

Edgefield Advertiser
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EDITORS.
E. KEESE, Corresponding Editor.
Edgefield, S. C., February 9, 1882.
DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT JOHNSTON
SIX LARGE STORES CONSUMED
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.
BELIEVED TO BE THE WORK OF AN INCENDIARY.

Scarcely has the lurid light of the devouring flames died out of our own horizon than it illumines, with horrid glare, that of Johnston—where so few years back the fire fiend wrought a mighty devastation. Indeed incendiary conflagrations have become the prime curse of our broad county; so much so indeed that very soon we must necessarily become an outcast from all insurance and all business protection. It is high time for stricter vigilance and stronger measures. And truth to say, until we publicly fry some miscreant, tierce giving wholesome warning, this arson and destruction will not be apt to cease.

The late fire at Johnston seems very early to have been incendiary, though on Tuesday afternoon, when we visited the scene, suspicion seemed to be directed against no particular individual. The flames were discovered between 3 and 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning, leaping high and fiercely against the rear side of the store building occupied by Holland & Gibson, but owned by Mr. John D. Eidson, Mr. Eidson's private residence, on a side street, stands in rear of this store and very narrowly escaped destruction. The burning store stood 5th from the corner at the further or eastern end of the long business street. One door westward of it, stood a store-building owned by Dr. Cowles, and occupied by Mr. Johnnie Strother. One door eastward stood the store-building of Dr. Rushton, occupied by himself. Next came the unfinished store of Mr. P. N. Lott. Next an unfinished store of Mr. L. B. Whately. And next, at the corner of the street leading up to the Baptist Church, stood the large two story store-building of Mr. L. B. Whately occupied by himself. These were the six buildings burned. Next eastward of Dr. Cowles' building, occupied by Mr. Johnnie Strother, stands the store of Mr. W. L. Coleman jr. Between the two stood a small wooden shop which was promptly torn away. But even with the tearing away of this little shop, the saving of Mr. Coleman's building was almost a miracle, inasmuch as it stood abreast of the Cowles building, and very few feet from it. The work performed in saving this building must have been equally valiant and persistent. The east wall of the said building is almost reduced to charcoal. Next eastward of Coleman's stands the establishment of R. A. Turner & Brother, and next the tin store of Mr. Austin. The goods and effects were dragged out of these stores, also out of Mr. Coleman's, entailing considerable loss to the proprietors, Mr. Whately, August at the time of the fire, and returned on the morning train, only to see the brave work of his early years totally destroyed by the unquenching flames.

From Mr. John Zimmerman, the intelligent and courteous agent of several fire insurance companies, we gained the following information concerning the amounts of insurance upon the burned buildings and stocks. Mr. L. B. Whately upon his two buildings, \$1,000 insurance, upon his large stock, not a cent. His loss is said to be fully \$7,000. Mr. P. N. Lott, upon his unfinished building, no insurance. Dr. Rushton, upon his building and immense stock of goods, \$4,000. Mr. J. D. Eidson, upon his building, \$2,000. Holland & Gibson, upon their stock, \$5,000. Dr. Cowles, upon his two buildings—one of them the small shop that was torn away—\$400. Mr. Johnnie Strother, upon his stock, \$500. Total \$12,900.

I AM GOD'S MAN
GUILTY OF A CRIME
TO THE COURT ROOM—JUDGE COX'S ADDRESS—THE ASSASSIN'S POISE AND MANNER—A FLIGHTY HARANGUE AND A COOL CONCLUSION—HE IS NOT AFRAID TO DIE.

Telegram to the Augusta Chronicle.
WASHINGTON, February 4.—After the new trial had been overruled, Guiteau, who had been permitted to resume his seat at the counsel table, called out: "If your Honor please, I desire to ask if there is any motion that I ought to make to resume my rights?"
Scoville tried to prevent his speaking, but he retorted: "Well, I don't want any advantage taken of me. I want to know how much time I shall have to prepare my appeal to the Court in banc."
Scoville: "Please keep quiet; we haven't reached that yet."
Guiteau (with much excitement): "I won't keep quiet. I'm here and I propose to do my own talking."
Judge Cox then informed Scoville of the rules of practice applicable to filing of his exceptions, and after this matter had been arranged, Col. Corhill renewed his motion, saying: "It is now my duty to ask for a sentence of the Court."
Judge Cox (to the prisoner): "Stand up! Have you anything to say why sentence should not now be passed upon you?"
Guiteau (still sitting): "I ask your Honor to postpone sentence as long as possible."
Judge Cox: "Stand up! Have you anything to say why sentence should not now be pronounced upon you?"
The prisoner then arose, pale, but with lips compressed, and desperate determination stamped upon his features, in a low and deliberate tone began, but soon his manner became wild and violent, and, pounding upon the table, he delivered himself of the following harangue: "I am not guilty of this Government, from the Executive down to that Marshal, taking in every man on that jury and every member of this bench, will pay for it; and the American Nation will roll in blood if my body goes into the ground and I am hung like the Jews put the despised Gallilean into the grave. For a time they triumphed, but at the destruction of Jerusalem, forty years afterward, God Almighty got even with them. I am not afraid of death. I am here as God's man. Kill me to-morrow, if you want. I am God's man, and I have been from the start."

