

Crop Prospects.

Reports from all Parts of the Southern States.

From the News and Courier.

To the President and Directors of the Charleston Exchange:

Your committee report from eighty-two replies received from thirty counties the following information as to the condition of the cotton crop for the month of June: Weather too dry; indicated less favorable from fifty five, more favorable from seventeen, and ten about the same, without additional planting. Stands generally good, blooms just beginning; farms retarded by drought; plant healthy and clean, while small and two weeks backward.

E. WILLIS, } Committee. R. B. MURK, } L. J. WALKER, }

THE CROPS IN OTHER STATES.

MOBILE, July 9.—The cotton crop report of Alabama shows that from forty-seven counties eighty-three letters have been received. The weather since June 1st is reported dry and generally favorable in all counties except two, and, as compared with last year, more favorable in twenty-six counties, equally so in eleven, and less so in ten. No change in acreage. Stands are fair to good and plant forming and blooming well. The present condition of the crop is good, and as compared with last year good to better, with the exception of being a week to ten days later.

For Mississippi, from eighteen counties, thirty-one letters have been received. The weather since June 1 has been favorable for the growth of the plant, and as compared with last year more favorable in all the counties except Monroe. There is no change in acreage, stands are fair to good, and plants forming and blooming well. The present condition of the crop is good, and compares favorably with last year, with the exception of being a week to ten days later.

THE NEW ORLEANS EXCHANGE REPORT FOR LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—The Cotton Exchange crop report for June is compiled from one hundred and four answers received from thirty-eight parishes. The weather during the month has been very dry compared with last year. It has been more favorable for cultivating and for planting to get the crop well worked. There has been a slight decrease in acreage since the last report on account of drought and scarcity of labor. Stands are reported good except in bottom lands. The plant is small but forming and blooming well. Its present condition is good and clean, and compared with last year favorable. Many complain of lice and locusts and there is general complaint of drought, many parishes reporting no rainfall for six or eight weeks. The crop is backward in growth, blooming and forming prematurely, although about two weeks later than last year.

From Mississippi one hundred replies were received from thirty-three counties of an average date of June 30. The character of the weather has been dry and favorable for cultivation, more so than during the same period last year. There has been no material change in acreage. The stands are generally reported good. Plants are blooming and forming well. The condition of the crop is good, on the whole better than last year, but the plant is immature and ten to fourteen days later.

For Arkansas, our report is made up from sixty-nine replies from twenty-seven counties of an average date June 30. The weather during June has been, with few exceptions, very dry, and in comparison with the same time last year decidedly more favorable for the cultivation of the crop, owing to excessive rains at the same time last year. There has been a slight decrease in acreage since the last report in some localities, owing to excessive drought. Stands are reported good. The plant is small, but blooming and forming well. The condition of the crop is good, on the whole better than last year, but the plant is immature and ten to fourteen days later.

THE NORFOLK EXCHANGE.

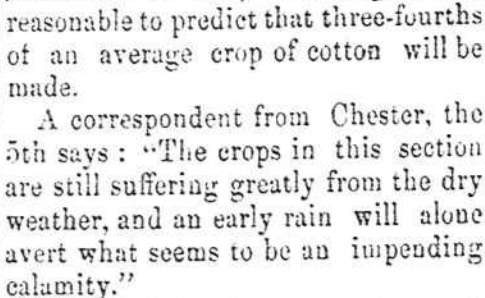
NORFOLK, July 9.—The Cotton Exchange crop report is condensed from twenty-eight replies from twenty counties in Virginia and North Carolina. Twelve report the weather in June very dry and cold. Sixteen say favorable. Twenty-four more favorable than last year, and four not so favorable. There is no increase or decrease in land planted since last report. The stands are generally good and forming well, but rather early for blooms. The condition of the crop is considered good and better than last year.

IN THIS STATE seems to have suffered generally from drought. The reports above mentioned were made for the month of June; the drought was then just beginning to be felt seriously. During this month corn and cotton, especially the former, have suffered severely. A letter to the News and Courier from George's Station, Colleton County, of the 7th instant, says:

Vegetation generally is in a parched and suffering condition, and unless we are favored with rain the present week, the corn crop may be put down as a complete failure. Indeed there are many fields of corn which a short time ago gave promise of highly satisfactory yields, that are already injured beyond recovery. In some instances the fodder is dead upon the stalks, and even the rescuing effects of an early rain and the continuance of good seasons will not suffice to prevent an unusually light harvest. Cotton, it is true, has not suffered materially, so far, but it is at a complete standstill, and will

The Herald.

