

Edgefield Advertiser

BY THOS. J. ADAMS.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., DECEMBER 23, 1880.

VOL. XLVI.--NO. 3.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!

G. L. PENN & SON'S!

Kind Friends: Again it is our pleasant privilege to wish you a MERRY CHRISTMAS, and while returning thanks for your liberal patronage in the past, to call your attention to our BOUNTIFUL SUPPLY OF NICE AND BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS GOODS, which were selected with great care during a recent visit to Baltimore and New York. We beg that you may either call and look through our stock, or give us an order, as we guarantee satisfaction in every particular.

You will find in our collection, among many other articles, which want of space prevents our naming, choice lines of

EVERYTHING NEW AND NOVEL IN TOYS, FOR CHILDREN, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES, FOR PRESENTS, PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES, PEANUTS, CHESTNUTS, HARD AND SOFT-SHELL ALMONDS, ENGLISH WALNUTS, PINEAPPLES, FIGS, PRUNES, DATES, FIREWORKS, FRESH OYSTERS, PICKLES, SAUCES, CHEESE, MACKEREL, SARDINES, SALMON, MI-CE MEAT, DEVILED HAM and TURKEY, JELLIES, BRANDY PEACHES, PICKLES, SAUCES, CHEESE, CHOCOLATE, MACARONI, SPICES of all kinds, VEGETABLE, FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Very Respectfully,
G. L. PENN & SON.

Edgefield C. H., S. C., Dec. 5, 1880.—342

Headquarters for Low Prices! New York Millinery Store!

MISS NELLIE PURCELL
FINE FRENCH MILLINERY, VELVETS, RIBBONS,
NOVELTIES IN NECK WEAR, FANCY & JET JEWELRY, &c.

DEALER IN
No. 728 Broad St., under Central Hotel,
AUGUSTA GA. (3m1)

Oct. 7, 1880.

The New Furniture Store!

WE take pleasure in announcing to the public that we are now opening one of the
FINEST STOCKS OF FURNITURE
EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

No Old Stock to Work Off. All the Very Latest Styles.

We have visited all the principal markets in the United States and can safely say we have all the most modern patterns of the season. We will have everything in the Furniture Line, and at prices that will compare with any millinery store in the South. We guarantee satisfaction in every particular. WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

J. L. BOWLES & CO.,
No. 717 Broad St., Augusta, Ga.
August 25, 1880.—6m38

IMMENSE STOCK
OF
NEW CARPETS,
FOR
1880---FALL AND WINTER---1880

—PURCHASED FROM—
The Leading Manufacturers and Importers of
"ROCK BOTTOM PRICES."

Our stock consists of all the latest styles of Carpets, Brussels, Moquette, Velvet, and Ingrain Carpets, all qualities, GRAY CLOTHS, DOOR MATS, HEATH CARPETS, and all kinds of Linoleum, Oil Cloth, and Upholsterers' Trimmings, Floor and Table Cloth, Lace Curtains, Cornices and Bands, Window Shades, all sizes; Piano and Table Lamps, Wall Papers and Borders, French Tapestries, CHIFFONNES for Lambrequins, China and Cassimere Mattings, and a big stock of all goods in my line.

James G. Baillie, 713 Broad St.
Old Original Carpet Store, Established 1848.

FRESH STOCK OF GROCERIES!

I HAVE in store and arriving 500 cases Canned Goods, Meats, Vegetables and Fruits of every variety. New Preserves, Jellies, Pickles, Blackberries, No. 1 and No. 2, Salmon and Boned Cods, All grades of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Soap, Starch, Etc., Onions, Cabbages, Potatoes, Apples, Straw and Italian Brooms, Scrub Brushes, Long and Short Hair Brushes, Caps, Hats, Cloths, Handkerchiefs, Groceries, Crockery, Baskets, Market Baskets, etc., all which I offer at the lowest prices for cash.

James G. Baillie, 713 Broad St.
Old Original Carpet Store, Established 1848.

GLORIOUS NEWS
FOR PIANO BUYERS.

Large Reduction in prices of the famous "WARTLEY" pianos. The most popular pianos in America. Over 50,000 now in use. Sold by us for 10 years past with the most reliable firm of O'DONNELL, BURKE, Grocers and Commission Merchants, where I will be at all times glad to see and serve them.

