

THE Horry News,
Every Saturday Morning.
T. W. BEATY, Editor.
TERMS:
ONE YEAR, \$2.00
SIX MONTHS, \$1.00

HORRY NEWS.

An Independent Journal.

VOL. 8. CONWAYBORO, S. C., SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1876. NO. 21.

ADVERTISEMENTS

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One inch space will constitute a square whether in box or display type; less than an inch will be charged for as a square.
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A liberal discount will be made to those whose advertisements are to be kept in for three months or longer.

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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
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JOS. T. WALSH,
Attorney at Law and
SOLICITOR IN EQUITY,
Will practice in the courts of Marion, Horry
and Georgetown.
Office at CONWAYBORO, S. C.
Nov 13, 1876.

T. F. GILLESPIE,
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Will give prompt attention to all business
entrusted to his care.
CONWAYBORO, S. C.
Dec. 2, 1871.

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BOYCE'S WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Naval Stores, Rice, Cotton, and General
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My friends in Horry can depend upon
getting the best prices for Naval Stores and
all Produce shipped to me for sale in this
market.

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Orders receive Prompt Attention.
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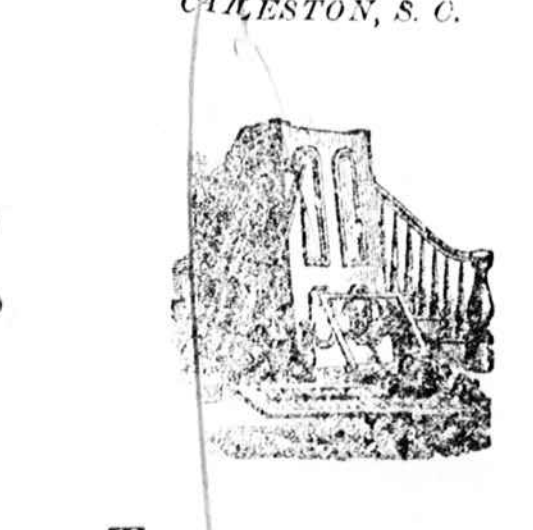
J. P. WILLIAMS,
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AND
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Special attention given to the buying
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WITH
EDMOND T. BROWN,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
MEN AND BOYS'
Hats, Caps & Straw Goods,
Ladies Misses and Children's Hats,
No. 45 HAYNE ST.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Opposite Charleston Hotel.
Nov 13, 6m.

\$30,511,638.60.
Liverpool & London & Globe
Insurance Co.
Total Assets \$30,511,638.60
J. M. JOHNSON,
Agent, Marion, S. C.
C. QUATTLEBAUM,
Agent, Conwayboro, S. C.

Encourage Home People and
Home Enterprise.
Geo. Hacker,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE DOOR, SASH AND BLIND
Factory and managed by a Carolinian
in this City work guaranteed. Terms
Cash.
Always a large Stock of Doors,
Sash, Blinds, Brackets, Scroll and
Turned every description. Glass,
White Lead Builders' Hardware. Dress
Lumber Flooring delivered in any
portion of the
March 1



OLIHUNDRED!
Horry News
Louisville
WEEKLIER-JOURNAL
One year for two papers for little
more than for one.
Send us your home paper
with the JOURNAL, the best,
wisest, and ablest City Weekly in
the country.

