

The Fairfield Herald.

VOL. XII.]

WINNSBORO S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1876.

[NO. 9

THE FAIRFIELD HERALD

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[COMMUNICATED.]

Off for the Centennial.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 6.

Mr. Editor:

Having a spare hour or two, which hang heavily upon my hands, I thought I would drop a line to the News, but not with much confidence of furnishing your readers with items of interest so much as to occupy the leisure moments of your readers, who, I anticipate, are as usual discussing some abstract political problem for the edification of the genuine darkey, around your sanctum, "where men do mostly congregate."

While en route for the Centennial, my pleasure trip was somewhat interrupted by the accustomed liberality which characterized the officers of the great C. C. & A. Railroad in making up for the want of passengers by overcharging those who happen to have more than one trunk, regardless of the one hundred pounds allowed by the charter. I was mulet to the tune of \$1.75 for an extra trunk, but if I can only return without a similar mark of favor from some corporation I will have no further cause to complain. Among our Yankee friends we "pay our money and take our choice," but get amply rewarded by a more liberal spirit of accommodation. On leaving the big village of Charlotte I felt like Tam O' Shanter's wife, "nursing my wrath to keep it warm." At Danville I had the good fortune to meet square up a trio from home, somewhat dilapidated, but not totally demoralized, and judging from the heat and dust, I was fully satisfied that the pocket friend of Major W. was called upon to influence the condition of the thermometer. I have no doubt they have already given you an enthusiastic narrative of what they saw and enjoyed during their absence. From an agricultural point of view, I think the crops of corn between Danville and Richmond have been more or less injured by drought and heat, whilst the tobacco crop is far short of the estimated average. However, I had the good fortune to see a field of five hundred and forty acres in corn on Dan river, which had been refreshed by a copious shower and which the owner said would certainly realize him about twelve thousand bushels when harvested. Here is food for reflection for the advocates of a big cotton crop.

There is no finer country south of Baltimore than that which lies along the line of the Virginia railroad terminating at Richmond, yet the traveler is mortified to learn that the splendid and magnificent palaces of the "old Virginia gentlemen" are more or less abandoned, and the large barns, stables and cattle-houses that could have been looked upon before the "late unpleasantness" with pleasure and delight, are now either destroyed or abandoned to owls and bats. But such is the effect of war. Thousands of acres are left wild and barren, because the small farm system has not been introduced, and those who have immigrated from the North have failed in their efforts to realize money, in planting either wheat or corn—as you might very naturally conjecture, since their system of farming in Vermont and Massachusetts will never suit the soil of Virginia. In some places wheat has been planted on a large scale without fertilizers, and corn two or three stalks in the hill and eighteen inches apart in the row.

Whilst spending a few days in Richmond, I had the good fortune of enjoying a pleasure trip on the James River to the romantic and luxurious home of the ex-Confederate Secretary of War. In rambling about the city I also had a card of admission to the great Exchange, where I met several friends whose first acquaintance I made in days gone by at the Virginia Springs—among them a gentleman named Royster, who not only claims your acquaintance but a kinship, and whom I found a little better posted in politics than in wheat or tobacco. Of course he made the usual inquiry, "And how is South Carolina?" and of course we had to give the old, stereotyped reply, "Why, bad enough." He gave me his sympathy and his advice, and whilst the former was kindly received, the latter, I trust, will not prove fruitless. With the intelligent Virginians, I attribute their present fortunate condition to the fact of their accepting the situation immediately after the war, and not being cursed with such carpet-bag scoundrels as we have had in South Carolina.

In the exercise of moderation, prudence and statesmanship, they constitute themselves rather a Conservative party, which secured the good opinion of their Northern enemies, and more particularly of the colored people among themselves. Virginia is now politically "all right," and her colored population believe it to be their best interest to unite with the whites, especially the native born, in putting down that party which first bid fair systematically to deceive them and to undermine that form of government to which both races must look for the equal protection of their rights whilst in South Carolina our greatest difficulty has been for the past ten years to overcome a negro majority greater than that in any other Southern State, led on by the most depraved and corrupt set of politicians that ever disgraced the name of a penitentiary. Well may we claim the sympathy of Virginia, which I believe is truly sincere, but whilst we are receiving the anathemas of other States, if united among ourselves, we will verify the noble remark of Burke to Lord North in the British Parliament: "There now exists a race of men in Carolina, who, though once the masters of slaves, will never find a people on earth to make them slaves." But I find I am wandering too far out of my line. It was not my purpose to attempt a political harangue, although there seems to be now with the Southern traveller nothing else of much consequence but politics to talk or write about. If I can find "penicillins by the way" as I go farther north, you may hear from me again. Au revoir.

