The Horry Herald.
CONWAY, S. C.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND RELIABLE IN MATTERS OF NEWS AND LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
(invariably in advance.)

ONE YEAR.....$1.50
SIX MONTHS.....1.00
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Specimen Copy Free on Application.

Short letters on currant topics are cordially invited.

Correspondents may use any signature but true name of writer must accompany all communications.

Articles to secure insertion must be sent in by Monday, previous to day of publication.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements inserted for less than one month will be charged for at one dollar per inch for first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insersion.

All legal advertisements at legal rates.

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Agricultural.

Thoughts for November.

The old Georgia rule was to sow in the dark nights in October. We are of the opinion that the man who understood the rule literally, and sowed, plowed and harrowed in his crop *after dark*, was as philosophical as those who insist that wheat should be sown during the last quarter of the moon in October. The "dark nights"—so-called—as often occur during the first week as during the last week. The best rule probably is to sow about the usual time of the first killing frost, which generally occurs, in Middle Georgia about the last of October or first of November. Such a rule applies equally well throughout the region in which winter-sowing prevails, and adjusts itself to the other operations and conditions on a farm, none of which are dependent upon the phases of the moon. As already suggested in last month's "Thoughts," not every farmer should attempt to produce his own supply of wheat. Proper diversification of crops does not imply that a famer should absolutely produce *everything*. But there are many farms in the hilly country, of the Eastern, Gulf and South Atlantic States, on which wheat may be grown with almost as much certainty as in the great wheat States of the Northwest. Experience has shown that the best results are obtained when seed of Southern growth are sown, of varieties that are of local, good reputation. Seed wheat from the North and West fail, as a rule, when sown in the cotton States. Sow on high, well-drained cotton land, having a clay subsoil close by, manuring with cotton seed, or meal mixed with acid phosphate, in the proportion of twenty bushels of cotton seed or two hundred pounds of meal to one hundred pounds of acid phosphate, which will do for one acre. If the green seed are used they should be plowed in before sowing the wheat. If the meal be used with acid phosphate the mixture may be sown with the wheat on the freshly plowed land and harrowed in altogether.

OATS.

It is still in good time to sow oats in the southern parts of our territory. Indeed, it is the usual time in Southern Georgia and contiguous sections of other States. If the work was not done last month, even in regions further north, it is advisable to sow oats even now, rather than rely enterely on a spring crop. Notwithstanding repeated winter-killing of late years, we have still more confidence—in the long-run—in fall sown oats than in spring sown.

POTATOES.

Detailed suggestions for digging and presrving this crop were given last month. If not already harvested no time should be lost in doing this job. The hills or banks should be more and more deeply covered with earth as the winter comes on.

COTTON.

The exceedingly favorable weather that prevailed during the early fall has made it an easy matter to gather the crop in good condition. If our suggestion looking to the most expeditious plan of saving the crop have been heeded the last picking involves the gleaning of the cotton remaining after the first hasty grab. It will now be realized how little will have been lost if the hulls remain as they were first left and how much has been saved by following the suggestions in securing the bulk of the crop in good condition.

CARE OF LIVE STOCK.

Owing to our comparatively mild winter climate, the Southern farmer is apt to neglect wholesome precautions against svere weather. In fact it is shameful how little thought or care is given on many farms to the comfort of the dumb and helpless animals who toil for us the year round, and are contept with their wages, rations and shelter. Aside from moral and humane considerations it is a question of dollars and cents that no farmer can afford to ignore. There are many farmers who are generous to a fault in feeding; they fill up the feed-troughs and hay racks with corn and oats and fodder three times a day. But the shelter provided is often of the most primitive and inadequate kind, and, shame to say, sometimes not better than the lee-side of a corn-crib or a fence-corner. It should be remembered that the food ingested by a horse, cow or other animal serves two distinct purposes in the animal economy: I, To keep up the heat of the body to the point below which the vital processes cannot be carried on and life contine. This temperature (98½ degrees) must be maintained constantly in the very coldest as well as in mild weather. The natural means of maintaining this animal heat is by burning a portion of the food as it passes through the lungs in the form of blood. The colder the weather other things being the same, the water will be the proportion road that is taken into the stomach that must be used as fuel, and of course the portion that can be utilized for repairing waste tissues and stored up as fat must be lessened. But if recourse is had to mechanical means to keep out the cold to keep in the heat—a very great saving of food is accomplished, while at the same time the animals are stronger for labor or fatter for the butcher. In our own domestic arrangements we obey this principle without much attention to the philosophy of it. We provide thick walls tight windows and doors, stopping the cracks with care, and warm beds to sleep on—thus saving the consumption of a much larger amount of fuel, and adding greatly to the personal comfort and happiness and preserving the health of the members of our family. Nails, lumber and boards are much cheaper conservators of animal warmth and promoters of thrift and fattening than extra allowances of food. But why philosophize on this subject? Is there a farmer in all this broad land who does not know that it is more profitable, more humane, more Christian-like, to make his live-stock comfortable than to compel them to stand shivering in the fence corners, or at best in open sheds or pole-made stables with cracks so large that a dog might easily jump through. If there is, we trust that he is not among the readers of *The Cultivator*.