Half-Way Doins

Delat'ed fellow-trablers—In holdin' forth to-
day,
I don't quote no special verse for what I has
to say;
De sermon will be very short, and dis here
am de text:
Dat half way doin's ain't no 'count for dis
wool' or de nex'.
Dis wool' dat we's a-bibben in is like a cotton
row,
Whar ebery cullud gentleman has got his
line to hoe;
And ebery time a lazy nigger steps to take a
nap
De grass keeps on a growin' for to sounder
up his erap.
When Moses led de Jews across de waters ob
de sea
Dey had to keep a goin' jes' as fas' as fas'
could be;
Do you s'pose dat dey could ebber hab suc-
ceeded in deir wish,
And reached de Promised Land at last, if dey
had stopped to fish?
My frien's dar was garden once, where Adam
libbed wid Eve,
Wid one 'round to bodder dem, no neigh-
bors for to thieve,
And ebery day was Christmas, and dey got
deir rations free,
And ebeyting belonged to dem except an
apple tree.
You all know 'bout de story—how de snake
come 'snoopin' 'round—
A stumpball, rusty moecasin, a-crawlin' on de
ground—
How Eve and Adam ate de fruit, and went
and hid deir face,
Till de angel obersee he come and drove 'em
off de place.
Now, s'pose dat man and 'oomin had'n'
'temped for to shik,
But had gone about gen gardenin', and tend-
ed to deir work,
Dey wouldn't hab been leadin' whar dey had
no business to,
And de 'babbl' nebber'd got a chance to tell
'em what to do.
No half-way doin's bred'en! It'll nebber do, I
say!
Go at your task and finish it, and de'n's de
time to play—
For, ebn if de craps'n' good, de rain'll spile de
bolls,
Unless you keeps a-pickin' in de garden of
your souls.
Keep a-plowin' and a-hoein', and a-scrapin' ob
de rows,
And when de ginnin's ober you can pay up
what you owes;
But if you quits a-workin' ebery time de sun
is hot
De sheaf'n's gwine to lebbly upon ebeyting
you's got.
Whether 'tis you's dabbin' at, be sure and
dribe it through,
And don't let nuffin' stop you, but do what
you's gwine to do,
For when you sees a nigger foolin' dem, as
shore's you're born,
You's gwine to see him comin' out de small
end ob de horn.
I thanks you for 'tention you has gib dis
afternoon—
Siste Williams will oblige us by a raisin' ob
a tune.
I see dat Brudder Johnson's 'bout to pass
around de hat,
And don't let us hab no half way doin's when
it comes to dat!

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1876.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Taking all things into consideration,
the finest looking man in the House of
Representatives is General Banks, of
Massachusetts. And, certainly, his
political attitude is as noble as his per-
sonal bearing. A member of no party,
he stands between the partisans on
either side; and, more than once during
the present session, he has, by a few
calm impartial words, allayed a
rising storm, the effects of which would
have brought regret to one side or the
other. He is always listened to with
respect when he speaks, which is sel-
dom, and never without good occasion;
for the reason that he never speaks as
the representative of a party, but al-
ways as the representative of the peo-
ple. Having no personal or partizan
ends to serve, his utterances are always
dictated by the purest patriotism. Such
men are rare in public life. The
presence of General Banks in Congress
is a significant fact. He represents a
very large constituency, not confined to
any district, but scattered through
every section of the country. They
are not numerous enough to nominate
and elect their own representatives,
except on rare occasions; but they
hold the balance of power, and have
the brains and patriotism necessary to
guide them in its use. They are the

THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS

so much talked of; and their power is
beginning to be understood. It is
they who have kept the Republican
party in power in spite of its corrup-
tion, because the Democratic party has
never placed itself in a position to
command their confidence. This class
of voters will not decide which party
to support, until the nominations are

made; and then, if neither party rises
to the requirements of the hour, and
both fail to put up a candidate whose
personal character and past record at-
ford a guaranty of Reform in the ad-
ministration of the Government, they
will stand aside, and take no active
part. Many of this class regard the
overthrow of the present organization
of the Republican party as essential to
thorough reform, but are unwilling to
contribute to the success of the Demo-
cratic party, unless there is a guaran-
ty that some of the results of the war
shall be imperilled. Violent and ex-
treme men in either party are unsafe.
Tilden is the only man who could give
the assurance the country requires at
the hands of the Democratic party,
and he would undoubtedly be the
strongest man that the St. Louis Con-
vention could nominate. Tilden is
certainly the only Democrat whom
such independents as Banks, Schurz,
Bryant and their followers, would sup-
port. This fact will undoubtedly be
taken into consideration at Cincinnati,
and will have a good effect upon the
nomination there. I venture to make
the prediction that the man who does
have the support of Gen. Banks, and
the class he represents, will be the
next President of the United States,
whichever party nominates him.

