THE NEWS AND HERALD.

WINNSBORO, S. C.

THURSDAY, December 7, : : : 1882.

JNO. S. REYNOLDS, Editor.
R. MEANS DAVIS, Contributing Editor.

Congress met on Monday. The President submitted his annual message—a tame and uninteresting document.

The Hon. M. C. Butler was re-elected United States Senator by the Legislature on Monday, for six years. Simmons, the black Senator from Berkeley, nominated Samuel W. Melton, who received two votes.

Senator Patterson, of Chester, created rather a sensation on Monday, by introducing the following:

Resolved, That a joint committee of the two houses be appointed, consisting of two on the part of the Senate and three on the part of the House, which shall be charged with the duty to inquire and report whether the Hall of the House of Representatives was used in November last for a public ball and the State Library for a supper room, as was stated in the daily papers; and if true, by whom the permission to use these halls was given and under what authority, and as to the propriety of allowing them to be so used.

The resolution was adopted in the Senate, but was killed in the House—being laid on the table on motion of Representative Murray, of Anderson. This was proper. The subject-matter of the resolution is too trivial to engage the attention of the General Assembly. Nobody pretends that the South Carolina Club have injured the hall they have used for their balls, and if such use is improper, it can be checked by those who have charge of the State House.

SULPHUR AND MALARIA.

A famous French chemist used to consider camphor a specific against nearly all diseases, and he habitually wore a bag of it about his person. We believe that many persons have the same faith in the remedy and adopt the same precaution. Dr. L. P. Yandell, who has been investigating the question of malarial poison, writes to the Louisville *Medical News*, that sulphur is the antidote. He states that workers in the sulphur mines of Sicily are almost free from the disease while in the neighboring villages ninety per cent. of the inhabitants suffer from its attacks. He also quotes from M. Fouque's Grecian travels an account of the ruins of a large city (Zephyria) situated in a marshy plain, in which it is impossible to pass the night without being attacked by ague. Three hundred years ago, it is said, the city contained forty thousand inhabitants and thirty-eight churches. Paludal fevers gradually destroyed the population. Twenty years ago only two hundred inhabitants remained, languishing and ill. They refused to leave the place, and the last of them died during Fouque's visit. It is certain that malaria can not have prevailed to the same extent during the period at which the town was in its rise and full development, and it is also noteworthy that the soil beneath the town contains abundant deposits of sulphur, which were formerly worked in the vicinity; and the decadence of Zephyria dates from the discontinuance of these sulphur workings. Moreover, Fouque has noted another instance of the same relation. The marshy plain of Catania is traversed by the Simeto, and is infected by fever. On the western border of this plain are some sulphur works, at which are a number of inhabitants who suffer little, although a village not far away is deserted. In Ethiopia certain elephant hunters expose their naked bodies daily to a fumigation of sulphur, in the belief that this will preserve them from malaria; and certainly they enjoy an almost complete immunity from the disease, although some of the districts are so unhealthy that not long ago a whole caravan perished.

Dr. Yandell states also that some of the germ-maniacs contend that the power of sulphate of quinine lies in the sulphur element. The spread of malaria has made it the most formidable of diseases. It has long since ceased to be a distinctive Southern product, the worst forms having penetrated the East and West. The Doctor shows also that scurvy has almost disappeared since the introduction of the potato and the more extensive consumption of fruit and vegetables. Leprosy and the plague, both prevalent at one time in the better portions of Europe, are now even rarer than scurvy, thanks to drainage and more abundant and better food and improved ventilation. Small-pox, a century ago, every one was liable to, and now its possible prevention is almost universal. A similar suppression of malaria fever is called for, but whether sulphur is to displace quinine or not, remains to be seen.

—The American navy is in a sad plight, according to the secretary's report. A few first-class vessels and a sufficiency of the heaviest coast guns is demanded.

—Dorsey is probably waiting for Arthur to resign the Presidency before he resigns the secretaryship of the National Republican Committee. Dorsey knows how Arthur became President.

