

THE NEWBERRY HERALD.

FOR THE HERALD.
Only a card in the basket.

LOVINGLY DEDICATED TO MY DEAR LITTLE
FRIEND, SALLIE GREENEKER

'Twas only a card in the basket,
To tell that a friend was here,
Wishing and waiting to see me,
A friend whom my heart buds dear.

It lay in the quaint little basket,
Of glittering silver and gold,
And told of a love and friendship
Which the world can never make cold.

This friend was a little lassie,
With a fair and delicate face;
In my heart of hearts she is imaged,
For all her winsome grace.

'Tis thus our life-part is brightened
And cheered by love's pure ray,
'Till we lose earth's shadows and sorrows
In the light of the golden day.

MAGGIE.

Acts Passed by the Last Legis-
lature.

AN ACT to provide for the Funding
of the Bond Past Due School
Claims of Newberry County and
for the Payment of the Same.

Be 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 the duty of the
Governor of the State to appoint a
Commission consisting of three compe-
tent and discreet citizens of the
County of Newberry to inquire into
the validity of all past due school
claims against said County, who shall
report in writing to the Board of
County Commissioners a statement of
said bona fide indebtedness.

SEC. 2. That said Commission shall
have the power to send for persons
and papers, and to call all persons hav-
ing claims of the kind hereinbefore
referred to to appear before it and
establish such claims after due and
sufficient notice by publication of
thirty days in some paper in said
County.

SEC. 3. That the members of said
Commission shall each be entitled to
receive two dollars per diem for each
day actually employed in such work,
not to exceed in all thirty days.

SEC. 4. That upon the receipt by
them of the report of the said
Commission, the Board of County
Commissioners of said County are
hereby authorized and required to
issue certificates of indebtedness to all
holders of the claims that have been
reported as valid by said Commission
for the amounts reported to be due on
said claims, said certificates to bear in-
terest at the rate of seven per cent.
per annum from their date of issue,
which shall be the same in each case.
That said claimants shall surrender all
evidences of indebtedness in their
possession and receipt the same; and
that an annual tax be levied of one-
half of one mill on the dollar on all
taxable property of said County to
pay the same, to be applied to the
payment thereof ratably and in pro-
portion to their respective amounts.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty
of the Treasurer of said County to report
to the County Commissioners of said
County the amount collected each year
under the special tax levy herein pro-
vided for; and that said County Com-
missioners are hereby required to ascertain
the ratio the amount collected bears to
the whole of such bona fide past due
school indebtedness and to issue their
orders on the said County Treasurer
for such proportion to the holders of
said certificates of indebtedness.

SEC. 6. That said County Com-
missioners are hereby authorized and
required to pay, by their order on the
County Treasurer, the per centum of
the Commissioners herein required to
be appointed to inquire into the
validity of past due claims.

Approved December 24, 1878.

The Value of Time.

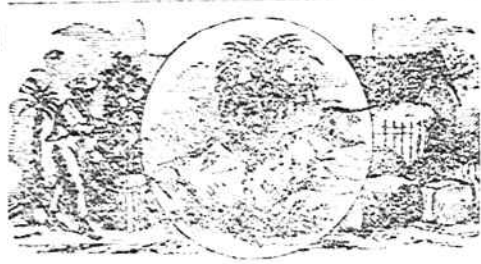
As in a fire the loss greatly depends
upon the time required for efficient
aid to arrive, so the result of catarrh
greatly depends upon the speedy use
of efficient remedies. For over a quar-
ter of a century, Dr. Sage's Catarrh
Remedy has been the standard reme-
dy. The positive cures it has effec-
ted are numbered by thousands. Each
year has witnessed an increased sale.
Its reputation is the result of superior
merit. If the disease has extended to
the throat or lungs, Dr. Pierce's
Golden Medical Discovery should be
used with the Catarrh Remedy. These
two medicines will speedily cure the
most stubborn case of catarrh. See
the People's Common Sense Medical
Adviser, a work of over 900 pages.
Price \$1.50. Address the author,
R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT FROM A RAIL-
ROAD CUT CAVING.—St. Louis,
February 12.—A Kansas City dis-
patch says that a terrible accident oc-
curred this morning at the foot of
Grand Avenue, in a cut being made
for the Chicago and Alton Railroad.
At that hour the cut, with its almost
perpendicular walls ninety feet high,
caved in and buried workmen and
their teams under 600 yards of falling
earth. There were four teams in the
cut at the time and ten men were
working at each team. Besides these
there were the foreman, James Mc-
Carthy, his clerk and two men work-
ing with the pick. Mr. Soden, the
contractor, was not in the cut. Six
persons were killed outright and sev-
eral wounded.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes says,
'To guard is better than to heal.'
Dr. HARRIS' BALM OF WIND
CHERRY guards those who inhabit
lowlands and marshy districts against
all malarial attacks.