DOORKEEPER FITZGIBB.

There is little doubt that this
man will be elected. The wonders
in Washington, how he ever came to
be elected. But the same may be said
of the House, George M. Adams, an
ex-member of Congress, and on Sen-
ate, of Alexandria, the Postmaster
of the House. In choosing Mr. Kerr for
its Speaker, the House did itself honor.
Kerr is a man of ability and spotless
reputation; and every man in Wash-
ington, irrespective of party, was glad
to see him elected. It was, also, a
good party measure to make Kerr
Speaker. It was as if the Democratic
House had said to the country: "You
can see that our party can be trusted
with the administration of the govern-
ment. See how wisely and beneficently
we use the public power with which
you have entrusted us. Who can cast
a stone at the Speaker we have elect-
ed?" The election of John G. Thomp-
son, of Ohio, to the position of Ser-
geant-at-Arms, was also judicious.
He is a man of good private character,
and is high in the councils of the De-
mocratic party of his State; being now
Chairman of the State Central Com-
mittee, or whatever the name of the
principal Democratic organization of
Ohio may be. Thomson can be of use
to his party. But the other officers of
the House are simply

PARASITES ON THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY,

who have been, for years, living on
its life-blood, and are neither able nor
anxious to help it. Of all the members
of the Dampfoot family, no three more
helpless, adject, apologetic for men
could have been selected than the
Clerk, the Doorkeeper, and the Post-
master of the 44th House of Represent-
atives. The very first acts of these
vulgar persons, after they were elect-
ed, were of the same kind as those for
which President Grant has been so
freely abused by the Democratic and
Independent press: In selecting their
appointees, they utterly ignored
capacity to serve either country or
party, and filled most of the minor
offices of the House with the most
miserable incompetents—for the most
part their own relatives and
"summer" friends—that ever "beat"
a Government. The stupid letter of
Fitzgibb, which is "going the rounds,"
did not take any man in Washington
by surprise. On the contrary, it is
thought a wonderfully prudent pre-
caution for such an ass as he.

ADAMS, THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE,

and ex-representative, will also have
to step down and out. The Demo-
cratic party needs men in office who
can help it. Adams has been helping
to kill it, ever since he has been Clerk,
by his own personal acts, and by those
of his wretched appointees. To suc-
ceed such a man as McPherson, the
late Republican Clerk of the House,
who had brains enough to make a
good President, the Democratic House
should have selected a man at least
a fraction of a degree above a uncom-
pomp. But even the imbecility of this
man, Adams, may not be his most ob-
jectionable trait. This very morning,
I hear that affidavits have been made
before a Justice of the Peace, upon
which charges will be based affecting
the honesty of Adams as an officer of
the House; and a great explosion may
be any day expected.

STUART, THE POSTMASTER,

is simply a "good fellow"—"only
that and nothing more"—but inca-
pable of any such use to the Demo-
cratic party as to entitle him to the national
recognition implied by giving him
an important position under the Gov-
ernment. The subornation he has
appointed, like those under the Clerk
and the Doorkeeper, are personal
friends of his, but no earthly use to the
Democratic party. I would give any
one of them I have yet seen, or the
man who appointed him, who her
Adams, Fitzgibb, or Stuart, ten dol-
lars a week to keep out of my office, if

I had any particular work to do; and
I would pay them liberally not to ad-
vocate my claims, if I were running
for any thing. They will all be fish-
ing, or gambling, or "bumming," in
some sort of way, during the recess of
Congress, while I, o active Demo-
crats, who have received no recogni-
tion from the House, will be working
hard for their party.

Our Monthly New York Fashion Letter.

BY MADAME RABIN.
NEW YORK, MAY 13,
BONNETS.