While en route for the Centennial, my pleasure trip was somewhat interrupted by the accustomed liberality which characterized the officers of the great C. C. & A. Railroad in making up for the want of passengers by overcharging those who happen to have more than one trunk, regardless of the one hundred pounds allowed by the charter. I was mulet to the tune of \$1.75 for an extra trunk, but if I can only return without a similar mark of favor from some corporation I will have no further cause to complain. Among our Yankee friends we "pay our money and take our choice," but get amply rewarded by a more liberal spirit of accommodation. On leaving the big village of Charlotte I felt like Tam O' Shanter's wife, "nursing my wrath to keep it warm." At Danville I had the good fortune to meet square up a trio from home, somewhat dilapidated, but not totally demoralized, and judging from the heat and dust, I was fully satisfied that the pocket friend of Major W. was called upon to influence the condition of the thermometer. I have no doubt they have already given you an enthusiastic narrative of what they saw and enjoyed during their absence. From an agricultural point of view, I think the crops of corn between Danville and Richmond have been more or less injured by drought and heat, whilst the tobacco crop is far short of the estimated average. However, I had the good fortune to see a field of five hundred and forty acres in corn on Dan river, which had been refreshed by a copious shower and which the owner said would certainly realize him about twelve thousand bushels when harvested. Here is food for reflection for the advocates of a big cotton crop.

There has been some discussion as to whether Governor Chamberlain did ask for troops for South Carolina. His enemies allege that he did make this request, while his friends have given out that he did not. We cannot read this letter in any other light than as a request for troops. As such the President regarded it, for in his response the President says: "I will give you every aid for which I can find law or constitutional power." There have been for some time more troops in South Carolina than in any other Southern State except Texas, so that really Chamberlain's own capital may be said to be under the protection of the government. When General Sherman was questioned the other day about the troops in the South, and whether they could be sent to the Indian country, he answered that the President could not remove them even for that purpose nor permit the removal.

We are sorry that the President should find it necessary to have troops in the South, and we are sorry to see the Governor of South Carolina in the position of asking for more. The country is sensitive on this question of federal military intervention in the affairs of a State. Governor Chamberlain should have exhausted his own remedies before seeking the President. The protection of the general government is well enough as a last resort. It should neither be lightly asked nor lightly given. Our Southern States have been so handled in the past few years that the Governors run at the first pretence to the President. It is a vicious habit, subversive of the independence and pride of a State. The Governor of South Carolina should first exhaust the resources of Commonwealth before he goes whining to Washington.—New York Herald.

Many remedies have been suggested to prevent dogs from sucking eggs, but as good a plan as any is to put something into an eggshell that will burn the dog's mouth, and in future he will have no taste for eggs or anything that looks like them.

Mr. Bulger bought his first thermometer last week, and having read that when a thermometer was under 75 the weather was very pleasant for comfort, he pasted a big "75" on the wall and hung his weather indicator under it. But it didn't do a bit of good, he says.

Don't forget the printer needs money.

ARIZONA. Wonders of Nature and Art in the Wild Southwest.

In years long gone by, Arizona evidently was peopled by a large and industrious population. This is most conclusively shown by the vast and extensive ruins which yet remain. Ruins of cities, covering extensive plains, now desolate and peopled only by the lizard and snake; remains of ditches and artificial water-courses still exist, showing that large areas of land were cultivated by those ancient people, who had evidently attained a high degree of civilization.