The Herald.

THOS. F. GREENEKER, } EDITORS.
W. H. WALLACE, }



NEWBERRY, S. C.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19, 1879.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.
The Herald is published weekly, except
on Sundays, and is published for the
owners by the printer, at the editorial
office, No. 100 North Main Street, New-
berry, S. C. For terms, see first page.

Year Claims—See Editor on
Confederate Soldiers—B. W. Y.
at Allen's Main Talk.

The present Congress has had a
great deal to say about Southern
war claims. Indeed, a large part
of their time has been occupied in
discussing this subject. The Repub-
licans have done all they could
to encourage it in hopes of creating
a rupture between the Northern
and Southern Democrats. When
Drugg, a flat-headed Democrat from
the State of Missouri, made his
flaming speech against paying
any of them, and prophesying
that the Southerners would next
ask for pensions and pay for slaves
lost on account of the "late rebel-
lion," the Republicans thought the
issue had come, and expected a
family row. But when Ben Hill,
of Georgia, a Democrat and a South-
erner of the straightest sect, got up
and out Drugged Drugg, their hopes
were disappointed. Hill declared
that the real, true Southern people
have always been opposed to the
government's paying such claims,
save in a few exceptional cases;
that those who presented such
claims declared themselves always
"loyal" to the Federal government;
and that such persons have no sym-
pathy from the people at large—in
short that those whom the South-
erners would like to see reimbursed
for property destroyed were not
"loyal" and therefore can get no-
thing; and that they have no desire
to see the "loyal" ones reimbursed.

The 14th instant a bill was pre-
sented to pay Jno. J. Armstrong
\$1,800 for the use by the govern-
ment of his wharf at Alexandria,
Va., during the war. This was a
Southern war claim, and called
forth a spirited debate.

Conger, Republican, of Michigan,
opposed the bill—said that if the
principle were right the federal ar-
my when it invaded the enemy's
country should have carried along
specie wagons to pay for property
destroyed.

Shelly, Democrat, of Alabama,
opposed all such claims—no Con-
federates are presenting such claims
—would not vote for any war claim
from his State wherein "loyalty"
was set up.

B. F. Butler, Republican, of Mas-
sachusetts, said that so long as such
claims were presented there would
be misunderstanding and bad feel-
ings between the two sections of
the Union—opposed to all claims
except those of maimed and dis-
abled soldiers.

Kiefer, Republican, of Ohio, crit-
icized Butler's speech, and asked
whether he favored pensioning
Confederate soldiers.

Butler replied—I repeat that
whenever the depletion of the treasury
by these claims is over, I think
that the pity, the humanity of the
North will take care of the maimed
of the war, and (if you wish to know
it) I see no more reason why a Con-
federate soldier, maimed and crippled
in the honest discharge of what
he believed to be his duty, should
not be pensioned than why a Con-
federate General (referring to Post-
master General Key) should be put
into a Republican Cabinet.

