

HORRY NEWS.

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HORRY COUNTY. For sale at 10 cents each by M. B. BEATY: Dec 9 1873

"TO-DAY," THE PEOPLES ILLUSTRATED PAPER. It is a thoroughly American enterprise, illustrated by the leading artist and teaming with the best efforts of the most able writers of our country.

THREE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS. Issued in given to each subscriber, viz "Just So HIGHER" and "LITTLE SUNSHINE," two beautiful Child Pictures, by Mrs. ANKER ROS, and "AMONG THE DEWDROPS," a beautiful landscape in water-color by the celebrated BIRKET FOSTER.

Why Don't They Run Away!

[From the New York Sun.] It sometimes happens that the best thing a politician can do for himself, his party, and his country, is to run away. And this impels us to ask why Richardson, Sawyer, Shepherd, Babcock, Cooke, and the rest of the Washington Ring don't run away.

The Washington Ring might take a lesson from the late Tammany Ring. Connolly, Woodward, Tom Fields, Harry Gemet, and we know not how many more, ran away; and since their departure they have given the city and the State very little trouble. But look at Boss Tweed. He resolved to stay here and fight it out on that line; and see what has come of his obstinacy.

Is this exactly fair? Suppose the Washington Ring have closely copied the Tammany Boss and his confederates in the matter of plundering the taxpayers, and have thrown them wholly into the shade in trying to cover up their crimes with perjury, is this a sufficient reason for emulating the example of Tweed by staying here and making a heap of trouble? Then why do not these sly rogues, who have waxed fat upon the plunder of the Washington Ring be deterred from going by the fear that they cannot be spared.

Some years since, when all the world was mad upon lotteries, the Irish cook of a middle-aged, single gentleman drew from his hands her earnings and savings of some years. Her employer was anxious to know the cause, and she told him that, having repeatedly dreamed that a certain number was a great prize, she had bought the whole ticket. He called her a fool for her pains, and never lost a chance to tease her on the subject. She seemed to take his taunts in good humor, saying it would all turn out right by-and-by.

THE LAWS OF THE STATE.

Acts and Joint Resolutions Passed by the General Assembly of South Carolina, at the Session of 1873-'74. An Act to Regulate the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and to amend and Amend the Law in relation thereto.

Section 1. That the provisions of Chapter eighty (LXXX), of Title fourteen (14), Part one (1), of the General Statutes, relating to the granting of retail and tavern licenses, be and the same are hereby, declared to be applicable solely and confined to the granting of such licenses inside of the incorporated limits of cities, towns and villages. Section 2. That the proper municipal authorities of all incorporated cities, towns and villages shall have power to grant licenses to retail spirituous liquors inside the incorporated limits of such cities, towns and villages, in quantities less than one quart, to keep on of drinking saloons and eating houses apart from taverns, and to fix the price of the same, which shall not be less than seventy-five dollars, the person to whom the same is granted being first recommended by six respectable taxpayers of the neighborhood, and entering into a bond, in the sum of one thousand dollars, with three good sureties, for the keeping of an orderly house, and for the due observance of all laws relating to the retailing of spirituous liquors.

"You came, I presume, on behalf of Mr. —?" "Yes Sir." "You have been a devilish long time in getting here!" "That is my fault entirely. Your challenge was accepted at once." "Let me have the acceptance, then, without further delay." "Here it is," the gentleman replied. "But I do not propose to deliver it at all. I will not be accessory to a duel between two men who have no real cause of quarrel; and thereupon tore the paper in pieces and threw the fragments into the fire. Marshall was much astonished, and inquired of the gentleman if he knew the responsibility he had assumed in so doing. The reply was that he neither knew nor cared.

"You have put yourself in your principal's place, and I presume you are prepared to take the consequence," said Marshall. "Nonsense," was the reply. "I will neither let—meet you, nor will I fight you myself on any such ridiculous quarrel. Now, what do you intend to do about it?" Marshall finally burst into a laugh, and in less than an hour's time all the parties were taking a friendly drink at Godsbys. The army officer was inclined to make a scene, protesting against the irregularity of the whole proceeding, but there the difficulty ended.—An Old Stager, in Harper's Magazine for April.

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Section 3. That the proper municipal authorities of all incorporated cities, towns and villages shall have power to grant licenses for the retailing of wine, cider, brewed or malt liquors, within the incorporated limits of said cities, town and villages, upon the payment of a license fee of not less than twenty-five dollars, the person to whom the said license is granted being first recommended by six respectable taxpayers of his neighborhood, and entering into a bond, in the sum of five hundred dollars, with two good sureties, for the keeping of an orderly house, and for the due observance of all laws regulating the sale of such liquors; and that he will not sell any spirituous liquors or any admixture thereof.

