

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1889.

J. S. REYNOLDS,
CHAS. A. DOUGLASS, Editors.

Mr. DIBBLE is not alone among the South Carolina Congressmen in his intention to vote for Mr. Randall. Congressman Tillman has recently stated in public that he will vote in the same way. Next!

The peculiar complexion of the panel of grand and petit jurors drawn for the November term of the United States Circuit Court, leads us to repeat an inquiry already more than once made in the columns of THE NEWS AND HERALD: Who is the United States Jury Commissioner representing the Democratic party in this State?

The action of the convention of colored men in Columbia is not calculated to bring about any good results. The personnel of the body was by no means attractive. Among the delegates were Robert Small, a convicted corruptist; Lawrence Cain, a notorious Radical politician; Fred. Nix, one of the most obnoxious of the negro leaders who have done all in their power to stir up strife between the races; June Mobley, who was at the bottom of most of the troubles in Union in ku-klux times, and who owes his life to the forbearance of the white people of that county; to say nothing of numberless understrappers who, in the heyday of Radicalism, were wont to live on the stealings of their superiors. There were one or two exceptions, but as a rule the delegates were decidedly a rough set. The action of the Convention, as embodied in their Address, is in keeping with the character of the delegates. The address is a political tirade, full of bitterness and full of falsehood. It is the natural production of the political crew who made up the convention. It can have no result but that of checking the progress now rapidly making towards entire good-will between the races. It is a political document, and it shows that the convention was merely an assemblage of broken-down politicians in search of new opportunities for plunder. Altogether, the convention was wanting in well-nigh every element necessary to command for it the respect of right-minded people.

A GREAT STRIKE.

For some days past there have been statements of a contemplated strike of the operators employed in the offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The Brotherhood of Telegraphers met recently at Chicago, to consider the grievances to which they claim to have been long subject, and subse-

1. The total abolition of Sunday work as compulsory duty, unless compensated as extra service.

2. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and seven hours a night's work.

3. Both sexes shall receive equal pay for equal work.

4. A universal increase of fifteen per cent. on all salaries now paid to be granted.

These demands were formally presented to the Company by a committee of the Brotherhood, and were rejected. As an example of the ground taken by the strikers, we give the following from the Charleston News and Courier:

Mr. Thomas Carter, the chief operator, was interviewed by a Reporter and spoke quite freely of the strike. He said: "We have struck in obedience to orders from the executive committee of the Brotherhood, to which we all belong. My individual grievances are these: I have worked faithfully for the company since I came here as chief operator in 1875, and I am now receiving \$27 per month less in salary than I received when I came here, and the office is doing double the volume of business with the same force. The salaries of the operators, too, have been cut down from \$115 to \$85. We don't think that we have been treated right. We have nine hours' work in the day and seven hours in the night, the force being divided into day and night squads."

At twelve o'clock on Thursday the strike took place and, with rare exceptions, the offices of the Western Union Company were left with the local superintendents only to run them. As a consequence there was little or no communication by telegraph, the dispatches of the Associated Press being notably few. Opinions vary as to the probable duration of the strike. Some have predicted that the deadlock, such as it may be, would end in twenty-four hours, while the strikers say they mean to hold out to the bitter end. These are backed by the trades-unions all over the country, and they seem quite resolved in their purposes; while the Western Union, with its extensive resources in money and in business influence, seems equally settled in the determination not to yield to the operators' demands as presented by the committee of the Brotherhood. Some predict a compromise, but the chances are that the Company will win.

