

# The Fairfield Herald.

VOL. XI.]

WINNSBORO, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1875.

[NO. 26

THE FAIRFIELD HERALD

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State of South Carolina—County of Fairfield.  
To His Honor T. J. Mackey, Presiding Judge.  
The Grand Jury of Fairfield County, November Term, beg leave to make the following presentation:

COMMITTEE ON JAIL.  
They have examined the County jail, find it secure. The prisoners are supplied with good blankets and wholesome food. There is, however, an offensive smell up stairs which the Grand Jury believe is owing to a neglect of duty on the part of the jailor.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.  
The roads and bridges of the County are in good condition. The Grand Jury recommend that the road leading from Ashford's ferry to Monticello be repaired as it is necessary for the convenience of the public.

COTTON BUYING AT NIGHT.  
The Grand Jury have specially considered the portion of your Honor's charge relating to the buying of cotton in the seed at night. No persons have been reported to them but there is a universal complaint throughout the County of the prevalence of this practice. A great deal of cotton is stolen at night and sold in the day time to avoid suspicion. Corn and other growing crops are also stolen from the fields.

WM. H. TRAPP.  
The Grand Jury presents William H. Trapp's store near Monticello for seizure.

TRIAL JUSTICES.  
The books of all the Trial Justices have been examined and are found to be neatly kept. In some instances however, too many witnesses are subpoenaed to testify in petty cases, and too many are bound over to appear at the Court of General Sessions.

SHERIFF, CLERK AND PROBATE JUDGE.  
The offices of the Sheriff, Clerk and Probate Judge well kept.—The present Sheriff, S. W. Ruff, has not recorded his official bond in the Clerk's office as required by law.

COUNTY AUDITOR.  
The County Auditor's office is a model of neatness and exactness.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.  
The School Commissioner's office presents a favorable appearance.—From his books the Grand Jury find that there are 6,265 children in the County between the ages of 6 and 16 as shown by the last census, and of this number only 1,435 attend school. The sum of \$5,159.50 has been expended for school purposes from Oct. 1st, 1874 to June 30th, 1875.

All of the schools have not been kept open during the aforesaid time. Out of \$8,000 collected for school purposes the State only allows \$3,977.90 for this County about fifty cents for each scholar.

The Grand Jury think that the money should be kept in the County and all of our schools would then be kept open, efficient teachers employed and more schools would be organized.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.  
The County Commissioners office has been carefully examined as time would permit. The County tax for the last fiscal year ending Oct. 31st 1875 was \$20,369.96. The County Commissioners expended \$20,230.05 of the aforesaid sum—leaving a balance of \$139.91.

Under the authority of the Legislature approved 13th April, 1875, and carrying out the provisions of Section 10, the County Commissioners have estimated the County expenses for fiscal year commencing Nov. 1st 1875 at \$12,828.00, which the Grand Jury think is amply sufficient to defray the same.

The County Commissioners have paid all audited claims for the fiscal year ending Oct 31st, 1875. There is an outstanding deficiency of \$2,656.86 audited in the County Commissioners office and filed in the Clerks office. This deficiency remains from the former board of County Commissioners.

COUNTY TREASURER.  
The Treasurer's books balance with the County Commissioners and are very neatly and systematically kept. He shows that he has paid out during the fiscal year 1874-75, \$5,971.80 to defray the past indebtedness of the County. Under an act of the Legislature approved 10th March 1875, the County Commissioners are authorized to levy and collect a special tax of one and one half mills to pay the past indebtedness of the County.

Upon consulting with the County Treasurer and County Commissioners and examining their books the Grand Jury believe that a tax of one mill on the taxable property of the County will be amply sufficient to pay all past claims that may be presented the present fiscal year. They therefore recommend that your Honor enjoin the Treasurer from collecting more than one mill.

POOR HOUSE.  
A committee was appointed to examine the Poor House. They report the inmates well taken care of—the premises neatly kept.

