

The Fairfield Herald.

WILLIAMS & DAVIS, Proprietors.]

A Family Paper, Devoted to Science, Art, Inquiry, Industry and Literature.

TERMS---\$3.00 Per Annum in Advance.

VOL. X.]

WINNSBORO, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1875.

NO. 40.

THE FAIRFIELD HERALD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
WILLIAMS & DAVIS,
7 rms.—The HERALD is published Week
ly in the Town of Winnsboro, at \$3.00
invariably in advance.
All transient advertisements to be
PAID IN ADVANCE.
Obituary Notices and Tributes \$1.00
per square.

Sensations of an Editor.

The sensations of an editor on first
glancing over his paper and detecting
errors in it are somewhat different
from those experienced by the reader
on making like discoveries. The lat-
ter is either amused at the blunder
or incensed at the carelessness which
causes it, and in both cases arrives at
the conclusion that the trouble is
avoidable, and that the editor is to
blame for not avoiding it. He never
saw an editor take his first glance over
a copy of the edition. Perhaps the
edition is worked off when this op-
portunity is afforded the weary man.
He has either trusted the proofs to
some one else, or read them himself;
but the feeling of dread is just as
great in the latter as in the former
case. The proof reader may not con-
sult the copy and so perpetuate the
blunders of the compositor, and per-
haps the compositor may neglect to
undo the wrong he has done, although
his attention is plainly called to it on
the proof.

When about to take this prepara-
tory survey, the editor does not take
a cigar in his mouth and elevate his
feet to the desk, as in the popular
tradition. Dying men don't do that
way, you know, and we have come
to the conclusion that an editor ex-
amining his paper feels very much
like a man who is about to pass into
eternity. His reads along carefully
and slowly, like a man feeling his
way across a piece of doubtful ice.
Suddenly his face becomes distorted
with an awful pain. He doesn't cry
out—he doesn't rant. The anguish
within him is so broad and intense
that he dares not trust it to
words. He just simply reaches up
and takes a handful of his own hair,
and tugs at it until a tear comes in
his eyes. Then he picks up the pa-
per which he has taken the precaution
to kick across the room on discover-
ing the error, and resumes the tor-
turing search; for after all it is but
a search for errors and agony, and
not an agreeable and instructive per-
usal.

Suddenly he groans—not an ex-
pectant groan, as from one who
hopes for help to reach him through
it, but the groan of one who is be-
yond the reach of hope, who feels
at the warm sunshine, the kind
glance of friendship, the beautiful
flowers, and the song of birds are
gone for ever and forever from him.
It is a smothered groan, followed by
a kick out of the leg, as if the party
had in that moment taken an eternal
leave of all earthly things.

There is still another search with
aching eyes and throbbing brain, and
then the paper is smashed down on
the floor, and the infuriated man
bounds up from his chair, and catches
both limbs in his hair and dances
around like a madman. He doesn't
call upon heaven and earth to witness
what he is going to do, and to blight
him if he should not do it. He
doesn't dash into the composing room
and search the men with his wrath.
Even this slight relief is denied him.
The paper is worked off, and the
sensitivity that would cheerfully attack
a needle in a haystack would fall
paralyzed before a search for the
author of the great wrong. He
doesn't say anything at all—not a
single intelligible word escapes his
lips, as he holds his hair and
frantically about in the dingy solitude
of his room. And when he is done,
he sits down again and groans, and
a tear falls on his hat and rushes
forth into the street—rushes forth
where to get away from the face of
man, to get away from himself and
everything belonging to himself.

Cotton.

The New York Financial Chronicle
reports that on the 13th February
the receipts of cotton at all the ports
were 87,174 bales short of those up
to the same time in 1874. From
this time on, the receipts will show a
heavy falling off. What becomes of
the circular of last Fall which de-
clared so many thousands of our
farmers that the crop would amount
to 4,500,000 bales? It was a weak
and shabby trick to deceive the far-
mers and cheat them out of the re-
sults of their hard labor.