THOS. F. GRENKEKER, } Editors. W. H. WALLACE, }



NEWBERRY, S. C. WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1879.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

The Herald is published for the Family Newspaper, devoted to the material interests of the people of this County and State. It circulates extensively, and as an Advertising medium offers unrivaled advantages. For terms, see first page.

Is Lengthy Good English?

The following little local squib appeared in the Herald the 11th of June: "During Court last week one Attorney referred to another's speech as being 'lengthy,' qualifying the expression by adding, 'if such a word is good English.' Judge Pressly remarked, 'It is not good English. You had as well say breathily for broad as lengthy for long.'"

The Beaufort Crescent differs from the Judge; or, to use the exact language of the Crescent, "differs with the Judge."

The Abbeville Press and Banner does not think "lengthy" is good English.

The Columbia Register agrees with the Beaufort Crescent.

We have not space to quote the articles of the different papers nor to make any comments of our own in this issue, but shall do so hereafter. Two points, however, we feel it due to Judge Pressly to notice now.

1st. The Beaufort Crescent says: "It seems to us rather gratuitous for a Judge to pass sentence upon words, in view of the gracelessness of an epigrammatic criticism—[the superfluous in the latin phrase was probably a typographical error.—Ed. Herald.] Judge Pressly needs no defense as a judge or a gentleman, and no man understands more thoroughly the properties of his position. The incident referred to was only one of the pleasantries that often occur during the course of tedious equity cases. Not one second of time was lost to business, and none of the 'people's money' was wasted thereby. The Judge's critic, 'was not gratuitous: the Attorney appealed to him when expressing his doubt as to the proper use of the word. The most gratuitous thing in the whole matter is the above criticism of the Crescent."

2nd. In answer to the Register, the expression "You had as well say," though in quotation marks, were our own; the Judge's exact words we cannot recall. If we had been writing a labor editorial we should have said, "You would as well say; but this was only a 'lo-cal'."

Hot.

The thermometer reached 101 at Dr. Blackman's drug store in Charleston the 10th, the highest temperature in that city for twenty-three years. The average heat of the day was 93 degrees. The Signal Office at 4:35 P. M., reported 103 degrees.

Wednesday morning a colored woman died from excessive heat on Sullivan's Island. A sailor who was at work among the rigging of his ship at the wharf was overcome by the heat, fell to the deck and was killed. An old colored woman died the same day from the effects of the heat.

In Columbia the same day the heat was intense. Three convicts at work in the Penitentiary brick-yard were sun struck; one of them died at Augusta the heat was 101, Jacksonville, Fla., 101, Nashville, Tenn., 99, Charlotte, N. C., 94, Savannah 101.

The 11th instant in Charleston was still very hot. A colored carpenter named Brown, while working on a house, was overcome by the heat, and died in fifteen minutes. Mr. Michael Haley, fireman on the S. C. R. R., was overcome by the heat shortly after leaving Charleston, and died at Orangeburg. One of the horses of the City Railway died from a sun stroke.

Saturday was the hottest day in Charleston. The thermometer went up to 111 degrees. There were fifteen deaths in the city from sunstroke—10 whites, 5 colored. Twenty-eight others were prostrated by the heat, nearly all of whom it is thought will recover.

Mr. Hay, an employee of the S. C. R. R., near Columbia, recovered a sunstroke Saturday, from which he died.

Mrs. Dorsey, a wealthy lady of Mississippi, who died recently, bequeathed her property to ex-President Jefferson Davis.

Yours respectfully, POWELL & PLIMPTON, Wholesale Druggists.

The Yellow Fever.

Has broken out again in Memphis—two weeks earlier than last year in New Orleans. There is a perfect panic among the citizens. Every one who can is leaving. Many will find it impossible to get away.

Last year there were 17,000 cases in Memphis, and 5,150 deaths. Later reports are favorable. Up to the 12th there had been 6 cases and 3 deaths, and no new cases.

