

The News and Herald.

WEEKLY EDITION.

WINNSBORO, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1881.

VOL. 5, NO. 4.

WISH MEN DIFFER.

What Congressmen Alkon and O'Connor Think of It.

From the Greenville News.
To obtain an expression of the opinions of the political leaders of the State upon the movement recently inaugurated in Greenville, which seems to have been baptized with the name of its birth place, the following circular letter was sent out by *The Daily News*. Replies received follow it:

GREENVILLE, S. C., Jan. 10.
DEAR SIR:—We are organizing a movement here to stir the Democratic clubs into life for work now, against the next campaign, on the colored voters.

We propose to organize "Citizens Fair Play Clubs," the first article in the constitution of which will be unalterable allegiance to the Democratic party and hostility to the Republican party. But we will invite the colored leaders to attend and discuss politics quietly, and the idea is to offer them a certain share of the offices, if they will join our clubs. We feel the necessity of doing something to offset the existing political difficulties, and this provides at least a chance of success. Overtures for peace can best come from the up-country, and especially this district, where our power is undisputed and absolute.

Approval by yourself, and our other Congressmen would give the movement an impetus which no other could. Will you kindly write your views on the subject at your earliest convenience?

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13, 1881.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 10th instant has been received, advising me of your organization of "Citizens Fair Play Clubs" with unalterable allegiance to the Democratic party of the State, and similar "hostility to the Republican party," so-called, of the State; and asking my approval of such organizations, to membership in which "colored leaders" are invited, "the design being to offer them a certain share of offices, if they will join our clubs."

Your effort to organize clubs with sworn allegiance to the Democratic party, and no less unalterable hostility to that political party that has assumed the name of Republican party in South Carolina and the South, needs my hearty approval. Beyond this, I am not in accord with your proposal. I am irreconcilably opposed to giving the negro political recognition because he is a negro. The government has made him a citizen, with equal rights before the law with all other citizens. In all those rights he should be, and he is ever to be, and is protected. If he is ever to attain to political recognition, let it be upon merit. Why give office to incompetent negroes, if more competent white men are willing and anxious to fill the same office? Fortune or misfortune has placed the colored citizen in the midst of a superior race, who are better able to govern themselves than he will. He is not a citizen with them. Then, why compromise this superiority, when no general good will or can be effected thereby? Neither the law, nor the public welfare, imposes the obligation of making the negro a participant in the affairs of government because of his numbers, and he certainly presents no other claim to which the most charitable sentiment would give assent. Give him all the protection and advantages the law allows him, and let him take his chances in society as any other citizen, and play a subordinate role until he can claim promotion by reason of merit. Beyond this I am unwilling to go. There are too many legal alternatives to which we can resort to match and thwart his superior numbers, for us to consent to compromising ourselves by such political horse-swapping as you propose.

Other citizens better entitled to formulate public opinion than myself upon this subject must be consulted with me widely. I have consulted with no one, and give you my opinion for what you think it is worth. Upon the "negro question," as well as upon all questions affecting the public weal, I have found our best thinkers so at variance with each other since the war, that I have been since adopted the policy, and as yet have no reason to regret it, of "letting my neighbor as myself, and padding my own canoe."

Very respectfully,
D. WYATT ALKON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1881.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your favor of the 10th, relative to the organization of a movement by the colored men now, against the next campaign, with a dim outline of a plan of operations, and asking if the same meets my approval. Accepting as I have always done without reservation the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution, which recognized the civil and political equality of the negro, and having always been in favor of the policy best calculated to secure his alliance and co-operation with the Democratic party, and have favored his right to a representative share of the offices in our State government. This share should be proportionate to the influence, and support they can bring to the Democratic party, the party of honest government, which is now the dominant party in our State, and the claim should invariably be based upon virtue and intelligence. Since the foundation of the world it has always been accepted as a truism, that intelligence must rule and mere strength and passion must follow. It can well imagine how such movement as you propose can be made successful in your portion of the State, where the negroes are not so numerous, and where the numerical strength of the whites can inspire them with confidence and security in changing their politics, and going over from the Republican party to the Democratic party. But my observation has been that in such districts where the numbers of the colored people largely preponderate over the whites, and they have been swayed in their choice and political belief by evil and designing men, or by the ignorant and prejudiced of their own race, who have assumed their leadership, it has been difficult to wean them from the Republican fold and draw them into the ranks of the

