

From the communication in this issue it is seen that Governor and other officials in several Southern States will attend the meeting in the interest of immigration to be held at Hot Springs, N. C., soon. Are our State officials to be present? If not let the people take the matter in hand and send representatives.

A Mighty Warrior.

Senator Ingalls is still on the war-path. In a letter to a friend in Boston he expresses great indignation that in the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington the pictures of Confederate Generals are prominent in number and have more prominent positions than those of Union Generals. He says that the Confederacy, as a political factor, is as strong and aggressive to-day as it ever was, and that it will attempt to reconstruct the history of this country. He calls upon the North to be watchful lest these "rebels" capture the country.

If "Gen." Ingalls had expended one-half the energy in prosecuting the real war as he now devotes to fighting an imaginary conflict, he might have risen to be one of the mightiest warriors of the world. But he did not do it, and he will have to go down in history as an ordinary hen-roost detective of Kansas.

It May Be Too Late--Now is the Time

We made the suggestion some time ago that some decided steps be taken in the matter of immigration. Immigrants are certainly coming this way, and we must do something to induce them to come in our midst. The people of Columbia have a scheme which may well be initiated. On the back of the letter-heads of all the firms in favor of the scheme is a printed circular, setting forth its advantages as to railroads, banks, education, climate, health, hotels, government, churches, tributary country, business, etc. This is one plan, but various other better ones may suggest themselves to different citizens. We inform the people of this country that from a daily review of the State press we notice that concerted effort is being made to induce immigration to the different counties. We cannot remain in the rear ranks if we wish to keep on a par with other counties. In view of these facts, we earnestly call upon all citizens who have the welfare of the county at heart to take immediate steps to induce immigrants to come this way.

Badeau and Grant.

Adam Badeau has sued Mrs. Grant for a large amount of money, claimed as compensation due him for aid to Gen. Grant in writing his memoirs. Badeau claims to have made a contract whereby the General bound himself to give Badeau a certain percentage of the proceeds of the sale of the book. He claims that he has never received such compensation, and believes he is justly entitled to it. Badeau, while denying that he wrote Grant's book, claims that he did a great deal in brushing up the style and putting it in shape for publication. He claims that Grant was a very poor grammarian, and had it not been for his aid the book would never have been what it is from a literary point of view. Fred Grant denies the allegations, and says that Badeau's services were not worth the value he places on them; that his work was simply clerical, and that the literary finish was not due to him but to Gen. Grant alone. The matter is now before the Courts. The sentiment of the North seems to be on the side of the Grant family.

J. Hendrix McLane.

The papers in South Carolina just now are giving J. Hendrix McLane a large amount of space in reply to his tirades in the Boston papers. For the force and importance of what he tells them we think his opinions receive too much attention. We, of his native county, know too much about him to care much what he says. We give him this notice, however, to tell what manner of man he is.

During the campaign of 1876, when plans for conducting the campaign were under discussion, J. Hendrix McLane, a member of the County Democratic Executive Committee, made known his plan of carrying the election for the "Bourbons," as his is pleased to style the Democracy of this State. His plan was the wholesale slaughter of the negro voters, and he advocated it with all the zeal that now characterizes his denunciation of his former associates.

As a matter of history it is well known that his scheme was rejected. The Boston papers, owing to the notoriety of McLane in being a candidate for Governor of this State, give his statements much credence. But if they knew his true history and knew that his separation from the Democratic party was caused from his disappointment in not receiving office at the hands of the party for his super-serviceable zeal, they would not give so much attention to his remarks. McLane is not so well known in Boston as he is in Fairfield, and his lying statements, coming as they do from a so-called theological student, are calculated to do harm to the good name of this State. We hope, then, that his remarks in the Boston papers will be received by the press of this State as well as of the North simply as the ravings of a disappointed office-seeker. McLane is a reputed student of a theological seminary, but from his talk in the Boston papers, we take it that he is very rusty on the ninth commandment.

FOR FRAGRANCE, ELEGANCE AND DURABILITY, BRUCE'S IMPERIAL TOILET SOAP. MCMASTER, BRICE & KETCHIN.

The Lesson and the Remedy.

As this is campaign year some moralizations on the South contest in Columbia may not be amiss. It has been charged that Smith was a corrupt Radical during the dark days of Republican rule. There are many people in Columbia who believe this and who did not vote for him in the election yesterday. As to Smith's guilt or innocence we express no opinion, but what does all this agitation teach? The lesson, pure and simple, is that there is too much disregard among respectable people of the importance of such elections. From the fact that the Democratic party has had practically no opposition since 1876 in this State many true and patriotic citizens are led to neglect their duty in this matter. For this reason have many who have received nominations at the hands of the party proved to have been men not worthy of it.

