# MANNING, CLARENDON COUNTY, S. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1888.

A PLEASING LETTER FROM AN IN-TELLIGENT OBSERVER.

The Country and the People-Interesting

Facts Gathered on a Journey.

(Letter to the Edgefield Chronicle.) STEAMER SAN MARTIN, ON THE PARANA RIVER, September 3, 1887.—Five days ago, just as your summer began to wane, and our spring to set in, we quitted "Farfaletts," and sped 60 miles across the great bay which forms the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, to Buenos Ayres, the immense and magnificent capital of and day, we take a larger steamer, the "San Martin," bound for Assuncion, the capital of Paragnay, 1,000 up the river, upstream way, with ever-increasing inin the extreme heart of South America. First, as this mammoth river nears the Brazilian war, passing in exciting panosea, it is called the Rio de la Plata; a rama before us, until we reach Villeta, hundred miles farther up, it becomes famous for its orange groves, whose hundred miles farther up, it becomes products suffice for the markets of both the Parana; and finelly it divides into Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. It is a two great streams, one keeping the name | pleasant sight to see the fruit brought on Parana, the other taking that of Para-

The first three days of our journey up the Parana are rather monotonous. The waters continue turbid and muddy, and the shores mostly barren and woodless, miles below Assuncion. San Antonio is the shores mostly barren and woodless, given up to huge herds of cattle which graze on the natural growth, and with but few signs of cultivation. We pass several flourishing towns, the most cultural and mechanical implements into notable being Rosario, recently and rapidly developed into a city of 60,000 inhabitants, many of them English, who have introduced modern comforts and Lopez, and they were about to realize the luxuries of civilization, gas, tele- an immrense fortune for themselves, and graph, telephones, tramways, &c., and confer a boon upon Paraguay, when founded a Protestant church. It is also Lopez became jealous, and determined President because of his tariff views and Dallas, who, a year or so ago became the the focus of the most extensive railroad to compel them to leave the country, system south of the Isthmus of Panama. and the commercial centre of the surrounding country. There is a large to claim the protection of Captain Page, foundry at Rosario, belonging to an of the U.S. steamer, "Water Witch," American, besides two others, and facto- then cruising in Paraguayan waters. ries, saw mills, breweries, hospitals, libraries and schools of note. The schools are under the direction of an American lady, who is appointed Superintendent Buchanan sent out a minister and 21 of public instruction, was brought out vessels of war to Assuncion, at a cost of

The next city of importance is Parana, lic. Its old government buildings, now settling it, with good prospects of succoffee houses, stand out on the elevated cess, and without further cost. ridge in showy array. On the opposite bank, 7 miles distant, can be seen Santa picturesque, well-wooded hill of Lam-Fe (holy faith) one of the oldest towns on the River Plata, once a Jesuit centre. of us; its isolated position, in the midst Further up the river, Bella Vista shines ont, worthy of its name, where white houses and orange trees crown the high whose grandeur and beauty now begin into a bay-like sheet of water, placid, cliffs, which overlook the mighty river, to strike the most casual observer. The clear and glassy on the surface, and said glossy leaved orange groves increase, to be of considerable depth, and before varied by a lighter foliage of water oak us lies the capital of Paraguay, "the and willow, with a few picturesque palms garden of South America," here and there. The water seems to ex- invite you to follow me in my next pand into a succession of limpid lakes, chapter of wanderings. whose shores and islands mingle, with a continual change of scenery, as we glide along our tranquil course, now and then meating various craft and sails.

and perquisites.

The fifth morning of our voyage finds us before the quaint old Spanish town of Corrientes, settled in 1588 by the planting of the Holy Cross of the Jesuits. It presents a charming picture as we approach, the steeples and towers of the four churches and the columns of public buildings glistening under the dazzling rays of a South American sun. Corrientes was formerly a Jesuit stronghold, and relics of that fearless and indefatigable sect are still pointed out. The massive doors of the "Madriz" were carved by the friars out of hard Paraguayan wood, nearly three hundred years ago, and are, even now, as solid and hard as iron. There are also an organ and altar ornaments made by the same friars. This city is 852 miles from Buenos Ayres, and receives its name from the many currents uniting here. Even at urer. this great distance from its mouth, this looked as if he enjoyed life, said he did immense river is said to be three miles