Democracy. In such places they are operated upon through their fears, and the apprehension of violence and social and religious ostracism prevents them from changing. They would not be secure in asserting their independence of conviction, for there would be no power for them to lean upon for protection against wrongs which would be sure to follow their political change. I think you have wisely selected the time to initiate your movement to work up for 1882, when there will be an Presidential election to distract us, and our eyes to the colored man, and join the party of honest government will be more apt to have its proper sway. I wish you and the Democrats of Greenville success in your overtures for peace, good will and fraternity with the colored people, to the end that that general prosperity which seems to have dawned upon our State, and which the colored man, in common with the white man, enjoys, may be maintained, and that the spirit of your movement may extend until it shall have spread over the whole State.

With these views cordially penned, I have the honor to remain, dear sir, yours, very respectfully,
M. P. O'CONNOR.

PLAYED OUT MINES.

The Constock at Present Suffering from an Attack of the Assessment Malady—The Whole Line Democratized.

From the San Francisco Call.
The managers of these Constock mines which have called on the stockholders during the week to come, more coin to keep the lode and the stock boards running, certainly deserve some credit for not levying the assessments before the holidays, so that the shareholders could have a chance to buy a Christmas present or two, and have a good time as possible. But the holidays are now past, and the Alta and Hale & Norcross movements have gone the way of all blouses; bullion is scarce on the Constock; shafts must be sunk, crossovers made, employes paid, and the general expenses met; and as there is no money to do it, within the Constock it must come from outside of the Constock, and so the stockholders of Alta, Sierra Nevada, Utah, Yellow Jacket and Savage, are coolly requested to walk up to the captain's office and settle. For keeping the ball rolling, Alta demands fifty cents per share, or \$51,000; Utah, \$1, or \$100,000; and Savage, \$1, or \$120,000, and Savage 75c, or \$81,000. Total, \$298,000—a very comfortable little New Year's gift for the mines mentioned. How long this assessment nightmare is going to weigh down the stock market is a problem which is not yet attempted to solve. The levels continue to get lower down under ground, and it was only several years ago that the people of the Pacific coast were told that when the deep levels were attained ore bodies would be struck here and there, and almost everywhere, that shareholders would find money on their stocks, and that everybody would be happy. Well, the levels are lower than they were a few years ago, drills have honeycombed the lode, and have ransacked every corner; but no extensive ore bodies have been found, very few stockholders have made money, thousands have lost their all, and everybody is not happy by any means. The only definite result attained during these years is the crop of assessments, which is abundant, and promises to continue bounteous for some time yet. But perhaps the "low" levels have not yet been reached.

MR. STEPHENS.—Mr Stephens looks well and talks heartily. He follows the proceedings closely. John Graham, of Atlanta, has just come on to be his secretary, and finds myriads of letters to answer. Everybody writes to Mr. Stephens and he answers every letter. After he comes from the House about four every afternoon, he sits down for his game of whist, which he plays with as much glee as skill. He is really proud of his excellence in the game. But he never gets into his so deeply, that he forgets to catch the band on his little French watch, and then he rolls his chair out of the parlor and is soon in bed asleep. Next morning he is up early and cheerfully begins the day's work. His sad, patient face never wears a frown, and when it lights with a smile is intensely interesting. Truly, it seems that either the folk and bigots among our selves or the fools and bigots of the North—to hurt or hinder us, the South is as independent as a wood sawyer. As time passes this will appear in many practical shapes; in substantial and solid improvements; in larger intercourse with the world; in a better understanding of home interests, material and spiritual; in moral emancipation, wherein the spelling book and arithmetic will make geography a sight to see.

BUSINESS FAILURES.—The suspension of four well known business houses of Charleston was announced Monday. They are as follows: J. M. Greer, book and stationery, southwest corner of King and Beaufain streets. Foreclosure of mortgage—liabilities about \$1,500. A meeting of the creditors will be called in a few days.
A. Loryea, clothing, 276 King street. Suspended—liabilities reported at \$1,000.
B. K. Neville, stationery, 70 East Bay. Made an assignment—liabilities reported at \$3,200.
J. S. Bee, Jr., book and stationery, 281 King street. Made an assignment—liabilities reported at about \$3,500.
The formal statements of the assets and liabilities of these firms have not yet been prepared. The assets in most of the cases, if not all, will, however, be intact, nearly, if not quite, cover the liabilities. All the suspended houses are well known, having been engaged in business in Charleston for a number of years.
—Thomas Buford, who shot a justice of the Kentucky Supreme Court, was sentenced to imprisonment for life and granted a new trial, is now being tried at Louisville. Although only a middle-aged man, his hair has become as white as snow during his long confinement.

