

THE HARRY NEWS,
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Every Saturday Morning
T. W. BEATY, Editor.
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HARRY NEWS.

An Independent Journal.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Inserted at \$1.00 per square for first and
fifty cents for each subsequent insertion.
One inch space will constitute a square,
whether in brevity or display type, less than
an inch will be charged for as a square.
Marriage notices free.
Deaths and funeral notices free.
Obituaries of one square free; over one
square charged at advertising rates.
Religious notices of one square free.
A liberal discount will be made to those
whose advertisements are to be kept in for
term of three months or longer.

Gentle Woman's Way.

Who can help admiring the Roman
stolich of the Arkansas judge who
said after one lawyer had shot another
dead in a court room, "Look yeer, if
you keep fooling around in this year
way, I'll commit some of you for con-
tempt."

Equal to this in patient suffering
was the gentleman who lives in Phila-
delphia, who when he entered the
basement dining room the other evening,
found no one there and no prepara-
tions for the evening meal, went on
to the parlor and there he found his
wife sitting on the sofa with a young
man by her side, and that young
man's arm about her waist.

"See here," said the mild husband,
"I don't like this kind of a thing.
Why isn't my supper ready?"
"Because I didn't like to make it,"
said the loving wife.

"What are you sitting there, a let-
ting that fellow hug you for?"
"Because I do like it."

"I tell you what it is, Annto," and
his face assumed a fierce look of pas-
sion, "if this state of things continue
much longer, I'll get mad, you bet
your life."

A Naked Bride.

By a strange
perversion of legal principles, it was
suggested by our ancestors that who-
ever married a widow who was ad-
ministratrix upon the estate of her de-
ceased husband, represented insolvent,
and should thereby possess himself of
any property or thing purchased by
the deceased husband, would become
an executor *de son tort*, and would
thereby make himself liable to answer
for the goods of his predecessors.

Major Moses Joy became enamored of
Mrs. Hannah Ward, widow of
William Ward, who died in 1782,
leaving an insolvent estate, of which
Mrs. Ward was administratrix. To
avoid the unpleasant penalties of the
law, on the morning of her marriage
with Major Joy, Mrs. Ward placed
herself in a closet, with a tire-woman,
who stripped her of all her clothing,
and when in a perfectly nude state
she thrust her fair, round arm through
a diamond hole in the door of the closet,
the gallant Major clasped the hand
of the luxuriant widow, and was married
in due form by the jolliest parson in
Vermonth. At the close of the cere-
mony the tire-woman dressed the bride
in a complete wardrobe which the
Major had provided and caused to be
deposited in the closet at the com-
mencement of the ceremony. She
came out elegantly dressed in silk,
satin and lace, and there was kissing
all around. — *Montpelier Argosy.*

A Bell-boy's Destiny.

We can never know what a day is,
to bring forth no more can we know
what possibilities there are for a bell-
boy. Several years ago a gentleman
and his wife, residents of New Orleans,
while at the Galt House in this city,
induced one of the happy bell-boys of
the hotel to accompany them home,
where he was promised a responsible
yet not laborious position in their
dining-room. Bruce Johnson—for
that was his name—gave entire satis-
faction in his new place, and might,
perhaps, have been there yet but for
an unforeseen circumstance—a tide in
his affairs—which suddenly carried
him beyond the realm of the aggressive
house-fly to a sphere which he had
little dreamed of at the time he had
consented to sever his connection with
the hotel in Louisville. Not to keep
the reader in suspense, he was called
out to public life. Governor Kellogg
had discovered him. He parted with
his employer to go out and help to
carry the world. Then his employer
lost sight of him. His place in the
dining room being filled, he might
even have been forgotten in the course
of time. But one night the door-keeper
rang. The person at the door called
for Judge Johnson—Judge Bruce
Johnson. And that was what became
of Bruce. He had been made Associate
Judge of the Fourth Municipal
Court. "A confessed, unadvised
Judge," the *Peagans* styles him,
while it hints at even greater advance-
ment in the future. The case of
Judge Johnson is only one, however.
Any Louisiana dining room may at
any moment be called upon to give up
its jurists as Judge Johnson was given
up. If a State Senator or a Congress-
man is wanted, the dining room is not
exempt from the demands of the Gov-
ernment. This is how Louisiana
gets so much government.

Courier Journal.

Johnny B., age five, asked his fa-
ther if he knew why the stars were
made. The father, thinking the lad
had conceived some queer notions as
to the use of heavenly bodies, answer-
ed, "No, do you?" "Yes it never rains
when the stars shine, so they must
have been made to plug up rain
holes."

Call a girl a young witch and she is

pleased; call an elderly woman an old
witch and her indignation knows no
bounds.



THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unvalued Medicine is warranted not
to contain a single particle of Mercury or any
injurious mineral substance but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs,
which an allwise Providence has placed in
countries where Liver Diseases most prevail.
It will cure all Diseases caused by Derange-
ment of the Liver and Bowels.

Simmons' Liver Regulator, or Medicine

is eminently a Family Medicine,—and by be-
ing kept ready for immediate resort will save
many an hour of suffering and many a dollar
in time and doctors' bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still re-
ceiving the most unqualified testimonials to
its virtues from persons of the highest charac-
ter and responsibility. Eminent physicians
commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Amidst all this ANTIDOTE, all climates and
changes of water and food may be faced with-
out fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEV-
ERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS,
JAUNDICE, NAUSEA,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest and Best Family Medicine
in the World!

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COLORLED PLATE. Published Quarterly,
at 25 Cents a Year. First No. for 1874 just
issued. A German edition at same price.
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Dec. 24—41.

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Wine Houses of C. C. Benson & Co.,

of RHEIMS, COGNAC and LONDON.

Benson's Fine Old Grape Cognac is the
finest Brandy ever exported from a French
vineyard, and can be procured only from us.
Champagnes, Cherris and Ports of the finest
flavors, all from the houses of C. C. Benson &
Co. Our goods are sold and delivered in
their original packages as they left the vine-
yard in France, and guaranteed perfectly pure.
Price lists sent free on application.
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The New Elastic Truss.

An important invention. It retains the rupt
ure at all times, and under the hardest exercise
under severest strain. It is worn with com-
fort, and if kept on night and day, effects a per-
manent cure in a few weeks. Sold cheap and
sent by Mail when requested, circulars free, when
ordered by letter sent to the Elastic Truss Co.,
No. 63 Broadway, N. Y. City. Nobody uses Metal
Spring Trusses; too painful, they slip off too
frequently.
April 21st 1874—1y.

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For the Year 1874.

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Dec 9 1873

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trated by the leading artist and teeming with
the best efforts of the most able writers of our
country. It is a paper that, once introduced
on the family circle, is sure to be eagerly
watched for and carefully preserved. The
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ceipt of six cents.

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Stick to Your Farms.

The feeling that you are settled and
fixed will induce you to go to work to
improve your farms, to plant orchards,
to set out shade trees, to enclose pas-
tures, to build comfortable out-houses,
and each successive improvement is a
bond to bind you still closer to your
homes. This will bring contentment in
the family. Your wives and daugh-
ters will fall in love with the country,
your sons will love home more than
the gossip, and prefer farming to meas-
uring tape or professional loafing, and
you will be happy in seeing the con-
tented and cheerful faces of your fam-
ilies.

Make your home beautiful, conven-
ient and pleasant, and your children
will love it above all other places;
they will leave it with regret, think of
it with fondness, come back to it joy-
fully, and seek their chief happiness
around their home firesides.

Women and children need more
than bread, and raiment; more than
the genes of corn and cotton spread
out all around them. Their love of
the beautiful must be satisfied. Their
tastes must be cultivated. Their
sensibilities humored, not shocked.
To accomplish this good end, home
must be made lovely, conveniences
multiplied, comforts provided, and
cheerfulness fostered.

There must be both sunshine and
shade, luscious fruits and fragrant flow-
ers, as well as corn and cotton. The
mind and heart as well as the fields
must be cultivated; and then intelli-
gence and contentment will be the
rule instead of the exception. Stick
to, improve and beautify your home-
steads; for with this good work comes
contentment. — *Farmer's Vindicator.*

Green Manuring.

Manuring by ploughing down grow-
ing crops, though among the oldest
methods of fertilizing the soil, contin-
ues to be among the most prominent
topics in agricultural discussions, the
difference of opinion as to its value
evidently, as so many of our differ-
ences do, depending on circumstances
that are overlooked by those who take
part in the discussion. On the one
hand, it is declared that the ploughing
down of a green crop is of no more
good than the use of so much "acidi-
fied water;" while we see statements
from the other side, showing that the
very best results have flowed from the
practice. So far as we can judge,
green manure is not successful in
light, sandy soils. In the South, the
cow-pea is used for the purpose, sown
in early summer and ploughed down
in the fall. In the Middle States, clover
is used, and farther North, rye.
We have recently seen some state-
ments that it has paid handsomely in
the New England States, to plough
down in the spring a crop of rye, though
there was certainty that it would
in a few weeks return \$50 per acre,
in order that a crop of corn or
rutabagas might follow.