—President Arthur fires a final shot at the so-called "voluntary assessment" fraud. Having unloaded Jay Hubbell, will he toss overboard William Mahone? Sauce for the goose ought to be sauce for the gander.

—Make yourself healthy and strong. Make life happy by using Brown's Iron Bitters. *

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Some Errors about that Institution Corrected—The Price of Board in Columbia—Free Tuition—Good Rooms—No Dissatisfaction Among the Students—Reasons Why Four of the Young Men Left the College—Good Wishes Expressed for Denominational Colleges.

Columbia, November 27, 1882.

Editors Press and Banner: A friend has called my attention to an editorial in the Abbeville *Medium* of November 16, containing some statements in reference to the South Carolina College (or University) which ought to be corrected. We had the honor, as well as pleasure, of entertaining General Hemphill at our house during the recent Fair, and were very sorry to discover that our esteemed friend was afflicted with *ophthalmia*, or sore eyes. Possibly, in this fact may be found an explanation of the very erroneous and distorted views which the General has taken of the South Carolina University, for, as the poet observes,

"The difference is as great between
The optics seeing as the objects seen."

In the first place, it is stated on the authority of a "distinguished educator," who is a "Professor in one of the Denominational Colleges," that the standard of scholarship in the University is very low. In reply to this "soft impeachment," I do not hesitate to affirm that, in point of scholarship, our matriculates will compare favorably with those of any literary institution in the State or country. There may be, and doubtless are, some students in the University who are "not prepared to enter the Freshman Class in any of our Denominational Colleges." But is this not equally true of Furman, Wofford, Adger, Newberry and Erskine, in all of which there is a Preparatory Department, expressly for the accommodation of those students who are "not prepared to enter the Freshman Class," and who constitute, in some instances, "a large proportion" of the whole number in attendance? In the South Carolina University, while there is no Preparatory Department, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, yet provision has been made by the Faculty for the instruction of those who are deficient in one or two studies, or not fully prepared to enter the first or lowest class. If this ought to be considered a reproach, it is not peculiar to the University, but common to it with the Denominational Colleges themselves. Here, even when the applicant has been fully admitted into one of our College classes, he is still on trial, the final examination being the *experimentum crucis*. In the University of Virginia, as I am informed on the highest authority, the terms of admission are exceedingly flexible and accommodating; but the student must pass the ordeal of a most rigid examination at the end of the session, before he can enter a higher class. Such being the case, it is at the rather possible (highly probable, indeed,) that there are Juniors and Seniors in the renowned University who are "not prepared to enter the Freshman Class in any of our Denominational Colleges."

The second count in this indictment is of a still more serious character. It is affirmed (or insinuated) that the Faculty have acted in bad faith in stating that board could be had at eight dollars per month. In their last prospectus, published soon after the opening of the University, it is stated, most distinctly, that board can be had at ten or twelve dollars a month. What are the facts? There are, at present, three messes in the College, in two of which the charge is just ten dollars a month, while in the other it is not more than twelve. At one house, outside of the campus, it is only twelve, fuel and lights included—as cheap, we venture to assert, as in any Denominational College in the State. In the South Carolina University, the rooms are large and elegant, with two dormitories attached, each of the latter being occupied by only one student. But the student must "purchase his own furniture," sighs the editor of the *Medium*, who is, manifestly, a very tender-hearted man. Well, is there any great hardship in being required to furnish his own room? He is subjected to this expense only once while connected with the College; and when that connection is severed, his furniture may be sold almost at cost. What a terrible burden, to be sure! The student pays a matriculation fee of only ten dollars, after which he is entitled to all the privileges of the institution, tuition being absolutely free. How absurd to complain of the hardship of being compelled to furnish his own room!

