

It was stated in the *Barnwell* that and industriously circulated throughout the county that the present Board of County Commissioners had put upon the county a bad job in the matter of the Bismarck's Bridge; that it was not according to contract—actually unsafe—(and the rumor went so far as to say it had been swept away), that the Board, although aware of its unsoundness, received the bridge from Mr. Judson Hair, the contractor, and paid him for it.

Now in vindication of the Board, and of Mr. Hair, the contractor, I here positively deny that there is the slightest foundation for this rumor. As individuals composing that Board, we could well afford to treat the above rumor with the contempt it deserves, and put it down to unseemly effluvia clasp-trap. But as Mr. Hair's good name is also involved in this charge, I deem it my duty to disabuse the minds of the good people of Barnwell of any false impression which may have been created by the above unscrupulous criticisms.

I have had some experience in bridge-building, and am free to say that a more substantial structure than the above named bridge will not be found in any county, nor any piece of work more conscientiously performed by any contractor. By the diagram accompanying this communication you will perceive that the abutment on the Barnwell side rests on high land; the first bench on the slope of the hill, at high water mark; the second bench at low water, and the third in deep water where the opening is left for rafts to pass through. By the contract the posts supporting the benches were to be driven five feet in the soil. Now when the builders came to drive the posts for the second bench they encountered hard rock from which their steel points rebounded and burst post after post, and it was found to be an impossibility to drive these posts deeper than thirty inches. Before the work was received Mr. Hair came to me and reported this difficulty. I examined the work personally and found that the posts at No. 2 were not at all essential to the strength of the bridge but only to give steadiness to the flooring; that all the other posts on which the stringers rested were driven five feet and over into the soil; that from the top of bench No. 3 to a cypress on the bluff the contractor had run a stout iron rod to give stability to the structure; that good substantial beams were placed at the proper angles to protect the opening for rafts. I therefore received the bridge and reported that Mr. Hair had paid for his work, which he had well earned. This bridge still stands and will continue to stand as an evidence of Mr. Hair's skill and conscientiousness until, perhaps, another primary election requires the sacrifice of some good man's name. When, perhaps, some great imaginary flood will sweep it down the Edisto.

W. W. MATTHEWS,
September 4th, 1884.

THE BUSINESS REVIVAL.—Atlanta Constitution: Trade prospects are good. Our advice from every quarter indicate a spirited revival of business during September, and in fact the revival actually set in the very first day of the month.

The depression of business for months past has caused merchants to purchase goods cautiously and in such quantities as would meet the limited demand. As a consequence, stocks in every section are small, and must be speedily augmented. The large yield of cereals has restored confidence, and crop prospects South of the most encouraging character. While the cry of overproduction comes from various industries, many large manufacturing contracts are reported. There is considerable activity in steel rails, pig iron and merchant iron, and it is estimated that the current year will witness the construction of four thousand miles of railway.

The New York banks maintain the status of a month ago. The funds required in the South for the movement of crops, it may be remarked, are generally supplied by the Treasury in the shape of silver certificates. The movement of crops, therefore, will probably be accomplished without calling on the New York banks for any considerable amount.

It is agreed by all well posted business veterans that the South is better off this season than any other section of the country. Economy, prudence, hard work and bountiful crops have pulled us through a phenomenal period of depression. It is a great thing to live in a country where you have only "to tickle the soil with a hoe to make it laugh with a harvest."

Learning that Mr. Schofield, the financial agent of the Carolina, Cumberland Gap and Chicago railroad, has returned to London, where he expects to close a contract at an early day for the building of the Carolina section of the road, from Aiken to Pinksens O. H., the *Edisto* Advertiser exhorts its readers to let politics alone and go to selling railroad.

W. W. MATTHEWS,
September 4th, 1884.

DO SHEEP IMPROVE LAND?—A paper recently read by Mr. Buell before the Michigan sheep breeders answers the question, yes. It is said that the reason England is noted as the greatest wheat producing country is owing to the fact of her owning so many sheep.