Section 4. Any person intending to apply for a license to retail spirituous liquors, in quantities less than one quart, outside of incorporated cities, towns and villages, shall file his petition with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county where he resides, fifteen days before the first or second session of said Court, in each year, setting forth the locality and township where he proposes to retail such liquors, with a certificate of six respectable taxpayers of his neighborhood that he is a person of temperate habits and good moral character, and shall pay to said clerk a fee of two dollars for his services in connection with the same; and it shall be the duty of the said clerk to place a notice on the court house door of such application, giving the name of such person, the place of his residence, and the names of the persons recommending him; and the petition and accompanying certificate shall be submitted to the Grand Jury of the county, at the first ensuing year of the Court, who shall, in their presentment, report whether or not the petitioner should receive a license, and the price at which the same shall be granted (which price shall be uniform for all applicants); and the presiding Judge of the circuit, unless good cause be shown to the contrary, shall order the clerk to certify the proceedings to the County Commissioners, who thereupon shall grant a license to the person recommended to the Grand Jury, upon the payment of the license fee fixed by them, which shall not, in any case, be less than fifty dollars; and the person to whom the same is granted shall enter a recognizance, with at least three good sureties, in the sum of one thousand dollars, for the keeping of an orderly house, and for the due observance of all laws relating to the retailing of spirituous liquors.

Section 5. The County Commissioners of the several counties of the State shall have power to grant licenses for the retailing of wine, cider, malt and brewed liquors, in places outside of incorporated cities, towns and villages, to any person of temperate habits and good moral character, who may be recommended by four respectable citizens of his neighborhood, upon the payment of a license fee of twenty-five dollars; said person to enter into a recognizance, in the sum of five hundred dollars, with two good sureties, that he will keep an orderly house, and that he will not sell spirituous liquors, or any admixture thereof.

Section 6. All persons engaged in retailing liquors under licenses granted in accordance with this Act, or under tavern licenses granted under pre-existing laws, shall expose their licenses

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to public view in their chief places of making sales, and no such licenses shall authorize sales by any person neglecting this requirement. And any person selling or retailing intoxicating liquors without a license shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than one month nor more than six months, or both; and any person who shall be convicted of retailing spirituous liquors or any admixture thereof, while engaged in retailing under license to sell wine, cider, malt or brewed liquors, shall suffer a like punishment, and shall, besides, forfeit his license. Any person who shall be convicted twice within two years for retailing without license shall not be entitled to receive a license for two years next succeeding the date of the last conviction, and any license granted to such person shall be utterly without effect, and shall afford no protection.

Section 7. Wilfully furnishing any intoxicating drink, by sale, gift, or otherwise, to any person of known intemperate habits, or to any person when drunk or intoxicated, or to a minor, or to any insane person, for use as a beverage, shall be held and deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, the offender shall be fined not less than ten dollars, or more than one hundred dollars, and imprisoned not less than ten days or more than thirty days; and it shall be lawful for any member of the family, or blood relation, or guardian of such intemperate person, or minor, or for the committee of such insane person, or for any Trial Justice of the township where any or either of such persons reside, or have their legal settlement, to give a notice in writing to any person or persons engaged in retailing, selling or having intoxicating liquors, forbidding him or them, as the case may be, from furnishing such intemperate person, minor or insane person, with intoxicating drinks or liquors; and if, within three months of the time of such notice, any persons to whom the same is given, actually furnish or cause to be furnished, any intoxicating liquors to such intemperate person, minor or insane person, to be used as a beverage, he or they shall be held civilly responsible for any injury to person or property which may occur in consequence of such furnishing; and any one aggrieved may recover damages against the person so furnishing, by an action instituted in any Court in this State having jurisdiction of civil actions; and in case any individual give such notice, she shall be entitled to receive of the person furnishing intoxicating liquor to her husband, in an action in her own name, such damages as any Court or jury may award for the maintenance of herself and family during the period when her husband, by reason of such furnishing, is incapable of providing for the proper support of her or them; and in any action brought in accordance with the provisions of this section, the bond of the person furnishing intoxicating drinks or liquors shall be liable for damages recovered to the extent of the penalties thereof, in case the same cannot be satisfied out of the property of the defendant in such action.

Section 8. Any person who shall be found drunk, or grossly intoxicated, in any street, highway, public house or public place, shall be fined upon view of, or upon proof made before any mayor or other municipal officer or Trial Justice, not exceeding five dollars, and, if the same is not paid, imprisonment not exceeding five days. Any person who shall sell intoxicating liquors to such person, to be drunk on the premises where sold, whereby the said person shall become intoxicated, shall, besides his liability, under section seven (7) of this Act, be liable to pay to the wife, parent, child or guardian of the person so found intoxicated the sum of five dollars for every such offence, to be recovered in an action of debt before any Trial Justice having jurisdiction of the person of the defendant. Provided, That no suit shall be instituted after ten days from the commission of the offence mentioned in this section.