Proselyting.

The steamer Oceania brought out
353 last trip Bishop Vaughan and
other last trip who are to endeavor to
convert the Southern negroes to
Popery. Bishop Vaughan is an
earnest and aggressive ultra-Roman-
ist, an eloquent preacher, and the
owner of the Tablet, the paper which
barbarously avows the doctrine that
English Catholics...

The Three Painters.

Three great men in Italy stood
highest in the ranks of art at the
highest time of her seeming
greatness, closely connected;
noted in experience, widely sepa-
rated in individual character, each
showing in various degrees the ex-
traordinary gifts which, in some
form, have never died out from the
Italian race—all equally affected by
the manners and policy of the age;
all "mighty men." These three
were Leonardo da Vinci, Michael
Angelo and Raphael. To be a great
artist was by that time a passport both
to employment and to popularity.
The world had then begun to seek
them for themselves as well as for
their art. Society had reached that
intellectual point when genius is
not only patronized, but lionized.
No one of these three great men
was boxed by convent rules or fettered
by partnerships; each stood indi-
vidual and alone, though drawing
numbers round itself. The outline
of their characters, therefore, is lost
in no common ground; and no thread
of history is more trustworthy to fol-
low than the lives and fate of such
men. Two of them, Leonardo and
Michael Angelo, were before and be-
yond their age—the one intellectual-
ly, the other morally; while Raphael
in both respects stood on a par with
it. Leonardo and Raphael were men
of the world, supple, courier-like,
swimming with the stream; Michael
Angelo was stern and upright, and
always in conflict with it. Leonardo
was the greater genius; Michael
Angelo the nobler spirit; Raphael
the happier man. Of one so sym-
pathetic and successful as Raphael it
is difficult to give a telling outline.
Mistake did not try him, success
did not spoil him, length of life did
not weary him; accordingly the
course of man, and the painter pre-
sents that smoothness on which the
moralist can lay little hold. Leonar-
do's gifts were so incredibly numer-
ous and varied as to hinder the de-
velopments of his career in any
one of them; he was also fastidious,
præconstraining, and apparently un-
consciously; and never was so lofty
a fame in art maintained, by works
so few, so ruined, and so uncertain as
those he has left behind him. Michael
Angelo was the impetuous
of laboriousness and grandiose-
ness, but his time and his gen-
ius were wasted by authority of igno-
rance and caprice; and it was only by
the perseverance of an honest purpose
and the energy of a great mind, and
the opportunity of a long life that he ac-
complished the stupendous im-
mortalize him. As to
Raphael, the number of his creations
as compared with the shortness of his
career are such as led us to infer that
equal facility and perfection of pro-
duction were never compatible before
or since. Leonardo worked slowly;
Michael Angelo furiously; of
Raphael's mode of labor we can only
be sure that it was a delight to him.
In character of art Leonardo and
Michael Angelo were both strictly
now; Raphael not so new as perfect.
Finally, their portraits are of the
types of the men. Leonardo, hand-
some and high bred, with an Italian
dignity, but a courtier's mask;
Raphael, young, beautiful, and ur-
ban; Michael Angelo's the mourn-
fullest countenance we can look upon.
—Edenbury Review.

The Great Scandal.

The great Brooklyn trial is in its
zenith. Menton and Tilton together
occupied four weeks. Their evi-
dence was chiefly documentary, or de-
rived from alleged confessions. A
great stir was caused Tuesday by the
testimony of Mrs. Cary, who had
been nurse in Tilton's family. She
testifies that on one occasion she saw
Elizabeth seated on Mr. Beecher's
lap. He asked, "Elizabeth, how are
you feeling now?" (she had been sick
a week, so.) "This was all she saw."
Mr. Richards, brother of Mrs. Tilton,
unwillingly testified that on one oc-
casion, opening the parlor door sud-
denly, he saw Beecher seated on a
chair, and Mrs. Tilton retreating
precipitately towards the window in
much confusion.
Mrs. Moulton testifies that Beecher
confessed to her, and she advised
him to ease his conscience by making
a public confession, which he refused.
It is said that Mrs. Stanton, the
venerable epistler, Capt. Susan B.
Anthony and others will be produced
by Tilton as witnesses.
The defence will occupy a long
time. The trial will probably last a
month longer. A jurymen fainted
on Friday from exhaustion.

