THE NEWS AND HERALD.

WINNSBORO, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, January 26, : : : 1881.

R. MEANS DAVIS, Editor.
JNO. S. REYNOLDS, Associate Editor.

CHARLOTTE can boast of a man who still claims to be able to work the 13, 15, 14 puzzle.

MRS. LOUISA ROGERS, a granddaughter of Benedict Arnold, died recently in Ireland.

THE matrimonial record of the last weekly *News and Courier* contains a list of seventy weddings in different parts of the State.

THE New York *Herald* is a Conkling organ for the present. Bennett has a sort of weakness for Roscoe. They are both gay boys.

THE *News and Courier* asks why the Charlotte Road pushed its schedule up an hour faster just after the South Carolina Road had changed schedule so as to connect with it.

Bisbee, Republican, has gained the seat in Congress which he contested against Hull, who has occupied it up to the present time. The Supreme Court of Florida ordered a recount of the returns, which had been doctored in Hull's interest.

TERRIBLE storms and heavy freshets prevailed through the North last week. All the wires in New York were prostrated, and several ships were capsized in the harbor. Rivers all along the Atlantic coast were booming, and much damage was done to property.

THE Wall Street brokers who were badly squeezed by the consolidation of the Western Union and the American Union Telegraph lines, are denouncing Vanderbilt roundly for having deceived them. They expected nothing better of Jay Gould, but they did have some faith in Van.

THE Campbellites, of Washington, are to build a new church "in honor of Garfield." The Augusta *Chronicle* thinks there's a mistake somewhere. We don't know. Beecher says Plymouth Church worships him as the Trinity. Why should not a church be erected for the worship of Garfield?

THE town of Durham, North Carolina, has been twice visited with conflagrations during the past season, and twenty two stores were destroyed on the last occasion. Hardly anything is left, save the huge brick and iron built tobacco factory of Blackwell, which is fire proof.

THE stalwarts first swore that the census had been padded in South Carolina, and when this slander was exploded charged that Supervisor Butterfield, who made the recount, was very badly treated. Colonel Butterfield promptly brands this as a falsehood, and says he has testified in his report to the uniform courtesy manifested to him by all with whom he came in contact.

PRESIDENT HASKELL answers the question of the *News and Courier* why the Charlotte Road has changed its schedule. He says the condition of the road all along the line, in consequence of the phenomenal weather, has necessitated a slower schedule between Augusta and New York. He hopes that the old schedule will soon be restored.

WHEN Gustav Heinrichs was arrested in San Francisco for eloping with young Annie Wilbert and leaving a wife and several children behind in New Jersey, he explained his conduct by saying: "Ours was one of those unfortunate marriages which arises from the wife's inability to grasp the husband's ideas." Pretty good, that.

SOME one having suggested the Hon. B. F. Crayton, of Anderson, for Governor next time, the Abbeville *Medium* says that Mr. Crayton would make an excellent Governor, but that he won't get the place, as he does not belong to the "Ring." The *Medium* should furnish a benighted public with the names of those connected with this shadowy, though terrible, organization.

THE only thing positively known, some weeks since, about Garfield's cabinet was that Blaine was to be Secretary of State. Now comes the startling story that Garfield will combine with Conkling and leave the plumed knight in the cold. Garfield has to choose between the two dear-charmers. As they don't speak and refuse to harmonize, and it is surmised that Roscoe will get away with Jeems, as he might otherwise suffer New York to go to the "Demnition Democratic bow-wows" this fall.

NEVADA threatens to become the lost Pleiad in the galaxy of the American Union. In 1877 its mining property was valued at $26,728,722, and it is now worth only $3,856,707, a shrinkage of $23,000,000 in four years. As Nevada has nothing but sage-brush and silver in its borders it can be readily understood that the State is bankrupt. The expenditures of the government exceed the taxes by $60,000, the entire levy realizing only $150,000. The President will have to appoint a receiver.

