

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

- For President. WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK. For Vice-President. WILLIAM H. ENGLISH. For Governor. JOHNSON HAGOOD. For Lieutenant-Governor. J. D. KENNEDY. For Comptroller-General. J. C. COIT. For Secretary of State. R. M. SIMS. For Attorney-General. LEROY F. YOUNG. For Superintendent of Education. HUGH S. THOMPSON. For Adjutant and Inspector-General. ARTHUR M. MANGALUIT. For State Treasurer. JOHN PETER RICHARDSON.

HANCOCK'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE IS promised for next week. In the meantime Democrats are trying to keep cool.

RICHLAND COUNTY HAS ADOPTED THE primary system and will nominate in September. Delegates have been selected to vote for Colonel Wallace for Congress and Colonel Abney for the Solicitorship.

THE GREENBACKERS ARE MAKING A wholesale raid on Alabama. General Weaver, the Rev. De la Matry and Editor Crandall and several other celebrities have congregated there. The State election takes place on Monday.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT'S MARE, Maud S., trotted her third mile heat on Saturday in two minutes, thirteen and a half seconds—the best time ever made in a race. Her trainer thinks he can bring her down to two minutes and ten seconds.

MANILLA, A TOWN IN THE PHILIPPINE Islands, celebrated chiefly for its rope and its earthquakes, has just had a terrible shaking up. Earthquake shocks lasted several days and all the public buildings are prostrated, and three hundred inhabitants, including two hundred Chinamen, are believed to have perished.

E. M. BRAYTON HAS ANNOUNCED himself as a candidate for Congress from the second district. We had supposed that E. W. M. Mackey would have a walk over for the Radical nomination, but Brayton has Federal patronage behind his back. Congressman O'Connor will be nominated unanimously by the Democrats and triumphantly elected.

THE OBELISK HAS REACHED NEW York and the authorities don't seem to be very enthusiastic over it. The Park Commissioners are squabbling over the location, and in the meantime the obelisk is kept on shipboard at an expense of several hundred dollars a day. Recent researches show that the obelisk was first erected by Thothmes II., of Egypt, about fifteen hundred years before Christ; and removed to Alexandria by Augustus Caesar twenty-three years before the Christian era. Though called Cleopatra's Needle, that Queen had nothing to do with it.

MR. SHERIDAN SHOOK, of New York, who runs a theatre and a fraction of the Republican party in conjunction, has conceived the daring idea of calling a monster Garfield celebration in New York, at which General Grant is to preside, and Roscoe Conkling to make the greatest effort of his life. An unusual display of blue lights and pyrotechnics, with sheet-iron thunder and an orchestra of twenty bassoons would be a befitting accompaniment to this melo-drama. With Conkling as the melancholy Dane, Grant as the unhappy ghost, Hayes as the grave-digger, jesting over Yorick Sherman's ghastly skull, and Carl Schurz as Polonius, a cast could be presented sufficiently powerful to delight even the critical Shook, and to harrow up John Kelly's soul, freeze Saunty Tilden's young blood, and cause each particular Tammanyite's bristle to stand on end like quills upon the fretful porcupine. The rush for front seats would be something awful.

Going for Corbin.

The State is again after the law firm of Corbin and Stone with a sharp stick, on account of public funds collected by them and retained under the claim that they were fees. In 1874 Corbin and Stone, attorneys for the State, recovered judgment against the Oak Point Phosphate Mines, and in 1875 received from the Company twenty-eight thousand dollars in satisfaction of the claim. The firm retained this whole amount, and have ever since refused to pay it over, or any part of it. After the election of Governor Hampton suit was instituted against Corbin and Stone for something over twenty-four thousand dollars, the balance left after subtracting what the State considers the proper fee. Stone moved to have the case taken to the Federal Courts, on the ground of his not being a citizen of South Carolina. Judge Shaw died before deciding the motion, and Stone had the case docketed in the United

States Court. The Attorney General moved to strike it off, and Judge Bond has not yet rendered a decision, and the State now claims to try the case against both Corbin and Stone.

Corbin claims that the State owed him \$17,912 for professional fees in the Oak Point case, and also \$10,066 for services in a suit against the Savannah and Charleston Railroad, which sum Comptroller General Dunn permitted them to retain from the Oak Point judgment. They have paid over the balance, about two hundred and six dollars, to Treasurer Leaphart.