The Grand Jury recommend that the petition of Jno. P. Elkin of Aiston for a renewal of his retail liquor license be granted.

In conclusion the Grand Jury return thanks to your Honor for the able and patient manner in which you have aided and instructed them in the discharge of their duties, and recommend to the General Assembly of this State your Honor's re-election as Judge of the sixth circuit.

Respectfully submitted,  
D. R. FEASTER,  
Foreman.

How FARMERS WASTE THEIR MANURE.  
The crop reports of the Georgia State Agricultural Department are instructive documents. Mr. Jones, the able and efficient Commissioner, says in his September report, on the waste of manures:

It is a matter of some surprise, that only fifteen per cent of the farmers of Georgia save, under shelter, the manure from their stock. This is a record of deliberate and unpardonable waste. Animal manures exposed to the leaching effects of rain, and the evaporation of the sun, lose a large portion of their soluble plant food. Experiment shows that nearly one-half the value of animal manures is lost by such exposure. Farmers will consult economy by sheltering all the manure saved on their farms. In composting manures that may have been exposed, it will be necessary to use more concentrated material to supply the waste thus occasioned. In composting such manures, at least six hundred pounds of acid phosphate, and fifty pounds of sulphate of ammonia, should be used to the ton, or six hundred pounds of an unmineralized superphosphate, composted with one thousand four hundred pounds of manure and cotton seeds.

How a Woman Made a Fortune  
Six years ago Mrs. Mary Abart was living in a little tent on the edge of town. Her whole worldly possessions consisted of a tent, a straw bed, two or three boxes which served as chairs and table, a little stove or eight-year old girl, and two cows and calves. She sold a spare milk of these two cows, carrying it around town with a tin pail, and with the product, and from work which she did for her neighbors, supported herself and child. When she could get \$3 or \$5 ahead she would buy another calf or yearling. It is not our purpose, adds the *Sentinel*, to trace her progress up to the present time minutely, but the result is she now, in less than seven years, has several hundred head of cattle, a fine farm with nice buildings and improvements, a comfortable, even luxuriant home—and, instead of carrying milk around by hand, rides in her own carriage. Her daughter is a young lady, educated and accomplished. To-day Mrs. Abart's property is valued at from \$40,000 to \$50,000. And she has made it all by honest industry and good management. And she has made it all by honest industry and good management. She has had no outside help. She never had a government contract or fell heir to any property.

A Boston paper says: We have just paid six cents postage on a postal card sent us because the sender had thoughtlessly written a date on the side designed for the address alone. Pasting any printed or written matter on either face of the card subjects it to double letter postage. The directions are explicit that nothing but the name and address must be written on one side of the card, and that nothing must be attached to the other, any way.

G. Wiley Wells, the only Republican Congressman elected from Mississippi, cannot be called an administration man. It was he who made the charge that Gov. Ames instigated the Vicksburg riot on the ground that the "blood of twenty or thirty negroes would be a good thing for the Republican party." Gov. Ames has never denied that charge yet, although he has expressed an intention to do so. He is not likely to find too much comfort in Mr. Wells' election.

J. H. Camp, whose farm is two and a half miles above Rome, on the Etowah river, Georgia, made 36 bales of cotton this season on 42 acres, 30 acres of which made a bale to the acre. He also made 35 bushels of corn to the acre on 40 acres, and 24 bushels of wheat to the acre. The only fertilizer he used was barnyard manure produced on his own farm.

PAUL MORPHY.  
THE RECENT CAREER OF THE ONCE WORLD-RENOWNED CHESS-PLAYER—HE BECOMES A HOPELESS MANIAC.

[New Orleans Cor. Chicago Times.]  
Fifteen years ago the name of Paul Morphy, the famous chess-player, was as familiar as household words in almost every portion of the civilized world. He was a lion in his day, and no mistake, and for a young man—he was not over twenty then—he made considerable noise.

For a twelve month he was a sensation, and then passed away from public notice and fame as suddenly as he had risen to those giddy heights.

