THE NEWS AND HERALD.

WINNSBORO, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, March 15, : : : 1882.

R. MEANS DAVIS, Editor.
SNO. S. REYNOLDS, Associate Editor.

We are much obliged to Congressmen Evins for some valuable public documents.

Senator Butler is doing good work in endeavoring to secure national aid for our schools.

The Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, the leading colored preacher of the United States, died last week in Liberia, whither he had been sent as minister by Arthur. Garnett's father was a fugitive slave from Maryland.

It is said that Enoch Pratt, who gave a million dollars to found a library in Baltimore never read a book through in his life. This can hardly be true; but if it is it shows that Mr. Pratt feels that he would have been better for having read books himself, and believes others ought to read them.

Another applicant for West Point has made himself conspicuous by shooting an assailant. This time it was young Duncan, of Kentucky, who while walking with a young lady at Sing Sing, was beset by two roughs and shot one of them. It has long been the custom of these roughs either to assault students or demand money from them. Duncan preferred shooting to being blackmailed.

The Theological Seminary now has an endowment of $150,000, and will be opened with a full corps of professors in September. Over five hundred clergymen have graduated from its walls, including some of the leading divines of the South. The faculty has been strengthened by the election of the Rev. Dr. Wm. E. Boggs as one of the professors. It is expected that he will accept.

Conkling declines the Associate Justiceship with thanks. This is a narrow escape. Still we must recognize his sense of decency in feeling that this august tribunal is no place for partisans or politicians. Conkling evidently means by this to give notice that he is still in politics; and that at some future day he will cross swords with the half-breeds for the possession of New York. Carry the news to Blaine.

The six days' walking match in New York was won by Hazael, who made 600 miles, an average of a hundred miles a day. Fitzgerald covered 577 miles, Noremac 555, Hart 542, Hughes 535, and Sullivan 525. Rowell became sick and withdrew. The money was divided as follows: Hazael, $18,830; Fitzgerald, $4,750; Noremac, $2,251; Hart, $1,593; Hughes, $1,125, and Sullivan, $750. We beg pardon of Mr. Hazael for speaking disrespectfully of him a week ago. Any man who can scoop in eighteen thousand dollars a week has our profoundest admiration, if he is a blasted Britisher.

Sergeant Mason will pay dearly for his attempt to assassinate Guiteau. The court martial which tried him has dismissed him from the army and sentenced him, in addition, to an imprisonment of eight years in the penitentiary, the extreme limit for assault with intent to kill under the laws of the District of Columbia. This is precisely the term of imprisonment that Guiteau would have suffered had his attempt also been unsuccessful. It will be remembered that Mason walked deliberately up to the jail and banged away through Guiteau's window with a musket, the ball falling flattened at the assassin's feet. The sentence is just. One assassination was no excuse for another.

The suffering in the Mississippi valley from the floods is still very great. All the way from Illinois to the Gulf the great river has poured its volume of water through crevasses and over the adjoining territory, flooding fields, submerging dwellings and drowning vast numbers of cattle and other live stock. People are living in the second stories of their houses, plantation hands are huddled in ginhouses, and dumb beasts are crowded on small islands and hillocks in the roaring floods. Thus far New Orleans and other cities are safe, but the levees are watched night and day with sleepless anxiety. Aid is pouring in from every quarter for the destitute. The national government has sent tents and rations, and the State governments are doing all they can; but distress will continue for some time yet. Few lives have been lost thus far.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, is the bosom friend of Grant, the crony of Conkling and the adviser of Arthur. It is therefore somewhat significant that he should make a speech in the Senate declaring this to be a white man's government, denying the idea of equality and denouncing the enfranchisement of the negro. The question of negro citizenship, he says, is no nearer decided now than before, and he predicts that the colored vote will never again be potential in any Southern State. Had the country known at the beginning what evils slavery and its results were to bring about, no Africans would ever have been permitted to land here. As for himself he proposed to nip Chinese citizenship in the bud by preventing any further immigration from the Flowery Kingdom.

What does all this mean? Are the Radicals going back on the colored brother?

