

The Fairfield Herald

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OLD SAYINGS.

"As poor as a church mouse,"
"As thin as a rail,"
"As fat as a porpoise,"
"As rough as a gale,"
"As brave as a lion,"
"As spry as a cat,"
"As bright as a sixpence,"
"As weak as a rat."

"As proud as a peacock,"
"As sly as a fox,"
"As mad as a March hare,"
"As strong as an ox,"
"As fair as a lily,"
"As empty as an air,"
"As rich as Croesus,"
"As cro-s as a bear."

"As pure as an angel,"
"As neat as a pin,"
"As smart as a steel trap,"
"As ugly as sin,"
"As dead as a door nail,"
"As white as a sheet,"
"As flat as a pancake,"
"As red as a beet."

"As round as an apple,"
"As black as your hat,"
"As brown as a berry,"
"As blind as a bat,"
"As mean as a miser,"
"As full as a ties,"
"As plump as a portridge,"
"As sharp as a stick."

"As clean as a penny,"
"As dark as a pull,"
"As hard as a mill stone,"
"As bitter as gall,"
"As true as a public,"
"As clear as a bell,"
"As dry as a herring,"
"As deep as a well."

"As light as a feather,"
"As hard as a rock,"
"As stiff as a poker,"
"As calm as a clock,"
"As green as a clover,"
"As brisk as a hare,"
"And now let me stop,
Lest you weary of me."

Mrs. M. A. Kinder.

THE RUSH MURDER.

A Vain Attempt to Make Political Capital.

That the Radical party may justly be saddled with the murder of Alfred Rush is being clearly demonstrated, notwithstanding the efforts on the part of Cadetship Whittmore and his hungry, snivel-nosed underlings to convey the idea that it was done by the white people on account of Rush's political principles. We very readily agree with the Radicals that the murder was a political one, and was done for political purposes, but any one who has been a close observer of the maneuverings within the Radical ranks cannot help but be possessed of the conviction that it was a job put up for the purpose of manufacturing political capital for the Radical party. No doubt Whittmore and his followers anticipated making a good thing out of this; but they were too hasty, or at least the thing did not work well. Finding that it was not likely to have the desired effect, (create a political sensation and bitter strife between the races,) and fearing that the bottom feet would come to light, they arrested Spencer Langston and W. D. Purvis (white men, of course,) neither of whom ever dreamed of such thing, and against whom they were unable to produce even a shadow of reliable evidence, although a whole day and night was spent after the arrests in teaching the negroes and posting them how and what to swear in regard thereto. As stated last week, Langston was released and Purvis committed to jail.

The preliminary trial, with its partisan bitterness and shameful disregard of all evidence; the biased summing up of the Trial Justice, in which he acted not only as judge but prosecuting attorney as well, are familiar to all the citizens of this community, and show plainly that the whole matter was made up for its political effect. Rush's wife, the only real witness, swore positively at the preliminary hearing that Mr. Purvis was the man who killed her husband—that she saw and recognized him, both before and after the shooting was done. But previous to this, on the morning after the shooting, she testified before the coroner's jury, and declared in a statement to herself that she saw the man, but could not recognize him. She described him as a medium-sized man, with a small black moustache and chin whiskers, which in no way corresponds to Mr. Purvis's personal appearance. Now if she saw and recognized Mr. Purvis when the murder was committed, why did she testify to Columbia for a detective to ferret out the murder, instead of taking out a writ and having him arrested at once, without allowing three whole days to pass before the arrest was made, thereby giving him ample time to escape, if he had felt inclined to do so? Will some member of the Loyal League please answer this question? Again she swore that three shots were fired at intervals of five minutes, at the same time saying that the horse

South Carolina News.

The crops around Greenville are unrepresented fine.

Columbia is so healthy that the doctors are low-spirited.

A rifle club has been organized at Blackville, and a full set of officers chosen.

McDovitt, the defaulting treasurer of Edgefield county, is said to be in Canada.

