*Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.*

There is a lady in New York City who was once engaged to be married to John Wilkes Booth, but broke off the match and requested the return of her letters, which he refused. Her story goes that she never heard directly from him again until two years after his reported death, when a man called at her house at dusk. She opened the door herself; he handed her a sealed package and disappeared. On opening it she discovered her own old love letters to Booth, and a line unmistakably in his hand. It was: "I return your letters." Inside the letters was a piece of a Cuban newspaper. She firmly believes that Booth still lives.

Abbeville Press and Banner.—The Chief of Police and his assistants have been arrested for the murder of James Wynn, one of the poor, miserable creatures who were carried to the guardhouse at twelve o'clock at night. She protested that she was not well, and appealed to them not to take her. She was locked up for two days when she took pneumonia, and died soon after being released.

The National Temperance Society have moved on the Centennial commissioners in brave array, and requested them to cancel all grants they have made for the sale of wine at the Centennial. An International Exhibition on the temperance plan would be a novelty, but it is feared that it would not excite the admiration of Johnny Bull, Johnny Caspian, or even the visitors from Faderland. The "National Temperance Society" had better withdraw its request to the Centennial commissioners.

On a Kentucky rapid transit line, recently, a passenger stopped the brakeman as he was going through, and asked: "How fast does this train go? A mile an hour?" "It goes fast enough to suit us. If you don't like the rate of speed, get out and walk," was the rejoinder. "I would," replied the disgusted passenger, settling back in the corner of his seat, "but my friends won't come for me until the train gets in, and I don't want to be waiting around the depot for two or three hours." The brakeman passed on.

There is a porter in Naples who is the fac simile of the German Emperor. He stands by the photographer for the imperial portrait in various attitudes, and makes some thing of it.

Cotton Mills in the South.

REASONS WHY THEY MUST PAY—THE WAY TO WORK THEM.

The *Scientific American* gives four reasons why capitalists should invest in cotton mills at the South, to wit:

1. Labor is cheaper at the South than at the North.

2. In consequence of a milder climate, the necessary expense of living is less than in New England, as is also that of heating factory buildings, &c.

3. Coal is abundant in the South, and cheap water privileges can be obtained in every direction.

4. The purchase of the raw material direct from the producer saves the profits of numerous middlemen and long transportation.

The Southern factory, continues the *Scientific American*, should buy cotton in the seed, gin and then spin it without packing into bales. Some of the advantages of such a system would be—

1. The yarn would be stronger. Baled cotton cannot be prepared for carding without heating, and thus weakening the fibre to a greater or less extent.

2. There would be less waste. Frequently much cotton is discolored and otherwise injured by foreign substances that have been packed with it. At the North and in Europe it takes from 108 to 115 pounds of cotton to make 100 pounds of yarn; and although the waste is not so great at the South, it is nevertheless considerable.

3. The cotton seed would be pressed at the same establishment and the oil and oil-cake sold.

4. The interest on gins and gin-houses, which now are idle the greater part of the year, would be saved to planters.

5. The raising of cotton on small farms would be encouraged. The plantation system is not fitted for free labor, and it is steadily breaking up; but until cotton can be honestly sold in the seed, few small farms will be opened in the cotton section, for the reason that a man cannot afford to buy and operate a gin if he only plants a few acres of cotton. Better cotton and more per acre will be obtained on small farms than on large ones.

A Syrian convert to Christianity was urged by his employer to work on Sunday, but he declined. "But," said the master, "does not your Bible say that if a man has an ox or an ass that falls into a pit on the Sabbath day, he may pull him out?" "Yes," answered Hayop, "but if the ass has a habit of falling into the same pit every Sabbath day, then the man should either fill up the pit or sell that ass."

A three-year-old boy asked his mother to let him have his building bricks to play with; but she told her darling that it was Sunday, and therefore not proper for him to have them. "But, mamma," said the hopeful, "I'll build a church." He got the bricks.

A little boy carrying some eggs home from the shop dropped them. "Did you break any?" asked his mother, when he told her of it. "No," said the little fellow; "but the shells came off some of 'em."