THE LIQUOR LAW.

Can United States Revenue Officers Nullify the Late Statute?—Interesting Correspondence on the Subject Between Judge Chester and the Board of County Commissioners.

From the Chester Intelligencer.
The following correspondence will explain itself:

CHESTER, S. C., Jan. 17, 1881.
Honorable T. J. Mackey, Judge of the Sixth Circuit:
DEAR SIR:—I take the liberty of stating to you that certain parties have been reported to the County Commissioners for engaging in defiance of law, in the sale of spirituous liquors in Chester county, under license (so-called) issued by the United States Internal Revenue Agents. Have these agents a right to issue such license? As the county commissioners once had the prerogative of issuing licenses (now prohibited by law) outside of incorporated towns, I write to ask whose duty it is to forbid or stop the traffic, when engaged in without license from the State authorities?
Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. BANKS THOMPSON,
Chairman Board of Com.

CHESTER, S. C., Jan. 17, 1881.

W. Banks Thompson, Esq., Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners:

SIR:—In reply to your inquiries of this date, I would inform you that no United States Internal Revenue Agent is vested with authority to grant a license to sell intoxicating liquors within the limits of this county or State. Section 3214 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides that every person who sells or offers for sale foreign or domestic distilled spirits or wines in quantities of less than five gallons at a time, shall pay to the government of the United States a tax of \$25.00. This is a special tax upon retail dealers and not a license to sell. The Federal authorities have to do it within the limits of the State, under its general and inherent police powers, to regulate or prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors. Any citizen may make an affidavit before a Trial Justice for the arrest of any person engaged in retailing intoxicating liquors in violation of the laws of the State, but it is the special duty of the county commissioners, as the board of supervisors of the county, to make such affidavit and secure the arrest of persons acting under such pretended licenses beyond the limits of municipal corporations. I am, sir,
Very respectfully,
T. J. MCKEY,
Circuit Judge.

[It will be observed that the question raised in this correspondence is one of positive importance to our people. If the United States Internal Revenue officers have the power to grant licenses *ad libitum*, the late statute of the General Assembly is a farce. We are constrained to believe Judge Mackey has laid down the law correctly, and if the county commissioners exercise the same commendable energy in enforcing the law as they have in discovering it, it will not be long before the States find out whether they have any rights left them.—*Ed. Intelligencer*.]

BULLOCK AND BROWN.

A War-Like Incident—How the Augusta Arsenal was Captured.

Chatham, in a recent letter from Atlanta to the Savannah *Morning News*, says:
I met ex-Governor R. R. Bullock yesterday morning on the street, and he approached me with a smile (he always smiles now-a-days) and remarked: "I see you are writing up the Capture of the Arsenal." He then proceeded to tell me the story of the capture of the Arsenal, and how he and Governor Brown always kept to far in the rear to become Generals."
With a broader smile he continued: "You did not know that I was one of Governor Brown's brave volunteers when he demanded the surrender of the Augusta Arsenal from Captain Elzey, did you?"
Of course, I replied with surprise, that I did not, and he at once proceeded to describe how the volunteers were got together, armed and marched out in the rain to the arsenal, where Capt. Elzey had about fifty men at the ports supplied with forty rounds each, and were ready to fight. Governor Brown's volunteers if they attacked the arsenal, would have been met by the regulars, and when the brave volunteers marched back to the hotel and formed in line in front of it; Governor Brown, standing on the balcony under a broad umbrella that sheltered him from the rain, men falling, thank God, and the volunteers cheering, and the promptness in responding to his call. Governor Bullock was a Union man, but all his interests being in Augusta, where his children were born, he was one of the first to respond to the call then made by Governor Brown. Captain Elzey was a true Southern man, yet he would have died at his post in defense of the arsenal unless otherwise ordered from Washington.