We are offering Flour, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Syrup, Beans, Hams, Lard, and in fact ALL KINDS of Groceries, as low as you can find them in the city. Please give me a call, and I will obligate myself to give you satisfaction.

R. H. SULLIVAN, PIANOS,
O'DONNELL & BURKE, ORGANS,
WIEGAND BROS.,
741 Broad St.,
UNDER MASONIC HALL.

Large cash purchase enable us to offer at less than is elsewhere by agents who sell only on commission. Call and examine our stock, and you will be convinced that our prices are the lowest in the city.

Two Tracts of Land for Sale.

TRACT NO. 1,
Contains 155 Acres, on Augusta & Knoxville Railroad. Comfortable Dwelling and Tenant Houses. Good well of water and running stream of water. In high state of cultivation. 40 acres in native forest.

TRACT NO. 2,
Contains 278 Acres, in Collier Township, 6 miles from Railroad. Four Tenant Houses, 4 Plow Arms. Good tenants, who are willing to remain. All the land is fresh.

Notice!
STEAM SAW MILL!

I WILL Saw for the Local Trade for the next three months, and perhaps longer. All orders promptly filled, and am prepared to deliver the same.

For Sale.
A FINE pair of Mules, 16 hands high, well built, in fine condition, will work well either to the plough, buggy, in single or double harness. Guaranteed to be sound. Will be sold at private sale on any terms. If not sold before the first Monday in January, will be sold at auction on that day at Edgefield C. H., S. C.

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A VERY GRAVE EXHORTATION.

I believe you isn't married, Ned? You doesn't know the sweets Vat waits upon that happy state. Ven man and woman meets, The bosoms warm emotions, Ned, The drops vithin the eyes, The nice yearning, the heart's d' stockings, And all them tender ties.

You don't know vat it is, Ned, Vile lying in your bed, To gaze on carnal woman's form, Vile the break fast things is spread, Ven you don't want to get up, Ned: The Kiver feels so nice; And she says, "Do into another cup, And this here 'other slice!"

Vile the fire is burning bright, Ned, And all upon the chair Your linen and your drawers, Ned, Is hanging up to air, I axes every heart, Ned, You isn't made of steel, If they can gaze on you and fire, And not a vurning feel!

Oh! verry few, indeed, Ned, Knows ven they're truly happy: Ven the baby is fed, Ned, "To kiss his lazy pappy!"

You little tency, pency thing— Its mummy—tum and eat her, You hessel labe—it was too thweet It couldn't be no tveeter.

"You dot-a-hessed angel, you— It pulls its pappy's hair! Take fingers out of pappy's epp— Don't cry, then, tveest—there! Oh! net to spill all pappy's tea! You naughty, ducky, dandy, (vony, dony, rogay, pogony, Thweet as sugar candy."

Oh, Ned! there are some moments Ven The sterner hearts will give'er, Just let the baby spill your tea, With you're no tveeter, Ned, You little labe within your hair, The 'tother in your epp; Don't volder if we sometimes feel As we could "let 'em up."

THE NEGRO AS A RULER.

THE GALAXY OF ABLE NEGRO ORATORS and Politicians that stand the Palmetto States—Why They Have Failed—What They Have Done for the Race.

[Editorial Cor., Philadelphia Times] COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 10.—The problem of negro self-rule has not been solved, as the true solution must be the work of years of opportunity for growth in fitness for self-rule, but it has been fairly tried in two portions of the Union since the war, and in both instances it has resulted in debauched leaders and demoralized followers, leaving the general condition of the race very deplorable.

black man, who has been a slave in the South and a medal in the North, and whose education was either positively interdicted or neglected, should prove himself proficient in self-rule, without aid or even sympathy from the mass of the whites, is to judge him by a standard that would overthrow every principle of popular government; but a country that is struggling to solve the problem of universal suffrage, with great States subject to the numerical majority of ignorant and thriftless masses, must carefully study every recurring phase of the effort. In Washington City, where the negro was first enfranchised, the nation exhibited to the world the most corrupt, profligate and demoralized government to be found in the Union, and the same political power that gave the ballot to the black man of the capital was compelled to revoke the elective franchise and save the credit and good name of Washington by making the negro voiceless in his own government. It was a sad necessity—and a sad confession of the failure of suffrage without intelligence; but the same Republican statesmen who gave the right of self-rule to the black man in the capital of the nation, had to recede the capital from destruction and shame by sweeping disfranchisement.

