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W. D. DUGLASS, Editor.

JAS. Q. DAVIS, Jr.

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Orders for J. W. Davis, solicited.

WINNSBORO, S. C.

Wednesday October 8, 1890

JACK THE RIPER has served due notice upon the police authorities that he will resume his work at Whitechapel within a few days.

THE Charleston World says that the Republicans unseated Col. Elliott because he shaved twice a day, and that they couldn't stand such cleanliness amongst them.

What has become of the Alliance warehouse? It was an idea well conceived when the order called for building a fireproof warehouse. It will do to revise the scheme.

Is it right to grant special privileges to one class because enjoyed by another class? Or do two wrongs make a right? Would not the wiser plan be to grant special privileges to none? Governments abdicates its legitimate purposes when it undertakes artificial protection or paternalism. There are not the conditions of a prosperity which is abiding.

Congress has adjourned and the Lodge bill is not a law yet. Perhaps, it was impolitic for the Democrats to have agitated the question so much before the people; for it would possibly have been passed had the will of the people not been sounded. It would have been a good issue to have whipped the Republicans on. It is a good long time, however, before 1892, and it will doubtless become a law before then. The arrows point that way.

Artificial Protection.

Now that the McKinley tariff bill has passed Congress it may be interesting to recall the words uttered by Daniel Webster at Faneuil Hall in October, 1820, at a meeting called to resist an increase of duties. The meeting was called by merchants and manufacturers of the city of Boston twenty years ago. Mr. Webster said:

"To individuals this policy is injurious as it is to Government. A system of artificial Government protection leads the people to too much reliance upon Government. It left no other choice of pursuits, they depended on their own skill and their own industry; but if Government essentially affects their occupation by its systems of bonuses and preferences, it is natural that in distress they should call on the Government for relief. Hence a perpetual contest follows, carried on between the different interests of society. Agricultural taxed to-day to sustain manufacturers, commerce taxed to-morrow to sustain agriculture, and their impositions perhaps on both manufacturers and agriculture to support commerce. And when Government has encroached its invention in these modes of legislation, it finds the result less favorable than the original and natural state and course of things. I can hardly conceive of anything worse than a policy which should place the great interests of this country in hostility to one another, a policy which should keep them in constant conflict, and bring them every year to fight their battles in the committee-rooms of the House of Representatives at Washington."

Mr. Webster's prophetic words are being fulfilled yet only two generations have passed since their utterance. Classes are demanding special privileges on the ground that other classes are enjoying them and the committee rooms of Congress have indeed become the battle ground where the perpetual contests are carried on between the hostile interests.

And this contest will continue until the administration of our national affairs passes from under the control of the induces of these interests.

Not Talk, But Action Needed.

What is the matter that we hear so little of the railroad project? Are we going to stand with our hands folded waiting until somebody comes along and tell us he will build the road whether we take any interest in it or not? If that's what we expect you may count on it we shall never have another friend, and, furthermore, if that's to be our way of doing, we will never succeed in materializing any enterprise. It is time for Fairfield to move in; if there was some life about her and not remain inactive as though she were no more than a corpse ready to be put in a grave without a hope of resurrection. This thing of talking without doing won't bring new life into business. It is work and hard work that wins. Chester wants to get the Cape Fear road and she is working for it. Fairfield should have it and can't afford not to get it, but it is high time her people were showing some decided interest in it and getting up some spirit of enthusiasm. When an enterprise is proposed it won't do to be always saying we are going to carry it through. It must be done, and work towards its accomplishment must be started with a vim. It is true the probabilities are two to one that we will get this road, but if we are not on the alert some other county will slip in and take it from us. At any rate there is no occasion to take a nap while others are wide awake looking with wide-opened eyes how they can beat us out of what promises to do so much for us. The petitions are being signed, but not as fast as might be. Everybody has as surely made up their minds by this time

whether or not they favor the building of the road, and it is useless to wait so long before an election. The tax as has been shown in these columns is a mere trifle, and let the time soon come when we can live with some bright hope for the future of our old country.

The Farmers' Institute.

Passiveness will cause any undertaking to fail through, no matter how worthy it may be. All of the vapors of mere talk will not feed and sustain an enterprise, but it must be nourished and made to flourish by active, energetic, and earnest strokes of labor. Nor can two or three men do the work. They may set in motion the initiatory waves, but others must put in the strength of their hands and increase the volume of the waves, and give them strength as they move onward.

Apropos, the county has taken upon itself to hold an Institute once a year. It has been a small thing heretofore. Not small either considering all of the circumstances, but it has not been what the county is capable of doing. And it is for the purpose of increasing the usefulness of this occasion that the people's attention is directed to it. Their attention is called now because it is now even a month before the Institute will be held, and they will have ample time to make preparations to profit themselves as well as honor their county.

This is an enterprise which invites the sympathy and interest of every one, no matter what may be his avocation, because its object tends to the uplifting of the interests of all irrespective of their life's work, but especially it is of great concern to the farmer. Surely then the farmer will not ignore it, and allow it to pass with no contribution to its support except a passive approval of its aims. Something substantial is wanted. An exhibit of some sort will greatly add to the attractiveness of the Institute. The presence of the farmer will give great encouragement, and a few words on his experience as a tiller of the soil may be of greatest interest to the audience. Every one who sows and reaps observes and retains something that would be useful to his neighbor. At the Institute is a good place to make it known.

Aside from the profit to be obtained in a business way the social feature of it is inestimable, and, be it said to our shame, we sadly need more of these gatherings where section meets with section and feel the elbow touch so that we all may feel akin we need to feel a live consciousness that we have community of interest.