The Democratic party in this State represents the intelligence, refinement and wealth of the State, and when nominations of disreputable men are made the reason is easily discernible for this intelligence and refinement would not put such men in office if they would rightly attend to their duty. While the government is in the hands of the intelligence of the State it must be remembered that we have an ever alert enemy in our midst, ready to take the slightest advantage of any supineness on our part. It, therefore, behooves every true liberty-loving citizen to take an active part in such elections; to be ever watchful lest the good of the State be lost. This watchfulness should be as active in times of harmony as in times of discord between the parties. This activity would in a large degree restrain the independent movement so liable to come out when no interest is shown in elections and when a small minority become dissatisfied with the will of the majority.

Therefore, in view of the fact that this is election year, and in view of the fact that there will probably be no organized opposition, we think it the duty of every good citizen to come out and give his vote and influence for the good of the country, State and county, and thereby do all in his power to choke any organized dissipation that may arise.

How Shall They be Elected?

Some talk is being made in this judicial circuit and in this Congressional district that nominations for Solicitor and Congressman be made by the primary plan. The people are opposed to this, in this county, and we think in the other counties there is a decided sentiment against it. If other counties composing the circuit and district (we speak of them together) desire this form of nomination then we will cheerfully acquiesce. But before the plan is inaugurated, if it ever is, we wish to state two objections to it.

In all such elections there are two courses to be pursued. One is to elect the candidate by the majority plan, and the other by a plurality. In both cases we object. As to the majority plan it is safe to say that no candidate will receive a majority of the votes cast. We have so many patriotic citizens in South Carolina that in every county can be found at least one or two men who are willing to devote their time to the interests of the State, either as Solicitor or as a Congressman. County pride, if nothing else, will cause every county to vote for its own candidate, and where districts are nearly equal as to population, as ours is, no candidate will receive the majority. This, then, necessitates two and may be another election.

It seems almost useless to speak of the great detriment to the business interests of a county with constant recurring elections. In the end business is the great object in view, and anything that leads, in a measure, to paralyze it must be condemned. We believe the majority plan will lead to such conditions, and we therefore oppose it.

As to the plurality plan we believe it would prove very unsatisfactory. We are sorry to say it, but it is nevertheless a fact that independence of the Democratic party is becoming alarmingly prevalent in this State. The recent or contemplated municipal elections in this State prove this. In Charleston, in Columbia, in Sumter and other towns of the State there is much dissatisfaction in these elections. This is owing to a seeming sentiment not to acquiesce in the decision of the largest number. Now, if in any district or circuit any candidate should receive a bare plurality it is bound to create dissatisfaction and in the end will result in a split in the party. This cannot meet with the approbation of any true Democrat. The best plan undoubtedly is a convention. We hear much about the susceptibility of members of a convention to evil influences, but we believe if the people would take the proper interest in such matters this could not occur. Let them express their wish and send men who will not fail them. If any dissatisfaction occurs the people will have to blame themselves and not the Democratic party. The convention mode, where several counties are concerned, is more an exhibition than a primary, and we believe it will cause far less dissatisfaction.

Why Fortune Smiled Upon Augusta Feltz. We heard that fortune had bestowed a smile upon Miss Augusta Feltz, 2037 Archer Ave., Chicago. She was found to be a bright and intelligent German girl, in the employ of the Singer Sewing Machine Co. Yes, I have been rather fortunate. I held one-tenth of ticket 73,183 in the Louisiana State Lottery, costing \$1, the drawing of which took place Jan. 10, 1888, and drew \$5,000. The money was paid promptly. I expect to buy a house for mother and to live in, and you will know how thankful I am when I tell you that I am mother's only dependence. -Chicago (Ill.) Arkansas Traveler, Dec. 11.

Buckley's Arnica Salve. THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Feverish Eruptions, Itching, Chapped Hands, Chills, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by McMaster, Brice & Ketchin.

IMMIGRATION.

Messrs. Editors: At this time when our people are being at last aroused to the importance of an immigration of good people from the North and Europe into our State, the following extract from a letter just received by me from a highly esteemed lady friend (whose pardon I ask for the liberty taken) will doubtless be interesting. I also enclose the clipping.