Aiken, of South Carolina, de-
clared himself opposed to all Southern
war claims. He was glad to
hear that some members on the
Republican side were liberal enough
to vote compensation for damages
to religious, educational and ele-
mentary institutions at the South.
For himself, his independence
would not permit him to do even
that. The Southern people should
go back to first principles, and go
to work and rebuild such institu-
tions themselves. They had risked
everything in war, and had no favor
to ask from those who whipped
them. He honestly believed that
if the Southern States had been
represented in Congress in 1871-73
as they were represented to day,
there would have been such a
\$180,000,000 had been drawn from
the treasury to pay Southern war
claims. Judging of all of them
from those that he knew, he could
say of these claimants that a greater
set of villains had never drawn
a dollar out of the treasury.

Gov. Hampton went to Colleton
County last week on a visit.

His own little State had been
represented in Congress by men
who were now—God only knew
where. They had never been South
Carolinians, and yet they had voted
the claims of men who had not a
just title to a dollar. He honestly
believed the treasury was safer in
the hands of men who defended the
Confederacy than in the hands of
those who held it to day. The peo-
ple of South Carolina (no matter
what their rebellious proclivities
had been heretofore) were to day
as strong and united in defense
of the government as the people of
any State in New England or the
North-West. Himself and those of
his colleagues who truly represented
that State were here to protect the
treasury, and the best way to pro-
tect it, so far as these claims were
concerned, was to drive every one
of them from the halls of Con-
gress. (A phrase on the Democratic
side.)

Immigration.

The population of the Northern
and North Western States is large-
ly composed of persons from other
countries—German, English, Irish,
French. As a consequence these
States have been rapidly filled up.
Some of these States that are com-
paratively new have become thickly
settled, while the Southern States
have thousands of acres of waste
lands and valuable resources wait-
ing for development. It has been
the opinion of many for several
years past that immigrants were
debarred from coming South on
account of the corrupt and unset-
tled condition of public affairs.
This sort of reasoning answered
well enough then; but what shall
we say now? There is no State in
the Union where honesty and good
order are better preserved than in
this; and yet, though this state of
things has existed for over two
years, we have failed to catch a
single glance of the first approach
of the "tide of immigration" that
was expected to sweep over the
South.

The official report of the Bureau
of Statistics shows that during the
year ending January 31, 1879,
82,125 immigrants landed at New
York, against 63,170 for the pre-
ceding year—an increase of 18,955;
and that during the month of Janu-
ary, 1879, 2,331 arrived at the
same port, against 1,711 for the
same month of 1878. Immigration
is largely on the increase. Of all
this number scarcely any have come
South. The true reason of this is,
not the "unsettled state of affairs,"
but the fact that these white for-
eigners do not want to come into
competition with negro labor. And
in this they are wise. They cannot
compete successfully with negro
labor in the South. Our climate
and productions are peculiarly fitted
for the negro, and however we may
sometimes talk about his laziness,
his stammering and his stupidity,
he is the best laborer in the world
for this and other Southern States.
For this reason, we do not think
that the State should make any
special efforts to encourage immi-
grants to come here. There is
only one field open in this State
to such people; that is the farm,
and as we have before stated they
cannot compete with the negro
there. A poor white man in
South Carolina who has no land of
his own and who is only fit for
farm work is in a condition not to
be envied.

Crops Last Year.

The corn crop in the United
States in 1878 amounted to 1,971,
000,000 bushels, valued at \$436,
800,000.

The wheat crop amounted to
422,000,000 bushels, worth \$329,
000,000.

The cotton crop amounted to
5,200,000 bales; the average price
was 81 cents per pound. The value
of the crop was \$194,700,000. In
1877 the number of bales was
4,750,000—450,000 less than in
1878—while their value was \$240,
000,000—over \$40,000,000 more
than the crop of 1878. It is
thus seen that to reach cotton
was produced last year; the mar-
kets were glutted and the price
was consequently low. About four-
fifths of our cotton crop is exported.
The tobacco crop of 1878 is
estimated at \$22,000,000—much
smaller than the crop of the pre-
ceding year.

The potato crop amounts to 124,
027,000 bushels, valued at \$73,663,
000.

The yield in almost every kind
of products was greater than in
the preceding year. With the hard
times and severity of money last
year, if we had had a bad crop year
in addition there would have been
a financial crash greater than that
of 1873.

