THE NEWS AND HERALD.

WINNSBORO, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, November 30, 1881.

D. WYLIE DUNN, Editor
JNO. S. REYNOLDS, Associate Editor.

THURSDAY morning, in Winnsboro, tomato plants were still in bloom. On Friday ice was an inch thick.

ON Friday two colored murderers expiated their guilt on the scaffold in this State: Henry Johnson, in Sumter, for killing John Davis, a negro, and Richard Jones, in Marion, for the murder of a white merchant, Mr. D. M. Hyatt.

DURING the Virginia campaign Cameron got drunk several times, and Mahone threatened to remove him from the ticket unless he did better. Now that Cameron is governor, and Independent of Mahone, it is thought he may get even with him.

GUITEAU'S trial is progressing tediously. The crime has been proven, and the defence is engaged in putting up witnesses to testify as to his insanity. It appears that a number of his relatives were lunatics. Guiteau persists in interrupting proceedings, and on Friday the court threatened to gag him. Mr. Scoville, who conducts the defence, is winning golden opinions by his manliness, dignity and fairness. One colored juryman is on the panel, and the services of a constable are constantly required to keep him awake. The crank, Jones, who fired at him, is out on bail.

THE Abbeville *Medium*, quoting our article on General Bratton, says: "We clip from the Columbia *Register* of last week a very sensible comment on an article from THE NEWS AND HERALD in regard to General Bratton—We have not too many really solid, able and unobtrusive men in the State to lose any of them from the public service by misrepresenting communications, and informing the people that they decline office in favor of some one else. There is no man in the State more free from clique influences, or one less liable to be influenced to do such a thing than General Bratton." The Abbeville City *Carolinian* says: "Gen. Bratton is very strong in the up country".

The Election Laws.

The Legislative Commission has prepared an elaborate scheme for elections. It recommends that there shall be a polling precinct in each township, and that each voter must stay at his own precinct. There will be registration of voters each June, each voter to pay fifty cents for registration. He cannot vote without producing his certificate, and in case of loss, it is renewed on payment of two dollars.

At the election there shall be two polling places, one for Federal and the other for State officers. There must be six different boxes, (1) for electors, (2) for Congressman, (3) for governor and lieutenant-governor, (4) for State officers, (5) for solicitor, (6) for senator, (7) for representatives, (8) for county officers. Ballots shall be worn, and will not be counted if put in the wrong box. Voters shall approach the polls one at a time, and converse with no one but the managers.

The above is a brief summary of the general features. In the main the ideas are good. There is some question about the advisibility of registration on the part of members of the Legislature. It is doubtful whether the fee for registration will be sustained in the courts. It might be better to allow the voter to register free, but if through carelessness he loses his certificate, charge him a fee for expense of issuing.

The question is a very serious one, and it is impossible to give a definite opinion upon it without careful examination. Certain features, such as having different polling places and different boxes are wise, and in accordance with the old laws of the State. There should also be some way of preventing repeaters from running all over the county. Keep them at home by registration or in some other way.

How to Get Money.

The strongest argument used against the repeal of the Lien Law is that without it many farmers, especially of the poorer class, are unable to secure credit, while without credit they can do little in the way of supporting themselves and their families. The National Banks are prevented by law from loaning on real estate, and private capitalists in the State are few in number. Some way must be devised of securing Northern capital to enable our farmers to carry on their business. Money is plenty there at low rates of interest, and want of confidence and some fixed plan of concerted action alone prevent its pouring down here.

Last year it was announced that the Commissioner of Georgia had made arrangements by which Northern capital might be invested in that State upon security of mortgages of real estate, on long terms, at a reasonable rate of interest. Cannot a similar method be pursued in South Carolina? We have no doubt that a loan and trust association might be formed in some central place, such as Columbia, for the purpose of making such loans as are needed by our farmers. If Georgia succeeds, why should not South Carolina? Will some financier make the effort?

The Legislature.