A few Northern journals are felicitating themselves upon the prospect of a speedy break up of the Democratic party in South Carolina. They are just a little previous. One swallow does not make a summer, and one or two meetings do not constitute a revolution. Disappointment exists in some quarters and discontent in others, as is always the case when offices don't go round and corn and bacon are scarce; but this does not constitute a powerful organized opposition. Each individual has his own grievance, but one man's grievance differs from another's, and it is no easy matter to formulate a creed that will suit all alike. The crisis in any new party arises when it endeavors to crystallize all the elements of opposition into a homogeneous organization. Until this is effected the Democratic party is not in danger. The enemies of the opposition to the Democratic party can be classified as follows: First, there is the old Radical party, whose alleged "brains" met in Columbia a few days ago. Its purpose is to secure another opportunity of thrusting its hands into the taxpayer's pockets, by putting the ignorant black voter back on top of the white one. This is Radicalism pure and simple.

Another element adheres to the doctrines of the Greenback party, and proclaims war upon Democrats and Republicans alike. Its platform is a financial one, and some of its members at least have no intention whatever of getting back under negro rule. A third element is composed of those who are organizing "People's Rights Clubs," who desire a new party, and we presume therefore oppose those already existing. A fourth element embraces all those who view with dissatisfaction the adoption of the stock law. They dont care about parties but they want free grazing for their cattle. Then come the unclassified individuals, each with his own particular idea or his own scheme.

All these must come together, and make mutual concessions and sacrifices before they can enter the field with any prospect of success.

The only element possessing numerical strength sufficient to make it dangerous in the State is the old Radical party, and its leaders have hardly reached that landlike condition in which they will suffer themselves to be led silent to the slaughter, or in other words, permit the fat offices to be apportioned out without themselves coming in for a full share. All these delicate matters must be adjusted before the Democratic party can be fairly considered to have opposition. And then will come the fight for supremacy. And Democratic strength always increases with increased opposition.

The Heathen Chinee.

The Chinese question is justly agitating Congress. For years the Pacific Coast has been threatened with an overwhelming incursion of Mongolian heathen; and although Dennis Kearney checked immigration for a time, it has been recently pouring in more strongly than ever. At one time opposition to Chinese cheap labor was confined to the Democratic party, but now all classes in California oppose it vehemently, and the Pacific Coast threatens to abandon the Republican party unless some restrictive legislation is enacted. Senator Miller, of California, though a Republican, made a remarkable speech the other day, taking the ground that this is a white man's government and must remain so, and picturing all sorts of disasters from the further incorporation of any other non-Caucasian races into our body politic. California begins, for the first time, to appreciate the horrors that befel the South from the enfranchisement of an ignorant race; and she loudly protests against the repetition of any such experiment at her expense. The Republican party is in a quandary. It is bound to the principles formulated by George C. Gorham as the "Universal fatherhood of God and universal brotherhood of man," and to deny to the Chinese the rights it gave to the negro is a gross inconsistency. But it wears its conscience easily, and under the threats of the Pacific Coast, it is prepared to nullify, by a large majority, a solemn treaty made several years ago with the Celestial Empire. A few New England fanatics propose to be at least consistent, in opposing restriction of Chinese immigration; but they are laughed at and denounced by their own party leaders. It is decreed that the Chinese must go. The Democrats are acting with consistency, the Republicans from expediency. It is a matter of congratulation, however, that whatever be the impelling motive, all parties are just now disposed to retract some of the outrageous fanatical legislation that at one time threatened to mongrelize the country, and give the government into the hands of any barbarians that might be attracted to our shores.

Congressional Reapportionment.

Mahone's Legislature is now dividing Virginia into new Congressional districts. Governor Robert has called a special session of the Legislature to redistrict Texas; and it is thought that Governor Jarvis will soon assemble the Legislature of North Carolina for a similar purpose. Several weeks ago The News and Herald advocated a special session of our Legislature to redistrict South Carolina, but the matter has not received the attention it deserves. The cost of a session will be but little in comparison with the advantage gained in the security of our respective Congressional nominations.