To the right we now leave the Parana, which extends to the shores of Brazil, while we pursue the Paraguay, a noble and beautiful stream. Here we begin to note a decided change in scenery wrought by our 900 miles voyage from south to north, and a nearer approach to the tropics. On the eastern shore we behold the dense cool forests of Paraguay, with its woods of brushy, outspreading branches, variegated with sparing foliage of lighter hue, and pink blooming trees (La Brache) and the yellow Quabracho whose hard wood never rots. There are guavas and bamboos, and exquisite pampas grasses covered with thousands of feathery blooms, and palms and palmet-

tos and plantains. The western shore, which presents a striking contrast, is bordered by low bushes and abundant grasses, for here stretches back for hundreds of miles from the water's edge, to the great Andes cordillers, the "Grand Chaco," " the great unexplored region of South America, whose mysteries, from the days of Solis. have baffled the most adventurous travelers, and from whose "undiscovered bourne" but few have returned. For the most part, the "Grand Chaco" is dense forest, but, in the vicinity of great Baker, hands in the following predictions rivers, is low and swampy. Though for the weather in the Southern States for rivers, is low and swampy. Though nominally belonging, chiefly, to the Argentine Republic, it is still in possession of the native fierce tribes of Indians, as well as other native animals of and cold wind, 5 fair and frosty, 6 rain and all classes. However, I look in vain, for wild beasts and birds, monkeys and boa constrictors! I discover nothing more strange or formidable than slimy crocodiles, which slip into their watery beds as we puff and steam along, and an occasional wild hog (carpen chero). There are also immensely tall long-legged cranes posing on one leg against the waving green, with intent lookout for fishy food, and many flocks of wild

IMPRESSIONS OF SOUTH AMERICA. the scene is altogether one of peace and repose, quite at variance with my preconceived ideas. I long for the monkeys and anacondas and jaguars, but they will not come.

To return to the eastern or Paraguay an, here I notice that apart from the magnificent display of orange groves, and occasional patches of corn, tobacco and sugar cane, there is little or no cultivation, though we pass many flourishing settlements. Foremost among the latter is the thriving town of Pillar, at present the entrance harbor of the brave little Republic of Paraguay, and which was, in days not far back, the only point Montevideo in the beautiful steamer of contact with the outer world per-mitted by the jealous policy of President Francia. Its clean, bright aspect gives a foretaste of the neatness peculiar to Paraguayan villages and houses. On the bank we observe a machine for cutting and sawing the hard timber of the the Argentine Republic, of which inter-country, and lying by are two vessels, esting city I will give you some account built of and laden with the same timber, in a future letter. Here, after a night ready for exportation. There are two American families living at Pillar, en-

gaged in the cultivation of pineapples. For 150 miles more we continue our with sad ruins and relics of the late board by long files of lively, white clad, guay. As we steam, rather slowly, up into the land of the monkey and boa constrictor, I seat myself on the deck of the "San Martin" to write you a letter.

The first three days of control of the rather of the state of the stat cigars. Above Villeta, we pass San Antonio, beautifully located amongst noted as the settlement of an American colony, a company formed in Rhode Island years ago, for introducing agriwhich he finally did, to their great dam- amazement and anger. Governor Hill, age and suffering. They were obliged The ousted company requested the of our present political system.

U. S. Government to demand damages Then, again, the impression l for expulsion and losses. President by the Argentine Government, and remillions, which, strange to say, ended reform and appointments would be made

> bari, on the water's edge, juts up ahead the river around the Lambari, we emerge to be of corsiderable depth, and before whither I R. C. B.

MAKING 12 SHIRTS FOR 7 CENTS.

And Even Then Dorah Fishman has to Sue for Her Money Before Getting It.

(From the New York Sun ) 242 Monroe street, owed her \$6 for would do whatever they could to elect making shirts. She has worked for the Cleveland. But if Cleveland could not manufacturer for eight months, she said, she asked his Honor to award her judg-

Dorah's father, Solomon Fishman, who is about 50 years of age, also performed work for the defendant at same low rate of wages, and he also had a claim for \$2.96 against the manufect-

Yettling, who was dressed warmly and not recognize the girl in the transaction at all; that his dealings were only with her father, to whom he admitted owing the Presidency, as what American citizen out touching the principal. It is also a the money. He has about nine machines running in his shop, and the work is distributed among the different operators, each having a separate part of the has the "call" on the nomination. In shirt to make. He said Dorah was only the convention it will take "a two-thirds helping her father, who was to pay her. "Do you mean to tell this Court that this poor girl was to be paid by her father when he was only receiving 7 cents a dozen?" indignantly asked Lawver Hirshfield, who advocated Dorah's

"Yes," meekly responded the witness. Yettling brought several of his emloyees to swear that the seamstress never worked for him, but was simply lping her father. They so testified, out Judge Goldfogle believed the preonderance of evidence was in Dorah's avor and rendered judgment against the shirt manufacturer for the \$6 with

S5 costs. In the father's case for \$2.96 Yettling admitted, judgment without coming to

## February Weather.

trial.