Corbin also claims eight hundred dollars for professional services rendered at the request of Elliott, attorney-general, and makes a further claim of \$18,770 lent to the State through Cardozo, making in all a counter claim of nearly twenty thousand dollars over and above the amount of the Oak Point judgment. This \$18,770 was the money advanced to Cardozo to pay the Mackey House, and hold them together long enough to vote for Corbin for United States Senator. It is a pleasing thought that this money has gone where the woodbine twined, and Corbin can never get it back.

The State is represented by Attorney General Young and Col. C. Richardson Miles. Corbin's attorneys are Gen. Win. E. Earle and ex-United States Attorney General Akerman, of Georgia.

It was shown that Dunn refused to recognize the claim set up by Corbin and Stone, and that as late as July, 1876, threatened to sell them for the money. In February, 1877, when he had ceased to exercise any active part in the management of State affairs, and when he saw that the Hampton government was a settled thing, and the jig was up with all the Radical crew, he gave his consent to Corbin's retention of the money. It was the old story of thieves dividing up their stolen treasure before fleeing from the hand of the law.

That Corbin and Stone may be possessed of tangible property liable to execution is the sincere wish of every taxpayer in the State. A disgorge-ment even at this late day would be some satisfaction to a people who suffered countless insults and wrongs at the hands of these carpet-bagging cormorants.

PUBLIC SANITATION.

How to Raise Babies—Things Specially to be Averted.

From the Columbia Register. At a meeting of the New York Board of Health, held June 3, 1873, the following series of rules, approved by many physicians for the management of children during the hot season, with a view to prevent the large annual mortality of this class, was submitted by the Sanitary Committee and ordered to be printed:

Over-feeding does more harm than anything else; nurse an infant a month or two old, every two or three hours.

Nurse an infant of six months and over, five times in twenty-four hours and no more.

If an infant is thirsty, give it pure water or barley water; no sugar. On the hottest days, a few drops of whiskey may be added to either water or food; the whiskey not to exceed a teaspoonful in twenty-four hours.

Boil a teaspoonful of powdered barley (ground in coffee-grinder) and a quart of water, with a little salt, for fifteen minutes; strain; then mix with half as much boiled milk; add a lump of white sugar, size of a walnut, and give it lukewarm from a nursing bottle. Keep bottle and mouth piece in a bowl of water when not in use, to which a little soda may be added.

For infants five or six months old, give half-barley water and half-boiled milk, with salt and a lump of sugar.

For old infants, give more milk than barley water.

For infants very costive, give oat meal instead of barley. Cook and strain as before.

When your breast milk is only half enough, change oil between breast milk and this prepared food.

In hot weather, if blue litmus paper applied to the food turns red, the food is too acid, and you must make it less so, or add a small pinch of baking soda.

Infants of six months may have beef tea or beef soup once a day, by itself or mixed with other food; and when ten or twelve months old, a crust of bread and a piece of rare beef to suck.

No child under two years ought to eat out of your table.

Give no candies, in fact nothing that is not contained in these rules, without a doctor's orders.

Summer complaint comes from over-feeding and hot and foul air. Keep doors and windows open. Wash your well children with cold water twice a day, and of course in the season.

Never neglect looseness of the bowels in an infant; consult the family or dispensary physician at once, and he will give you rules about what it should take and how it should be nursed. Keep your rooms as cool as possible, have them well ventilated, and do not allow any bad smell to come from sinks, privies, garbage boxes or gutters above the house where you live. See that your own apartments are right, and complain to the Board of Health if the neighborhood is offensive. Where an infant is cross and irritable in the hot weather, a trip on the water will do it a great deal of good (ferry boat or steamboat), and may prevent cholera infantum.

THE THIRTIETH DAY OF THE PAST.—A telegram from New York, dated July 27, says: Dr. Tanner is in improved spirits to-day, and none of yesterday's unfavorable symptoms are manifested. From midnight until noon he drank only half a pint of water. He enters confidently upon the thirtieth day of his fast. At half-past one Dr. Tanner fell into a sleep, and the physicians declined to make the usual examination as to pulse, &c., until late in the afternoon.