THE story of the dreadful crime perpetrated in Newberry county, with the swift retribution that followed it, has been repeated by several papers in the State with minutest detail. There are some things about which the least said the better. This was decidedly one of them. It was enough to know that a horrible crime had been committed, and that the fiends had been promptly slaughtered. To do more than that is to pander to a prurient curiosity that should not be encouraged. An old writer has said that some crimes should be held up to the public gaze, others, buried out of sight as quickly as possible. He was right.

THE Funding Bill, as it passed the House, provides for an issue of four hundred million dollars of bonds, redeemable after five, and due after ten, years, and three hundred millions in certificates for ten years, redeemable after one. Interest three per cent. Banks are compelled to take these as security. Fifty millions of specie and any other surplus in the treasury may be used to redeem the bonds now falling due. The Senate is expected to raise the rate of interest, and, perhaps, extend the time. In this connection we would merely observe, as the chief trouble with the bill seems to be the low rate of interest and the short time, that if capitalists will only cut Uncle Sam and come to us we will gladly accommodate them with a higher rate and a longer time—much longer. We can't agree to place more than fifty millions at present, as our printing facilities are limited, but we promise to enlarge this if the rush is too great.

Advice to the Blacks.

Mr. B. P. Chatfield, of Aiken, concludes a series of letters to the Aiken *Journal and Review* as follows:

"In the series of letters which I have written and which you have been kind enough to publish, I have endeavored to portray as correctly as possible the direct results produced by political changes that have taken place in our State during the last fifteen years. It is well for us to review the past and be guided in the future by its teachings. I have endeavored to show the colored people of the State that their sudden elevation to political power has worked greatly to their disadvantage and has retarded their prosperity, and that the true course for them to pursue in the future is to work and accumulate property, educate their children, teach them habits of industry, keep on good terms with the white people, ignore State and county politics so far as holding office is concerned. Until there is a division of white votes in the State—which event I think will soon take place—it will be utterly useless for them to array themselves politically against the party that is now in power. It would be placing themselves on a political color line, and they could not succeed. It is better that they should not, for the party now in power own a large percentage of the property, and are more competent to govern the State and administer its laws. I believe that the masses of the colored people are satisfied that it is better for them to have the State governed by the property owners, if they can feel sure of equal protection."

Mr. Chatfield was a Garfield elector at the recent election. As he cannot be suspected of any leaning to the Democracy the colored voters should heed what her says.

Senatorial Grist.

The Senatorial mills still grind, and the statesmen they turn out are exceedingly small. Hon. Philetus Sawyer, for instance, will represent Wisconsin in the United States Senate for the next six years. We know nothing of the Hon. Philetus, save that he was born in Vermont and lives in Oshkosh. Report assigns to him the doubtful honor of being the protoype of the "Hon. Bardwell Slote" in the play of the Almighty Dollar.

There is still a discouraging hitch in the crank of the Pennsylvania machine. The Grow bolters stand firm and Cameron's man has little hope of getting in, except by trading with the Democrats—giving the latter a fair legislative and Congressional appointment instead of the disgraceful gerrymander that now exists. The Democrats keep their mouths shut and go on steadily voting for Wallace, as if they had no fear of the world's coming to an end this year.

The Tennessee Legislature reminds one of South Carolina's Assembly in the days of '76. The Democrats are strong enough to prevent the election of a Republican, but have not themselves combined on any one. Filibustering is carried on by both sides over disputed seats. General Bate, a Democrat, stands the best chance at present.

Kansas is in the midst of one of her periodical struggles. No Senatorial election has taken place in that State for years without the accompaniment of wholesale charges of fraud and bribery. One Senator was expelled for bribery from the United States Senate years ago, and that body was somewhat more virtuous than at present. Saturday's dispatches say that three members of the Legislature were bought by one of the candidates the day before. "Bleeding Kansas" gets its name from the way in which Senatorial candidates are bled.

General Sewell carries off the prize in New Jersey. He is rich as Cresus, and has two or three railways to back him. New Jersey belongs, bodily, to the railroads.

