The News and Herald.

TRI-WEEKLY EDITION.] WINNSBORO, S. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1877. [VOL. 1. NO. 21.

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.

$200 a month. AGENTS WANTED on our THREE GREAT $2 BOOKS. The **Story of Charley Ross**, a full account of this great mystery written by his Father, beats Robinson Crusoe in thrilling interest. The Illustrated HAND-BOOK to all RELIGIONS, a complete account of all denominations and sects. 300 Illustrations. Also the ladies' medical guide, by Dr. Pancoast. 100 Illustrations. These books sell at sight. Male and female agents coin money on them. Particulars free. Copies by mail $2 each. JOHN E. POTTER & Co. Philadelphia.

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.

A HOME AND FARM
OF YOUR OWN,
On the line of a great railroad with good markets both East West.

Now is the Time to S cure it.

Mild Climate, Fertile Soil, best Country for Stock Raising in the United States.

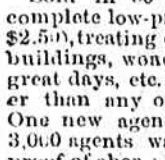
Books, Maps, full information, also,
"THE PIONEER"
Sent free to all parts of the world.
Address, **O. F. Davis,**
Land Com. U. P. R. R.
OMAHA, NEB.

Wonderful Success! 25,000
OF THE
CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION
DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED,

Sold in 60 days It being the only complete low-price work (770 pages only $2.50), treating of the e tire history, grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great days, etc.; illustrated, and $1 cheaper than any other; everybody wants it. One new agent cleared $350 in 4 weeks. 3,000 agents wanted. Send quic ly for proof of abov , opinions of officials, clergy, and press, sa ple pages, full description, and our extra terms.
HUBBARD BROS., PUBS., 733 Sansom St., Phil., Pa.
Caution. Beware of falsely claimed official and worthless boo s. Send for proof.

BIG GIFT Million Gold Jewelry combination out. Consisting of elegant watch, lady's handsome brooch and ear drops, pair elegant gold stone sleeve buttons, set spiral studs, collar button, heavy plain wedding ring, and gents' Parisian diamond pin. The above articles sent, post-paid, for 50 cts, have been retailed for $6. Bankrupt stock and must be sold. Solid . ilton Gold Watches, $10 each, for speculative purposes, good timers, equal inappearance to a $200 g nuine gold. "His reputation for honesty, fair dealing and liberality is unequaled by any advertiser in this city."—*New York Day Book*, Dec. 16, 1876
Postage stamps taken as cash.
F. STOCKMAN, 27 Bond St., N. Y.

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. Muller's. 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.

Mt. Zion Institute.

THE patronage of the citizens of Fairfield is earnestly solicited for this time honored School.

TERMS, PAYABLE ONE HALF QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE:

1st Grade per Quarter of 10 weeks,	$15 00
2nd " " " " " "	$12 00
Primary " " " " "	$10 00

A few pupils will be received as boarders in the family of the Principal, on reasonable terms.
W. M. DWIGHT,
Principal.
ja8

LADD BROS.

WE have now completed one of the best stocks of

DRY GOODS,
BOOTS and SHOES,
HATS and CAPS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
CROCKERY, &c.

IN THE COUNTY.

We will not be undersold. Let us say, however, that our best Calicoes are 10 cents a yard. We cannot sell them lower and have a uniform profit on all Goods.

GIVE US A CALL.

—o—

TO OUR COLORED FRIENDS

As you have always put confidence in us, we will state that you may depend on getting goods at a regular even price.

No baits held out to any one.
nov 30.

BARGAINS!

Bargains! Bargains!
—GREAT—
REDUCTION IN
PRICES.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR THE CASH!

WE offer our Stock of Winter Goods at greatly reduced prices for the
—CASH.—
We will receive in a few days a lot of
SPRING GOODS
which can be bought VERY
We would call the attention of planters to our Stock of
PLANTATION HARDWARE
consisting of Iron, Steel, Plows, Bellows, Nails, &c., &c., which we offer
LOW DOWN.
McMaster & Brice.
N B.—Special attention to Gents' furnishing goods.
feb 17

New Family Grocery.

—o—

THE undersigned desires to inform his friends and the public that he can be found on the east side of Congress street with a fresh Stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Viz: Meal, Grist, Flour, Bacon, Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Crackers, Ginger Bread, Soda, Spices, etc., etc.

Oranges, Apples, Candies, &c., all fresh and cheap.

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. E. CATHCART,
Opposite J. H. Cathcart's old Stand.
feb17 -6f

IMPORTANT
—TO—
GARDENERS
—AND—
AGRICULTURISTS!
—o—
Emperor William Cabbage.