THE GREENBACK PARTY.

A Letter from Feasterville in Reply to the Article of the "Globe" of the 21st.

From the Union Times. Mr. Editor:—We notice in your last week's issue a communication from this county, signed by the twelve apostles of the so-called heaven born principles, intended, we suppose, as a retaliation to the charges made by the author of a letter you received some time since, but in this their efforts have been as futile as their party itself is a failure. That everything said by that writer is true can be corroborated by the best men in this county, and not by Radical hacks, ex-officio holders and disaffected Democratic office seekers, but by men whose integrity make them command respect wherever they are known.

Now, let Dr. Clayton, the apostle's follower, answer the following question: Did you not vote for Chamberlain for governor? Did you not obtain the position of surgeon in the penitentiary by said vote, or was it because you were the best qualified man for the place? Was it in accordance with the sentiment of the Democracy? Do you know of any other man who did not affiliate with the Republican party that did obtain such a heretofore position during Chamberlain's administration?

Now, as to the immaculate McLane: We have never before heard him accused of possessing the last virtue given him, viz., intellect, in a sufficient degree to obtain preferment in any party, unless, perhaps, his present coadjutors can succeed in promoting their inspired brother.

All that we can say for him is, that he has gained his notoriety here chiefly from his extravagant ideas, and an inordinate desire to keep up a competition between the races. That there are women and children in the Greenback club, no one will attempt to deny. That there are seven who voted the Republican ticket, is equally true; and as for their being hirelings of the Republican party, by their own statements it requires but a very great logical power to see that they are propagators of the doctrines of that party, and if we are to accept the statements of some of their most prominent members, they are identical in their design.

One of them being asked, if our next election should come to a tie vote, between the Republican and Democratic parties, and he had the casting vote, what would he do? He replied, unequivocally, he "would vote the Republican ticket." To this we have but to say that words are inadequate to express the opprobrium that should be heaped upon any man who would, merely to subserve some personal aggrandizement, engage in the unholy, unmanly and unpatriotic work of destroying the land of his birth. But some of these men can be no indigenous claim to our country, and can but be regarded as common enemies to the State. DAIRY CORNER.

Feasterville, July 17, 1880.

DEFENCE OF CAPT. DePASS.

His Explanation of the Marginal Note—He Holds Himself Guiltless of Colonel Shannon's Blood.

In answer to the charge that the people of Camden held Captain DePass responsible for the death of Colonel Shannon, letters have been published in the News and Courier from Captain DePass and from his friend Colonel Blair, going to show that the responsibility of the fatal meeting did not rest on Captain DePass, and that herein the difficulty between himself and Colonel Cash originated, the duel between Colonels Cash and Shannon resulted from charges made by Colonel Cash on Colonel Shannon's conduct in the trial.

His explanation is that he first drew a rough draft, in which the marginal note charging fraud was inserted. That believing that Mrs. Cash was ignorant of the confession made by Mr. Ellerbe to her, he resolved to withdraw the charge of "family agreement." This rough draft was copied with the marginal note omitted, and was taken before Judge Mackey as the basis of an injunction. A letter from Judge Mackey, declaring that the marginal note was not in the complaint presented to him, is published. The injunction being obtained, on Saturday the sheriff's papers, and Captain DePass says that in haste and owing to similarity of backing, the rough draft was given to the sheriff, and by him shown to Colonel Cash and his lawyers. He did not then withdraw the rough draft, and substituted the complaint and summons he had intended to serve with the marginal note omitted.

Then followed Colonel Cash's letter to Colonel Shannon and Colonel Shannon's answer, which Colonel Cash pronounced satisfactory.

After that Captain DePass was peremptorily challenged without being asked for any explanation, and of course did not give one. Captain DePass was challenged by Colonel Cash for the "marginal clause," and Colonel Shannon by Ellerbe for "his conduct in the management of the cause," showing that Colonel Shannon was not held responsible for the marginal clause.

Again, Colonel Cash's letter to Colonel Shannon assigns as the cause of his renewed anger, the questions propounded by Colonel Shannon to R. G. Ellerbe on the witness stand, chiefly, adding: "After disclaiming in the most positive manner any intention to charge Mrs. Cash with fraud, you went into court and did all in your power to establish a case of fraud against her."