The Legislature which met on Tuesday will have much to do, and it may well congratulate itself if it makes no mistakes. The most important work in the eye of politicians is the election of judges, though we presume there will be few changes, if any. An election before the Legislature, however, gets everything topsy turvy, and no public business can be transacted until the momentous question is decided.

The Codifying Commission has completed its labors, and the entire statutory law of the State must be read. It would expedite matters if the Legislature would hold night sessions and retail members, a dozen at a time, to sit and nod, and possibly swear, while the clerk intones the nine hundred and ninety-ninth section of the ninety-ninth chapter. The ability and care of Messrs. Simonton, Parker and Hart, to whom has been entrusted the labor, insure its correctness, and the reading of it in the Legislature is a perfunctory proceeding.

We take it the temperance question will remain as it is. The existing laws are a step in advance of old legislation, and it is well to make haste slowly—educating public sentiment before introducing any radical change. The Lien Law will undoubtedly cause most discussion, and no one can predict the result. Whatever the outcome there will be wide dissatisfaction. Some change must be made in the election law, so as to prevent Federal interference in State matters. It should be carefully prepared so that there will be no loophol for contests. Whether registration should be adopted or not, voters should at least be required to remain in their own precincts. It has been the custom of the Radicals to start a gang of repeaters at one end of a county and go all through it. They also crowd boxes and polling places.

The State is on the eve of an exciting election year. In such cases it is always wise for the party in power to legislate as little as possible, and to avoid doubtful experiments. A bad financial year always engenders discontent with the government, and as next season will be one of privations, additional causes for discontent among the people should be avoided.

The present Legislature is a good one in the main, and the members have had the experience of at least one session. If they will kill special bills and bestow all their attention to general measures, they will act wisely.

The State Government.

Governor Hagood's message and the reports of the different departments have been placed before the Legislature. The former is a document of moderate length, and deals with the practical issues of the day. The financial condition of the State is shown to be very good, the entire debt amounting to $6,642,321, with no floating indebtedness. The phosphate royalty for the past year amounted to $121,541, which adds greatly to diminishing the expenses of the government. It is estimated that exclusive of this royalty a tax of 11 mills will be sufficient for the usual and ordinary expenses, while interest on the public debt will require a levy of 2½ mills. Since taxes are not paid until nearly a year after they are due, Governor Hagood recommends that some provision be made for borrowing money, so that the coupons may be cashed immediately upon maturity. Last year a loan was obtained for this purpose, the expense of which amounted to $712, and was more than balanced by the interest on deferred taxes.

Governor Hagood calls attention to county expenditures, and shows that county commissioners disburse comparatively more money than the State officers, and yet they are free from responsibility.

The State penitentiary which, during Radical times, was a fearful incubus, has under its present admirable management not only become self-sustaining but is a direct source of revenue. The property has been improved, and all expenses paid without drawing upon the State appropriation, and there are $15 000 of earnings still on hand, derived chiefly from the leasing of convicts. Governor Hagood favors the plan of leasing these convicts in large gangs so as to insure careful guarding and proper treatment.

During the last year $107,134 were expended in improvements upon the lunatic asylum and for the maintenance of its inmates. There are four hundred and ninety, all but twenty-six of whom are supported from the State. The Governor recommends that each county be required to defray the expenses of indigent lunatics, and he believes that this would be the surest method of preventing imposition.

The Agricultural Department has been quite successful in its first efforts to secure immigration—five hundred and thirty-four immigrants having been brought to South Carolina.

Railroad legislation is suggested, and the Governor coincides in general with the views of the railroad joint committee, of which notice will be given hereafter.

The schools make a handsome show, taking into consideration the poverty of the people, the attendance being 61,539 whites and 72,119 colored. The number of schools in operation was 3,057, with 3,219 teachers. The fund amounted to $126,600. There are 390 colored students in Claflin University, and 59 in the South Carolina College. The Governor advocates the reopening of the Citadel Academy.