Red Hot Jones is still a power in Georgetown, having things almost entirely his own way.

The last convention of the Democratic party of Abbeville county was very largely attended.

Extensive preparations continue to be made for the Fort Moutrie Centennial at Charleston.

Judge Northrop seems to have given very general satisfaction wherever he has held court.

The circuit court is now in session in Charleston. The criminal dockets are very much crowded, the offences being of almost every degree, from murder down.

Governor Chamberlain has offered a reward of \$200 each for the apprehension of the prisoners, five in number, who recently escaped from the Orangeburg jail.

The store of Messrs. Agnew & Bonner, at Due West, was entered by burglars a short time ago, and robbed of a considerable amount in money and goods.

The attorneys for McEvoy, the Aiken murderer, have filed a motion in the supreme court for a new trial, and should the motion be docketed, the case cannot be heard before next November, and McEvoy will thus have a respite until some time in next year.

General William Evans, a prominent citizen of Marion, died at that place on Wednesday last. He at various times represented his county in the Legislature and in the State conventions. His death was caused by disease of the heart. He was seventy-two years of age.

There are more than five hundred United States troops quartered in South Carolina. Of these there are three companies of artillery stationed at Charleston, six companies of infantry at Columbia, one company of infantry at Greenville and one company of infantry at Yorkville.

Quite a fracas recently occurred on the plantation of Col. Cadwallader Jones, near Rock Hill, between some white men and negroes, all the parties being tenants on the place. One white man was cut in the head with a stick, and one negro was shot in the abdomen. No one was killed.

In the United States Circuit Court, in session at Charleston a few days ago, the cases of Harvey Terry vs. the Bank of Chester, and the same vs. the Planters' Bank of Fairfield were heard, and further time was granted to the defendants to file their answers, pleas or denials.

The Spartanburg and Union Railroad is to be extended to Columbia, and arrangements have been made for the early completion of the work. This extension becomes necessary by the certain completion of the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad, now under construction. Two hundred convicts from the penitentiary have been engaged for the work.

Governor Chamberlain has issued a proclamation, animadverting in strong terms upon the recent lynching in Edgefield, and calling upon the officers of the law to bring those engaged to justice. His Excellency considers that the circumstances of the case were by no means such as to warrant or excuse the lynching, and warns the people against the probable effects likely to follow from a resort to such means for the punishment of crime. He has also addressed a letter to Judge Carpenter urging upon him the most vigorous action in the matter. He also suggests to the Judge that prompt measures be employed for the apprehension of Matilda Holloway and Bettie Perrin, two negro women supposed to have been accessories to the murder of the Harmons.

SUICIDE IN BEAUFORT.—The occupants of the hotel in Beaufort were alarmed on Saturday afternoon by the sound of a pistol shot issuing from a room occupied by the wife of one of the naval officers who are stationed at Port Royal. The door was opened and the dead body of the lady was found lying on the bed, while a great pool of blood and a navy revolver lay upon the floor. Examination revealed that she had been shot, the ball entering just below the left breast and passing out near the spine. A coroner's inquest was held, and the testimony adduced showed that the deceased had been much dejected for some time and had not tasted food for several days, and that she had purchased laudanum on Saturday, which, however, could not be found. The deceased was much respected. The testimony shows that she committed suicide, and comatual infelicity is alleged as the cause.—News and Courier.

DEORATION DAY.

When Decoration Day was first observed in this country, the only feeling it excited was the desire to honor exclusively Northern or Southern soldiers. Each gallant fellow was yet held in kindly remembrance in his native town or village; the little flag or bunch of flowers was most probably laid above him by hands which his own had lately pressed; there was an individual sense of loss in the hearts of those who paid this annual tribute to his memory, and, it may be said, a bitter resentment against those who slow him.