Captain DePass said he did not suggest any questions to Colonel Shannon on the examination, and he heard nothing that impugned the character of Mrs. Cash. He adds that he was on most friendly terms with Colonel Shannon and he believes that Colonel Shannon would never have countenanced these charges. He also asserts that he had no idea that a duel was pending between Colonels Cash and Shannon until it actually occurred. He asks the public not to credit the charges made against him, or the slanders which he believes were set on foot by his enemies.

It was the man caught by a prairie fire on his own section of land who ran through his property rapidly.

TRIO-A-BRAC.

A small boy would rather bust a paper bag than be President.

"Please pass the butter," as the man remarked when he sent his goat by rail.

It is expected that this country's speech crop will be remarkably full this fall.

It is a very weak man who hasn't strength enough to hold an official position.

The Chinese have named their war vessels after the letters of the Greek alphabet.

Two-thirds of the world's troubles lies between an extinguished light and the edge of the bed.

A young man in Iowa has become partly demented by his vain efforts to raise a mustache.

The skipper who lost his dog overboard remarked that his bark was on the troubled seas.

"Circumstances alter cases," said the unsuccessful lawyer, "but my cases don't alter my circumstances."

A man arrived in Leadville with a white shirt on, a few days ago, and the governor had to put the city under martial law at once.

The base drum player makes more noise than anybody else, but he doesn't lead the band. There is a moral to this.

Governor General Lorne's ink bottle was made from the hoof of the charger that carried Lord Clive through the Crimean war.

An impecunious man generally designates a ten dollar note as a "William," because he is not on such terms of familiarity with it as would entitle him to call it "Bill."

Sallie Martha Brown Washington King Green Violet Ada Moore Thompson, the only daughter of an aged colored man in the Natural Bridge district, Virginia, is included in the present United States census.

A Nebraska Sunday-school was on a railroad excursion. A boy leaned out of a car window and fired a revolver at the same instant that a girl put her head out at another window, and the bullet killed her.

A young Western lady, who is partly deaf, is in the habit of answering "yes" to everything when a gentleman is talking to her, for fear he might propose to her and she not hear it.

John Geis was buried at Rochester in a coffin which he had kept in his house eight or ten years for daily contemplation. His family had threatened to have it removed, but his three sons to banish them after death deterred them.

A lawyer wrote "rascal" on the hat of a brother lawyer, who on discovering it entered a complaint in open court against the trespasser, who he said had not only taken his hat, but had also written his name in it.

Tastes differ. Some men would like nothing better than to go to war, become heroes and return home a major, while the ambition of others is to sit on a dry goods box, circulate, chewing ginger-bread, while the parade passes.

A school teacher, who had just been telling the story of David, ended with: "And all this happened over three thousand years ago." A little cherub, his blue eyes opening wide with wonder, said, after a moment's thought: "Oh, dear, marm, what a memory you have got!"

Arizona sends a warning cry to the East for 15,000 women, but we can't spare them. If all our women were to be dragged West, we'd like to know what provision is going to be made for the support of the men who sit on the grocery counters and tell what tremendous men their grandfathers were.

Now is the time when the gentle housewife beseecheth her husband to write "raspberry" labels for her canned fruit, which she proceeds to paste on her jars containing strawberries, and the argument will not take place until next winter when the company is assembled for the feast.

As a lazy tramp came down the street with free and easy gait. This welcome sign his eyes did greet: "Free chops to those who wait."

"Now here," he said, "I'll get some food."

Without the slightest fail; But they led him to a pile of wood, And handed him an axe.

Some cynical elderly people say there are no inducements for a young man to marry these days, but they are wrong. Where are all those nice little inducements that our young men spend four evenings in a week with, and call on between times to see if they didn't leave their cane behind the door?

WALKING ON THE WATER.—W. C. Soule, who patented an invention for walking on water a year ago, gave an exhibition of his apparatus on the Harlem river, New York, some time ago. It consists of two "shoes" of thin zinc, five feet long, ten inches wide, and five deep. There is a socket in the centre of each for depositing the feet, but around that socket the shoe is hollow and air-tight. It sinks about four inches when stepped into. Underneath, at each end, is an automatic paddle seven inches deep, shaped like a venetian blind. When moving forward the blades open in order to afford no obstruction to the water, but in pressing the shoe back they close, which gives a purchase for the hind leg, which enables the foot to advance.