Among those who recollect the brilliant career of the great chess king, there are very few who could tell you anything about his existence during the past ten years, or, indeed, whether he lives or is dead.

But it is safe to assume that the revival of the subject here will prove a matter of much interest to thousands, for although Morphy dropped from the world's view many years ago he has not by any means been forgotten; and the very mention of his name, almost anywhere, will suffice to awaken a curious desire to know what has become of him, and what has been his history since he resigned his crown in the domain of chess.

With the wonderful and dazzling career of Morphy in 1859 and 1860 all men are familiar. What led to it will here be recited. He was born in New Orleans in 1840, of a Creole family, rich and respected. When a mere lad he evinced an aptitude for chess, and in six months after playing his first game he developed into a marvelous player. He not only beat his father and his teachers, but vanquished the best chess player in the city, and in three months more had so progressed that among the best skillful players at the game in New Orleans—and there were many good ones here—none could even approach him.

At this time his fame had traveled not only to the North in his own country, but to Europe, and then his star began to rise until it became brightly conspicuous on two continents. His entrance upon the life of a public chess player was effected against the remonstrances of his parents and his kindred, who saw something ignoble in the public parade of young Morphy's talents, and the cultivation of the notoriety which would necessarily follow. But Paul was charmed at the prospect of becoming famous, and no argument could turn him from the course upon which he had set his feet. So he became great, but it will be hereafter seen, that as the price of his fame was his family's sorrow, it came to him in after years and made him a morbid, melancholy man. It has at last reduced him to a mental wreck, and he is now an inmate of a private asylum, where he has resided for the past three months, and whence he will perhaps never emerge alive, as he is considered to be hopelessly insane. When Morphy returned from Europe in 1860 after his magnificent triumphs there, it was not as a conqueror that he came, but as a man who, having tasted the fruits of glory, had found them bitter in the end, and disgusted with himself and mankind, resolved to eschew the world and its people forever. This was Morphy's condition of mind when he came back to his New Orleans home in 1860, and then was seen the first gleam of his after sorrow, which reproached him for having grieved his family, and which settled upon and remained with him ever after.

From the hour of his arrival here he declared he had done with chess for the rest of his life, and he not only vowed never to play or look upon a chess board more, but he expressly enjoined upon all who knew him to never allude to the subject of chess in his presence, save under pain of his severest displeasure. It came to be generally understood that he had thus set his face against what once been his chief ambition, because to its indulgence he charged not only a remorseful feeling at having crossed the wishes of his parents, but likewise the forfeiture of brilliant business prospects. At all events, he despised chess as much as he had once loved it, and he steadfastly refused to mingle in the world beyond the confines of his own kindred. Thus he lived a secluded and morbid existence here until the outbreak of the late war, when, in company with several members of his family he went abroad.

In 1866 he returned to New Orleans, and renewed his life here under the same conditions which had prevailed before his departure, save perhaps that he was more retired than ever. Still he was a conspicuous character, although no one except his mother could lay claim to his friendship or his notice. His daily routine of existence involved a walk on Canal street every morning, where his dapper little figure—always scrupulously well dressed—became as well-known and as regularly looked for as the noonday bell. After his daily promenade he retired from public gaze until evening, when he appeared in his box at the opera, where, it is said, he never missed a

night. It is further related that during these years he permitted no friendly acquaintance; he was never known to associate with any body but his mother, and persistently repelling advances from those who, having been friends of his early youth, desired to renew their associations. He lived a strange life, a strange, moody, and peculiarly morbid man.

Twelve months ago, he began to show the first positive symptoms of a breaking down of his mental faculties, and he soon manifested such eccentricities of disposition in public life that his mother began to be unhappily alarmed about him.

This concern, as it proved was not without warrant. He continued to manifest increased symptoms of mental aberration, and after vainly striving to battle with the inevitable, his mother sadly recognized the fact that her son was insane, and three months ago, as already recited in this article, he was placed in an asylum.

