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Feb. 12

NOTICE.
THE SUPERVISOR OF REGISTRATION will be in his office on Saturday of each month, for the purpose of issuing certificates of Registration to all persons who have become twenty-one years of age since the last General election. Also transfers to those who have changed place of residence.
W. S. JAMES,
Supervisor of Registration.
Dec. 7.

NOTICE
To My Friends and Customers.
I FEEL UNDER MANY OBLIGATIONS for your past favors, and hope hereafter to buy all the Cattle, Sheep and Hogs that any of you may have for Sale, as I will hereafter attend only to BUYING AND WHOLESALE SALING OF MEATS.
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As to the Negro.

To the Editor of The News and Courier: There is no question of the day more misunderstood outside of the South than the "negro question;" in fact, only a Southerner understands the character of the negro. A great deal of nobby-pamby sentiment is wasted on him by some of our Northern brethren.

I propose to speak of the negro as citizen and laborer, and in both respects I expect to show that he is not a desirable possession. As a citizen the negro's sphere is very circumscribed. He exercises no influence on the social or industrial life of the State, and since the enactment of the registration law and the eight-box law no influence in politics. He is, therefore, a nonentity except in so far as his moral character is concerned, and in that light I will consider him.

For twenty-eight years he has borne the responsibilities and duties of citizenship. All those years he has had schools supported by the State for his education; he has had his own ministers and churches, and has had the example of the best class of whites to help him to a higher life. He has learned to read and write; in a great many instances he has learned to live without work; he has learned a certain kind of shrewdness, and has imitated the faults more than the virtues of the white people. His moral character is best exemplified by reference to some notable events that have recently transpired in the State, to which the attention of the whole country has been directed, and which serve as comparisons between his character now and heretofore.

Within the past decade, and increasing in frequency as the years have gone by, rapes have been of frequent occurrence. The crime has reached an alarming state of prevalence. Within the past two months three negroes have been lynched in South Carolina for outraging white women, and one offender has so far escaped capture; and within the same time four or five negro girls have suffered like fate from men of their own race.

It has come to be a very serious matter with people who live in the country and have to send their children by long and lonely roads to school. Where the children are all small they run a fearful risk. Many of the cases have happened this way. The lynching at Denmark, the 24th of April, and that at Laurens, the 10th of May, were for outrages committed on young girls on their way to and from school in the country.

From 1861 to 1865, while every able-bodied white man was in the war and the women were at the mercy of the negroes, there was not even an insult offered by one of them to a white woman. This is often recalled to their credit. True they were then slaves, but slaves as they were they had no more reason to fear the consequences than now. They were then not only respectful, as became their position, but they were kind in their disposition.

And during the "Reconstruction" period—the days of social and political upheaval—when the entire State was under his control with United States bayonets to back him and courts and juries all in his hands, such crimes as I have referred to were not known in this State.

When the Northern people understand the situation down here they will assuredly cease to condemn us for taking summary vengeance on the despoilers of women; whether they do or not, however, swift and certain death awaits the offender. We don't care to argue about it, but we are fully determined, and denunciations against "mob law" are as the idle wind. Recent occurrences in some of the Northern States show that in this respect the two sections are of the same mind.

I might show that in other particulars that mentioned the negro has deteriorated morally since he secured his freedom. He grows more lazy and thriftless every day; he is more given to thieving, and the number of executions and the increasing number of negro convicts in the State penitentiary for homicides show that from having been harmless and tractable he has become bloodthirsty and revengeful. They often kill each other for scarcely any provocation—all carry firearms and are quick to use them. In short it is a fact so universally recognized down here that nobody will dispute it that the negro has deteriorated morally since he became a freeman.

I speak of course, of the average negro. There are many negroes who have made good use of their freedom and the opportunities it has brought them, and who are an honor to their race. But what has been liberty to these has been license to a great many more, who have grown up like wild animals, with no moral character and no restraint upon their brutal passions, but fear. It is not surprising, therefore, that where they think they can escape detection they sometimes prove themselves beasts in human form. Enough on that branch of the subject.