Lastly, Governor Hagood discusses the Lien Law as follows:

It was to enable a community of practical bankrupts (for the land, their only property, had then no saleable value) to commence the struggle of life anew. This object was long since accomplished. Those pre-existing debts, the pressure of which was the result of the devastation of war, have either been paid or adjusted, or the unfortunate debtor, succumbing to the inevitable, has fallen from the ranks of business life. But the law has been continued, and now operates chiefly as an increased facility in obtaining credit for farming operations, the security it affords the lender, and the summary methods it employs for the collection of his debt being the prominent feature. Credit has been called the poor man's capital. Without credit all the operations of commercial life, except those of the simplest form, must cease. But unlimited credit, or credit too readily obtained, is like wealth derived from others, not always an unmixed blessing. It is claimed that the credit which the lien procures is no exception to the rule; that it results in disadvantage to the individual and serious damage to the best interests of the State. The State Agricultural Society has resolved to memorialize your honorable body upon the subject. The Commissioner of Agriculture, as is his duty, will bring the matter fully to your attention. The Board of Agriculture has formally declined to express an opinion on the subject, and public opinion, as indicated in the utterances of the press, is divided upon the merits of the question. I do not propose to suggest a decision. Coming directly from the people, and instructed in their wishes and their needs, you are better qualified than I am to reach a satisfactory conclusion. But there is one phase of the question upon which I deem it my duty to express the convictions I entertain. It has been in some quarters suggested to enact a repeal of the law to take effect another year. It seems to me that this will be incurring all the evils of repealing the law, without securing any of the benefits. Such action by this Legislature will take effect when a newly elected Legislature is in existence, and can only be positive by the sanction of the last, while such legislation on your part will be provocative of more injurious agitation than a direct and unqualified repeal. I, therefore, cannot but think this prospective legislation unwise.

During the past year sixteen full pardons and eleven commutations of sentence have been granted, the reasons for which will in accordance with the constitution be shortly submitted to the Legislature.

The report of the Comptroller-General shows that during the past year $1,335 in loans were declared invalid, and $115,628.29 were funded; $2,779.05 of bills of the Bank of the State were rejected, and $62,038.31 were funded at fifty cents on the dollar.

The cash in the treasury on November 7 was $171,935.71, the estimates for the coming year in round numbers was $275,000 for ordinary expenses, and $298,000 for interest. The estimated receipts will be, from phosphate royalty, $120,000; from surplus of taxes, $105,000, leaving $148,000 to be raised by a levy of three and ninety-tenths mills.

Other reports will be noticed hereafter.

THE LIEN LAW.

Mr. Corley's Reply to "Rover".