G. H. McMASTER.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 19, 1888.
DEAR SIR: Enclosed you will find a clipping which I took from an Atlanta paper a few days ago, and knowing what an interest you feel in the people of the South generally, and more particularly in the building up of our dear old native State, I send it to you, not knowing whether the paper is taken by any one in Winnsboro or not. This proposed meeting is to me an important one to all the Southern States, and that each one should have a representative there. Could you not get our State officials interested in the matter? It is my opinion that South Carolina has been very backward in this important subject. While other States are making efforts to induce immigration, she is doing very little. North Carolina is leaving "no stone unturned" to attract new settlers, and scarcely a day passes but what I hear of Northern men inquiring for homes in this city. There seems to be a good deal of enterprise among the people here now; three new factory companies have been formed and the prospect is bright for the future. I am running round by next fall. I am sorry you have never been able to get up your factory in Winnsboro, for I shall always feel the deepest interest in her welfare and prosperity. The people here say this has been a mild winter, but I have found a decided difference between this place and Winnsboro.

How to turn the tide of immigration Southward is a problem which is now engaging the attention of the brainiest men of the United States. Many of them have studied this problem recently as they never studied it before. And they who have investigated it express amazement that so long as a question would have been permitted to remain unsolved so long. The more they study the subject the more they are surprised. They cannot understand why the South, with her unfulfilled advantages of soil and climate, should have attracted so few of the countless thousands of the immigrants who have within the past decade come to this country from foreign shores. They find it inexplicable that settlers should have preferred the bleak, inhospitable Northwest to the genial sunny South. Many prominent men of New York, Boston and Philadelphia are showing a deep interest in the question of Southern immigration, and there is to be an important organized movement at no distant day.

A prominent citizen of Iowa, sojourning in Atlanta, was talking about this question yesterday. He said: "What a glorious climate you have here! It is delightful. I have always been impressed with the beauties and advantages of the sunny South, but never before have I so fully appreciated them. Here you have the most highly favored region on the globe. The climate is balmy and the land is fertile. Contrast these characteristics of the South with the bleak, inhospitable Northwest. What does the comparison disclose? In my own State everything is frozen up. The mills are idle because ice clogs the wheels. The ground is frozen many feet. Nobody thinks of leaving his home for cold that to keep warm requires a large expenditure of fuel. To exist there is expensive. Many of the most frugal and far-seeing farmers are no better off now than they were five years ago. At this time of year, when their crops are coming in, they are poorer than when they left home. Had these settlers located anywhere in the South—in Georgia for instance—they would have amassed riches; that is, if they had been as industrious here as they have been there. The truth is, the matter is it was a serious mistake for immigrants to go to the Northwest when they might have come to the South. They are just realizing their mistake. Many of them would gladly come now, only that it is impossible because they cannot get rid of their land. Who wants to live in a country where you must freeze for seven or eight months in the year? I am convinced that hereafter very few people will go to the dreary regions of the West and Northwest to settle. I am certain that the greatness of the South lies in the immigration which will pour in from this time forward. If the public men of the South will organize and lend their efforts toward inducing immigration this way, you will see such an influx of settlers as will astonish you."

The Hon. John D. Kelley, of New York, a brother of Father Kelley, of Atlanta, is earnestly enlisted in the work. He is a man of great influence and unbounded energy. Recently he has been conferring with prominent Southerners who reside in New York, and they have given him assurance of hearty co-operation. In a letter to a gentleman of Atlanta he says: "For the purpose of devising some general plans for attracting immigrants to the Southern States that may command the approval and support of those States as well as of the transportation companies operated there, it is proposed to hold a meeting at the Hot Springs, N. C., on the 11th of April prox., to which the several governors, commissioners of Immigration, presidents and other representatives of the transportation companies, and other prominent citizens of the State have been invited. Also, the leading prelates, including his eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, who heartily approves the object and has signified his intention of being present. The meeting will be under the auspices of Messrs. George E. Scott, president of Richmond and Danville railroad system; John H. Inman, director in Richmond and Danville, Louisville and Nashville and Central railroad of Georgia; Colonel Norton, president of Louisville and Nashville railroad; John M. Robinson, president of Old Dominion Steamship company and seaboard railroad company; General Samuel Thomas, president of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, and many other prominent railroad officials. A special car will leave Atlanta Monday, April 9, to accommodate Governor Gordon, Father Kelley and other specially invited guests. It is likely that this meeting will be largely attended, for its projectors say they have the promises of many distinguished men, of various parts of the Union, to be present. This is regarded as the most important and significant movement that has been made in favor of Southern immigration."

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Is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken, and the most effective remedy known to cleanse the System when Bilious or Costive; to dispel Headaches, Colds and Fevers; to Cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal. For sale by Dr. W. E. Aiken.

AT WHOLESALE.

