

# The News and Herald.

RI-WEEKLY EDITION.]

WINNSBORO, S. C., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1877

[VOL. 1. NO. 87

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**25** FANCY CARDS all new styles with name, 10cts post paid. J. B. HUSDEB, Nassau Rens County, New York.

**Glen's Sulphur Soap** thoroughly cures diseases of the skin. 25c. per cake; box (3 cakes) 75c. Sent by mail, prepaid on receipt of price. C. N. CURTISTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Avenue, N.Y.

**Revolver and Cartridges for \$3.**  
A fine nickel plated, seven shot, pocket revolver; a first-class article. Sent C. O. D., or on receipt of price. G. W. WELLS, P. O. Box 2718, New York.

### N. F. BURNHAM'S "1874" Water-Wheel

Is declared the "STANDARD TURBINE" by over 650 persons who use it. Prices reduced. New pamphlet, free. N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.



LADIES Elegant Imitation Rose Coral Set, Breastpin and Pendant Drops, Sent Postpaid to any reader of this Paper for 25 cents. Three Sets for 50 cents. In Currency or Stamps. L. A. THOMSON, Clinton Place, New York.

#### 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. CURTISTON, 7 Sixth Avenue, N. Y.

### ROANOKE COLLEGE, SALEM, VIRGINIA.

Next session begins September 5, 1877. Collegiate, elective and preparatory courses. Unsurpassed location. Mountain climate. Moral community. Five churches in town. Moderate expenses: from \$100 to \$240 for 9½ months, including tuition, board, etc., etc. Students from fifteen States, Indian Territory, and Mexico. Twenty students from West Virginia. For Catalogues, etc., address,

SECRETARY OF FACULTY.

**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 "Souverain" and "Boudoir") are the best made. 7 Octave Pianos \$150, 7½ do. \$160 not used a year. 8 Stop Organs \$50, 4 Stop \$38, 7 Stop \$68, 8 Stop \$75, 10 Stop \$88, 12 Stop \$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, 49 East 14th St., Union Square, New York.

## TO OUR CUSTOMERS

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

re depending on you for payment AT NOTICE, 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.

oct 12

## NOTICE ! JUST RECEIVED,

WE intend to gradually change our Stock to Groceries, Heavy Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, and all goods needed on plantations.

We therefore offer all fancy goods, such as

- Edgings, Veilings, Ribbons, Jaconet and Swiss, Alpaca, Lace Handkerchiefs, Cashmeres, Fine Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, Beards,
- Plow Steel, Steel Plows, Plow Moulds, Spades, S. Lovels, Traces, Hames, Clovices, Hices, Heel-Screws &c. &c.

and all other goods of this character at and

BELOW COST.

If you want any kind of Fancy Notions, give us a call. The price shall suit you for the

-CASH-

### LADD BROS.

June 19

## The Latest Novelties

JUST ARRIVED.

A beautiful selection of Lawns and Cambrics, in all the new desirable Colors and Patterns.

A beautiful line of Hamburg Edgings, and Trimmings of all kinds. Calicoes of latest styles and at greatly reduced prices.

A large assortment of Fans, Buttons, Combs, and notions of all kinds.

Call on undersigned before making your purchases and you will be satisfied that the

LATEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST

GOODS are purchased of

### SOL. WOLFE.

June 26

### J. CLENDINING,

Bot 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. J. CLENDINING. oct 12

### PROF. N. SCHMITT,

Piano, Melodeon and Organ Tuner,

288 Main Street, Columbia, S. C.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby warned against entering or in any way trespassing on the lands, whether enclosed or unenclosed, now occupied by me. Persons trespassing on this notice will be dealt with according to law. J. A. CALDWELL. Aug 11 1877

One car load seed Potatoes,  
One " " " Oats.