Messrs. Editors: Although your correspondent Rover has failed to come out as I requested, over his own proper signature, yet as I believe it is generally known who he is, and as he makes no secret of it himself, I feel authorized to reply to his article. And in doing so the first question that meets me is, what has he denied that I have affirmed? Except by implication the answer is nothing. And were it not that he [illegible] the true issue by creating a false one should see but little need for any reply. The matter is too grave to be obscured by a cloud of vapor and fog. Rover's seeming ridicule is puerile. Ridicule is not argument, but is usually resorted to by those who, having no better argument, wish to assume to be very wise, and at the same time conceal their ignorance. If by the "grand flourish" Rover refers to my reference to logic, he should remember that every one who reasons correctly reasons logically, whether he knows anything about it or not. It is not *a* system but *the* system of reasoning. There is logic in making a plow-stock and in covering a house, as well as in foretelling the time of an eclipse. The true point of discussion is the injurious effects of the Lien Law upon those who obtain supplies by it. What the merchant makes or loses is a false issue. And also to consider the interest on the "average time of four months" *as an answer* (which he evidently intends it to be) to my calculation of the rate per cent. *per annum*, is certainly diverting attention to another thing. But even in this diversion of his, taking his own showing, let us see what would be the result. Rover says twenty-five per cent. is the usual rate and the average time four months. Then, if four months costs the farmer twenty-five per cent., twelve months at that rate would cost him seventy-five per cent. *per annum*. This result is fifteen per cent. *per annum* less than my calculation—as he calculates at eight months, and I at six. Now, as to the time of the lien, Rover knows that many liens have been given for *less* time than six months, and in past years many have been given for six months; and he must know also that many of our merchants in Charleston and Columbia, as well as in Winnsboro, have refused to make any advances until April or May. I am willing to admit, however, his eight months as the time now, and this admission will enable me to turn his own gun against him. For if his eight months be correct, it will go to establish one point I have been contending for, that the longer the Lien Law exists the poorer the farmers become, and as a consequence the longer time they need to be furnished with supplies. But Rover says the lien arrangement is a transaction to furnish supplies for a year. Do eight months make a year? Do any of our merchants furnish our farmers with supplies on a lien for twelve months? Whatever technical terms the merchants may use, it is generally best to call things by their right names. But Rover says the twenty-five per cent. above cash prices "is not a monthly interest to be multiplied by twelve to determine what interest a farmer may pay if he gets some of his goods one month prior to the expiration of the lien". Very well, Mr. Rover. Then the per cent. and time being known there is no such thing as calculating the interest for a month or twelve months! Then there is no such thing as the equation of time, and therefore of payments. There is no such thing as ascertaining the meantime of payments. We must not carry premises to their legitimate conclusions, but must stop right where Rover tells us to stop! Be it so; is Rover prepared for the other horn of the dilemma? The farmer gives a lien for eight months, and one month before the lien expires he obtains, say, the last twenty dollars' worth of supplies. Then on this twenty dollars' worth of supplies he pays seven-eighths of the twenty-five per cent. *before he gets it!* That is, he pays seven-eighths of twenty-five per cent while it is lying in the merchant's grocery! What will our farmers say to this? But Rover attempts to make my calculations look ridiculous by intimating that I use time in an ambiguous sense—meaning one thing in one premise and another thing in another. I use time only in a direct relation to interest or discount. In any other relation it is foreign to the discussion. Would Rover in calculating interest on an amount "remaining in trade", say, for four months, calculate the interest on the time it took him to go from Winnsboro to Columbia? No, Mr. Rover, we can't let you mystify this matter in a cloud of dust and smoke. The principles upon which I made my calculation are well established, and well recognized. If I know the interest for four months I can ascertain what it would be at that rate for twelve, your prohibition to the contrary notwithstanding. If Rover will look on a shelf to his right as he steps into—he will find a book with Sanford's name on the back, on page 276 of which he will find the rule by which I obtained the mean time, and the other, by a statement in simple proportion.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist, one fact is admitted on all sides—that the farmer loses twenty-five cents on every dollar in this business. This is enough.

In conclusion, Messrs. Editors, I think that Rover, with the good sense and general information that I suppose him to possess, will on mature deliberation find that he has been a little too *roring*, and that he would have written better with a little more regard for the Archbishop of Dublin. I have nothing to do with his motive for withholding his name, but I really cannot blame him for his unwillingness to publicly assume the paternity of his article.

B. F. CORLEY.

LIVING WITNESSES—Two hundreds of hearty and healthy living men, women and children, that have been rescued from beds of pain, sickness and well nigh death by Parker's Ginger Tonic are the best evidences to the world of its merit and worth. You will find such in almost every community.

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ABOUT COUNTRY STORES.

Messrs. Editors: We have not seen anything from the Corner in a long while, and as she seems to be improving we feel anxious that our sister sections should know it. Our country has changed from an agricultural to a commercial. In or on the west side of Township One we have ten stores, with one or two "liners". We have a market for everything, from a nubbin of corn to a bale of cotton, and canned goods enough to spoil the complexions of all fair faces. If all reports are right, these ten stores have an average attendance, we think, of at least ten a day, making six hundred days spent in leisure or pleasure each week.

If this is not rising to notoriety we are mistaken. All work is almost at a stand-still—nothing to do and no need of work. We are all croppers or renters on the lien, and the blessed Fence Law has stopped all that foolishness. Pigs stand alone in the pen and see but little buttermilk. It's too much trouble to keep a cow for some backra would want us to help fix the pasture fence, for the benefit of his own cows. We are free and happy—free and happy still.

DARK CORNER.

MACKEY TALKING MAHONE.