Telegraph Monopoly.

The consolidation of all the telegraph lines has caused renewed agitation on the part of those who desire a governmental telegraph. Every consolidation is marked by an increased watering of stock, until now the combination represents eighty million dollars in shares, while its real value is said to be but twenty millions. A dividend of six per cent. on the par value of this stock means twenty-four per cent. on the money actually invested. This extra tax the public has to pay by way of increased rates for messages. Experts say that no company using the present Morse system can be formed sufficiently strong to compete with the existing lines, and every new company will only be absorbed to swell the capital stock of the Western Union still further. Reports also come of a consolidation of all the inter-oceanic cables under one management. Then the public will be entirely at the mercy of the monopolists—a very serious matter, as almost all business transactions of any moment are transacted by telegraph.

One remedy proposed is to put all the lines under government control. For the past decade the British government has managed the telegraph as well as the postal service, with most beneficial results. Business has largely increased on account of the reduction in rates, and smaller communities have been specially benefited. Two objections exist to this proposition, first, that it is not a legitimate object of Federal administration; and secondly, which is of more importance, that this scheme would give a further increase of sixty or seventy thousand government employés to an already inordinately swollen civil service.

In Great Britain, government employés hold their offices for good behavior, and are not permitted to participate in elections, so that no menace exists to the political freedom of the people. The conditions are far different in the United States. The immense patronage of the government, wielded for partisan, and frequently for corrupt purposes, has already almost destroyed free elections. Such an addition as this, especially with the advantages placed in the hands of the party in power by the control of this important means of communication, would completely nullify the ballot.

Not until this danger be removed will the people generally consent to a governmental telegraph system. The scheme possesses decided merits if this difficulty is obviated.

Another suggestion is that the government prescribe maximum rates. This is the best solution, provided it is not in conflict with the law.

Jay Gould and Vanderbilt control almost all the railways in the United States and all the telegraph lines. When they get the Atlantic cables in addition, they will be the real masters of the United States. It is high time that public attention was directed to them.

Proportionate Increase of the Races.

Some time ago the New York *Sun* published statistics to show that the colored population in the United States had increased in a very much larger ratio than the whites during the past decade. The figures of the census of 1870 were used in making the comparison, although the utter unreliability of that enumeration had already been conclusively shown. We have been unable to procure this table giving the population of the different States by races according to the last census, and are compelled to depend for it upon memory in the following comparisons:

In 1860 the whites of the entire Union numbered 26,922,537, and the blacks 4,441,830. There were, in 1870 33,589,338 whites and 4,880,009 blacks, an increase of nearly twenty-five per cent. for the whites and only ten per cent. for the blacks, notwithstanding that the losses of the war were sustained almost entirely by the former. The absurdity of this was manifest, and should have stamped the census of 1870 as a fraud from the beginning.

If we remember aright, the census of 1880 gives in round numbers 43,000,000 whites and 6,800,000 blacks. Skipping over the census of 1870, it is found, if these figures be correct, that the whites have gained sixty per cent. and the blacks fifty-four per cent. since 1860. A considerable error in the above estimate will be required to give a preponderance of percentage to the blacks.

We happen to have accurate statistics regarding four States that can be fairly taken as an average. In Florida and Arkansas white immigration has possibly exceeded colored immigration, though many blacks flocked to those States just after the war. In South Carolina and Louisiana, both on account of their climate and their Radical governments, black immigration from adjoining Democratic States has been in excess, while, especially from South Carolina, a large number of whites emigrated. The average, therefore, is pretty fairly maintained. In 1860 these States contained 1,050,635 whites and 936,629 blacks; in 1880 the whites numbered 1,589,923, the blacks 1,323,160, a gain of forty-two per cent. for the whites and forty-one per cent. for the blacks.

It is said that no census taken previous to the war gives the full colored population, because planters failed to return all their slaves, in order to escape taxation. Whether this be true we know not, but hope not. If so, the comparison would be less favorable to the blacks.