Our local weather prophet, Prof. J. C.

sleet, 7 fair and frosty and cold windy day, 8 and 9 fair and frosty, 10 cloudy and cold. 11 partly cloudy and cold, 12 cloudy and old, 13 to 15 rain and sleet, 16 little rain in the morning then fair off cold, 17 and 18 fair and warmer, 19 to 21 cloudy and little rain and cold, 22 fair and cold, 23 rain or snow, 26 partly cloudy and cold wind, 27 and 28 fair and cold wind, 29 fair and cold. -Charlotte Chronicle.

A little boy having been given the pet approach. Thousands of sleek cattle remarked, "I suppose you call him Moss graze upon the abundant pasturage; and to show your lichen for him."

CLEVELAND AND BILL.

Some Political Gossip as to Whom the Democrats Will Nominate--The Two Are Very Friendly--Cleveland Sure to Win. (From the Washington Sunday Gazette.)

It is an open secret among shrewd Democratic politicians, among these who know what is going on in the innermost circle, that David Bennet, Hill, Governor of the State of New York, is a canlidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. That is an assured

Governor Hill in many respects is a strong man. He has made a good record as Governor, and during his two terms not a single blemish, either personally or officially has been fastened on his character. He will leave the executive mansion at Albany with clean hands and unblemished reputation. The Governor has had the dispensing of a good deal of patronage during his two terms, and, of course, he has not appointed to office any one not friendly to him and his cause. These things make him strong.

Again, let it be remembered that Gov-ernor David B. Hill is known all over the country. When Cleveland was nominated for President he sprang into prominence. He had been associated with that wonderful man in administering the affairs of the State, and Governor Cleveland's election made him Governor. Then he was elected by the people which again brought him prominently before the public eye and was taken as showing that the people were satisfied with the way he had governed. As New York had given one Governor to become a President it was not a great stretch of imagination to picture the Empire State again sacrificing her chief magistrate so that the Nation might have a ruler, provided the present incumbent of the White House did not seek a re-election. All these circumstances combined to keep Governor Hill's name prominently before the public.

GOVERNOR HILL AND PROTECTION. Governor Hill's position is a peculiar one. It is well known that many of the protection Democrats-and, although the straightout Democratic organs declare there are none such, they exist in which directed the reporter in the search. no small numbers-do not like the that they listened to his message with on the other hand, is a protection Demo-crat and he is the candidate of that wing was on deposit in the bank of England, of the Democratic party that believes in and aggregated the enormous sum of

forth that the Governor is a spoils politician; that if he had his own way he received \$8,000,000. Eight million dolwould disregard the spirit of civil service lars! ceives a salary of \$3,000 a year, a house in no redress. The prosecution of this simply on the ground of political fitness

> CAN HE SUCCEED? to be answered, and from my personal knowledge of the way sentiment is running I unhesitatingly say he cannot.

I do not believe there is a man in the Descratic party who can get the nomination away from Grover Cleveland. Unless he does something most unheard of, or unless one of those absolutely unexpected events which sometimes transpire happens, the President, in my opinion, is as sure of a renomination as

he can be sure of anything. The Hill boom is in the hands of very shrewd men, who are playing a very careful game. In the first place it will Dorah Fishman, a seamstress of about not do for them to any way cause dis-25 years of age, residing at 242 Monroe union in the Democratic party in the street, complained to Justice Henry M. State of New York, as such a course Goldfogle in the Fifth District Court would certainly mean Democratic defeat. yesterday afternoon that her employer, The Hill men cannot afford to do that Leon Yettligg, a shirt manufacturer of and rather than take any chances they Cleveland. But if Cleveland could not secure the necessary votes in the conmaking shirts for 7 cents a dozen, and vention the Hill men would come to the he owes her a balance of \$6, for which front and ask the Cleveland supporters to cast their strength for their candidate.