But the third and last count in this indictment charges that there is general disaffection among the students, and that large numbers are leaving from time to time. This statement does not appear in the *Medium*, but we learn the fact from the most unquestionable authority of a private character. I ask again, is such a statement warranted by the facts of the case? On the contrary, out of one hundred and fifty-two students, only four have left; and of this very small number, one left from want of preparation, one on account of ill health, and another to engage in a profitable business in Columbia. Before leaving, he addressed a very kind letter to the Chairman of the Faculty, speaking in the very highest terms of the professors, whom he characterizes as "perfect gentlemen." We regret to add that the fourth and last, from whom the editor of the *Medium* obtained some of his "facts," did not leave the University of his own accord. If General Hemphill desires further information, he will please address Prof. R. Means Davis, Secretary of the Faculty. We repeat it, only four students out of one hundred and fifty-two have left College—a most remarkable showing, our opponents themselves being judges.

I take this occasion to say that the very best feeling prevails between Faculty and students. The latter are remarkable for their courteous and gentlemanly bearing. During an experience of twenty-five years in teaching, the writer has never known a body of young men more distinguished for both of these qualities—courtesy and manliness.

It is for the people of South Carolina to say whether the University shall be rehabilitated. Gentlemen of talent and influence, such as the editor of the *Medium*, may oppose it, but if the people of South Carolina are in favor of such an institution, it will stand,

"Like Teneriffe or Atlas, unremoved."

Many good men are opposed to the Fence Law, but public sentiment is overwhelmingly in its favor; and in this case, as well as in the former, we think it is the duty of the minority to submit with the best possible grace. I rejoice in the prosperity of the Denominational Colleges. They are the pride and glory of the State. Long may they flourish! But I repeat it, if the people of South Carolina choose to establish a State University, they have the right, most unquestionably, to do so. From this tribunal there is no appeal. Very respectfully,

E. L. Patton.

LUXURIOUS MR. BREWSTER.

How He Puts on Style at the Expense of the Government.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* thus alludes to Brewster's style:

The latest sensation in Washington is the newly-furnished and decorated rooms of Attorney-General Brewster, in the Department of Justice. The furniture and decoration have all been made from designs specially prepared for Messrs. W. B. Moses & Son, of this city, in pursuance of an order from Attorney-General Brewster himself, with carte blanche to make the rooms perfect. The principal room, the one used by the Attorney-General for transact official business, is furnished with ebony chairs and lounges covered with the finest morocco leather, and said to be the most elegant and costly suit of furniture in Washington. The centre table, designed and made to order, is a gem of its kind. Although measuring only six feet by four, it cost $250. This table has for a cover an exquisite piece of Algerian lace work, said to have cost $100. The smaller tables are also elegantly furnished, and strictly in keeping with the central one.

The carpet in this room, consisting of a Turkish rug, cost the government $1,260. To walk upon it make one imagine himself to be treading on down. To complete this there is also a rich, fleecy rug costing $150.

But the most gorgeous adornments in this room are the curtains. They are made of the finest silk plush, rich and dazzling in texture, lined and interlined with fine Turkish satine, with cardinal cords and tassels. The brass rods, holders and other accessories are equally elaborate in pattern, and were specially designed for the Department of Justice. There are four windows in this room, and, as the price paid for each pair of curtains was $360, the cost is $1,260 for curtains alone.

The Attorney-General's private office, his sanctum sanctorum, is certainly remarkable for splendor and elegance. Turkish carpet and rugs, handsome Oriental furniture covered with French velours, with silk plush trimmings, and elaborate frescoing and fine pictures, make this a most luxurious room. The Attorney-General's expensive taste have already cost the taxpayers over $5,000, and by the time the fashionable additions and finishing touches are given to these offices, making them what he designed they should be, the cost will reach $10,000. But to whose advantage is all this?

THE INAUGURATION.

Interesting Ceremonies at the State Capital—Governor Thompson's Address.

(Special to the Charleston and Charlotte News.)