As a laborer the negro is a curse to the State. He is to the South, especially to South Carolina, what the "Heavenly Chinee" threatened to become to the Pacific States, and would have been but for the Anti-Chinese legislation by Congress. Thousands of poor white men in South Carolina are ruined by negro cheap labor. In this State the land is going into the possession of a few men, comparatively speaking. These large landowners do not object to the laborer; they had as lief hire a white man on the plantation as a negro, and will pay him as much—no more. A white man cannot live decently on negro wages any more than he can on Chinese wages.

It might seem that as heads of families, die, and their lands are divided among their heirs, the number of land-owners would increase; and that would be the case if small farmers, who are more laborers than

Local Currency.

For many years we have advocated the repeal of the 10 cent tax on State bank notes for the reason that it is simply impossible in this vast country to distribute our currency in a manner that will meet the requirements of business under our present system.

During the past few months the necessity for a local currency has become plainly apparent. Bankers and business men have been compelled to resort to makeshifts. Certified checks and mill and factory scrip have been issued in many cities and towns.

These substitutes for currency are only temporary, but they constitute an overwhelming argument in favor of State banks. If it relieves the situation to use certified checks and private scrip, what an infinitely greater relief it would be to have a well organized system of State banks, with judicious safeguards thrown around them. These banks would issue notes that would circulate freely for hundreds of miles around them, while the national currency would occupy a wider field.

We need a dual system of currency in this country just as we need a dual system of government—national and State. When the national government strikes down the local currency issued under the authority of a State government it is guilty of an act of unconstitutional oppression, and that such financial legislation is clearly in the interests of the money monopoly has been clearly demonstrated by our experience since the war.

We have had object lessons enough to convince us that it is to our interest to return to the system of State banks under which our people enjoyed such prosperity for ninety years. It is admitted even by their opponents that they can be made as safe as the national banks. The opposition is mainly confined to the Eastern capitalists who make the absurd claim that there is now too much money in circulation, and yet advocate a new issue of government bonds in order to perpetuate the war system of national banks.

Unless the recommendation of the democratic platform is carried out in regard to State banks, the chances are that the country will be flooded with private and corporation shillings. If the people cannot get currency they will find a substitute for it.—Atlanta Constitution.

John Doe and Richard Roe.

Some time ago John Doe had \$400 in a saving fund. Becoming alarmed at the financial depression he withdrew his money and now has it in his stocking.

Some time ago Richard Roe had \$15,000 in bank. Becoming alarmed he withdrew the currency and hired a vault in the rear of the bank and the money lies there to-day.

John Doe and Richard Roe congratulate themselves that they are pretty smart—that they know a thing or two more than their fellows—and they are not slow to insinuate the same by sundry sly looks and mysterious expressions. At last they are safe from the storm.

John Doe and Richard Roe are fools. Money is not made to be hoarded. There is only \$23.50 per head of the population and every person who hoards more than that robs the public of that much of its share. Take care of your property and get all you can honestly, but don't hoard money. There is barely enough now.

Suppose there was a bread famine because a certain number of John Does and Richard Roes had bought more than they could eat and stored away. Suppose there was available only an average of twenty-four loaves apiece, which was just enough if each got his quota, and that John Doe had secreted 400 loaves in his cellar and Richard Roe had locked 15,000 in his warehouse, would not public indignation be kindled against them?

Neither money nor bread is of any value until used and no man has a moral right to place either beyond the reach of those who need them and are willing to give compensation for them.

Of course a man should be cautious and husband his resources. But the man who thinks the proper way is to put his currency in a stocking or a vault is a fool and a public enemy. If there were a few more thousand John Does and Richard Roes, the nation would quickly go on the rocks. Currency is the life blood of trade. The man who hoards it is a business vampire.

Only an Adventurer.

