

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR CLERK OF COURT, W. H. KERR.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,

R. E. ELLISON, SR., JOHN A. HINNANT, CORNELIUS R. MEANS.

The Camden Journal and Gazette given the following timely advice: "The lien law is no longer in force. So let every farmer hedge for the next year by planting an abundance of small grain, turnips, &c."

The Democratic party in this county is now passing through a crisis. And the party will doubtless remember in the future who stood with her, and who were arrayed against her.

The Virginia Democrats are missing a great row at the bare mention of having to pay more than a five mills tax. They would rather repudiate their debt than exceed this.

Capt. D. L. BRANTON, of the U. S. Navy, replies to an assertion of the New York Herald that the navy will soon be manned entirely by colored sailors, by saying that of over four thousand men who enlisted under him, only one hundred and ten were colored.

The News and Courier insists "that journalism which is only a stepping stone to political preferment is not the journalism that the people require," and says, "these views are not of recent adoption. It has always been contended, by this paper, that no journalist while in the exercise of his profession, should seek, or be a candidate for, any public office."

The News and Courier has sued a number of papers for libel. The Baltimore Gazette contained an article charging Capt. P. W. Dawson with complicity in printing frauds. It was copied by the Charleston Journal of Commerce, the Columbia Register and the Charlotte Observer. All of these papers are now asked to prove the charge in court.

Organization Begun.

Gen. Bratton, County Chairman, has addressed a circular order to the subordinate clubs. The following is a copy:

WINNSBORO, S. C., August 1, 1877.

To the President Club: Dear Sir: You are notified to put your club in order for another contest. The "Citizens' Ticket" is simply a device to mask the batteries of the same old Radicalism that has been destroying us for years, and that was hurled back, covering and disguised, by our solid array last fall.

It sneezes the Democratic party to organize a vigorous campaign at once, and carry the war into Africa. The Radical leaders are taking advantage of the "Citizens' Ticket" to

reorganize their scattered legions; and although the masses are apparently quiet, election day will show a solid Radical front. We are gratified to learn that the Democrats are becoming united, and that the regular ticket is gaining strength every day. But the next point is to beat the Radicals. This can be easily done by proper work and organization. But we must not sit down supinely and let the Radicals do all the work.

COUNTY POLITICS.

"Our Dumper, and How to Avert It." A Short Letter from an Old Citizen of Fairfield.

Messrs. Editors:

Allow me to express a few thoughts and make some suggestions in your paper for the thinking men of our county, in regard to our present political aspect and future prospects. We rejoice in the victory achieved by the election of Hampton. This election broke the dark and gloomy spell which hung over us, revealed our strength, cheered us with a bright ray of hope, and restored peace and quiet to our borders. But the election of Hampton is not the end of our work—only the beginning. We have not yet passed the breakers. We may escape Scylla, and yet perish in Charybdis. (Virgilus sat.) Let us not forget how Hampton was elected. How? By the Democracy, all along the line presenting an unbroken front. By adhering with unwavering tenacity to those candidates nominated by the best men of our State. By working night and day for the right, and by having no idle hands and coward hearts among us. Shall we now lose what we have gained in an inglorious contest for the spoils? Shall self-interest usurp the place of patriotism? During the late war the Confederate troops gained a victory on one occasion (the enemy retreating in order) and while our troops were completely disorganized by eagerly seeking the spoils, the enemy returned, and we were driven from our hard-earned field with heavy loss. Our enemies (the enemies of our State) have retreated in order. They are fully organized. And while some of their leaders have disappeared (probably waiting for an opportunity to return) they have other leaders. Shall we, by divisions in our ranks, give aid and encouragement to the enemies of the land that gave us birth? It is time for every one who desires the welfare of our old State, to stand firmly and squarely to the nominations of our County Convention, and not split off for individual preference or the emoluments of office. I respectfully request gentlemen seriously to consider this matter. Let us be united. Let us seek the good of our State at whatever cost or sacrifice that good may demand. I know men are free, and have a right, as a general rule, to vote for whom they please, but we have not the right to sacrifice the public weal to individual preference or to self-interest. The physician will destroy the babe, if need be, to save the mother, and fire companies will tear down houses to arrest the flames. Let us also sacrifice the less interest for the greater.

B. P. COLEMAN.

Rock Quarry, Aug. 10, 1877.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.

Secretary Sims is investigating the purchases of the Land Commission. He is shaking up a good many dry bones in Charleston county. Col. J. P. Thomas is preparing a history of the old State Military Academy. The new artesian well in Charleston is over fifteen hundred feet deep, and no water yet. George Curtis, the colored Moses of the Liberator's Exodus, has been charged with all sorts of misdeeds by the Rev. J. B. Middleton, colored, of Beaufort, and he now charges Middleton with "having wickedly and maliciously, instigated by the devil, made a false, foul, scandalous, malignant and gratuitous attack upon him. He continues to rake in the dimes of his dupes."