Under the new law the State and the Congressional election are entirely distinct; and the event of one in no way depends upon the result of the other. Furthermore, the Democratic voters will be most interested in the State and county tickets, while the colored voters will devote their attention to Federal politics and the election of Congressmen. Under the present apportionment two districts at least are doubtful, since the combination of the Congressional with the State and county tickets on the same ballot will no longer exist, while, for the reason given above, the ticket containing the election of the two Congressmen will also be involved in uncertainty. Four doubtful Congressmen out of seven is too great a risk. The existing apportionment is, moreover, unfair to the Democrats. It was made in 1872 as a Radical gerrymandering scheme to secure a solid delegation. All along the Democrats were entitled to two Congressmen, but the districts were carefully arranged to prevent any Democratic representation in Congress whatever.

Does the Democratic party of South Carolina intend to enter into the contest with two seats at large in doubt, and the other five apportioned out under a Radical gerrymander? This question should be answered at once, before personal aims and schemes have time to come in and befog the judgment.

Quick and Sure.—Many miserable people drag themselves about with failing strength, feeling that they are steadily sinking into their graves, when by using Parker's Ginger Tonic they would find a cure commencing with the first dose, and vitality strength quickly and surely coming back to them.

The Highest Rank.—Made from harmless materials, and adapted to the needs of fading and falling hair, Parker's Hair Balsam has taken the highest rank as an elegant and reliable hair restorative.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a special meeting of the Vestry of St. John's Parish, Fairfield, composed of the Churches of St. John's, Winnsboro, and St. Stephen's, Ridgeway, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, in the order of Divine Providence this Parish is called upon to mourn the loss of its Rector, the late Rev. Josiah Obear, it is unanimously

Resolved, 1. That in the death of our venerable and beloved Rector we have suffered a sore bereavement, and have been deprived of the services and ministrations of one who, by his almost lifelong residence among us, had in roughly and tenderly ministered himself with our social and religious life.

Resolved, 2. That in his simple yet deep and earnest piety, in his gentleness of spirit and beautiful humility, in his trusting yet profound faith in the great truths he strove to teach, to our eternal good, we recognize the evidence of that pure religion which has, we believe, won for his good and faithful servant the Master's "well-done".

Resolved, 3. That we desire to record the fact that our faithful Rector carried on his work steadfastly and thoroughly to the end; and that striving bravely against failing strength, he dispensed to his people to the last the rites of our beloved Church—dying literally with his harness on.

Resolved, 4. That we tender to his bereaved widow and children our sincere sympathy in the crushing dispensation which has befallen them—a loss that can be measurably appreciated by us who know something of the sweetness and beauty of that home life of which he was the beloved centre.

Resolved, 5. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his widow and family, and that they be entered upon the Parish Register of both St. John's and St. Stephen's Churches, in which also a blank page shall be inscribed to his memory; and that the resolutions be published in The News and Herald and in the *Church Herald*.

By order of the Vestry.
W. R. Robertson,
Chairman.

W. N. Chandler,
Secretary.

AN INDEPENDENT FAILURE.

How the Meeting at Sumter Went Off—A Speech from General Moise, and what is Thought of It.

The Sumter *Spirit of the Times* contains the following account of the political meeting held in that place on Monday, the 6th inst.:

The political meeting announced to be held in Sumter on Monday last, was a most humiliating failure. General Chesnut, who was to be present, and whose address was to be the event of the day, did not appear. As was afterwards learned, he was deterred from leaving home by sickness in his family. This untoward event threw the burden of the day on the shoulders of Mr. Thos. Baskins, of Bishopville.

Until about two o'clock it was generally thought that no meeting would be held. No one seemed to take any interest in either Mr. Baskins or his proposed meeting, but a small body of probably a hundred and fifty, mostly negroes, was finally, with the aid of a drum and fife, collected in front of the Court House.

Mr Baskins then ascended the steps and spoke for about fifteen minutes. He said tha he proposed to organize a "People's Rights Party" which should remove from the necks of the people of South Carolina the iron heel of tyranny—emancipate the government from Democratic ring rule. That the Registration Law was an old Radical measure remodeled and was nothing but a part of the machine to take away the liberties of the people. He then treated the negroes to a large amount of taffy, and pictured our General Assembly as mounted in a body upon the back of a Trojan horse, in which exalted position it was guilty of the most enormous oppression.

The speaker then adverted to the sad fate of Wesberry, who was picked up by the Democrats and carried so long as he was useful and then dropped. He called upon his hearers to sympathize with Wesberry.