THEY ARE STILL FRIENDS. From what I have written above the

ernor Hill is not friendly to the Presi- veston. dent, and that the former is setting up pins to undermine his strength. My in- plans for investing this vast estate, he formation on the subject does not lead replied that they had decided to invest me to believe that that impression is it all on January 1 in United States correct. The situation of affairs I am bonds. The interest on the bonds, he told is about this: Governor Hill would said, will give them more than enough like to be the Democratic candidate for to live on, with a good speculation withwould not? However, he realizes that safe investment, and carries with it an at the present time the President is the immunity from taxation. strongest man in his party and that he vote to nominate. Can Cleveland get that vote on the first ballot? The Hill men say that he cannot, that the delegates who are opposed to him and those who go there to cast a complimentary vote for their local favorites will form a sufficient number to prevent that. If he cannot get the nomination on the first or second ballot he stands no further chance, as the opposition to bim will continue to grow. It will be the field against Grover Cleveland, and when the President's managers see that he cannot be nominated they will look round to see who is the next strongest man. Hill's friends will be there in force and the question to be decided by the Cleveland men is shall Hill or an outsider be nominated? For many reasons they will prefer Hill, the word will go down the Cleaeland line to nominate Hill, and Hill will be the nominee of the conven-

NO PLOTS FOR COUNTERPLOTS. It will be seen then that the Governor and the President are not plotting against each other. Each will give loyal support to the other according to the way in which circumstances shape themselves. Up to a certain limit Gov. Hill will support the President, but when it becomes certain that the Cleveland sun has set the Hill constellation will ascend into sight. Governor Hill will never have such another chance as this. He is now prominently before the people, and has all the prestige people, and has all which two terms as Governor has given him. Suppose he should run again and again be elected, he could add thing which may without a moment's the doctor.

warning utterly ruin his future political career. Then the longer he remains in office the more danger he runs of making enemies among his political adherents; he cannot distribute all the political patronage that they think themselves entitled to, and the consequences will be disaffection among the very men whose friendship is most desirable. On the other hand, should be run again and be defeated the result would be simply disastrous, and if at the end of his term he either now or never, and the Governor's another for years until a few months ago. friends realize that fact very thoroughly.

WHO WILL IT BE? As it now looks to me, I should say that Grover Cleveland is still king bee in the Democratic hive. The President has lost none of his popularity and he is as strong with the Independents of New York and Massachusetts as he ever was. The Independent vote will be as necessary to elect the Democratic nominee in 1888 as it was in 1884, and for that reason, as much as anything else. I look to see Grover Cleveland the Democratic

standard-bearer next November. NEGRO MILLIONAIRES.

Six Colored Texas Men Who Have Each Inherited Eight Million Dollars.

(From the Galveston News) When the New York papers, a few days ago, referred to N. W. Cooney as being the wealthiest colored man in Texas, they had evidently not heard of the Lincoln fan il, now residing in Dallas, six children in all who have come into possession of \$48,000,000 giving them the snug little fortune of \$8,000,000 apiece. One of the heirs of this immense property is at present in Galveston. A News reporter looked him up, as much out of curiosity to see a negro possessed of such enormous wealth as in search of an item. The following item from a paper published in Paris, Texas, in connection with the information that one of the heirs was in the city, is that

The Lincoln heirs (colored), living in wealthiest colored people in America, have recently come in possession of all maintaining the present tariff as a part \$18,000,000. Forty-eight million dollars! This has just been divided among Then, again, the impression has gone the heirs-Abraham, Ed, Barr, Mat,

The party in Galyeston bears the illustrious cognomen of Abraham Lincoln. claim is still in progress, the present und the services to be rewarded. And He was traced to a colored boarding U. S. Minister having recently made two in addition to this, those people who house on Twenty-eighth street, between once the capital of the Argentine Republic. Its old government buildings, now fancied neglect or slight, have flocked to the News man to call at the office, which his standard because he appears to be he aid last night, coming in as meekly the strongest candidate. stead of owning \$8,000,000. Abraham is Can he succeed? Can he get the nomination? Those are the questions to be answered and from the plexion, and evidently a man of more plexion, and evidently a man of more than the average intelligence of his race. He has credentials, printed letter heads, etc., wherein he is styled Governor Abraham Lincoln, showing him to be manager of the c tate.

