The News and Herald.

TRI-WEEKLY EDITION.] WINNSBORO, S. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1877. [VOL. 1. NO. 37.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FUN 1 pack acquaintance cards, 1 pack handkerchief flirtation, 1 pack scroll, all sorts, for only 10 cents and stamp. Fun Card Co., Middleboro, Mass.

20 Ladies' Favorite Cards, all styles, with name, 10c. Post paid. J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, Rens. Co., N. Y.

6 New pieces sheet music, retails for $1.75, sent for 10 cts. and stamp. Cheap Music Co., Middleboro, Mass.

Revolver Free Seven Shot Revolver with box Cartridges. JAMES BROWN & SON, 136 and 138, Wood Street Pittsburg, Pa.

FUN 1 package comic Envelopes, pk. comic Cards, pack scroll cards, 24 p. book of Fun; all for 10 cts. and stamp. Novelty Co., Middleboro, Mass.

IF You will agree to distribute some of our circulars, we will send you a chromo IN GILT FRAME, and a 16 page 64 column illustrated paper, free for 3 months. Inclose 10 cents to pay postage. Agents wanted. KENDALL & CO., Boston, Mass.

BOOK See this. Only $1.50 capital required to start canvassing for MARK TWAIN'S NEW SCRAP-BOOK. Apply, with stamp, to John K. Hallowell, 139 East Street, N. Y. **CANVASSERS.**

FUN 1 copy curious love letter, 1 pk. comic cards, 1 pack popping questions cards; all for 10 cts. and stamp. Fun Card Co., Middleboro, Mass.

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.

HA 1 comic oil chromo, 7x11, mounted, worth 25c., 1 pk. love cards, 1 pk comic envelopes, 1 pack, comic cards, 1 pack scroll, 1 24 page book Fun, all sent for only 5 3ct. stamps, Novelty Co., Middleboro Mass.

TIP The Tip Top Package is the largest and best selling out. READ AND SEE. 1 25 Sheets Note Paper, 18 Envelopes, Pencil, Pen-holder, Gelden Pen, Set of Elegant Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons, Gents' Lake George Diamond Pin, Amethyst Stone Ringinlaid with gold, Amethyst Stone Scarf Pin, Gold-plated Wedding Ring, Set Rosolved Ear Drops, Ladies' Flowered and Silver-plated Back Pin, Ladies' Fancy Set Pin and Drops, Gold plate Collar Button, Gents' Gold-plated Watch Chain and Set of Studs, Three Gold-plated Studs. The entire Lot sent postpaid for 50 cents. EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO AGENTS. **TOP**

J. BRIDE, Clinton Place, New York

JEWELRY for all. The Eureka jewelry casket contains 1 pair gold-plated engraved sleeve buttons, 1 set (3) spiral shirt studs, 1 Gents' lm. coral pin, 1 improved shape collar stud, one Gents' fine link watch chain, and 1 Ladies' heavy wedding ring; price of 1 casket complete, 50 cents; three for $1.25; six for $2, and 12 for $3.50, all sent postpaid by mail. Six dozen and a solid silver watch for $20. Agents can make money selling these caskets. Send 50 cts. for sample and Catalogue. We have all kinds of Jewelry at low prices.

W. COLES & CO., 735 Broadway, N. Y. City.

☞ We are the "Originals" in this business, and have no "Milton Gold" or "brass" jewelry.

"This Jewelry Casket is remarkably attractive, and COLES & CO., are reliable dealers."—*Boston Globe.*

Hurrah for Hampton!

GRAND SPRING OPENING,

—AT THE—

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, and Millinery Bazaar,

OF a beautiful and full line of latest novelties in Spring and Summer Millinery and Fancy Goods, consisting in part of Ladies', Misses' and Children's trimmed Hats, Flowers, Ribbons, Silks, Nets, &c.

A large lot of Ladies' Collarettes, Fichus and other fancy articles. Inspection of the Ladies and public generally solicited. We will endeavor to please the most fastidious. All we ask is that you call, and see for yourselves, and give us a trial.

New Spring Prints, Centennial Stripes, Dress Goods, White Goods, Dress Improvers, Corsets, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, &c.

Agent for Butterick's reliable paper patterns. Ladies', Misses' and Children's new patterns in store.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT,

Just filled up with fresh Groceries, Confectionaries and everything usually found in a first class house of the kind.

A lot of Furniture, Laths, Shingles, &c. Lumber low for Cash.

J. O. BOAG.

You can find all you want by calling on

april 14 **J. O. Boag.**

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

A. M. Lee, Trustee, against J. A. Caldwell and others.

BY virtue of an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina, made the 29th day of March, A. D. 1877, all persons claiming to hold liens upon the estate of J. A. Caldwell, a Bankrupt, are called upon to come in and make proof of their claims before me at my office, No. 35 Broad Street, Charleston, So. Ca., on or before the first day of May, A. D. 1877.