Addressing the prisoner as follows: "You have been convicted of crime so terrible in its circumstances and so far reaching that it has drawn upon you the horror of the whole world, and the execrations of your countrymen. The excitement produced by such an offense made it no easy task to secure for you a fair and impartial trial, but you have had the power of the United States Treasury and the Government in your service to protect your person from violence, and to procure evidence from all parts of the country. You have had as fair and impartial a jury as ever assembled in a court of justice. You have been defended by counsel with zeal and devotion that merits the highest encomium, and I certainly have done my best to secure a fair presentation of your defense. Notwithstanding all this, you have been found guilty. It would have been a comfort to many people if the verdict of the jury had established the fact that your act was that of an irresponsible man. It would have left the people the satisfying belief that the crime of political assassination was something entirely foreign to the institutions and civilization of our country, but the result has denied them the comfort. The country will accept it as a fact that that crime can be committed, and the Court will have to deal with it with the highest penalty known to the criminal code, to serve as an example to others. Your career has been so extraordinary that people might well, at times, have doubted your sanity. But one cannot but believe that when the crime was committed you thoroughly understood the nature of the crime and its consequences." (Guiteau—"I was acting as God's man,") "and that you had the moral sense and conscience enough to recognize the moral equity of such an act." (The prisoner—"That's a matter of opinion.") "Your own testimony shows that you recoiled with horror from the idea. You say that you prayed against it. You say that you thought it might be prevented. This shows that your conscience warned you against it, but by the wretched sophistry of your own mind, you worked yourself up against the protest of your own conscience. What motive could have induced you to this act must be a matter of conjecture. Probably men will think that the same political fanaticism or morbid desire for self exaltation was the real inspiration for the act. Your own testimony seems to controvert the theories of your counsel. They have maintained and thought honestly, I believe, that you were driven against your will by an insane impulse to commit the act; but your testimony showed that you deliberately resolved to do it, and that a deliberate and misguided will was the sole impulse. This may seem insanity to some per-

but the law looks upon it as a willful crime. You will have opportunity of having any errors I may have committed during the course of the trial passed upon by the Court in banc; but, meanwhile, it is necessary for me to pronounce the sentence of law—that you be taken hence to the common jail of the District, there to be kept in confinement, and that on Friday, the 30th day of June, 1882, you be taken to a place of execution, within the walls of said jail, and there, between the hours of 12, m., and 2 p. m., you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul."
During the reading Guiteau stood apparently unmoved and with his gaze riveted upon the Judge, but when the final words were spoken, he struck the table violently and shouted: "And may the Lord have mercy on your soul. I'd rather stand where I do than where the jury does and where your Honor does. I'm not afraid to die. I stand here as God's man, and God Almighty will curse every man who has had a part in pronouncing this unrighteous verdict. Nothing but good has come from Garfield's removal (and that will be the verdict of posterity) on my inspiration. I don't care a snap for the verdict of this corrupt generation. I would rather a thousand times be in my position than that of those who have hounded me to this point."
Scoville said "that the brain would have to be taken out for post mortem examination. I think that the relations favored the proposition. I have nothing to do with it. It rests with his brother and sister. Besides, the body is not for sale now, for there is a motion for a new trial pending. I don't object to having the body embalmed. The proceeds, if there were any, would be devoted to paying Guiteau's debts. The surplus I would propose to use in ameliorating the condition of the insane, or to establishing a fund for the promotion of the anti-capital punishment doctrine. The body would have to be cremated or sunk in the deepest part of the sea to save it from body snatchers. It would be taken like Stewart's body, and perhaps exhibited about the country, strung on wires, by some quack. I understand this apparatus preserves meats and vegetables so that at the end of two years they are just as fresh as when new I would rather have my body exhibited preserved in a natural state than eaten by worms. His relatives would rather know that his body was in the hands of some person who would take care of it, than abandon it to the body snatchers."

The impression prevails that the execution will take place not later than June 30, and in view of the recent proposition to make a public spectacle of the murderer's body it is thought that Judge Cox will exercise the discretion given him by the Revised Statutes, and include in the sentence the disposition also of the body. Section 5340 of the Revised Statutes provides that "the Court before which any person is convicted of murder may, in its discretion, add to the judgment of death that the body of the offender be delivered to a surgeon for dissection, and that the Marshal who executes such judgment shall deliver the body, after execution, to such surgeons as the Court may direct, and such surgeon, or some person by him appointed, shall receive and take away the body at the time of execution." As both the sisters and the brother of the assassin have expressed a strong desire for a post mortem examination, and have denounced any speculative disposition of the body, the Court may feel disposed to gratify their wishes in this respect.