When asked by what means such enormous wealth had been acquired by his family, he replied that it was an inheritance from his grandmother. Fanny Ellis was a Mexican woman, and some forty years ago her husband acquired immense wealth in speculation in Mexico mining claims, which was deposited in the bank of England. Preceding the late civil war they bought and sold slaves, and among one of their purchases from a slave trader was the father of the six children who recently came into the possession of the \$48,000,000. The father married the daughter of his mistress, by whom he was set free, and the six children, being the direct issue of that marriage, establish the chain of direct inheritance. Some litigation was necessary in establishing their claim, and it was only a few days ago they acquired the actual possession of their fabulous

Abraham Lincoln is here, as he says, impression may be gathered that Gov- with a view of probably locating in Gal-

When asked if he had matured any

### The Growth of the South.

The Chattaneoga Tradesman has com piled statistics from the official reports showing the growth of cetion and woel manufactures in the Southern States in the past seven years. The increase in mills in the South during that period was 85, or 51 per cent; of spindles 654 026, or 116 per cent.; of looms 15,734, or 29 per cent. separately in the past seven years, as compiled by the Tradesman, was as follows:

Alabama—Mills increased 18 per cent., spindles 81 per cent., looms 76 per cent. Georgia—Mills 37 per cent., spindles 99 per cent , looms 81 per cent.
Mississippi—Miss 25 per cent., spindle 155 per cent., loems 109 per cent.

Maryland-Mills 16 per cent., spindles 35 per cent., lcoms 14 per cent. North Carolina—Mills 61 per cent , spindles 139 per cent., looms 226 per cent. South Carolina—Mills 107 per cent

largest per cent. of increase, spindles 181 per cent., looms 95 per cent.

Tennessee—Mills 75 per cent., spindles 188 per cent., the largest increase; looms

185 per cent. Virginia—Mills 50 per cent., spindles 35 per ceat., looms 27 per cent. North Carolina has today 80 cotton mills gainst 49 in 1870; Tennessee 28 against 10 in 1880; Georgia 55 against 40 in 1880; Virginia 12 against 8 in 1889; Alabama 19 incendiary origin, and when discovered had against 16 in 1880; Arkansas added one made considerable headway in one of the mill since 1880; Kentucky 1, Lousiana 1,

Mississippi 2, Maryland 3.

The total number of mills in the South today is 249, and the consumption of raw cotton in 1886 and 1887 was 401,452 bales against 315,662 in 1884 and 1885.

"Doctor, when do you think a man weighs most?" asked a patient who was press and type of the Age. ducks and other game, startled by our name of Moss, a winty friend of his father approach.

Thousands of sleek cattle remarked, "I suppose you call him Moss is always the danger of his doing some-"When he steps on my corns," answered

UNITED AFTER MANY YEARS.

A Wedding Delayed Because the Groom was Wrongfully Convicted of Murder. A special dispatch from St. Joseph (Mo.) says: A wedding of more interest than is usually attached to events where the parties are so little known occurred to-day about four miles west of St.

The contracting parties are W. H. Potter, living near Denver, Col., and Mrs. Julia Crumm, who for a few retires to private life, so fast do men grow in this country that in four years he may drop entirely out of sight. It would seem, then, with him that it is of middle age, and had not seen one either new or never and the George of another for years untile for months age. When they were children they went to school together in Carroll county, Kentucky, and when Potter was a young man of twenty-one years and came West he of twenty-one years and came West he which completely upset all combinations was betrothed to Julia Withers, who and recrystalized the strength of the was the belle of the neighborhood. Potter went first to Kansas, and then to the mountains, returning to visit his old

home twice in five years. On the last visit it was agreed that the marriage should take place the following over the customhouse, but really to set spring, by which time he hoped to have enough money to make his home what he thought it should be. He returned West and was not heard from for years. Some one who had known him in the mountains happened to pass through his Kentucky home and circulated the story of his death, founded upon a rumor as it afterward appeared.