—Here is a very striking example of how Ireland could be made peaceful; Sir Cavendish Foster is one of the few Irish landlords who have no trouble with the tenants. He is a clergyman in Essex and owns lands in County Louth, Ireland. Not long ago he instructed his agent to reduce rents twenty per cent., but his tenants replied with a unanimous refusal to accept the reduction. They did not wish for more considerations—they were willing to pay the full rent, but they would not be put in a position to inform the landlord that such a habitual justice as he gave them made it unnecessary for them to use, and they were too honest and grateful to abuse, his generosity. He explains what happened by saying that the rents were reduced at the time of the late famine in 1847, and they have never since been raised. The result of a gentle use of the landlord's power is proved by two remarkable circumstances. When the landlord died, the tenants spent \$2,000 in putting up a monument to him. The agent—the usually hated agent—died. A similar monument was put up on his behalf. At the time when he would have been decried all over Ireland, Sir Cavendish Foster is receiving constantly from his tenants declarations that if all landlords were like him the Land League would be impossible.

—Whitaker is once more on his car. His second court martial has commenced in New York.

REVENUE IS SWEET.

The Thrilling Adventures of an Ambitious Amateur Actor and Playwright.

From the Boston Post.
Gallagher is satisfied. The facts are these: Gallagher was the President of a dramatic club and wrote a piece for the club, it called for no money, and everybody in the cast except Gallagher considered that he or she had the worst part, and that it was made so on purpose. At first they didn't propose to play, but finally decided to do so, and concocted a plan to punish Gallagher. He played the hero, and in the first act said farewell to his mother and went off to sea, and when she parted with him she contrived to wrench his head and scratch his nose on a pin fixed in the shoulder of her dress for that purpose. That eased her mind and disturbed his. But he submitted. In the next act he appeared on shipboard, and had to be knocked down by the cruel captain, who hit him so earnestly with a belaying-bird that it nearly killed him. And then when he headed the mutiny and cried "Down with the tyrant!" somebody opened a trap and he ignominiously fell through it and got terribly gouted by the audience. He was awful mad, but determined to conquer in spite of the disaster, and so came up and went on with the play.

In the third act he was to have a terrible combats with the villain, and whip him. Mr. Henocoe Smythe played the part. He was satisfied that he had the worst part in the piece and that Gallagher made it so to spite him. Gallagher, he clinched him, cried: "Villain, I'll beat your life out in two seconds, and he didn't. The villain was the strongest man, and the way he lathered Gallagher about the neck was awful. When it came to that point where the villain was to cry, "Let me up! I'm crushed!" he had Gallagher jammed under the table, and was beating him with a chair-leg, and of course his speech and Gallagher's reply—"I will not consent, your life!" sounded absurd. Before the villain consented to be overcome, he had got the audience to shrieking with laughter, and had beaten Gallagher black and blue all over. Gallagher went home terribly enraged, and the rest of the company were delighted.

The piece was to be played the next night, and Gallagher reported himself too ill to appear. But he sent a substitute. That substitute was a prize-fighter under an assumed name. He hugged the mother so, in the parting scene, that he nearly killed her, and he threw the villain accidentally. He hit her the cruel way down the trap. He hurt all the other actors, and in the fight with the villain mopped the whole stage with him, and hurled him clear through the back flat. The company and scenery were completely wrecked, confusion reigned, and Gallagher sat in front and laughed till he nearly died. Revenge is sweet!

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Commons are still patching up the Queen's speech.

The House committee is still considering the question of canal charters for the Isthmus.
—The "unknown assassin" is still abroad in Texas. He has fatally shot Dr. Bryan.
—The hand-to-hand fight between Skobloff's forces and the Turcomans was bloody but vain for the assailants.
—The naval appropriation bill passed the Senate very easily. No amendments.
—The gallant David Davis seems to be in charge of the woman's rights bill in the Senate.

—The Jewish agitation has resulted in numerous challenges to sword duels in the Berlin University.
—A morocco manufactory was burned on Wednesday at Lynn, Mass., and one or two other factories destroyed.
—The capital stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company has been increased by an addition of ten millions of dollars.

—General Sewall, Republican, will be sent as United States Senator from New Jersey to succeed Mr. Randolph, Democrat.
—Justin McCarthy's amendment to the Queen's address in the House of Commons was defeated. It received the votes of most of the Home Rulers.
—The National Woman's Suffrage Association is in session in Washington. This move is gaining ground in some Western States.