It will be remembered in this connection that we have often stressed the importance of getting the porkers into a condition for the knife before the cold weather has set in for the winter. Hogs should now be nearly or quite ready to kill, and advantage should be taken of the first cold spell the latter part of this month to commence operations. Christmas should find them all in the smoke-house and the first killings on the sticks. The best and cheapest bacon is that made from hogs well fattened and butchered in December or earlier.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

While not as delinquent in respect to provision for household comfort as in the matter of protection to dumb animals, yet it is often a reproach to the otherwise good name and reputation of many farmers that they give so little attention to the various matters that go to make up the sum total of household comfort and happiness. Big cotton crops, plenty of provisions, abundant house-room, etc., do not of themselves supply all the demands of comfort and contentment, though affording the means and removing the shadow of excuse for failure. There is no reason why a farmer should not have as comfortable a home and as convenient appliances (gas-light and water-works only excepted) as in the town or city. Now is the time to make these arrangements and provision for the coming winter. Important factors in the problem of domestic comfort and family contentment and happiness at all times, they are two-fold more important during the five or six months that are to come. Do away with the old style of dwelling in the center of a big yard, kitchen in one corner of the same, well in another, smoke-house in still another, and wood-pile of green, soggy and perhaps swamp wood and dull ax over the fence or out by the roadside. Let the kitchen and a convenient store-room, to be replenished from time to time from a well-filled smoke-house, be under the same roof with the dwelling. Provide an abundant store of cut and dried fuel and kindling. By attention to these and a hundred other details of household conveniences and comforts, time and patience are conserved, health and cheerfulness promoted, and home is made happy.

Manuring Grapevines.

G. B Andrews, of Fitchburg, who received last season one of the prizes of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for his vineyard, says the question is often asked him, "How do you manure your vines?" and the answer he would make would be: "Study your vines and try the effect of different manures, for this is one of the corner stones of success." His experience has convinced him that he can grow the largest bunches on crow manure; but that muriate of potash and ground bone will produce the most sugar. "Anything can be over used and hasten the ripening four or five days. He commenced by using four pasiful of bone and one pasiful of muriate of potash, which he bought [illegible] his particular land was the result of the experiments reported by Prof. G. C. Caldwell to the Horticultural Society of Western New York, in one of which the sugar was increased in ratio of potash and in the few results where the was no the case, it may have been a reason to unlike composition of the soil.—*Country Gentleman.*

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EXECUTIVE.

President—Grover Cleveland, of New York, to March 4th 1889.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

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Secretary of War—William C. Endicott of Massachusetts.
Secretary of the Navy—William C. Whitney, of New York.
Secretary of the Interior—Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi.
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Postmaster General—William F. Vilas of Wisconsin.

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President of the Senate—John J. Ingalls, of Kansas.
Speaker of the House of Representatives—J. G. Carlisle, of Kentucky.

JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice—Hon. M. R. Waite, of Ohio.

UNITED STATES COURT OF SO. CA.

Circuit Judge—Hugh L. Bond.
Circuit Clerk—J. E. Hagood.
District Judge—C. H. Simonton.
Clerk—E. M. Seabrook.
Marshal—E. M. Boykin.
District Attorney—L. F. Youmans.
United States Senators from South Carolina: Wade Hampton, M. C. Butler
Representative Sixth District—Geo. W. Dargan.

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Lieut. Governor—Wm. J. Mauldin, of Greenville.
Secretary of State—W. Z. Leitner, of Keershaw.
Comptroller General—W. E. Money, of Berkley.
Attorney General—Joseph H. Earle, of Sumter.
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Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum—Dr. J. F. Grillo, of Darlington.

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Chief Justice—W. D. Simpson, of Laurens
Associate Justice—Henry McIver, of Chesterfield, Samuel McGowan, of Abbeville.

