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

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A GREAT OFFER We will during these hard times dispose of 100 Pianos & Organs, new and second-hand of first-class makers including WATERS' at lowest prices for cash or installments or to let until paid for than ever before offered. WATERS' grand square and upright Pianos and Organs (including their new Sovereign and Boudoir) are the best made. 7 Octave Pianos \$150. 7½ do. \$160 not used a year. Octave Pianos \$50. 4 Stops \$55. 7 Stops \$65. 8 Stops \$75. 10 Stops \$85. 12 Stops \$100 cash, not used a year, in perfect order and warranted. Local and traveling agents wanted. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, etc. Sheet music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East 14th St., Union Square, New York.

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WHO are indebted to us for PROVISIONS or PHOSPHATES, we would respectfully call attention, that your bills are due on or before the first of November. We are depending on you for payment AT ONCE, to enable us to meet obligation made to assist you, and which are due at that time.

In order for us, as well as you, to maintain our credit, it is necessary to meet our promises promptly.

Beaty, Bro. & Son. opt 12

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I have on hand several brands of first class

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which I am prepared to sell for Cash or on time with well approved securities on a money basis, or with a cotton option if parties desire. All parties in want of Fertilizers will do well to call on me before purchasing.

F. ELDER. feb 20

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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.

oct 12 **Shirts | Shirts | Shirts |** WAMSUTTA Muslin and 2200 Linon, at \$8.00 per half dozen. Percate and Calico at \$6.00 and \$9.00 per half dozen. mar 22 J. F. McMASTER & CO.

Fence Law Elections.

FOR the purpose of submitting to the qualified electors of the following named townships in Fairfield county, S. C. A PROPOSITION TO ALTER THE FENCE LAW, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of this State, approved June 7th, 1877, it is hereby ordered that an election be held in the several townships, at the places designated below, on WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF AUGUST next, and that the polls be kept open from 6 o'clock, a. m. until 6 o'clock, p. m., the form of the ballot to be as follows, viz: Those in favor of altering the Fence Law will use a ballot, either written or printed—"In favor of altering the Fence Law." Those opposed will use a ballot either written or printed—"Against altering the Fence Law." The voting precincts and managers are designated as follows:

TOWNSHIP No. 1—Voting precinct, Fawcett's Store; Managers, D. P. Crosby, V. P. Clayton and Peter Feaster.

TOWNSHIP No. 2—Voting precinct, Woodward's Depot; Managers, W. W. Ketchin, R. W. Lumpkin and J. Y. Brice.

TOWNSHIP No. 3—Voting precinct, residence of J. A. McCrorey, Sr.; Managers, J. A. McCrorey, Sr., Strother Ford and J. E. McCullough.

TOWNSHIP No. 4—Voting precinct Winnsboro; Managers, G. H. McMaster, J. W. McCreight and Benjamin Tidwell.

TOWNSHIP No. 5—Voting precinct, Lamar's Dute man Creeks Quarters; Managers, A. F. Peay, John Hollis and Nathan Harrison.

TOWNSHIP No. 7—Voting precinct, residence of T. M. Rembert; Managers, T. M. Rembert, Preston Rion and W. H. Jones.

TOWNSHIP No. 9—Voting precinct, Curlee's School House; Managers, T. W. Woodward, J. R. Delaney and Gracchus Barber.

TOWNSHIP No. 12—Voting precinct, Paul's Spring; Managers, J. W. Bolick, Jos. H. Kennedy and Alex. Hopkins.

TOWNSHIP No. 13—Voting precinct, residence of James McGill; Managers, James McGill, Thomas Blair and Isaac Miller.

The Managers above designated to hold the said election at the several precincts named, shall, immediately upon the close of the election, count the votes and make return of the result and the ballots, to the undersigned, County Commissioners of Fairfield county.

HENRY JACOB } County J. R. HARVEY } Commissioners. CARTER BEATY, } July 12-1xlaw5w

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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. Rossell & 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.

News-papers in want of advertising from first parties should send for my circular.

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FROM

CONNOR & CHANDLER.

THE STOCK LAW.

THE THEORY OF THE NO FENCE PRACTICALLY ILLUSTRATED.

The Views of One Who has Tried Both Plans.

From the Anderson (S. C.) Intelligencer.

We publish by permission the following letter from Rev. A. Ranson, of North Carolina, formerly of this county, which gives at length the benefits derived from the change of the fence system in parts of North Carolina. The letter is well worth reading, and we hope the friends and opponents of the proposed change will give it their calm and candid perusal:

HUNTERSVILLE, N. C., July 9, 1877.

B. P. Crayton, Esq.: Dear Sir—Your request through my brother, William Ranson, for my "observations and experience in the matter of fencing up the stock," has been duly received. Feeling a deep interest in the welfare of South Carolina, my native State, I hasten to reply. This is the fifth year that I have had the opportunity to observe the working of the system, and the third that I have been experiencing its benefits. They are, I am fully persuaded, as follows:

- 1st. It saves a heavy expense.
- 2d. It brings valuable land into cultivation.
- 3d. It improves land and enhances its commercial value.
- 4th. It is favorable to renters.
- 5th. It enables men to retain small untimbered farms, and others to obtain farms for the first time.
- 6th. It promotes the cultivation of the grasses.
- 7th. It facilitates the improvement of stock.