Section 9. Whenever any riot or breach of the peace shall occur at or within any tavern, drinking saloon or other place where intoxicating liquors are sold, the proprietor or keeper of such place shall be deemed and taken to be an aider and abettor in such riot or other breach of the peace, and shall be liable to be prosecuted and punished as such, unless such persons can show that such riot or other breach of the peace was not caused by the persons engaged therein becoming intoxicated on said premises.

ADVERTISEMENTS. Inserted at \$1.00 per square for first and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. The space will constitute a square, whether in regular or display type, less than an inch will be charged for as a square. All advertisements must be paid for in advance. All orders for one square four over one square charge as usual for advertising rates. Return orders of one square free. A liberal discount will be made to those whose advertisements are to be kept for more than three months or longer.

of the several cities, towns and villages, and the County Commissioners of counties, shall have power to grant licenses for the selling of intoxicating liquors by the quart upon the payment of a license fee of not less than fifty dollars; any person to whom such license is granted who shall permit such intoxicating liquors to be drunk upon the premises where sold shall forfeit his license, and the same shall not be renewed within a year from the time of forfeiture. All the provisions of section ten (10) forbidding the selling of liquors at certain times therein mentioned shall be applicable to the sale of liquors, as provided for in this section, and like penalties shall be inflicted upon any person who, under license granted in accordance with this section, shall make sales, at the period thereon prohibited; Provided, That no license shall be granted by the County Commissioners of any county to any person or persons recommended or applying for the same, until the person or persons so recommended or applying shall have first paid the County Treasurer of the respective counties the license fee herein authorized, and shall present the receipt of the Treasurer to the County Commissioners as evidence of said payment, which license fee shall be placed in the county fund for county purposes.

Section 12. It shall not be lawful for any apothecary, druggist or other person, to sell, trade, or barter any lotions of which opium or malt liquor are an ingredient, or any other medicated liquors, by the bottle, or by the drink, to any person except upon the prescription of a regular physician, unless such apothecary, druggist or other person shall obtain a license to sell such liquors as provided in section eleven (11) of this Act; the price of such license to be not less than fifty dollars; Provided, That upon obtaining such license, such apothecary, druggist or other person, shall be entitled to sell other liquors, as in case of persons having license to sell by the quart. Any apothecary, druggist or other person violating the provisions of this section, shall, upon conviction, be subject to the same penalties as are prescribed by law for persons selling spirituous liquors under like circumstances without a license.

Section 13. It shall be the duty of the Court, Mayor or municipal authorities of a city, town or village, or Trial Justice, before whom any fine may be recovered in accordance with the provisions of this Act, to award to the informer or prosecutor a reasonable share thereof for his time and trouble, but not in any case exceeding one-third; and the residue, as well as the proceeds of all forfeited bonds, shall be paid to the trustees of the public schools of the school district wherein the parties convicted reside.

Section 14. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with and repugnant to the provisions of this Act, are, for the purpose of this Act, hereby repealed. Approved March 19, A. D., 1874.

Care for Daughters. Would you show yourself really good to your daughters? Then be generous to them in a larger sense than that of heaping trifles on their needs. Train them for independence first, and then labor to give it to them. Let them, as soon as ever they are grown up, have some little money, or means of making money to be their own, and teach them how to deal with it, without needing, every moment, somebody to help them. Calculate what you give them or will bestow to them, not, as is usually done, on the chances of their making a rich marriage, but on the probability of their remaining single, and according to the scale of living to which you have accustomed them. Suppress their luxuries now, if need be, but do not leave them with scarcely bare necessities hereafter, in striking contrast to their present home. Above all, help them to help themselves. Fit them to be able to add to their own means, rather than to be forever pinching and economizing till their minds are narrowed and their hearts are sick. Give them all the culture you can to every power which they may possess. If they should marry after all, they will be the happier and the better for it. If they should remain among the millions of the unmarried, they will bless you in your grave, and say of you, what cannot be said of many a father parent by his surviving child: "My father cared that I should be happy after his death as well as while I was his pet and his toy." It was at a party that some young ladies were discussing the relative benefits of the sparrows and the worms, when one of the fair ones appealed to young Fizzleton, who had just joined them, and had not caught the drift of the conversation, "Why do you think the worse, worms or sparrows?" "What did the stupid brute do but innocently answer: 'I don't know; I never had sparrows?'