

THAT LETTER.

We send out to-day a letter to all our subscribers who are in arrears, and we earnestly ask that every subscriber who gets one will at once reply. If it is impossible to send the money at once, and a delay of four or five days must be had to raise the money, then please send us a postal card, stating when you can send the money. If it is impossible just now to send all the money, then send as much as possible, and let us know when the remainder can and will be sent. We cannot continue sending the paper indiscriminately to any one whose name may be on the list. We must conduct our business in a more business-like way. We will send the paper to any one, for the cash in advance; or we will send the paper for a reasonable length of time to any reliable person; but we must draw the line somewhere, and we cannot continue sending the paper to any one who owes for as long as a year, unless he makes us a remittance for at least a part of what he is now due.

We have sent a very polite letter, containing not one word calculated to give offence, and we hope that we will be treated as courteously. We desire to retain every subscriber we now have, but in such a large number there will necessarily be found a few dead beats who never pay anything they can avoid. We hope this latter class is small, but our former newspaper experience teaches us to be watchful. The amount of subscription is small—only \$1.50 a year, and any one who cares to read his county paper, can pay that small sum. We again ask attention to that letter we send out.

DIRTY ELECTION WORK IN MARION.

The town of Marion has been greatly excited over a recent town election. The managers of the election were C. C. Evans, Jr., E. B. Wheeler, and P. A. Wilcox. At the close of the election, C. D. Evans proposed that he count the ballots and that the other two managers should keep tally. After counting the ballots they announced the result, and it appeared that of the four wardens elected, W. J. McKeel had been elected in place of the regular nominee, W. S. Foxworth, by a vote of 77 to 24. Not being content with the election, P. A. Wilcox in company with E. T. Wilcox, that night recounted the votes, and found that W. J. McKeel had received only 43 votes and that W. S. Foxworth had received 84. He made affidavit to this effect, and Foxworth contested the election. Eminent counsel was employed on both sides, and numerous affidavits were filed. There had been 129 votes in all cast, and of these votes 112 were identified by the parties who voted them showing, conclusively that they were the original ballots that had been voted at the election. Of the 129 voters, eighty-two, seventy of whom were white, swore they voted for Foxworth; and seventy-four swore they did not vote for McKeel.

The Marion Pee Dee Index says: "No further testimony was offered. No effort was made to account for the difference in the vote as declared by the managers and by the Council. No one was charged with changing the ballots as they were counted by the managers and deposited in the box. Mr. McKeel's lawyers expressly exonerated Messrs. P. A. and E. T. Wilcox from any suspicion of making any change in the ballots while they were in their possession. Not so much as the shade of a shadow of suspicion attached to these young gentlemen whose honor and integrity are unimpeachable.

Arguments were made by J. M. Johnson and W. J. Montgomery for Mr. Foxworth, and by F. D. Bryant and Gen. W. W. Hatlee for McKeel. The arguments were concluded about half past ten o'clock Friday night, and the Council immediately retired to make their decision. In a few minutes they returned and the Intendant announced that without any prejudice in the case, upon the evidence given, they had decided that Mr. Foxworth had been elected and was entitled to be sworn in as a Warden of the town of Marion. On motion of J. M. Johnson, Esq., Mr. Foxworth was sworn in and the great contest was over, the suspense ended.

Taking things just as they appear above, we cannot conceive of a dirtier and more disgraceful piece of work than that election. We feel proud that the town of Marion has had the manhood to unearth such a fraud, and to wash the stain from her fair name. But the damned spot will not out till the perjured party is brought to justice.

South Carolina is having a genuine boom, and millions of dollars is being invested in cotton factories, railroads, and other enterprises. There is apparently a bright day ahead for us. But, on the other hand, crime and casualty are very frequent, and the old devil with a full number of able associates appears to have been turned loose, entirely divested of any semblance of a chain. Crime has assumed an epidemic form in South Carolina.

Grandma Mary Slaton, who now resides in Dallas, Texas, was born in Georgia, September 7, 1785, one hundred and three years ago. She had twelve children, the youngest of whom has been a Methodist preacher for fifty-five years and is still living. This old lady is said to be healthy and active, and able to take care of herself yet. Her maiden name was Lowe. Few such remarkable cases are on record.

Charleston Letter.