A. M. HUGER, Referee.

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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 $1 000 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.

Connor & Chandler

CALL ATTENTION

TO their large and elegant assortment of

GLASSWARE,

Especially their Berry, Fruit and Preserve Bowls.

—ALSO,—

To their variety of LAMPS, which, for beauty and cheapness, excel.

—ALSO,—

To their large stock of CROCKERY, which they offer at low prices, to close out their GOODS in this line.

NOTICE.

TWENT-FIVE per cent. in addition to our regular cash profit will be added on all groceries charged on account after this date. No deviations will be made from this rule.

april 19 B. SUGENHEIMER & CO.

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.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

—o—

HE GRAPPLES WITH THE PROBLEM OF REDEEMING THE STATE.

Why he convened the Legislature--The State debt--Taxation--The Charitable Institutions and the Free Schools.

Governor Hampton sent his first message to the Legislature on the 26th inst. It is a comprehensive and able paper and fully sets forth the policy of the administration on all the principal questions of the day.

He gives as a reason for convening the Legislature at this time, his belief that the critical condition of public affairs and the welfare of the State demanded such a course; and he returns thanks to the members for patriotically laying aside private business and devoting their attention to public affairs. He trusts that a broad spirit of patriotism will pervade all their councils.

Owing to the anamolous condition of affairs for the past two months, Governor Hampton is unable to lay before the Legislature such full and accurate information on all subjects as is advisable. Circumstances have prevented him from obtaining access to the public records and he cannot speak authoritatively of the exact financial condition of the State, nor make such particular suggestions as, under the ordinary condition of public matters, it would have been his pleasure, no less than his duty, to have done. He therefore can call attention in general terms only to a few subjects which require immediate attention.

The most important subject to which attention is directed is the

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE STATE

which is at present deploreble. On this point the governor says:

"All efforts to bring about a better state of affairs will prove unavailing until the finances are put in a healthy condition and the credit of the State is established on the sound and honorable footing they once occupied. But in the meantime there is an imperative necessity that the immediate needs of the State should be provided for: and in doing this the burden of taxation should be made as light as possible, for the resources of our people are well nigh exhausted, and the season of the year at which the taxes will be called for is most unfortunate. There should be no question or doubt as to our determination to meet every honest obligation of the State fairly and faithfully; but it is equally our duty to ascertain what are honest liabilities. There should be a condition precedent to the payment of interest on any of the outstanding obligations of the State, whether in the shape of bonds or otherwise, and also to the further funding of any of the State indebtedness into the consolidated bonds authorized to be issued under the act of 1874, to reduce the volume of the public debt.

In order to effect this object in a mode satisfactory and equitable, alike to the State and to the public credit, I respectfully suggest the appointment of a commission, to consist of one member from each House of the Legislature, the Comptroller General and the Treasurer of the State, and three citizens of financial ability, to whom the whole question of the financial condition of the State shall be referred, and under whose directions a thorough and complete investigation of the funded and floating indebtedness of the State shall be made; and who shall be empowered to require a registration before them or before such officers as maybe designated, of the consolidation bonds of the State. Obligations, the validity of which shall be thus ascertained, shall be certified in such form as the commission or the Legislature may prescribe, and the coupons on such bonds alone shall be receivable for taxes. The commission should also be charged with the duty of reporting to the General Assembly at its next regular session the precise character of all obligations of doubtful validity, or clearly fraudulent, with the specific facts or testimony upon which their conclusions are based. The amount of debt yet to be funded is estimated at $3,000,000, which will require the issue of $1,500,000 in consolidated bonds. A tax has been levied each year to pay the interest on the debt, and there should now be in the treasury a balance sufficient to meet the unpaid coupons. The governor, however, expresses great doubt whether any part of this fund will be found. He therefore recommends the issue of additional bonds to meet the accrued and unpaid interest.

The next vital point is the

WHOLESALE REDUCTION OF EXPENSES.

Many offices are useless, while others can be filled for smaller salaries. After all reforms are effected there will still remain a large sum necessary to defray the expenses of the government, which must be met by taxation. On this point the message is as follows:

It is one of our gravest difficulties that we have come into control of the government after the period at which taxes can most easily be paid. Ours is essentially an agricultural community; our products are harvested in the latter part of the year and sold in the earlier; and the rule which has always obtained of calling for the taxes in January and February had its origin not in the arbitrary will of the Legislature but was the natural outgrowth of an industrial system. The late political struggle has been protracted untill the proceeds of the past year crop have been exhausted, and the present crop is not sufficiently advanced to enable the farmer to realize anything upon it. Every available dollar of cash or of credit, in the control of the farmer, is already applied to the growing crop and

THE LEVY OF A TAX

payable at an early day would seriously embarrass not only the agricultural but every other interest of the State. The money is not in the country; it could only be raised from loans to the farmers by bankers or merchants; and it is questionable if it could be raised even in this way. It is therefore incumbent on you, while reducing the tax to its minimum, to arrange for its collection at such times and in such manner as will lighten the burthons of the people as much as possible. A portion of the tax absolutely necessary could be called for in June, and the residue, which should be the large portion, in October, when the proceeds of a part at least of the crop will be available for the payment of taxes.