THE best, largest, hardiest and most profitable variety of WINTER CABBAGE known in Europe, and imported to this country exclusively by the undersigned, where, with little cultivation, it flourishes astonishingly, attaining an enormous size, and selling in the market at prices most gratifying to the producer. In transplanting, great care should be used to give sufficient space for growth. Solid heads the size of the mouth of a flour barrel is the average run of this choice variety. One package of the seed sent post paid on receipt of 50 cents, and one 3 cent postage stamp. Three packages to one address $1 00 and two 3 cent stamps. Twelve packages sent on receipt of $3 00.

☞ Read what a well known Garrett Co. Marylander says of the EMPEROR WILLIAM Cabbage:

BLOOMINGTON, GARRET Co., Md., Jan. 22, 1877.
MR. JAMES CAMPBELL, 66 Fulton St. N. Y.
Dear Sir:—I bought some seed from you last spring, and it was good. Your Emperor William Cabbage suits this climate well. On a mountain side the seed you sent me produced Cabbages weighing thirty pounds each.
Very truly yours,
JAMES BROWN.

—o—

☞ I am Sole Agent in the U. S. for the famous

Maidstone Onion Seed

from Maidstone, Kent Co., England, producing the most producing the most prolific and finest flavored Onions known and yielding on suitable soils from 800 to 900 bushels per acre, sown in drills. Mr. Henry Colvin, a large market gardener at Syracuse, N. Y., writes, "Your English Onion Seed surprised me by its large yield, and the delicious flavor of the fruit. I could have sold any quantity in this market at good prices. My wife says she will have no other onions for the table in future. Send me as much as you can for the enclosed $5 00"
One package of seed sent on receipt of 50 cents and one 3 cent postage stamp, three packages to one address $1 00 and two 3 cent stamps. Twelve packages sent on receipt of $3 00.
My supply is limited. Parties desiring to secure either of the above rare seeds, should not delay their orders All seed WARRANTED FRESH AND TO GERMINATE. Cash must accompany all orders. For either of the above seeds, address
JAMES CAMPBELL,
mar 1-x|6m 66 Fulton St., N. Y.

D. R. Flenniken

KEEPS constantly on hand a full supply of Choice FAMILY GROCERIES and PLANTATION SUPPLIES. His stock has recently been replenished, and he is now ready to supply the wants of all.

oct12

To the Citizens of Fairfield.

IF you want a pure and unadulterated article of Liquors for medicinal or family purposes call at the Centennial Bar.

To the Farmers and Planters of Fairfield.

If you want any Liquors for your laborers or plantation purposes, call at the Centennial Bar, where you can buy at bottom prices for
—CASH.—
F. W. HABENICHT,
feb 22 Proprietor.

SHAVING SALOON.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the public that he has opened a Shaving and Hair-cutting Saloon in the room two doors west of the post-office, where he will take pleasure in serving all those who may favor him with a call. Everything in his line done in the latest and most fashionable style.
jan 18-6f HENRY TOOLE.

THE GREAT STAPLE.

THE COTTON PLANTER'S OUTLOOK.

The Crop of the Past two Years--What to Expect this Year--Good Advice to Farmers.

The cotton crop of 1875 was 4,669,000 bales. On the 1st of January last the crop of 1876 was estimated by the knowing ones to be at least 300,000 bales less than the crop of 1875. During January there was a short receipt which seemed to confirm their view, and cotton stiffened a little in price. But in February there were 41,000 bales more forwarded to our ports than in January, and hence the reckoners tell us that that in all probability the crop of 1876 will prove fully as large, if not larger than that of 1875.

From September 1, 1875, to February 28, 1876, there were forwarded 3,405,000 bales. From 1st September, 1876, to February 28, 1877, there were received at our ports 3,491,000 bales. During March, 1876, 352,000 bales were received. Were we called upon to "guess" from these data, we would say the crop of 1876 would exceed that of 1875. How much of it will reach manufacturers before September 1, 1877, no one can now foretell.

We all know that for the past three years cotton has been gradually declining in price, whilst the manufacture of cotton goods and the production of cotton has been steadily on the increase. During the past year the manufacturers had a surfeit of stock on hand, and all kinds of cotton goods were very low in price. Factories reported heavy losses because they had bought cotton on a declining market, and, with a heavy supply on hand, were compelled to manufacture for a still falling market. All this condition of things, however, has changed, for this accumulated stock of goods has been disposed of, both in the European and American manufactories, whether at a loss or a profit it is not our purpose now to venture an opinion, and doubtless most of them have been consumed one way and another, so that the manufacturers enter upon a new year with their shelves empty, the supply small, the demand good, cotton low, and cotton goods advancing in price.

If there be no war in Europe this year, which the sages tell us there will and there will not be, and if our Presidential muddle, which appears to have been settled for the next four years, gives us no trouble, it seems clear to us that the cotton manufacturers may anticipate a prosperous year.

Can we say the same for the cotton planter?