-ALSO-

A full line of Plantation Hardware consisting of

- Lay Iron, Plow Steel, Steel Plows, Plow Moulds, Spades, S. Lovels, Traces, Hames, Clovices, Hices, Heel-Screws &c. &c.

which will be sold low for

-CASH-

I keep constantly on hand a full supply of

PLANTATION and FAMILY

GROCERIES.

I have on hand several brands of first class

FERTILIZERS

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

## LOOK!

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!!

WE have just received a stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

prints of the best brands at 8½ cents. 4-4 Cambrics at 10 cents. Centennial Stripes at 12½ cents.

ALSO.

A full Stock of Shirtings, Sheetings and Drilling at low figures.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

We have just received a large and complete stock of Spring and Summer Clothing which we will sell as cheap as any one.

HATS! HATS! HATS!!

Gents' and Youths' Felt and Straw Hats of all kinds and at any price.

CASSIMERES! CASSIMERES!!

We have just received a full stock of Cassimeres from the Charlesville Mills.

-ALSO-

Tweeds, Cottonades, Jeans, etc.

### J. F. McMaster & Co.

## SOMETHING NEW.

I have just received some very fine old Corn Whiskey, Peach and Apple Brandy, from Stone Mountain, Georgia, and Lincoln county, Virginia, and various other grades of Western Rye Whiskeys, North Carolina Corn and Rye Whiskeys, Domestic and Imported Wines and Brandies.

-ALSO-

A large stock of bottled goods, consisting of Champagne, Lager Beer, for family use, Ales, Porters, Soda Water &c. One barrel fresh Newark Cider on draught. Cool drinks of all descriptions. Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

-AT OUR HOUSE-

### J. D. McCARLEY,

Proprietor.

## FISH CULTURE.

ITS GREAT IMPORTANCE AND VALUE

An Essay Read Before the Summer Meeting of the State Grange by Major T. W. Woodward.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST ISSUE.]

From what I have read of the Sacramento salmon I have no hesitation in saying that there are many of our rivers well adapted to its habits, especially the Edisto, which was once one of the finest streams in the State for all the varieties common to us. An experiment before the war with the brook trout (*salmo fontinalis*) convinced me that there was more importance attached to temperature of water than was necessary.

Twelve of these most beautiful fishes were procured from a mountain stream in North Carolina, brought home and placed in a pond, where they kept healthy and grew finely during several of the hottest months, and I believe would have bred successfully but for their loss by the breaking of the dam by which they were confined, before the fall season, at which time they spawn; showing that the theory that these fish can only survive in the coldest, purest water is incorrect. And so it may be with the Sacramento salmon, whose degree of latitude does not vary materially from our own, and whose natural habits as to heat and cold would be modified by being placed in our waters during the winter and at a tender age.

In any event there is no reason why the experiment might not be tried. Upon the contrary, every inducement is held out for experimenting with all of the favorite species, not excepting even the salmon salar itself. The much that has been learned in pisciculture leaves very much yet to be discovered, and no department of science, no branch of industry, offers a wider field to the naturalist, or larger margins for gain to him who will successfully prosecute the business.

With a fish commissioner, such as is had in most of the States, whose business it would be to keep in communication with the other commissioners and with the United States commissioner, much valuable information would be disseminated and many varieties of valuable eggs and fishes imported and exported for experiment. We have many native varieties well adapted to the purpose of both ponds and streams, and by a system of interchange with commissioners from other States, sending eggs and fry from home and receiving a similar shipment from abroad, there is no estimating the good that might be accomplished. Our State has recently shown a disposition to banish barbarism and to put itself in harmony with other countries in the onward march towards material improvement and refining civilization. Let us not neglect this important matter, which offers so much good for so little outlay.

The next division of my subject—fish ponds—is more interesting to us personally, being within reach of all, and requiring no State aid. Any person owning a few acres of land, with a stream of water, may embark in the enterprise with more or less hope of success.