It is a sad sequel to a history whose pages were once aglow with the world's admiring plaudits, and there are many in both this country and in Europe, who will invest this knowledge here conveyed with a tender interest, and with it revive the recollections of a man who, in his time, was famous far beyond the common lot of mortality.

State Tax Union.  
This body met last Wednesday in the hall of the Richard Rifle Club. After an address from the President, General Chessnut, a report was submitted by Major Hamilton.

Judge Aldrich, or Barnwell submitted a preamble and resolutions looking to determined actions in case the General Assembly passed a tax bill above the sum (viz, one per cent) which Governor Chamberlain is understood to have claimed is amply sufficient for the support of the government without detriment to the public interests. After protracted discussion, the following substitute was offered by Major Hamilton:

Resolved, That this State Tax Union does hereby call upon the counties in the State to select delegates from each county, in numbers according to its representation in the lower house of the General Assembly, to be assembled in general convention in Columbia on the second Tuesday in December, at 7 P. M., for the purpose of urging that the Legislature adopt the recommendations contained in the veto message of His Excellency the Governor, and to consider any matters touching the general welfare of the State.

Resolved, That the President of this Tax Union do issue this call through the newspapers, with an address from himself, stating its purpose and necessity.

The substitute was adopted.  
Col. Register.

The *Lebanon Courier-Journal* says that the railroad convention which met at St. Louis yesterday will be of more importance to the South than all other bodies which have assembled since the war if it is able to unite upon a simple and efficient plan for connecting our broken down system of Southern railroads with a trans-continental highway to the Pacific. Our sole hope in the South for material development rests upon this first step towards the reconstruction of our shattered industries. We are not yet on our feet unless the Government helps us. It was the Government that destroyed us, and it must be the Government that makes us whole again.—*Charlotte Observer*.

A singular suit over a "raised" check has just been decided in New York. A genuine check for \$24 on the Security Bank was some time ago given in change by a storekeeper for a \$100 bill. Subsequently the check was raised to \$1,222.55, and the endorsement altered. The holder then purchased gold for the check of a Wall street firm, after the latter had sent it to the Security Bank, which certified it. Subsequently the same bank paid the amount to the National Bank of the Republic, which had the check, but finding out that the check was a forgery applied to the latter bank for the difference which was refused. The Security Bank thereupon brought suit against the Bank of the Republic, and the court directed a verdict to be entered for the plaintiff of \$5,902.00, which sum probably includes the costs of the suit.

Bad seed sometimes brings forth good fruit, as was shown by a case before a court in New York on Monday. A man named Van Wyck sued one Allen for eabbages which he might have raised had the seed furnished by the defendant been good. The jury awarded Van Wyck \$2,000 damages.

Oxenstein did wrong in calling his attention to the fact that the world is badly governed. Ever since that it has been nothing but grumble, grumble, grumble, until now a decent man has to be connected with a church, a railroad company, a banking institution, or something of that sort, before he can steal and be respected.

## The Bootblack's Story

When a dozen newsboys and boot blacks had collected on the Custom House stairs yesterday, and when each one had grown tired of jaw-breakers and popcorn barrels, "Little English" remarked:

"Spoken Jim Coccoanut tells us a story."  
"Spoken," remarked all the others. "Well, gentlemen," remarked Jim after a few digs at his head, "I will tell you a true story about a girl. Her name was Marier, and she had yellow hair, blue eyes, small feet, and she was worth a million dollars."

"In stamps?" asked Cross Eyed Dick.  
"In clean cash, right in the savings bank," answered Jim. "This girl was an orphan, with no one to boss her around, and if she wanted to be out till eleven o'clock at night she could. There were piles of fellers after her to marry her, but she stuck up her nose at the hull caboodle."

