THE NEWS AND HERALD.

WINNSBORO, S. C.

TUESDAY, February 27, : : : 1883.

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THE anniversary celebration of Washington's birthday in several of our larger cities shows that the memory of the soldier-statesman is still fresh in the mind of Young America. *A propos* of this the New York *Herald* asks if the fame of this illustrious man is to continue uneclipsed, and writes an affirmative answer.

IT is said that the Duke of Argyle is about to write a book in refutation of Henry George's late works on political economy, "Progress and Poverty." We would advise his Grace to prepare himself, lest his effort prove painful to his friends. For whatever may be said of the remedy which Mr. George suggests for the existing evils which he so forcibly points out, his book is upon the whole a profoundly thoughtful presentation of a problem which society in the future must grapple with.

AT a general meeting of the school trustees of Laurens county a few days ago, it was determined that the uniform salary of teachers throughout the county should be twenty-five, twenty, and sixteen dollars, for first, second and third grade teachers respectively. When we take into account that ten dollars of this must go for board, it will appear very clear to any one recognizing a difference between skilled and unskilled labor, that our Laurens friends have a delusive notion of economy.

### THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

It seems that the crisis in France has not yet passed. After repeated failures by other statesmen to organize a ministry, President Grévy has called upon M. Jules Ferry to undertake the arduous task. M. Ferry figured high in politics before and during the Franco-Prussian war, and since that time has been an enthusiastic Republican and an able follower of M. Gambetta. His fidelity to the principles of the Republic is unquestionable, and his ability as a statesman second to that of no living Frenchman. President Grévy has probably, therefore, acted wisely in the selection of a Prime Minister. The friends of republicanism throughout the world will watch with unfeigned interest the progress of events in that unhappy country struggling to the goal of liberty under the accumulated burdens of ages of misgovernment. To the philosophical student of the phenomena of human government, the question whether the Republic will survive or perish is merged in the deeper question, Are the French people capable of self-government? If so, the Republic will live in spite of the manifestoes, intrigues and *coups d'etat* of princes. If not, it lies not in statesmanship to save it. Certain it is that whatever form of government be established, it will be that which is most in harmony with the character of the people.

### POLITICAL PARTIES.

Foreigners of note visiting this country not unfrequently return home and publish, among other things, that there is no real and permanent difference between political parties here, and, so far as we have been able to discover, there is much truth in this. Aside from those States in which an element of unreconstructed ignorance complicates the question, let any one endeavor but for a moment to mark off by metes and bounds Democracy and Republicanism, and it will at once become evident that the distinction is nominal. It is claimed by some Democrats that the party is distinctively one of free trade, while others, having as much right to speak, declare that the party is not unfriendly to protection properly so-called. Moreover, in the Republican camp we find the same difference of opinion on this question, and so of all other prominent issues. There is but little left when we have noticed what is in a considerable degree common to both. But after all, this does not prove either that the one party is useless or the other by itself sufficient. Political events are constantly evidencing that the people do not consider themselves unalterably wedded to either, and the problem which they offer, whether or not it be consciously formulated in terms, is "The best government for the least money." The "Party of Ideas" has not given a satisfactory solution of this if the last elections can be said to have any significance, and unless large blunders be made by those carrying the responsibility of leadership, we think at least one more Democratic administration is assured. But it will be well at every step to remember that the questions uppermost in the popular mind are Free Trade and Civil Service Reform, and these can be compromised but sparingly.

NOT GUILTY.—The trial of J. L. M. Irby, charged with the killing of Wm. C. Gilgore in a difficulty occurring at Laurens, December 2, 1878, commenced on Wednesday last at 10 a. m., and was concluded about five o'clock on Saturday evening, resulting in a verdict of acquittal, the jury being absent less than half an hour. A deep interest was manifested. The court was densely crowded every day during the trial.