Columbia, December 5.—Governor Thompson and Lieutenant-Governor Sheppard were inaugurated in the hall of the House of Representatives today. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor entered the hall at 1.30, with their escorts, consisting of the State officers, judges of the Supreme Court and United States and State Courts, and other distinguished citizens. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Simpson. In his inaugural address, Governor Thompson referred to the recent Democratic successes throughout the Union, not as party victories but as triumphs of the people over misgovernment and misrule. He alluded to the splendid financial condition of South Carolina and to the high standing of her securities in the markets of the country, and said that the State's credit must be preserved inviolate. The flourishing condition of the public schools was a matter of congratulation. Appropriations for the State University were recommended, and the establishment of secondary or graded schools strongly urged. All efforts to induce immigration to the State should be encouraged. Legislation that would protect the people from oppression by the railroads and be just to the roads was endorsed. But the Legislature should continue to let wisdom, justice and moderation govern all their actions. Governor Thompson closed his able address by saying that although he had been elected by the Democratic party in the discharge of his duties he only knew all the people of the State as citizens of South Carolina and all alike were entitled to his consideration.

At the close of Governor Thompson's address the Senate retired to its chamber and Lieutenant-Governor Sheppard assumed his position as president of that body.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

John W. Powell, Plaintiff, *against* Eliza J. Powell, Aaron H. Powell, Fannie Jackson, Eliza S. Lykes, Eunice V. Powell, Lucy B. Powell, William Powell, John Powell, Lucius Powell, Louisa Powell, Charles Powell, Alphonse Powell, Chappell G. Trapp, Victoria C. Trapp, Jemima E. Brooks, Edgar Trapp, Louisa Trapp, Daniel Gladden, Samuel Heard and Jemima, his wife, Aaron Edgar Powell and Emma L., his wife, and Harriett Powell, Defendants.—Copy Summons.—For Relief.—Complaint not Served.

To the Defendants:

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 1, Law Range, Winnsboro, S. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated November 13, A. D. 1882.

A. M. MACKEY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

To the Defendants, Aaron H. Powell, Fannie Jackson, Lucy B. Powell, Mary Powell, William Powell, John Powell, Lucius Powell, Louisa Powell, Alphonse Powell, Daniel Gladden and Charles Powell:

TAKE notice that the complaint in this action, together with the Summons, of which the foregoing is a copy, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Fairfield County, in the State of South Carolina, on the 15th day of November, 1882.

November 13, 1882.

Nov 22-x6 A. M. MACKEY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

—All parties wishing to purchase engines and gins will please give us their orders at once, so as to have them here in time for cotton ginning, as it takes fifteen to twenty days to get them from the factory.

* R. J. McCarley & Co.

The Secret

of the universal success of Brown's Iron Bitters is simply this: It is the best Iron preparation ever made; is compounded on thoroughly scientific, chemical and medicinal principles, and does just what is claimed for it—no more and no less.

By thorough and rapid assimilation with the blood, it reaches every part of the system, healing, purifying and strengthening. Commencing at the foundation it builds up and restores lost health—in no other way can lasting benefit be obtained.

79 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Nov. 7.
I have been a great sufferer from a very weak stomach, heartburn, and dyspepsia in its worst form. Nearly everything I ate gave me distress, and I could eat but little. I have tried everything recommended, have taken the prescriptions of a dozen physicians, but got no relief until I took Brown's Iron Bitters. I feel none of the old troubles, and am a new man. I am getting much stronger, and feel first-rate. I am a railroad engineer, and now make my trips regularly. I can not say too much in praise of your wonderful medicine. D. C. Mack.

Brown's Iron Bitters does not contain whiskey or alcohol, and will not blacken the teeth, or cause headache and constipation. It will cure dyspepsia, indigestion, heartburn, sleeplessness, dizziness, nervous debility, weakness, &c.

Use only Brown's Iron Bitters made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore. Crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.

Rheumatism

Neuralgia, Sprains,

Pain in the Back and Side.

There is nothing more painful than these diseases; but the pain can be removed and the disease cured by use of Perry Davis' Pain Killer.

This remedy is not a cheap Benzine & Petroleum product that must be kept away from fire or heat to avoid danger of explosion, nor is it an untried experiment that may do more harm than good.

Pain Killer has been in constant use for forty years, and the universal testimony from all parts of the world is, It never fails. It not only effects a permanent cure, but it relieves pain almost instantaneously. Being a purely vegetable remedy it is safe in the hands of the most inexperienced.

