The News and Herald.

TRI-WEEKLY EDITION.] WINNSBORO, S. C., TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1877. [VOL. 1. NO. 3.

NEW STOCK

OF

SPRING GOODS

WILL BE

RECEIVED

AT

DANNENBERG'S

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING;

BOOT

AND

SHOE

EMPORIUM.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

jan 25

NEW GROCERY STORE.

HAVING taken charge of the Grocery Store formerly occupied by R. L. Dannenberg, I desire to inform the public that I keep constantly on hand a fresh and choice stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

I am,

Yours Respectfully,

N. LEVIN, Jr.

Winnsboro, S. C., Dec. 14th, 1876.

Winnsboro Hotel.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public that he has removed to that large and commodious Brick Hotel, located in the centre of business, where he is prepared to accommodate them with clean and well furnished rooms, and a table supplied with the best that the market affords.

He intends to deserve and hopes to receive the public patronage.

M. L. BROWN,
January, 8, 1877. Proprietor.

Publishers and Printers

Can buy direct of the Manufacturer on favorable terms.

"THE ANSON HARDY CUTTING MACHINES are the best and cheapest low priced machine made, and have a national reputation for utility and durability."—*The Electrotyper, Chicago.*

THE ANSON HARDY PAPER CUTTER is by far the best machine which can be obtained for a less price than one hundred dollars. It is of great strength. These machines have always taken the highest stand. It is the only machine to which is applied the Patent Movable Cutting Board. This device has a reputation of itself: by it, the cutting board can be instantly and accurately moved, so that a perfect cut is insured. This is a very important point in the machine, and one that is possessed by no other. It greatly reduces the labor of preparation in working the paper backward and forward. We cannot too strongly recommend the advantages of this patent movable board. It is worth the price of this machine, and purchasers should fully understand how highly it is to be valued."—*Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Reporter and Printer's Gazette.*

THE LATEST IMPROVED HARDY CARD CUTTER is pronounced the most desirable Card Cutter in the market, for the general uses of a printing office.

The well known RUGGLES CARD CUTTER, with my latest improvements, is still preferred by many printers, and holds its favoritism over other machines.

None genuine but those having my full address lettered in the casting.

☞ Newspapers in want of advertising from first parties should send for my circular.

F. A. HARDY,
Auburndale, Mass.

I will buy of those that buy of me.
dec 14–

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE

of

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS,

Window Shades,

BOOTS, SHOES, and HATS,

at the

Grand Central DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT

of

McCreery & Brother

HAVING bought out the interest of W. D. LOVE, we will make positive sale of our entire stock for cash at prices far below cost, to make room for a choice and elegant stock of

SPRING GOODS.

The following are some of the leading prices:

Tapestry Brussels Carpets, best makes, at $1.00 a yard.

Extra Super and Ingrain and All Wool, 50, 75 and $1.00.

Window Shades and Rugs below cost.

Dress Goods, at 10, 12½ and 25, reduced from 50 and 75.

Hosiery and Gloves at half their value.

Best Standard Prints, at 6¼ and 8¼.

4-4 Wamsutta Bleach, at 12½.

4-4 Androscoggin and Fruit of Loom, 10.

Boots and Shoes at half price.

Big bargains may be expected, and a little money will buy a good many goods, We intend to do a live business, and will always have bargains to offer our customers.

☞ Samples sent on application and expressage paid on bills over $10.

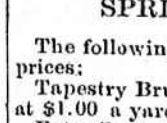
McCREERY & BROTHER,
Grand Central Dry Goods Establishment.

T. A. McCREERY. B. B. McCREERY.
B. A. RAWLS. WM. HORKAN.
jan 25

J. CLENDINING,

Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,

WINNSBORO, S. C.



THE undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Fairfield that he has removed his Boot and Shoe Manufactory to one door below Mr. C. Mullers. I am prepared to manufacture all styles of work in a substantial and workmanlike manner, out of the very best materials, and at prices fully as low as the same goods can be manufactured for at the North or elsewhere. I keep constantly on hand, a good Stock of Sole and Upper Leather, Shoe Findings &c., which will be sold at reasonable prices. Repairing promptly attended to. Terms strictly Cash.

☞ Dried Hides bought.
oct 12 J. CLENDINING.

To Our Patrons.

THE undersigned desire to remind their old friends and customers and the public generally that they are still to be found at their old stand, with a full Stock of Plantation and Family Groceries, Boots, Shoes and Domestic Dry Goods &c. All of which they are offering at prices in keeping with the hard times and scarcity of money. Give us a call and be convinced of what we say.

N. B.—Those persons indebted to us are hereby notified to come forward and make payment at once, or they will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. We need our money and must have it.

nov 2 JOHNSTON & PETTIGREW.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

25 **FANCY CARDS**, 15 styles with name, 10cts. post paid. J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, Rens. Co., N. Y.

TRIFLING

With a Cold is Always Dangerous.

USE

WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,

a sure remedy for Coughs, and all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Chest and Mucous Membrane.

PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.

Sold by all Druggists.