Testimony is all the time accumulating to show that Henry M. Stanley is not a great explorer but only an adventurer.

Dr. Carl Peters, who has spent many years in the interior of Africa, scores Stanley for his treatment of his European companions. It seems that Stanley lived high on his expeditions, but his white comrades were forced to eat the common food that was given to the negroes. While Stanley sat at a separate table eating the good things imported from Europe and drinking claret, Emin Pasha and Mr. McKay had to eat rice and drink water with the Africans. The white men in the party had to give up their tents and sleep in the open air because their boss wanted a shelter for his boxes of wine.

Dr. Peters says that if Stanley had done his duty none of his men would have starved. As the inside facts come out, the impression grows that Stanley is simply a brutal, selfish fellow who made several robber raids into Africa and built up his wealth and reputation by his cruel and unscrupulous methods.

No man can fool all the people all the time, and this adventurer is no exception. He is already in the background. His English neighbors declined to send him to parliament, and there is no longer any great demand for his writings and lectures. People have no confidence in him, and they are beginning to regard his narratives of explorations as so many fairy tales.

Bill Arp Ruminates.

Now is the time a man wants an office—a salary that comes in every month. Now is the time that these office-holders ought to come to a divide. If every man had an office, what a glorious world it would be—great piles of money to come pouring in to every family. That's the way up North every man you meet in the road has got an office or a pension. Illinois gets \$12,000,000 for pensions this year, then there are the office holders besides, and the grab at the World's Fair, and we poor miserable sinners down South not only get nothing, but have to help pay it all.

I see that the Boston Herald has figured it up and says that the South has paid to the North \$350,000,000 on the pension account, and that it is likely to run for a half a century longer. Doesn't it make your blood boil when you hear the same old clap for more pension money?

Nearly every man and woman North of the line stands around the public treasury with their mouths open like young birds in the nest and say to the paternal government: "Daddy, drop another bug in here." They greedily swallow all the millions that come from pensions and the government contracts for the army and the navy and nine-tenths of all the offices, and these pension hypocrites will go to church on Sunday with a gold bound hymn book under their arms and thank God that they are not as those publicans down South.

But the weather is too hot to raminate upon such things and we will try to be calm and serene.

The Patent-Medicine Business.

Light has been let into the patent-medicine business by a recent lawsuit in the English courts, wherein one Alabone, the proprietor of a specific, sued one Morton, his former manager, for stealing his ideas and testimonials and setting up an opposition trade Alabone as M. D. from Pennsylvania; Morton made no pretense of being a doctor. As has happened before in such cases, the ingredients and his bogus nature came out in the trial, as did the qualities of some of the affidavits of cure. Alabone won his suit, but the judge in giving judgment in his favor suggested the propriety of having both parties prosecuted for infringement of the Apopheneus' Act. The London Times suggests that the real victory in the case is with the public, which may profit by the disclosures made in the course of the trial as to the worthlessness of nostrums. But the mainstay of the patent-medicine gentlemen is people who do not concern themselves very much about the law reports. What they want is something to take, and they take that which is offered with the most persistence and recommended in the large type. How ever worthless any particular patent medicine may be, it is nobody's business to make that worthless, public, and whereas it is the particular business of the proprietor that the medicine shall be systematically cracked up and put upon the market. The true way to kill off a patent medicine is not to demonstrate that it is of no value, but to invent a new one and advertise it in bigger letters.—Harper's Weekly.

Bill Nye on the Dispensary.

SPOTWOOD GENEER, S. C., August. I am here in South in South Carolina for a time to see how the new liquor law is carried out. Where I am it is carried out most every day, together with six or eight grownup men who can no longer think past a given point. A New York man who makes property watermelons with waterproof linings has supplied 250,000 in this section. These watermelons, I find, are like a great rock in a weary land.

I have written four times to Governor Tillman to inquire if he would be open on Sunday, but so far have received no reply.