It is fortunate that ladies are not in the habit of drinking beer. Between the acts of a play, it would be a fearful thing to have them all "go out to sea man," and come back eating cloves.

Chief Justice Waite says he will not consent to the use of his name as a presidential candidate.

J. N. ROBSON
68, EAST BAY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND DEALER IN FERTILIZERS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 16, 1875.
HAVING been engaged for twenty years in the Guano Trade with eminent success, I deem it advisable to introduce Fertilizers under my own name as a guarantee. I have made arrangements to have prepared a Guano under my own inspection and control, called ROBSON'S COTTON AND CORN FERTILIZER. This Guano is of the highest standard. Contains, among other valuable ingredients, 15 per cent. of ammonia, one and a half per cent. of Potash, and fourteen per cent. of Available Phosphate. I also have prepared for me a COMPOUND ACID PHOSPHATE of the highest standard. These fertilizers are compounded of the purest materials, and are manipulated and tested under the supervision of Dr. St. J. Ravenel, of this City, whose name gives a warrant for their high character and adaptation for our soil. I offer these Fertilizers to Planters on the following favorable terms:

ROBSON'S COTTON AND CORN FERTILIZER,
Cash, \$44 per ton; on time, \$50.

ROBSON'S COMPOUND ACID PHOSPHATE,
Cash, \$28 per ton; on time, \$33.

Planters ordering immediately will be allowed the first of April to decide which they prefer, cash or time. An order for a car load of eight tons will be sent free of drayage; but for a less amount \$1 per ton will be charged. To Grangers or dealers, a liberal discount will be allowed.

I take this occasion to return my thanks to those who have so largely patronized the Fertilizers hitherto offered by me, and in soliciting their favorable attention, I pledge my best efforts to meet a continuous demand by keeping the highest standard of Fertilizers.

W. E. Aiken.

WOOD PRESERVER.
ONE Barrel Oil known as Wood's, used for sealing wood to preserve it from rotting, or more particularly for the preservation of the wood of the ship.

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If you want Hats, Caps, Satchels and Valises; if you want to pay that little bill for goods bought "on my word of honor," call at J. C. Squier & Co.

All goods at prices to suit the time

FOR THE CASH.

By J. C. SQUIER & CO

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And we assure our patrons that we shall continue the same honorable course of dealing with them that was such a distinguished feature with the house of R. C. Shiver & Co. We have now in store the best selected stock of

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, WALL PAPER, ETC.

Ever seen in this city, selected by one of the firm, who superintends the business, and consequently knows the wants of this community better than buyers residing elsewhere. The entire stock will be offered at prices never before equalled in this section. The prices will startle and attract you at sight. We invite you to send at once for

Samples of these New and Hand some Goods

And, if shown to your friends and neighbors, we are sure it will be to your advantage to send us a large order. We pay freight on all bills amounting to \$10 and upwards. All orders must be accompanied with the CASH, or we send them C. O. D., and guarantee satisfaction.

Best etc. Prints in the city. Long Cloths \$4. 12 1/2. None equal to those in the State. Well known brands of Alpaca and Mohair, just imported. Hosiery Department—Full of well assorted goods at popular prices. Gent's Furnishing goods complete, as a department. Our Book and Shoe Department, is second to none on this continent. From the cheapest to the finest hand made goods. The most complete and best managed Carpet Department in the world. Cloths, Cassimeres and Jeans are brought by the case and sold at a very small advance. Brown and Bleached Shirtings sold at factory prices. Flannels and Blankets at prices that will astonish.

We shall expect an order from you or a call when you visit Columbia.

sep 30-3m

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Commission Merchant,

—AND—

And Dealer in Commercial Fertilizers.

— : —

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EGG LUNCH, Pearl Oyster and Arrow-root Crackers just arrived fresh at

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ES Portable and Stationary, Engines of Brass and Iron, Forgings &c.

Agricultural Iron Works, in all its branches done by experienced hands.

Improved Portable Engines, for driving cotton gins, threshing machines, sawmills, grist mills &c.

A number of second hand Engines and Boilers of various patterns, in first rate order, on hand. Repair work solicited and promptly done.

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