Paper Bags and Wrapping Paper. MCMASTER, BRICE & KETCHIN.

HOW DO WE DIG OUR GRAVES?

We must eat or we cannot live. This we all know. But do we all know that we die by eating? It is said we dig our graves with our teeth. How foolish this sounds. Yet it is fearfully true. We are terrified at the approach of the cholera and yellow fever, yet there is a disease constantly at our doors and in our houses far more dangerous and destructive. Most people have in their own stomachs a poison, more slow, but quite as fatal as the germs of those maladies which sweep men into eternity by thousands without warning in the times of great epidemics. But it is a mercy that, if we are watchful, we can tell when we are threatened. The following are among the symptoms, yet they do not always necessarily appear in the same order, and they always the same in different cases. There is a dull and sleepy feeling; a bad taste in the mouth, especially in the morning; the appetite is changeable, sometimes poor and again it seems as though the patient could not eat enough, and occasionally no appetite at all; dullness and sluggishness of the mind; no ambition to study or work; more or less headache and heaviness in the head; dizziness on rising to the feet or moving suddenly; furred and coated tongue; a sense of a lead on the stomach that nothing removes; hot and dry skin at times; yellow tinge in the eyes; scanty and high-colored urine; sour taste in the mouth, frequently attended by palpitation of the heart; impaired vision, with spots that seem to be swimming in the air before the eyes; a cough, with a greenish-colored expectoration; poor nights rest; a sticky slime about the teeth and gums; hands and feet cold and clammy; irritable temper and bowels bound up and constive. This disease has puzzled the physicians and still puzzles them. It is the commonest of ailments, and yet the most complicated and mysterious. Sometimes it is treated as consumption, sometimes as liver complaint, and then again as malaria and even heart disease. But its real nature is that of constipation and dyspepsia. It arises in the digestive organs and soon affects all the others through the corrupted and poisoned blood. Often the whole body—including the nervous system—is literally starved, even when there is no emaciation to tell the sad story.

Experience has shown that there is one remedy that can certainly cure this disease in all its stages, namely, Shaker Extract of Roots or Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. If it never fails, but nevertheless, no time should be lost in trying other so-called remedies for they will do no good. Get this great vegetable preparation, (discovered by a venerable nurse whose name is a household word in Germany) and be sure to get the genuine article.

GIVEN UP BY SEVEN DOCTORS.

Shaker Extract of Roots or Seigel's Syrup has raised me to good health after seven doctors had given me up to the with consumption. So writes R. F. Grace, Kirkmanville, Todd Co., Ky. I had been about given up to die with dyspepsia when I first saw the advertisement of Shaker Extract of Roots or Seigel's Syrup. After using four bottles I was able to attend to my business as well as ever. I know of several cases of cholera and fever that have been cured by it. So writes Mr. Thos. Pullum, of Taylor, Geneva Co., Ala. WORTH TEN DOLLARS A BOTTLE.

Mr. Thomas P. Evans, of the firm of Evans & Bro., Merchants, Horn-town, Accomack Co., Va., writes that he had been sick with digestive disorders for many years and had tried many physicians and medicines without benefit. He began to use Shaker Extract of Roots or Seigel's Syrup about the 1st of Jan. 1887, and was so much better in three weeks that he considered himself practically a well man. He adds: "I have at this time one bottle on hand, and if I could not get any more I could not take a ten dollar bill for it." All druggists, or Address A. J. White, Limited, 54 Warren St. N. Y.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENT

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER GENERAL, COLUMBIA, S. C., January 3, 1888. [Circular No. 2.—Treasurer.]

The following Act is published for the information of the County Auditors and Treasurers, to wit: AN ACT TO ALLOW UNIMPROVED LANDS (Which are not on the Tax List) TO BE LISTED WITHIN PENALTY.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That in all cases where unimproved lands which have not been upon the tax books since the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1875, and which are not off the forfeited lands, and are any time before the 1st day of October, 1888, be returned to the County Auditor for taxation, the said Auditor be, and he is hereby, instructed to assess for the land and to enter it upon the duplicate of the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1887, with the simple taxes of that year.

SECTION 2. That all such lands as may be returned to the Auditor for taxation before the first day of October, 1888, and the first day of November, 1888, shall be assessed with the simple taxes of the two fiscal years commencing respectively on the first day of November, 1887, and the first day of November, 1888.

SECTION 3. That as soon as practicable after the passage of this Act the Comptroller General is directed to furnish a copy of the same to each Auditor in the State, and the Auditors are required to publish the same in each of their County papers once a week for three months during the year 1888, and the cost of such publication shall be paid by the County Treasurer upon the order of the County Commissioners, out of the ordinary County tax list collected.

