

**Editorial Notes.**

John Roach, the famous shipbuilder, is dead.

Hon. James Jackson, Chief Justice of Georgia, died January 13th age 67.

J. A. Cummings, a prominent member of the order of the Knights of Honor, and editor of the K. of H. Reporter died January 6th.

The New Jersey Legislature is having a wrangle over the organization. Each party wants to organize in the interest of its candidate for United States Senator.

Gen. W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer U. S. A. died of diabetic coma, January 10th. Wonder what connection there can be between his death and this blizzard. Has the weather got away from the bureau since his demise and kicking up such a fuss about it?

T. J. Cluverius, the convicted murderer of Lillian Madison, was hanged in Richmond on January 14th. He has paid the just penalty of a most atrocious crime. He protested his innocence to the last, but in such a manner as to carry conviction of its truth to few thinking minds.

**GEN. HAGOOD'S INTERVIEW**

Gen. Hagood has been interviewed by the Columbia correspondent of the *News and Courier*, and the General's opinion on the "leaks" in the State and county finances given to the public. He has occupied two prominent and responsible offices—Comptroller-General and Governor—in the State Government, and should be qualified from the knowledge obtained, to speak with authority. The first leak he mentions is that through the Lunatic Asylum. He contends there are too many pauper patients supported by the State. He argues that insanity is not relatively more frequent among the pauper classes than among those in better financial circumstances. Out of a total of about six hundred lunatics in the Asylum only about twenty-five are paying patients. This, he thinks, is imposing too much upon the State, that a larger proportion should be supposed from private sources. His remedy is to transfer the responsibility of supporting the insane from the State to the county governments. He thinks this plan would make the county officials charged with the duty of sending the insane to the Asylum more careful to examine into the ability of patients or their friends to pay the expenses of keeping in the asylum.

This change might curtail the number of patients from some counties but would not effect the number from this county.

Another leak discussed in the interview was found in the Penitentiary. We heartily endorse the General's position in this matter. He claims that the Penitentiary, instead of being a burden to taxpayers, should be a source of revenue to the State and be made to contribute to the lessening of taxation. The *News and Courier* commenting upon this portion of Gen. Hagood's opinion, excepts to the position—that the object of imprisonment in the Penitentiary is punishment, and in devising ways and means for convict employment, this fact should not be lost sight of. The *News and Courier* overlooks an important fact in the history of criminals, especially among the colored population of the South. The crime of a large proportion of the convicts in the Penitentiary is larceny, and the severest punishment that can be inflicted upon this class, as a general rule, is to have them profitably employed, where they know they are producing something for the common weal. They do not belong to that class of people who like to contribute their mite to ensure the prosperity and advancement of a community, but if they can prey upon the heard earnings of the industrious class of people and eke out a precarious living, they are satisfied. Convict labor should be made remunerative to the State, if for no other purpose, as a means of punishment.

There are improvements in the different counties that might be accomplished by convict labor, and be of immense value to the people of the Counties.

Horry could profitably employ 100 convicts a year, for a term of

years, in draining her swamps. The swamps in the low country are broad and flat, covering a large area of territory, but the drainage is insufficient.

If the "runs" of these swamps were deepened and widened—say ten feet deep and twenty feet wide—they would thoroughly drain the swamps and all contiguous territory, and thereby enhance the value of the lands 50 or 100 per cent. This is a feasible undertaking, and the advantages accruing would overbalance the costs of the work.

The third place Gen. Hagood selects for reformation is the country governments. He makes a diagnosis of the disease and prescribes for it in a general way, but it is doubtful if he can find any legislative remedy to compound his prescription. He is not definite enough, everybody is willing to admit that the county governments are cumbersome and expensive, but how can the offices be adjusted so as to incur the least expense and secure the greatest efficiency? We hope some method can be devised by which the General's elephant can be relieved of the further duty of drawing a bull-tongued plow.