This is no mere opinion. The party
who practices this has been doing it
for years, and finds so much profit
from it that he continues the practice.
Of course, it goes hard at times to sac-
rifice a whole crop for a season wholly
to fertilizing seeds, and it is this which
keeps so many from practicing it; but,
if only good figures are kept, it will
often be found that the cost of man-
uring an acre by more popular meth-
ods very often exceeds the product of
many of the most paying crops.

It seems to us that much more
light might be thrown on this method
of manuring than has so far been af-
forded us. There are many plants
which might be tried, that would do
better than anything so far named.
In Europe, lupins are very popular,
and some effort was made to introduce
them here, we believe, some years ago.
Their advantages are that they will
make a good herbage on soil so poor
that nothing else will grow. Then, it
would be an advantage to grow things
which will make a good stool, so that
they could be ploughed down in time
for certain crops, and not take too
long to do it. Rye may do pretty
well for late spring crops, but would
not do for those which had to go in
early. It would not be grown suffi-
ciently for the purpose. It is likely that
for this purpose buckwheat would be
an excellent article. Soon after the
early summer crops were off, it would
grow enough to be ploughed down
before winter, so as to be ready for the
early spring. But the whole subject
will bear a reviewing by practical
men. Thus far, clover is generally
preferred for ploughing down.

Germantown Telegraph.

A SMALL CROP.—The man who
plants small crop will have full time
to thoroughly prepare his land before
planting—which is half the battle—in
consequence of which it will be able
to stand a severe drought; he will have
full time to renovate his fences, there
by protecting it from incursions of
stock; he will have ample opportunity
to fertilize his entire farm; he will be
able to cultivate well with a smaller
force, thereby diminishing his expense;

and, instead of having his crop press
him, he can press it, and he will find
at harvest that he will have much
more and of much better quality than
if he had attempted to cultivate more,
and his expense, vexation and fatigue
much less. He can also have opportu-
nity to rest part of his land, and have
some for pasture use.

CROPS IN LOWER LOUISIANA.—The
New Orleans Times of August 13th,
speaks very encouragingly of the
crops in the lower parishes.—"From
this city to the north," it says, "two
narrow strips of land, each about one-
half mile wide, will probably make
this year 12,000,000 pounds of sugar,
100,000 barrels of rice, 750,000 gal-
lons of molasses, thousands of bushels
of potatoes, nearly 2,000,000 worth of
oranges, boat loads of melons and
garden stuff, and many other pro-
ducts great in value. Verily the
lower coast is the garden spot of
America."

TRAVELING ON THE FARM.—"Did
any of your readers ever think of the
amount of travel it takes to raise a
crop of corn? I never saw any illu-
stration in print, and I thought I
would give you one. I have a twenty-
acre field, forty by eighty rods. To
break this up would take one hundred
and sixty-six miles; harrowing it,
about forty miles; furrowing out,
ninety miles; planting, forty-five
miles; and for each plowing of two furrows
in a row, ninety miles, or five plow-
ings, four hundred and fifty miles.
Thus you will see it takes about eight
or nine hundred miles of travel to
raise twenty acres of corn, not count-
ing going to and returning from the
field. Besides, there is replanting,
thinning, rolling, etc.—Selected."

Fish Breeding.

When the raising of fish by artificial
culture commands the attention of such
gentlemen as Robert B. Roosevelt,
of New York; Alex. Kent, of Balti-
more; James Worrall, of Harrisburg;
W. C. Edmunds, of Vermont, and
many others, it may be presumed that
there is something of importance in
the subject. The above gentlemen
and more of equal character are mem-
bers of the American Fish Culturist's
Association which held its annual
meeting in New York recently. At
this meeting many interesting facts
were told of the experiments and suc-
cess of various gentlemen from all
parts of the country. The remarkable
fact that stands out conspicuously
above the rest is the rapidity with
which waters may be made prolific of
the finest fish. Before Seth Green, in
1867, braved the charge of insanity
by hatching shad in the Connecticut
river, it was a source of intense regret
that the delicious shad had almost dis-
appeared. People talked of the old
times when shad were plenty, and
mourned for the good old days. A fish
would bring an extravagant price as
a luxury, which it was. But, presto,
Seth sowed the river with eggs, and
the result is that last year, as the re-
port declared, "according to the com-
missioner's report, there are more shad
in the Connecticut river than there
were in 1862, when there were more
shad in the river than ever before." Mr.
Green thinks that all the lakes and
rivers might, in four years, be stocked
with white fish and salmon equal to
what they held in former years. He
has been successful in propagating fif-
teen species. There are some very
strong arguments in favor of the cul-
tivation of fish. They utilize streams
and bodies of water which are other-
wise unproductive of wealth, making
them as valuable as the dry land.
Again, the food which is converted by
fish costs nothing. They eat that
which is otherwise useless and a nuisance.
Then they require but little or
no care; they seek their own living
and grow without the labor of man.
Finally, their food is the most health-
ful and agreeable of anything that
comes under the head of flesh. There
is probably no other way by which an
equal return could be had for the time
and money expended as by a system-
atic prosecution of fish farming, wheth-
er it be done by private enterprise or
under the special care and direction of
the State. Maine is much indebted to
Mr. Atkins who pioneered the
salmon hatching in the State, and to
Messrs. Stilwell and Stanley, the present
fish commissioners, who are doing
everything possible to forward the in-
terest of fish culture. Maine with her
extensive sea coast, and her magnifi-
cent rivers and lakes, is more inter-
ested in this matter than any State in
the Union.—*Id.*