Negro Rule in South Carolina.

In no section of the Union did the colored race have such an opportunity to succeed in creditable self-rule as in South Carolina, and the failure has simply made it impossible for them to regain power in this State for many years to come. That the illiterate bondman of yesterday should rule a great State wisely to-day, could not be expected; but the masses have failed to be just to themselves and to the power they were suddenly called upon to exercise, mainly because of the corruption and faithlessness of the leaders of the race. South Carolina had a galaxy of colored leaders when reconstruction committed the control of the State to the preponderating race that has not been equaled in ability and culture in any other portion of the country; and if they had been honest with their race and with power, the negro masses would have been elevated, instead of demoralized by them, and they would have been instead of appealing to the passions, prejudices and low cupidity of ignorance. When I recall the long list of able negroes who were prominent in the early Republican rule of South Carolina, and follow them through their gradual descent into dependence or shame, it presents a pointed commentary upon the problem of self-rule by the negro. There are negro names connected with the control of South Carolina which should have made the State and the race illustri-

ous in the elevation of the freedmen and in the just government of the commonwealth. And many of them were natives of the State. Cardozo, Rainey, Smalls and Nash were all born in slavery; Cardozo was made free by his father-master; Rainey purchased his own freedom before the war, and Smalls and Nash were made free by emancipation. These men, endowed with uncommon intelligence and knowing the bondman's cruel life, should have been each a Moses to lead his people into the promised land of self-rule; but Cardozo and Smalls are convicts to-day, and Nash escaped the criminal dock by confession and resignation of his seat in the Senate. Rainey alone escaped a career of crime, and he ceased to be potential with his race. Of the other distinguished negro leaders I recall the untutored but eloquent Whipper, who came from Michigan; the shrewd and unscrupulous Purvis, who dishonored an honored name in Philadelphia; the brilliant Elliott, who fitted himself in the free schools of Massachusetts to answer the Confederate ex-Vice-President Stephens in triumph on the floor of Congress; the lawyer, Wright, who was the first negro admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania, and who rose to the Supreme Bench of the State; the cultured Delany, who won college honors in Ohio and once made a bold stand for negro reform by running as the reform candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and the sagacious Boseman, who served his race by besting down as the Charleston postmaster. There were others of more or less ability, but the half score I have named should have made South Carolina a most prosperous Commonwealth, and her numerical majority of freedmen a happy and wisely self-ruled people.

How the Negro Leaders Failed.

The man who should have been the foremost of his race in honor and usefulness is Cardozo. He had every thing to make him faithful and eminent. He possessed superior natural abilities, was thoroughly educated in Scotland when nominally a slave, reared the ministry and was the respected pastor of a New England congregation when emancipation and reconstruction brought him back to aid his people in the escape from darkness. He came here with the purest and loftiest aims, and was the first Secretary of State under the carpet-bag regime. He was purposely assigned to that position by the ruling white and black adventurers because he was honest, as his official duties gave him no power of restraint upon his thieving associates; but the luxury of crime was around him on every side; he learned to tolerate it and soon his good purposes were lost in the flood-tide of corruption that surged against him. He was deemed insufficiently demoralized to be made State Treasurer under the later and more violent reign of debauchery, and he ended a convict. He was saved from sentence by the general treaty of peace between the contending forces of the State that saved Patterson, Smalls and Nash, with Cardozo, from the penitentiary; gave Butler his seat in the United States Senate and ended various Federal prosecutions for violation of the National election laws. Cardozo is now a clerk under the Hayes administration. Whipper was one of the earliest of the legislative jobbers, and succeeded in foisting himself into a judicial election, but both sides revolted against such a mockery of justice and he was compelled to surrender his claim to the office. He is now a local leader and pettifogger among the semi-barbarous negro hordes of Beaufort. Purvis was a prominent leader in the House as chairman of a most important committee, and he did as much as any one to hasten the overthrow of the negro rule. He now resides in Charleston and is a beneficiary of the National Government. Elliott is one of the ablest and boldest of the race I have known. He gathered a fair education in the Massachusetts free schools, and developed into one of the most brilliant and sagacious leaders of the State. He was Adjutant-General, Speaker of the House and member of Congress, and his famous debate with Alexander H. Stephens in the National House of Representatives stamped him as capable of high leadership among men. But he devoted his great abilities to the work of plunder instead of elevating and benefitting his race, and when the State was robbed until both whites and blacks were impoverished, the deluded negroes deserted him, and he now basks in the sunshine of President Hayes as a department subordinate in Washington. Wright had a rare opportunity to make a creditable record for himself, his race and his adopted State. He had opened the way for the elevation of his colored brethren by gaining the first admission to the bar in Pennsylvania, and he was chosen one of the Supreme Judges in South Carolina. He was not eminently fitted for the position, although he could have filled it creditably by the exercise of judicial integrity, but his decisions soon became a matter of open barter, and disparagement followed his disgrace until he finally resigned to escape unanimous