Observation, judgment and experience teach us it is not a matter of vital concern to the individual planter whether the crop is four, five, six or ten millions of bales. If there is a large crop, cotton will doubtless be low, and each planter will receive less for his crop. But if he is out of debt he will find that his money will buy as many necessaries as the greater amount would, which he would realize by selling his cotton at a higher price in consequence of the general crop being small. If the general crop is small cotton goes up, and everything that the farmer should feel compelled to buy goes up with it, and hence he is little better off.

But it does concern the individual planter whether he is growing a large crop of cotton to the exclusion of everything else. The cotton crop should be taxed for the necessary supplies that cannot be grown at home, for schools, church purposes and the annual taxes, and the residue should be a net surplus for investment.

Are the farmers pitching the present crop with this idea in their minds? Have they sown wheat enough to secure them their bread? Will they buy molasses next year, or are they going to plant sorghum and make their own syrup, and save seed and fodder enough to winter their stock hogs and dry cattle upon? Have they sown at least five acres of oats to the mule so that should they fail in a corn crop they will not be obliged to cultivate this and the next crop on bought corn, which is sure to make poor mules? Has each one a plat laid off upon which to plant peas to make hay enough to winter his milch cows next winter, and by this means make his own butter and drink his own milk?

Or has each one begun already to round up those beautiful cotton beds, and to calculate how many of those bales he will roll out next Fall? Satan himself is not more deceptive than a prospective cotton crop. We say, then, beware of it. Cotton will doubtless bring a good price next Fall, but this will avail you nothing, if you have to exchange it for all other necessaries, which will be equally as high priced.—*News and Courier.*

The Mormon and His Wives.

"Among the gentiles," asked a reporter of a Mormon in Salt Lake City, "even one wife is often regarded as an expensive luxury. How is it that among the Mormons a poor man is able to support several wives?"

"Oh, that is easy to explain. A man who joins the Mormons generally makes money by it. Let us suppose a case. Say a European peasant comes over here with his wife, having been induced to join the Mormons in Utah. He immediately takes possession of 160 acres of good land under the law of Congress. Now, this is a great thing for a man who has probably never owned a foot of ground before. The land out there, you must remember, is very good. The soil is rich and deep, and the rain-fall has increased, I suppose, about one hundred per cent. in the last fifteen years. Still, the land has to be irrigated to some extent. Well, the man goes to work and puts up a little hut made of slabs or logs and mud; then he gets a cow, raises crops, and pulls through the first year. He may have brought over a peasant girl to work for him at say $2 or $3 a week. He sees that he can just as well marry the girl and save the wages he would otherwise have to pay her. He has a baby after a while, and the next year he puts this new wife of his with her baby, upon another 160 acres of land. Perhaps he has been smart enough to build his hut just on the boundary of the farms, so that by putting up an extension the new 'family' can live in the same house and get on another farm. Then as he extends his domain, he will marry more wives, and each of his additional children he puts upon another 160 acres. Now, you know, after the settler has occupied a farm for five years, built upon and worked it, he gets a full title to the property from the Federal Government. Each of his wives, after he has lived on another 160 acres for the same time, can swear out a clear title as 'head of a family.' This has always been done, and is done still. And thus the head of the concern, who came into the country a poor peasant, often becomes a regular patroon, living in ease in the centre of his domain, while his wives and their children go on increasing their numbers and his wealth Now you know just how it is done."

Fashion Notes.

New galloons are from one to three inches wide, and are in flower designs, showing two or three colors. They are of silk for silk suits, and of mixed silk and wool for woolen dresses. They cost from seventy-five cents to $2.50 a yard.

For trimming wash dresses are bands of white muslin wrought in Greek and Smyrna patterns in deep blue or scarlet, or else with heavy scallops of color. The Hamburg embroideries are now shown in thick work as well as in the open patterns so long in vogue.—*Bazaar.*

The fringes just imported are as elegant as lace, and quite as expensive, some of them being as high as $8 a yard. The netted heading is as broad as the drooping fringe, and there are "flies" or double tassels of crimped silk caught in the netting. Others represent three or four rows of tassels, and these are especially liked in rich silk for trimming silk wraps. For the woolen Dolmans that will be worn in the spring in gray and brown shades are woolen fringes to match, in prices beginning as low as sixty cents a yard, and extending up to $1.25. These will be considered more appropriate than the more expensive silk fringes for wool garments.

Morning jackets for dressing or for breakfast are of twilled wools and of flannels of pale or of dark shades of blue, rose or cardinal, and are embroidered lightly with white floss. They are made with a deep sailor collar, and are slightly sloped in with the figure. Opera flannels are also used for this purpose, and are trimmed with pinked bands or with bias bands piped or corded with white. These are imported unmade with the embroidery all complete. Ladies who have learned point Russe and can do buttonhole scalloping neatly, embroider their own jackets. The fancy this year is to trim all colors with white work. For those who do not use needle work, the Smyrna lace is commended.