A sad shooting affray occurred in this city last Tuesday night in which Mr. William O'Brien, of the firm of J. W. O'Brien & Bro., was dangerously wounded. Andy O'Brien, brother to the wounded man, was engaged in a war of words with a Mr. Robert F. Moseley, when Mr. William O'Brien grasped his brother and made an effort to take him off. Just then, Moseley pulled a pistol and fired three shots in quick succession at Andy, but William O'Brien fell dangerously, if not mortally wounded. In his *ante mortem* statement Mr. O'Brien says, he had no words with Moseley and saw no just provocation given to justify the shooting. Moseley says, however, he shot at Andy O'Brien in self-defence and regrets having hit the wrong man.

Mr. O'Brien is a pious, peaceable man and president of the St. Joseph's Temperance Society, which position he has filled for five years. He has a wife and three children, the youngest of which is just a month old. Moseley is in jail. In clearing away the debris of the old county jail a part of the walls toppled in yesterday and buried beneath its ruins, James W. Brock, and Robert Lynn (white). It was with some difficulty the men were extricated and so terribly crushed and mangled were they that they could scarcely stand being carried to their homes. Their piteous appeals for their loved ones to be sent for, were heartrending in the extreme. The extent of their injuries is unknown and they are now resting under the influence of anaesthetics surrounded by their families and friends.

Two of the "bo-boys" of another town were out painting Princess street red Wednesday night when they were accosted by a charming looking lass who prevailed upon them to escort her home. After spending a couple of hilarious hours with their newly made acquaintance, whose winsome smiles and winning ways had fairly caught them, they returned to their hotel and made the discovery that their little "wootzy-tootzy" had lassoed thirty-five dollars of their loose change. A suspension of operations on the part of the painters followed with one of the quietest financial panics that ever pealed a pocket. Our visitors left next morning, wiser (and it is to be hoped) better men. Moral—Stroll no more at night young man; 'tis leap year. Catch on?

Mr. Leopold Furchgott, a member of the firm of Kohn, Furchgott & Co., was married on the 17th inst., to Miss Julia Meyerheim in New York city. The bride is a highly educated lady of rare talent, having received the advantage of a European as well as an American collegiate training. The couple are the guests of Mr. Herman Furchgott of Charleston, at present, but will leave for Jacksonville, Fla., their future home, in a few days.

Rev. C. H. Yatman, the distinguished evangelist, will visit Charleston about the first of March. Arrangements are being made among the pastors of the various denominations to have a memorable revival.

Messrs. Sinkler, Brunson, Allie Hodge, Albertus Briggs, James E. Tindal, Thomas Gelzer, and E. F. McCutchen were among the visitors to the city from Clarendon this week.

SEMIT EHT EKAT.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 28, 1888.

Grains from Greeleyville.

Mr. Editor: Allow me to congratulate you upon your return to the tripod. I trust you will find the seat no less pleasant than that of a pedagogue. In fact they are naturally combined. In both the occupant is a teacher. The pupils in one school, and the readers in the other, alike look to you for instruction. The responsibilities are great and too often not fully realized; the benefits incalculable and seldom appreciated. The privileges of both positions are often abused and evil instead of good results. May wisdom and understanding guide you, and your efforts merit and win the crown of success.

The star of Bethlehem has appeared according to announcement, and presents a beautiful object to behold. Persons who are fond of early rising and investigating objects which can only be seen in the dark may now profit by this unusual visitor.

A Trial Justice court was lately held at Greeleyville. After the jurors were sworn the foreman suggested to the Justice, that in view of carrying concealed deadly weapons, and of recent disastrous events resulting therefrom in courts of justice, he would do well to examine the parties in suit, and not allow them to enter with such weapons on or about their persons. The request was complied with, no weapons were found, the litigants were in peace and friendship with each other, and the court proceeded with no prospect of a bloody tragedy before their eyes. Now, if this Justice had a right to do what he did, have not all the judges the same right? If a judge has a right to punish a man for interrupting his court by words or gestures, has he not the right to prevent the admission of weapons which may be used in a moment to the destruction of members of the court, witnesses, and spectators? And having this right, is he not criminally negligent when he does not exercise it? Surely in one place and at one time the laws of the State may be enforced for the

prevention of crime and bloodshed, if the judges will exercise their rights.