**THE TARIFF REFORM MOVEMENT.**

A tariff reform meeting was held in New York, the other day, under the auspices of the Free Trade Club of New York. Capt. F. W. Dawson, editor of the *News and Courier*, Ex-Lieut-Governor Dorchester and Henry George made speeches.

Capt. Dawson remarked: "The whole people of the South do not realize that what is keeping them poor is the enormous burden of taxation. The poor farmer of the South, who is dependent almost entirely upon his labor for existence, is powerless to fix the price of product, because it is settled in the large markets here and abroad, and when it comes back in the shape of a sheet for his bed, a dress for his wife, or a spool of thread, he finds that it has doubled its value, because he is not in position to weave or manufacture it himself."

It can scarcely be credited that poor farmers pay from 30 to 40 per cent for money. It is a continual squeeze with them and something must be done to relieve this strained condition of finances. The Southern people can see no necessity for undue haste in paying the national debt. Turn the hundred million, annually paid on that debt, into South Carolina, and "we could get along in spite of cyclones, earthquakes and other little annoyances."

The argument of the protectionists is fallacious. "If a little protection makes us sick, little more protection will make us well."

"Of what earthly use to the general community was the reduction of the internal tax on liquors and tobacco? We want no more taxes. With these two exceptions import duties are just as high as ever. If cleanliness next to Godliness, why should you pay as much for three cakes of soap as you ought to get five cakes for? Why should you pay \$1.75 instead of \$1 for stockings for your family, if it were not for enormous taxes levied on imported goods? Compare the taxes on the greater part of our imports with that on liquors and tobacco and you will perceive a great difference. Why liquor or tobacco are not by any means necessities of life, as any man who can regulate himself well knows. And in relation to the tax on commodities, if put to the vote of these ladies present, who have honored us with their presence, I think I can guess very closely what would be the result."

Capt. Dawson talked to the point using plain language to convey his ideas. We need such talks as a means to educate the people to a proper appreciation of the burden of taxation, and once they understand it is an easy matter to get them to act.

**Marriage License Needed.**

Why it is that the South Carolina Legislature refuses to pass a marriage license law, is beyond the comprehension of anyone. You cannot meet one intelligent man in twenty who will deny the necessity of such a law, and yet when the assembled wisdom of the State gets together in Columbia, they laugh at any man who proposes such a thing. There is a case now pending in our court that shows the necessity of such a law. In 1861 a transfer of land was made and about the same time the man making the transfer was married. A third party bought the land afterwards. A claim is now set up by the widow for dower. The whole matter depends on the date of her marriage. The preacher has no record of it and witnesses to the ceremony cannot testify to the day.

**Acts Passed at the Last Session of the Legislature.**

**THE DRAWING OF JURIES.**

An Act to amend Sections 2,236 and 2,237 of the General Statutes, in relation to Juries.

SECTION 1. That Section 2,236 of the General Statutes of this State, be, and the same is hereby, amended so that the said Section as amended shall read as follows:

"Section 2,236. The board of jury commissioners of each county shall once in every year, during the month of January, prepare a list of such inhabitants of their respective counties, not absolutely exempt, as they may think well qualified to serve as jurors, being persons of good moral character, of sound judgment and free from all legal exceptions, which list shall include not less than one from every twenty voters, nor more than one from every ten voters, of their respective counties, to be selected without regard to whether such persons reside within seven miles or more than seven miles from the Courthouse; except that in the county of Orangeburg the said list shall be prepared during the month of December: Provided, that in the county of Charleston the number of names to be placed on the list of inhabitants hereinbefore required shall not be less than one thousand, the name of each of which persons shall be placed in the jury box for the said county in the manner provided for in the first paragraph of the Section next hereafter ensuing."