Hurrah for the Darkey.

The colored people of Marion must be on rising ground. The Star says that there are only four parties in the Marion jail, and they are all—white; and that last week Judge Mackey sentenced five persons to the penitentiary, of whom four were white.

A young man in Aiken by the name of Dicks was struck in the side by a plow handle while plowing last week. It is such accidents as this that make the average young man so averse to plowing.

Dr. Jno. Fisher, an aged and respected citizen of Columbia, died the 8th instant.

Ex-State Senator Jno. C. Hope, of Lexington, died Wednesday, the 9th instant.

FOR THE HERALD. Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1879.

As elections draw near, and Congress is not in session to distract the attention of politicians, extraordinary interest attaches to political complications in several States. In Maine, for instance, where the election takes place in about two months, the Democrats and Greenbackers have formed a compact Union on all except the gubernatorial ticket. The dissatisfaction among Democrats from this course is found to be much less than was anticipated. Indeed, as it assures the lower House of the Legislature to the combination, many shifty nondescripts and stay-at-homes, who, whenever they have voted, have voted the Radical ticket, will now vote with what they know to be the strongest side. The revolt of intelligent, active and consistent Republicans from the Blaine and Hamlin serfdom will also certainly be more pronounced this year than last. Of substantial victory there is no doubt.

In Ohio, where the conditions are different, there seems to be no good reason for any Democrat to enter the Greenback party, and there are indications that the vote will draw from the Democratic party are much less in number than was expected.

As to both States I simply give what is currently talked here, and what comes in letters from people usually reliable in political estimates.

There is much said of Senator Conkling's alleged declaration for Windom as the Republican Presidential candidate. Of course, Senator C.'s first choice is Grant, but he believes that, next to Grant, Windom would create less animosities in the party than any other man. However, as Sherman is assessing his clerks heavily in his own interest—sending the money to Ohio to prepare the way for himself in 1880—Senator Conkling and the other friends of Senator Windom will have to do something more than declare a preference.

The papers here continue to assert that the Administration will soon get rid of all its Democratic employees. Mr. Hayes, if left to himself, would doubtless prefer to let merit have some slight influence in the selection of office holders, and would allow deserving men, though not Radicals, to retain places they have acceptably filled. The last year shows us, however, that if any organized attempt is made to influence him he will yield.

There would seem to be no valid objection to the appointment of more or less civilians to the thirty odd vacancies in the grade of Second Lieutenant in the Army. Neither would it seem just to refuse Gen. R. C. Drum, of the Adjutant-General's office, the position of Adjutant General on the coming retirement of Gen. Townsend, Drum being next in line of promotion and the only objection to him being that he was not educated at West Point. A great many more officers from civil life would benefit the Army.

DEM.

Starving to Death.

Thousands of men and women are starving themselves to death. They dare not eat or drink this or that, fearing it will increase their flesh. Life depends upon continuous self-denial. The only safe and reliable remedy for this terrible condition is Allan's Anti-Fat. It is wholly vegetable and perfectly harmless. Its use insures a reduction of from two to five pounds per week. Sold by druggists.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 13th, 1878. TO THE PROPRIETOR OF ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT:

Gentlemen—The following report is from the lady who used Allan's Anti-Fat: "It (the Anti-Fat) had the desired effect, reducing the fat from two to five pounds a week, until I had lost twenty-five pounds. I hope never to regain what I have lost."

Yours respectfully, POWELL & PLIMPTON, Wholesale Druggists.

Editorial Correspondence.

Travelling in a Freight Box—Mr. Stokes, of Union-Clean's Unchanged—Late Breakfast Owing to the Ladies—Widows, Wives and Maids—Hearty Eatiers—A Baby Which Never Cries—Alonso Reese—Newberry's Representation—A Whole-Souled Fellow, &c., &c.

GLENN SPRINGS, July 12, 1879.

