

A Relic of Barbarism.

The fence law having passed the House is now in the hands of the Senate. We trust it will pass that body. The bill as reported has no objectionable feature. It does not lay down any rule, but simply permits the people of the respective counties of the State, except a few specially exempted, to decide by an election whether the present law shall be abolished or retained. The sentiment of the people can thus be taken, and if the opponents of the change are in the majority no harm will be done. If, however, as we believe, a large majority, in the upper counties especially, do desire the abolition of the present absurd law, they should be granted an opportunity of proving this.

The law providing that stock shall be fenced out had its origin ages ago when there was but comparatively a small area of arable land in the State. In those days it was cheaper to make the farmers build fences than to require the stockmen to fence in their immense grazing ranges. Since the State has become thickly settled, the conditions are all changed, and as agriculture is almost the exclusive pursuit of the people, all other minor interests should be subordinated to it. To make a farmer fence a thousand acres of land in order to escape the ravages of some half starved cow is an absurdity. Worse than that, in the present impoverished condition of the State the entailing of such an expense is a crime. Thousands of acres are now uncultivated in Fairfield, simply because they have no fences around them. Remove the necessity for fences and these lands will be reclaimed.

The abolition of fence laws has been tried in other settled States with great success. Let it be tried here.

Gone From Our Gaze.

Whittemore has resigned. From the fastnesses of his Massachusetts home, whither, under pretense of illness in his family, he had fled to escape the avenging Nemesis, he has addressed a letter to the President of the Senate notifying him that he will no longer hold his seat in that body. Thus has another carpet-bagger and scoundrel disappeared forever from South Carolina politics. We knew it would be so. A man so completely covered over with fraud could not be expected to tarry long in the face of decency. But we were unprepared for this sudden disappearance. For two years more at least we thought he would linger to disgrace the people of Darlington. But their day of deliverance was near at hand. Three weeks ago Whittemore stood in the Senate, and, with his hand upon his heart, protested his innocence of all the charges preferred against him, and avowed that he was an honest man. In less than a fortnight the print of his fingers was incontestably proven in a number of steals of various magnitudes, from the fraudulent purchase of baskets of champagne up to the embezzlement of thousands of dollars. The trail was so hot that Whittemore found it convenient to leave on a day's notice. That he was thus suffered to escape is a mark of great clemency on the part of the Senate. The law officers should be more stern. Whittemore should be compelled to labor in the penitentiary, the funds appropriated for which he has helped so often to steal.

Whittemore's career was eventful. He went into the Federal army as a chaplain and stole postage stamps. He settled in South Carolina and swindled his black followers by marrying them all over at a dollar a head. He went to Congress, sold a

cadetship and was kicked out. Thanking God that his constituency could not read, he again offered himself as a candidate for Congress, was re-elected, and again kicked out. Then he entered State politics as a Senator from Darlington, and became chairman of the most important Senate committee. Here he stole money for liquors and cigars; stole the appropriation made for the purchase of portraits of Lincoln and Sumner; stole three thousand dollars on a raised claim for printing by the Darlington Southerner; stole thousands of dollars in conjunction with the Republican Printing Company; and, in a word, stole everything he could lay his hands on. It was wise in him to leave; and still wiser to stay away. Woe to him if the people ever lay hands on him.

The Senate now stands sixteen Republicans and sixteen Democrats with one vacancy. As Whittemore's resignation takes effect at the end of the session, the people of Darlington cannot be represented before next session. Col. J. A. Law, the county chairman of that county, will probably succeed Whittemore. He will be a great acquisition to the Senate.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, May 28.

SENATE.

The President laid before the Senate the following communication: Hon. W. D. Simpson, President of the Senate, State of South Carolina;

DEAR SIR—I respectfully tender my resignation as State Senator from Darlington; the same to take effect on and after the close of the extra session of the General Assembly. I have the honor to be, yours respectfully,

B. F. WHITTEMORE.

Several bills were received from the House, received their first reading and were laid over under the rules.