CIRCUIT JUDGES:

First—B. C. Pressly.
Second—A. P. Aldrich.
Third—T. B. Fraser.
Fourth—J. H. Hudson.
Fifth—J. B. Kershaw.
Sixth—I. D. Witherspoon.
Seventh—W. H. Wallace.
Eighth—J. J. Norton.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Senator—Jeremiah Smith.
Representatives—Samuel Hickman, H. L. Buck.
Clerk of Court—J. M. Oliver.
Sheriff—R. G. Sessions.
Probate Judge—W. E. Hardwick.
School Commissioner—John P. Dereham.
County Commissioners—David Rabon, B. G. Collins, John R. Sugg.
County Treasurer—E. R. Beaty.
County Auditor—E. Norton.
Coroner—A. H. J. Galbraith.

LEGISLATIVE.

President Pro Tem of the Senate—James F. Izlar of Orangeburg.
Speaker of House Representative—James Simmons of Charleston.

Luck and Pluck.

Bad luck is simply a man with his hands in his pockets and his pipe in his mouth, looking on to see how it is coming out. Good luck is a man of pluck, with his sleeves rolled up, and working to make it come out right.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Whatever the sickly season render yourself impregnable to malaria; atmosphere or sudden change of temperature is fraught with danger; use Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial. $1.00 per bottle.

When invited to dinner Nature wonders what she will get to eat. Culture wants to know what she shall wear.—*Pluribus.*

"Chimney, what's dat black on yer eye?" asked one gamin of another. "Dats a question mark." "French?" "A question mark. My father gimme wun, these fer axin too many questions."

RATES OF COMMISSION CHARGED FOR MONEY ORDERS

The following rates of Commission on Money orders have been fixed by Post Office Department on and after July 26 1886.

on any sum not exceeding $5.....3 cents.
over $5 and not exceeding $10.....8 cents.
over $10 and not exceeding $15.....10 cents.
over $15 " " " $ 30.....15 cents.
over $30 " " " $ 40.....20 cents.
over $40 " " " $ 50.....25 cents.
over $50 " " " $ 70.....30 cents.
over $70 " " " $ 80.....35 cents.
over $80 " " " $ 90.....40 cents.
over $90 " " " $100.....45 cents.

A single money order may include any amount from one cent to one hundred dollars inclusive, but must not contain a fraction of a cent.

THREE TO FIVE DOLLARS A DAY.

Agents who engage at once selling subscription to WIDE AWAKE DETROIT PHILOSOPHER under Financial offer of $25.00 MONTHLY SALARY OR CASH COMMISSION, to suit. Three to five Dollars per day with every Sale offer. We want to employ a few more Agents in every town in the United States, send full credentials and secure profitable cases. Very liberal commission to all. Offer for limited time. Don't lose a day. Address at once for terms and territory. Address, THE FREE PRESS CO., Detroit, Mich.

$100 to $200 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. E. G. Johnson, & Co., 1013 Main street, Richmond, Va.

LUCY HINTON!

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Thos. C. Williams & Co.'s

CELEBRATED TOBACCO.

LUCY HINTON!

The Leading Tobacco in the South.

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Burroughs & Collins,

CONWAY, S. C.,

Wholesale Agents for Horry County.

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We Beg to Inform the Public THAT WE HAVE

ON HAND A FULL STOCK OF

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Such as DRY GOODS,

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HATS, CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FAMILY GROCERIES

BACON, CORN, FLOUR, RICE, SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

Which we are offering at "bottom" prices to CASH purchasers.

GIVE us a call, we are satisfied we can make it to your interest.

WE WILL PAY the highest market prices for

CRUDE TURPENTINE,

WOOL,

WAX,

HIDES,

FURS &c.,

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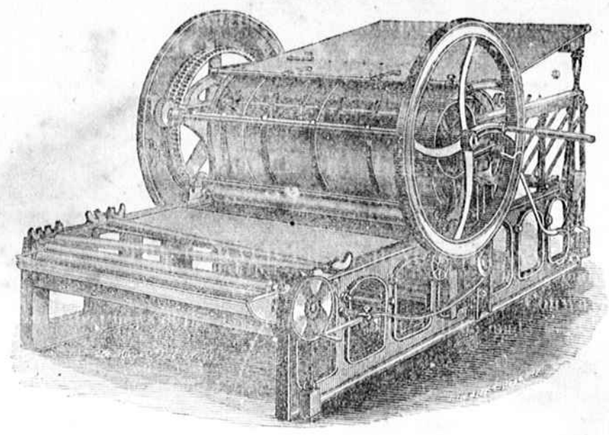
THE HORRY HERALD,



PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY

BY THE

HERALD PUBLISHING CO.,

AT

CONWAY, S. C.

A Clean, Pure, Bright, and Interesting Newspaper.

Its columns will be found full of live, chaste reading matter, embracing all the latest news of the day, and every effort will be made to please the people.