At the same time I sent him a receipt for spooning and the option on nine acres of mint growing on my place. In the valley in my North Carolina home there are nine acres of mint waving in the wind.

Murray Takes the Floor.

What the Black Congressman Knows About White Metal.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—The feature of the silver debate at the night session of the House was the speech of George Washington Murray, Representative from the "Black" (Seventh) District of South Carolina, and the only representative of the colored race in Congress. Judging by his face, there is not a drop of white blood running in his veins; but his voice did not show his African origin.

On the settlement of this pending question, he said, there were three distinct and somewhat antagonistic elements. The first class was composed of bankers and commercial men who controlled the currency. The second class was composed of owners of silver mines and all the coined bullion not in the possession of the government. The third class was composed of toiling and producing millions, who were neither gold bugs nor silver bugs. [Applause.] To the last class nearly all of his constituents and his whole race belonged. [Applause.]

In many respects he represented a constituency of 278,000, and he represented a race of 8,000,000. [Applause.] He did not believe that the great troubles now existing were attributable to the Sherman law. His race had felt the mailed hand long before 1880. He attributed the distress to the contraction of the circulating medium, and in his opinion it could be relieved only by the enlargement of the volume of money. His constituency combined patriotism with self interest. [Applause.] His race believed that there was not enough money in the world to set as currency. It was in favor of making up the deficiency with silver, and to that extent he was in favor of free coinage and bimetallism. [Applause.] Never in history had a black hand been raised to strike down the flag of his country. [Applause.] Notwithstanding ill treatment, the black men of this country had been always found voting and shooting for America. [Applause.]

A Western Napoleon of Finance.

Speculator Donaldson, of Mari o, Kas., now supposed to be traveling under cover in Mexico, is a very sharp financier.

Donaldson was a school teacher at Marion, but between 1885 and 1888 he made some money in a real estate boom, and sought a wider field. He organized a chain of banks in Kansas, but with the exception of the Marion institution, they lasted only a few months. He went to Sioux City and organized the Union Trust Company, composed of eastern capitalists who were persuaded that there was a big profit in loaning money to cattle men. He established eleven banks in Iowa, and was the president of each and the sole head of the trust company.

Donaldson went to work and raised hundreds of thousands of dollars in the east. He secured the lenders by giving them mortgages on herds of cattle that never existed anywhere outside of his expansive imagination. After pocketing \$600,000 of the money thus obtained Donaldson skipped to Mexico, leaving his creditors to make the discovery that his banks and trust company are without a dollar's worth of assets.

For a green country school teacher of thirty-eight, this is pretty slick financing. Under happier auspices, and with an expert training, this man might have rivaled Eno and Ward. His boldness and ingenuity are of the highest order, and with more favorable opportunities he may push his way into the front rank of the financial exploiters who oscillate between a palace and a prison.

A bachelor tradesman who has just died in Hamburg adopted a novel method of revenging himself on the woman who once jilted him. In his will he left her a legacy of 12,000 marks but also indicated the following letter which he ordered to be handed to the lady, who is now a widow, with the money: "Madam: Some thirty years ago I was a suitor for your hand in marriage. You refused my offer, and as a consequence my days have been passed in peace and quietness. Now I require your goodness.

La Grippe.
During the prevalence of the Grippe the past season it was a noticeable fact that those who depended upon Dr. King's New Discovery, not only had a speedy recovery, but escaped all of the troublesome after effects of the malady. This remedy seems to have a peculiar power in effecting rapid cures not only in cases of La Grippe, but in all Diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs, and has cured cases of Asthma and Hay Fever of long standing. Try it and be convinced. It won't disappoint. Free Trial Bottles at J. F. W. DeLorme's Drug Store.

Strength and Health.
If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c. at J. F. W. DeLorme's Drug Store.

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Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children testing. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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It is general debility. Try **DR. BROWN'S KIDNEY & BLADDER REMEDY.** It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give you a good appetite.

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