Mr. W. H. Trossett, of South Carolina, one of the counsel for the government before the Fisheries Commission at Halifax, is a distinguished lawyer and a learned writer on diplomacy. His experience as Secretary of the United States Legation at London, and Assistant Secretary of State under Buchanan's administration, give him peculiar qualifications for the discharge of his duties.—Philadelphia Times.

The Anderson Meeting.

The second day's proceedings were opened by a speech from Col. P. W. McMaster against the usury law. He argued that the reason why money is so dear in South Carolina is because the security is not satisfactory, and because the money comes from the North and has to go through so many hands and run so many risks. Before the war money was not taxed, and now it is, which is another reason why the money must bring a higher interest. He held that no Legislature could regulate the price of money.

Mr. Richard Tozer then read a short essay on plantation engines. He said that if the county commissioners would give the people good roads, plantation engines could be furnished that would move themselves about without the aid of animal power. He also advocated the purchase of Carolina made engines, as a part of the general principle of patronizing home production.

B. F. Crayton then read an essay on the fence law. He showed from statistics that the fences in Anderson county cost \$400,000; and the annual repairs \$10,000 a year, a sum equal to the State and county taxes. Timber, he said, was fast being destroyed, and the destruction could only be stayed by the fence law. The argument that the fence law would be beneficial to large landholders only was refuted by showing that in proportion the cost of fencing on a small farm was much greater than on a large one. It was said that it would diminish the number of cattle, but if so it would do good, as this was not a grazing country, and by diminishing the number the quality of the stock would be improved.

Judge Mackey followed in a speech on the same side. He represented the farmer as borrowing money from year to year and giving up his crop to his creditors, and finally dying in debt to many, and especially to the country editor who celebrates his virtues. He then took up the old fence law as now in force, and said it was first enacted in 1695, and remained unaltered until 1789, and that now the law deprives the owner of cultivated lands of right of action against trespassers, unless he has a five foot fence, but leaves the right of action to the owner of uncultivated land. The fence law had its counterpart in the stray law, which enabled the proprietor of land to take up and, in certain contingencies, to sell stray cattle.

The Judge then went into the statistics of the cost of fencing, and said that the cost of fences in South Carolina was \$25,000,000, and the repairs an even 2 per cent, equal to \$500,000 a year. He also said that the old worn fence occupied 5 per cent of the land enclosed, and that 5,000,000 acres being under fence in South Carolina, 250,000 were occupied by the fences themselves.

The speaker next pointed out the spirit of communism contained in the old fence law, forcing a man to give the use of part of his land to other people. The old law was unconstitutional as dividing the right of action for injury to property, and if the new law were rejected the small farmer and laborer who owned cattle would be without any protection.

Some discussion followed on this subject, Col. J. S. Richardson and Col. D. Wyatt Allen both advocating the change strongly. Col. Thomas Taylor next read an essay on commercial fertilizers, showing the benefits derived from an intelligent application of them to the soil.

Master W. W. Russell, of Anderson, attacked railroads as having become monopolies. The subject of unequal rates was illustrated by a bill of freight, showing a charge of \$22 from St. Louis to Greenville, seven hundred miles, and \$19 from Greenville to Anderson, only thirty miles. The demoralizing effect of special rates to individuals was forcibly pointed out. On quick transit the speaker said that, on the South Carolina and Greenville and Columbia Railroad, a man could ride a longer time and cover less distance than on any other road in the United States. The South Carolina Railroad was the first road in the United States, but was not much in advance of the time when its first president proposed a trip to August in two days, with ten passengers and bags. Mr. Russell concluded his address with a happy allusion to the good effects of the intercourse between the different sections of the State that would be encouraged by rapid and cheap travel. Mr. H. T. Williams, of Charleston, thought that the evil lay with Northern corporations. He hailed the day when the great West would be put in direct communication with this State.

The next essay in order was that on fish culture by Major T. W. Woodward. He commenced with an allusion to the abundance of fish in Carolina waters in the olden time and to the present scarcity, which is so great that no one place could be

found where five hundred shad could be caught in a season. On this subject he read some statistics from the records of the Agricultural Department at Washington. In accounting for the destruction of fish, the speaker said that all authorities agreed that dams and fish traps were the great cause. Now these obstructions can be overcome by fish ways and artificial hatching. Maj. Woodward recommended that a small appropriation be made by the Legislature for the employment of experts for three years, after which time the shad could take care of themselves. The Sacramento salmon could be introduced into this State, and other kinds as well as our native fishes, so that we might have an endless variety of fish supply.

The speaker then treated fish ponds, and said that the great trouble was the small size of the ponds used, and the mixture of different kinds of fish in the same pond, one kind devouring the others. He thought that these mistakes could be remedied. The South Carolina trout was shown by statistics to be capable of being raised in great quantities and to a large size. In conclusion the speaker recommended the formation of a society for the encouragement of pisciculture.

The meeting then adjourned until 9 o'clock on Friday morning.