Pending a settlement of the differences, the Company is confronted with one aspect of the controversy which is by no means without its embarrassments and which must tend to give greater pertinency to the striking operators. This view of the matter is presented by the New York Herald. After discussing the strike in different aspects, the Herald takes up the Com-

pany's "duties and obligations to the public," and, after stating these in general terms, goes on to say:

In view of these considerations there are imposed upon a great telegraph company obligations to the public which cannot be disregarded and duties which cannot be neglected. It is bound to give the people never-failing facilities for communication. It cannot close its offices and stop its instruments for any cause which human foresight and diligence can overcome. A strike of its employees is no excuse in law for any unreasonable cessation of its service. It may refuse the demands of the strikers, but it must procure other operators to take their place without unreasonable delay. It is not only bound to fulfill its paramount obligations and discharge its duties to the public by keeping up its service, but it can be compelled to do so by the courts. The law to this effect has been clearly, explicitly and emphatically declared by the Supreme Court in the case of the railroad strike of last summer. * * * These principles and this law are as applicable to a telegraph as to a railroad corporation. The obligations and duties of each to the public are alike. In neither case is a strike of employees any excuse for failure to perform those duties. The public interests are paramount and must be regarded.

COLORED MEN IN COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the Convention at Columbia. Twenty Counties Represented—A Rather Significant Number of the Old Radical Politicians.

[Condensed from the News and Courier.] A convention of the colored men of this State was held in the A. M. E. Church, Columbia, on Wednesday last. The object of the gathering was to consider the condition of the race in this State, and to elect delegates to the National Colored Convention, to be held at Louisville, Ky., in September. H. L. Shrewsbury, of Chesterfield, took the chair and read the call for the Convention. In this call the following specific charges were made:

1st. Negro labor at the South is not fairly remunerated. The Southern negro is not protected by law in the collection of money due him.

2d. In most parts of the country the negro does not have a fair show in the public schools.

3d. The negro is not protected in his civil rights, notwithstanding the laws passed by Congress.

4th. His political rights are ignored; six and a half millions of people are without representation in Congress.

5th. The negro does not get his share of Executive protection and encouragement.

Several nominations were made when H. L. Shrewsbury was elected temporary chairman and J. M. Freeman secretary.

On motion, the roll of the counties answering to their names:

Aiken—S. E. Smith, E. J. Dickson, L. W. Jones, Rev. W. H. Heard.

Barren—Fred Nix, Jack Hunker, P. B. McKnight, Ben Meyers.

Beaufort—T. E. Miller, Robt. Small, Thomas Hamilton.

Berkeley—D. T. Middleton, R. H. Jenkins, W. J. Bowen, R. L. Smith, Frank Bull, S. B. Thompson.

Charleston—W. H. Birney, John M. Freeman, H. W. Purvis, R. C. Brown, S. W. McKnight, M. C. Carter, G. O. Marshall, G. N. Parker, T. A. McLean, R. W. Newberry, J. J. Hardy.

Clarendon—W. P. Walley, Colleton—W. F. Meyers, J. H. Blodgett, C. B. Bailey, W. A. Paul, J. J. Thomas, W. A. Chisolm.

Darlington—Z. W. Wines, Edgefield—L. Cain, Davis Harris, Jr., David Graham, W. A. Ralston, August Glover.

Georgetown—G. E. Herriott, B. W. Williams.

Kershaw—C. C. Levy, A. W. Powell, J. H. Johnson.

Marion—W. A. Haines, A. H. Howard, Giles F. White, Aaron Fryer.

Marlboro—E. J. Sawyer, S. D. Beverly.

Newberry—N. H. Whitmore, Arthur Lane.

Orangeburg—A. D. Dantzer, T. K. Desportes.

Richland—Dr. J. C. Waters, S. Starling, A. M. Curtis, R. A. Stewart, James Wells.

Spartanburg—C. C. Bowmer, J. P. Boyden, B. F. Means, J. W. Jones.

Sumter—J. B. Smith, G. W. Manning, R. H. Richardson.

Union—J. S. Mobley, J. A. Cohen, F. Brown.

Williamsburg—William Scott, H. H. Mouzon.

A committee on credentials was appointed and an address from D. A. Straker, and some little sparring over the election of a permanent chairman, the temporary organization was declared permanent, and the Convention proceeded to business.

A preamble and resolutions were adopted, setting forth the abuses which convicts in the State penitentiary are subjected, demanding that the system of letting out convicts be abolished by the Legislature, calling for the speedy punishment of all parties guilty of cruelty to convicts, and appointing a committee of seven to wait upon the Governor and request his interposition to check the abuses complained of.