The record of cures by the use of Pain Killer would fill volumes. The following extracts from letters received show what those who have tried it think:

Edgar Cady, Owatonna, Minn., says:
About a year ago my wife became subject to severe attacks of pain in the stomach. Our recent was to the Pain Killer, which speedily relieved her.

Charles Powell writes from the Sailors' Home, London:
I had been afflicted three years with neuralgia and rheumatism, first in the hip, then in the shoulder. I tried your Pain Killer, and it gave me immediate relief. I have recovered my strength, and am now able to follow my usual occupation.

G. H. Walworth, Saco, Me., writes:
I experienced immediate relief from pain in the side by the use of your Pain Killer.

E. York says:
I have used your Pain Killer for rheumatism, and have received great benefit.

Barton Swanson says:
Have used Pain Killer for thirty years, and have found it a never-failing remedy for rheumatism and sprains.

Mr. Burditt writes:
It never fails to give me relief in cases of rheumatism.

Phil. Gilbert, Somerset, Pa., writes:
From actual use, I know your Pain Killer is the best medicine I can get.

All druggists keep Pain Killer. Its price is so low that it is within the reach of all, and it will save many times its cost in doctors' bills. 25c., 50c. and $1.00 a bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors,
Providence, R. I.

TUTT'S EXPECTORANT

Is composed of Herbal and Mucilaginous products, which permeate the substance of the Lungs, expectorates the acrid matter that coagulates in the Bronchial Tubes, and forms a soothing coating, which relieves the irritation that causes the cough. It cleanses the lungs of foul impurities, strengthens them when weakened by disease, invigorates the circulation of the blood, and bracesthe nervous system. Slight colds often end in consumption. It is dangerous to neglect them. Apply the remedy promptly. A test of twenty years warrants the assertion that no remedy has ever been found its equal for prompt relief. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT. A single dose relieves the paroxysm, induces refreshing sleep, and its use speedily cures the most obstinate cough. A pleasant cordial, children take it readily. For Croup it is invaluable and should be in every family.

Price 25c. and $1 Bottles.

TUTT'S PILLS

ACT DIRECTLY ON THE LIVER.

Malaria, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Bilious Colic, Constipation, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, Dizziness, Torpid Liver, and Female Irregularities. If you do not "feel very well," a dose of these pills stimulates the stomach, restores the secretions, invigorates the system.

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:

Dr. Tutt:—*Dear Sir:* For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

REV. [illegible], Louisville, Ky.

Office, 39 Murray St., New York.
TUTT'S HAIR DYE, of Lethal Receipt, IMPARTS a Lasting Color.

BOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

No Horse or Cattle will die of Colic, Bots or Lung Fever, if Boutz's Powders are used in time.
Boutz's Powders will cure and prevent Hog Cholera.
Boutz's Powders will prevent Gapes in Fowls.
Boutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream 25 per cent., and make the butter firm and of a fine flavor.
Boutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost every disease such Horses and Cattle are subject.
Boutz's Powders will give satisfaction.
Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. BOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

L. S. L.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Unprecedented Attraction!
Over Half a Million Distributed.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D. 1879.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. *It never scales or postpones.* Good at the following Distribution:

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
during which will take place the
151st Grand Monthly
AND THE
EXTRAORDINARY SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING
At New Orleans, Tuesday, December 19th, 1882.

Under the personal supervision and management of
Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisana, and
Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $100,000.

Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize of	$100,000..	$100,000
1 Grand Prize of	50,000..	50,000
1 Grand Prize of	20,000..	20,000
2 Large Prizes of	10,000..	20,000
4 Large Prizes of	5,000..	20,000
20 Prizes of	1,000..	20,000
50 Prizes of	500..	25,000
100 Prizes of	300..	30,000
200 Prizes of	200..	40,000
600 Prizes of	100..	60,000
10,000 Prizes of	19..	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Approx. Prizes of	$200..	$20,000
100 Approx. Prizes of	100..	10,000
100 Approx. Prizes of	75..	7,500
11,279 Prizes, amounting to.....		$522,500

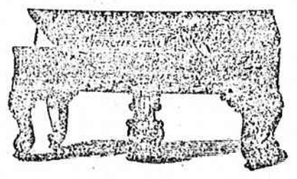
Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For information apply to
M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.,
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

N. B.—Orders addressed to New Orleans will receive prompt attention.

Nov 14-5w

ONE MAN'S CASH AS
—GOOD—
AS ANOTHER'S AT
Ludden & Bates'
SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE.
Only House in America Selling



PIANOS & ORGANS

On the One Price System.

ONE UNIFORM PRICE to ALL, AND THAT THE LOWEST KNOWN,

The usual system of selling Pianos and Organs is for the dealer to charge any price he can get for them without regard to either a fair profit or the customer's interest. But we are proud to say that this has *never* been our method of selling.

For the benefit of purchasers and to secure them the full value of their money, we established at the outset of our business, *twelve years since*,

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM,

and to this we attribute our immense and prosperous trade. Selling on this square basis, renders it imperative that the price be the very lowest one that can be given. We are pledged to this. We always have done it, and we always will do it. It's our *creed* and our *practice*. No other Piano and Organ House deals on this principle.

Our prices, in plain figures, are placed on every instrument. A child can buy as low as the sharpest trader. All other Houses have "high prices and give discounts."

The "One Price" system saves time in trading, and is the only satisfactory way to buyer and seller; for, on the high price and discount system, even though the customer buys, he is not sure that he has bottom prices.

ADVICE TO PIANO AND ORGAN BUYERS.

Buy quick. Why? Because an advance in price is almost certain. Pianos and Organs are on a boom. The demand exceeds the supply. All the factories are behind orders. Dealers with cash in hand cannot get instruments as fast as wanted. Prices of material and labor are advancing. The present low prices of Pianos and Organs cannot continue, and will not again rule in the next ten years. Those who buy now will save money. Large contracts just made with manufacturers will enable us to *guarantee present prices until January 1st, 1883.* After that we can promise nothing. Delays are dangerous. Magnificent stock now on hand. *Seven Grand Makers.* Over 200 different styles now in our warerooms. *Elegant Pianos $200. Beautiful Organs $50.* Easiest Instalment Terms. Sent on trial. Every inducement that any *responsible* House can offer. Competition with the world. Don't fail to send for our Catalogues and fall Price Lists, 1882.

Address

Ludden & Bates'
SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE,
SAVANNAH, GA.
The Great Piano and Organ Depot of the South.

LUMBER.

We are prepared to fill all orders for Lumber, and we respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. All orders will be promptly met. Address

T. W. BOYLE & BRO.,
Ridgeway, S. C.,
or J. R. BOYLES,
Oct 28 1x4m Winnsboro, S. C.

Buy the Palmetto Wagon of
ULYSSE G. DESPORTES.

PLAIN FACTS.

THE LIGHTNING EXPRESS OF MIMNAUGH IS RUN BY HONEST EARNED DOLLARS MADE BY HIMSELF.

THE HISTORY OF THE LIMITED EXPRESS IS TOO FAMILIAR TO THE INTELLIGENCE OF WINNSBORO FOR ME TO CRITICISE.

SUFFICE TO SAY THAT THE LIGHTNING EXPRESS PAYS ONE HUNDRED CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

My would-be contemporary speaks of fast time from New York to Washington. The Lightning Express runs fast enough to keep on the track, and pays its toll at way stations—Baltimore included.

I NEED MONEY, BUT I AFFIX NOTHING TO MY NAME TO DETER CREDITORS FROM GETTING EVERY DOLLAR I OWE THEM.

I AM STILL SLASHING PRICES.

And my stock must be sold—let it bring what it will. I sign myself ever

J. L. MIMNAUGH.

☞ Robertson Building.

AN INVITATION.

Everybody is invited to call at our STORE and see the new goods that we are now opening. We are receiving daily additions to our stock, and can furnish nearly everything wanted in the way of

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS AND PRINTS.