We shall await an authoritative report of the census of 1880. Whether or not it will vary from the estimates given above, it is needless to say that any comparison instituted with the census of 1870 is worthless, and largely exaggerates the colored increase.

The conclusion we draw from the above is that, given similar conditions, the races increase in about the same ratio, while the fact that the blacks have kept their own, or have gained on the whites, is proof couclusive that they are not systematically bulldozed, defrauded or maltreated by Southern whites. Both races live together in tranquility until some Radical demagogue comes along about election times and raises a disturbance that quiets down as soon as the election is over. Last, but not least, taking both races together, the South is making strides in population and prosperity well calculated to make stalwarts pause and reflect. Instead of losing anything, the South gains one vote over the North in the Electoral College.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE?

Some Thoughts on the Political Situation—Its Difficulties and Dangers—Rights of Minorities—A Triple Presidency.

Messrs. Editors: Political parties are unavoidable incidents to constitutional governments. Founded on honest, rational differences of opinion concerning enduring principles, they are salutary agents in the conservation of a just equilibrium of government; but when divided by geographical lines, and embittered by sectional animosities and pride, they are calamitous to the peace and progress of the people oppressed by their presence. The menacing attitude of Ireland, shrinking with utter mistrust from British advances and promises, the perturbed political condition of the United States, present ready-made examples perfectly illustrating the unhappy results of sectionalism.

Were the Federal Constitution harmoniously construed and uniformly obeyed, the possible development, in the early future, of the resources of the country, could not, perhaps, be correctly estimated by deductions from those of the past. They are wonderful, but the multiform, matured agencies now at work throughout its broad area, stimulated by the necessities, emulation and ambition of individuals, and multiplied by almost daily inventions of others, some of which, a century back, would have been classed among the miraculous, promise results that may astound even those not unused to strange things. These, whatever they may be, will exert an ameliorating influence over the whole country, through the facilities of intercommunication furnished by the press, by steam and by the telegraph, the enlighteners and equalizers of the world. There can be no reflecting citizen but must contemplate with proud pleasure the prospectively grand future of this Union, and devoutly desire the propitious conditions that will promote it. Every section of the country is deeply interested in the perpetuation of the Union, a harmonious interpretation of the constitution, and in allaying party passions, especially of parties as now divided, for it scarcely need be asserted that a disruption of the Union would forever mar the prospect; or that the present want of harmony, intense antagonism of political parties, sadly retards it. But the South is more nearly concerned than other sections. From sparseness of population and lack of capital, not to mention the disastrous results of the late war, she lingers far in the rear in the general forward move, although her natural advantages are not insignificant when compared with those of other portions of the country. Harmony and the kindly regard of those other portions are prerequisites to her prosperity. She therefore urgently needs the wisest counsels of her ablest sons to indicate the policy best calculated to calm political agitation.

There are some manifest troubles, however, that arrest the attention of the least observant, and hints as to those, from an humble source, may be admissible. They are such as mainly result from divergent views of the question of "State Rights," and from the practical operations, in the South, of the "Fifteenth Amendment."

The agitation of State rights by Southern politicians appears to be untimed, because, right or wrong, their views of it, carried to a legitimate conclusion, not long since, justified secession, and it is not surprising that their advocacy now tends to prompt the citizens in other sections to resile from its consideration, and refuse to make even their form or concessions. Besides, the South can safely permit this question to lie in abeyance. It is so clearly and firmly imbedded in the constitution, and so necessary in the economy of the general and State governments, that it may confidently be asserted that the great States of the North cannot, with a due regard to their own welfare, suffer the prevailing mode of interpretation to drift much further in the present course.