Then again the advertisement it gives to our county is incalculable. This is a big item, just think of what New York would have given to have got the World's Fair; what St. Louis would have given what Chicago did give. And it was not simply the transient trade afforded by the passing of Capt. R. S. Despres was to open a store having connected him with a stock of goods which the novice could easily have bought at one end. The success achieved by Capt. Despres is an argument proof of the wisdom of his selection of location.

In 1870 the legislature granted charter to the town of Ridgeway and R. S. Despres was elected its first Intendant. The town continued to grow and flourish until the present time with its stores, Board of Trade, banking houses, churches, telephone lines, hotel, fire department, shops, gilders, newspaper and school. On the same principle, though of course not so wide in its application, should Fairfield county take a pride in holding the best Institute in the State. It will pay the county to do it, and pay better and better every year. Just try it and see.

Fairfield needs a good shaking up. There is no use of being modest and resentful in our criticism. Our people are too often indifferent, call us, and lack what may appropriately be called pluck and nerve. It is better to go ahead with nerve and pluck and run some risk rather than sit down supinely and never venture into new fields, and never rise from the jump. Another one says: "Oh, I don't care a snap of my finger for it because it won't help me." Well, it is not worth while to waste your breath with a man who analyzes everything until he reaches his own despicable self. If we are so narrow and bigoted to enter nothing unless we see something in it for our own benefit, then the Institute is perfect. There are no lakes or ponds, but beds for marshes, and the neighborhood and the health of the place is splendid. As remarked by a resident physician, "There is no local reason why a man should ever die here unless he is a doctor and starves to death for want of patients."

The moral and religious tone of Ridgeway is exceptionally good as is attested by the number of new churches in town. The school house is eminently and the trustees and teachers are active, earnest and progressive.

Ridgeway is supported by a fertile farming section drawing customers from the banks of Watercolor River a distance of twenty-five miles. One farmer shipped over \$500 worth of Bermuda hay out of his bottom in this section.

While the business men of the town are forging ahead some of the young farmers are with them. Noticeably J. S. Edmunds who averages a bale to the acre and on his part will this year will make three bales of cotton.

As a cotton market Ridgeway rivals Columbia, giving the same prices paid in that city.

RIDGEWAY.

ITS PAST AND PRESENT ADVANTAGES.

Half MILLION DOLLAR BUSINESS—Handsome Residences—Many Lots for Sale—Hard on the Doctors—A Religious Town With Churches and Schools—Its Officers and Business Men—Exports.

Ridgeway BANK—W. S. Jones, leader Banks Boyd, R. H. Brown, D. W. Huff, W. S. Wilson, Jno. Parker, Cheviot Weary, Ruth McDowell, E. C. Heins, A. T. Moore.

LITERARY—Teachers, W. J. Johnson.

CHURCHES—Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal.

EXCITEMENTS—Cotton, Egg, Peanut, Cotton and cotton seed.

ANOTHER PLACE FOR HARMONY.

HOW TO SECURE A SINGLE PRIMARY WITHOUT RAISING DISTURBING ISSUES.

Failure Documents of Ridgefield.

At the risk of seeming to be officious I cannot refrain from making one more effort to bring you together at least in the approaching primary. You may continue to differ among yourselves as to the regularity of organization but you must present a solid front to the common enemy by uniting on a common ticket of true Democrats. Failure to do this will definitely defeat the regular organization whatever it may be, for in case of a division, the Republicans will, next time, if not this year, ally themselves with the regulars, who in turn, will bid the possession of officials a poor compensation for the stigma of defeating the Democratic party. To either wing therefore if you persist in disagreeing, there is no escape than serious damage. To the country at large injury is inevitable.

There is much less difficulty in effecting at least a temporary truce than would appear from the several ineffectual conferences and the numerous ingenious and spirited communications that have appeared in the papers. You have failed because you have tried to do too much. You have tried to settle the whole vexed question at once. That is always the best thing to do when possible. But a good physician tries no heroic remedies with a deep wound. He puts in a few stitches here and there to prevent the wound's getting any deeper or wider and then trusts more to nature and time. Evidently this political wound is not going to heal by first intention: Yet it can be made to heal in a slower but no less effective way. I insist that nothing can be done yet if you discuss the matter of County Chairman, and the number of regulars or the proceedings of the August Convention, which is to be held on the 22nd of September, until a harmonious arrangement is made. You have tried to do this but you have so much enthusiasm and animosity among them over an idea that has always been the guiding and policy of the Democratic party, only they assume the virtue and quality of it under another name; for such a policy, if it could be carried to its logical conclusion, would lead to free markets and larger dues for our neighbors and make cheaper the necessities of life to our people. However the Republican party is still putting the tariff through and there is no time to be looked for from any remedy in their hands.

In one of my letters I mentioned the election of a man to fill the unexpired term of the late Mr. Readell in Congress. His term is about to expire and in a few days ago I received a telegram from another man to nominate and nominate another man to succeed Mr. Readell. So it seems that the party though it made an excellent record in Congress, and the members of the Legislature are the inherent right of selecting a temporary chairman, and the party is competent to transact business.

Furthermore it happens in Ridgefield that most of the members of the Executive Committee hold their seats without any qualification of age—just as in 1878 there were only a few members of the Legislature whose titles were in question, and President Grant was safe to declare that he would recognize any house that had 63 undisputed members in it. Here, then, we find the nucleus of a strong and able organization as a basis of the compromise party.

I sincerely trust that the members of the Executive Committee will, for the sake of peace and harmony, give up their seats without any qualification of age—just as in 1878 there were only a few members of the Legislature whose titles were in question, and President Grant was safe to declare that he would recognize any house that had 63 undisputed members in it. Here, then, we find the nucleus of a strong and able organization as a basis of the compromise party.

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Linder, J. D., Palmer, Sr., R. H. Edmunds, M. D., druggist.

TAVERNS—