C. N. CRITTENTON, 7 Sixth Avenue, N. Y.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS.

☞ We want 500 more first-class Sewing Machine Agents, and 500 men of energy and ability to learn the business of selling Sewing Machines. Compensation liberal, but varying according to ability, character and qualifications of the Agent. For particulars, Address

Wilson Sewing Machine Co.

CHICAGO.

827 & 829 Broadway, New York, or New Orleans, La.

AG'TS WANTED FOR HISTORY CENTEN'L EXHIBITION

It contains 330 fine engravings of buildings and scenes in the Great Exhibition and is the only authentic and complete history published. It treats one of the grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great events, etc. Very cheap and sells at sight. One Agent sold 48 copies in one day Send for our extra terms to Agents and a full description of the work. Address National Publishing Co. Phila., Pa., or St Louis, Mo.

CAUTION. Unreliable and worthless books on the Exhibition are being circulated. Do not be deceived. See that the books you buy contains 874 pages and 330 fine engravings.

Wonderful Success! 25,000

OF THE

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION

DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED,

Sold in 60 days It being the only complete low-price work (770 pages only $2.50), treating of the entire history, grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great days, etc.; illustrated, and $1 cheaper than any other; ever body wants it. One new agent cleared $350 in 4 weeks. 3,000 agents wanted. Send quickly for proof of ab[illegible]opinions of officials clergy, and press, [illegible]e pages, full description, and our ex[illegible]ms.

HUBBARD, PUBS., 733 Sansom St., Phil., Pa [illegible]on. Beware of falsely claimed offi[illegible]d worthless books. Send for proof.

TAKE NOTICE. We have the largest and best selling Stationery Package in the World. It contains 18 sheets of paper, 18 envelopes, pencil, penholder, golden pen, and a piece of valuable Jewelry. Complete sample package, with elegant gold-plated sleeve buttons and ladies' fashionable fancy Set, pin and drops, post-paid, 25 cents. 5 packages, with assorted Jewelry, $1. Best Gold Patent Lever Watch free to all agents.
BRIDE & CO., 769 Broadway, N. Y.

TWELVE articles in one. The LLOYD COMBINATION. Can be used as a Pencil, Penholder and Pen, Eraser, Penknife, Envelope opener, Paper-cutter Rubber, Sewing Machine Thread Cutter, and for Ripping Seams, Cutting off Hooks and Eyes, Buttons, Erasing Blots. Size of a common pencil, is heavily nickel plated, and will last a lifetime. Agents are coining money and say it is the best selling article out. Sample 25 cents. Six for $1. Extraordinary inducements to Agents. Send for sample half-dozen and canvass your town.
BRIDE & CO. 769 Broadway, N. Y.

SIX STATIONERY PACKAGES, and SIX of the LLOYD COMBINATION for TWO DOLLARS.
BRIDE & CO.,
769 Broadway, N. Y.

CONNOR & CHANDLER

CALL ATTENTION

TO THEIR NEW STOCK OF

STERLING SILVERWARE,

—AT—

REDUCED PRICES.

Table Spoons,
Tea Spoons,
Sugar Spoons,
Table Forks,
Pap Spoons,
Butter Knives,
Pickle Forks,

AND

Ladies' Garter Latches.
dec. 7

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would inform his numerous friends and patrons that he can still be found at the old stand with an unusually large stock of Goods.
oct 5 F. EIDER.

HOW THE PEACE BILL WON.

Conkling Putting in the Opening Wedge --How Morton's Influence was Nullified-- Why Blaine Voted as He Did-- Other Causes and Effects.

Correspondence Philidelphia Times.

A good many people in Washington, and no doubt almost everybody away from the Capital, were amazed to see how little party leadership amounted to among the Republicans when they came to vote on the compromise bill. Morton and Sherman rallied but two or three respectable recruits. All the rest of their faction was made up of the shabby carpet-bag crowd from the South. In the House Garfield, Hale and Frye, who led the assault upon the bill, had a better following, but it was because when the measure got to that body its success was assured, and a lot of moral and political cowards thought it safer to vote against it, so that if the commission should not count in Hayes they could say to their constituents that they had washed their hands clean of the doubtful business at the outset.

Two causes operated in the Senate to nullify the influence of Morton. The first was the belief that the solid people of the country were in favor of the bill That would not alone have worked its passage, however, for it was evident that the Republican politicians were everywhere opposed to it. The party newspapers were down on it. Every senator got letters and dispatches by the pocketful, from postmasters, revenue collectors and officeholders of all other species, appealing to him to hold the fort. But the conviction was forced upon all prudent minds in the body that holding the fort was a very hazardous business when a faction within the walls were seeking to unbar the gates. The Republican majority had disintegrated on the question the question of the constitutional way to count the vote. Not even the lash of party necessity could hold it together.