The bolder the stream and the larger the extent of pond surface, the greater the variety of fish which can be raised, and the larger the profits, although many kinds grow finely and breed well in smaller ponds fed by streams that barely supply evaporation. In treating of ponds, I may as well admit in advance the fact that in most instances failure has been the result—I think, for causes which can be accounted for, and which, when properly considered, are not of sufficient magnitude to discourage the undertaking for the future.

My first criticism is on the size of ponds, very few of which are entitled to the dignity of the appellation, being in most instances mere puddles of water, from a few feet in diameter to perhaps a quarter of an acre in extent. Into these diminutive enclosures have been turned any and all varieties which could be obtained, many of them

unsuited by nature for the habitation of such places, whilst others of them seem to have been formed with special reference to the destruction of the other kinds. Failure in such cases is as much to be looked for as it would be in the case of a farmer who would expect to rear successfully a hundred head of cattle on a two-acre lot, or who would attempt to keep the peace between a pack of wolves and a flock of sheep which were required to roam upon the same pasturage. To illustrate, I shall reiterate experiments given to the public before, and which subsequent observation has confirmed. All of our fish eat fish, except members of the sucker family; these eat eggs. Practically, therefore, all fish consume fish—some more, some less. What is known here as the trout (*Megastoma Caroliniensis* and *Grystes Salmoides*) afford striking illustrations. The older ones are caught almost exclusively with living fish used as bait, or by its artificial representative, the bob. All fishermen know this, and attach importance to having fresh lively minnows on hand for a successful day's sport. This justifies the statement that in its natural state its habitual food is fish. And whilst it has its preferences for certain varieties, none are exempt from the attacks of its voracious jaws. I have caught a four-pound trout which had swallowed a catfish that weighed over a quarter of a pound, the tail of which was still visible in the cavity of the trout's mouth, because there was not sufficient room for its reception in the stomach: and yet it bit with spirit at a silver fish on the hook. I have taken them with their stomachs distended with smaller members of their own species, with all the varieties of the perch clan, including the exceedingly nimble bream, with suckers, with minnows; in fact no fish seems beyond the scope of its appetite. Great as is the destruction done by older members of this family, you can imagine that the supply which would disappear down the capacious throat of a ten-pounder in twelve months would be no inconsiderable drain upon the resources of a pond of a quarter of an acre in extent; still, strange to relate, the depredations of the young trout are even more disastrous. A pair of trout of two and a half pounds each are capable of producing 16,000 in a season; these young commence upon smaller varieties as soon as the umbilical egg has been absorbed, and when they have attained a length of one and a quarter inches, requiring from a month to six weeks of growth, will eat *sixty-one* fish each in twenty-four hours. This I have witnessed again and again. It is true that the fishes swallowed were very small and of exceedingly tender age, being scarcely more than eggs with tails appended; still they were fish, and if uninterrupted would have attained as large size as any in the pond. Now, suppose that the young of only one pair are hatched in a pond of a quarter of an acre and that the unusually small number of 5,000 is the result. These 5,000 are capable of devouring 305,000 per day. It occurs to me that it would be only necessary for them to survive one day to effect the complete depopulation of ordinary ponds. Having accomplished their work of destruction they are themselves made the victims of larger fish, which are in turn eaten by still larger, which are in turn attacked by man, the voracious butcher of them all. The probabilities are that out of the 5,000 which have wrought such dire destruction, not more than a half dozen reach maturity. This is the reason that ponds of narrow compass, on being drawn off after having stood for two or three years, have only a few large fish in them, also the reason that even our largest mill ponds afford better fishing whilst they are known as new ponds.

Take one more example—I have many—the red-bellied perch, (*Pomotis Erythrogaster*), perhaps the commonest fish at the South, being found in every branch, creek, river, pond and lake in this State. It is one of the finest pan fishes in the United States, those in the waters of the Edisto being barely second to the celebrated Santee bream, which I regard as not inferior to the much lauded cavalli. I have seen the young of this perch, three-fourths of an inch in length, consume fourteen of their own species in a day; and if any of our ponds or streams are carefully examined in the month

Continued on fourth page.