The fifteenth amendment, although styled one of the legitimate results of the last war, should more correctly be placed among the *ra victis* denounced upon the South, not precisely by the victors, but by that portion of them known as the Republican party. This party, while pretending to be negrophilists, well knew from race instinct that no measure could be adopted that would so effectually humiliate the Southern whites as this. It was therefore enacted and set to work. The South became apathetic from hopelessness and stood as a paralized witness, unable to interpose a single impediment to its fell operations. It has, therefore, had a fair trial and has failed, breaking down of its own weight everywhere; the Republicans themselves co-operating in the wholesale disfranchisement in the District of Columbia. Nevertheless, the result of the late Presidential election declares, as one of its meanings, the dissatisfaction of the major part of the Northern people with its practical operations, of late, in the South.

What is she to do? In a general way, it may be answered, that as harmony is of the last importance, it is a duty she owes to herself to sustain the Federal administration and also to place herself in accord with the prevailing sentiments of the country as far as is consistent with self-preservation. But, on the one hand, it is ruin to remit these States to the vicious misrule of 1868-1876; and, on the other, to continue exclusive Democratic control is to perpetuate a state of political excitement, extremely unfriendly to her development. It is also probable that her own people have not the inclination to the intense efforts necessary to accomplish the latter. These alternatives form a dilemma. The difficulty of surmounting it proclaims the cruelty of the dominant party. Majorities, under excitement, are proverbially remorseless and reckless of responsibility. They are not less so, when, as in the present instance, they are at a distance, and aroused to a sense of their injustice, by a participation of of the ill-consequences of it. No immediate assistance can, therefore, be expected from the Republicans. Hence, "What shall the South do?" still recurs as an interesting and important inquiry—one much easier to ask than to answer.

Many suggestions are made, but without enumerating, it is sufficient, in order to dispose of them, to remark that they do not fairly contemplate an effort to meet the difficulties presented by the fifteenth amendment, in a manner consonant with the sentiments known to prevail in other parts of the country. The South must assuredly do this, if she would enjoy harmony and a full measure of prosperity.

The ignorance, prejudice and cool, calculating viciousness of the negro, in his political, for these epithets do not apply, without modification, to him, in his other relations to the whites, add to the embarrassments of the situation, constituting, indeed, the chief elements thereof. To propose a division of offices to such a people does not readily commend itself to the calm judgment of men who are familiar with them. There may, however, be some considerations in favor of the experiment. To illustrate, suppose the Democracy of Fairfield propose to the negroes as follows: "Hold your convention, nominate one candidate for the Legislature, one for county commissioner, select one of the three men, whose names are respectively submitted by us, for each of the offices requiring but a single incumbent. We will nominate two for the Legislature, two for county commissioners and unite with you in electing the whole ticket thus nominated." If the negroes, or a considerable fraction of them, but less than half, agree, and the whites remain united, the problem will be solved in Fairfield, and may be elsewhere, with modifications to suit localities. If they do not the situation remains the same, with the advantage to the Democrats, which the consciousness of an honest effort to do right always affords.

The serious consideration which the subject claims, is enforced by the reflection that the chief pabulum that has strengthened the hands of the Republican extremists is, and for years, has been, the agitation resulting from this very amendment. It is not incredible that they exult in and cunningly encourage it. They are now about to enjoy a new lease of power from it. It is also important to reflect what this power embraces; the legislative, executive and judicial departments—in one word the whole government. The individual who, by fair or foul means, attains control of all the departments of government is styled and is a despot, and his government a despotism—a tyranny. These terms are no less correctly applied, when all the departments are vested in a party, with this difference: the individual government takes character from the autocrat, who may be magnanimous and just; while the government by party is most necessarily vitiated by the passions to which the party owes its origin, and as the party, for the time, has power in fact as well as in name, it may not hesitate, in a wild excess, to transgress the bounds of justice or the barriers of the constitution. Hence it is an indulgence of no more verbiage to affirm that the possession of the government in all its departments by a party based on sectional issues is a constant threat to constitutional government, and that the whole country, but pre-eminently the South, can scarcely make too great concessions, in order to undermine and decompose such parties, whether Republican or Democratic.