Conkling it was who put in the entering wedge. Before the holiday he was morose and reticent. Nobody could get a word from him on the Presidential question except that he was looking into precedents. He studied them so carefully that he accumulated a whole arsenal of weapons for use against the theory that the President of the Senate has the right to make the count and sort the good votes from the bad Early in this month he dropped his silent manner and spent day after day in long argumentative private talks with other senators. He was making converts to his view that no such right existed. Ferry thought to placate him and bring him around to the then orthodox belief by putting him on the conference committee instead of Logan, who resigned to go to Illinois. This was a fatal mistake. It gave Conkling just the leverage he needed. He was no longer a single member of the Senate, suspected of disloyalty to his party, but one of the powerful Council of Fourteen. He at once allied himself with Edmunds and between them they converted Frelinghuysen. Thus they threw Morton into the ridiculous attitude of the one juror who said that he never saw eleven such stupid and obstinate men as his associates were when they all refused to give a verdict to his liking.

The scheme for pushing Hayes into the Presidency in the face of Democratic threats and protests had its throat cut by Conkling. Some sort of compromise became a party necessity. It only needed six Republicans to join Conkling, Edmunds and Frelinghuysen to break the majority in the Senate. More than that many were ready for the movement—not because they wanted an alliance with the Democrats, they were as good Republicans as anybody, but they could see more than an inch before their noses. They believed that it would ruin the future of their party to put Hayes in by force with only the color of authority conferred by a disputed constitutional interpretation as to where the power lay to count the Electoral votes. They had their own interest besides to look after. Most of them must be candidates for re-election two years hence, and if the Republican party in the country went into bankruptcy it would be a poor compensation to them to have Hayes in the White House.

It became evident, too, not long ago, that the House Democrats were going to stick to their original plan of electing and inaugurating Tilden in case the Senate attempted to put Hayes in by having its president count the votes. Strong partisans of the Morton school rather liked this prospect, but moderate men hesitated to rush into any abyss they could not measure. They saw endless possibilities of evil and no certain good in the plan to choke the Democrats into submission. There was still another consideration inclining them to a compromise—a tolerably strong confidence in the legal validity of Hayes' 185 votes. A tribunal of a judicial character would probably confirm his claim, they thought. At least, his chances would be better than Tilden's

Much wonder is expressed that Blaine did not act with this class of senators instead of with the Morton faction. All the ex-Speaker did for Morton was to cast a vote against the bill, and that he did with a show of reluctance Only the day before he said to some friends that he thought he should support it. I have no doubt that he wanted it to pass. All his interests lie in the direction of maintaining the strength of the Republican party. They would be better subserved by the inauguration of Tilden than of Hayes, unless the latter can go in with a clear title. The bull-dozing scheme of Morton would have proven fatal to Blaine's aspirations for the Presidency. Why then did he vote against the bill? Because he knew it was going to pass. He knew, too, that the active young Republican politicians of the country, in whose eyes he figures as the Napoleon of American politics, were hostile to it, regarding it, in an unreasoning way, as a surrender. He had, therefore, either to vote against it or run the risk of losing the support of this immense body-guard of devoted partisans. If the commission seated Tilden these men would never have forgiven Blaine if his name had appeared on the affirmative side of the roll call. It was not statesmanship to act as Blaine did, but it was unquestionably political shrewdness.

The coal supply of England is a chief basis of her greatness, and the British newspapers consequently frequently discuss how long it will probably last. In 1869 the subject was fully investigated by the Coal Commissioners, and they reported that her coal measures at that time contained 146,480 millions of tons. This they estimated was a supply at the lowest calculation sufficient for 360 years. Other estimates give her supply as sufficient for over 1,200 years, but these figures are based on the belief that the annual consumption of coal will remain almost stationary. On the contrary this annual consumption is twenty millions of tons more now than it was when the estimate was made. England supplies coal for all the world, sending it even at times to this country. Hundreds of ship loads of coal go from British ports every year to almost all parts of the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans. The export to San Francisco is quite large. It is only recently that the United States has begun competing with England to any extent as a coal exporter, but with cheap coal our possibilities of increasing trade in this direction are very great.

A correspondent of the English *Mechanic* insists that musical sounds stimulate the growth of plants. He gives an instance in point. In a barren section of Portugal he built a small conservatory, and endeavored to cultivate roses and other flowers under shelter, but, in spite of his precautious industry, they did not flourish. One day he took a harmonium into the greenhouse, and played for several hours. The practice he maintained for several months, and was surprised to see a gradual but rapid recovery of health on the part of his plants. He attributes their improvements to the influence of music, and unfolds the theory that the singing of birds is conducive v getable life.

THE JEWISH RESTORATION.—A curious rumor is afloat, for which we do not vouch, that the Porte, in its eagerness for money, has offered to sell the Hereditary Pashalic of the Holy Land to any candidate accepted by the Jews, in return for a loan. The transaction would be one of the most singular in history, but it is not beyond the range of possibility. Palestine needs nothing but irrigation and trees, and although the Jews dislike agriculture, fallaheen sufficient might be attracted from Egypt. The restoration of the Jews, with Lord Beaconfield for first King, would be an incident romantic enough to satisfy even the imagination of the author of "Alroy."—*London Spectator,*