They were, as all the aborigines of Arizona now are, worshippers of the God of Day—the sun. The geology of Arizona is one of its most wonderful features. Indeed, almost every formation known to geologists exists in various parts of the territory, and there are also many curious freaks of nature unknown to other parts of the globe. But the greatest wonder of all the mighty wonders of the Pacific slope is the Grand Canon of the Colorado, the crowning wonder of the natural world, before which Niagara droops to insignificance, and even Yosemite pales. For over three hundred miles the Rio Colorado cuts its way through the rock, leaving the walls rising in many places to a perpendicular height of over five thousand feet. Down, down through the many formations capped with lava, it has cut its silent way during the ages, laying open to the awe-stricken geologist the inmost secrets of his science, showing him as it shown nowhere else in the world, in one mighty volume, examples of the most interesting periods and groups, making clear things before uncertain and changing scientific theories into established facts. The flora and fauna of Arizona are different in many respects from those of the rest of the world; different even from lands within our own borders. The curious gigantic here reaches a size that is wonderful, often rising like a fluted column fifty and even sixty feet high. The agave Americana, yucca, brevifolia and lignum vite are by no means rare. Deer and antelope are plentiful while in the wooded portion, the wild turkey, bear and panther abound. Among reptiles the horned rattlesnake and helodermis are peculiar, while centipedes, scorpions and tarantulas are plenty, and the variety of lizards is legion. But the main dependence of Arizona must be in the vast, but as yet undeveloped, mineral lands which lie within her border. The mountains are one mighty network of gold and silver bearing ledges, and what little has been done toward the working of these has astonished all connected with the country.

MIDDLESEX. Governor Chamberlain and the Executive.

In the correspondence and reports relative to the Hamburg massacre submitted to Congress there is a letter from Mr. Chamberlain, the Governor of South Carolina, to the President. In this letter the Governor recites the facts of the massacre, and says that it has resulted in "great and immediate alarm among the colored people and all Republicans in that section of the State." There is also "intense solicitude for their lives and liberties" on the part of these people. He then asks: "Will the general government take such precautions as may be suitable, in view of the feeling of alarm already referred to, to restore confidence to the poor people of both races and political parties in this State, by such a distribution of the military forces now here as will render the intervention of the general government prompt and effective, if it shall become necessary, in restoring peace and order?"

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Watch and Wait and Win.

The emphatic letter of Col. James H. Rion, of Winnsboro, gives additional force to the arguments against nominating Democratic candidates on the 15th. As the member of the National Democratic Committee from South Carolina, just returned from a meeting of that Committee, he speaks with authority, and the public can rely on his political knowledge and sagacity, as upon the purity of Maher and the foresight of Williams.

Col. Rion thinks the coming Convention should nominate Presidential electors and candidates for Congress and the Solicitorships, adopt measures to harmonize and perfect the organization of the party, and then adjourn to meet again one week after the assembling of the Republican Convention. This is a capital programme. The nomination of electors, Congressmen and Solicitors will give life and spirit to the party. The canvass will open as soon as the candidates are in the field. They can begin their labors at once. The process of harmonizing the party will then be easy; nor will it be difficult to perfect its organization. As soon as the Democratic masses, who are not yet enrolled, are satisfied that there is to be no forestalling, no snap judgment, and that every step will be maturely considered before it is taken, they will come gladly into the Democratic fold and abide by the decisions of the party. They cannot be driven, although they can usually be led.

The signs multiply that the breach between Mr. Chamberlain and the Patterson-Elliott element grows wider and deeper. It is by no means certain that the action of the Republican Convention will not lead to a formidable "bolt." But if the Democracy insist on making nominations on the 15th, the rising storm will subside, and the Radical factions, in face of their enemy, will dwell together like brethren until after the election. It is what the Democrats would do under the same circumstances. The Democratic doctrine is, that personal wishes and preferences must be laid by when the Convention has spoken. Are the Republicans less shrewd than Democrats? Of course if it is easier to overcome a united Radical party than a divided party, the Democrats will do well to select their candidates at once. Otherwise, we must consider immediate nominations ruinous to the hopes of the party and injurious to the State.—News and Courier.