The following received a third reading:

Bill (with House amendments) to provide for the filling of vacancies in county offices, and to regulate the holding of elections therefor; bill to establish uniformity in the sessions of the circuit courts; bill to amend sections 55 and 56, chapter 120, of the revised statutes, relative to liens on crops.

Bill (with House amendments) to reduce and fix the salaries of certain officers was read, some amendments concurred in and others rejected, and a message sent to the House accordingly.

Senate bill (with House amendments) to reduce and fix the per diem and mileage of members of the General Assembly. The Senate refused to concur, and the bill and message informing the House of the action of the Senate returned accordingly.

The reply of Mr. John McKay to the charge of contempt was read, and Mr. McKay discharged.

The appropriation bill was discussed at some length, without final action.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After some business of no general interest a joint resolution relative to the State University and Normal School was read a second time. The following is a synopsis of its provisions: 1. That the governor shall assume immediate control of the buildings used for the Normal School and the University, and shall rent out said buildings to responsible parties—the buildings to be put in charge of a competent person and the rentals to be applied, as far as the governor may deem proper, to such purpose. 2. That the trustees of the University, together with the committee on education of the House and of the Senate, shall constitute a commission to devise plans for the organization and maintenance of one university for the whites and one for the blacks—which shall forever be distinct and separate, but shall be endowed with equal advantages in all respects. 3. That the commission shall devise and suggest a more economical method of managing said institutions than now exists.

A number of bills were read a second time—among them the following: To authorize the governor to appoint the regents of the lunatic asylum from Richland county; to disperse with the recording of deeds in the office of the Secretary of State; to declare and punish fraud in the sale of produce; to prohibit the unauthorized absence of certain officers from duty; to authorize and

require the attorney-general to inquire into the matter of the phosphate companies of the State, with a view to define and protect the interest of the State therein. The Senate joint resolution to appoint a commission to investigate the sale of the Columbia canal was read a second time.

Resolution to appoint a committee to report a plan for the employment of the penitentiary convicts was adopted.

Concurrent resolution to raise a commission to investigate the management of the charitable and penal institutions of the State, was read a second time.

The bill to submit to the voters of the various counties a proposition to change the fence law received a third reading.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, May 28.

SENATE.

Several bills, of local importance only, were read a second time.

House bill to amend sections 55 and 56, chapter 120, of the revised statutes, relative to liens on crops, was read a third time.

The Senate appointed Messrs. Crittenden, Gary and Witherspoon a committee of conference on the per diem bill, and Messrs. Bowen, Cochran and Taft a committee of conference on the bill to reduce and fix the salaries of certain officers.

The Senate then took up the appropriation bill, which was discussed till adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Simpson introduced the following, which was adopted and sent to the Senate:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, the Senate concurring, That the General Assembly do meet in joint convention at 12 o'clock meridian, on Thursday, the 31st day of May, 1877, for the purpose of electing a circuit judge for the fifth judicial circuit.

This resolution rests upon the following facts: Carpenter was elected on the 13th of December, 1872, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Melton. His full term of four years, therefore, expired on the 13th of December, 1875, but on the principle that each judge holds his office for a full term of four years from the day of election (the position taken by Chamberlain when he refused to commission Moses and Whipper, and sustained by the decision of the Supreme Court on a question of precisely the same nature) Carpenter's term did not expire till December 13, 1876, and there was, at the time of the election in 1875, no vacancy in the fifth circuit.

Minor (Rep.) introduced the following, which was laid over under the rules:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of South Carolina, the Senate concurring, That the Hon. J. J. Wright be, and he is hereby, requested to resign the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court now held by him.

Mr. Coit, from the committee on conference with the Senate committee on a bill fixing the per diem of the members of the General Assembly, reported that the joint committee had agreed to sustain the House amendment fixing the per diem at five dollars per day; also, agreed that the House recede from its amendments providing that no compensation be received for any session longer than sixty days.

The House then proceeded to consider the case of the Charleston delegation. The majority of the committee reported in favor of excluding the entire delegation, on the ground of frauds and irregularities in the election. The minority report was signed by only one member. The Democrats, with Hamilton, Myers and Westberry, colored Republicans, advocated the majority report. Minor offered a substitute to seat thirteen Republicans and four Democrats, but this was tabled. The majority report was then adopted by a vote of sixty-six yeas to twenty-nine nays. Adjourned.