He closed with a eulogy upon Gen. E. W. Moise, referring to him as a man of brains who was not at all appreciated, and finally expressed the hope that he would address the meeting.

After some calls, Gen. E. W. Moise took the stand, and delivered a speech, of which a fair idea may be gathered from the criticism of the *Spirit of the Times*, which is as follows:

The great mass meeting of independents which was to organize a "People's Rights" party and overthrow the Democracy of Sumter county, was an utter failure and the Democratic party remains intact. Even the negroes, who are the special pets of all independent movements, appeared to be more amused than impressed by the turgid declamation of Mr. Thomas Baskins.

If there was one incident of the day which is deserving of special mention,—the speech of General Moise. If the General is so loyal to the Democratic party, so intent on living and dying a Democrat, it is to be deeply deplored that he should accept an invitation to speak at a meeting the object of which was to vilify and abuse his party; and still more that he should speak for half an hour at such a time and place, in a community somewhat disinclined towards the Democracy, animadverting continually upon the actions of his party, and according to it only the scant praise that could be appreciated only when coming from an enemy. If this action did not show a little sympathy on the part of General Moise with the Independent movement, then a good many persons put a wrong construction upon it.

The General says that the Democracy has failed to carry out its pledges of 1876, and yet the writer and many others heard him vehemently declare on the stump in 1880 that every one of those pledges had been fulfilled. He has become a crusader against tissue ballots long after their use has become extinct, and even after holding an office to which, as it appears, he knew they elected him. These little discrepancies which appear to exist in the General's political creed, coupled with the whisper that he will lead an independent movement, render it difficult to define his exact position. Besides, it was announced on the street long before Mr. Baskins began to speak, or had mentioned the General's name, that he was to follow Mr. B.

As to the latter part of the speech we have nothing to say but that it was a splendid plea for harmony and a final settlement of the race question. To this all good citizens will say, amen. Let the race question be settled and let us give the negro representation if he will have it without grasping at the entire government. This is the true policy of the Democracy.

Other gentlemen were called for, but they did not respond, and the meeting came to an end.

—A good story is told in connection with the recent Parisian escapade of General Skobeleff. After his inflammatory speech he was summoned to the ministry of the interior and reprimanded by Ignatieff. "How can I help myself?" he is reported to have said in reply. "I am neither politician nor diplomat. I am young and must have some outlet for my energy." To this curious plea General Ignatieff replied: "Surely you don't expect me to invent an expedition for you every year?" Skobeleff is one of the ablest as he is one of the bravest generals in the world, and it is quite evident from his recent performances that he regards himself as the "coming man" in the Russian army.

THE PARTY "MACHINE."

What the Arthur Administration is Doing to Make it Work Smoothly in South Carolina.

Correspondence of the News and Courier.

Washington, March 3. There is an insidious influence working beneath the surface of politics in South Carolina, which my position here gives me some opportunity of determining. The frank declaration of Assistant Postmaster-General Hatton to one of our Representatives, some months ago, to the effect that the Administration was resolved to place every officeholder in the South—however obscure—in accord with it in partisan politics, was duly recorded in this correspondence. Now I am enabled to particularize to some extent in noting the application of this policy.

A POLITICAL MACHINE.

Heretofore the smaller postoffices, with scanty pay and minor "influence" have been held by persons satisfactory to the communities in which they were placed, because they were no black Republicans fit to hold them or possessing the requisite financial backing to give bonds for the proper administration of their trusts. Now the effort is to put them in, whether they are capable or not, and to rely on the perjury of certain Republican beneficiaries of our Democratic State government to certify to the sufficiency of their straw bonds. Postmaster Taft, of Charleston, is said to be at the bottom of nearly all of this, aided in different sections by the different Congressional committeemen. Taft's influence, quietly exerted, more than anything else secured Johnson's appointment as collector of Charleston, and is so admitted by the latter. The postmaster has now descended to smaller enterprises and is no less successful in them. A "Taft party" is in process of formation. It had better be watched lest it displays itself in full strength before its power be suspected.

AN EXAMPLE OF THIS.