—The best medicine of the age for quickly curing indigestion, nervousness, etc., is Brown's Iron Bitters. *

### A HORRIBLE MURDER.

**The Unnatural Deed of a Negro Mother in Clarendon County--She Confesses Her Crime.**

[*From the Clarendon Enterprise.*]

One of the darkest and most cold-blooded murders that has ever stained the annals of Clarendon county has just come to light. About three or four months ago the child of a negro woman suddenly disappeared, and the mother gave several and conflicting accounts of its disappearance. Suspicion was finally aroused and last week she was committed to jail to await her trial. She had, however, so well concealed her crime that no positive proof could be obtained, and if she had only had sense enough to have kept her tongue silent, it is not likely that she would ever have been tried for her life. She however gave sufficient indications to justify the belief that foul play had been used and so she was arrested. She then confessed to the sheriff that she had committed the deed, and agreed to go with him and show him where the child was. Tuesday a deputy and two or three others were conducted by her to Court House creek, about five miles from Manning, and about fifty yards from the roadside. They found the child almost concealed in a low marshy mud hole near the creek. The top of its head was all that was visible, and the mud had been pulled aside by her hands sufficiently to conceal the child, after which she had thrown some trash and a few rails on it. The body was taken up and brought to Manning, where it was laid out on some straw in the street in front of the court-house, a ghastly sight, for the public to gaze at, and it remained there until late in the afternoon, when it was taken away and buried. A jury of inquest was organized and gave its verdict. Examination showed that its skull had been fractured at the back of the head. When found the child was buried face down, and it may have been that the fracture was caused by the rails thrown upon it. If she had not carried the sheriff's posse to the spot it is not likely the child would ever have been found.

The woman has told several different stories about the matter; so the reporter of the *Enterprise*, by the kindness of the sheriff, was allowed to interview her. He found her in the jail room, standing, and her manner considerably unsettled. She is about medium height, rather dark colored, and with the usual negro peculiarities. Upon being addressed she gave a ready assent to an interview, and in a somewhat broken manner told her story.

Her name is Cornelia Days, and she is about nineteen years old. Her child was born in March, 1881, and was killed, as she expressed it, in "cotton-picking time," last fall. She complained most bitterly of her people, who hated her and had maltreated her in many different ways. Her grandfather who died some time ago was her only friend, and had many times kept them from beating her. She said they did not love her or her child and would not let her have any peace, and that they would drive her from their home. Horaunt's husband, she claimed, was a witch or some such devilish person, and had said she would go to the gallows yet. Her aunt had at one time taken her clothes from her and given them to her daughter. Many such complaints she put up, stating that life was unendurable, and that she was so troubled that she didn't know what she was doing. She stated that she left home on the fatal day with the deliberate purpose to drown her baby, and that she stood on the bank of the stream and threw her sleeping babe into the water, and that as it sank she exclaimed, "My God, what have I done!" She said that there was some fatality that caused her to kill the child, and that she is not to blame for it, but her people who drove her to desperation is the cause of the crime.

The girl has never been married, and that probably was the real cause of her killing the child, and what makes the matter worse, she is a second time in an interesting condition. It may be that the girl is crazy, but there are few who believe this to be the case. The general verdict is that it is a cold-blooded murder. Her case will not be tried at this term on account of her condition.

### EX-TREASURER POLK'S FRIENDS.

**They Propose to Pay the Amount of the Defaulter's Deficit--How They Propose to Pay Him Out of Prison.**

The counsel for M. T. Polk, the defaulting State Treasurer, presented to the Legislature, on the 21st inst., a document worded as follows: "The undersigned are requested by some friends of Col. M. T. Polk to make the Legislature, through your honorable committee, the following proposition for a settlement in full of the alleged deficit of Colonel Polk to the State: "They will pay within ten days after its acceptance by the State $100,000 in the currency of the Bank of Tennessee and $75,000 in the bonds of Tennessee, upon which are accumulated coupons to the amount of $83,700, but which will not be taken into account as a part of the credit, if accepted, and within ninety days more to pay $75,000 additional in the currency of the Bank of Tennessee. The balance of the said alleged deficit to be paid by the note of Colonel Polk, due in one year from date, which shall be secured by a mortgage or such other mode of indemnity thereon as the State may desire upon the interest of Colonel Polk in Mexican mining property, which interest is one-third, and is coupled with the obligation of his co-owners that he shall be paid out of the first receipts of said property. The sum of $45,000 of said interest shall be taken in charge at once by an agent designated by the State, and Colonel Polk empowered, if necessary, to operate this property free of expense to the State, secure the proceeds, and apply the same to the discharge of any balance due by said rate, which, however, may at any time before payment otherwise be paid in the currency of the Bank of Tennessee. We are satisfied that the above proposition is all that his friends can do, and that if accepted it will be carried out promptly and in good faith."