Taking the 7.30 freight train on Tuesday last at Newberry, we were enabled to make connection at Alston and reach Glenn's at 6.15 in the afternoon, via Spartanburg. Traveling in a freight box in hot weather is convenient, but not by any means pleasant, for it is not only the sleeping apartment of the negro train hands, but kitchen, eating and common reception room, and grease predominates largely. From Alston to Spartanburg the run was made in good time, but the dust and the extreme heat were almost unendurable. At Union we learned with regret that our friend Stokes was in feeble health and was about making a visit to Asheville, in hope of recuperation. Like too many others, alas, of the Press gang he has overworked himself. It is hoped he may find renewed health in that delightful mountain region. A very noticeable thing about Union is that everybody is well dressed—nothing shoddy, or half worn, or soiled is to be seen about the depot, and if the same holds good in the town it must be a thriving place. At Spartanburg our stay was limited to the time necessary to wash and brush off the dust accumulated on the rail, and in a little box of a buggy, innocent of paint, and beside a colored Jehu in a greasy suit of Yankee blue, and behind a balky horse the twelve remaining miles were made, and here we are, reader, where we have so often been before.

Glenn's has put on but little if any change, and the daily programme is the same, except that there are fewer sunrise visitors to the fountain of health, the very best time we opine for drinking the water. This may be in part due to the late breakfast hour—eight o'clock—the majority—ladies—preferring the enjoyment of turning over in bed and spending the three hours from five to eight in a little more slumber. Everybody to his or her taste, for our part we prefer early rising, and our early potation, although hunger pinches. How impatient are the few early birds—Major J. P. K., the most restless of all—who listen for the ringing of the bell; it is sad to witness, and but for the obtuseness of the lady visitors who will have their way a compromise might be effected by making the breakfast hour seven or even half past. They have put their "foot down on it," however, and eight o'clock it must be. Clothed in a little brief authority—in the absence of their husbands—how they lord it over us poor devils who, under more favoring circumstances, are called the "lords of creation." Oh, woman! but we can stand it if they can.

The company here at present is not large in numbers, but happily is a very sociable one, and notwithstanding the trouble about the breakfast hour we mix delightfully. The majority, as before said, are ladies—two of whom are of that refreshing class old Weller advised Sam to "be wary of"—a piece of advice, by the way, we never valued worth a cent—and all, widows, wives and maids, charming and intelligent. Speaking of the late hours at which breakfast is served, we should have added that no fault is found with the meal when it comes for it is abundant in variety and well prepared, the bread especially good, and judging by the way it disappears, a casual visitor would never think that the company were largely invalids who scarcely eat anything at home. It is truly wonderful what an appetite the water gives and with what comfort three hearty meals are disposed of.

One of the features, and one which deserves honorable mention is a baby which never cries. We have seen babies of this happy character at home, in the domestic circle, but who ever saw an infant in a public hotel or on a rail road which did not make the welkin ring and put old maids and bachelors in a fidget. Yes, we have one here, and the cause is attributed to the soothing, tranquilizing effects of the water. There are besides some dozen or so of children who frisk about like so many lambs, without ever a dispute or crying, but they beat Comanche Indians in shouting.

One of the most important arrivals of the week is the coming of Columbia's favorite, Alonso Reese, tonsorial artist, and we for one hail it with inexpressible delight; a comfortable, decent shave is a positive luxury here, and for the time enables one to forget the sweltering heat which for two days has run the thermometer up to 96.

Newberry has the honor of the largest number of representatives of any other County, and among the number we mention Mrs. M. E. Gilliam, Mr. and Mrs. Foot and two children, Maj. J. P. Kinard, Messrs. R. G. Williams, N. Pitts, Jas. M. Crawford and your correspondent—not by any means as large a representation as in former years, but as the season is young yet others are looked for. Mr. Foot, no doubt, will be at home ere this letter sees the light, and without consulting him we cannot help but say that he knows how to make himself agreeable, and is as whole-souled, kind and generous a fellow as can be found in a long day's journey. If he objects to this we will take all his responsibility.

As there is so little to write about and the weather is so very warm, we trust the reader will excuse us for saying this is all for the present.

FOR THE HERALD. Pisciculture.

BY W. No. 3.