In an interview last evening the assassin, who became much excited as he talked, sometimes stamping his feet with rage, said: "I want good lawyers to argue this case. Scoville is a poor man and I am sorry for it. If I had \$5,000 I would give it to my sister. When I get out of this and get to lecturing I will have plenty of money. I don't want Scoville to have anything to do with the case." Guiteau's attention being called to the reported arrangement made by Mr. Scoville with a Philadelphia firm to exhibit his body, he said: "I won't have anybody meddling with my body. This thing has been done without my consent. I don't want my relatives to make any money out of it. Scoville had no business to do it. I intend to will my body to some institution, but I will have use for it myself for a long time."

Enlargement of the Pickens Sentinel.
We rejoice in the enlargement and prosperity of our friend the Pickens Sentinel, which appeared last week with six and a half columns more of reading matter than before—and without an increase of subscription price. There is no paper in South Carolina of better tone than the Pickens Sentinel.
Major General Prince Rivers, formerly commander of the Militia of South Carolina with headquarters at Hamburg, under the Moses regime, is now night watchman at the Highland Park Hotel, in Aiken. He captured a burglar the other night and put him in jail.

A Stanch and Not-to-be-Degraded Journalist.
Hugh Wilson, Esq., of the Aikenville Press and Banner—the distinctive and usefully representative journalist in our State—very flatteringly nominated for Secretary of State of South Carolina. No man could fill the place better—either as regards head, heart; but still Mr. Wilson declines to even harbor the thought. He prefers to stick to the Press and Banner. And we are delighted with the going out of Hugh Wilson from the South Carolina press world. His loss is a heavy one.

THE SAVANNAH VALLEY RAILROAD.
An Offer to Sell out to Augusta, Georgia, Will Probably be Accepted.
Special Dispatch to the News & Courier.
AUGUSTA, January 31.—A delegation from the Savannah Valley Railroad has been in Augusta to-day. The delegation consisted of Mr. Latimer, President; W. H. Humphreys, of Anderson. A conference was held between this delegation and a number of prominent citizens. Mr. May presided. In stating the objection to the construction of the Savannah Valley Railroad, he referred to the fact that the Savannah Valley Railroad would give to Augusta and Knoxville the benefit of the line. He was himself persuaded that the matter of freight there was a matter of promise that the one who called to the end that an interchange of views might be had between the committee, which represented the Savannah Valley Company, and the officials and citizens present. The primary object had in view was to determine whether or not it could extend to the Savannah Valley the recognition they were desirous to secure from us.

Reapportionment Bill.
A Bill was introduced in Congress last week providing for the reapportionment of Representatives under the tenth census. Under this apportionment the number of members would be 320; the ratio of representation being one member for every 154,235 inhabitants—the present membership of the House is 303.

Distinctive Baptist Literature.
"Is the State Board doing anything in colportage work? I think I could sell a good many books during the year, especially such works as 'Small Arms,' of the American Baptist Publication Society. In the field I occupy, there is a great need of distinctive Baptist literature. I believe we can disseminate our doctrines about as successfully that way as any other. What do you think?"—N. N. Burton, Missionary in Edgefield Association.

\$87,000 IN BOOTS AND SHOES!
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MUST UNLOAD!
SHOES FOR THE MILLION!
MARK THE PRICES!
GO TO WHITE'S AND LOOK FOR YOURSELVES. WATCH THE FIGURES WELL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK.

A Boston Shoe House Goes Up and WHITE Secures the Entire Stock at 46-12 Per Cent. Off Cost, and Which He is Determined to Let the Public Have the Full Benefit Of.
Prices 1881--1882 Prices.
\$6,000 WORTH OF ZEIGLER'S BROS. SHOES THAT WILL BE SACRIFICED LESS THAN THEIR ACTUAL COST.

Old Price.	New Price.
1881.	1882.
\$2 00	\$1 00
2 25	1 85
2 50	2 15
2 50	2 15
2 50	2 00
3 00	2 25
1 75	1 25
2 00	2 00
3 00	2 50
2 00	1 50
1 75	1 50
1 50	1 25
1 25	90
1 25	75
1 25	75
1 00	80
1 75	1 50
2 25	1 90
2 00	1 75
1 50	1 20
1 25	85
25 to 1 25	71-2 to 95
1 25	90
1 75	1 50
2 50	2 00
1 75	1 45
6 00	5 00
8 00	6 00
5 00	15
75	57
50	29
40	29
1 00	1 40
1 50	35
75	49