An Ex-Radical Holding Office by Democratic Votes Demands More Representation for the Colored People, and Would Blot Out Party Lines.

The Georgetown *Times* gives the following account of a speech made by Judge T. J. Mackey in that place last week:

After expressing his sincere thanks for the kind and courteous invitation that had been accorded to him of addressing his fellow-citizens of Georgetown, the [illegible] led his attention to the at 12 o'clock, the [illegible] tion of political affairs in South Carolina claiming that there was to be found much that was wrong here, and suggesting remedies which, in his judgment, would cure the evils that exist. He claimed that there was very little, if any, progress in South Carolina, and said that prosperity would never again gladden the hearts of South Carolinians unless a radical change was brought about in the political affairs of the State. He advocated a compromise on the part of the whites with the blacks, and a termination of the political dissensions which agitate the State every two years from the mountains to the sea, as the only means of bringing lasting peace and prosperity to our people. He believed that the white man and the black man should move shoulder to shoulder, and work out their fortunes together in the grand march of progress. He thought that great injustice was done the colored people in not allowing them a fair representation in the General Assembly of the State. [Hear! hear!] He claimed that the white people could and should allow the colored race a larger representation than they now have, and that they could do so and still retain the controlling power in their own hands. As a Carolinian who loved his State and remembered her before the rude disasters of war had marred the comeliness of her form and dimmed the lustre of her eye, he longed to see a change in the present political condition of the State. As long, said he, as the race issue is injected into political campaigns and the drawing of party lines continues, making it almost criminal for men to express their political sentiments, just so long would Northern men and Northern capital shun the soil of South Carolina. [hear! hear!] and just so long would our State remain in the background of progress. He desired to see, so far as State issues are concerned, party lines done away with, and political strifes and dissensions ended; and he wanted to see the day when any man, black or white, Northerner or Southerner, can come into this State and express his political sentiments without the apprehension of fear to person or property. Then a better day would begin to dawn upon South Carolina, who was now in such a deplorable condition financially that her average planter, at the end of each year, is so poor that he owes for the clothes he wears, and the average laborer so ragged that if he were to attempt to cross a forty-acre field and were caught by a heavy northeast wind, he would be whipped to death by his rags! [Load cheers and laughter.]

Judge Mackey was frequently applauded during the delivery of his speech, and he succeeded in keeping the undivided attention of his audience throughout.

THE NEW ELECTION PLAN.

Stringent Registration, and Eight Boxes—The Suggestions of the Legislative Committee.

(For the News and Courier.)

One of the most important reports to be considered by the General Assembly at the present session is the report of the joint committee to whom we referred, at the last session, various measures looking to the amendment and alteration of the election laws of the State, and to a provision for the registration of electors as required by the Constitution. The joint committee who signed the report which was submitted on Tuesday, is as follows: W. H. Perry, J. C. Maxwell, on part of the Senate; E. B. Murray, Edward McCrady, Jr., C. J. C. Hutson, J. W. Gray, on part of the House of Representatives.

By the terms of their appointment the committee were "pledged not only to provide for the registration of electors as is provided by the Constitution but to amend our general election law so as to secure as far as possible, the intelligent exercise of the elective franchise, fairness in the conduct of our elections and to take away the opportunity for fraud." Several plans in regard to registration were submitted and discussed and the committee decided that: "The most important result of a registration must be that each and every elector would be required to have a local habitation and a name."

The committee then speak of the difficulties attendant upon the proper regulation of the suffrage as practised by the negroes. These difficulties arise from a variety of causes—the constant change of residence, the fact that many negroes have two names (that of the former master and that taken by the negro himself), and the great similarity in their facial appearance. These circumstances have rendered it easy for the same individual to vote more than once, under different names and at different polling-places.

To remedy the evils just mentioned, the committee have decided to recommend a scheme of permanent registration, that is to say: a registration by which, when a name is once entered upon the register, it will remain there until the death or removal of the elector; in which latter event the elector to be required to have his name transferred to the register of the county or precinct to which he removes, and in the case of any removal, even within the same precinct, that he be required to inform the proper officer and to have his register and certificate altered accordingly.

