

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

25 FANCY CARDS all styles with names, 10c. post paid.

Revolver and Cartridges for \$3. A fine nickel plated, seven shot, pocket revolver...

TRIFLING

With a Cold is Always Dangerous. USE WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,

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. CRITTESON, 7 Sixth Avenue, N. Y.

TIP SEE. The Tip-Top Package is the largest and best selling out. READ AND SEE...

FUN 1 pack acquaintance cards, 1 pack handwriting specimens...

Wonderful Success. 25,000 of the CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION described and illustrated.

Sold in 40 days. 750 pages only \$2.50. Treating of the entire history. Wonderful exhibits...

CAUTION Beware of falsely claimed outfit and worthless books.

FUN 1 copy curious love letter, 1 pk. comic cards, 1 pack popping questions cards...

GLENIV'S

Sulphur Soap.

Thoroughly cures diseases of the skin, beautifies the complexion, prevents and remedies rheumatism...

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price - 25 Cents per Cake; Box of 3 Cakes 75 Cents.

N. B. - Sent by Mail, Prepaid, on receipt of price.

C. N. CRITTESON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Avenue, N. Y.

HA People oil cheeks, 1 pk. mount-d. cards, 1 pk. love cards...

SOMETHING NEW.

The Automatic Fly Brush.

AN ORNAMENT

A COMFORT

A NECESSITY.

LONG SOUGHT,

FOUND AT LAST.

Everybody Should Have it.

COME AND GET ONE

FROM

CONNOR & CHANDLER. June 19

Best is Cheapest NEW WILCOX & GIBBS

AUTOMATIC Silent Sewing Machine.

Latest Invention, Producing Marvelous Results.

Its surpassing merit places it beyond all competition, and makes it the cheapest, notwithstanding the large inducements offered...

Only Machine in the World with Automatic Features, and with no Tension to Manage.

Write by Postal Card for Price List, List of Offices, &c.

WILCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO., (Cor. Bond St.) 658 Broadway, N. Y. may 15-1y

THE Columbia Register,

—PUBLISHED— Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly

COLUMBIA, S. C.

HOYT, EMLYN & McDANIEL.

JAMES A. HOYT, Editor.

THE DAILY REGISTER contains the latest news of the day, all commercial, political and other matter sent by telegraph, full local reports, editorials upon all current topics, and Grange and Agricultural Departments.

THE TRI-WEEKLY REGISTER is issued every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, and contains all the news of two days in one issue.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER is an eight page paper, containing forty-eight columns, embracing the cream of the news of each week.

THE REGISTER is now the organ of the State Grange, and all matters of interest to the Patrons of Husbandry will be treated in their appropriate department.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

DAILY REGISTER. One Year, \$7 00; Six Months, 3 50; Three Months, 1 75.

TRI-WEEKLY REGISTER. One Year, 5 00; Six Months, 2 50; Three Months, 1 25.

WEEKLY REGISTER. One Year, 2 00; Six Months, 1 00; Three Months, .50.

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...

A large lot of Ladies' Collarettes, Fichus and other fancy articles. Inspection of the Ladies and public generally solicited.

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 fine 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.

You can find all you want by calling on April 14 J. O. Boag.

J. O. BOAG.

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...

Merchant Tailoring.

THE undersigned informs the citizens of Winnsboro and the county generally, that he has opened a Tailoring Establishment in the store next to Mr. J. C. Little's...

Shirts! Shirts!

JUST RECEIVED,

10 dozen unlabeled ready made Shirts, guaranteed to be made of best muslin and 22-100 linen...

Calicoes, at 8 1/2 cents per yard. Muslins, at 12 1/2 " " and up. Piques, at 12 1/2 " and up.

Dexter's Knitting Cotton 5 cents a ball and many other fresh and desirable goods at prices to suit the hard times.

McMASTER & BRICE, Winnsboro Hotel.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public that he has removed to that large and commodious Brick Hotel...

Manufacturers of Portland and Stationary Engines and Boilers of all kinds, Circular Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys &c.

Cameroon's Special Steam Pumps. Send for Catalogue.

R. J. McCarley. Fine article dry Sauerbronn Wine, Otard's & Co. genuine Cognac Brandy...

TOILET SOAP. ONE gross of the genuine Brown Windsor Soap.

DRUG STORE. Twenty-five dozen assorted Soaps, at the Drug Store of DR. W. E. AIKEN.

Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, &c. WINE Pale Sherry Wine, fine N. C. Sauerbronn Wine, fine old Porto Port Wine, fine imported Claret Wine...

WINE Pale Sherry Wine, fine N. C. Sauerbronn Wine, fine old Porto Port Wine, fine imported Claret Wine, For table use.

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THE PROCESS OF PRINTING.

SOME EXPLANATION OF THE DETAILS OF THE ART PRESERVATIVE.

Preparing the Punch-Moulding the Metal-The Various Stops of Composition-How to Prepare the Best Results.

From the Model Printer's Guide.

In preparing to cast type, the form of the type is cut by hand in the first place, the end bearing the face or letter being, of course, precisely like the appearance intended for the printed page.

For every letter in all the different sizes and styles of type used, there must first be a "punch," cut by hand. Of these a vast number is necessary to prepare moulds for a large quantity of type.

The type is made by cast. A "matrix," or mould for the letters, is made by driving the end of the punch into a short, thick copper block. The "matrix" is so-called, because it is the mother, as it were, of all the types that are cast in it.