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733 & 735 Broad St., Augusta, Ga.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all Kinds of
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Also Agents for the sale of Wilson, Childs & Co's. Philadelphia Wagons & Carriages. For the durability and light draft of this celebrated manufacture, we refer to Messrs. A. F. Broadwater, Light Day and Capt. P. L. Smith, of Edgefield county, Owen Alderman, Esq., Aiken county. Also the well known and reliable Webster Wagon, the Old Hickory Kentucky Wagon, and our own make of One and Two Horse Wagons, which we offer at prices lower than work of same grade and quality can be purchased elsewhere. We have added to our stock a full line of Cheaper Grade Buggies, made to our own order, with special regard to the quality of the Wheels, Axles and Springs, which we will sell lower than any house in this section of the State.
No Cheap Auction Work Sold.
Also Wholesale Dealers in Saddlery and Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips, Buggy Harness, Trunks, Coach Materials, every description of Springs, Axles, Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Bolts, Bands, Oil Cloth, Varnishes. Also, Leather and Gum Belting and Packing, Rivets and Lacing, Punches, Italian Tump and Soap Stone Packing.
Also, Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, French and American Calf Skins, Linings, Trunks, &c. Full stock of Lasts, French and box-toe, just received.
Send on your orders, or call and see us. Our prices will at all times be BOTTOM PRICES.
Oct. 6, 1880--17-16

THE FURNITURE STORE
OF AUGUSTA.
We Have Reduced the Price of our Furniture 25 Per Cent. Since We Came to the City.
EVERYTHING IN OUR LINE IS FRESH, NEW, AND STYLISH. We look to it that our customers always get the latest patterns both in Parlor and Bed Room Furniture. We sell everything in our line on its merits. Our stock is IMMENSE and we WILL PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS.
BOTH—
STYLE AND PRICE.
We sell FEATHER MATTRESSES and SPRING BEDS, the NEW YORK BRAIDED WIRE is the BEST.
JUST TRY THEM!
Fair dealings and fair prices is our motto. All goods packed and shipped free of charge.
J. L. BOWLES & CO.,
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TO THE CITIZENS OF EDGEFIELD AND ADJOINING COUNTIES!
You will find it to your interest to call on
M. BROWN & CO.,
610 BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA
OPPOSITE AUGUSTA HOTEL.
We sell all grades of WHISKIES, WINES, GINS and BRANDIES by keg, gallon, quart and flask. Also CIGARS and TOBACCO at lowest prices in the City.
We have also fitted up an elegant bar and serve a warm lunch from 11 to 12 A. M. daily, FREE OF CHARGE.
TO PLEASE CUSTOMERS IS OUR MAIN OBJECT. Remember
610 BROAD STREET, OPPOSITE AUGUSTA HOTEL,
M. BROWN & CO.
Dec 22-4m

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DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY.
STERLING SILVERWARE,
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Celebrated TRIPLE-PLATED WARE.
CLOCKS BRONZES & FINE FANCY GOODS.
AUGUSTA, GA., NOV. 27, 1881.

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Dealer in
All kinds of Cooking Stoves, Ranges, Stove Mantels, Tubs, Wash Trays, Irons, Trunks, Biscuit Boxes, Baking Pans, Wooden and Stone Churns, Tin Roofing, Saws, Bed, Table, Milk Buckets and Pans, Water Cans, Bird Cages, Lanterns, Iron and Coffee Pots, Andirons, Stoves and Tongs, Smoothing Irons, Crockery and Glassware, Spoons, knives and Forks, Stoves, Knives, Trunk, Stove-pipes, Coffee Mills, Sheet Iron Stove Pans, Waffle and Water Irons, Iron and Tin Saws, Granite Iron Ware, the newest styles made for cooking vessels. Wholesale or Retail. Cheapest Place to Buy Kitchen Furniture.
Augusta, Ga., Mar. 1, 1881--6-11

ORDER YOUR SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS, CANE MILLS, PLANTATION MACHINERY,
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GEORGE L. LOMBARD & CO.,
Corner City Foundry and Machine Works,
Near the Water Tower, 104 & 105 Peach Street, AUGUSTA, GA.
REPAIRING promptly done at lowest prices. We cut every day both Iron and Brass, having greatly increased our capacity with latest improved tools. We are running full time with 80 hands, which enables us to fill orders promptly at lowest prices. Give us a trial before sending off. (Apr. 20, 1881--20)

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ALL AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES--THEY MUST BE SOLD.
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W. G. KERNAGHAN,
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BEGS to call the attention of his friends, customers and the public generally, to the fact that he has known and appreciated the straitened condition of the country on account of the comparative failure of the crops, and that he is determined to meet such a condition, to nullify the coming hard times by giving the very highest market price for cotton, and selling goods cheaper than they were ever sold before. DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES, HATS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GROCERIES, and all other first class goods needed by the general public. I am now receiving my FALL and WINTER STOCK.
Sept 16m

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