A resolution was adopted, stating that the educational facilities now offered to the people are inadequate to their needs, urging the State authorities to take measures to extend these facilities, and appointing a committee of five to wait on the Superintendent of Education and lay the matter before him.

In a short time both these committees reported. On the subject of the alleged maltreatment of convicts, the Governor had stated that the matter was now under investigation. The Superintendent of Education had expressed his approval of the resolution adopted, saying that he would present the matter fully in his next report to the Legislature, and would, he hoped, attend the Educational Convention at Louisville, in company with the other State Superintendents in the South, and would urge that body to memorialize Congress to extend early aid to schools in the South.

The report of the committee on education and address was then read, as follows:

THE ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE. We, the committee appointed by the Convention on address and resolutions, leave to report the following: Fully recognizing the importance of the purpose for which we have come together and knowing the allegiance we owe in common to our country, can find no better opportunity of presenting our grievances than in convention assembled, believing that the principles of equal civil and political rights are vital to the interest of good government, and that they can only be enforced by the carrying out of the principles engrafted by our fathers in the organic law of our land as set forth in the Bill of Rights of our Constitution. Recognizing only the common brotherhood of men, we, as a race, are indebted to the Republican party for free citizenship and the partial enjoyment of the rights thereof. We believe that the full enjoyment of each and every right can only be obtained by the continuance in power of a party whose aims are to protect all and prescribe none. While acknowledging the benefits received, we are compelled to indict the Republican party for its omissions in the past six years, as far as it relates to its administration in connection with our race. We condemn the action of the National Republican party in conferring every office of honor, emolument or trust upon white men to the exclusion and detriment of our race.

We wish the American people to understand and be informed that we are cursed with the most damnable form of State Government to which a free people have ever been subjected. By legislation the right to the enjoyment of an honest vote and a fair count has been taken from us.

The right of a fair trial by an impartial jury is denied us. The rights of our people in the civil and criminal courts are not protected. The verdicts of the juries and the sentences of the courts are determined by the condition and color of the parties accused of crime. The lynching of our people for suspected offenses has become prevalent in this State, and its tendency being to disorganize and disrupt communities, promote crime and place law and order at defiance, we feel called upon to denounce in unmeasured terms such flagrant and so far unpunished violations of law.

Our present school system, by no means efficient, The schools are in operation but a few months during each year. Inefficient teachers are largely employed for the sake of cheapness, and they say on account of poverty, not being able to wait payment, are frequently under the necessity of selling their claims at a discount. The best qualified teachers, on account of their meagreness of salaries and the shortness of the session of the schools, are forced to forsake the field of instruction and follow other avocations.

The present system of hiring out and selling convicts upon any other than public works we condemn. While we cannot deny the power of the Legislature to enact laws to the detriment of even convicts, yet we would set upon them the seal of condemnation and ask the Legislature to wipe out the iniquitous system at its earliest session. As representatives of that race most victimized by the avarice and greed of heartless corporations and individuals, we thank the press of the State for the unanimity with which they have condemned and stigmatized this inhuman and barbarous system.

And some little sparring between Tom Hamilton and June Mobley, the report was adopted.

The following is a list of the delegates selected to go to Louisville:

First District—A. D. Dantzer, W. H. Birney, W. D. Crum; alternate, S. W. McKnight.

Second District—L. Cain, S. C. Smith, Fred Nix; alternate, E. J. Dickson and Samuel Boyd.

Fourth District—R. A. Stewart, J. W. Jones, J. B. Boyden.

Fifth District—C. C. Levy.

Sixth District—M. K. Holloway, E. J. Sawyer, Z. W. Wines; alternate, E. J. Deas.

Seventh District—R. H. Richardson, B. H. Williams, D. T. Middleton.