Homestead.

Judge Aldrich rendered a very
important decision last week on the
question of homestead exemption.
Without giving the names of par-
ties—for this we never like to do in
civil matters—the facts were as fol-
lows: Judgment was obtained be-
fore a Trial Justice against defend-
ant, and he claimed the benefits of
the homestead law. He owned no
land. Appraisers were appointed
to set him apart a homestead in his
personal property. The appraisers
made their return setting apart to
defendant personal property speci-
fied in the Constitution as exempt
to the amount of about \$250, but
refused to set apart corn, bacon,
flour and fodder. These articles, in
the judgment of the commissioners,
not being exempt by law. The de-
fendant moved the Trial Justice for
an order of reassignment on the
ground that the corn, fodder, bacon
and flour should have been set apart
to him as exempt. The Trial Jus-
tice decided against him, holding
that these articles were not exempt
except when the products of a
homestead; that these articles were
not the yearly products of defend-
ant's homestead, because he owned
no real estate, and that they were
not exempt as personal property
because they are not among the ar-
ticles enumerated as exempt in the
Constitution. The defendant ap-
pealed to the Circuit Court. Judge
Aldrich sustained the appeal, hold-
ing that the personal property of a
debtor of every description to the
amount of \$500 is exempt. We
learn that the judgment creditor
proposes to appeal to the Supreme
Court. That Court has already one
or more cases of an exactly similar
character before it. Its decision is
awaited with interest.

The Fence.

In to-day's issue is a communica-
tion from F. Werber, Jr., Clerk of
the Board of County Commissioners,
in reply to that portion of the
Grand Jury's presentment relating
to the building of the line fence. The
Grand Jury simply stated that the
price paid for the fence from Broad
River to Mr. Dominick's Little
Mountain place was high; they
made no charge or insinuation of
anything wrong in the transaction,
but ask a reconsideration—"if pos-
sible." The County Commissioners
say that they took the lowest
bid they could get; that it was
not their fault that the price is high,
and that it is not possible to recon-
sider the contract.

We are "on the fence," as it were,
and have nothing to say one way
or the other.

From the attempts made by the
Republican members of the Potter
Investigating Committee to prove
Thilren's connection with the at-
tempt to buy the canvassing boards
in South Carolina and Florida in
1876, that party seems to fear him
as the Democratic candidate for
1880.

Sam Lee, colored, ex-Probate
Judge of Sumter County, and more
recently appointed by Hayes Post-
Master at Sumter, whose flight we
mentioned last week, has been tried
in his absence for official miscon-
duct while Probate Judge, and con-
victed. A sealed sentence awaits
him.

The Grand Jury of Charleston
County have indicted E. W. M.
Mackey for libel, in publishing in
the National Republican that Wm.
L. Daggert, of Charleston, stuffed
2,500 ticket in the ballot
box after the polls were closed.

Alfred McIninch, the man who
killed Wm. C. Kilgore at Laurens
Court House Sale-day in January,
delivered himself to Sheriff Fike
Thursday. His trial comes off this
week.

FOR THE HERALD.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
February 11, 1879.

The Democratic caucus last evening
decided to insist upon a repeal of
what are known as the "test oath
provisions of the Revised Statutes,
the repealing clause to be made a part
of the legislative, executive and judi-
cial appropriation bill. These sections
exclude from U. S. jury persons
who bore arms against the Federal
government during the late war, or
gave any assistance to the Confederate
government. This was the principal
work of the caucus, and so great was
the earnestness exhibited that but
for late painful instances in the House
of what may be called a lack of back-
bone, I should expect unanimous ap-
proval of Democrats in both Houses
to the programme of the caucus. As
it is, I don't think the repeal will be
forced, ample as the power of the
House is. The legislative, executive
and judicial bill having been reported

to the House yesterday, but two re-
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sion. There are three weeks re-
maining of the session, which is am-
ple time to consider them. There is
not likely to be an extra session. In
a quiet way and in anticipation of the
possibility of such a session, however,
the Speaker's question is beginning
to be talked of again. The only two
names now mentioned are those of Mr.
Randall and Mr. Blackburn.