The matrix makes the letter or face of the type; the mould makes the long, slender body which supports the face. This mould is carefully made of steel with adjustable bearings, so that it can produce a letter as thin as i or as thick as w, or thicker.

The type is cast of lead, with a little antimony and tin added, to give it a toughness and prevent it from shrinking as it cools in the mould. The casting is done rapidly by a very ingenious little machine.

When the number of copies of a particular thing to be printed is limited, the types themselves are used; where the number is very large, a stereotype "plate" of each page is cast and used to print from the type being distributed again.

The possible multiplication from the "punch" to the "plate" is enormous. The punch will last to make 50 to 100 hundred matrices; each matrix will cast 1,000,000 types; each of these 1,000,000 letters of type may be used in making several hundred different pieces, besides enduring a fair amount of wear itself on the press...

A type is a little more than seven-eighths of an inch long, and its value depends on its "face" or size. Its price ranges from 50 cents to \$2.50 per pound, according to the size and face—fancy texts and ornamented job letters always being worth more than plain Roman, and as type metal is a heavy material, some guess may be made as to its cost.

Types set together form words, the words being separated from each other by pieces of type metal of a less height than the letters, and called "spacers," the blank spaces at the end of short lines being filled up in the same manner by "quads" or short pieces of metal.

The type is set up in a "composing stick," about a dozen lines at a time, and is then captioned on a frame called a "galley." The type itself is the reverse of the printed impression. In order to make this come right and avoid having to "set up" his lines from right to left, the compositor puts the type in place upside down, each type having one or more "nicks" on one side to enable the compositor to know, simply by the touch, which way to put each letter into the stick.

This fact that printing reverses everything—with reference to right and left, not inverting it—obliges designers who make wood engravings to draw their pictures reversed on the block. What is to be printed "180" must be engraved "081" and if a human figure is to stand with its right side presented to view, it must be drawn on the wood-block with the left side presented. Space between the lines is obtained by inserting slips of

metal called "leads." Editorials and original or important matter is generally set leaded, other matter is for the most part set "solid."

When "set up" the type is "locked up" by being wedged together so as to form a solid mass, inside an iron frame called a "chase," and is ready to put on the press. Before printing, however, the form of types must be "proved," that is, an impression taken from the type before putting in the press, and then carefully read and corrected.

There are always unavoidable errors in type when first set, which must be corrected by taking out the wrong letters, etc., and replacing by proper ones. There are three general kinds of press. One forces the paper flat on the whole face of the type at once; in another, the paper makes one revolution on the outside of a cylinder, the type moving back and forth on an iron "bod" just underneath; in the other, the type is on the cylinder itself and is carried against a number of smaller cylinders ranged around it, a sheet of paper passing between the type cylinder and each of the small ones. This last is the great "cylinder" press on which the large morning papers are printed; the largest size of such a press costing about \$50,000.

To simply put the type on the press and let the paper press on the type will not always do good work; machinery is not exact enough for that. The harder the paper is pressed upon the type, the blacker and plainer will be the "impression" as is evident. But some parts of the type or cut will be higher, that is, nearer to the platen or cylinder, than others, and will consequently be pressed harder than others against the paper, and very likely the parts which should appear very light will be pressed down so as to be black, and vice versa. The pressman must therefore begin by adjusting these differences, small as they are. Where the impression is light and should be dark, he pastes a slip of paper—often thin tissue paper—on the paper covering of the platen, in just that spot which will bear on the part of the type or cut that needs to be blacker; on the other hand, he cuts away a little of that paper covering on spots that will touch the places that need to print lighter, and the result is that the paper is pressed down on the form lighter in some places and harder in others. Generally speaking, in the case of "cuts" he takes first an "impression" of the cut, then cuts out the dark part and pastes thin bits of paper on the light parts; then he takes the piece of paper thus treated, and pastes it on the platen in such a position, that it will come exactly against the cut itself, part for part. He knows where to put it by first getting an "impression" of the form on the paper which covers the platen; then by passing the piece of paper, prepared as above described, on the platen, just on top of the "impression" made, he is satisfied every impression will strike the form in precisely the same place. This particular process is called "overlaying," and is a part of the work of "making ready," which must be done before the printing is commenced, on all fine work. For ordinary job work and small forms, very little "making ready" is required, often none at all. Thus it will be seen that the whole art of printing, from the cutting of the punch with which to make the matrix for casting the type, on to the actual making of the impression on the paper, requires the most delicate work and the closest attention. And it is only by the strictest attention to all the details that a handsome typographical appearance can be imparted to the work.

A SUMMER DINNER.—Take the best white Jamaica ginger root, bruied, two ounces; cream of tartar, one ounce; water, six quarts. To be boiled five minutes, then strained. Add one pound of sugar, again put on the fire and stir till dissolved. Pour into an earthen vessel into which has been put two drachms of tartaric acid, and the rind of one lemon. Let it remain till nearly cold, then add one spoonful of yeast, stirring it well in. Then bottle for use. Tie the corks down tightly. It will be ready for use in a few days and will be found delicious.

LIGHT DUMPLINGS.—Take as much light dough as will make a loaf of bread, work into it half a pound of stoned raisins, tie loosely in a cloth, and boil one hour and a half. Eat with a rich sauce.