Well, says one, what is to be done to effect all this?—action, action, purpose, purpose. Our members to the Legislature, Lipscomb, Suber, Johnston and Dorroh, must be instructed to aid in the passing of such regulations as are and will be necessary in their judgment for the conservation and replenishing of this element of food supply; to favor appropriations for this design; by co-operating with other members from the various parts of the State; not one of whom, if he is a sensible man, but is and will be an earnest advocate of the Fish Culture. They must be instructed not to be niggardly, stingy, close; but to vote for what they deem a sufficiency; guided by economical views, which we as one of their constituents feel they will do; and then furthermore to assist in making such laws as may and will favor its protection. Laws that will effectually gag this fishing tackle business. Law that will stop this murderous, destructive, wasteful sealing; that among fish is equally as bad as the Yellow Fever or the Asiatic Cholera among men. This wholesale sport—wasting fish life for which there is no use—of catch, catch, catch, just for sport, and to have it said they caught so many. This kind of sport might suit Indians, but it does not suit civilized people with an increasing population. This kind of fishermen would take the last fish in any stream, but not one of them would do any hatching for fear some other person might get some of the fish.

Then you, the people, must do your duty, you must see these laws respected; and to be respected, when you know a man or men guilty, you must report him or them, indict them, no matter who he is or who they are; be he the Governor or the fellow who shot the squirrel.

We have now in this State but \$800 appropriated for the experiment. Well, we won't grumble, it was the best the members could do, experimenting to feel the pulse of the people; but it was an amount hardly sufficient to justify a man, if it was appropriated to him for a fishing spree, to get up one properly prepared, at Lyles' Ford on Broad River.

Who is the Commissioner? Col. A. P. Butler. A gallant soldier of the South in the late war, Senator from Aiken, is serving without a salary. We don't doubt, however, but he will receive some compensation. He has planted some 200,000 spawns in Saluda River of various kinds of fish. This has been done. What next? The shad spawn put in, to be successful, require that fish sluices must be opened from the mouth of the river to its head—to favor this species of fish culture. In a word, all obstructions must be removed that may or will likely interfere with their progress, regardless of whom or of what may be or may not be said by selfish, unprogressive, narrow-minded men, who may have mills, factories or what else. This State does not belong to any ring or rings. It belongs to the people, and the fish culture must be carried out irrespective of any man, for the benefit of the community at large, and the full development of this new branch of National as well as State economy.

Col. Butler, as we have said, is performing the duty as Commissioner without any visible pay before him. Perhaps he hopes—but hopes are like pie crust—What? He must be paid, and that liberally. Don't you think so, reader—in conjunction he must do his level best. Pay him, what else! Remember, my friends, such an introduction as this fish culture, so pregnant with untold accommodations and blessings in the element of food, cannot be too much appreciated and encouraged.

Think, fellow citizens, for one moment. We only beseech you to think, we are not writing for office or post—not only think but read. If this will not do—in the language of the old Grecian statesman, loyal to his nativity, when pleading for the interests of Greece, with an obdurate, stolid-hearted, selfish, uncompromising Grecian, whose only principle was—rule or ruin. Strike, but hear me!

At the present there is no game of any consequence to be hunted, when once the woods abounded in deer, bear, even Buffalo were to be seen; but these cannot be replaced and placed as once; for the forests and woods, in which they roamed, have been cut down, and now it is all cultivated lands. In regard to fish it is entirely different, the streams are still here, discharging their volume of waters as primitively, but they have been so closely sealed and fished in from their sources down to their exits, day by day, night by night, that they stand to-day in the same predicament in respect to game, as the scour-

Married.

July 10, 1879, by the Rev. T. C. Ligon, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. LOOMIS BULLOCK, of Laurens, S. C., and Miss BAZZA PRINSTER, of Newberry, S. C.

POST OFFICE, NEWBERRY, S. C., July 12, 1879.

List of advertised letters for week ending July 12, 1879:

Farmer, W. B. (Nance, Jane) Fitzpatrick, J. H. (Sampson, James W. Kibler, Komper (Scurry, Arna)

Parties calling for letters will please say if advertised. R. W. BOONE, P. M.

New Advertisements.

STOLEN.

A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of A DOUBLE GASS GOLD WATCH, stem-wind, stolen from my mantelpiece last week, at Jalapa. Number of watch unknown; was made at Marion, New Jersey; on one side of case is a figure resembling a shield, on other case one half plain the remaining half resembles gum leaves. Any information will be gladly received by JOHN B. CAMPBELL, Jalapa, S. C., July 16, 29—3m.