SEC. 2. That Section 2,237 of the General Statutes of this State, be, and the same is hereby amended so that the said section as amended shall read as follows:

"Section 2,237. Of the list so prepared the board of jury commissioners shall cause the names to be written each one on a separate paper or ballot and shall fold up said pieces of paper or ballots so as to resemble each other as much as possible, so that the name written thereon shall not be visible on the outside, and shall place them in a box to be furnished them by the county commissioners of their county for that purpose, and by said board of jury commissioners to be kept. At the same time they shall place in a separate and special apartment in the jury box, to be known as the tales box, the names of one hundred and fifty persons, qualified by law to serve as jurors, who reside within seven miles of the courthouse, from which shall be drawn jurors to supply deficiencies arising from any cause or emergency during the sitting of the Court; Provided, that in the County of Richland the number of names to be placed in the separate apartment shall be two hundred, and in the County of Charleston six hundred."

SEC. 3. That in the County of Richland the number of names to be placed in the separate apartment shall be fifty, who reside within five miles of the courthouse."

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect from and immediately after its approval.

**THE SEALING OF MELONS AND FRUITS**

An Act to punish the Stealing of Melons or Fruits. SECTION 1. That whoever shall steal from the premises of another any melons or fruits, whether severed from the freehold or not, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or by a fine of not more than fifty dollars.

**REPAIRS OF HIGHWAYS.**

An Act to amend Section 618 of the General Statutes of South Carolina, relating to the Repairs of Highways.

SECTION 1. That Section 618 of the General Statutes of South Carolina, relating to the Repairs of Highways.

SECTION 1. That Section 618 of the General Statutes of South Carolina, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read:

SECTION 618. The county commissioners shall take charge of and superintend the repairs of the highways in the county; the bridges shall be repaired under their supervision, and the expense of the same shall be paid out of the money in the treasury raised and appropriated for this purpose; and all the work on bridges given out by the county commissioners, when the amount shall exceed the sum of ten dollars, shall be done by contract; when the amount shall exceed the sum of one hundred dollars the county commissioners are hereby required to advertise the same in at least one of the county papers; said proposal shall in all such cases be accompanied by two or more sufficient sureties; when the amount is less than one hundred dollars and is over ten dollars, the county commissioners are hereby required to advertise the same by posting a notice in three public places, one of which must be at the place where the work is to be done; said notices to be posted ten (10) days prior to day on which work is to be let; and the county commissioners shall have the right to reject any or all bids if in their judgment the interest of the county so requires."

Exposure to rough weather, getting wet living in damp localities, are favorable to the contraction of diseases of the kidneys and bladder. As a preventive, and for the cure of all kidney and liver trouble, use that valuable remedy, Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm. \$1.00 per bottle.

Sick-headache, wind on the stomach, biliousness, nausea, are promptly and agreeably banished by Dr. J. H. McLean's Little Liver and Kidney Pellets. 25 cts. a box.

**A CHANCE FOR THE JETTIES**

**The Senate Committee Favorably Report Senator Butler's Bill.**

The Senate commerce committee met to-day and considered favorably Senator Butler's bill providing a liberal appropriation for completing the work on the Charleston Jetties. The committee adopted an amendment reducing the amount from \$500,000 to \$300,000, which they think is ample, in addition to the unexpended balance on hand. Senator Gorman reported the bill with the amendment to the Senate to-day, and Senator Hampton asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill, stating that it was a matter of great importance to Charleston, and prompt action was necessary to allow the House to consider it also.

Senator Edmunds said that, although he favored the improvement of the Charleston harbor, it was a matter heretofore provided for in the river and harbor bill, and, therefore, he would have to object to its present consideration until he had an opportunity to look into the subject. A single objection carried it over.

Senator Gorman then asked permission to print in the *Record* a letter on the subject from Col. Gilmore, the engineer officer in charge of the work, the substance of which has been previously printed in these dispatches.

Senator Hampton consulted Mr. Dibble, and they have agreed to accept the committee's amendment reducing the amount to \$300,000 for the Jetties and also to be satisfied with \$300,000 for the public buildings.

The Senate to-day passed a bill to pay M. C. Mordecai \$37,591 for services rendered in carrying United States mail from Charleston to Havana, Cuba, via Savannah and Key West, from October 1859, to July, 1860. This bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Hampton, and upon his motion favorable action was taken to-day.