Ex-Treasurer Polk is still in jail, very ill, and his physicians fear that if confined for several weeks longer he will die.

### What Is Diphtheria?

The name is comparatively new, but the disease is as old as sin itself. It is a condition of the throat something like croup, only worse, because it attacks the sufferer with such rapidity and in such a way as to stop the air passages. The throat is violently inflamed, and a tough membrane, like leather, is very rapidly formed. PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER has cured thousands of cases of diphtheria. It acts so promptly, and so efficiently, that no family can afford to be without it. *

### GENERAL GOSSIP.

—Richmond complains of an unusual number of beggars who perambulate the streets and invade business offices and residences.

—The Pennsylvania Legislature is asked by a committee of physicians to pass a law appointing a board for the distribution and delivery of dead bodies to the medical colleges.

—Mahone is reported as threatening that unless he shall get a prominent place on the Senate Finance Committee, "Me and Riddleberger will raise hell with Republican calculations when the new Senate is organized."

—Senator-elect Colquitt, of Georgia, lectured in Cleveland, Ohio, last Saturday evening, and was introduced to the audience by ex-President Hayes. "Which reminds us," says the Mobile *Register*, "that a party named Hayes was once President of the United States."

—The savings banks of New York are embarrassed by the restrictions as to the investments they may make—so vast have their deposits become. Some of them have been compelled to discourage further deposits, so difficult is it to find a use for the money.

—The Chinamen of San Francisco are buying property in the suburbs and moving thither, because the owners of property occupied by them in the city will not make repairs, although deriving a large revenue from the rentals. The Chinese Six Companies are aiding the movement.

—Some Maine officers attempted to seize a carload of beer in Portland the other day, but a locomotive came along and carried both beer and officers together to Portsmouth, N. H., fifty miles away, where it is not unlawful to hold beer for sale. It is not related how the officers got back to Portland.

—Hannibal Hamlin addressed the students of Colby University, in Waterville, Me., on the "Importance of Practice in Extempore Speaking." At the conclusion of the address he presented to the college an oil painting, a copy of the portrait of Christopher Columbus in the Naval Museum at Madrid, believed to be the most authentic likeness of the great discoverer. The portrait will be placed in the library for the present.

—Judge James Dawkins died at his home in Gainesville, Florida, Monday, the 12th inst. He had an attack of apoplexy a few days before and never rallied. He is the last of a notable family of brothers, some of a remarkable mother in her day and time. Mrs. Gen. Rogers, of Union county, is the only surviving member of the family, and she is advanced in years and quite infirm.—*Carolina Spartan.*

—Abraham Lincoln was really a modest and self-distrusting person, as many things show. The latest published fact in proof of it is the statement that he wrote a letter in 1859 to his friend T. J. Pickett, of Rock Island, Illinois, in which he said: "As to the other matter you kindly mention, I must, in candor, say I do not think myself fit for the Presidency." The letter is now in the possession of a gentleman at Lincoln, Nebraska.

—Macon, Ga., *Telegraph*: "When free trade Senators move to put up the duty on certain articles, in which their constituents are interested, and protection Senators favor putting on the free list articles in which their constituents are not interested, it will not be surprising that sincere, matter-of-fact people look at the whole business as a regular catch game for mere political advantage—with painful evidences of uncertainty as to the direction in which the advantage lies."

—The will of the late William E. Dodge disposes of an estate valued at five million dollars. He had for many years a fund from which he educated young men for the ministry, and this fund is continued, $50,000 being set apart for that purpose. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions receives an additional gift of $50,000. The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions receives $50,000. The Syrian Protestant College, at Beyreut, of which he laid the corner stone in 1871, has a prominent place. The American Tract Society is a legatee, and so are the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Museum of Natural History in Central Park. The Christian Home for Intemperate Men was recently given $1,000, and is not mentioned in the will. The rest of the bequests relate to Southern institutions. The University at Atlanta, Ga., Lincoln University, and Hampton and Carlisle Institutes receive considerable sums. The whole amount given to benevolent objects is about $350,000, in sums ranging from $2,000 to $50,000.