I have not time nor space just now to give at length the facts in my possession, but must confine myself to one or two instances of this Taft policy. Mrs. C. W. Legare has held the postoffice at Adam's Run, Colleton county, for years with perfect satisfaction to the whole community. A lady of refinement and high social position, the losses of the war rendered this little office her chief—I may say her only—support. A short time ago, without reason or excuse, one C. K. Bailey, a black and dapper young Radical, was appointed postmaster "against the will," it is recorded, "of white and colored." This fellow is in bad odor as a swindler and a knave. Investigation at the postoffice department gives the information that he was recommended by Taft and A. C. Shaffer, as Republican county chairman of Colleton, with the concurrence of Smalls. His official bond is either $1,000 or $1,500, and the parties signing it are Wm. A. Paul and Remus Waring, Radical negroes, whose impecuniosity is only equalled by their devotion to party rascality in the county. The notary public who certifies that each of these bondsmen is worth the whole sum of the bond over and above his indebtedness is A. C. Shaffer, who recommended Bailey, and who now uses his official position under a Democratic Administration

TO FURTHER THE FRAUD.

At Brunson there is a somewhat similar case. The postoffice was vacant. Mr. C. B. Addison, a white Republican, who was highly respected in the county of Hampton, was recommended by every merchant and every reputable citizen for the place. He did not seek the office, but would have served if appointed. Strong petitions were sent to Washington and presented by Congressman Tillman. But Smalls and Taft willed otherwise. Smalls put up E. A. Brabham, the negro Republican county chairman, who was recommended by the ex-convict and following persons whose names will indicate their status and representative capacity: G. Smart, A. Smart, D. E. Smart, M. Ferry, Benj. Halford, J. Davis, J. S. Gant, H. Powell, Isaac Jenkins, Toad Washington, Wm. Printer, E. W. Daniels and Dick Jones. I have lived some time in Hampton and have never heard of any of these sponsors but one, and he was an ignorant and illiterate white man. I judge from the names that a majority of them are negroes, and not prominent ones either. Of course the will of the people of Brunson could not avail against that of these people, so Brabham was appointed. His bondsmen are A. C. McMillan and Daniel L. Platts, and they are endorsed by Edwin S. Stuart, notary public. I do not know the extent of their means, not being acquainted with them, but the people of Brunson can doubtless ascertain what it is.

SOME OTHER SPECIMENS

of this policy may be found in the recent appointments to the postoffices of Wateeka, Seneca City, Winnsboro, Blackville, Ranberg, Branchville, and other places, all of them made against the protests of the merchants and responsible citizens, nearly all on Taft's recommendation and several of them with straw bondsmen, to carry them into office. A Congressman called on the proper officer here some time ago, and showed him that the bondsmen of an objectionable postmaster had not property to the extent of half of the amount of his bond, which was $12,000. "Oh!" said the officer, "the bond is too high, anyhow, and I'll reduce it to $5,000." This is all we get for interference in the schemes of the Administration. Other changes are in progress now, and every respectable person is being eliminated from the service. You will be advised of any further developments. It will be as well, however, to keep an eye on the slick and dapper Taft. His campaign does not cause any perceptible public shock, but it is none the less a dangerous one.

THE EFFICACY OF PRAYER.

Instances in the Life of Two Well Known Carolinians.

To the Editor of the Sunday News: The following beautiful incident in the history of Mrs. M. G. Harley, who died recently in Barnwell may interest some of the readers of your Sunday paper.

In 1866, Mrs. Harley, in dire distress on account of her poverty caused by the civil war, went to consult with her friend the Hon. W. Perroneau Finley, at Aiken, South Carolina. Mr. Finley, who for many years was president of the Charleston College, had retired to Aiken on account of his health, and forced by necessity in his old age, had resumed the practice of law, which for many years he had abandoned. He was conspicuous for learning and much beloved on account of his eminent virtues and life-long piety.