"What fur?" anxiously inquired Fire-cracker Tom.  
"What fur? Why, she knew they loved her money instead of herself. She wanted some one to love her earnestly and like gosh. Well, one day when she was going down to the Post Office to see if there was any mail, a runaway horse came along. Marier fainted away and sat down in the road, and she'd have been broken all to pieces if it hadn't been for a bootblack 'bout my size. He pulled her into a shooting gallery, brought her too, and then hired a hull omnibus and took her home."

"And they fell in love and were finally married," remarked Suspender Johnson.  
"No, my fellow-craftsmen," said dly replied Jim; "g a him ten cents!"

"And is that all?" exclaimed three or four voices.  
"All she gave him, and that turn ed out to be counterfeits!"

There was a long period of silence, and then Coccoanut Jim continued:  
"Which is a lesson to us never to marry a girl worth a million dollars. And we never shall!" they solemnly replied.—*Detroit Free Press*.

The Missing Engineer.—The man who was in Augusta on Sunday last, and who represented himself as Jas. Felner, the ascending engineer of the "Wild Cat" train, which caused the recent accident on the Charlotte and Augusta Railroad, turns out to be an impostor. The railroad officials say that they are as anxious to find the real Felner as anybody, and are doing all in their power to get the office of justice in securing him. His uselessness will cost them at least \$20,000, and under all the circumstances of the case, they are of opinion that he should be made an example of. Mr. Dishman, one of the passengers who was severely injured, has accepted the offer of two thousand dollars from the company in full settlement of his claim against it for damages.

Correspondence.  
The following correspondence may be of interest to our readers. It certainly will be to the friends of the parties named:

GREENVILLE, S. C., Oct 1, 1875.  
Mr. L. D. Pillsbury, Superintendent Albany Penitentiary: Dear Sir—Will you be kind enough to inform me how many prisoners you now have in the penitentiary from South Carolina, and for what offense are they imprisoned? If any soldiers please state.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
T. B. FERRELLSON.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct 30, 1875.  
T. B. Ferguson, Esq.—Sir—In answer to yours of the 25th instant, I give you below the names of five convicts, who are confined here for conspiracy, from South Carolina, date of their reception, sentence, health, conduct, and expiration of sentence. This is giving them the benefit of the commutation law passed here last Winter for good conduct.

June 13, 1872—Pinckney Caldwell, York Co., 10 years, \$1,000 fine, health good, conduct good, time expires Nov. 1, 1878.

June 12, 1872—William Smith, Gaston Co., N. C., 10 years, \$1,000 fine, health good, conduct good, time expires Nov. 1, 1873.

Dec. 23, 1872—Robert Moore, York Co., 5 years, health good, conduct good, time expires July 13, 1876.

Dec. 23, 1872—Hosca Mathias, Union Co., 5 years, health good, conduct good, time expires July 19, 1876.

June 15, 1872—John Wallace, York Co., 8 years, health very poor, is quite low with consumption, time expires Aug. 6th, 1878.

This is probably what you want for your purpose.  
Yours truly,  
L. D. PILSBURY,  
per Aug. H. Bowers, Clerk.  
[Greenville News-  
Port Royal is to be made the chief naval station of the North Atlantic fleet.