The rank assigned to a young lady
in the scale of Fashion is at present in
proportion to the distance between the
end of her nose and her new Spring
bonnet; the honors accorded her in-
creasing rapidly as she nears the last
rounds on the ladder of ambition, and
she whose hat hangs on in an abso-
lutely impossible way, is regarded
with the same sort of admiration, by
her feminine competitors as the acrobat
who performs superhuman feats of
agility. Other acrobats of inferior
degree are ready to break their necks
in imitation; and so her young ladies
buy huge glasses and stand before
looking-glasses, where with sunlike
patience they spend hours in imitating
the wonderful performances they have
seen. What the human mind, when
strongly bent in one direction, may
accomplish, is wonderful indeed, and
thus it comes to pass, as the result
of such a determined competition, that
debatable in a very wonderful sort
of way, and were La Spirituelle, I
would have no doubt that monthly
hands held them in their place, suc-
cessfully power I should name, unless
it be a "hat pin," which, provided ex-
actly to the needs of the hour, is
made long enough to be run through
and through, and fasten it to the coil.
Yet even such an ingenious contri-
vance appears to me insufficient to
account for what I see, and therefore I
resign myself, if not to admiration, yet
to wondering amazement. Why such
very pretty hats should be removed
so far out of sight, is a mystery like-
wise, for charming they really are.

IVORY TINTED GLOVES

are trimmed with softly woven silks
in faint, yellow shades, and finished
with delicate flowers, which in grace-
ful sprays or rich bouquets almost
cover the outside. Ornamentation of
this kind is lavishly employed, but
both fabrics and flowers are so refined
that the effect produced are of similar
character. Very light tints prevail,
and although pale yellow shades come
first, yet we see beautiful bouquets in
pure white, or trimmed with faint
blue, pink or lilac. Very dark brown
is constantly used as an effective con-
trast, and the brilliant Cardinal red is
as fashionable as it has ever been.
Contrast between very dark and very
light hues is indeed a feature of the time,
and as dark colors are placed as points
of effect on hats in which very light
colors prevail, so on the other hand,
we observed dark straws high end
with pale silks and delicately tinted
flowers, and white or creamy blossoms
are united with sombre foliage.

COSTUMES.

The ideas of that class of individuals
who devise spring costumes seem af-
fected by a strange perversity. Thus in
order to be stylish, one must wear
garments which seem twisted out of
their proper place. One side must be
different from the other side; if one
side is long, the other should be short;
if one hangs straight, the other must
be crooked, twisted, and pulled out of
place. One circumstance saves us
from absolute confusion, and that is
the necessity for the wearing of wash
fabrics during the summer season.
They must be "done up," therefore
they must be comparatively simple,
yet even here we find many crooked
ideas, and where an overskirt *par se*
may be of equal proportion, the trim-
ming is often placed in such a way as
to produce an effect of disproportion.
Polonaises are worn, yet basques and
overskirts are in the ascendency, and
even in wash materials have obtained
the preference. I have said that

WASH FABRICS

saves us from absolute confusion so
also do some rich materials. Thus
extremes do meet and while we find
comparative simplicity in suits of linen,
percale, lawn, and poplin, we also
observe some few rich dresses which
hang in lengthened folds of the prin-
cesse style. These various drapings
are, without exception, more or less
buffed out at the back, and in support
of the same crimoline, though happily in
moderated form, appears almost a
necessity. Inconvenient as it is, it
must be borne, but the way in which
women reconcile themselves to what-
ever may be put upon them is cer-
tainly more than human. I heard a
woman the other day an unusually
sensible woman, too—say she "really
didn't feel right without her bustle,"
but in the next breath she added, "It's
all very well as long as you're stand-
ing up." She, undoubtedly, has learn-
ed the "curiosities of compromise."

OUT-DOOR GARMENTS

seem in transition state of some of the
ideas of the jacket which is now almost
a thing of the past, and also of the
long sashes and scraps of the winter
season. The greater number are com-
paratively short at the back, with
"shadow" fronts; and, in fact coming
down long in the middle shapes, cir-
cular garments, and Dolmans in in-
finite variety. All must be either on
sleeve with the costume, or if independ-
ent garments, are in Cashmere, Sili-
cine, or silk. Long circulars of plaid
camel's hair cloth of light quality are
in favor as "dress wraps," and are
certainly very convenient during this
season of uncertainty and change.

THE FUR SEASONS.