Mr. Soule at first walked across the river in street clothes, but afterward, when in a bathing suit, pushed the shoes into the stream, swam, and floated in a sitting posture. He was led to the invention by a desire to follow snipe in Wayne county, where he was reared. The shoes enabled him to penetrate wooded swamps, where the water was often too deep for wading, and where a boat would have been useless. He found them also to afford a comfortable seat in fishing.

\$1500 TO \$5000 a year, or \$5 to \$20 a day in your locality. No risk. No money out of your pocket. No one can more than make from 50 cts. to \$2 on a hot night. You can make from 50 cts. to \$2 on a hot night. You can make from 50 cts. to \$2 on a hot night. You can make from 50 cts. to \$2 on a hot night.

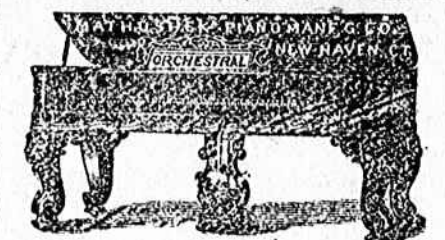
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LUDDEN & BATES'

SOUTHERN

MUSIC HOUSE.



THE MUSIC HOUSE OF THE SOUTH!

REMOVAL TO OUR New Double Store

An Immense Music Temple.

Two large stores, each 30 feet front and four stories high, fronting on three streets and filled from cellar to loft with musical supplies. Nothing to compare with it in the Southern States.

A BIG STORE, A BIG STOCK, A BIG TRADE, AND MORE TO COME.

During the ten years since our establishment of our house we have developed the music trade of the South to a wonderful degree, but as yet we have only begun. We see not many years ahead, a business of a million a year, and to take care of this enormous trade we have provided our present mammoth warehouses.

All trade best will be immense. We are ready for it. For months our senior partner has been at the North contracting with Piano and Organ manufacturers for instruments. He has concluded most advantageous contracts, and the Pianos and Organs are "coming" coming! 10,000 more, by every steamer. New Styles, New Prices, New Terms, New Store, New Departure.

SPECIAL OFFER, FALL 1880. Cash prices with three months credit. During months of Aug. Sept. and Oct. we will sell Pianos and Organs at Lowest Cash Prices, payable \$25 Cash on a Piano or \$10 Cash on an Organ, with the balance in three months, without interest.

WHAT DO YOU SAY TO THIS OFFER? Write for Illustrated Catalogues and New Price Lists for Fall stock, and prepare to be astonished.

LUDDEN & BATES' SAVANNAH, GA.

Wholesale Piano and Organ Dealers.

Cotton Goods

TOUCHING BOTTOM AGAIN.

—ARE—

Therefore we take pleasure in announcing to our friends and customers that we have made a great reduction in prices of our stock. We are determined never to be

UNDERSOLD.

We will give our customers a special benefit by offering great and rare bargains.

Calicos, Muslins, Swiss, and all kinds of White Goods for summer wear at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Snitings, Linen Bunting at greatly reduced prices.

Cottonades, Jeans and Cassimeres at greatly reduced prices.

Just received a new lot of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Slippers.

—ALSO—

A new invoice of Gents' Scarfs Neckties and Summer Underwear which will be sold cheap.

WHITE AND COLORED SHIRTS.

MOSQUITO NETTING!

MOSQUITO NETTING!!

GREATER BARGAINS

Than Ever in Embroideries, Hosiery, Notions, etc.

—||:—

CLOTHING, ETC.

We now have on hand a full stock of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Gents' Furnishing Goods (give us a call before buying elsewhere and convince yourself.

P. LANDECK & BROS.

DR. W. E. AIKEN,

DEALER IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Goods, etc.

WINNSBORO, S. C.

17 In Rear of Court House, Jan 29

CLOSING OUT!

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS AND NOTIONS IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL STOCK.

In order to make room for our Fall Stock, we offer the remainder of our Spring and Summer Goods at COST to CASH BUYERS.