To carry out these views the committee recommend:

First. That all electors shall be registered, and that no person shall be allowed to vote at any election hereafter to be held, unless registered as required.

Second. That a supervisor shall be appointed for each county by the Governor for two years who shall be ineligible to any other other office during his term.

Third. That in May and June next a full and complete registration of electors shall be had, and the books subsequently re-opened for the correction of errors.

Fourth. That the registration books shall not be thereafter reopened for registration, except on the first Monday in each month, nor opened at all from July to the day of the general election in the same year.

Fifth. That each elector shall go before the supervisor at the time appointed and prove his qualifications, and thereupon the said supervisor, upon the payment of a fee of fifty cents by the said elector to defray the expenses of registration, shall enter the name, place of residence and age of the elector in the appropriate columns of the registration book. The supervisor determines the qualification of applicants, but there is an appeal from his decision to the Circuit Court on the deposit of five dollars for costs.

Sixth. That any person who shall come of age by the time of the next general election shall be entitled to register.

Seventh. That each elector so registered shall receive a certificate signed by the supervisor, and no person shall be allowed to vote at any other precinct than where registered nor unless he produces and exhibits his certificate.

Eighth. That a lost certificate may be renewed upon the payment of $2, or without charge, if the certificate was defaced by time or accident, upon its surrender.

Ninth. An elector on changing his residence from one precinct to another must notify the supervisor and obtain a transfer certificate on the payment of a fee of 25 cents.

Tenth. That there shall be a revision of registration next preceeding each election.

With the view to secure entire fairness in the conduct of the voting, the committee recommend that ballots shall be of plain white paper of fixed dimensions without mark, ornament or designation, and that there shall be separate ballots for State, Legislative and county offices, members of Congress and Presidential electors, being eight in all, with an equal number of ballot boxes. The several ballots for the respective offices must be deposited in the designated box by the person voting, each box being labelled so as to show plainly what ballots shall be deposited therein. No vote for any other officer than that for which such box shall be designated and labelled shall be counted. The committee propose that at such precinct, "space, enclosure, or room, such as the managers shall deem fit and sufficient, shall be railed off or otherwise provided with a door or opening at one end or side for the entrance of the voter, and a door or opening at the other for the exit, as a polling-place in which to hold the election for State, Circuit and County offices.

A similar, but separate and distinct space or enclosure shall be railed off or otherwise provided as a polling-place for the election of Congressmen and Presidential Electors. But one voter shall be allowed to enter the polling-place at a time, and no one except the managers shall be allowed to speak to the voter while in the polling-place casting his vote."

The committee also suggest some changes of detail as to the organization and mode of procedure of the Electoral College and of the casting of the vote for President and Vice-President, and to carry out all the suggestions of their report submit a bill to give effect in detail to their recommendations, which consists of sixty sections and concludes with a bill, to provide for a better collection of the poll-tax which makes the failure of it a misdemeanr.

It is safe to say that there will be a serious discussion of the bill, and that it will not be passed as it stands, although the principles of the bill are heartily approved of. The changes will be in the details and in the direction of liberalization.

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Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

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oct 15

REDUCTION

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IN order that every man, woman and child in the county may be supplied with a good

BOOT OR SHOE,

I have made a reduction on my heretofore unknown low prices, and hope my customers will embrace this opportunity as such an one is seldom met with. Also heavy goods for mens' wear.

JUST RECEIVED,

On consignment, a large lot of Crockery and Glassware, which will be sold at a SACRIFICE, to close out the entire stock in a limited time.

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oct 15

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A FINE LOT OF NEW IRISH POTATOES.

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NEW FLOUR and FRESH BOLTED MEAL—JUST COME IN.

CALL SOON AND GET THE FIRST SELECTION.

W. H. Donly.

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LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CAROLINAS.

PRICES AND TERMS EXACTLY THE SAME.

TWENTY PIANOS AND FORTY ORGANS IN STOCK.