Mrs. Harley confided to him her sorrows and asked his advice as to some mode of her obtaining a livelihood. He consoled her by telling her that her daily bread was secure, as God had promised it, and urged the necessity of constant, earnest, special prayer, and in illustration gave her an incident in his own life somewhat in this wise: "When I was eighteen years of age I was coming home from Princeton College on horseback, when in the eastern wilds of North Carolina I lost my money. I knew it would take $18 to carry me to Charleston. I was young, sensitive and inexperienced, and though at this time such a misfortune would appear a little matter, I never suffered keener anguish in my life. I rode for miles in this condition of mind. At last I remembered that the good Father had promised to help His children in distress. Immediately I rode into the woods, tied my horse and knelt down and prayed earnestly to God to give me $18 to carry me to my home. I felt relieved, remounted my horse, and had not proceeded half a mile when I discovered a silk purse lying in the road. On opening the purse I found to my joy $18. But soon a reaction took place. I knew it was not my money, and, though the devil had tempted me, immediately I put spurs to my horse and overtook a wagon in charge of two white men. I held out the purse to them and told them its history, and asked if they had dropped it. They said it did not belong to them. I then hurried on and overtook a gentleman on horseback, showed the purse and repeated the story and received a similar reply. It was a long distance to the next town, and I met no other on the way. This money carried me home. I afterwards published for the owner of the purse, and not finding a claimant, I gave it to charity. I have always looked upon this as a direct answer to prayer. I know you have been a good Christian, but have you used all the efforts you can think of for support? By the way, what has become of your old uncle, the English sea captain, who used to sail to Charleston? Perhaps he can help you." "Oh! he is dead. He was 80 years old in 1850. I wrote to him then and got no reply. Six long years have passed since then, and I know he is dead." "Oh! but you have not done your duty. Write again."

Mrs. Harley hurried home and wrote a letter to her uncle. The old sea captain was on his death bed. The news brought light to his eyes and joy to his heart. He exclaimed: "My dear niece, Mary, is she still alive! I am too feeble to change my will. Write, send her £300 forthwith, and when you die give her all my estate." The feable old captain died in a few days, and soon afterwards Mrs. Harley received the £300.

About two years afterwards a meek, beautiful and saint-like lady of about forty years of age came into my office with her attorney, Col. William Wallace, to execute before me as a notary public some papers to send to England to get possession of a legacy. I was so pleased with the appearance of the lady I inquired of my friend, Colonel Wallace, the particulars of the transaction, and received the substantial facts above recited.

Mrs Harley received this legacy, about $20,000, with which she has done countless acts of Christian charity, and after returning to the Lord this special gift has gone to the mansion prepared for her above.

If this little incident gives any comfort to the praying saint I will not regret communicating it to your paper.

F. W. McMaster.

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 28, 1882.

GENERAL GOSSIP.

—The cold wave is all the way from Manitoba, if reports be true.

—A statue to the late Chief Justice Marshall will soon be erected.

—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has been taken very ill while lecturing in Chicago.

—It is not probable that there will be an early consideration of the tariff bill in Congress.

—The Virginia General Assembly has adjourned and reconvened. We trust the relapse will be slight.

—True bills have been found against the Star Route ring. The prosecution is not likely to extend much further.

—At least three influential Mexican statesmen have American wives—Romero, Mariscal and Trevino.

—A Kentucky married woman is only fifteen years old and measures six feet five inches in height.

—Naomi, the daughter of Enoch, was 380 years old when she got married. Take courage, ladies.

—In their efforts to burn down a refractory bar room, reformers in an Ohio town seem to have consumed a whole block.

—Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer of the Russian Refugee and Colonization Fund, acknowledges thus far the receipt of $40,383.

—A movement is on foot in the Senate to throw stronger guards about the unlawful certification of checks by National bank officers.

—The remarkable thing about the Mississippi river mouth discovery was that its omega was also found to be its delta.

A falling wall in Ontario, buried an undertaker in the ruins. No man should go to a fire unless he carries his coffin or his hose reel with him.

—A Colorado mob have lynched two cattle stealers, throwing the body of one of them into the river. The morals of the menagerie at the West are being maintained.

—It is estimated that there are 5,000 vagrant children, mostly boys, living in the streets of Chicago. No wonder that city has a reputation for wickedness.

—It is estimated that the overflows in the lower Mississippi valley will decrease the cotton acreage of that section by 20 per cent. On all the submerged lands planting will be delayed six weeks.

—In 1879 in Boston 989 women registered and 934 voted; in 1880, 772 women registered and 683 voted; in 1881, 678 women registered and 640 voted.

—Sunlight has an important bearing upon health. Introduce it freely into the house, and particularly into your sleeping rooms.

