

FAIRFIELD HERALD  
WINNSBORO.  
JNO. S. REYNOLDS, Editor.

Wednesday Morning, April 5, 1876

It needs all the propping it can get and the party leaders know it. At least, so we must conclude from the "now rebellion" dodge in New Hampshire.

The article which we published on the subject of cotton planting in the South contains some facts and suggestions that must commend themselves alike to the farmer and to those of other pursuits who are interested in the progress and welfare of our section. That there is no money to be made in raising cotton at the present prices is a fact attested by the experience of the planter and the condition of a large portion of our people. We venture the assertion that the farmers of South Carolina are to-day almost, if not quite, as poor they were in 1865. It may be that there has been advancement in some of the sources of wealth. Improved systems and improved implements of agriculture have been introduced; much land that had to be abandoned to the elements has been reclaimed; the difficulties necessarily attendant upon the new system of labor have to a great extent been met and overcome. Taking these facts into consideration, it must be admitted that the past decade has not been entirely unfruitful of good results. But it must be none the less patent to all that in respect of actual wealth—the abundance of ready money—we are in a poor way at this time. For this there are many causes not connected with the industrial methods adopted by the people. It is useless to go over the story of radical misrule, corruption and extravagance; it is terribly familiar to every honest and intelligent man in South Carolina. That these have had a chief share in producing the evils under which we now labor, no fair-minded man can deny. But there is a special cause for the poverty of the planters, and through them of our entire people, to which we would ask attention. It is the persistent continuance of planting cotton to the exclusion of everything else. We are not presumptuous enough to undertake to read the farmers of Fairfield a lesson on agriculture; we purpose simply to view the subject in the light of the facts and figures contained in the article to which we have referred. That there is a constant overstock of cotton both in American and in European markets, all the current commercial statistics conclusively show, and that this excessive supply causes a decline in prices is simply self-evident. No argument save that embodied in the figures given in the article in question need be employed to demonstrate the necessity of reducing the cotton supply in the South. A blighting of this fact, the question next arises as to the method of correcting the evil. It is simple enough—there must be less cotton planted. The experiment of reducing the supply has never been tried. The newspapers have for a long time teemed with articles on the subject; and the importance of grain growing and cattle-rearing has always been a favorite theme with agricultural journals. These articles are very extensively read by farmers, but the difficulty is that each individual leaves it to his neighbor to follow the advice given. There have at times been evidences of a spasmodic inclination to try a new departure, but with no positive results. Each man expects somebody else to take the initiative in the new plan of operations, and, in consequence, nothing is done. Even if a meeting of farmers were now held, and if a resolution were unanimously adopted, that the acreage in cotton be reduced one third or one half, we very much doubt if it would have the desired effect on those by whom it was passed. Some individual, assuming that all his neighbors would reduce their crop of cotton, would at once conclude that there would be short supply with a consequent rise in price, and he would at once resolve to plant cotton largely—and very little else. What is true of the individual is true to a very great extent of the neighborhood, and the illustration may be extended in its application from neighborhood to county, from county to state, and thence to the entire cotton planting country. What is needed to check the evil, is a realization on the part of the people that large cotton crops have been a chief cause of their continued poverty; and then a resolution to correct the evil in the manner suggested—a method as effectual as it is simple and ready. We should be glad to see the cotton crop of the South reduced at least forty per cent., and this not by negligent farming, but by a decrease of the area now devoted to the production of the staple. The new plan is at least worth an

experiment. If it work well, a great result will have been accomplished. If it accomplish no good whatever, such failure would be a confirmation of the expediency of the plan at present adopted. In any event the experiment will not have been in vain. Let us plant less cotton and more grain. Let the planters of Fairfield set the example.