—The fire seems to have gotten the best of Milton, N. H., yesterday. Some towns further south are suffering from the other element.
—The Tennessee Democrats are still at a deadlock in the Legislature, meanwhile Republicans are gradually working up plans to unseat them.
—The Hon. Philletus Sawyer has been nominated for United States Senator by the Republicans of Wisconsin, succeeding August Cameron.

—Representative Loring, of Massachusetts, has made an argument in his own behalf upon the floor of the House. His seat is contested.
—An important cotton tie decision has been recently rendered in New Orleans. A distinction is made between the hook and eye—the tie and buckle.
—The funding bill has finally passed the House of Congress by a vote of 135 to 125. The Senate may now throw aside its private calendar and "take a whack at" the three per cent.

—The right of a national bank director or stockholder to vote on the funding was questioned on Wednesday in the House. Congress should summon all such challenged capitalists and begin to take testimony.
—Telegraphic shares were fluctuating on the 20th in the New York Stock Exchange. The Senate report of Mr. Springer's resolution has toned down the giant shares.

—The New York Supreme Court has granted an injunction restraining the telegraph companies from entering into any agreement of consolidation, and from issuing script to increase stock, &c.
—Bolton and Blackburn, masters in England, refuse the advance in wages asked by cotton operatives, and threaten to close up their shops. This is another element of the rent troubles in the United Kingdom, though not so apparent as in Ireland.

—Sunset Cox is happy. He was in the speaker's chair on Thursday presiding over the committee of the whole House on the appropriation bill. We think the committee will make the navy whole.
—The dead-lock over the Pennsylvania Senatorship continues. Oyster is receiving the Cameron support, but this Pittsburgh iron champion does not seem like succeeding. He is a machine man, and Grow, his opponent, is poorer and ill-versed in the ways of a politician. Senator Wallace, Democrat, leads the race.

A WONDERFUL SWALLOWER.—Geo. Wilson, more familiarly known as the "Frog Man," died in Stratford a few days ago. Last July he caught a frog and swallowed it alive. This was in the forenoon, and in the afternoon he complained of a severe pain in his stomach. He was sick several weeks under the care of a physician, and got better. The first of last month he came back to Stratford, but he worked but a few days when he was taken sick with inflammation of the stomach and bowels. There is no doubt but his death resulted from the swallowing of that frog. Wilson seemed to have a mania for swallowing living things. On one occasion he caught a green snake more than a foot long, and swallowed it alive. At another time he caught a black snake, about five feet long, cut it open, took out its heart, and swallowed it while pulsating. At the time he swallowed the frog the first time, his frogskin, not liking his quarters, turned around and came back. It was not until the second or third time he swallowed it that he succeeded in imprisoning him in his stomach.—*Dover Democrat*.

SICKNESS.—A New York letter says: "Malaria is becoming the terror of New York and all the surroundings. In the city the poison comes from defective sewerage, while the country suffers from railway embankments and other impediments to free overflow." This is the first time we have seen such a charge brought against New York and its environs. It has lately been discovered that malaria is very destructive of health in Washington, D. C. A correspondent, writing to the Press of New York from Washington, declared that the disease, so far as it exists, is imported from the mouth of a demijohn.

MURDERED ABOUT A DRINK.—A homicide occurred near Batesburg, in Lexington county, on December 29th. The circumstances of the killing are as follows: Mr. Wesley Eidsion, who lives in the same creek neighborhood in Batesburg, was on his way home near Captain Jack Bates' was met by Mr. Thomas Goodwin, who was on his way to Batesburg. Goodwin told him he was returning from a party and was drunk. Goodwin told him he was returning from a party and was drunk. Goodwin told him he was returning from a party and was drunk. Goodwin told him he was returning from a party and was drunk.

—Rev. Edward Crowley, convicted of cruelty to little children in the Shepherd's Fold, of which he was manager, and who, on February 28, 1880, was convicted of ill-treating Louis Victor and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year and fined \$250, was released on Monday, his term of imprisonment, owing to commutation under the law, having expired.

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.

Proposed Ship Railroad Between Two Oceans.