JUST RECEIVED.

A fine lot of Cabbages, which will be sold low for cash.

ALSO, Bananas, of the finest kind, which cannot fail to be tempting to all and get sold.

ALSO, A new lot of groceries in great variety, which are offered at my usual low figures. Call and see. may 22-11 JAMES E. CATHCART.

Shirts! Shirts! Shirts!

WAMSUTTA Muslin and 2200 Linen. at \$8.00 per half dozen. Percal and Calico at \$6.00 and \$9.00 per half dozen. J. P. McMASTER & CO. mar 22

VEGETINE

VEGETINE has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

HE RESTS WELL.

SOUTH POLAND, ME., Oct. 11, 1876. Mr. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—I have been sick two years with the liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines but none of them did me any good. I was restless at nights and had no appetite. Since taking the Vegetine I rest well and relish my food. Can recommend the Vegetine for what it has done for me.

Yours respectfully, Mrs. ALBERT RICKER. Witness of the above, Mr. Geo. M. Vaughan, Medford, Mass.

VEGETINE.

Thousands will bear testimony (and do it voluntarily) that Vegetine is the best medical compound yet placed before the public for renovating and purifying the blood, eradicating all humors, impurities or poisonous secretions from the system, invigorating and strengthening the system debilitated by disease; in fact, it is, as many have called it, "The Great Health Restorer."

SAFE AND SURE.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS: In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to me, and yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time, I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostrations, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to effect my debilitated system from the first dose, and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified endorsement as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better.

Yours truly, W. H. CLARK, 120 Monterey Street, Allegheny, Pa.

VEGETINE.

Vegetine thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads this letter of the wonderful curative qualities of Vegetine as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood:

HYDE PARK, MASS., Feb. 15, 1876.

Dear Sir—About ten years ago my health failed through the debilitating effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid fever in its worst form, I settled in my back and took the form of a large deep-seated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations, by the best skill in the State but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.

Matters ran on thus about seven years till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office and talk with you of the virtue of Vegetine. I did so, and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, etc., by which you remedy is produced. By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in Vegetine.

I commenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effects; still I persevered and soon felt it was benefitting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired, till I had taken it faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured, and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now.

During the past few weeks I have a serofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body.

I took Vegetine faithfully and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.

Let your patrons troubled with serofula or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases, and if they will patiently take Vegetine, it will, in my judgment, cure them.

With great obligations I am, Yours very truly, G. W. MANSFIELD, Pastor of the Methodist E. Church.

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The well known ROGUES CARD CUTTER, with its many improvements, is still preferred by many printers, and holds its superiority 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.

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

TUTT'S PILLS

A distinguished physician of New York says:

It is astonishing how universally Dr. Tutt's Pills are used. In my daily rounds, I hear of them not only among the poor, but their virtues are heralded from the mansions of the wealthy and refined. Knowing the inventor from his long connection with the medical profession, I have great confidence in their merits, and of late have often prescribed them with the happiest results in cases where I desired to make a decided impression on the liver.

Dr. Tutt has been engaged in the practice of medicine thirty years, and his long experience was demonstrated in the dissection of anatomy in the Medical College of Georgia, hence, persons using his Pills have the guarantee that they are prepared on scientific principles, and are free from all quackery.

He has succeeded in combining in them the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a strengthening, purgative, and a purifying.

Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy excretions are produced. The rapidity with which

While under the influence of these Pills, of itself indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, and hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, and chronic constipation.

WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD.

LOUISVILLE, KY. Aug. 1875.

Dr. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to dyspepsia, constipation, and piles, and had well nigh exhausted the materia medica for relief from this living death, when, by accident, your Pills were brought to my notice. I began their use, and the first dose gave me such relief that I continued to take them. I am now a well man, have a good appetite, can digest well, the piles have disappeared, and I have gained forty pounds in solid flesh. I would not be without them for their weight in gold.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON.

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