**RELIEVING CONGRESS OF CLAIMS.**

The passage to-day of the bill providing for the trial of claims against the United States by the Court of Claims and in cases of less value than \$10,000, giving concurrent jurisdiction to District and Circuit Courts of the United States, is calculated to remove a general complaint among Congressmen that they are required to devote too much of their time, which should be employed on other matters of legislation, in looking after private claims upon the Government for relief. At the present writing there are several thousand private claims pending before the Senate and House for amounts between \$50 and \$1,000, and the number is daily increasing. Of course this class of claims, although apparently insignificant, are very dear to those interested in them, and there is no disposition to overlook any that are valid, but there is a general feeling that there should be tribunals outside of Congress authorized to consider and decide all claims for amounts less than \$10,000, and thus relieve Congress from much annoyance and unnecessary labor.

**ABOLISHING USELESS CUSTOMHOUSES.**

The House committee on ways and means to-day ordered a favorable report on Representative Beckinridge's bill to abolish unnecessary customs districts and ports. As acted upon by the committee the bill omits altogether the administrative features of the customs service, and deals directly with the abolition of unnecessary districts and offices. It provides that places of unnecessary officials shall be filled by the requisite number of deputies. It is estimated that a saving of \$100,000 will be effected under the provisions of the bill, and the service of one hundred employees dispensed with. Sixty customs districts are abolished: In Virginia—Alexandria, Cherry Stone, Petersburg; Rappahannock, Richmond, North Carolina—Albemarle, Beaufort, Pamlico, South Carolina—Georgetown, Georgia—Atlanta, Brunswick, St. Mary's, Florida—Fernandia, St. Augustine, St. Marks, Mississippi—Natchez, Vicksburg, Tennessee—Chatanooga.

**A Kentucky Solomon.**

LOUISVILLE, January 9.—The most ludicrous case ever tried in a Kentucky court was decided in Hopkins County yesterday. In November last Ed Allender tried to chastise his son Joseph, who was 18 years old. Joseph fled to the house of J. H. Dame and there fell in love with Dame's daughter. Old man Allender tried to get possession of his son, who refused to return to him, by suing out a writ of *habeas corpus*. In the meantime young Allender and

the girl went to Springfield, Tenn., and were married. The boy's father had a writ served on the girl's father, and the case was taken into court. Allender wanted the marriage annulled and the custody of his boy given to him. The court room was crowded and the evidence was intensely amusing. The Judge's decision read:

"The young man Joseph is found guilty of matrimony and sentenced to live with his new wife until separated by death. Ed Allender, the plaintiff, is sentenced to lose the work of the boy from this time and forever."

**LOOKING FOR THE LEAKS**

**Where Gen. Hagood Thinks They May Be Found.**

I had a talk on economy the other evening with Ex-Governor Hagood. He had come up from Barnwell on a matter of private business, and had a few idle minutes at the Grand Central Hotel. Of course in South Carolina this year all economic discussion begins with a reference to the achievements of our Reform Legislature. Ours did.

Gen. Hagood said: "There is no room for retrenchment in the executive department. I was in the comptroller general's office four years and know every salary, from 'Bill Rose's up. You might scrape \$10 from his pay and a proportionate amount from the salaries of the clerks and State officers, and might reduce the expenses a thousand dollars in this way, but it would impair the service. I'll tell you, as a newspaper man, that there is room for reform in two departments. The leaks are in the Lunatic Asylum and the Penitentiary."

"Do you know how many patients there are in the Asylum? About 800, I suppose. When I was Governor I know there were over 600, and, as well as I can recollect, all but twenty-five were supported by the State. Such a proportion is ridiculous. Any one can see that paupers don't have a monopoly of lunacy. It is evident that there are a great many people in the Asylum who have no right to be there at the expense of the State. I thought over the matter very carefully when I was Governor, and came to the conclusion that the only way to compel those to pay who were able to pay was to make the support of beneficiaries a charge against the counties instead of the State. This would make the officers whose duty it is to commit patients to the Asylum very careful as to whom they sent as beneficiaries. If they are solicited to send a free patient one who is not an object of State charity they will be apt to remember that for every person obliged by such action several taxpayers will be offended. They will have to account for their actions to the people of their own communities. As it is now, the cost to the county is not directly known; the county which sends many free patients fares as well as that which sends few, and there is no local responsibility. I made a recommendation of this kind to the Legislature, but the change wasn't made.