INFECTIOUS CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Alexander McAldowie has considered the much debated question whether pulmonary consumption is an infectious disease in the light of his own infirmary and private practice. He is of the opinion that it is infectious, although it is not so frequently communicated by infection as it would be were lungs less well protected than they are against the access of germs. He mentions four cases where the wife, previously healthy and with no family history of tubercular disease, became affected while attending to her phthisical husband, and two cases in which persons suffering from pneumonic form of the disease appeared to communicate the tubercular form to healthy persons. Phthisis is not often communicated in this manner by ordinary intercourse, because the germs are sifted out in the air-passages by the vibrating action of the cilia situated there and removed by expectoration. The germs floating in the air, moreover, are commonly dry, and of feeble infective power. The lungs are liable to infection only when the inhaled germs escape the filtering action of the bronchi and reach the air-cells, where they come in contact with a surface highly favorable for their absorption. This happens only under exceptional conditions. The parts of the alveoli most exposed to the attacks of inhaled germs are those near the entrance, at the points where the small bronchical tubes lose their cylindrical character and become covered on all sides with the cells; and pathological observation has proved that these are frequent starting points in phthisis.

FIGHT FOR A FUNERAL.—Mr. Evarts, no doubt, begins to see that what he termed a pestilent free trade agitation is not a conspiracy between the *World*, Mr. Gladstone, Senator Beck and the Democratic voters of the United States to ruin American industries, in the interest of British industries, but it is simply a "fight for a funeral" between certain subsidized interests in the United States and all the rest of the property and people of the country.—*New York World.*

FIRE AT GEORGETOWN.—A serious fire occurred at Georgetown on Thursday afternoon which threatened the northern part of the town with destruction. It originated in cotton on the landing of the steamer *Merchant*. The warehouses, office and wharf of the Accommodation Line, the ice house, saloon and fixtures of T. W. Dickinson, the store and warehouse of P. E. Braswell and many other buildings were totally destroyed. A heavy southwest wind blowing at the time gave an impetus to the flames which the efforts of the firemen were powerless to control. With great effort the fire was subdued and confined to the burnt area. The steam fire engine was disabled and was put on the steamer *Planter* for repairs in Charleston, and the hand engines alone are depended on. The wildest excitement prevailed among the citizens in the track of the fire, some of whom were scorched before flying from their burning buildings. The United States steamer *Endeavor* did good service upon the burning wharf by her force pump. The *Merchant* and the steamer *Fearless* were lying at the wharf at the time and barely escaped burning through the efforts of Captain C. White of the *Merchant*. The entire loss will reach about $70,000.

KNEW HIS PEDIGREE.—Christian Bonn and Peter Bonn, who run a small candy store on Austin avenue, had a row not long since, which resulted in the former making the affidavit against the latter for using insulting and abusive language. When the trial came off, it was proven that Christian had called Peter a lobsided mule.

"What excuse," asked the Recorder, "have you for calling Peter a mule?"

"I have a right to call him a mule," replied Peter.

"What right have you to apply such a name to him?"

"I have a right to do so on account of family ties," responded Peter, calmly, "because he is my half-brother. We have the same common father."—*Texas Siftings.*

WAR ON RAILROADS.—There should be no unjust or unnecessary war made on railroad corporations, because they are not only a vital element of modern civilization, but because as private property it is entitled to the same protection and consideration as the property of individual citizens. But they can no longer oppress the people by threatening to withdraw their patronage, and to construct no new roads if the State interferes with their discriminations by creating railroad commissions.—*Memphis Appeal.*

LAST APPEAL.—Looking to your own interest is one of the first laws of nature. Therefore having granted liberal indulgence to my customers, they must not complain if they find, after the 10th of February, their accounts in other hands for *immediate* collection with cost added. In the future payment will positively be required when bills come due, regardless of prices being too low to sell cotton, or cotton bills and bank debts to pay first. So it will be to *your* interest to come and settle at once, in order that I may do likewise. *This is my last appeal.* I. SIMPSON, Dentist.