Now, each of these points I propose to illustrate:

(1.) My interest in land comprises one hundred and fifty acres. I had thought it a long lane and a short one. While we were canvassing for the stock law, I often said I would rather have it than a present of five hundred dollars. But now I go up upon that. Were it possible for no one to be affected by it but myself, I would not go back to the old system for one thousand dollars! That will sound extravagant to many, no doubt. But consider this: besides my present pasture lot fencing, two thousand panels of new fence would be required. But would one thousand dollars build that and leave a sum whose interest would be sufficient to keep it in repair from year to year? I reckon not. Then, why should I be willing to go back for the consideration of one thousand dollars? Thus, in a financial point of view, I regard the change as being practically worth to me and my children at least seven dollars per acre on our land.

In a few weeks we will have finished a neat, substantial and convenient barn, forty feet square. Began it a year ago. Did most of the work ourselves, and worked at it only when farm work was not needed, or could not be done. Fifty dollars will cover the whole amount paid out for hired labor, nails and sawing of plank. But under the old system we could not have touched it at all; we would have been kept in a continued strain to renew our fences. And thus, it gives all farmers a better opportunity to make improvements—to drain land, to make compost heaps, and to give their sons a better education.

(2.) On this point I need only remark that the best land in your State is under your fences. Now, were they all removed and the ground they occupy planted in wheat and corn, would it not bread all the people of your State? All through the old fields, too, are many rich spots. Our people have hunted up all these, and are letting the poorest of the land they had been cultivating lie and rest. Besides, it is a nice thing to be rid of the briars and brush in fence corners, and to drive out in the clean road to turn.

(3.) Our most observing people are now convinced that the injury they did their fields by pasturing them was far greater than all the benefit to their stock. If turned in only for a few days to glean the wheat, oats and corn left, and not suffered to remain in when the ground is wet, the damage would be small. But not one in a hundred would be so careful. Forty-

five years ago I heard men discuss the question, Why is it that a field cleared now will not produce more than half of what the same kind of land in an adjoining field produced when the country was first settled? Some young men were disposed to deny the fact, and hint that the old men had forgotten, or had fallen into the habit of telling big stories. But Mr. James Hamilton Lowry, of Laurens District, who was then an old man and a close observer, explained it thus: "When I was a boy the untrampled earth was almost everywhere so loose that a walking stick could easily be run down twelve or eighteen inches. Perhaps for hundreds of years growing roots had been raising the ground, and as they died and rotted they left it very open. It held the most of the rain, and slowly supplied the crops as needed. But by the time the cattle men had destroyed all the pea vines and canes, the ground was trampled hard, and ceased to produce as I know it had done before." I believe he was right. And if you could see the crop of vegetation on our old fields, which were formerly clipped bare by everybody's stock, you would think so too; for vegetation growing and decaying—the tops above and the roots beneath the surface—is what enriches land. But when it is cropped off, just when starting to grow, and the ground trampled hard, there is no chance for the land's improvement. Now, that which hinders the recuperation of old fields can not be good for tilled land. Let no hoof go on it, only to haul out manure, till the land and gather in the crop; then far less subsoiling will be necessary to maintain the primeval looseness of the soil.

(4.) While canvassing for the stock law some asserted that the enclosed region would soon be without laborers; that renters would have no place for their stock and would move out. But, as some of us believed, the thing works just the other way. With us, and I suppose with you, renters had to repair fences to protect their crops. But they soon saw that it was much easier to move old rails and fence a pasture than to repair fences around all their fields. Nobody has ever thought of refusing them a pasture any more than a house. Nor are the rents any higher than when they had fences to repair. Take a case illustrative of many: Mr. C., renter, was much opposed to the proposed change. He and his son went to an election and helped to defeat it for a time in our township. He boasted that he and his son could kill the vote of the land owner and another tenant as often as they wished to try that thing. But the law provided for it, and it was convenient to take that and a few other farms, whose owners were willing, within the enclosure of another township. Mr. C. was furiously mad, and threatened to leave, though it was the first of April. By moving about sixty panels of old fence he got an excellent and convenient pasture, much better than the land-owner had. Still, he grumbled; he did not like to be beat in that way. Towards the close of the year it was signified to him that he might go out to where he could find things as he liked them. But he made a contract to rent over in the township which had voted for the stock law. However, before he moved he and his man disagreed, but not about a pasture. Then he had to move out on a large old place, where he could repair fences to his heart's content. Now, guess what he did! He and an adjoining land-owner, who had also been opposed to the change, resolved on having a little fence law between themselves. Accordingly they put up gates, throw an outside fence around both places, and made a pasture. A mighty revolution of thoughts and feelings in one short year was that. But this year they are happy in having the great enclosures extended far beyond them. And many such cases have we.

(5.) When moving for the change, many of us held it as a theory that the stock law would enable not a few to hold on to farms from which the old fence law was about to drive them. Now, we are happy to know that we were not mistaken. Almost every neighborhood furnishes one or more cases to the point. Take one as a fair sample. Mr. H. owns about sixty acres. He had cut his last rail tree to repair his fences. His neighbors, the brothers G., had talked the matter over, not very recently, that he could not "hold the fort" much longer; that the place would be of very little use to