impeachment. Smalls is of the heroic mould. He is remembered as the slave who ran his vessel into the Union blockade to cast his fortunes with the defenders of the Government. He is illiterate, of course, but a man of rare natural abilities. He should have been a beacon light for his race to guide them to advancement, industry and honest thrift, but he ended his career in State politics as a convict and carried his dishonor into Congress. He was a candidate again at the late election, but his own race, although largely in the majority and able to elect him under any rule, have wearied of a leadership that has degenerated into mean ambition and plunder, and he was largely beaten. Nash was an illiterate hotel servant in this city before the war, but he had much of the ability and more of the selfish cunning of Smalls, and he was an omnipotent local leader for a time, making himself Senator and Presidential elector in 1876. He held the fate of Hayes in his hands when the result in the State was questioned, and he made the most of it. He publicly professed to have received a large offer from the Democrats to vote for Tilden, but whites and blacks understood that it was simply notice that the Republicans must pay his price, and it had to be done. He confessed his guilt as a Senator and resigned to save prosecution, and he is now in obscure retirement with none so poor as to do him reverence. Boseman made a battle for himself and is still comfortably fixed as postmaster in Charleston, and Delany is a Trial Justice by the favor of the Democratic Governor. Rainey purchased his own freedom and has been active in the Republican control of the State without becoming noted as a jobber. He was assailed as corrupt, but it was because he tolerated rather than participated in corruption, and the searching investigation that followed the overthrow of the carpet-baggers failed to stamp him with guilt, but he has lost his power with his race because he is regarded as a placeman, and he now fills a Washington clerkship. Such is the sad story of the decline or fall of the ablest body of negro leaders ever felt in any of the States.

The Result Upon the Race.

None know better than the masses of the colored voters of South Carolina that their attempt at self-rule has been a terrible failure, and they are now distrustful of all colored leaders, while they have nothing but curses for the desperate white adventurers who impoverished both races while assuming to elevate and benefit the negro. It was this feeling that made the election of Hampton possible in 1876, and the sceptre once wrested from such a race, will little soon be regained. They feel little hope of aiding themselves by a negro restoration. They saw the State robbed of lands for negro homes and the property stolen by those who claimed to be the friend of the negro. They saw taxes wrung from a property to educate the negro, and a large portion stolen outright and the schools made merely a mockery of education. Now they see seventy-five thousand colored children in free schools, and nearly twelve hundred colored teachers instructing them under the beneficence of the State. They see, also, an amendment of the Constitution adopted making fixed and irrevocable appropriations for free and equal education, and the Governor of the State declaring for still greater increase in the facilities for instructing both whites and blacks. They see business and confidence revive; they have more labor and better pay; they are steadily increasing their friendly relations with the whites by leases of lands and many of them are becoming small proprietors since they ceased to neglect industry to follow the commands of selfish leaders, and a large proportion of the more thrifty class have openly taken their political stand with the whites, while thousands of others, especially in minority counties, refuse to take any part in politics. They have a majority of from twenty to thirty thousand in the State on a strict color line division, but there will never be another solid negro vote cast in this State. Superior intelligence and will must rule here as in all other places in the world, and both whites and blacks understand it. There will be unjustifiable methods here to repress such negro counties as Beaufort and Charleston, and they will need the correcting hand of justice; but until all the laws of human nature and of interest shall be reversed, the white man will rule the inferior race, and he will do it better in the South at this time than the negro can rule himself. This is not the sentimental view of the race issue in the South, but it is the truth. A. K. M.