Many a poor spot on your farm may be made fertile by pasturing the sheep there at night. There are also many reasons why sheep can be used for the purpose, having many advantages over other domestic animals; some of which are:

1. They are less subject to contagious diseases, for the reason that the flock can be more easily isolated.
2. When individual losses do occur they are less in value than in case of the loss of a horse, or cow.
3. They grow quickly and mature early and with their fleeces pay dividends oftener than any other live stock.
4. When summer following is practiced, they act as gleaners in clearing fence corners of briars and weeds and in keeping down the annual grasses that spring up on plowed lands.
5. During winter they are still doing their work of converting the surplus straw into fertilizers.

Land is no more exhausted by growing something that has nutritious qualities than in producing worthless weeds; while the former are consumed of the ground by sheep, leaves increased material for a succeeding growth of still more value. Sheep, by their peculiar qualities and habits, produce this change with certainty and at a very perceptible rate.

The protected workmen of Ohio stand to-day with families in their homes and desperation and rage in their hearts, ready to throw themselves with reckless fury upon the bayonets guarding the property of protected capital and its imported "pauper labor of Europe."

We do not know who is most in fault. The employers have the right to obtain their labor where they please and as cheaply as they can; the men have equal right to refuse to labor for wages that they believe to be unfair and inadequate. It is easy to say that the strikers should respect the laws and the rights of property, but it is hard for men to see the bread taken from themselves and their hungry wives and children, and submit quietly and peacefully.

We would rather exchange places with any man in the world than with Gov.

AMPHILLING FODDER.
A Mixed Tank for a Modern Philosopher.

We are pulling fodder now. I've hired two men to pull by the day and two to pull by the hundred bundles. I want to see which is the cheapest. But they get me anyhow, and I can't help it. If they pull by the day they don't make 150 good bundles apiece, which they ought to make at seventy-five cents a day and if they pull by the hundred they make over 200 bundles, and some of them are mighty light. But it is all right I reckon. They are watching me and I am watching them. It is the same old story—capital against labor. There are tricks in all trades. You can count the hands in a bundle, but you can't count the blades in a hand, and so they can make them heavy or make them light according to pay. I've hired oord wood cut by the cord and they can pile it so loose that a pack of hounds can follow a fox right through it and never touch a hair. But it is no deep laid scheme to cheat you. They are just sloshing along and you can settle with a darkey easier than with any creature upon the earth. A mean man can pay them in bacon at fifteen cents a pound and flour at four when the cash would buy one at ten and the other at three, and he can cheat them twenty-five per cent. In the weights and they will never know any better and never care. The Lord never made such an easy unscrupulous creature as a free nigger. There are white men who take advantage of them and cheat them and get their labor for their vittles and clothes, but the darkey is sure of a living anyhow, for if he can't earn it he can steal it, and it is all right anyhow and the races keep about even. Some farmers are tricky too, when they take chickens to town the sickly ones are sure to go, and the best potatoes are put on top of the basket. The richest piece is on the outside of the load, and some rotten corn will get in the sheller when the meal is for market. The merchant has his tricks too. He will bait you with something for less than cost and make it up on something else at fifty per cent. To keep up with hard competition he will sell you shoes with pasteboard soles and nails that break in two under the hammer and shoddy goods of all sorts, for his customers want everything at the lowest prices whether it is good or bad, and it is buckle and tongue whether the merchant can get ahead of his customers or they get ahead of him. One thing is certain, when the merchant forgets to charge anything it is lost, forever lost. If he makes a mistake in change or weight or measure he hears of it if it is in his favor, and if it is the other way maybe he don't. I don't know for certain. The miller mixes corn meal with his flour nowadays. They all do it up North and our millers say they have to do it to keep up, and they comfort themselves with the idea that it is healthier and better, even though it is a fraud upon the consumer. The baker gives six loaves for a quarter instead of five, and that satisfies his customers, though the five weighed just as much as the six do now. Anything to satisfy and keep the people calm and serene. There is a power of comfort in going home and showing up your bargains. It proves that you are smart in a trade, or popular with the merchant, and that shows how smart a good merchant is for he can make ninety out of one hundred customers believe he likes them better than anybody. Civility and a little pleasant flattery is splendid capital for a merchant. If my wife was to hear accidentally that a merchant in town told somebody that she had the prettiest and best mannered daughter in the community she would go right there to trade and wouldn't let him down on anything. When I was a young man I was a merchant for several years, and Mrs. Arp, that now is used to come and trade with me and I fell in love with her across the counter, and I was sorry the counter was as wide as it was, and she was sorry too I reckon, and I showed my devotion so tenderly and said such sweet things that she used to come most every day and she done all the family trading and some for the nabor and never priced anything but just said so many yards or so many pairs and I had liked to have got rich off of her before I married her, which was all right I reckon for it kept the money in the family and no loss on our side. A store is a good thing to marry on, that is a dry goods store, but the young man had better own it if he wants to make a sure thing of his girl. After he marries the next best thing he can do is to sell out his store and quit that sort of business, for a merchant's own family account breaks him oftener than anything else, for it is so easy to send to the store and it does look so much like that things out of one's own store don't cost anything. I never kept store but six months after I got married, but me and my wife have kept other peoples stores going for the last thirty years, and they have done pretty well considering.