From the San Francisco Call.
Captain James B. Eads has come to the front again with his project of a ship railway across Tehuantepec. The concession he has obtained from the Mexican government places his project in a line with the other inter-oceanic routes, so far as right of way is concerned. Mexico, like Panama and Nicaragua, desires to have the route from ocean to ocean established across her territory. Tehuantepec is about sixteen degrees north of the equator, and about eight degrees north of Panama. Nicaragua lies between the two. Tehuantepec has the advantage in favor of Tehuantepec is the fact that its western terminus is in the Gulf of Mexico. The same body of water which will receive the freight cars crossing the Tehuantepec route, the railroad connects the northern extremity of the gulf, and the ship railway with the southern. The advantage of this connection in case of war would be great, as it would be much easier to close the Gulf of Mexico to hostile fleets than to protect vessels crossing the Panama Isthmus.

The waters of the Caribbean Sea, Captain Eads' method is new, but no doubt are entertained among experienced engineers of its entire practicability. Ships may be transported in stays, to prevent straining, or they may be raised in a bed of water and transported across that element, literally mingling the water of one ocean with those of another on each trip. Captain Eads offers to demonstrate the entire practicability of his method at his own expense. The feature of his proposition to which objection may be urged is that which looks to a government guarantee of interest on \$50,000,000 of bonds. What he asks of the government is much less than was given the first Pacific Railroad, but the government's policy has since been somewhat changed. Railroads are now built without any such guarantee of interest on bonds. Even Colonel Scott, with his trained lobbyists, did not succeed in getting a bill through, guaranteeing the bonds of his Pacific road; but while he has been trying, the Southern Pacific has been completed over nearly the same route, without other aid from government than the right of way. It is possible, then, that Eads will be found correct in his estimate of the cost, and capitalists as to induce them to furnish the means for the construction of Captain Eads' proposed ship railroad.

FREIGHT DISCRIMINATION.—The agitation against discriminating freight charges on the railways is certainly causing an earnest debate, and, very possibly, may result in protective legislation in New York. The position of those interested in the matter is, that the low rate of through freight should be maintained, but local traffic—such as the haul of coal, iron ore, and other bulky commodities, especially in the West, should be favored. The small shippers, especially in the West, demand protection, and insist that the large shippers should not be favored at their expense, nor should citizens of the State that grants the railway franchises be made to pay the deficit caused by competing for the through business. There is no doubt, however, that some of these complaints, and it is difficult to see why the rule of business, which enables a man to buy \$5,000 worth of goods cheaper than he can \$5 worth, should not apply to freightage.—*Boston Herald*.

IMMIGRATION FOR CAROLINA.—Colonel Butler is making arrangements to induce immigration to South Carolina on a large scale, and of a desirable class of settlers, and will print the details of his plan in his next monthly report. An important feature of this plan is the establishment of an Immigration Office in this city. A prominent railroad official has expressed his willingness to favor an assessment of the railroads of one-quarter of one per cent. in order to raise ten thousand dollars for this purpose, if the State will contribute an equal sum, and also that the railroads should agree to transport all immigrants free. The "Frog Man," died in Stratford a few days ago. Last July he caught a frog and swallowed it alive. This was in the forenoon, and in the afternoon he complained of a severe pain in his stomach. He was sick several weeks under the care of a physician, and got better. The first of last month he came back to Stratford, but he worked but a few days when he was taken sick with inflammation of the stomach and bowels. There is no doubt but his death resulted from the swallowing of that frog. Wilson seemed to have a mania for swallowing living things. On one occasion he caught a green snake more than a foot long, and swallowed it alive. At another time he caught a black snake, about five feet long, cut it open, took out its heart, and swallowed it while pulsating. At the time he swallowed the frog the first time, his frogskin, not liking his quarters, turned around and came back. It was not until the second or third time he swallowed it that he succeeded in imprisoning him in his stomach.—*Dover Democrat*.

CRIME IN ITS HIGHEST STAGE.
Two Villainous Negroes of South Carolina and Their Crimes—Hanged by a Mob—Their Victim.
Miss Bessie Werts, daughter of Wm. Werts, living near Prosperity, in Newberry county, in this State, was brutally outraged and murdered on Monday evening, while going from her brother's house to her home. The brother named Spearman and Fair were arrested on suspicion and lodged in the guard-house. They confessed their guilt and on Tuesday night a large body of men took them out to such them. Spearman was shot to death on the spot where the crime was committed. Fair made his escape, but was recaptured on Wednesday and hanged near Prosperity by a crowd of white and blacks. The unfortunate victim was twenty-two years old, and was a beautiful and an excellent young woman. The verdict of the inquest was that she came to her death by being choked and by other outrages committed by Spearman and Fair.