It is said that two Wabash avenue
lovers will sit up half the night, with
only one chair in the room, but
that is easily explained to any one
who has been there.

George F. McIntyre was indicted
last week by the grand jury of
Colleton county for failure to turn
over county funds to his successor in
office. He has been

The Game of Draw Poker.

The following is an authorized copy
of the rules prepared by the Hon.
Robert C. Schuch, envoy extraordi-
nary and minister plenipotentiary
from the United States to the Court
of St. James, Great Britain:

The deal is of no special value, and
anybody may begin.

The dealer, beginning with the
person at his left, throws around five
cards to each player, giving one card
at a time.

The dealer shuffles and makes up
the pack himself, or it may be done
by the player at his left, and the
player at his right must out.

To begin the pool the player next
to the dealer on his left must put up
money, which is called an "ante,"
and then, in succession, each player
passing around to the left, must, af-
ter looking at his hand, determine if
he goes in or not; and each person
deciding to play for the pool must
put in twice the amount of the ante.
Those who decline to play throw up
their cards, face downward, on the
table, and, per consequence, on the
front of the next dealer.

When all who wish to play have
gone in, the person putting up the
ante can either give up all interest in
the pool, thus forfeiting the ante
which has been put up, or else can
play like the others who have gone in
by "making good," that is, putting up
in addition to the ante as much more
as will make himself equal in stake
to the rest.

If a number of players have gone
in, it is best generally for the ante
man to make good and go in, even
with a poor hand, because half his
stake is already up, and he can, there-
fore, stay in for half as much as the
others have had to put up, which is a
percentage in favor of his taking the
risk. This of course does not apply
if any one has "raised," that is, more
than doubled the ante before it
comes around to the starting point.

Any one at the time of going in
must put up as much as double the
ante, and may put up as much more
as he pleases by way of "raising"
the ante, in which case every other
player must put up as much as will
make his stake equal to such in-
crease, or else abandon what he has
already put in.

Each player as he makes good and
equals the others who are in before
him can thus increase the ante if he
chooses, compelling the others still
to come up to that increase, or to
abandon their share in the pool.

All "going in" or "raising" of the
pool, as well as all betting afterward
must be in regular order, going round
by the left; no one going in, making
good, increasing the ante nor betting
except in turn.

When all are equally who in-
tend to play, each player in turn will
have the privilege of dealing; that
is, of throwing away any number
of his five cards, and drawing as many
others, to try to get a better hand.
The cards thus thrown up must be
placed face downward on the table,
and, for convenience, in front or near
the next dealer.

The dealer, passing around to the
left, will ask each player in turn how
many cards he will have; and deal
him the number asked for from the
top of the pack without their being
seen. The dealer, if he has gone in
to play for the pool, will, in like
manner, help himself last.

The players must throw away their
discarded cards before taking up or
looking at those they draw.

EVERY PLAYER FOR HIMSELF.

In the game every player is for
himself and against all others, and
to that end will not let any of his
cards be seen, nor betray the value
of his hand by drawing, or playing
out of his turn, or by change of
countenance, or any other sign.

It is a great object to mystify your ad-
versaries up to the "deal," when
hands have to be shown. To this
end it is permitted to chaff or talk
nonsense, with a view of misleading
your adversaries as to the value of
your hand, but this must be without
unreasonably delaying the game.

When the drawing is all complete
the betting goes around in order, like
the drawing, to the left. The ante
man is the first to bet unless he has
declined to play, and in that case
the first is the player nearest to the
dealer on his left. But the player
entitled to bet first may withhold
his bet until the others have bet
around to him, which is called "hold-
ing the age," and this being an ad-
vantage should, as a general rule, be
practiced.