## The Uncertainty of Old Land Titles.

The New York *Tribune* derives from the *American Land Review* the history of a case illustrating this subject, which we condense as follows: About sixteen years ago, a Mr. Ingalls owned real estate in that portion of Boston which was subsequently burned by the great fire of comparatively recent occurrence. His father had left it to him by will, first giving his mother a life interest in, which terminated on 1845. By his will the father also gave his two nephews, named Jones, legacies of \$25,000 each, but before his death lost all his property except this real estate, and the legacies were never paid. There being no limitation in Massachusetts to the time in which suit may be brought for the recovery of a legacy, the Joneses sued in 1860 for theirs, and recovered principal and interest, then amounting to \$143,000. The real estate was sold under this judgment (the claim of Ingalls, the heir at law, being decided by the court to be inferior to that of the legatees,) brought \$8,000 less than enough to satisfy it, and was purchased by the Joneses as an investment of their legacy. They were just fairly in possession when John Rodgers brought suit for the property on the ground that the person who owned it in 1750 willed it to his brother, "if he shall die without issue." That the brother had a daughter, and she a daughter, through whom the property passed ultimately by sale to Ingalls, and that the phrase quoted necessitated a construction of the will of 1850, which would give the property to the testator's heir at law, Peter Rogers, the father of John, the present litigant. The courts sustained Rogers' claim, and he ousted the Joneses. Then a young lawyer looked further back into the chain of title, and found that the property was sold in 1710, but the deed did not contain the usual "and to his heirs," and consequently the property should have reverted at the purchaser's death to the seller and his heirs. These heirs were hunted up, their title bought by a real estate operator, and the property recovered by him, and after the great fire swept over it he bought an adjoining lot and erected upon the property thus enlarged, large stores. But in the meantime Ingalls, who was ousted by the Joneses, set himself to digging in a mine which had proved so fruitful, and tracing the chain a little further back, he found that the property had been owned in 1860 by his lineal ancestor (whose heir at law he now was,) and willed on condition that it should never be built upon, and that the building of the new store violated the will and made him the legal owner again of the property, and far richer man than he was when ousted by the Joneses. This case teaches two truths; that truth is often more improbable than fiction; and that one can not be too careful in verifying the validity of every link in the chain of their title to real estate. South Carolina and most of the States, however, have at some period enacted statutes to give title by the individual possession for a term of years, which would, we presume, heal such imperfections and uncertainties as must, it would seem, still exist in Massachusetts titles.—*Kershaw Gazette*.

The colored calet in the Nava Academy, Henry E. Baker Jr., from Mississippi, was dismissed from the academy last week by the secretary of the navy, at the request of the superintendent. This cadet has occasioned considerable trouble since his entrance, more than a year ago, into the naval school. Numbers of his classmates and others at the school have been reported, and several even dismissed, for molesting or troubling him in various ways, but the hypothesis that he was only an innocent victim of unprovoked aggressions is proven untenable by the concurrent testimony of his class, and by the report of a board of inquiry in regard to the latest difficulty in which his name appears. It was clearly shown before the board that Baker used, on the occasion referred to, language too gross for publication and totally inexcusable and this flagrant breach of decency, coupled with the previous accumulation of minor offenses which he has committed, induced the superintendent to request his dismissal.

THE GREATEST CROP IN THE WORLD.  
The hay crop of the United States for the last year is reported to be over 27,000,000 tons, cured. This at \$20 per ton, is about five hundred and forty million dollars. The value of animals slaughtered for food in that year was \$306,000,000. The butter crop was \$614,000,000. This all came from grass. There was produced 235,000,000 gallons of milk, worth \$25,000,000. This, too, came from grass. Next 53,000,000 pounds of cheese, worth \$5,000,000, next 100,000,000 pounds of wool worth \$30,000,000. Put all this together and the grass crop of 1874 of the United States was no less than \$1,423,000,000. The total debt of the United States was \$2,447,547,627. In other words, the grass crop of the United States can pay off the national debt in two years.

Governor Chamberlain, on Monday, sent the following message to the Legislature relative to the death of Vice-President Wilson:

DEATH OF VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON.  
Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: The country is saddened by the news of the death of the Vice President of the United States. Henry Wilson died at the National Capitol on the morning of yesterday, the 23d instant, at the age of sixty-three.

He was the child of extreme poverty, yet, under the generous influences of our free government, he rose to the highest honors of the nation. He was a man of deep convictions, an ardent friend of universal freedom and universal suffrage, devoted to the honor and fame of his country.

Born in poverty, his rapid changes of fortune brought him only the moderate support of his official salaries, and he died rich only in the gratitude and praises of his countrymen. His last days were made doubly illustrious by his earnest advocacy, yet, under the generous influences of our free government, he rose to the highest honors of the nation. He was a man of deep convictions, an ardent friend of universal freedom and universal suffrage, devoted to the honor and fame of his country.

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