The meeting of the State Grand Jury in Charleston was one of the best ever held. The reports of the officers showed that the membership was largely in excess of last year; that the Grand Jury is in a good working condition; and that the membership is fully alive to the agricultural interests of the State.

Hampton and Sherman.

An Interesting Communication from Bishop Howe—What the Senator Meant by Giving the Secretary His Address.

23 LYNCH STREET, Dec. 14, '80.
To the Editor of the News & Courier: I enclose the within letters for a place in your paper if you will please publish them. I have not had Senator Hampton's permission to do so, but I trust he will pardon me if I am wrong, in view of the publicity of the matter referred to, and also of your California letter in to-day's issue, which gives a meaning to Governor Hampton's letter which he disclaims. Very respectfully,
W. B. W. HOWE

CHARLESTON, Nov. 24, 1880.
My Dear Governor Hampton: I feel assured that you will not misinterpret my motive or think I am intermeddling in your private affairs if, from my high appreciation of your character and deservedly great influence, I venture to write to you in reference to your late correspondence with Mr. John Sherman, and which I saw published in the New York papers. Shortly after said publication I was conversing with a friend about political affairs, and (if you will pardon me) expressed much admiration for yourself. My admiration was thought to be inconsistent with the fact that in the correspondence above referred to you had plainly intimated your readiness to meet Mr. Sherman on the field should he demand such meeting. Knowing you to be a communicant of our church, I ventured to put a different construction on your words. In giving your address I said that most likely you meant to let Mr. Sherman know that you were not to remain in Charlottesville, but were on your way home, and that if he wished to explain himself in any way he must address you at Columbia.

Since my return home, however, it has been intimated to me that I was mistaken in my apprehension of your meaning, and that it was your purpose to give Mr. Sherman, if he desired it, a hostile meeting.

I hope, my dear Sir, that you will not think me impertinent if I ask whether my construction was right or wrong, that I may know the opinion of one whose influence is deservedly very great in the Church as well as State. I remain, my dear Sir, as truly yours,
W. B. W. HOWE.
Hon. Wade Hampton, Columbia.

DECATUR, MISS., Dec. 5, 1880.
MY DEAR SIR: Your kind letter was forwarded from Columbia and reached me only yesterday. I am very much obliged to you for the interest you have shown in my behalf, and you were entirely right in the construction you placed upon my note to Mr. Sherman. That was written as I passed through Charlottesville, and I naturally gave my proper address. It never occurred to me for a moment that any one would construe my language as giving or inviting a challenge.

Mr. Sherman forgot the propriety of his official position as well as of mine when he made a scandalous charge against me in a public speech. I called his attention to the language he was reported to have used in a courteous letter, thus giving him the opportunity to disclaim or explain his utterance. In reply he not only reiterated his charge, but he took that opportunity to vilify not only the people whom I represented, but those of the whole South. I could not condescend to notice his slanderous attack upon the South, and I simply denounced his charge connecting me with the Ku-Klux as false. I could do no less than this, for there never was a false charge made, nor have I ever known a grosser violation of property than that of which he was guilty.

It has been my good fortune never to have been involved in an "affair of honor" in any way, save as peace maker, and it is a source of deep gratification to me to know that I have been instrumental in settling many difficulties amicably. But I write merely to assure you that you did me only justice in the view you took of my language, and to thank you for the kindness you have shown.

I hope, therefore, that you will not misconstrue my meaning when I tell you that "my address" will be Washington after the 10th. With my best wishes, I am very respectfully and truly yours,
WADE HAMPTON.
Rt. Rev. Bishop Howe.

National Treatment and Positive Cures

are the afflicted seek for, and those who resort to Dr. Pierce's Family Medicine are not doomed to disappointment. It is positively efficacious in its favorite Prescription in all cases of female weakness, nervous and other derangements incident to the sex; that this potent remedy is sold under a positive guarantee. For particulars see Pierce's Memorial Book given away by druggists, or see the wrappers of the medicine, sold by druggists.