—Bread of unbolted wheat flour is, for making superior bone and muscle to the growing child, far preferable to bolted flour, and oatmeal is fully equal, if not superior to it.

—Tannic acid will stop bleeding at the nose. Take a pinch of the powder and snuff it up the nostril. It is an astringent, and, as it lodges in the throat, will prevent bleeding from the back of the nose.

—The Utah Legislature has adopted a resolution calling a convention for April 10 to frame a constitution and take steps for the admission of Utah as a State.

—Arrangements are being made at Hong Kong to ship from 5,000 to 10,000 coolies to Portland, Oregon, before the anti-Chinese bill, if passed by Congress, can take effect.

—Ephraim Kines, who was indicted five years ago for illicit distilling in West Virginia, was captured last week by Deputy Marshal Hagerty, near the Maryland border.

—Joshua R. Serfrash, a lawyer and prominent politician, was arrested at Easton, Pennsylvania, on Saturday, on the charge of having corruptly procured the vote of a colored man at the last presidential election.

—Gov. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, Hon. Thos. F. Bayard, Senator Vance, of North Carolina, and many other distinguished gentlemen, were present at the opening of the Commonwealth Club in Philadelphia last Saturday evening.

—Thanksgiving services were held in most of the churches in England on Sunday the 5th inst., for the Queen's escape from an assissin's bullet. Special prayers were offered in the Jewish synagogues, and at the Catholic cathedral in Kensington for the Queen's preservation.

—P. H. McCracken, formerly a citizen of Michigan, was arrested at his residence in Chesterfield county, Va., charged with the embezzlement of $1,000 of the funds of the town of Bradford, Michigan, of which he was at one time supervisor. He was remanded to await a requisition.

—Charles F. Jube, 27 years of age, committed suicide on last Friday in New York, at Dr. David F. Thompson's, where he had recently rented a room. His father is a man of wealth residing in Newark, N. J. The son had been regarded as eccentric for several years. He left a note saying that he was tired of life.

—The Philadelphia committee of one hundred have discovered frauds which occurred in the November election in the fifteenth division of twenty-sixth ward. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the judge and inspectors of the division, but they have fled. The committee now offers a reward of $500 for their apprehension.

—Andrew Jackson's birthday (15th of March) will be celebrated by the Iroquois Club of Chicago with a grand banquet at the Palmer House. Senator Lamar, Col. W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, W. C. P. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, ex-Governor Palmer, Thos. A. Hendricks, General Black, Frank Hurd, of Ohio, Senator Pendleton, ex-Senator Thurman, Jere Black and Henry Watterson have accepted invitations. Letters to be read have been received from ex-Gov. Seymour, Samuel J. Tilden and Senator Bayard.

Statistics of the American Presidents.—We have had twenty-one Presidents elected from the following States:

Virginia, 5—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Tyler.

New York, 3—Van Buren, Fillmore and Arthur.

Ohio, 7—Harrison, Hayes and Garfield.

Tennessee, 3—Jackson, Johnson and Polk.

Massachusetts, 2—John Adams and John Quincy Adams.

Pennsylvania, 1—Buchanan.

New Hampshire, 1—Pierce.

Mississippi, 1—Taylor.

Illinois, 2—Lincoln and Grant.

In politics as follows:

National, 1—Washington.

Federalists, 2—John Adams and John Quincy Adams.

Whigs, 3—Harrison, Taylor and Fillmore.

Republican, 5—Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur.

Democrats, 10—Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, Pierce, Buchanan and Johnson.

Nine have served as generals in the army—Washington, Jackson, Pierce, Taylor, Grant Harrison, Hayes and Garfield.

Lincoln was the first that grew a beard.

Grant was the first that grew a mustache.

Four were eminent lawyer—Van Buren, Fillmore, Buchanan and Lincoln.

Four were elected as Vice-President and served as President—Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson and Arthur.

Six were nominated as compromise candidates, as a matter of expediency, vulgarly called the "dark horse"—Harrison, Polk, Taylor, Pierce, Hayes and Garfield. Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson and Arthur, were not "dark horses" in conventions, but were placed on the tickets as available candidates after the "dark horses" had been nominated.

In religious sentiment:

Episcopal, 6—Washington, Madison, Tyler, Taylor, Arthur and Monroe.