There will not be any excuse here-
after for those who shall accuse Mr.
Tilden of any complicity in any irreg-
ularity concerning electoral votes in
the South. His own statement and
the evidence of those who had been
mentioned in connection with the al-
leged attempt of Democrats to pur-
chase such votes, may be considered
as settling the question forever. The
Potter Committee finished its New
York session on Saturday and its mem-
bers are now here. A meeting will
be held to-day, and very soon the
Committee, having concluded its work,
will report to the House.

You will have read that Mr. Hayes
immediately after Senator Hamlin
made himself conspicuous in his oppo-
sition to the New York Custom
House nominees, withdrew a nomina-
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friend of Senator Hamlin to a lucra-
tive office in Maine. It should be
said in justice to the Senator that al-
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to recommend any one for any office
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Mrs. Belya A. Lockwood, the Dis-
trict's first and most successful wo-
man lawyer, deserves well of others of
her sex who have entered the profes-
sion. By most persistent efforts, she
has at last secured the passage through
the Senate of the bill allowing wo-
men to appear as attorneys before the
United States Supreme Court. There
is no doubt Mr. Hayes will approve it.
Even should he use the veto power,
the House and Senate would pass the
bill over his veto. The change in
sentiment on the question, in the last
few years, in both Houses, is simply
wonderful.

NO MERCHANT now considers his
stock complete without a full list of
DR. HARRIS' MEDICINES. The
people demand them and dealers must
keep them.

For sale by all Druggists. Dowie
& Moise, Wholesale Agents, Char-
leston, S. C.

FOR THE HERALD.

The Fence Again.

Messrs. EDITORS: A great many
of our citizens have been puzzled,
since the Grand Jury made its present-
ment, to know what the County Com-
missioners would do in regard to the
building of our County fence. Some
of the contractors themselves asking
whether or not the County still pro-
poses to comply with the terms of its
contracts. In reply to this question
I was authorized to answer, yes. How
could the County do otherwise and
steer safely around numerous lawsuits
in which she must of necessity fail?
The law directs a fence to be built
and prescribes a method by which the
contracts shall be made; all this has
been fully, fairly and impartially
carried out with the results furnished
you in my last.

I admit that the prices agreed to be
paid for some portions of this fence
upon a casual observation may seem
high, yet when you consider that this
fence will have to be kept in repair
for twelve months, in the face of
open threats of fire and violence; that
numerous gates have to be erected and
that large and widely swelling crocks
have to be crossed; and, too, when the
prices paid by other Counties on simi-
lar contracts are compared with ours,
then I think that this great terror
that seized the Grand Jury will be
dispelled, and that then its members
will be enabled to "see things as they
are."

Why were not some of these com-
plainers present at Alston to take con-
tracts, or to force others down to
lower prices, if the contracts are too
high? They were certainly invited
through your advertising columns to
be with us, and the County Com-
missioners are in no wise to blame that
they were not there. I am sure that
the Commissioners would have been
more than pleased to have awarded
the building of this fence to any one
of them for even one dollar less than
the present contract.

To so much of the presentment as
regards the price paid I have nothing
further to say; but when the Grand
Jury recommended a "reconsidera-
tion of the contract," and this too
without the consent of the parties who
have taken contracts, I must add that
this portion is simply puerile.

Our County is to-day very badly
divided on this "fence" question, and
instead of pouring oil upon the troubled
waters, this action of the Grand Jury
has opened fresh wounds which here-
tofore gave some small promise of
healing. Yours,
F. WERBER, Jr.