Each better in turn must put into
the pool a sum equal, at least, to the
first bet made, but each may in turn
increase the bet, or raise it as it
comes to him, in which case the bet-
ting proceeds around in order, must be
made by each player, in his turn
equal to the highest amount put in
by any one, or else failing to do
that, the party who fails must go out
of the play, forfeiting his interest in
the pool.

When a player puts in only as
much as has been put in by each
player who has preceded him that is

When a player puts in that much
and raises it, that is called "going the
bet" and "going better."

When the bet gets around to the
first better of player who remain
in, if he does not wish to see and go
better, he simply says "out," and
then all playing must show their
hands and the highest hand wins the
pool.

When any one declines to see the
bet, or the increase of bet which has
been made, he "lays down" his hand,
that is, throws it up with the cards
face downward on the table. If all
the other players throw down their
hands, the one who remains in to the
last wins; and takes the pool without
showing his hand.

To "bluff" is to take the risk of bot-
ting high enough on a poor hand, or
a worthless one, to make all the other
players lay down their hands without
seeing or calling you.

When a hand is complete, so that
the holder of it can play without
drawing to better it, that is called a
pat hand. A bold player will some-
times decline to draw any cards, and
pretend to have a pat hand, and play
it as such, when he has none.

A skillful player will watch and ob-
serve what each player draws, the cir-
cumstances and manner of betting, and
judge, or try to judge, of the value
of each hand opposed to him accord-
ingly.

No one is bound to answer the
question, how many cards he drew,
except the dealer; and the dealer
is not bound to tell after the betting
has begun.

OF DRAWING.

If the player determines to draw to
a pair he draws three cards; if he
draws to two pairs he draws five
cards.

If he holds three to begin with he
draws two cards, in order to have the
best chance of making a run, inas-
much as, in playing, pairs are apt to
run together. But to deceive his ad-
versaries and make them think that
he has nothing better than two pairs,
a sharp player will often draw but
one card to his three.

It is advisable sometimes to keep
an ace or other high as an "outsider"
with a small pair and draw but one
card, thus taking the chances of
making the high cards, and so get-
ting a good two pairs, or something
better, possibly, while at the same
time others may be deceived into be-
lieving that the player is drawing to
threes.

When drawing to cards of the same
suit, to try to make a flush, or to
cards of successive denominations, to
try to make a sequence, as many
more cards are to be taken as will
be needed to fill out the flush or the
sequence. But it is seldom advisa-
ble to venture in to draw for either
a flush or a sequence when more
than one card is required to com-
plete the hand.

When a player holds four in his
original hand it is as good as he can
be; and yet it is best to throw away
the outside card and draw one, be-
cause others may think he is only
drawing to two pairs, or for a flush or
a sequence, and will not suspect the
great value of his hand.

When one is in (as he ought sel-
dom to be) without over so much as
a pair, his choice must be either to
discard four cards, or three cards,
and draw to the highest or two high-
est in the hand, or throw away the
whole hand and draw five, or look
content and serious, stand pat and bet
high.

The player determining to try this
last alternative on a worthless hand
had generally better begin by
raising when he goes in, or else no-
body will be likely to believe in his
prolonged strong hand.

RELATIVE VALUE OF HANDS IN THEIR
ORDER, BEGINNING WITH THE BEST.

1. A Sequence, Flush, which is a
sequence of five cards, and all of the
same suit.

2. Four—Which is four of the five
cards of the same denomination.

3. A Full—Which is a hand con-
sisting of three cards of the same
denomination, and two of likewise
equal denomination.

4. A Flush—Which is all five cards
of the same suit.

5. A Sequence—Which is all five
cards not of the same suit, but all in
sequence. [In computing the value
of a sequence, an ace counts either
as the highest or lowest card, that is,
below a deuce or above the king.]