CLOAKS, DOMESTICS, CLOAKS,
SHAWLS, SACQUES, SHAWLS,
BLANKETS.

NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS,

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

CLOTHING, CLOTHING.

IN GREAT VARIETY, BOTH AS TO QUALITY AND STYLE.

We have the cheapest HATS in Town—nicest styles and best quality. We can give the best kind of bargains.

BOOTS and SHOES—Every style and every quality. We guarantee every pair. We have a beautiful stock of

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

A nice GOBLET at Twenty-five Cents per Set, and everything as Cheap as Cheap can be.

HARDWARE, WOODWARE, TINWARE.

A NICE LINE OF NOVELTIES TO ARRIVE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Come and see us, and we will convince you that we sell GOOD GOODS, and sell them Cheap—Cheaper Even than Cotton.

CALDWELL & LAUDERDALE.

COTTON IS LOW,

—BUT—

B. SUGENHEIMER'S PRICES
ARE VERY MUCH LOWER.

I have never had any liking for great "blowing" in advertisements, but have depended rather upon selling goods at such prices as to satisfy my old customers and draw many new ones.

I still intend to adopt the same plan, and I feel sure that I can come fully up to every assertion I make. It is impossible to give the prices of the numerous goods I have in store. But I quote:

PIEDMONT HOMESPUN, the best in the market, at 7 cents per yard.
CALICOES at 5, 6 and 7 cents—the last figure for the best.
SHOES, in great variety and at prices to suit anybody.
CLOTHING of all syles and at all prices.

My stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

Wines, Liquors, etc., will be sold at correspondingly low prices, and I shall always be pleased to show my goods.

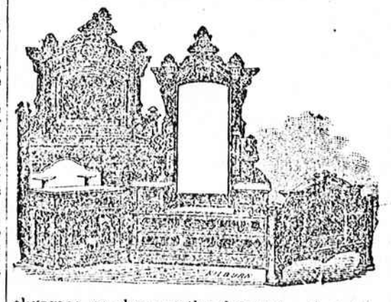
Give me a call at BEATY & BRO.'S OLD STAND.

B. SUGENHEIMER.

☞ Remember the place—Old Stand of Beaty & Bro.

NEW FURNITURE!!

ARRIVED AND TO ARRIVE.



DON'T BUY

Until you have seen my stock, which is the largest, handsomest, and cheapest according to quality, and for designs and workmanship unequaled. Everything warranted to be as represented. You will get just what you buy. Furniture neatly repaired at moderate prices. Mattresses of my own manufacture. Spring Beds and wire mattresses that can't be beat in Quality or Prices. A new supply of picture frames, wall pockets, brackets, mirrors, chromos, as cheap as the cheapest. A new supply of Sewing Machines as good as any in the market, and I can't be UNDERSOLD. Sewing Machines repaired, and any part or attachment furnished. Needles and oil for sale.

Hand attachments for all Sewing Machines. This much-needed improvement will be a great relief to the many ladies who weary of the constant use of the treadles, and to those whose state of health forbids an undue use of one set of muscles. Gentlemen can aid in the sewing, and delicate females use their hands to rest their feet. Learners can use the hand to help the feet acquire the motion. Remember, you can use both hands and feet together, or either as desired, without changing the attachment. Come one, come all, and get one. LOW IN PRICE, at

THE WINNSBORO FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE STORE.

R. W. PHILLIPS.

Grand Opening of Fall and Winter

CLOTHING

AT M. L. KINARD'S.

OVERCOATS IN ALL STYLES. MEN'S YOUTHS' and BOYS' SUITS.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS AND NECKWEAR.
GENTS' FINE SHOES, SOFT and STIFF HATS of all SHADES and COLORS.

☞ When you are in the city you are invited to call and examine my stock of CLOTHING. All orders addressed to my care will receive prompt attention.

M. L. KINARD, COLUMBIA, S. C.
OPPOSITE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.

☞ JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE NEWS AND HERALD OFFICE.