His sweetheart mourned him as dead, and in two years wedded a rival, with whom she lived happily for about eight years. Her husband died in 1885, when she came to Doniphan county to make her home with her brother, having no nearer relatives in Kentucky. Her hus-band left her a considerable fortune, and as her forty years sat lightly upon her not been mentioned by anybody in any William captivated the President at the she soon became the centre of an admir-

ing circle of friends. A few months ago Potter came through St. Joseph, quite accidentally, on his way to Chicago. He met Withers at the Union depot, and, what is most sinhad not been for old Barker's remark he gular, the men knew each other. Explanations followed, and Potter was driven Keifer in the Forty-seventh Congress. to the pleasant country home of the What old man Barker said set John Withers family. He met his sweetheart of early days, and the old love, which had not ceased to burn in their hearts through long years, soon made itself felt. The courtship was commenced where it had been broken off, and the he had ever thought of becoming a cantwo were married, leaving this evening didate, and the only thing he said that for Mr. Poiter's home, near Denver.

come. Potter, while working in the mines, had been accused of murdering his partner. Not being able to establish his innocence at the trial, he was conhability and by. When Sherman wanted to have Garbeld himself make his nominavicted, and the sentence commuted to tion speech for himself (Sherman) before imprisonment for life, several good reasons appearing for this. Too proud to inform his sweetheart or family of his disgrace, he did not write any letters home about it. The story of the crime life to the story of the story of the crime life to the story of the story of the crime life to the story of the crim did not reach them. The murder was him up beautifully.'
committed in a new claim which Potter "So Sherman asked Garfield to make and his partner had just began to work the nominating speech. Garfield, in in New Mexico, and it was not known turn, was wary about accepting. here what part of the East he had come had by this time become a little set up from. After he had been in prison by the suggestions of a number of marnearly five years a man who was to be hanged made a confession clearly establishing Potter's innocence, and he was his friends that Sherman had asked him released. He went at once to Ghent, to make the nominating speech, and he Ky., but found his intended bride was another's. Without making himself matter. It is unnecessary to mention known he left the place and amassed a with whom Garfield finally consulted, considerable fortune by speculation. but the advice was: 'Go ahead and acof some property when he accidently see to the risk.' That was the first small met his old schoolmate, Henry Withers, cloud on John Sherman's horizon, then in St. Joseph.

A BIT OF TROPIC SCENERY.

Mountain and Forest in the Nicaraguan Isthmus. (From the New York Herald I etter.)

ing to the southward, sparkle and shim- ries of the convention hall. mer in the morning sun, while dense either side of the entrance wild tama- field!" rinda, the noblest trees in a Nicaraguan

earthquakes and volcanoes. parasites entwine themselves in the most intricate and fautastic manner around trees and are lost in mystifying knots near the water's edge. Beneath their bright and pretty leaves can be seen the withered branches of the dead trees, field could not have touched the electric west by for nothing. Now, the evil has which they clasp in an embrace as fatal button that convulsed the convention not been abated, and the small sized cross-as it is fond, for the parasite loves "not and the small sized crosswisely, but too well.'

Skirting close to the bank, where the feathery plumes of the white crane wave in the balmy air we escape the full strength of the current and realize to the fullest our early dreams of a rich tropical vegetation. On the boughs of tall laurel trees, which form a kind of canopy over the river, white and black faced monkeys coolly sit and survey us; while birds of rare and exquisite plumage, whose wild, liquid notes are the The increase in each of the Southern States | birthrights of a tropical forest, regard us with wonder and awe. Now a huge alligator, basking in the sunshine, offers a large but invulnerable target to the rifle, and the paddle wheel startles a manati or river cow resting quietly in the mud. The foliage becomes denser. Long tendrils dip their thirsty stems into the sluggish water, forming an impassable network. Just as you begin to wonder how it is possible to continue the jour-ney, a sudden bend shows the broad expanse of the river, with low sacati grass on either side.

### York's \$59,000 Blaze.

YORK, PA., January 29.—The large building occupied by the York Daily Pab-lishing Company as a printing office, D. H. Welsh, clothier, and R. F. Polack, jewder, was burned this morning at an early hour. The fire is believed to have been of lower rooms of the printing office. The xireme cold weather interfered materially ith the efforts to subdue the Hames and the fire burned with stubbornness until the entire building was gutted except the jewciry store, involving a loss of \$50,000, par-tially covered by insurance. The Daily will be issued tomorrow morning from the

Eminent stations make great men more great and little ones less.

MOULTON'S DEATH HURTS SHERMAN.

A Chapter of Secret Political History-How Garfield Won. (From the New York "un.)