Now, when personal sorrow for the dead has given place to a more vague but far juster conception of the meaning and uses of the war, it is a significant fact that the one incident of the day most eagerly commented on as important by press and people is the occasional honor paid to the brave dead by their former foes. It is the wreath laid on the grave of the boy in gray which draws attention away from all the others, and dims the eyes of the bystanders with a feeling which has a deeper source than even regret for the dead, so strong is the desire in the people to be friends again with their brethren. Politicians may have their own ends to serve in probing the still gaping wounds, but the great mass of intelligent Christian people in both the South and North are heartily glad of any occasion which brings them together on their old footing, or gives them a chance to show kindly feeling. Today is one of these rare chances. Last year a marked effort was made to pay respect to the graves of Confederate dead in the North, or of the Union soldiers in Southern graveyards, and we doubt not the brotherly feeling will be more strongly expressed to-day. A proposition was made a week or two ago by an association of the First Defenders—the men who first took up arms in the North—that an invitation be extended to a like association in the South to join them in honoring the Fourth of July together in the old Independence Hall. The spectacle of these two bodies of men, remnants of the forces who rushed to arms against each other for causes which seemed just to them, marching arm in arm together, would give more meaning to the day than all the splendor of foreign or home display with which it will be celebrated.

There is no reason, to look at the matter in the light of common sense, why the alienation between the sections should continue. There is now no integral difference in their interests, such as existed before the war, and made accord well nigh impossible. The great political issues now before the country are not based on geographical divisions. Much of the heat of resentment still remains, especially in the farming provinces of the South, and it is natural it should remain. No agricultural people can see their homesteads destroyed and land laid waste without bearing a grudge deep and bitter against the invaders. Men in cities whose business suffered equally, and whose losses were perhaps heavier, felt no personal malice against their enemies; so wholesome is the effect of friction on the average mind. But even in the isolated planter the sense of injury grows already fainter with each year. There are many causes which will hasten a return not only of peace but of good will. No persistent feud of this kind has ever existed among a people of homogeneous origin unless it was caused by religious differences, as in Ireland, or by irreconcilable political aims, as between the Guelphs and Ghibellines. There is absolutely no irreconcilable difference, political or religious, between the people of the South and North; nothing but the heat of recent strife; and the American, after all, particularly the genial, indolent Southerner, is a forgiving, easy-tempered fellow. A word spoken in season may make friends of him and his children's children. For our sake, and his, let many such words be spoken to-day with heartiness and sincerity. No better time than the day on which we mourn for the honorable dead can be found to show that we also honor the living.—New York Tribune.

VERY SAD.—So the University is to close on the 15th. This sad announcement is occasioned by the fact that the money for the beneficiaries cannot be paid before July 1, 1876. Now, next year there should be no such shortcomings on the part of the tax payers, and the students should not be permitted to leave Greece than they come. Let there be no fancy scheme on the part of the tax payers, or any other man, to avoid assisting this highly beneficial institution. If there should be, some of them may expect to be lynched. We trust this little local affair will not be a breeder of trouble, but, in the main will result in good to all concerned.—Columbia Register

KEELY'S MIGHTY MOTOR.

Vapor Which Oozes Through Gun Metal—Fuel and Heat Dispensed With.

A St. Louis reporter paid a visit to the machine shop of Messrs. Sergeant & Chillingworth, in this city, where one of the Keely Motor generators is being made. It is intended to be of 100 horse power, but by operating it rapidly it will give a power of 300 horses. Its height will be about seven and a half feet. At present the parts are either lying completed on the floor or in process of preparation. Among the former is a bed of cast-iron, seven and a half feet long and three feet, seven inches wide, upon which the superstructure of chambers and their accessory tubes will be raised. The chambers are about two feet in diameter, and vary in height from two to two and a half feet. They are of massive steel, and their hollows vary from four to six inches in diameter, leaving the walls necessarily of very great thickness, and capable of bearing an enormous pressure. The difficulty hitherto has been in obtaining metal which would retain the vapor.