As there was but one delegate from the fifth district six delegates at large, instead of four, were elected as follows: D. A. Straker, Thomas E. Miller, H. L. Shrewsbury, E. M. Pinckney, Rev. J. C. Waters, Robt. Small; alternates, Thomas Hamilton, T. K. Desportes.

The Beautiful Green Melon. A beautiful thing it was, and right green was young Mr. Green, who went down to the college to drink and ate the pretty half of it. The next day young Mr. Green said he didn't want any breakfast, and he thought he would not go to the store. He wished he hadn't seen that watermelon. By the prompt administration of PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER young Mr. Green's internal economy was reduced to a state of peace and comfort.

SALE AND FEED STABLES.

Just arrived, one carload of young, fat, broke Kentucky Mules and Horses—among them some nice driving mares.

ONE PAIR OF NICE BAY HORSES. TWO GOOD SADDLE HORSES.

Come and get the pick, as I will swap as well as sell, so you can't miss a trade. I will swap for any and all kinds.

Don't be backward in bantering me to swap, as I am not at all scary.

A. WILLIFORD.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!!

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Boots and Shoes Made to Order Out of the Best Material.

Five French Calf Skin Boots, \$8.00
100 Boots and Congress Gaiters, \$6.50
Congress Shoes, \$5.00
Low-Quartered Summer Shoes, \$3.50

Repairing neatly and promptly done at the LOWEST PRICES.

Congress Street, next door to J. M. Beatty. J. CLENDINING.

Ap 24-1mo

SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS—"WAT" done yonder.

FLYSSIE G. DESPORTES.

SALE

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SALE

SALE

SALE

SUMMER Imprudences

ARE SURE TO BRING ON SUMMER DISEASES

INDIGESTION, DIARRHCEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, CRAMPS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, FEVERS, &c., &c.

BUT

Perry Davis's Pain Killer

DRIVES THEM AWAY. DRIVES THEM AWAY. DRIVES THEM AWAY.

DON'T BE WITHOUT PAIN KILLER. BUY AT YOUR DRUGGIST.

CARPETS.

Large and House Furnishing Goods, the Largest and Cheapest in the South. Carpet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Mats and Creel Cloths, Window Shades, Wall Papers, Borders, Lace Curtains, Cornices and Port Curtains, Canton Mattings, Photographs, Engravings, Chromos, Picture Frames. Write for samples and prices. GEORGE A. BAILEY, AUGUSTA, GA. June 20-1889

TURNIP SEED.

JULY is the best month to sow Ruta Baga Turnip Seed in. We have a fresh supply also of Red Top, White Flat Dutch, Pomeranian Globe, Norfolk, Seven Top, Yellow Aberdeen, Amber Globe and Golden Ball.

McMASTER, BRICE & KETCHIN.

DENTISTRY.

B. J. QUATTLEBAUM, D. D. S.

OFFICE: North side Washington Street, Opposite Town Hall.

WINNSBORO, SOUTH CAROLINA.

July 7-1889.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed, I will offer for sale before the Court House door in Winnsboro, S. C., on the

FIRST MONDAY IN AUGUST NEXT,

within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, for CASH, the following described property, to wit:

All that certain interest of Jesse S. Graddick in and to all that certain piece, parcel or tract of land, lying, being and situate in Fairfield County, South Carolina, situate on waters of Little River, containing

FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY ACRES, more or less, and bounded by lands of James Clark, David R. Ekin and lands formerly belonging to F. H. DuBose.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Jesse S. Graddick in and to all that certain piece, parcel or tract of land, lying, being and situate in Fairfield County, South Carolina, situate on waters of Little River, containing

SEVENTY ACRES, more or less, and bounded by lands of James Clark, David R. Ekin and lands formerly belonging to F. H. DuBose, and being a part of the above-described tract.

All of which lieved upon as the property of Jesse S. Graddick, at the suit of Geo. A. Hester, (for another) against Jesse S. Graddick and Catherine Wirtick.

JNO. D. MCCARLEY, Sheriff's Office, Winnsboro, S. C., July 15th, 1889.

AGATE IRONWARE!!