Our Tenure of Life

Depends in great measure upon our regard
for or neglect of the laws of health. If we
violate them we cannot expect to "make old
bones." But that the state of existence al-
luded to is a naturally delicate constitution, or
one which is rendered delicate by disease, are
the matters which are to be determined. We
have already seen that the vitality and resis-
tance of the system depend upon the strength
of the digestive organs. If these are weak,
the system is weakened, and the vitality
is impaired. It is, therefore, of the highest
importance to maintain the digestive system
in a state of health. This can be done by
the use of a pure, natural, and healthful
food. The most healthful and nourishing
of all foods is that which is derived from
the soil. It is, therefore, of the highest
importance to maintain the soil in a state
of health. This can be done by the use
of a pure, natural, and healthful fertilizer.
The most healthful and nourishing of all
fertilizers is that which is derived from
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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF NEWBERRY.— IN COMMON PLEAS.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1879.

It appearing to the satisfaction of
the Court that the crowded Dockets of
this Court require more time for the
disposal of the causes thereon than the
present Term permits:

It is Ordered, That an Extra Term
of the Court of Common Pleas for New-
berry County be held on the first Tues-
day after the first Monday in May next,
and to continue for three weeks, if such
time be necessary, to dispose of the
matters which have accumulated on the
Dockets of said Court. That the
Jury for said Extra Term be sum-
moned in accordance with law.

It is further Ordered, That the Clerk
of this Court do, at least fifteen days
previous to said Term, advertise through
the County papers the time of the sit-
ting of said Court.

A. P. ALDRICH,
February 13, 1879.

New Advertisements.

WILL BE SOLD AT COST
ALL THE
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS
NOW IN STOCK.

FANCY STATIONERY!
Consisting of
PAPERIE
And other articles
AT REDUCED PRICES.

SCHOOL BOOKS
AT
REGULAR RETAIL PRICES.

A SMALL LOT OF
BOX PAPER,
Each containing one quire of paper and one
batch of envelopes at 15 cents, or two for
25 cents.

Call early and get a bargain at
HERALD BOOK STORE,
Feb. 19, 8-11.

FERTILIZERS.

CAROLINA FERTILIZER.
ETIWAH GUANO.
ETIWAH DISSOLVED BONE.
GOUDY GUANO.
PERUVIAN GUANO.
LARD PLASTER.
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS.
For sale on favorable terms by
A. J. McCAUGHRIN & CO.
Feb. 19, 8-11.

Pianos and Organs.

The undersigned takes this method to in-
form the citizens of Newberry and surround-
ing country of the advantages of purchasing
Pianos and Organs, that he has per-
fected arrangements with the manufacturers
by which he can furnish you a Piano or
Organ at wholesale prices. We can sell
you a first class instrument at the same
price as these cheap shoddy things, so ex-
tensively advertised over the country. A
written guarantee for a year accompanies
every instrument we sell. We need them up
in your residence, and keep them in tune
for 12 months free of charge. We respect-
fully refer to the following well known
parties to whom we have sold:

Mr. J. O. Poyner, Piano, Newberry C.
Mr. O. L. Schumppert, Organ, Newberry C.
Mr. H. C. Schumppert, Organ, Cokes-
bury, S. C.; Mr. Jacob Conns, Organ,
Prosperity, S. C.; Mr. James Seink, Piano,
Union C. H., S. C.; Mr. A. S. Smith, Piano,
Union C. H., S. C.; Mr. J. B. Ellis, Piano,
Union C. H., S. C.; Mr. J. M. Rice, Organ,
Caldwell P. O., S. C.; Rev. J. L. Bonner,
Piano, De West, S. C.; The A. M. E.
Church, Organ, Newberry, S. C.

Old Pianos taken in exchange for new
ones. Pianos tuned and repaired at short
notice. Please give me a call as I know I
can and will give you entire satisfaction in
every respect.

Respectfully,
W. M. SHACKLEFORD,
Feb. 17, 1879—8-6m.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The Board of County Commissioners for
Newberry County will be at John McCar-
thy's Mill, on Duncan's Creek, Township
No. 12, on Friday, March 7th, next, for the
purpose of letting out to the lowest
responsible bidder a contract to build a
new bridge over Duncan's Creek, on the
public highway near said Mill.
Specifications of the bridge may be seen
at said Mill or by calling on the undersig-
ned.

Contractors to give bond in double the
sum of the bid.
Feb. 19, 8-21 F. WERBER, Jr.,
C. C. C. N. C.

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