BILL ALLEN PREFERS TILDEN TO HAYES.—A reporter of the Cincinnati Enquirer has interviewed Governor Allen to know what course he will pursue in the national campaign. The sage of Fruit Hill is pronounced in the opinion that the Democracy of Ohio should do battle in their Congressional elections upon the Ohio platform. As might have been expected, he is not very enthusiastic in his support of Governor Tilden. But he says he prefers him to Hayes, and intimates that if the Congressional elections are fought upon the Ohio platform, the full vote of the party can be centred upon the Democratic nominee for the Presidency. We are not of those who look upon Ohio as a doubtful State. It is no more doubtful than Connecticut. With the Enquirer and Governor Allen and Senator Thurman and Mr. Pendleton uniting in the support of the ticket, Ohio is certain to give a majority next October for Tilden and reform.

A GOOD YEAR FOR THEM.—It is a great year for the old men. Grand fathers who have been neglected and made to feel that they were in the way and wished that they were dead; who long have been thrust away into the kitchen and left to mumble to themselves in the chimney corner, are astonished by being brushed up of an evening and brought into the parlor, where they are shown off to the company as Centennial relics. "Grandfather, you knew Washington, didn't you?" screams grand daughter in his ear, for he is very deaf. "Yes, yes, says grandfather, 'the general borrod a chaw of tobacco of me many and many a time!'" The old man is going to the Centennial sure.

Circumstantial evidence: "Circumstances alter cases, you know," remarked a Scotch lawyer to an old farmer client. "Verra true, sir," replied the farmer, "and cases alter circumstances as well; for, man, I mind when ye were young and had but few cases, your circumstances were no ower brow."

They had company to tea. The table was set out splendidly. The biscuit were as white and light and flakey as snow, and the cake was just lovely. The company were delighted with everything, and were enjoying themselves hugely, and getting the modus operandi of making the biscuit, which were too lovely for anything, when the infant of the household unfortunately whispered: "Ma, why don't you have such a tea when there ain't company?"

The Chinese navy consists of 45 ships of war, and the army contains 1,200,000 men.

SUPREME COURT DECISION. LIONS CROPS.—Construction of Con. Acting Statutes.

Reported Officially for the News and Courier.

The act of 1869, 15 Statutes at Large, 227, relating to contracts between owners of land, &c., and laborers, applies to and protects by the preference under its third section only such contracts as are in writing. Where a statute divests a right, it must be strictly construed, and the party claiming its benefit must bring himself within all the terms and conditions through which an advantage to the prejudice of another is to be enjoyed by him.

John L. Hair, appellant, vs. James H. Blouse and Benjamin McGrath, respondents.—Supreme Court, April Term, 1876. Opinion, Wright, A. J.

On the 20th day of March, 1871, James Blouse, one of the respondents in this case, rented a parcel of land from John L. Hair, appellant, for planting purposes, for which he agreed to pay thirty-two hundred pounds of lint cotton. By the terms of the agreement, Hair was also to advance to Blouse supplies amounting in value to four hundred dollars, which were furnished to the extent of four hundred and forty dollars.

The terms of the contract were reduced to writing, and fully expressed in an instrument duly recorded in the office of the registrar of mesne conveyance for Newberry county, on 21st March, 1871. For the rent and the supplies to be advanced, it gave to Hair a lien on all the crops raised on the land for that year. Blouse delivered to Hair more than enough cotton to pay the rent, and he also had in his hands five bales stored at Newberry Court-house, which he had received from Blouse on account of their contract. It further appears that the whole of the crop raised on the land so rented for the said year, was through the labor of one McGrath, aided by his family. He had been hired by Blouse under a verbal contract, by which he was to receive for his services one-third of the whole crop raised. After the storing of the cotton by Hair, McGrath instituted suit against Blouse before a trial justice for a recovery of his share of the crop. The trial justice attached the cotton stored by Hair to give judgment for a certain amount against Blouse, and ordered satisfaction made out of the cotton so stored.