A CONGRESSMAN SMOOTHED.—A new member of Congress had undertaken to break the back bone of the gas monopolists. He worked like a Trojan to accomplish his purpose, assuring the burdened citizens their rights should be asserted. One day, returning home, he found a magnificent new chandelier in his parlor and a note saying hereafter no gas bills would be rendered to him. He forgot to prosecute the company, other and more pressing business occupying his valuable time.

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—Wm. H. Pullen, Fowlerville, Mich., says: I have not rested better for months than I did last night. The "Only Lung Pad" has helped me wonderfully.—*See Ad.*

—The Virginia Republicans have had a meeting of their executive committee, at which the leadership of the Northern party which they say has given no aid beyond bad advice, was declined, and Mahone repudiated. Resolutions were adopted looking to a thorough reorganization of the party.

—The board of directors of the Savannah Valley Railroad met on last Tuesday and determined to give out contracts at once for the grading of twenty miles of the road beginning at Anderson C. H.

—The municipal election in Cheraw passed off quietly. The following ticket was elected: Intendant, Capt. W. C. Vereen; wardens, T. P. Melver, W. C. Vereen, J. T. Hayes, H. W. Finlayson.

—The election for an infendant and four wardens, held at Port Royal on Thursday, resulted in the election of Captain B. Burr as infendant, and Messrs. J. D. Munnett, J. A. Torrent, J. E. McGregor and J. H. Milton as wardens.

—A reconciliation has been effected between the members of the First African Baptist Church of St. Helena Island. One hundred and thirty members were legally dismissed and have constituted themselves a church to be known as the Scotsville Baptist Church.

—The municipal election in Beaufort, under the amended charter of the town, was held on last Monday, with the following results: Intendant, Alfred Williams; wardens, J. W. Collins, Hamilton Robinson, P. W. Scheper, R. M. Rutledge, J. N. Wallace and S. J. Bamfield.

—On last Saturday night, near Lewis' Turnout, in Chester county, the barn of Dr. George W. Jordan was destroyed by an incendiary fire. Five gallons of hay, a crop of corn, and other things were consumed. The incendiary was tracked a considerable distance, but no arrest has yet been made.

—Some of the newly appointed trial justices in Clarendon county are discharging legal business before they have been given and approved. The law requires the trial justices for this county to enter into a bond of \$200, the bond to be approved by the judge of the circuit before entering upon the functions of their office.

At the municipal election in Belton on last Monday the "old" ticket was elected by about one-third majority. Another impediment is thus thrown in the way of the liquor traffic. There was considerable interest manifested by the citizens in the election, which is in keeping with the general sentiment that is spreading throughout the State.

—The Anderson Journal says: On last Monday Mr. R. H. Burton, a former citizen of this State, left Newberry county and passed up the railroad in the direction of Atlanta with twenty-four negroes, his former slaves with him, to settle in Arkadelphia, Ark. Mr. Burton says that his father left Newberry in 1867 with twenty-six of his former slaves and settled in Arkansas, since which time all of those laborers and servants have procured homes of their own and are prospering. The last of them left him last year and he came back to South Carolina for other laborers.

—Miss Bessie Werts, daughter of Wm. Werts, living near Prosperity, in Newberry county, in this State, was brutally outraged and murdered on Monday evening, while going from her brother's house to her home. The brother named Spearman and Fair were arrested on suspicion and lodged in the guard-house. They confessed their guilt and on Tuesday night a large body of men took them out to such them. Spearman was shot to death on the spot where the crime was committed. Fair made his escape, but was recaptured on Wednesday and hanged near Prosperity by a crowd of white and blacks. The unfortunate victim was twenty-two years old, and was a beautiful and an excellent young woman. The verdict of the inquest was that she came to her death by being choked and by other outrages committed by Spearman and Fair.

—A new member of Congress had undertaken to break the back bone of the gas monopolists. He worked like a Trojan to accomplish his purpose, assuring the burdened citizens their rights should be asserted. One day, returning home, he found a magnificent new chandelier in his parlor and a note saying hereafter no gas bills would be rendered to him. He forgot to prosecute the company, other and more pressing business occupying his valuable time.

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