Perthshire Lawns at 7 1/2 cents. Pacific Lawns at 12 cents. Lace Frontings at 22 1/2 cents. Linen Suitings of different grades. Dress Goods of various styles and prices. Cypress Cloths at 17 1/2 cents. White Piques, all prices. Centennial Stripes from 7 1/2 cents up. A Lot of Edgings at 24 cents up.

A Lot of Ribbons to be sold for what they will bring, as we desire to close out this part of our stock.

Best Unlaundered Shirt in the World at 8 1/2 cents each. Another grade at 7 1/2 cents, and all other goods in proportion. Remember the above prices are for cash on the spot. They will not be charged to any one without an advance. No exceptions made.

F. ELDER & CO. July 10

SHOES! SHOES!

GREAT BARGAINS IN SHOES AT MIMNAUGH'S.

HAVING purchased a nice line during the recent decline I will offer great inducements to the trade for the next thirty days before taking stock.

A good 12 Thread Serge Gaiter at \$1.00. Something nice in a Half Cloth at \$1.25. 103 Pairs Grain Shoes at \$1.45. Something nice in Half Cloth and Kid Buttoned, very low for cash. 1 Case Brogans at \$1.25. 1 Case Plough Shoes at \$1.25.

THE BEST GOODS IN WINNSBORO FOR THE PRICE.

2 Cases Women's Polkas at 85, 95c, and \$1.05—far below their actual value. 100 Pairs Ladies' Cloth Gaiters at 95c, \$1.10 and \$1.25, to 100 cent stock. 100 Pairs Pebble Grain Shoes at \$1.45, \$1.65 and \$1.88. 150 Buff and Calf Shoes at \$1.45, \$1.65 and \$2.00. The best Misses' Grain Buttoned Shoe in the State for \$1.25. Tin, Glass and Crockery Ware. These Goods I have marked down to such prices that will defy competition. Just received fifty Patent Fly Traps. Give me a call before buying.

J. J. MIMNAUGH, Leader of Low Prices.

July 1

The Best Ever Produced!

THE DAVIS VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE

CHALLENGES THE WORLD TO PRODUCE ITS EQUAL!

\$1,000 REWARD!

One thousand dollars reward offered to any person that will do as great a range of work, and do it as well, on any other machine as can be done on the "DAVIS VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE." Arrangements for the contest will be made with any one desiring to compete for the above-named reward, within a reasonable time after written application is received. DAVIS SEWING MACHINE CO.,

Another large lot of the above Machines and the Improved Weed just received. J. O. BOAG, Agent.

FULL STOCK

White and Colored Piques, Dress Goods in variety, Illusion, Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Corsets, Gloves, Notions, Hosiery, Lace Bonnets, Tucking, Belts, Linen and Lace Collars, Fichus, Ties and everything generally found in a first-class Dry Goods, Fancy Goods and Millinery Establishment. You can get all you want as reasonably as same goods can be bought anywhere. J. O. BOAG.

Fresh Arrivals Every Week

—AT THE NEW STORE—

ADDITIONAL supplies of Pacific, Perthshire, Lattice, Lace and Victoria Lawns, Checked and Lace Pique, Heron Cloth and Dress Linens, Lace Frontings, Prints, all in new styles, Long A DIVERSE ALL-SILK RIBBONS, at TEN and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, WORTH THREE TIMES THE MONEY. Our purchases have been made BEFORE THE FLOOD WAVE IN PRICES AND AFTER ITS SUBSIDENCE, and in consequence we give value to our customers for their patronage. The best assortment of LACE GLOVES AND MITTS in the city.

WE SELL STRICTLY FOR CASH!

DESPORTES & EDMONDS.

may 11

Notice! BARGAIN! BARGAIN!

25 PAIRS

WE BEG LEAVE to inform our customers and the public generally, that we have purchased from Messrs. McMASTER BRICE & CO. their entire stock of

HARDWARE,

And that we will always keep on hand a FULL AND SELECTED STOCK. All we ask is a trial, and you will find our stock and prices to suit.

75 CENTS.

FORMER PRICE \$1.50.

MUST BE SOLD!

McMASTER, BRICE & CO.

may 6