Table Customs.

While certain forms of the table
etiquette may seem altogether con-
ventional, even fantastic, the forms
usually observed are founded on good
sense, and adapted to general conve-
nience. Table etiquette is not, as is
often alleged, merely a matter of fash-

ion, although some things that were
in vogue, a generation or two ago,
are no longer deemed polite. The
reason is that manners and table fur-
niture have undergone so many
changes; have really so much improv-
ed, as to require a mutual readjust-
ment. For example, everybody was
accustomed, twenty or thirty years
since, to use the knife to carry food to
the mouth, because the fork of the
day was not adapted to the purpose.
Since the introduction of the four-
tined silver fork, it has so entirely
supplanted the knife that the usage of
the latter, in that way, is not only
superfluous, but is regarded as a vul-
garism.

Another example is the disconti-
nuance of the custom of turning tea or
coffee from the cup into the saucer.
Although small plates were frequently
employed to set the cup in, they were
not at all in general use; and even
when they were used the tea or coffee
was likely to be spilled upon the
cloth.

The habit, likewise, of putting one's
knife into the butter arena from the
fact that the butter-knife proper had
not then been thought of. Such cus-
toms as these, once necessitated by
circumstances, are now obviously in-
appropriate.

Certain habits, however, are regu-
lated by good taste and delicacy of
feeling, and the failure to adopt them
argues a lack of fine perception or
social insight. One of these is eating
or drinking audibly. No sensitive
person can hear any one taking his
soup, coffee or other liquid without
positive annoyance. Yet, those who
would be very unwilling to consider
themselves ill-bred are constantly
guilty of such breach of politeness.
The defect is that they are not so
sensitive as those with whom they
come in contact. They would not be
disturbed by the offense; they never
imagine, therefore, that any one else
can be. It is for them that rules of
etiquette are particularly designed.
Were their instinct correct, they would
not need the rule, which, from the ab-
sence of instinct, appears to them irra-
tional, purely arbitrary.

To rest one's elbow on the table is
more than a transgression of courtesy,
it is an absolute inconvenience to
one's neighbors. All awkwardness of
position, such as sitting too far back
from, or leaning over the table, are
reckoned as rudeness, because they
put others ill at ease through fear of
such accidents as are liable to happen
from any uncouthness.

Biting bread or cake, instead of cut-
ting or breaking it into mouthfuls,
is unpleasant, since it offends our
sense of form or fitness.

These and kindred matters are trifles;
but social life is so largely com-
posed of trifles that to disregard them
wholly is a serious affront. We can
hardly realize to what extent our satis-
faction or dissatisfaction is made up
of things in themselves insignificant,
until their observance or non-observance
is brought directly home to us.

Septher's Monthly.

Use of Silence.

A pity that so few people under-
stand the full effect of well-timed si-
lence! How eloquent it is in reality!
Acquiescence, contradiction, differ-
ence, disdain, embarrassment, and awe
may all be expressed by saying nothing.
It may be necessary to illustrate
this apparent paradox by a few exam-
ples. Do you seek an assurance of your
lady-love's affection? The fair one
confirms her lover's fondest hopes by
complaint and an assenting silence.
Should you hear an assertion which
you may deem false, made by some
one whose veracity politeness may
withhold you from openly declaring
your doubt, you denote a difference
of opinion by remaining silent. Are
you receiving a reprimand from a su-
perior. You mark your respect by an
attentive silence. Are you compelled
to listen to the frivolous conversation
of a fool? You signify your opinion
of him by treating his loquacity with
contemptuous silence. Again, how
much domestic strife might have been
prevented, how often might the quar-
rel which by mutual aggravation has,
perhaps, terminated in bloodshed, had
it been checked in the commencement
by a judicious silence! Those persons
only who have experienced them are
aware of the beneficial effects of that
forbearance, which to the exasperating
threat, the malicious sneer, or the un-
justly imputed culpability shall