Sheet Music and Everything Musical. For Prices, Terms and General Information, Address

H. McSMITH,
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Order from McSmith and save Time, Money and Freights.

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We continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had thirty-five years' experience.

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STARTLING

ANNOUNCEMENT

—OF—

NEW FALL GOODS.

P. LANDECKER & BRO.

INVITE ATTENTION TO, AND RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT AN INSPECTION OF, THEIR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHING
AND
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

FULL LINE OF LONG CLOTH, SHEETINGS, QUILTS, SHAWLS, BLANKETS, UNDERVESTS, FOR LADIES AND GENTS.

HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
RUCHINGS, ETC.

LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION, AT PRICES FULLY IN KEEPING WITH THE

HARD TIMES.

P. LANDECKER & BRO.

oct 11

Parker's Hair Balsam

Satisfies the most fastidious as a perfect Hair Restorer and Dressing. Admired for its cleanliness and elegant perfume. Never Fails to Restore Grey or Faded Hair to the youthful color. 50 cts. and $1 sizes at all druggists.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and many of the best medicines known are here combined into a medicine of such varied and effective powers, as to make the Greatest Blood Purifier & the Best Health and Strength Restorer Ever Used.

It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Sleeplessness, all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, and all Female Complaints.

If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the TONIC to-day. It will surely help you. Remember! it is far superior to Bitters, Essences of Ginger and other Tonics, as it builds up the system without intoxicating. 50c. and $1 sizes, at all dealers in drugs. None genuine without signature of HINCOX & Co., N. Y. Send for circular. LARGE SAVING IN BUYING THE DOLLAR SIZE.

FERTILIZERS.

J. N. ROBSON & SON, Commission Merchants and Dealers in Fertilizers, 63 East Bay.

CHARLESTON, November 9, 1881.

At the commencement of another business year we acknowledge with pleasure the patronage and confidence of our planting friends.

ROBSON'S COTTON AND CORN FERTILIZER ROBSON'S COMPOUND ACID PHOSPHATE have given very gratifying satisfaction. Our Cotton and Corn Fertilizer is of the highest standard. It contains among other valuable ingredients 3 per cent. of Ammonia, 11 per cent. of Potash, 16 per cent. of available Phosphate. Having been among the first to introduce Guano in this State, we can confidently refer to our planting friends that during the series of years we have sold them Manures we have always given a pure article. Every Manure is tested. We offer the above Fertilizers for cash, time or cotton.

Planters ordering immediately will be allowed to the 1st of April to decide which they prefer, cash or time. An order for a carload of ten tons will be sent free of drayage, for a less amount $1 per ton will be charged. Nov. 19-fx3m

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN THE

Presbyterian Mutual Assurance Fund.

You have to pay but little for the sum which you receive, and only what the insurance actually costs.

You are sure that your family will get the sum at your death, as by special clause in the charter it is exempt.

No risk to run, nor any possibility of the corporation failing, as do other insurance companies.

You know what you pay each assessment for. You can insure in this when you could not in a more expensive one.

You know there will be no long process of law and expenditure of means to obtain the sum at your decease.

You receive a benefit of five dollars a week when sick or unable to attend to business.

It is the easiest and safest way to secure so large an amount for the benefit of your family after your death.

No millions amassed to tempt the honesty of officers.

Experience has shown that the mutual plan is feasible and the result sure.

Instead of paying out large sums to insurance companies, the money is left with each member until actually needed.

Cannot be subjected to the claims of creditors nor reached by attachment, garnishment or other process of law, so as to divert it from the family.

For further particulars and applications for membership, call on J. O BOAG,

Sept 24-3m Agent for Fairfield County.

—Subscribe to THE NEWS AND HERALD.

JOHN L. MIMNAUGH

SWEEPING irresistible onward, in calm disdain of puny rivals, making no claims on the citizens of Winnsboro or surroundings, but day after day, throw on my counters giant leaders—specialties at prices that bewilder, amaze and astonishe both buyer and seller.