Approved December 19, 1887.

J. S. VERNER, Comptroller General.

In accordance with the provisions of the above Act, hereby publish it for the information of all interested.

I. N. WITHERS, A. F. C.

Jan 19-lawson

AT WHOLESALE.

Paper Bags and Wrapping Paper. MCMASTER, BRICE & KETCHIN.

L.S.L.
CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we suppress the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly 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 the fac-simile of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Commissioners.
We the undersigned Banks and Dealers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lottery which may be presented at our counters.
R. M. WALKLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk.
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State Nat. Bk.
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat. Bk.
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bk.

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Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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It never scales or postpones.

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DRAWING CLASS D, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 10, 1888—21st Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000.

NOTICE.—Tickets are TEN DOLLARS ONLY. Halves, \$5. Fifths, \$2. Tenths, \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$150,000. \$150,000.

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.

20 do 500. 10,000.

100 do 200. 20,000.

200 do 100. 20,000.

500 do 50. 25,000.

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100 Approx'n Prizes of \$300. \$30,000.

100 do 200. 20,000.

100 do 100. 10,000.

1,000 Terminal do 50. 50,000.

2,175 Prizes, amounting to.....\$535,000.

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

For further information write clearly, giving full address, to POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed

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REMEMBER that the permit of all Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the tickets are signed by the President or an Institution, whose charters rights are recognized in the highest Courts, therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes.

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PADES. PLOWS. PLOW-STOCKS. SHOVELS. FORKS. HAMES. TRACES. BREAST CHAINS. BACK-BANDS. LAP-RINGS. WHEEL-SCREWS. HAME-STRINGS. AXES. BROOMS. CHURNS. BUCKETS.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A full line of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.

ARRIVED.

Choice Seed Irish Potatoes. All kinds.

TERMS VERY LOW FOR CASH.

R. M. HUEY.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

ONE CASK OF IMPORTED ROSS ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE.

ONE CASK OF IMPORTED BASS PALE ALE.

ONE CASK OF BOHEMIAN EXPORT BEER.

ONE CASK OF CELEBRATED BUDWEIS BEER.

—AT—

F. W. HABENICHT'S.

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EVERY FARMER

WILL NEED SOME OF THESE.

PARQUAR COTTON PLANTERS, PARQUAR CULTIVATORS, FEED CUTTERS, ENGINES, WELL PUMPERS, WATER LIFTERS, And everything else a farmer needs. Those wanting Cotton Planters please come and see their orders, and we will have them shipped to them direct.

JAMES PAGAN.

GOV. B. F. PERRY.

Buy a copy of the life and writings of this noble Carolinian at the store of MCMASTER, BRICE & KETCHIN.

SALE AND FEED STABLES.



HORSES AND MULES.

I still have on hand twenty head of Horses and Mules, all broke and ready for the farm; among them I have some large TURPENTINE and LOG MULES.

Also a few medium size. I also have a few plump Mules. I have a few nice, young MILCH COWS

for sale, or will exchange them for dry cattle. I am also paying the highest cash price for dry cattle, both fat and poor. Persons wishing to trade will do well to call at my stables and see me as I am always waiting and ready to accommodate my friends, either in buying or selling.

A. WILLIFORD, WINNSBORO, S. C.

Winnsboro Wagon COMPANY.

IN STOCK.

3 NICE SIDE-BART BUGGIES, 3 hung on Brewster and Timken Springs.

3 OPEN SIDE-BAR BUGGIES, 3 Brewster, Timken and American Cane Springs.

1 CANOPY-TOP JUMP SEAT.

1 BUGGY-TOP JUMP SEAT.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS.

NICE EMBROIDERED DUSTERS.

The Winnsboro Wagon

We are willing to place along side any other make. We warrant them, and ask purchasers to give us at least an equal chance.

We still handle the LONG-HANDLE PLOW STOCK, best in market.

MATTHEWS & CUMMINGS, Proprietors.

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ALSO,

Thurber's 34 and 41 Coffees.

Choice Green Coffees.

Full Cream Cheeses.

Raisins for table use.

Citron and Currants.

Mince Meat and Cranberries.

Tomatoes, and Okra and Tomatoes.

Canned Corn, Peas and Beans.

Succotash and Grated Pineapples.

Hard-Head Cabbage.

With good many other Shelf Fancy Groceries, all of which will be sold at the lowest price for cash at

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Two hundred different shapes to select from, besides the latest selection of French Patterns of Hats and Bonnets, all of which will be ready for inspection on or about the

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