THE TEN PER CENT. CONTRIBUTION

called for by the governor, under authority of the House, was responded to, he says, with an alacrity and a patriotic zeal most honorable to the people; and, as an evidence of their confidence in the administration, the response was as gratifying as it was unprecedented.

The net receipts from this contribution and from office fees amounted to $135,839.58; and the disbursements, as will appear by the books of General Hagood's office, on account of the educational, penal and charitable institutions of the State, and for the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the government, amount to $76,661.09—leaving a cash balance on hand of $59,178.39.

By the report of the late treasurer, dated October 31st, 1876, there were in the treasury at that time $258,050.37; but what portion of this amount is now on hand the governor is not aware. The use of these funds has been enjoined by the courts, and the officials in whose charge they are will doubtless account to the Legislature for them.

In addition to the funds named, the phosphate royalty should yield from thirty to forty thousand dollars, and there will then be quite a large amount at the command of the Legislature; sufficient, it is hoped, to meet the demands of the State until a portion of the taxes is collected.

THE BILLS OF THE BANK OF THE STATE.

While on the subject of the finances I beg to call your notice to the bills of the Bank of the State; for this question presents presenas a difficult problem. There is a widespread belief that a considerable amount of these bills will be found missing from the treasury, having been reissued in place of being canceled or destroyed. It is well, therefore, at this juncture, to consider whether or not these bills should be receivable in payment of taxes. Before receiving them for taxes, the most rigid investigation should be had, with a view of ascertaining the amount for which the State is clearly liable, and what portion is tainted with fraud, in order that suitable provision may be made at the next session of the Legislature for the redemption of the former and for the protection of the State against the latter.

THE PENAL, CHARITABLE AND EDUCATIONAL,

institutions are commended to the consideration of the Assembly. These should be properly supported and ably managed, but with strict economy. To as great an extent as possible they should be made self-supporting. With proper legislation the labor of the convicts in the penitentiary could be made profitable. The management of the present superintendent seems to be judicious.

In regard to the lunatic asylum the governor recommends the election of a board of regents composed of citizens of Columbia, who will serve without pay. This institution has been well managed by its superintendent, and the expenses have been considerably reduced.

The deaf and dumb asylum and the colored orphan asylum are commended to the Legislature; but the appropriations for them should be reduced.

EDUCATION.

The governor regards education as of primary importance. He recommends the maintenance of the State University, but thinks that to bring it up to a proper standard, it must undergo a complete reorganization. Such action can be taken at present as may be necessary to meet the immediate wants of the University; and subsequent legislation can, after mature deliberation, place the institution on the high ground it once occupied.

The governor continues: "Akin to this subject is that of free schools, and I earnestly ask that you will use every effort to establish such a system as will place the means of education within the reach of all classes in the State. The present system, as it has been administered, is a mere mockery under which the children are imperfectly taught, the teachers have been swindled out of their pay, and the money of the people has been squandered. There have been honorable exceptions to this rule, but they are rare. I have now before me a 'teacher's pay certificate' to which the board of school trustees, consisting of three members, have each affixed his "cross-mark" as his signature. As this paper is a striking illustration of the new system of public education inaugurated in the State, and is, besides, a literary curiosity well worth preserving, it is transmitted for inspection. While such a disgraceful condition of things is allowed to exist, we shall hope in vain to see the work of education prosper. The time may be too limited at this session to enable you to perfect a system which will meet the requirements of our whole people; but such legislation can be had as will secure to the teachers fair compensation for services already rendered, and will carry on public instruction until the next regular session. We are bound alike by every consideration of true statesmanship and of good faith to keep up in the State such a system of free schools as will place within the reach of every child—the poorest as well as as the richest, black as well as white—the means of acquiring an honest and honorable education; and to this end I shall most cordially second any efforts on the part of the Legislature. I shall look with confident hope to your aid in carrying out the reforms and fufilling the pledges to which we are solemnly committed."

The message concludes with an adjuration to the Legislature to cooperate with the executive, to raise South Carolina from her present condition; to restore her credit; to bring back her good name; to develope her boundless resources; to heal her wounds; to secure equal and exact justice to all her children; to establish and maintain the supremacy of the law; to diffuse the blessings of education; and to strive to bind all classes of both races in the bonds of peace, fraternity and piety.

The good and expressive American verb "to lynch" has been Frenchified, and one of our French exchanges, telling about the lynching of the Bender family in Kansas, heads its paragraph with the words "Une Famille Lynchee."

There are seventy-five insurance companies in the city of New York. This number embraces good, bad and indifferent.

The Knights of Honor have organized a Grand Lodge of the Order for the State.