Experiments with a generator of about fifty horse power on low pressure gave entire satisfaction to the company, and Mr. Keely was advised to construct a larger machine. He therefore, two years ago, began one of 1,000 horse power, to be endowed with sufficient strength to stand the requisite force with perfect safety. The next experiment was with a generator of 1,000 horse power, constructed of gun metal. A pressure of 6,000 pounds to the square inch did not burst this metal, but caused the vapor to ooze completely through its pores, much to the astonishment of the bystanders.

This gun-metal was of the best composition used, and comprised eighty per cent. of copper, fourteen per cent. of tin, and the rest lead and zinc. It was thought that phosphor bronze would answer the purpose, but the vapor oozed through that at a still less pressure. The virtues of wrought iron and steel are now to be tried. The chambers of Mr. Keely's 1,000 horse generator in Philadelphia have stood a pressure of 25,300 pounds to the square inch in the lower part, and 10,000 pounds in the upper, and retained the vapor, but a small globe at the top of one of them, which it was thought, could be safely constructed of gun metal, allowed the vapor to escape. A new one is under construction, together with some minor parts, and by June 1, a trial will probably be made, and one small machine of 5 horse power will likewise be tried. The chambers have stood a pressure of 10,000 pounds. The inventor and stockholders are perfectly satisfied with the feasibility of the theory. The only point now is to get metal sufficiently dense to retain pressure.

When it is considered that machines driven by steam rarely or never create a pressure of over 200 pounds to the square inch, the enormous force of the Keely Motor, and its immense capacity for propulsion, can be realized. The power will be generated by a vaporizing of water mechanically, and without the agency of heat. The expense of fuel will thus be saved. Those interested claim to have been misunderstood in saying that a pint of water only would be needed for the propulsion of a train of cars between this city and Philadelphia and back. They meant that if five gallons were used for an engine of 100 horse power, a pint only might be lost by vaporizing through the pores of the metal. None at all might be lost. The water, after being vaporized, and passing through the various tubes and chambers does its allotted work upon the engine, is recondensed into its former state, and again becoming vaporized, starts again upon its mission of mighty pressure.

The capital stock of the Keely Motor Company is \$1,000,000 divided into 20,000 shares. Many shareholders, disheartened at the repeated failures, and the adverse comments of scientific men, have sold out at a heavy loss, but others are hopeful.—New York Sun

HORRIBLE FANATICISM.

Religion Run Riot.

A St. Louis paper describes a horrible case of fanaticism that was recently discovered in a southwestern Missouri. It appears that the attention of some neighbor was attracted to the house of Rev. Mr. Lynch by loud and unusual noises in the way of shouting, singing and praying, and upon going to the house the door was discovered to be barred on the inside. Admittance was refused by the inmates, and the doors were broken open, when the shocking spectacle of a nude man and woman stood erect on the floor. The man proved to be Rev. Mr. Lynch, a minister of some peculiar sect that approximates Mormonism in all respects except that they hold it to be wrong to have more than one wife; the woman was ascertained to be Mr. Lynch's wife's sister, about twenty years old; upon the bed a plank was lying, on which a beautiful child two years of age was lying cold in death, with its skull mashed in. Lynch, the father of the dead child, told the intruders that his child had for some time been possessed of the devil, and that they had destroyed and cast out the devil in obedience to the special injunction of the Lord. At the time he and his sister-in-law were chanting hymns over the pale face of the innocent babe, his mother and another woman were near the house, shrieking wildly and praying to God. The Rev. Mr. Lynch and his sister-in-law were taken into custody, but after being incarcerated in jail they both refused to eat, saying that they could partake of no food for forty days and nights. The prevailing opinion is that the prisoners are crazy, and their insanity is confined to religious hallucination. Mr. Lynch seems to be familiar with the Old Testament, and insists that he was fulfilling the requirements of Scripture when he killed his little girl. He imagines himself Abraham, and feels that he must prove his faith in God by sacrificing his child. The mother of the dead child is afflicted with the same delusion that seems to have fallen upon the prisoners.