The people of South Carolina cannot have ceased to remember very distinctly the arrests, trials and convictions had in 1871 and 1872 under the provisions of an act of congress entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the fourth amendment to the constitution"—commonly known as the Enforcement Act. It will be remembered that grave doubts were then entertained as to the right of congress to interfere to enforce the right of suffrage conferred upon the negroes by the amendments to the constitution. More than one case was taken up from the United States circuit court for this state to the supreme court, but owing to some technical points a decision on the merits was never reached. In 1873 there were riots in Grant Parish, Louisiana, which resulted in the killing of several negroes. Several persons were indicted under the Enforcement Act, and, after one mistrial, some were convicted. The parties convicted made a motion in arrest of judgment, and the cases were taken to the supreme court. The opinion of the court has just been pronounced, and the indictments pronounced fatally defective. The chief points made in the opinion of the court are these: 1. That the amendments to the constitution do not confer the right of suffrage, but only enjoin that the right shall not be abridged on account of race or color. 2. That the right of suffrage is under the exclusive control of the states, with the single reservation set forth in the amendments. 3. That to make out a case against a party under the Enforcement Act, it must be shown that the offence consisted in an attempt to interfere with the political rights of a person on account of his race or color—that is, a conspiracy to interfere with the rights of democrats or of republicans, as such without regard to race or color, is not an offence cognizable under the Act in question. This last point was raised before Judges Bond and Bryan, sitting at Columbia, in 1871, and more than one count in an indictment was pronounced bad, on the ground that each contained an allegation that the right of suffrage was conferred by the constitution. Under the decision of the supreme court, no indictments can be tried under the Enforcement Act, unless it be shown in every case that the wrongful act was committed against a person on account of his race or color. The discrimination may be decided and sweeping, and may operate chiefly against negroes, but if the ground of such discrimination be any other than that of race or color, the Enforcement Act is powerless, and the United States Courts have no jurisdiction. The News and Courier says: "It will no longer be possible for the United States Courts to oust the state of its jurisdiction, its prerogative, in cases of assault and battery or felony. The United States will no longer undertake to perform more police duty; the United States Courts will have no jurisdiction under the Enforcement Act, save in the cases where the freedom from discrimination on account of race or color, guaranteed to the citizens by the constitution, shall in some way be lessened or impaired." This restriction of the power of congress to interfere with the local affairs of the states is in perfect consonance with the spirit of the constitution and the spirit of all our American institutions. The highest court of the land could have performed no more important duty than that of expressing an opinion which keeps the power of congress within proper and constitutional limits.

The democratic majority in the lower house of congress took their seats with the eyes of the entire country fixed expectantly, anxiously and, in some quarters, suspiciously upon them. The revolution in politics which gave the democrats the new power they now hold, was the result of the disgust excited in the minds of the masses at the North and West over the repeated frauds perpetrated in the various departments of the government. It was therefore expected of the new house that strong measures should be taken to bring to light all the frauds committed by those

in high places, and punish the offending parties. Very naturally, the task before the democratic majority has been a very difficult one. Most of the acts of corruption committed in the different departments of the government which the several committees of the house were expected to expose and take measures to punish, were of very long standing, and the rogues had pretty effectually covered up their tracks. The difficulty of the task has been still further augmented by the fact that many of those who supported the democratic candidates in the last election were by no means hearty in their support of the political principles of the party for whose representatives they voted, in preference to those of their own party. The misgovernment of the radicals had so disgusted the masses that they were determined upon a change, even if it worked a temporary supremacy of their political opponents. Many, therefore, indeed almost all, of the disaffected republicans who voted the democratic ticket in 1874, looked forward to the action of the majority in the lower house of congress with more of doubt than of confidence. Besides this difficulty of their peculiar situation, the democrats in the house found themselves confronted with a task, the obstacles attending the accomplishment of which were many, and doubtless seemed to increase constantly as the work of investigation proceeded. The army of office-holders, backed by the powers at Washington, seemed to bid defiance to the several investigating committees, and the press of the opposition, the so-called independent almost equally with the outspoken radical, threw many obstacles in the way. Not that they opposed investigation; that would have been a positive confession of weakness for the republican party, and would have exposed them and the party to the suspicion of conniving at the misdeeds of public officials. But they have endeavored to draw off the public mind from the great evils which the democratic house have aimed to correct, by eagerly catching at some mistake, whether of policy or of legislation, committed by the house of representatives through the votes of the majority. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the house, under the guidance and control of the democratic majority, has steadily pursued the course of inquiry with which it started out, and has brought to light many things that might otherwise have been concealed for years and perhaps forever. The corrupt transaction of the late secretary of war, Mr. Belknap, in connection with the post-tradership sold to Mr. Marsh, though enough to disgrace the war department and show Belknap to be utterly unworthy of the high place he held was by no means an isolated case. It has been shown by the testimony of more than one trustworthy witness that the ex-secretary was frequently guilty of selling his official patronage. It is idle, therefore, to point to the Marsh case as an isolated one or as produced by a peculiar state of circumstances; it was only one of numerous instances in which Belknap betrayed his trust and sold his official integrity for dollars and cents. Nor is the war department alone being the sphere in which corrupt officials like Belknap have defrauded the government. The navy department and the several branches of the civil service, all bear strong evidence of dishonest transactions. Those will doubtless be brought to light before very long, and the people may then see for themselves what manner of government they have had under a republican administration. Whatever may be said by opposing partisans, concerning the new house, it is simple folly to attempt to ignore the fact that much good has been done to the entire country by the investigations already perfected and those still in progress. Already are the corruptionists of the republican party wincing under the blows they have received, while the better portion of the party realize very fully the necessity of a genuine and far-reaching reform. If these results included all that has been accomplished by the democrats in congress, they alone should suffice to win for the democratic party a recognition from the entire country—a recognition of its inherent worth and of the services that it has done to the cause of the people, under circumstances the most peculiar and the most embarrassing with which any political party has ever been surrounded.