NO MORE MORMON IN HIS FAMILY.—Israel Pinkham and wife moved from Maine many years ago to Utah Territory. They passed through Salt Lake the other day on their way to their old home, and the old lady made no secret of the cause of their return. To the reporter for a *Gentle* newspaper she said: "My husband and I have lived together these forty-three years, and though we joined the Mormons twenty years ago, nothing was ever said about polygamy until this spring. Then some sneaking priests came round and got the old man worked up with the idea that he must have one or two more wives. 'No more, Israel Pinkham,' says I, 'we've traveled together this far, and no Mormon will separate us now. We've got two sons and a dater back East who shan't have anybody poking fun at them; and there's the two little boys that we buried back in Maine, who won't have no occasion to pin their fingers at us when we cross over to the other shore. This thing has gone just as far as it's going to. Israel Pinkham, we're going back to Maine,' says I, 'and whether we've got one year or ten years to live, we'll end this here pilgrimage decent, as we begun it.' Ain't that what I told you?" said she, addressing the old man, who had been a silent listener. He smiled in a faint way, and nodded assent. "We're going back to Maine," continued the old lady, "poorer than when we came out here, but wiser and no wiser, so far as I know. There'll be no more Mormon in this family."

FREIGHT CAR COUPLERS.—Connecticut has the honor of being the first State to enact a law requiring railroad companies to use safety-couplers on freight cars. Massachusetts joined her in this humane movement and the probability is that the necessary legislation will be passed in the near future by several other States. Governor Foster, of Ohio, in his message to the sixty-sixth Assembly said: "Upon these railroads there have been killed during the past year 372 and injured 954 persons. Of those killed 154, over 41 per cent, were railway employees. Of those injured 656 were employees; of those employees that were injured 349 or 53 per cent, and the 17 who were killed were in the act of coupling cars. There are 2,630 brakemen in Ohio. From this it appears that one brakeman in every eight suffers yearly by personal injury while in the act of coupling cars, and many others suffer death." This great suffering by this class of bold and hardy laborers urged upon the railway management the great necessity of securing some means for their alleviation.

CAROLINA FACTORY GIRLS.—The President of one of the manufacturing corporations is reported to have recently said to a newspaper man in Augusta, Ga., who interviewed him in regard to the subject: "Carolina girls are the best cotton factory operatives in the world. They are not afraid to work, and the first thing which strikes the attention of visiting business friends from the North is the superior appearance of my operatives—tall, shapely, with well poised heads, and faces which would do for models of beauty. They are as ladylike as the hearthstone as they are proficient at the loom. They are all under the salutary influence of home and church relationship, and are a class of whom any nation should be proud."

Proud men never have friends; neither in prosperity because they know nobody, nor in adversity because nobody knows them.

But the biggest fraud of all is the

244 KING STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Are now exhibiting a large and well assorted stock of Men's, Youths and Boys Clothing and Furnishing Goods at a fine line of Hats constantly on hand.