The principles that have characterized THE HERALD for the past year will be strictly adhered to, and especially the policy to uphold the right and censure the wrong, from what ever source.

The interest of the public, and especially that of Horry County, will ever be sacred to THE HERALD, and will be looked after with untiring zeal.

TO ADVERTISERS.

THE HERALD has a large and increasing circulation, and if you desire to reach the homes of this community, there is no surer way than by advertising in THE HERALD. The rates are within the reach of all.

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Three Months.....$ 50
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THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY,

Conway S. C.

Schedule of Wilmington, Chadbourn and Conway R. R.

CHADBOURN, N. C., Nov. 9th, 1887.

Schedule in effect from date.

TRAIN No. 78—SOUTHBOUND.

Leave Chadbourn.....7.30 a m
Leave Clarendon.....8.05 a m
Leave Mt. Tabor.....8.37 a m
Leave Loris.....9.16 a m
Arrive at Yolande.....7.52 a m
Arrive at Clarendon.....8.02 a m
Arrive at Mt. Tabor.....8.27 a m
Arrive at Princeton.....8.51 a m
Arrive at Loris.....9.01 a m
Arrive at Bayboro.....9.40 a m
Privetts.....9.50 a m
35-mile post—camps.....10.07 a m

TRAIN No. 4—NORTHBOUND.

Leave 35-mile post—camps.....10 47 a m
Leave Loris.....12 11 a m
Leave Mt. Tabor.....12 58 p m
Arrive Privetts.....11 07 a m
Leave Bayboro.....11 17 a m
Arrive Loris.....11 41 a m
Arrive at Princeton.....12 22 p m
Arrive at Mt. Tabor.....12 38 p m
Arrive at Clarendon.....1 18 p m
Arrive at Yolande.....1 28 p m
Arrive at Chadbourn.....1 51 p m

JAS. H. CHADBOURN, JR., Superintendant.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad.

GENERAL PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, April 26, 1886.

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE will be operated on and after this date:

No. 48, DAILY.

Leave Wilmington.....8.15 p m
Leave Lake Waccamaw.....9.40 p m
Leave Marion.....11.36 p m
Arrive at Florence.....12.25 p m
Arrive at Sumter.....4.24 a m
Arrive at Columbia.....6.40 a m

GOING SOUTH—No. 40, DAILY.

Leave Wilmington.....10.10 p m
Leave Lake Waccamaw.....11.15 p m
Arrive at Florence.....1.20 a m

No. 42, DAILY.

Leave Florence.....4.30 p m
Leave Marion.....5.14 p m
Leave Lake Waccamaw.....7.03 p m
Arrive at Wilmington.....8.30 p m

GOING NORTH—No. 47, DAILY.

Leave Columbia.....9.55 p m
Arrive at Sumter.....11.55 a m
Leave Florence.....4.26 a m
Leave Marion.....5.09 a m
Leave Lake Waccamaw.....7.00 a m
Arrive at Wilmington.....8.20 a m

Nos. 48 and 47 stops at all stations except Register, Ebenezer, and Savannah Watercee and Simms'.

Passengers for Columbia and all points on C. & G. R. R., and C. & A. R. R. stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond should take No. 40. Pullman Sleeper to Augusta on this train.

J. T. DIVINE, Gen'l Supt.
J. R. KENLY, Supt. Trans.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
September 30, 1886. tf

Just Received Just Received.

A FINE assortment of Silk and Satin of all colors and shades. Call and see them. Also, a fine lot off CASHMERE and WORSTED ranging in price from 10 cents to $1. per yard.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF MENS AND BOYS CLOTHING JUST OPENED.

ALL SIZES AND PRICES, STYLES AND QUANTITIES. Amazingly low. Call and examine them.
BURROUGHS & COLLINS.

None genuine unless stamped as follows,
JAMES MEANS' $3 SHOE.

These Shoes for gentlemen are made of *Finest Tannery Calf-Skin*, stitched with large Silk Machine Twist, and are unequalled in *Durability, Comfort, and Appearance*. They are made in various widths, to fit foot, and with either broad or narrow toes. The merits of these shoes have caused such an enormous increase in the demand for them that we can now furnish proof that *our celebrated factory* produces a larger quantity of shoes of this grade than any other factory in the world We particularly request those who have been paying $5 or $6 for their shoes to at least try on a pair of these before buying a new pair. It costs nothing to try them on.

J. MEANS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
BOSTON,
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FOR SALE BY

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A LARGE STOCK OF FINE SHOES JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY
E. T. LEWIS.

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Attorney at Law and Trial Justice.
Conway, S. C.