Young Men's Christian Association.

The best hopes of the ultimate success of the Christian religion are founded in its adaptability to the wants and conditions of all classes. The surest way to attain this success is the adoption of such expedients as will best make the good work progressive and in accordance with the spirit of the age.

The organization of the Young Men's Association a few years ago was an important move forward. It once awakened a profound interest in the young men of the land, and engendered in them a feeling of responsibility and proprietorship in a part at least of the gospel work.

The results of the happy conception were apparent at once. Branches of the new association sprang up in all the leading cities in the country, and young men who had hitherto been without the reach of religious agencies were brought within the grasp of holy and everlasting influences. The church should always be kept prominent as the great means of salvation, but the idea that the church needs auxiliary influences cannot be too strongly impressed. At present there is no organization outside of the church from which more good can be expected than this association all over the country, who pledge themselves to work for the elevation and sanctification of their fellows. An appeal from one young man to another has a power which does not lie in the exhortation of a superior. One invites his subject as a brother, the other advises as one higher in dignity and importance; one has warm, sympathetic and fellow-feeling, with him whom he seeks to influence, the other is deprived of these aids, and his words are too often but cool precepts.

The value of the labor of young men among their fellow beings being admitted, the Young Men's Christian Association is a logical deduction. No other means ever awakened them so lively to the work it was their special province to perform. There were never so many young men at work in the vineyard of their Master. They feel that it is their work, they have the responsibility resting on their shoulders, they often labor with a zeal which puts to the blush the efforts of lagging Christians. Such is the Young Men's Christian Association.

One State is already the field of its abundant energy, and the effects of its soothing influences are now apparent. Need it be said that such an association must meet with the approval of all who cling to the church as the ark of safety?

The State Convention held in this city indicated the extent to which its influence has extended. It is in the hands of young, active, brave men. Its success is written on the scroll of the future in such bright letters that we can always see them shining through.—Atlanta Constitution.

PROVERBS.

Don't take yer terbacker box out in company.

Don't swap with yer relations unless ye ken afford to give them the big end of the trail.

Marry young, and if circumstances require it, often.

If you can't git gud cloths and edikashun too, git lee cloths.

Say how are ye? in everybody.

Kultivate modesty, but mind and keep a good stock of impudence on hand.

Be charitable. The sent piece was made on purpose.

Don't take anybody else's advice but your own.

If a man flatters yu, yu kan kalikilate he is a roge, or yure a fole.

Keep both iz open; don't see mo'n half yu notice.

Don't mortify the flesh to much; 'twant the sores on Lazarus that sent him tew heaven.

If you itch for fame, go into a graveyard and scratch yourself aginse a tume stone.

Beggars don't have tu advertise for ramwag dogs.

'Tis a long lane that never turns, and 'tis a good mill that always dus.

Young man, be more anxious about the pedigree yu going to leave than you are about the wum somebody is going to leave yu.

Nature is nature; you kant alter the brook of a dog's tail much and preserve the length of it few.

I would sa tu all the young men: "Go in," and tu all the tellers: "Kum out."

About as sure a way tu get rich as enny 100 of us is to get inter det for \$100,000, and go to work and pay off the det.

Philosophers tell us that the world revolves on its axes, and Josh Billings tells us that full half the folks on earth think they are the axes.

N. B.—These are provos beystood for mo'n 100 years and hasn't gin out yet.—Josh Billings.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

There is a man living in Wilson, N. C. fifty four years of age, who never owed a cent to a living soul in his life, and as the records will show, was the first man for the past thirty years to pay taxes to the sheriff. Though a blacksmith and plough-maker by trade, he cuts and makes his own clothing, and when engaged at his work, if there is a call at his shop, his wife goes to the mill, and will shoe a horse, brace a plough, upset an axe, or perform any other job in the line, with as much skill as her husband. If all couples were as earnest and honest as this worthy pair, there would be fewer Mr. and Mrs. Bellshams in the world.