6. Three—Which is three cards
of the same denomination, and the
other two of different denominations
from each other.

7. Two pairs.

8. One pair.

9. When a hand has neither of the
above the count is by the cards of
highest value or denomination.

When parties opposed each hold a
pair, the highest pair wins, and the
same when each party holds threes
or fours.

When each party holds two pairs,
the highest pairs of the two deter-
mines the relative value of hands.

When each party holds a sequence

against each other.

That full suits highest of which
the three cards of the same denomina-
tion are highest. The two cards of
the same denomination help only to
constitute the full, but do not add to
the value of the hand.

When hands are equal so far that
each each party holds a pair, or two
pairs of exactly the same value, then
the next highest card or cards in each
hand must be compared with the next
card or cards in the other hand to de-
termine which wins.

In case of the highest hands (which
very seldom occurs) being exactly
equal, the pool is divided.

The main elements of success in the
game are: (1) good luck; (2)
good cards; (3) plenty of cheek; and
(4) good temper.

*Many experts rate threes in relative
value above a sequence, but the better
opinion is that a sequence should rank
first, as being in itself one of the comple-
ments.

Shooting Affray.

A considerable stir was created in
the neighborhood of the Court-house
about half-past one o'clock yesterday
afternoon by an affray, in which Soli-
citor C. W. Buttz was shot in two
places by Detective Wm. Ford, col-
ored. Ford, it seems, had threaten-
ed Capt. Hendricks in King street
on Saturday night, and the latter
yesterday morning obtained a war-
rant for Ford's arrest from Justice
Levy, who allowed the accused a few
hours in which to obtain \$1,000 bail.
During this interval Ford, who was
somewhat under the influence of
liquor, approached Buttz, according
to some accounts, importuning him
to become his security. Whatever
passed between them, Buttz gave
him no encouragement, and walked
off into the court in the rear of the
Court-house. He had not been there
many minutes when Ford again came
up, and drawing out his pistol fired
squarely at Buttz, the ball passing
through the left lappet of the coat
through the coat, waistcoat, and un-
der-clothing, and inflicting a slight
wound on the left breast, just below
the collar-bone. Buttz then turned,
and Ford fired again, the ball this
time taking effect in the solicitor's
left hip, and causing a slight flesh
wound. Ford fired two other shots
both of which missed their aim, and
before he could fire the fifth he was
hurled to the ground by bystanders
and secured. The pistol was a Colt's
army five-shooter. Ford was im-
mediately arrested and sent to jail.
News and Courier.

Butler in the Cabinet.

A Washington dispatch says: It
is stated with much confidence
amongst the Massachusetts politi-
cians here that Gen. Butler is to go
in the Cabinet shortly after the 4th
of March. Senator Carpenter, it is
now said, would not be willing to
give up his lucrative practice for a
Cabinet office, and Gen. Butler is
put down for the Attorney General-
ship. Attorney-General William, it
is said, will be willing to exchange
for a foreign mission.

Encouraging Manufacturers in the South.

The Arkansas General Assembly
has passed a bill exempting from
taxation for a period of ten years
from the ratification of the constitu-
tion "capital that is now or here-
after invested and exclusively
used in the manufacture of cotton
and woolen goods, yarns, agricultural
implements, in tanneries, in the
manufacture of cotton seed oil, in
mining and in smelting furnaces."

A metallic cask, containing the
body of a boy, was dragged up from
the bottom of the Mississippi river,
a short distance above New Orleans
a few days ago. The coffin was of
a kind that has not been made with-
in a fifteen years, and consequently
it is not in his line; he does not
choose to incumber and cripple him-
self in any such way. Having once
ascertained the exact truth about the
south from personal observation and
experience, he would be obliged to
confine himself to it in his subsequent
speeches and letters. He prefers to
"go blind," thank you. The country
gains in point of rhetoric, and no
great harm is done; since the num-
ber of people who pay any attention
to Mr. Phillips's counsel and warn-
ings is very limited. Here in New
England the great majority of us
would as soon think of regulating our
watches by the aurora borealis as of
regulating our politics by Mr. Wen-
dell Phillips.