NOTICE.

The undersigned will make a final settlement of the estate of Andrew M. Wicker, deceased, on the 18th day of August, 1879, in the Probate Court for Newberry County, S. C., and immediately thereupon will apply for letters dispositive, discharging them from all liability.

THOMAS W. WICKER and THOMAS S. MORRMAN, Executors, etc., of A. M. Wicker, dec'd., July 16, 29—5c.

Robertson, Taylor & Co., Successors to GEO. W. WILLIAMS & Co. Cotton Factors, WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 1 & 3 Hayne Street, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Will give all business their careful attention. Consignments of Cotton solicited. July 16, 29—3m.

SPOOL COTTON. ESTABLISHED 1812.

CLARK'S TRADE MARK SPPOOL COTTON.

GEORGE A. CLARK, SOLE AGENT, 400 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The distinctive features of this spool cotton are that it is made from the very finest Sea Island Cotton.

It is finished soft as the cotton from which it is made; it has no waxing or artificial finishing to obscure the eye; it is the strongest, smoothest and most elastic sewing thread in the market; for machine sewing it has no equal; it is wound on

NEW ANILINE PROCESS rendering them so perfect and brilliant that dressmakers everywhere use them instead of sewing silk.

A Gold Medal was awarded this spool cotton at the Centennial Exposition, and "general excellence" being the highest award given for spool cotton.

We invite comparison and respectfully ask ladies to give it a fair trial and convince themselves of its superiority over all others. To be had at wholesale and retail at

J. D. CASE'S, July 16, 29—6m.

New & Miscellaneous.

OPENED AGAIN.

I take great pleasure in announcing to my friends and patrons generally, that I have

OPENED AGAIN

Next door to M. Foot's, where I will keep

A FULL STOCK

of the

LATEST IMPROVED

COOKING STOVES.

ALSO,

An Immense Stock

OF

Tin Ware,

And as usual I am determined

NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD

BY ANY ONE.

Call and see for yourself.

R. B. KEENE,

AGENT.

July 16, 29—3c.

Notice to Members of the Survivors Association of Newberry County!

A meeting of Survivors of the late Confederate War is called to take place at the plan Hall, in the Town of Newberry, on Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1879, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

It is important that there should be some representative from every County in the service from Newberry County, present at this meeting.

Y. J. POPE, Pres't Sur. Assn. J. M. JOHNSON, Sec'y. July 9, 28—2c.

Notice.

Merchants, Mechanics, Agents and others who wish to make ready money with a light business can do so by selling Baruch's Black Diamond Indelible Marking-Pen, for marking cloth. This Pen will mark 600 pieces and is warranted indelible. Used in every household. Something new and fast-selling thing out. Exclusive territory given to right parties. Price 50c. per package, 3 for \$1.00, \$3.00 per dozen. Liberal discount by larger orders. When ordering state where you saw this advertisement.

N. BARUCH, No. 16 Centennial Building, Atlanta, Ga. July 9, 28—3m.

Summer Excursion Tickets.

GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD, COLUMBIA, S. C., July 1, 1879.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS

Good to return at any time previous and up to NOVEMBER THE FIRST, 1879, can be procured at the Ticket Office in Columbia at the following rates:

Columbia to Spartanburg and return, \$5 00 Hendersonville and " " 8 00 Greenville and return, 8 00 Wallisla and return, 9 75

The Stage Fare from Hendersonville to Asheville, N. C., and return is \$8.00, making the Round Trip to Asheville and return \$11.00. Stage Fare from Hendersonville to the Warm Springs, N. C., and return \$11.00, making the Round Trip to the Springs and return \$19.00.

THOMAS DODDMEAD, General Superintendent. JAMES NORTON, Jr., Gen'l Ticket Agent. July 9, 28—1f.

NOTICE.

J. N. MARTIN & CO., Agents for the following POPULAR COTTON GINS:

The Taylor and Lammus Gins, (Which are the same only in name.) Gullett's Steel Brush Cotton Gin.

Cotton Bloom Cotton Gin, (Formerly named Magnolia.) FEEDERS for each of the above GINS. CONDENSED.

And, also, Agents for the Winship Cotton Gin. Call and Examine. July 9, 28—1f.