All those styles and materials as well
as almost every other, connected with
Modes, are found well described and
illustrated in *Eloise's Fashion Quar-
terly*. This periodical, which, as its
name indicates, is issued four times a
year, once for each season is a large
and beautifully illustrated magazine of
52 pages, giving numerous illustrations
and accurate descriptions of goods and
garments with lowest New York
prices and is a perfect mine of infor-
mation to ladies living out of New
York. How these four numbers, com-
prising over two hundred pages of
illustrated fashion articles can be fur-
nished to subscribers at twenty-five
cents a year is a mystery; but that is
the price. I would advise any of your
lady readers who desire further infor-
mation on these points to take it and
see for themselves. The publishers,
Messrs. Enoch & Co., have the best
facilities for making such a magazine
interesting and reliable, being the
proprietors of the great dry goods
establishment bearing their name on
Eighty Avenue, one of the finest of its
character in the world. On the 10th
inst. they had a brilliant Centennial
opening which was as attractive within
its limits as the big one on the schol-
ly. On this occasion every lady
visitor was presented with a beautiful
souvenir of the occasion. For me I act
far advanced in line to have taken an
acknowledged position among our
dry goods Kings is remarkable, but is
no less a fact.

THE METHODISTS.

Proceedings of the General Conference in
Session at Baltimore.

Baltimore, May 12.

Bishop Peck presided.

A preamble and resolution were in-
troduced, and referred to the Com-
mittee on the State of the Church, in
reference to a General Council of Metho-
dism, to be held at such time and place
as may be adjudged most advisable, to
consider topics relating to the position,
work and responsibility of Methodism
for the world's evangelization.

G. M. H. Fleming, of Des Moines,
submitted a resolution to inquire into
the expediency of dissolving the Wash-
ington, Lexington and Delaware Con-
ferences, and to merge them into ad-
jacent Conferences, thus thoroughly
abolishing the color line. Referred to
the Committee on the State of the
Church.

The hour for the reception of the
fraternal messengers from the Metho-
dist Episcopal Church South having
come, that most interesting ceremony
took place. With the exception of the
upper tier, which was well filled,
every part of the building was crowd-
ed, many persons standing during the
proceedings. The desk in front of
Presiding Bishop Jaynes and all the
tables of the secretaries and official
reporters, ranged in front of the pulpit
were decorated with immense bouquets
and wreaths of the rarest flowers, and
the scene was a happy combination of
Christian and floral welcome.

Rev. Dr. Foss, President of Middle-
town University, and Rev. J. P. New-
man, of Washington city, formally
introduced to Bishop Jaynes and the
Conference the fraternal delegates,
Rev. Jas. A. Duncan, D. D., President
of Randolph Mecon College, Va., and
London C. Garland, LL. D., Chan-
cellor of Vanderbilt University, of
Nashville, Tenn. The messengers, on
rising on the platform and bowing
their salutation to the Bishop and
Conference, were cordially welcomed
with prolonged greeting. Bishop
Jaynes, on welcoming them, expressed
in a most feeling manner the regret of
the Bishops and the Conference at the
absence of Rev. Dr. Lovick Pierce,
one of the fraternal messengers from
the Church South, who had started on
his way to the Conference, but was
detained by infirmity of age.

The Secretary then read the creden-
tials of the messengers from the
General Conference of the Church
South, in which this Conference was
also notified of the appointment of a
committee of five persons to consult
upon and adjust legal points at issue
between the two Conferences.

An address to the Bishops and Dele-
gates of the Methodist Episcopal
Church in Conference assembled, writ-
ten by Rev. Dr. Lovick Pierce, was
then read. After expressing the great
pleasure he experienced in his appoint-
ment as fraternal messenger, Dr. Pierce
says: "As a regular appointee in this

fraternal delegation, I furnish an
instance in the history of American
Methodism, such as I think it likely
was never known before in one sent
abroad in any diplomatic mission—a
man in the 92d year of his age and in
the 74th of his effective ministry." The
letter alludes to his being sent as a
fraternal messenger from the
First General Conference South, after
the division in 1836, to arrange for and
settle, on a basis of intercommuni-
cation, so that two General Confer-
ences, instead of one, should be all the
difference between us; to the reject of
that messenger by the General Con-
ference in 1848; to the "wintry night
of twenty-one years" that followed his
rejection, succeeded by the "star of
hope" that appeared in the strange
visit of Bishop Simpson and Dr., now
Bishop Harris, to the meeting of our
Bishops in St. Louis in May, 1869.
The address then reviews the progress
of Methodism generally and con-
cludes:

Finally, let us as two companies of
brothers, entrusted with a most pre-
cious patrimonial estate, to enjoy as
trustees, and enlarge and increase as
guardians for an indefinite posterity,
see which of us can so use our portion
of this Methodist capital as to make
its percentage of income the test of
imperative fidelity, industry and devo-
tion to its polity and its principles of
operation, as its founders and its
fathers turned it over to us; and let us
do this as brethren of one heart and
one mind, of one great aim and end,
and the future will prove that our
division into two General Conference
jurisdictions was a benediction instead
of a deprivation. We will watch each
other only with godly jealousy for a
faithful propagation of one undivided
Methodism. This message, as far as
it can be so, is my last will and testa-
ment turning over to my successors
my estate in Methodism.

Finally, brethren, farewell. Be per-
fect, be of good comfort, be of one
mind, live in peace, and the God of
love and peace shall be with you.

(Signed) L. Pierce, Delegate.

During the meeting there were
frequent manifestations of sympathy
and approval.

Dr. Duncan then made an able ad-
dress, relating to the bishops and dele-
gates, in the name of his Conference as
brothers in Christ Jesus. He was
followed by Mr. Garland. The remarks
of both these gentlemen were in the
most fraternal spirit and cordially
received. Resolutions of welcome and
regret at the absence of Dr. Pierce
were unanimously adopted. The Con-
ference then rose and sang a verse of
the hymn "Blest be the tie that binds."
The matter of appointing a committee
to meet that appointed by the church
North to adjust legal points at issue
was referred to a special committee of
seven, to be appointed. Adjourned un-
til to-morrow.

Good Cows Cheapest.—Farmers
make a serious mistake in not raising
better stock, as it cost no more to feed
a cow worth \$100 than it does one
worth \$20. All you have to do in or-
der to have good cows is to buy a
good bull of any breed that is noted
for procuring good milk cows, and
with two or three first rate native cows
one can soon have cows that will milk
20 quarts a day just as well as those
that give only six or eight quarts.
Yearling bulls of blooded stock can
often be bought quite cheap, to be
kept a year or longer before used.
The Ayrshire is probably the best
milk producing cow we have. The
Durmams make the best beef cattle,
and sometimes good milkers; the De-
vons are very hardy, and make splen-
did working oxen, but are not noted
as good milkers; the Alderneys and
Jerseys (both about the same breed)
are too small for farmers, and their
milk is too rich to go to cheese fac-
ries, as it produces a pound of butter
to six or seven quarts, while native
cow's milk makes only a pound to
thirteen or fourteen quarts of milk.

A SHORT CORN CROP.—Colonel Fin-
negan was a Florida planter, wealthy
and hospitable. Toward the poor he
was always kind, and even the shift-
less he would not turn coldly away.
A man who had often been the sub-
ject of his bounty was named Jake
Harruff. Jake was a squatter in the
woods where he had a log cabin, and a
small clearing. Upon this land he
sometimes raised corn, and with his
gun he captured game. Of the game
he ate the flesh, and the skins he trad-
ed for whiskey. Long before the win-
ter was over he wassure to be out of
corn, in which emergency he would
bring his bag to the Colonel for a sup-
ply, which was generally furnished.
Once upon a time Jake came with his
bag very early in the season—in fact,
winter had just set in.

"Why, how's this Jake?" demanded
Finnegan. "Seems to me you are rather
early in your call for corn."
"Well, Colonel, fact is my crop failed
this yer sason."

"Failed! How is that! I thought it
had been an uncommon good reason
for corn."
"Yaas, I s'pose it has, Colonel. But
—y'see—I forgot to plant."