These reflections suggest a subject: the protection of minorities, which, though, somewhat foreign to the matter in hand, is of much importance and warrants a few remarks. The constitution clothes the executive with a share of the legislative power, in that it vests in him the veto, a prerogative that may be invoked to interpose delay to unwise, hasty or partisan legislation, thereby securing calmer deliberation. The executive, however, is generally a member of the party in power, and reason and observation both teach that he does not and will not often use this power for the purpose of disappointing the wishes of his own party, and protecting the interests of minorities. This single consideration, while confirming the importance of this power, also suggests it is not wisely lodged in the executive. It is further strengthened by the reflection that the genius itself of the government demands a clear outlining of the boundaries between its departments. It is respectfully submitted that this power might be more judiciously vested in a board of officers, composed and appointed as follows:

I. It should be composed of three members; two of the members should represent and belong to the minority party or parties, the remaining one to the dominant party.

II. In each Presidential election year the two great parties might each elect two officers to serve on this board. When the result of the general election ascertains which party has received a supremacy in the Congress, the victorious party should suspend one of its representatives on this board. Its representation in the House may do this by ballot. The remaining three will constitute the board during the ensuing Presidential term, and until their successors are appointed as above, unless during the term the weaker should become the stronger party, in which case the suspended member should resume his place on the board, and the now stronger party should, in the manner above indicated, suspend one of its represen atives from the board.

III. Vacancies, from death or other cause, may be filled by the representatives in the House, of the party or parties suffering the loss or losses, who may elect by ballot a sufficient number to supply the vacancy. No member of Congress should be chosen.

IV. Only persons eligible to the Presidency should be eligible to membership.

V. Great responsibility would attach to this office and the salary of the members should equal that of the Chief Justice. The suspended member should receive one-fourth of the full salary during suspension.

VI. The duty of the board shall be to approve and sign, or disapprove if the majority desire, and return with objections every bill that passes the House and Senate.

The present arrangement for passing bills over the veto might remain unchanged.

There are periods in the life of every nation when the long restrained passions of the multitude burst forth and disregard every barrier. During less exciting times some arrangement of this nature might serve as a sufficient check to legislative aggression on the rights and interests of minorities.

It is not a sufficient objection against this scheme to complain that it would require a constitutional amendment. There should a positive recognition in the constitution of minority existence, and equally positive provisions for its protection.

Some plan of this kind might be incorporated in the State as well as in the Federal Constitution. X.

—A ghastly story comes from the West that Governor Williams' body has been stolen from the cemetery at Vincennes, Indiana. Another Indiana neighborhood is much excited about the recent robbery of a Miss Huffman's grave. Two large gashes were found under the chin of the corpse, evidently made by hooks in dragging it out of the grave. A deep, ghastly wound was found on the forehead, which had evidently been made by a crow bar when the coffin was burst.

—From the Washington *Star*: "Yesterday Representative Tillman, of South Carolina, said to Mr. Scales, of North Carolina: 'Say, Scales, haven't you got one of my shoes on?' 'I don't know,' said Scales; but he raised his pedal extremities and found that he had one shoe with buttons and one that tied. 'Well, I declare, said Scales, 'I thought my right shoe hurt a little.' An examination developed that Tillman was likewise oddly shod. How the feet gear of these statesmen became 'butter-cupped' is nobody's business, but was probably done in the bath room of the House." Or it might have been another case of cold tea.

—Chas. L. Rossiter, 195 Summit St., Toledo, Ohio, says: I would not take one thousand dollars for my Excelsior Kidney Pad, if I could not get another. I have gained in three months thirty pounds.—*See Adv.* *

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ATLANTA, GA. February 1, 1879.
Messrs. Hutchison & Bro.: Gentlemen—I have used your "Neuralgine" and have been relieved by it. All who suffer from neuralgia will do well to give you a call. It is useless to suffer when we have a remedy at our door. W. H. THOMAS,
Of Ives & Thomas, Furniture Dealers.