The New York Star gives the fol-
lowing as the compensation of the
lawyers in the Beecher case: Proo-
tor, fame; Morris, a mortgage;
Fullerton, Moulton's check; Beach,
fame and prospects; Abott, \$5,000;
Hill, thanks, \$5,000; Shearman,
personal satisfaction; Tracy, \$5,000
and thanks; Porter, \$10,000; Everts,
\$10,000.

The Democrats are confident of
carrying New Hampshire on the
9th of March. They propose to
elect a Governor, member of Con-
gress and the State Legislature.
Grant's Arkansas message provoked
a Republican Senator to exclaim:
"This beats us in New Hampshire."
It is believed that the rebuke of that
message will be sharp and beyond

The Search for Charley Ross.

The New York Sun says Christian
K. Ross, the father of Charley Ross,
has been searching the shores of the
Raritan river and adjoining streams,
where M. Allen was in the habit of
sailing, examining the houses for a
strange boy, but without success.

New York is growing virtuous.
Last week the can-can dance was
suppressed and all the gambling
houses closed. But it is easy enough
for people with plenty of money to
do without the can-can while the
scandal trial is running.

Miss Kollogg is making \$2500 a
week and doesn't care for men. She
didn't come of a very romantic family
and never could see any poetry in
skirmishing with a thread and needle
around the ragged edges of a husband.

The Curse of Credit.

When the spring birds begin to
twitter in the groves, and the frogs
to croak in the swamps, the Southern
journals commence the same old
song, "Plant less cotton." This ad-
vice has been given for the last thirty
years, and it has recently made its
appearance with the accustomed
regularity. In all the Southern
States the newspapers are united in
urging upon the farmer to plant less
cotton, and more corn and oats, the
coming spring. They show from the
statistics that at present prices it
does not pay to raise cotton, and it
is folly to sacrifice everything for
cotton, as has been the custom for
years. There can be no question
that the best interests of South
would be materially improved if the
farming community would give more
attention to the raising of the neces-
sary articles of food required for
home consumption and less to the
specialty of cotton. Cotton is now
quoted about as low in Liverpool as
at any time since the war. This in-
formation should certainly induce
farmers to plant more corn and raise
all their other supplies. Indeed,
with cotton below the cost of pro-
duction, farmers will be compelled
to raise their own supplies. But
this never would be done if cotton
remained at eighteen and twenty
cents, and corn and bacon even at
the present prices. Heretofore it
has been useless to urge this system
of farming among planters, but now
the price of cotton will be an argu-
ment to the farmers that will be
irresistible, and it comes just at the
right time, when preparations for
the coming crops are about com-
menced. The planting of less cotton will
do away with the suicidal policy of
getting supplies on a credit, which
has been an injury to the merchant
and planter. We have seen this
fact recently illustrated in an agri-
cultural paper from an actual bill,
as follows:

Total.....\$562 50
Now, we would ask, in all candor,
any farmer of common sense how
he could expect any fate but the
poor-house by such an arrangement
as the above? It is no wonder
farmers are in debt, and will keep
in debt, when they do business upon
such a credit system. It is no ex-
cess to say they cannot make their
bacon, and cannot make their crops
without it. If they cannot make
bacon, and cannot make their crops
without it, how long! O, Lord,
how long! will the farmers of Mis-
sissippi continue to make of them-
selves mere "holders of wood and
drawers of water."—Memphis Ap-
pel, Feb. 23.

Mr. Wendell Phillips will not be
likely to accept Senator Gordon's in-
vitation to visit the South, and see
for himself if the Springfield Repub-
lican estimates him aright. Here is
what it says of him: "Knowledge,
and that is something which Mr.
Wendell Phillips, sedulously acquires.
It is not in his line; he does not
choose to incumber and cripple him-
self in any such way. Having once
ascertained the exact truth about the
south from personal observation and
experience, he would be obliged to
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