Thereupon Hair instituted this action to enjoin the sale made under the process of the trial justice, and for the enforcement of his lien for agricultural supplies, against the said cotton, to the exclusion of McGrath's claim, for an account between Blouse and McGrath, and for general relief. The five bales of cotton were ordered by the circuit judge to be sold, and the proceeds deposited in bank to await the determination of the cause. An order was made referring the case to a referee, to ascertain the accounts between the parties, and a report was filed on the testimony heard before him. As in the view of the court the material question to be determined is, the priority of the respective liens asserted on the one hand by McGrath, and on the other by Hair, it is entirely useless to pass now upon the state of the accounts referred to in the report except to affirm the ruling of the circuit judge as to the rejection of the items in the account of Blouse against McGrath, for the firewood and use of mule to haul it, and to sustain the exception of the appellant's counsel to the allowance of interest on the debt due to McGrath. As the cotton was sold by the order of the court, no interest could accrue on the judgment when the property out of which it was to be paid was in compliance with the order, converted into money, held subject to the disposition to be finally made of the cause. The decision of the material question between the parties is to be made alone in reference to the existing law as it stood in 1871 in reference to the subject matter; for the respective contracts were made in that year.

By the act of 1866, (15 Statutes at Large, 389) "Persons making advance or advances, in money or supplies, to any person or persons engaged or about to engage in cultivating the soil, shall be entitled to a lien on the crop which may be made, during the year, upon the lands in the cultivation of which the advances so made have been expended, in preference to all other liens existing or otherwise, to the extent of such advance or advances: provided, an agreement in writing shall be entered into, before any such advance is made, to this effect, in which shall be specified the amount to be advanced, or in which a limit shall be fixed, beyond which the advances, if made from time to time, shall not go, which agreement shall be recorded in the office of the registrar of mesne conveyance in the district in which the person to whom the advances are made resides, within thirty days from its date."

By the act of 1869, (14 Stat. at Large, 227) "All contracts made between owners of land, their agents or administrators or executors, and laborers shall be witnessed before one or more disinterested persons, and at the request of either party, be duly executed before a justice of the peace or magistrate, whose duty it shall be to read and explain the same to the parties. Such contracts shall clearly set forth the conditions upon which the laborer or laborers engaged to work embracing the length of time, the amount of money to be paid and when; and if it be on shares of crops, what portion of the crop or share of crops, or for wages in money, or other valuable consideration, they shall have a prior lien upon said crop or crops, in whosever hands it may be. Such portion of the crop or crops to be money or other valuable consideration due, shall be recoverable by an action in any court of competent jurisdiction."

The sixth section repeals all acts and parts of acts in any way conflicting with such act. These were the only acts of force in 1871 in regard to the advance for the cultivation of crops, or providing, by way of lien, for the security of laborers. The acts are incorporated in the General Statutes, but as these were not adopted until February 10 1872, they are to be regarded as existing at the time of their passage, without modification, and unaffected by any after provision in relation to them. We are spared the necessity of deciding on the preference of liens under the acts, between the parties supplying the advances for agricultural labor and the laborers themselves, where the requisition of the acts have been fully complied with. If their conditions had been strictly followed by each of the parties now asserting a priority, it would have presented a question not easily solvable, and certainly requiring on the part of the Court a very minute and nice examination to ascertain whether the Legislature intended by the act of 1866 to extend the lien in favor of the party advancing the money or supplies beyond the interest or share which the person engaged or about to engage in the cultivation of the soil, the recipient of such advances, might have in the crop which may be made during the year. It is clear that the act of 1869 referred to, and was intended to apply to and protect, by the preference under its third section, only such contracts as were contemplated by its first section. These manifestly were to be in writing, and it is impossible, looking to the language, to reach any other conclusion. They are to be witnessed by one or more disinterested persons, and at the request of either party be duly executed before a justice of the peace or magistrate, whose duty it shall be to read and explain the same to the parties. Such contract shall clearly set forth the conditions upon which the laborer or laborers engaged to work, embracing the length of time, the amount of money to be paid, and when; and if it be on shares of crops, what portion of the crop or crops.

The requirement of their execution before a justice of the peace or magistrate, when required by either party, necessarily implies the reduction of their terms to writing, and this is the more apparent from the requisition that they shall be read and explained by him, and the further fact that the conditions are to be clearly set forth in the contract. Where a statute divests a right it must be strictly construed, and the party claiming its benefit must bring himself within all the terms and conditions, through which an advantage to the prejudice of another, is to be enjoyed by him.

It would thus seem that McGrath is not in a position to demand, under the act of 1869, a preference of his lien accorded to Hair by the act of 1866. The loss of his labor is a matter to be regretted, but it is referable to his omission to comply with the provisions of the statute which required his contract to be in writing, before he could avail himself of its benefit.