Messrs. Hutchison & Bro.: I am happy to say that your "Neuralgine" acted as a specific in my case, relieving me in an incredibly short time. I would advise all suffering from neuralgia to try it.
Yours, etc., L. V. SIMS, M. D.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.
dec 13-xly

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. Brown's Bronchial Troches are certain to give relief in Asthma Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases. For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Public speakers and singers use them to clear and strengthen the voice. Sold at 25 cents a box everywhere. dec 13-xly

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to all indebted to me that prompt payment is required. No exceptions are made. Let all interested give heed and save cost, as my books shall and will be settled.
I. SIMPSON, Dentist.
jan 22-f1x1

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

AS Assignee of the assigned estate of I. N. Withers, the undersigned will offer for sale, before the Court House door in Winnsboro, on the first Monday in February, 1881, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, all the notes and accounts belonging to said estate and remaining uncollected on the day of sale.
Terms of sale—Cash.
JOHN. S. FAIRLY,
jan 12-1awtd Assignee.

Fresh Drugs and Medicines.

CASTOR OIL, Bluestone, Borax, Cayenne Pepper, Lactopeptine, Bath Sponges, Cough Syrups, Soothing Syrups, Bay Rum, Perfumery, Cinchonidia, Quinine, Tutts', Gilder's and Strong's Pills, Essence Ginger, Capsine Plasters.
ALSO,
Onion Sets, Prepared Cocoa, Canary Seed, Gun Powder Tea, Hyson Tea, Powdered Black Pepper, Machine Oil, &c. Just received by
McMASTER, BRICE & KETCHIN.
nov 20

1855. 1881.
King's Mountain Military School,
YORKVILLE, S. C.

THE SECOND SESSION of the twenty-sixth year will begin February 1st and close June 30th, 1881.

TERMS PER SESSION:

For School Expenses, *i. e.*, Board, Tuition, Washing, Fuel and Lights, - - - - $100.00
Surgeon's fee and use of books, - 5.00
For Circulars containing full information, apply to COL. A. COWARD,
dec 21-tfeb1 Principal.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF COUNTY TREASURER,
WINNSBORO, S. C., January 21, 1881.

ACTING under instructions from the Comptroller General, I hereby give notice that all parties owning or having an interest in lands now on the list of delinquent lands, or in any lands heretofore forfeited to the State for the non-payment of taxes, and which have not been sold for taxes or reclaimed, except such lands as were forfeited prior to 1878 9, may be redeemed on the payment of the taxes which may be due and unpaid thereon, with costs, but without penalties: *Provided*, said payment shall be made on or before the 31st day of May, 1881, as provided for in the Act of the General Assembly, approved December 24, 1880
JAMES Q. DAVIS,
jan 22 fxlm County Treasurer.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me for supplies, etc., are requested to come forward at once and make prompt payments, as I anticipate a change in business, otherwise, their accounts will be handed to a Trial Justice for collection. W. H. DONLY.
jan 22

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE
WEEKLY PALMETTO YEOMAN,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

It is an eight-page paper, designed for the people, filled with interesting matter—Family Reading, News, Markets, &c. Subscription: One year, $1.50; Seven Months, $1.00; Three Months, 50 cents—payable in advance. For six Names and Nine Dollars an Extra Copy for one year. Specimens furnished. The DAILY YEOMAN, an afternoon paper is $4 a year.
C. M. McJUNKIN,
12tf Editor and Publisher.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed, I will offer for sale, before the Court House door in Winnsboro, S. C., on the first Monday in February next, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described personal property, to wit:

One hundred bushels of corn, more or less, five hundred pounds of fodder, more or less. Levied upon as the property of Edward P. Smith, at the suit of W. R. Doty & Co. against Bristol Kinsler and Edward P. Smith.

J. D. McCARLEY, S. F. C.
Sheriff's Office,
Winnsboro, S. C., January 11, 1880.
jan 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed, I will offer for sale, before the Court House door in Winnsboro, S. C., on the first Monday in February next, between the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that tract of land lying in Fairfield County, containg eight hundred (800) acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of John Robertson, David G. Robertson, Henry L. Elliott and estate of —— Hood, deceased. Levied upon as the property of Caroline E. Jones, at the suit of A. Fletcher Ruff, as executor of David H. Ruff, deceased.