"HOW TO HAVE MONEY."
\$15 for \$10.
\$20 for \$12.
\$25 for \$15.
WATCHES!
Elgin or Waltham Watches in solid silver double cases at above prices for 60 DAYS ONLY. Every watch warranted. Gents' solid gold watches from \$25 upward. For particulars write McLELLAN'S JEWELRY PALACE Charleston, S. C.

FOR SALE.
Agent for T. H. Willingham. I offer for sale 1700 acres of wooded land in Bennetts Springs Township in tracts of 50 acres and upwards. Terms easy. Apply to R. A. ELLIS, Altendale, S. C.

NEW YORK PURCHASING HOUSE.
If you want the Birthday Cards, Scrap-books or Scrap Pictures. If you want Periodicals, Libraries or books of any kind. If you want fine Visiting Cards of any style. If you want any kind of fine Stationery, Albums, Pictures, Toys, etc. If you want anything you do not know where to get it, write me and I will get it for you. 751 3d Avenue, New York.

CITATION.
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
BARNWELL COUNTY,
IN THE COURT OF PROBATE.
By B. T. Rice, Esq., Judge of Probate in Barnwell County.
Whereas, Mrs. V. S. Faust hath applied to me for Letters of Administration on the estate of Dr. Christian I. Faust, deceased, and these are, therefore, to cite and admonish all, and singular the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me at a Court of Probate for the said county to be holden at Barnwell C. H. on Monday, the 22nd day of Sept., 1884, at 11 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted. Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 2nd day of Sept., A. D. 1884, and in the 108th year of American Independence.
B. T. RICE, Probate Judge.

THE BLACKVILLE BAKERY, RESTAURANT AND Family Grocery.
J. H. BORGER, Proprietor.
Fresh Bread every day. Meals at all hours. All the delicacies of the season. The choicest confectioneries, cakes, candies, canned goods, fruits, vegetables. All at the lowest prices and warranted to be the best. CALL AND BE WELCOME. J. H. BORGER, Railroad Avenue.

FOR THE Fall Trade. Largest Stock AND Lowest Prices.
CHARLES PECHMANN takes pleasure in announcing to his many friends that his stock is complete in all departments and that his prices will compete favorably with those of any market in the State. He has not time or space to enumerate all his stock for it would spin out to the dimensions of an unabridged dictionary. Special bargains in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Hats, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware, Tobacco, Cigars, Bagging and Ties and anything needed on the farm or in the household. If you don't see what you want call for it. It is in stock. Country produce of all kinds wanted and the highest prices allowed. Be sure to call on the veteran before you buy. It will pay you and don't you forget it. CHARLES PECHMANN.

OFFICE OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
BARNWELL C. H. Aug. 20, 1884.
Supervisors and overseers of all highways that have not been worked recently are instructed to order out immediately all hands subject to road duty and to have the highways put in good order. All persons who fail to obey this order before the 15th day of September next will be dealt with as road defaulters. By order of the Board. WALTER S. EAVES, Clerk.

WANTED.
Old Iron, Old Brass, Rags wanted at the Depot. No book agents or commission need apply. A. HENDERSON.

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New Short Line via Atlanta, Ga., and Birmingham, Ala.

10 points in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas and the West and North-west. The favorite route to the World's Fair, New Orleans, La., commencing Dec. 1st, 1884. Double Daily Trains with elegant sleeping cars attached, for which the rate of \$1.00 for each section is charged, the lowest Sleeping Car rates in the United States. Berths secured 10 days in advance. See that your tickets read from Atlanta via the Georgia Pacific Railway and Birmingham, Ala. For further information write to, or call on, ALEX. S. THREATT, Traveling Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga. L. S. BROWN, Gen. Pass. Agent, Birmingham, Ala. E. Y. BARK, Gen'l Supt., Birmingham, Ala.

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WILLISTON ACADEMY.
The Fall Term of this school will begin on Monday, August 18, 1884. Board may be obtained in the town at very reasonable rates. For terms and particulars address R. H. WILLIAMS, Principal.

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