BLAINE.

The New York Times declares that if the simple facts furnished by Mr. Blaine himself are not sufficient to show that he is unfit to be nominated by a party whose candidate must, to a great extent, be its platform, then it has entirely misapprehended the present temper of the public mind of this Union.

ENGLAND.

England has now about 140 art schools, which have an attendance of nearly 30,000 pupils.

DOG STEALING.

Dog stealing has increased so much in London that the magistrates inflict two years with hard labor for the offence.

CARL SCHURZ'S CASE.

Carl Schurz is not a member of the Republican party. He does not ask any favors of the party. He came to Ohio, last summer, at his own expense, and turned the scale against Bill Allen, not because he cared anything about the Republican party, but because he felt that the dishonest money doctrines of the Democracy were dangerous. He had in time warned Grant against his St. Louis, cronies—who were appointed to high offices, and are now in the penitentiary—and was treated with disdain. He endeavored to divert the Republican party from its corrupt tendencies, and its employment of the weapons of war in time of peace, and remonstrated with Grant, whose headless career of personal favoritism and scandalous nepotism early disgusted him, but he could not stem the muddy torrent or make a silken purse out of a pig's ear. A small man in his circumstances would have become a Democratic politician; and kept his place as senator from Missouri. But Schurz has not become a Democrat. He has maintained his integrity, and is greater than a senator. Now he says he would support Bristow, and not support Morton, Blaine or Conkling. He means what he says, and has a right to say it, and he represents thousands and tens of thousands throughout the land.—Cincinnati Commercial.

Mrs. Gittip's Remark.

Mrs. Gittip, of Liverpool, remarked to a neighbor the other day: "My husband is the hardest man to reason with that ever lived. I had to smash in my china teapot and throw a milk pail over the looking glass before I could make him promise to take me to the Continent."

The Alabama Planter.

The Alabama Planter complains that his little garden patch was not profitable last season: "The snails ate up the cucumbers; the chickens ate up the snails; the neighbor's cats ate up the chickens, and we are now in search of something that will eat up the cats!"

Corrupt Politicians.

Corrupt politicians have run the government in their own interests until they have well nigh run it to ruin. The people everywhere should awake, and teach those who assume to be masters that they must hereafter be servants, or retire to the shades of private life.

The Southern Commands.

The Southern commands of the Continental Legion have unanimously confirmed their compliment to the State of Virginia by electing Harry Heath as field officer, in place of General Fitzhugh Lee, who was compelled by engagements to decline.

The Singular Rival.

The singular rival which has sprung up has induced a Danbury lady to mention that her dress has not cost her four dollars per annum for the past three years. She lives with a brother in law.—Danbury News.

The Grand Jury of Laurens.

The grand jury of Laurens report that they are unable to discover any voucher for a draft drawn by the county treasurer in favor of Solicitor Fleming for \$700.

Why should we celebrate Washington's birthday more than mine?

"Why should we celebrate Washington's birthday more than mine?" asked a teacher in Boston. "Because he never told a lie!" shouted a little boy.

Vanderbilt is recovering so far as to have a good appetite.

He may be expected to eat up another railroad almost any day.

All the good some people do in this life is the good they do themselves; and he who lives for himself alone lives for a mean fellow.

To sneer and denounce is a very easy way of assuming a great deal of wisdom, and conceding a great deal of ignorance.

There are sharp thorns hidden among the fairest flowers, there are treacherous quicksands in the sweetest valleys.

The Chicago Tribune thinks that one of the greatest causes of general political evil is the putting forward of common men for local offices.

As soon as the novelty wears off no man never wakes a baby for the purpose of hearing it laugh.

About a dozen churches in Georgia within the last month have been robbed of the pulpit Bibles.

It has been decided by the Massachusetts Supreme Court that a Jew can work on Sunday but that he can't amuse himself on that day.

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