J. D. McCARLEY, S. F. C.
Sheriff's Office,
Winnsboro, S. C., January 11, 1880.
jan 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed, I will offer for sale, before the Court House door in Winnsboro, S. C., on the first Monday in February next, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that tract of land, lying in Fairfield County, containing three hundred and ninety acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Crumpton, Mrs. Jones, T. M. Rembert, and estate of Clark, known as the "Mill Tract."

ALSO

All that tract of land, lying in Fairfield County, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, known as the "Home Place" and bounded by lands of the Clark estate, Samuel Newman, estate of Joyner and estate of McQuarters. All of the above levied upon as the property of J. T. Johnson, at the suit of Wylie J. Davis.

J. D. McCARLEY, S. F. C.
Sheriff's Office,
Winnsboro, S. C., January 11, 1880.
jan 13

CLERK'S SALE.
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

E. W. Taylor and Wife, Plaintiffs, vs. G. C. Bacot and Others, Defendants.

IN pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas, made in the above stated case, I will offer for sale, before the Court House door in Winnsboro, on the first Monday in February next, within the legal hours of sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, the following described property, to wit:

All that piece, parcel or tract of land, lying, being and situate in the County of Fairfield, in the State aforesaid, on the head waters of Jackson's Creek, on the western side of the road leading from the town of Winnsboro to Ashford's ferry, containing three hundred and twenty-two acres, more or less, and bounded by aforesaid road and by the lands of Dr. William E. Aiken, of April Harrison, of Thomas Jordan, and lands formerly belonging to Robert Sloan.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third of the purchase-money to be paid in cash, for the balance a credit of one and two years, payable in two equal annual instalments, with interest on said balance from the day of sale, payable annually, until the whole debt and interest be paid; the purchaser to give his bond secured by a mortgage of the premises, and to pay for all necessary papers.

W. H. KERR,
Clerk's Office, C. C. C. P. F. C.
Winnsboro, S. C.,
January 14, 1880.
jan 15

CLERK'S SALE.
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

Wm. A. Clarke and James A. Clarke, Executors, Plaintiffs, vs. Wm. M. Clarke and Others, Defendants.

IN pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas, made in the above stated case, I will offer for sale, before the Court House door in Winnsboro, on the first Monday in February next, within the legal hours of sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, the following described property, to wit:

All that piece, parcel or tract of lands, lying, being and situate in Township No. Six, in the County of Fairfield, in the State aforesaid, containing three hundred and twenty-six acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of John J. Nelson, Reuben Bell and Benjamin Cloud.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third of the purchase-money to be paid in cash, the purchaser to give his bond for the balance secured by a mortgage of the premises sold, payable in one and two years, with interest from the day of sale. Purchaser to pay for papers. W. H. KERR,
Clerk's Office, C. C. C. P. F. C.
Winnsboro, S. C.,
January 14, 1880.
jan 15

CLERK'S SALE.
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

Elizabeth Strong and John McLurkin, Plaintiffs, vs. Patrick Chisolm, Jas. McLister, John McLister and Others, Defendants.

IN pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas, made in the above stated case, I will offer for sale, before the Court House door in Winnsboro, on the first Monday in February next, within the legal hours of sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, the following described property, to wit:

All that certain tract of land, containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less, lying and situate in the County of Fairfield, in the State aforesaid, on the waters of Little River, and bounded by lands of John A. Brice and estate of John C. Chisolm, deceased.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-half of the purchase-money cash, the balance on a credit of twelve months, with interest from day of sale, to be secured by bond of the purchaser and mortgage of the premises, or all cash at the option of purchaser. The purchaser to pay for all necessary papers. W. H. KERR,
Clerk's Office, C. C. C. P. F. C.
Winnsboro, S. C.,
January 14, 1880.
jan 15