The death of Colonel Moulton, John Sherman's brother-in-law, makes fresh a chapter of political incidents that has never yet seen the light of day, and re-mains for the future political historian to put upon a printed page. Said a Republican politician yesterday: "Moulton was a man of great decision and sagacity, in 1880. He was the one connecting link between the plot that had been going on in Garfield's favor and the opportunity in the Chicago Convention Anti-Grant men around one standardbearer. Early in May of 1880 John Sherman, then secretary of the treasury in Hayes Cabinet, made a little Saturday visit to Philadelphia, ostensibly to look up his political boom. One of the eatures of the visit was a ride down the Schuylkill in company with a number of prominent Philadelphians, among them Charton Barker and his garrulous sire. Old Barker happened to sit at Sherman's left hand, and, harging his tongue in the middle as the boat pashed out from the wharf, the benevolent old gentleman kept it wagging at both ends until she

bumped the pier again on her return.
"Mr. Sherman, I should like to see
you President,' said old Barber, 'but my son Wharton thinks Jim Gartield is the best man we can put up. So does Wayne MacVeagh.'

"At this time Garfield's name had quarter, publicly, in connection with the Presidency. He was the leader of his party in the House, and had before him party in the Hous would have been Speaker instead of Moulton, about it. Feelers were put out around Garfield, but he could not be caught. He denied uniformly that could be construed into a betrayal of his The strange part of the story is yet to ambition was a remark that he made on

He He was on his way to Chicago to dispose cept. Make your speech, and we will no bigger than a man's hat, but destined in a short month to swell into a whirlwind of defeat. Garfield accepted it, and in time no fact will be more certain in history than that the famous opening sentence of his speech was entirely a matter of prearrangement. History may Passing out of the mouth of the San be ransacked for a finer dovetail of cun-Juan, the main stream is reached where ning with cunning than Garfield's speech the waters of the Cano de Animas, open- and the work of his friends in the galle-

ries of the convention hall.
".Who shall be your candidate?' said masses of dark mango trees, interspersed Garfield with his first breath as he stood with scarlet passion flowers, follow the before that great mass of men, and then serpentine windings of the river as if cut the galieries answered, shouting back as and trained by the hand of man. On with the roar of the sea: 'Garfield! Gar-

"The scene can never be forgotten. forest, form giant portals to the lands of It was as if a child had touched the electric button that should hurl the As we ascend the river and the forests world into chaos again. All that Garbecome denser and darker countless field said was that simple little sentence, 'Who shall be your candidate?' and thousands of men took it up as the sigthe topmost branches of the highest pal of his consent and connivance in the plot to make himself that candidate. If it had not been for Colonel Moulton's unlucky advice to John Sherman, Gar- tives were equally divided, and the bill as it is fond, for the parasite loves "not and threw into chaos the several factions that stood opposed like strong armies on the battle field."

### Choked with Molten Lead.

Nineteen vear old Jacob Hollenberger, of Reading, Pa , is slowly starving from a peculiar cause. Less than two menths ago ie was ma ried to a worthy young woman of that city. He went to Phila lelphia, where he obtained work in a stove foundry. While engage I in carrying a ladle filled with moiten iron some one dropped a piece of cold iron in the fluid. An explosion followed. Hollenberger was in such a posi-tion that a quantity of red-hot iron entered his mouth and slid down his throat and there it cooled off and now remains in a fixed position, near the entrance to the stomach. He is unable to cat any food. He has been kept alive by artificial means, out is slowly and surely starving to death When in good health he weighed 149 sounds. He has now been reduced to 65 ounds and is literally nothing but skin and benes. His appeals for food are heart-reading, but he is unable to get anything down his throat beyond a certain point. His bride of a few weeks is faithfully at-tending to his wants.—Philadelphia Times.

### PIANOS AND ORGANS.

We are prepared to sell Pianos and Organs of the best make at factory prices for Cash or easy Instalments, hood that was visited by a similar band Pianos from \$210 up; Organs from \$24 who cut up a corn field last year. In all up. The verdict of the people is that probability these regulators are the same they can save the freight and twenty-five per cent. by buying of us. Instruments delivered to any depot on fifteen days' trial. We pay freight both ways if not satisfactory. Order and test in your own homes. Respectfully, N. W. TRUMP,

Columbia, S. C.

will be cut on the Penobscot this season.

BILL NYE AND THE PRESIDENT.

The Great Author Highly Pleased With Mr. Cleveland's Simplicity.