A tramp entered a schoolroom, near Alton, Ill., the other night, and made himself comfortable by replenishing the fire with school books. It is supposed that he burned up between \$15 and \$20 worth of light literature.

Special Notices  
FIRE!!!—A destructive fire occurred at Ninety six, S. C., December 21st, by which four stores valued at \$20,000 were burned. The further spread of the conflagration, with probable destruction of the whole town and a loss of several hundred thousand dollars worth of property, and many lives, were prevented by the arrival of a Great American Fire Extinguisher, an Agent happening to come in town at the nick of time. For full particulars, see the Abbeville Medium and Newberry Herald of the following week.  
Mr. P. E. Todd of Charleston, S. C., is the General Southern Agent for the Great American Fire Extinguisher, and will answer all inquiries in regard to the same.

Vinegar.  
A BBL of White Wine Vinegar for sale at the Drug Store of WEAKEN.  
J. F. McMaster & Co.  
Corner of Congress and Washington Sts.  
NEW SPRING GOODS!  
NEW SPRING GOODS!  
We beg leave to announce that we are now receiving our full stock of Spring and Summer GOODS.  
NEW SPRING PRINTS!  
NEW SPRING PRINTS!  
We invite attention to our complete stock of Prints,  
PIQUES,  
LINEN LAWNS,  
CHECK, NAINSOOK AND  
TUCKINGS.  
All of which we are now offering very low for the CASH.  
CENTENNIAL STRIPE  
12 1/2 cents per yard.  
CASSIMERES and TWEEDS  
of all styles just received.  
Just received a full and varied stock of Ladies' dress shoes of all the latest styles.  
J. F. McMaster & Co.  
April 4  
Warning to Trespassers.  
All persons are hereby warned against fishing, hunting, cutting timber or otherwise trespassing upon my lands. All persons trespassing this notice will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.  
W. K. TURNER.  
White Lead.  
ONE Ton of White Lead which I guarantee a pure Lead, for sale at the drug store of  
W. E. AIKEN.  
April 30  
Municipal Election.  
THE annual election for Intendant and Board of Wardens for the Town of Winnsboro will be held on the 1st Monday of April next, between the hours of 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. The books will be open for registration on Thursday, Friday and Saturday preceding the day of election.  
The following persons are hereby appointed registers and managers of election: John C. Spruie, J. H. Brown and Hampton Fleming.  
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Clerk  
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JNO. A. FRASER  
Clerk  
JOHN C. DIAL  
Importer and Dealer in  
ENGLISH and AMERICAN  
HARDWARE and CUTLERY.  
Iron, Steel, Nails, Castings, Mill Stones, Bolted Cloths, Saws, Circular Saws, Mill Irons, Sugar Pans, Carriage, Building and Trimming Materials, India Rubber and Leather Belting, Carpenters, Blacksmith and Turners' Tools, House-keeping and Furnishing Hardware, Agricultural Implements, Lime Cement, Plaster, Paints, Oils, French and American Window Glass, Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Shot Balls, Powder Flasks, Powder, Shot, &c., wholesale and Retail at the sign of the Golden Pail Lock.  
COLUMBIA, S. C.  
nov 10 3/4m  
The Atlas Insurance Company,  
HARTFORD, CONN.  
Capital paid up - - - \$200,000.  
Assets (market value) - - - \$25,108.47.  
J. H. SERRATE, Pres't.  
E. B. HUNTINGTON, Sec.  
THIS company has steadily won its way to success, until it now ranks with those institutions which have given Hartford such a reputation for honesty and fair dealing in underwriting.  
Feb 14 Agent at Winnsboro, S. C.  
MOUNT ZION INSTITUTE.  
THE exercises of this institution will be resumed on Wednesday, January 12th. For circulars, containing terms and full particulars, address  
W. M. DWIGHT,  
Principal.  
Rags!  
SAVE your clean cotton and linen rags and old corn sacks, and we will buy them from you. We are now receiving Wrapping paper for sale at manufacturers' prices.  
Feb 21 McMaster & Blodgett.  
Medicines.  
MORRHINE, Infants of Polish, Bromide of Potash, Chloride of Potash, Hydrated, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of  
W. E. AIKEN.