Light and durable, will not rust and is not affected by heat. I have Preserving Kettles, Rice and Milk Boilers, Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans of this celebrated ware. A good

OIL STOVE should be in every house. I have the Whitney Hot Blast with all the fixtures. Will do as much cooking with a few cents' worth of oil as an ordinary stove. The best oil should be used with these stoves as well as burned in lamps. Oriental Oil, over 1500 test, is the best oil made. No smoke, no smell, and safe and cheap.

The GRAND CHARTER OAK leads all other cook stoves. I have also the Standard and Charter Oak, Improved Lee, So. Fried, Cotton Option and Bill App. Store-Holloware, Drilling Pans, Pipe, Elbows and all other Stove Trimmings. Tinware, Dippers of all kinds, Milk Coolers, Flesh Forks.

JELLY and WINE making made easy—by using the Handy Fruit Press. Pulp and seeds separated from the juice at one operation.

I think I have nearly everything the house-keeper needs, and if I have not I can get it.

GROCERIES—a full line. Pure, plain, old-fashioned SUGAR Candy. Try it.

BUGGY and WAGON material, Shafts, Poles, Hubs, Spokes, Rims and Whiffle Trees. I sell close to shops, and ask a comparison of prices with Columbia or Charlotte.

Ploughs, Hoes, Picks, Spades, Manure Forks, Hay Forks, Diggers, Cradle Blades, Grass Blades, etc.

GRAIN CRADLES of the same good make that I sold last season.

J. H. CUMMINGS.

J. E. McDONALD. C. A. DOUGLASS. McDONALD & DOUGLASS,

Attorneys at Law, No. 3, Law Range

WINNSBORO, S. C.

Practice in all the State Courts.

FOR SALE.

THE store-building and lot now occupied by the undersigned are offered for sale. The store is one of the best in Winnsboro, and is in prime condition. The location is one of the most advantageous in town. The lot is quite a large one, and upon it are a large warehouse and other buildings. Terms very moderate. For further particulars apply to

May 20-47 B. SUGENHEIMER.

CHARLESTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLEMENS CLACIUS, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN—WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, TOCACCOS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, No. 175 EAST BAY, CHARLESTON, S. C.

OTTO TIEDEMAN & SONS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, AND—PROVISION DEALERS, 102 AND 104 EAST BAY STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

BOYD BROTHERS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, LIQUOR DEALERS AND—COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 197 EAST BAY, CHARLESTON, S. C.

S. B. THOMAS, AGENT, No. 320 King St., Opposite LIBERTY, WINDOW SHADES, PAPER HANGINGS, LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CHARLESTON, S. C. WINDOW AWNINGS MADE TO ORDER.

A. G. CUDWORTH & CO., WHOLESALE—SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, 150 MEETING STREET, OPPOSITE CHARLESTON HOTEL, CHARLESTON, S. C.

HENRY BISCHOFF & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS AND DEALERS IN CAROLINA RICE, PROPRIETORS OF THE CELEBRATED CAROLINA TOLL TONIC, 199 EAST BAY, CHARLESTON, S. C.

A. LVA GAGE & CO., CHARLESTON ICE HOUSE, MARKET, CORNER CHURCH STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Ice packed for the country a specialty.

S. A. NELSON & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 23 HAYNE STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

G. W. AIMAR & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN CHOICE DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, SUNDRIES AND TOILET ARTICLES, COR. KING AND VANDERHORST STREETS, CHARLESTON, S. C.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

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BRIEFLY EMPHATIC, BUT—TERIBLY CONCLUSIVE.

Prior to my annual inventory, for the next thirty days I will offer remarkable inducements to close out goods in their season. These goods I will place on the Centre Counters, and marked at prices that is bound to be appreciated. Come early and secure the best selection.

Respectfully, J. L. MINNAUGH.

SEED UPLAND RICE

Can be planted anywhere and at same time that cotton can, and be cultivated very much like it.

ONLY A FEW BUSHEL LEFT.

ONE PECK produced last year in this county SIX BUSHEL, worth