Washington, January 31.—President Cleveland to-day received two distinguished guests at the White House—Bill Nyc and Charles Dickens. They were introduced to the President by Major J. B. Pond. President Cleveland ac-

corded them a private interview in the Red Room. At its close he personally escorted his callers all through the Executive Mansion, explaining the different rooms and giving a succinct history of each. Bill Nye's modesty shone on the occasion as conspicuously as his bald head. He was delighted with the reception. In speaking of it afterwards

he said: "I was never more agreeably disappointed in any one man than I was with Mr. Cleveland. He is truly a fine man. What surprised me above all things was his thorough simplicity, unaffectedness and frankness. For a man holding his position he is astonishingly ingenuous. it is seldom that I rub my knees against greatness, and I have seen so little of the world and the great things in it that I was at a loss to talk to the President in that free and easy way that I desired and that he would have appreciated. I found to-day the truth of the remark made by some great man in the hazy past that the man who can say a smart thing to-day cannot say a smart thing to-morrow. After I left the President there were a great many smart things flooding my mind, as it were. If I could only have thought of them at the proper time I know the President and myself would have had a pleasanter time. But

for the moment I was tongue tied."

Others who were present, however tell a different tale. They say that nal remarks.

AN ENGLISE OPINION.

The United States to be the Leader in Arts

and Everything Else. (From the New York Herald.) Prof. Hubert Herkomer, had a dis tinguished audience this evening at the Royal Institution in Albermarle street. London, to hear what he had to say about his visit to the United States. He

however, advanced little that had not been said or written heretofore. He laid particular emphasis upon what he called the "pronounced individualism of Americans as compared with Europeans." He was impressed with their keen, nervous temperament, keen intelligence and their ambition to excel.

"There must be," he said, "something in the air to induce this very pronounced difference of character. Indeed, I noticed that Englishmen residing in New York became quicker and thought more rapidly and accomplished more

than when living in England." He specially dwelt upon "tne American skill in physiognomy." Speaking of social matters, he commented upon the fact that "a stranger did not seem to be tested, but was either welcomed everywhere immediately or else was not wel-

med at all. What most impressed Prof. Herkomer was the surprising progress in architecture. Comparing the new with the comparatively old, he says: "The best types of architecture in the Old World are accepted and are really the best found in America. In the making of national art architecture comes first in consequence,

next sculpture, then painting. "In the schools of art to-day the best productions are by American students. They do not come to Great Britain, though, but visit France and Italy." Prof. Herkomer concluded by avering

that America would become the leader of art in the nations, as of nearly everything else. The word "nearly" seemed to secure the Professor his applause, for the audience did not altogether relish his his encominms.

#### REGULATORS IN COLLETON. The Unlawful Destruction of a Crossroads Bar-

WALTERBORO, January 27 .- The fiagrant violation of the law in Colleton county as regueds the illicit barrooms which can be found in almost any corner of the county, is a subject of general comment. and public sentiment, as on all such sub j-cts, is much divided. An effort was made during the last session of the Legislature to allow a license system, but the Representapaying not a cent of revenue into the coun-

ty coffers. To some communities the system as it now stands is exceeding odious, and here is the way they abate the nuisance over in St. George's Parish, Colleton County. Mr. G. Albert Beach, of St. Bartholomew's Parish, ppened across the Edisto river in St. George's Parish, sometime in December ast, a flourishing little bar on the roadside The proprietor was immediately served with the notice anonymously that it would be best for him to close by January 1. To this no attention was paid, and the roadside "resort" continued to flourish until exterminated by a band of masked regulators on

ast Monday night. Mr. Beach says that about 11 o'clock at night about twenty men well disguised came up to his bar and three of the number seized the clerk, G. W. Shaw, and forcibly carried him a hundred yards off and detained him until the band finished their unlawful act of destruction.

The regulators then took the law in their own hands, destroying his United States icense and breaking in the heads of two sarrels and three kegs of whisky, tearing off the sides and front of the building. As reward for their unlawful exertions they carried off about two quarts of whisky tions alone to the liquor, but also carried away a box of cigars, a pistol and a fine

umbreila. This took place in the same neighbor band, and believe alike in free cows and free whisky.

In is cowardice to wish to get rid of everything which we do not like. Sickness and sorrow only exist to further man's ducation in this world. They will not be needed in the future.

Men say more evil of women than they It is estimated that 190,000 tons of ice think. It is contrary with women towards