Presbyterian, 6—Jackson, Harrison, Polk, Pierce, Buchanan and Johnson.

Methodist, 2—Grant and Hayes.

Unitarian, 3—John Adams, John Quincy Adams and Fillmore.

Reformed Dutch, 1—Martin Van Buren.

Christian, 1—Garfield.

Not attached to any church, 2—Jefferson and Lincoln.

Four were eminent as orators—J. Q. Adams, Van Buren, Lincoln and Garfield.

Six were reared in poverty—Jackson Fillmore, Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson and Garfield.

Genius Rewarded,

—OR THE—

STORY of the SEWING MACHINE.

A handsome little pamphlet, blue and gold cover, with numerous engravings will be

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May 17-1y

Diphtheria.

A cold or sore throat may not seem to amount to much, and if promptly attended to can really be cured; but neglect is often followed by consumption or diphtheria. Not the medicine has only lately been discovered which can be relied upon with certainty, which means PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. The proprietors of this valuable remedy have spared no pains or expense in bringing it to the notice of the public. PAIN KILLER is not an experiment. It has been in the public for nearly years, and is more valued now than it is most known.

A few testimonials from voluntary testimonials must suffice.

Perry Davis' Pain Killer has been my household remedy for more than [illegible] It is [illegible] Rev. R. Kimball, D. D., Cincinnati, O.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher writes: My son was taken dangerously with the croup, which threatened to strangle the child, high fever, and every thing so usual when children have died. Hearing that Perry Davis' Pain Killer was good, we gave it to the child, and it soon relieved the child. We have used it in our family ever since, and it has never failed to relieve croup. Yours truly, [illegible]

Rev. Geo. Bloomfield writes: I used Perry Davis' Pain Killer in my family for forty years, and it never failed to relieve a cut, bruise, or burn. I would not be without it for ten times its cost if I could not get another bottle. This last you should know, for it is the best.

Rev. Jas. R. Miller writes: My son was taken suddenly with the croup, which threatened to strangle the child, high fever, and every thing so usual when children have died. Hearing that Perry Davis' Pain Killer was good, we gave it to the child, and it soon relieved the child. We have used it in our family ever since. It was a wonderful cure, and I wish it could be known to the poor mothers who are losing so many children.

For Chills and Fever PAIN KILLER has no rival. It cures when everything else fails. Diarrhœa and cholera dangerous. A bottle of Pain Killer in the house is a safeguard that no family should be without.

All druggists sell it at 25c., 50c., and $1.00 per bottle.

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

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

A perfect dressing, elegantly perfumed and free from harmless. Removes dandruff, restores natural color and prevents baldness. 50 cents and $1 sizes at druggists.

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An exquisitely fragrant perfume with exceptionally lasting properties. 25 and 75 cents.

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An Invigorating Medicine that Never Intoxicates

This delicious combination of Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia, and many other of the best vegetable remedies known, cures all disorders of the bowels, stomach, liver, kidneys and lungs & is

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If you are suffering from Female Complaints, Nervousness, Wakefulness, Rheumatism Dyspepsia, age or any disease or infirmity, take Parker's Ginger Tonic. It will strengthen brain and body and give you new life and vigor.

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april 9

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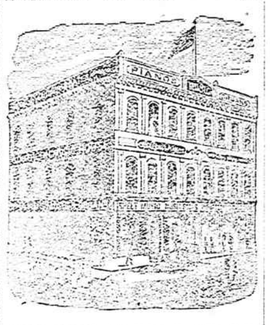

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Feb 11

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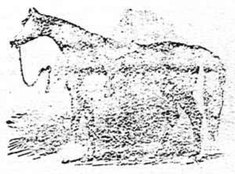

Winnsboro, S. C., Dec. 14, 1881.

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A. WILLIFORD.

Dec 15

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FRESH BUCKWHEAT
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and
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
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and
CHOW-CHOW,

And a full supply of

STAPLE GROCERIES,

Which we are offering very LOW for the CASH.

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Nov 24

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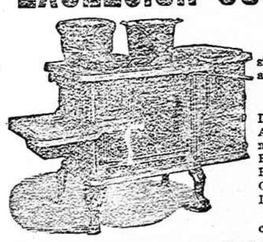
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.



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