5 Gross of School Slates, large size, at 5 cents.
50 Gross Slate Pencils, at 5 cents per dozen.
10 Gross Lead Pencils at 20 cents per dozen.
1000 Papers of Needles at 2½ cents. 200 gross of fine buttons at 5 cents a gross. 500 packages of hairpins at 2½ cents per package.
75 Dozen Turkish Bath Soap at 5 cents per cake.
Ladies' Handkerchiefs at 2½ cents up to 75 cents each.

MY PRICES THEY CATCH THE EYE,

AND fix the attention of wondering thousands, and as the news spreads our patrons grow more and more numerous. As the factory sells by the bale I sell by the yard.

3000 Yards of Standard Prints reduced to 5 cents.
10 Pieces Kentucky Jeans at 14½ cents.
6 Pieces Kentucky Jeans at 18, 22, 33 up to best goods at 45 and 50 cents per yard.

CROCKERY AND TINWARE—In order to close out the stock I will sell both lines of these goods at seventy-five cents on the dollar for CASH ONLY.

SHOES, SHOES—Two thousand dollars worth of shoes to be sacrificed. Now is your time to invest before the cold weather sets in. I must have money, let goods sell for what they will.

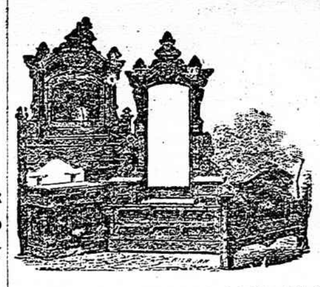
J. L MIMNAUGH.

nov 8 THE ACKNOWLEDGED LEADER.

NEW FURNITURE!!

ARRIVED AND TO ARRIVE.

DON'T buy until you have seen my Stock. For design and workmanship unequalled, and everything warranted to be as represented, and PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.



A New Supply of Picture Frames, Chromos and Wall Pockets; Brackets, Hat Racks, Mirrors, Window Cornices, Window Shades, Tin Sets, Spring Beds, Mattresses.

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE.

I keep on hand most of the LEADING SEWING MACHINES and at Prices to suit the times. Lumber and Shingles for Sale. Furniture neatly repaired at moderate prices.

SAVE YOUR FREIGHT BILLS AND OTHER EXPENSES BY BUYING YOUR GOODS OF

R. W. PHILLIPS.

PLAIN FACTS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING daily my Fall Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, consisting in part of Domestics, Calicoes, Dress Goods in great variety, Corsets, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, Fringes, Laces, Buttons of all kinds, which will be sold as low as the lowest.

MILLINERY, MILLINERY,

AND FANCY GOODS in all the novelties of the season. Miss BLACK, our Milliner from Baltimore, has selected the above goods with great care, and no pains will be spared to please our friends and customers in the above DEPARTMENTS. Miss BLACK will be with us the coming season again.

IF YOU WANT A SEWING MACHINE, one that has stood the test, and the best Family Machine on the market, three hundred and fifty of them being in use in this County, and will do a greater range of work than any other without basting, you can find it at J. O BOAG'S.

JUST IN A SUPPLY OF GROCERIES, Flour, Meal, Grist, Bacon, Lard, Cheese, Crackers, Cakes, Candies, Mackerel, Tobacco, Cigars, Kerosene Oil, Bagging, Iron Ties and any and every thing you want is to be found at J. O. BOAG'S, on the Corner, as cheap as can be bought anywhere. Don't forget to call, as these are facts and worthy of your attention.

AN ASSORTMENT OF BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, LUMBER, ETC., JUST RECEIVED.

J. O. BOAG.

Sept 24

THE "QUEEN BESS" CORSET.

The "QUEEN BESS" Corset and Skirt Supporter is by far the most comfortable ever introduced. It is a perfect fitting corset, and has new and improved shoulder straps, easily adjusted to any desired length. It also has the immensely popular PATENT CLOTH STEEL PROTECTOR, which not only prevents the steels from rusting, but also renders it impossible to break the clasps. Warranted in every particular. FOR SALE ONLY by

may 26 J. M. BEATY & CO.

M. L. KINARD,