The order made by the Circuit Court is set aside, and the case remanded to it, that any balance due Hair by Blouse for supplies may be ascertained, and so much of the proceeds of the cotton first applied to it, and the remainder, if any, to the account, to be ascertained between McGrath and Blouse, the item of firewood, &c., to be disallowed in discount offered by Blouse against McGrath. Blouse must pay all the costs, including those of McGrath. Moses, C. J., and Willard, A. J., concur. Filed July 25, 1876.

A clergyman said, the other day, that modern young ladies were not daughters of Shen and Ham, but daughters of Hem and Sham, compounds of plain sewing and make believe.

Coins may be removed by simply walking away with them. To make the cure permanent, don't come back yourself.

Subscribe to the HERALD.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS.—It is reported that BOSCHER'S GERMAN SYNER has, since its introduction in the United States, reached the immense sale of 40,000 dozen per year. Over 6,000 Druggists have ordered this Medicine direct from the Factory, at Woodbury N. J., and not one has reported a single failure, but every letter speaks of its astonishing success in curing severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. We advise any person that has any predisposition to weak Lungs, to go to their Druggist, McMASTER & BRUCE, and get this Medicine, or inquire about it. Regular size, 75 cents; sample bottle, 10 cents. Two doses will relieve any case. Don't neglect your cough.

SENSELESS ADVICE.—You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about. You get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all their effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Constiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heartburn, Water-brash, coming up of food after eating, low spirits &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist, McMASTER & BRUCE and get a Sample Bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it, or a Regular Size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

The Hamburg Affair in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—In the Senate, the bill for counting the Presidential vote was called up, but laid over informally.

Morton moved to take up the resolution to print ten thousand copies of the President's Hamburg message and accompanying documents. Mr. Thurman hoped it would not be taken up, because it would give rise to a very useless debate. There was more important business before the Senate than printing papers as usual electioneering documents. The usual number of copies of this message had already been printed for the use of the Senate, and so far as the information was needed for the purpose of legislation a sufficient number of copies were before the body. The only object in printing these ten thousand copies was to circulate them as electioneering documents. The motion to take up the resolution was agreed to, yeas 30, nays 15—a strict party vote.

Mr. Morton said he agreed with his friend from Ohio that there was but one object in having these documents printed, and that was to circulate them among the people, and to convey to them information upon this subject. During the debate, which lasted all day, Mr. Thurman said the officers of South Carolina were all Republicans.

Mr. Patterson said he wished the Senator could go a little further in his statement, and say that the jurors of the State were also Republicans.

Mr. Thurman said when any man said that because a juror was not a Republican he could not render an honest judgment, he libeled his State.

Mr. Patterson denied that any person had ever been punished in South Carolina for a political murder.

Mr. Thurman said probably the case had never been made out to warrant a judgment of guilty.

Mr. Patterson replied that they had been so made out frequently.

Mr. Thurman.—That is the Senator's assertion against the juror's oath. I prefer to take the juror's oath.

The debate lasted all day.

QUESTIONS FOR EVERY ONE TO ANSWER.—Are you troubled with Indigestion, Constipation of the Bowels, Dyspepsia, or any disease of the Liver? Have you suffered for years and found no relief from the use of medicines? Do you have a faint appetite, and are you troubled with feelings of languor? If you have these feelings you know you have not tried the new discovery McMASTER'S LIVER, at McMASTER & BRUCE'S Drug Store. It is performing wonderful cures in this and all other communities where the people use it. It is pronounced by all as the best Liver Medicine in the world. Two doses will relieve the worst case of Dyspepsia or Constipation of the Bowels. Each bottle contains fifty doses, and a teaspoonful of this medicine in a wineglassful of water three times a day for one day, produces a most wonderful change. Where the system is run down with loss of energy and appetite, or Dyspepsia, with all its train of evil, is effecting its deadly work, this remedy, McMASTER'S LIVER, never fails to bring about a speedy and permanent cure. Those who doubt the merit and virtues of this medicine and live from day to day without trying the LIVER, have our sympathy, but cannot be cured unless they take the Medicine.

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