J. M. B. Gr. eleyville, Jan. 28, 1888.

Paola Chit Chat.

Mr. Editor: The Times is very popular and has many friends up here. Under its former management, being so long a contributor, I almost thought I was one of the family. But you are a live newspaper man and I doubt not but you will make it even a better paper. I cannot forget little "Ben" his jovial countenance carried so much pleasantry. I ever felt at home when seated in his sanctum. It is hard to break up old associations, especially when those associations were so agreeable and filled with such delight. You say I must write; that you are anxious to retain all of the Times's correspondents. Then the life of a community is shown by its progressiveness. Everything seems to have an upward tendency around Paola. A tremendous outlay in farming stock together with money and supplies is being put out. Every man who can raise a hundred dollars wants to give out a lien. A blind horse for security will insure a lien, while the people are determined to run the credit system in the ground.

A large area has been planted in oats. The fall planting looks vigorous, healthy, and full of promise. Numbers of farmers are planting now. This has been an unusual winter for small grain; we have had no cold to seriously damage small grain crops. This is one reason why the oat crops are so promising. We have had an abundance of rain, and as a consequence, our roads are difficult to travel, being boggy and full of water. I believe upon the whole, the public roads are in as good condition in this township as will be found anywhere.

Our free schools are progressing finely, and will likely run five months—our teachers are paid 100 cents on the dollar.

Mr. S. P. Fairy is building a fine dwelling, which will add considerable touch to the fine residences built here within the last few years.

In a Trial Justice court, Judge Mahoney presiding, Bob Johnson was sued by Marion Brock for forcibly relieving stock which was pounded. The case was withdrawn by the prosecutor—Bob Johnson paying the cost. Johnson is a Blackstone but this time his knowledge of law was at fault and Brock got the best of him.

Mrs. F. L. Stannard, her son Malcolm, and Miss Cooper, have left Wedgefield and returned to their plantation to dwell among the Panolaites. More anon.

TOM. January 27, 1888.

The fall trade is fairly over, the rush of cotton to this market has subsided and the town relaxed into its usual quiet. Her merchants are rejoicing over the heavy trade that followed a full crop, and farmers find no difficulty in "making arrangements" for another year. It is safe to say that the people of Clarendon are more prosperous now than at any time since the war. Everybody seems to have settled down to work and there is consequently less idleness and crime than ever before.

J. M. Pouncey, the white man who is charged with an attempted outrageous assault on the person of a negro child under ten years of age is still at large. It is due the man's prostrate family that it be stated that there is no evidence of premeditation on his part, nor anything in his previous record to accuse him of wrong. The crime, if committed at all, was the rash and sudden act of a drunken man—Manning correspondence in *The Sunday Dispatch*.

The internal tax on tobacco will doubtless go, and there ought to be a reduction on the sugar tax. But we can see no reason in the world why the tax on liquors should be repealed and the government lose \$56,000,000 thereby. What article can bear such a tax better than whiskey, and who has to pay it except those who consume it? The same may be said of the tax on tobacco. It is absurd to say that the repeal of that tax is going to benefit the planters, for the consumer foots the whole bill in that matter as well as in the case of whiskey. Tobacco sold just as high when the tax was 32 and 25 cents as it does now when the tax is only 8 cents. If the tax is abolished altogether tobacco will sell no higher than it does now, and will depend altogether upon the state of the market. But the tobacco tax, nevertheless, is one of the agricultural products of the country, and consequently there are strong reasons why it should be repealed, with a loss to the government of \$17,000,000. But if we give up the whiskey tax and the entire sugar tax then any modification of the tariff on articles of consumption will be impossible, and those who now bear the greatest burden of oppressive taxation will have to go without any relief whatever.—*Lynchburg Advance, Dem.*

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Notice!

Notice is hereby given that I will apply to the Probate Judge of Clarendon County, on the 16th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, for my final discharge as administrator of the estate of John A. Lee, deceased.

H. B. LEE, Administrator. Jan. 18, 1888.

Notice of Discharge.

Estate of F. W. Dickson, deceased; I will apply for Dismissory Letters on the First day of February 1888.

M. M. DAVID, Administrator. Jan. 10, 1888.

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MANNING, S. C.

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