W. B. W. HOWE, Dec. 14, 1880.
Dear Sir—I feel that I should be neglecting my duty were I to fail in giving my testimony as to the value of your medicines. For years I have been a great sufferer from a complication of chronic diseases—in our physicians' terms, "rheumatism." I now using your Favorite Prescription, and find myself almost well. So positively efficacious in its favorite medicine, I have done more good than anything I have ever used.

I remain, gratefully yours,
W. B. W. HOWE.

STATE NEWS.

Mr. George J. Lesene killed a bear in Santee Swamp on the 29th ult. that weighed 500 pounds.

The tonnage over the Camden branch of the South Carolina Railroad for last month was about a half million in excess of what it was during the same month last year.

A young bear was killed two weeks ago, near Hendersonville, Colleton County, by a little son of Dr. H. W. Moore.

A reward of \$500 has been offered by the wife of the murdered man for the apprehension, with proof to convict, of the Maddox murderers.

Up to Tuesday night last there had been received at the depot in Anderson 13,474 bales of cotton, about 2,500 more than to the same date last year.

Greenwood has a Castle of Knights of the Golden Rule, forty strong, and is threatened with a Radical newspaper.

A large number of negroes are leaving Abbeville county to work the phosphate mines on the coast.

There is less than a mile and a half of grading to be done on the Atlantic and French Broad Valley Railroad between Pickens Court House and Easley.

Four families of immigrants direct from Germany, numbering 16 persons in all, arrived at Anderson on Thursday. Three of the families will go to plantations of Messrs. B. F. Crayton & Sons and the other to Maj. J. W. Prevost.

Mr. T. N. Dallis and Mr. Searles, of Mapleton, in Abbeville county, have purchased a Clement attachment and will soon have it in operation. It will be located on Little River, and will be only the beginning of a number of improvements in that section.

The Hampton Guardian says: The people are becoming clamorous for a law to stop the traffic in seed cotton. The man who buys seed cotton unlawfully is worse than the man that steals it, and is a nuisance in any neighborhood. He generally pays for it unlawfully in mean whiskey or "chips and whetstones," while he encourages rogues to rob his neighborhood.

We learn from the Greenville News that fifty-eight persons left one section of Anderson county a week or ten days ago for Texas.

The incorporators of the Greenville and Laurens Railroad recently held a meeting at Greenville. That these two places should be connected by rail there is not a doubt.

A number of divers and wreckers, while operating in Town Creek, in the vicinity of Charleston, recently brought to the surface two cannon which had evidently been used in the Revolutionary war. They are ten feet in length and six inch bore.

W. C. Howard, of Grahamville, Beaufort county, exhibited at the late Charleston Fair, a rice cleaner which will clean and polish rice as good and better than the old process of pounding. A one-horse power machine, worth \$100, will clean fifty bushels a day. The upland rice planters can now get their own machine and clean their rice at home.

A special Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune says that Congressman O'Connor, of South Carolina, speaks rather respectfully of the political outlook in the South. He says that the solidity of that section is passing away, and that if the present condition of affairs continues, they will never again be a candidate for Congress from that District.

On Sunday night last while the family of Dr. Holmes, of Bainwell, were holding prayer in one of the rooms of the dwelling, four miles from the village, a negro robber put his hand through a broken pane of one of the side lights at the front door, turned the key, walked deliberately into another room and commenced pillaging. Some of the family heard the noise and called the doctor's attention thereto. The villain was found secreted under a lounge, the covering of which did not quite reach the floor. As soon as the fellow realized his position, he slipped round Dr. Holmes, who was after him, and got out into the passage or hallway, ran down to the back door, unlocked it and escaped.

In noticing the Clarendon lynching the New York Herald says: "Despite the horror surrounding the crime, we must deprecate such frequent resort to these mob executions, for the people of the South should learn that summary justice is not always the most effective in repressing crime." Why deprecate lynching in the South, my more than in the West, where mob executions are far more numerous than in this latitude? We know, as the Herald does, that "summary justice" is not always the most effective in repressing crime; but sometimes it is—as when brutal negroes murder white women. No law but Lynch law has any deterrent effect upon negroes of the lowest class.

News and Courier.

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