LawCard  
T. R. ROBERTSON,  
Trial Justice,  
OFFICE IN REAR OF COURT HOUSE  
WINNSBORO, S. C.  
All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.  
H. A. GAILLARD, JNO. S. REYNOLDS  
GAILLARD & REYNOLDS,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
NO. 2 LAW RANGE,  
WINNSBORO SOUTH CAROLINA  
Office of County Commissioners  
WINNSBORO, S. C., Feb. 16, 1876.  
ALL persons holding claims against the County of Fairfield, returned prior to October 21st, 1874, are notified to bring in sealed bids for settlement of their claims, said bids setting forth what discount the holders will allow in settlement. Such bids as are received within thirty days from date will be opened at the expiration of that time, and checks drawn on the county treasurer in favor of those who may offer the largest rate of discount. The plan of settlement of the past indebtedness of the county, above specified, is referred to and made obligatory upon the county commissioners by a joint resolution approved March 10th, 1875, which authorizes the county commissioners of Carrollton and Fairfield to levy and collect a special tax to pay past indebtedness of said counties, and to regulate the manner of disbursing the same.  
HENRY JACOB,  
Chairman of the Board  
of C. C. of F. C.

Notice to Road District Overseers.  
OFFICE OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,  
Winnsboro, S. C. March 4th, 1876.  
YOU are hereby notified and required to order out for three days work, hereafter to be fixed upon by the public highway, all adult male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. Overseers will be held to a strict accountability for all negligence in the working of the roads, for the filling of road banks, and for the time required for work being wasted and trifled away, in case such negligence or remissness is not reported to this office. All public highways must be cleared out to the lawful width, and properly ditched and drained. You will also report to this office all persons obstructing the public roads, either by throwing therein brush and rails, or in any other manner whatsoever.  
HENRY JACOB,  
JAMES R. HARVEY,  
CARTER BEATTY,  
County Commissioners for Fairfield County.  
Feb 19-1m

Iron in the Blood  
The Peruvian Syrup, a Protected Solution of the Protochloride of Iron, is so combined as to have the character of an aliment, as easily digested and assimilated with the blood as the simplest food. It increases the quantity of Nature's Oxygenating Agent, Iron, in the blood, and cures "a thousand ills," simply by Toning up, Invigorating and Vitalizing the System. The enriched and vitalized blood permeates every part of the body, repairing damages and waste, searching out morbid secretions, and leaving nothing for disease to feed upon.  
This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhea, Bolls, Nervous Affections, Chills and fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints, and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or accompanied by debility or weakness of the system. Being free from Alcohol, in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reactions, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.  
Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures to strong, active, and happy men and women, and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.  
See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in the glass. Pamphlets Free.  
SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors,  
No. 1 MITT in Place, Boston.  
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.  
CHARLES A. SANNA, Editor.  
THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.  
A Newspaper of the Present Times.  
Intended for People Now on Earth, including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professionals, Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Members of Honest Firms, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.  
ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!  
ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR 50c.  
Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a 930 Club at every Post Office.  
SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, \$3 A YEAR,  
of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY SUN, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.  
THE DAILY SUN, \$6 A YEAR,  
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THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.  
TERMS TO CLUBS.  
THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN,  
FIVE COPIES, ONE YEAR, SEPARATELY ADDRESSED (and all sent free of charge), for  
Four Dollars.  
Twenty copies, one year, SEPARATELY ADDRESSED (and all sent free of charge), for  
Eight Dollars.  
Fifty copies, one year, SEPARATELY ADDRESSED (and all sent free of charge), for  
Twenty Dollars.  
One hundred copies, one year, SEPARATELY ADDRESSED (and all sent free of charge), for  
Forty Dollars.  
Five copies, one year, SEPARATELY ADDRESSED (and all sent free of charge), for  
Two Dollars.  
TEN COPIES, one year, SEPARATELY ADDRESSED (and all sent free of charge), for  
FOUR DOLLARS.  
Send your MONEY to Post office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If you have no bank, send cash, or in any other way you prefer.  
L. W. K. ....

THE PEOPLE WANT PROOF.—There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as BOSCHER'S GERMAN SYRUP, for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing every one that uses it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sold by McMASTER & BLODGETT, or by Rice.

Peruvian Syrup.  
The Peruvian Syrup, a Protected Solution of the Protochloride of Iron, is so combined as to have the character of an aliment, as easily digested and assimilated with the blood as the simplest food. It increases the quantity of Nature's Oxygenating Agent, Iron, in the blood, and cures "a thousand ills," simply by Toning up, Invigorating and Vitalizing the System. The enriched and vitalized blood permeates every part of the body, repairing damages and waste, searching out morbid secretions, and leaving nothing for disease to feed upon.  
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