On Friday the meeting was smaller, as a number of delegates had left for home. Several instructive essays were read, one on fruit, and another on home manufactures by Mr. Warner, of Oconee, receiving especial notice.

General Bratton's essay on cattle was an argument in favor of reclaiming worn out lands, and restoring the equilibrium of supply and demand by the use of flocks and herds. He showed that these were the pioneers of civilization, and that tillage sprang up afterwards. The change had been gradual in the old world, but in America all the different stages of material civilization are seen simultaneously by traversing the continent. Scientists have shown that crops exhaust land principally in manuring seed, and that this exhaustion must be checked by new supplies. The wealth that civilization had stirred up by exhausting lands in seed crops was all swept away in the South, and thus farmers have little money to spend in reclaiming lands. They have only the moral and intellectual forces of civilization to fall back upon. Commercial fertilizers were used, but they failed to afford relief. In this emergency, recourse must be had to herds and flocks, the pioneers of original civilization, as the restorers of exhausted nature. Grass crops must be used to support flocks and herds. These enrich the soil so that grain crops and other merchantable products can be raised. In this way equilibrium can be restored, and waste places made new.

Nearly every one who served as a tax collector in Louisiana under the Kellogg government is dodging the Sheriff and trying to get away from a trial for embezzlement. The population of the State has run down considerably in consequence.

COLUMBIA HOTEL.

CHANGE IN PROPRIETORSHIP.

The undersigned have leased this old established and well known HOTEL, with its accommodations, the only properly constructed hotel in the city of Columbia, being commodious, airy, well lighted and ventilated, and far ahead of any other hotel or boarding house in this city. It will be the aim of the proprietors to make the COLUMBIA HOTEL deservedly popular, by keeping a table whereon can be found all the substantial and delicacies of the season. SCENTOR TO ALL AND EXEMPTION TO NONE. Our object will be to have the Columbia Hotel well filled with guests, and to accomplish this desired end we will compete with the boarding-houses of the city as to price, while we shall, as to fare, attention and accommodation, surpass them all.

TRANSIENT BOARDERS \$2.00 PER DAY.

Board by the week or month at proportionate rates. While our prices are reduced, our guests may be assured that in no manner shall our table be lacking in the good things to comfort the inner man. Our object is by doing a large business and keeping a well filled Hotel at a reasonable price, which the public can afford to pay, that what we lose in price will be made up by an increased business. Our BAR will contain the purest and choicest LIQUORS, with polite attendants to meet the wants of thirsty souls who desire to be accommodated with good liquors, mixed to suit the wants of the most fastidious. In a word, we want the travelling public to give us a trial, being assured that those who stop with us will call again, and advise all their friends to do so likewise.

KEENAN BROTHERS, Proprietors, E. M. COLGONZ, Cashier and Office Clerk. WM. GORMAN, Manager. Columbia, S. C., August 1, 1878, aug 14-15

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.



Will cure or prevent Disease.

VEGETINE

Strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

VEGETINE

Is not a vile, nauseous compound which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy, which is sure to purify the blood, and thereby restore the health.

VEGETINE

Is now prescribed in cases of Scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature.

VEGETINE

Does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a hollow appetite, but assists nature in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health.

VEGETINE

Was looked upon as an experiment for some time by some of our best physicians, but those most incredulous in regard to its merit are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

VEGETINE

Instead of being a puffed-up medicine, has worked its way up to its present astonishing success by actual merit in curing all diseases of the blood, of whatever nature.

VEGETINE

Says a Boston physician, "I have no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory, and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots, and herbs, each of which is highly effective; and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE

Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

PROOF.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

Boston, Feb. 13, 1871.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:—About one year since, I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and after using several bottles was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health. Respectfully yours, U. J. PETTINGILL, Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co., 10 State St. Boston.

I HAVE FOUND

THE RIGHT MEDICINE.

BOSTON MASS.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable information. Having been badly afflicted with salt rheum, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eruptions, many of which caused me great annoyance, and knowing it to be a blood disease, I took many of the advertised blood preparations, among which was any quantity of Sarsaparilla, without obtaining any benefit until I commenced taking the VEGETINE; and before I had completed the first bottle I saw that I had got the right medicine. Consequently I followed on with it until I had taken seven bottles, when I was pronounced a well man; and my skin is smooth, and entirely free from pimples and eruptions. I have never enjoyed so good health before, and attribute it all to the use of VEGETINE. To benefit those afflicted with rheumatism, I will make mention also of the VEGETINE'S wonderful power of curing me of this acute complaint, of which I have suffered so intensely.

C. H. TUCKER,

Pass. Ag't Mich. & C. R. R., 69 Wash. St., Boston.

Vegetine,

—PREPARED BY—

H. R. STEVENS,

BOSTON, MASS.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists July 31-4w

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DANNENBERG

WILL RECEIVE THIS WEEK AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER

CALICOES, BLEACHING, SEA ISLAND, DRILLING, FLANNELS, 10-4 SHEETING.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES,

AT

R. L. DANNENBERG'S

aug 14