Some regulations were enacted, but they have proved worthless. I was thought to be callous, hard-hearted, a regular Gradgrind, but something of the kind will have to be done before the abuse of the State's charity can be reformed. There has been objection to the plan because of the alleged difficulty in making the levy for the different counties, but all that is necessary is that the apportionment of cost be made by the comptroller general and the levy for each county embodied in the 'supply bill.'"

"Now, as to the Penitentiary: For ten years we have had from 600 to 1,000 convicts under sentence, and yet in only one year did the State receive any profit from their labor. Before the war your people and my people used to pay from \$800 to \$1,200 for such hands, support them and their dependent families comfortably, and not only made a fine living out of the investment, but accumulated wealth. Yet these convicts are in a state of slavery even more absolute, and are disciplined with greater care and exactness. There must be something wrong when they cannot be made to earn at least their own living. If it were not for the stigma which would attach to convict ownership I would be willing to lease the whole Penitentiary. I could make my fortune out of it. Why, I would pay now from \$90 to \$110 a year for convicts to work on my plantation in Barnwell, and feed them besides. That is what we are paying for free labor, with the risk of its leaving us at any time."

"What is the remedy, General?"

"Let the superintendent be authorized to make contracts for work all over the State. Put him in position where he can bid for the grading of a railroad or any other job of that kind. He can establish camps wherever the work is to be done, and have the convicts under the control of officers of the Penitentiary, ensuring them proper care and treatment. There is nothing to prevent the establishment of a dozen branches of the Penitentiary in different parts of the State. If there is work to be done in Colleton, or in Pickens, let safe stockades be built for the convicts, and put them to work there."

"Then you think that the Asylum and the Penitentiary offer the only field for any considerable reform."

"Yes, in the State Government. But our county expenses are altogether too great. In Radical days the State levy used to be as high as ten or twelve mills. We have cut

that down to four and a quarter mills. Yet the levy for ordinary purposes which used to be about three mills in the worst days of Radicalism, is just as high now. Why can't we reduce the county as well as the State levy? We have too many county officers. The work is divided between a number of men who are generally poorly paid instead of being committed to a few well salaried officers, who could better perform it. But our whole county system is cumbersome and unsuited to the State. It is too expensive for a sparse population. It reminds me," continued the General, with a half smile and a humorous trinkle of the eye, "of a man's buying an elephant to draw a bull-tongue plow. Now I must get a cigar."

**Reform and Extravagance.**

A reform in the right direction is promised in the bill which has been favorably reported to the House, prohibiting the appointment of Congressional committees to attend funerals at the public expense and limiting the expense in such cases to the actual cost of burial. No better reason can be given for Congressional excursions and picnics on account of the death of a member of Congress than on account of the death of any other public officer or employee, and if Congressmen desire to manifest real respect and regard for each other they should do this on the floor of the House and Senate, where it means something and costs nothing, and would tend to make themselves more respected generally.

There is no reform, however, but just the contrary, in the bill authorizing the appointment of clerks to the members of the House of Representatives who are not chairmen of committees. This is following in the wake of the Senate, which has an army of "snatchees," as they used to be called, in the South Carolina Legislature, in the days of good stealing and bad government. Every Senator has his private secretary, at a big salary, and now the members of the House of Representatives, who are always jealous of Senatorial privileges and advantages, want to provide for their own sons and nephews in the same way.

Congressmen have so many letters to write; they are so popular; there are so many demands on their time and attention—they must have secretaries or clerks to keep up with the political procession. That is their view of it, of course. But the popular view is that this is a proposition to spend more of the hard-earned money of the people; more of the proceeds of taxation; more of the dollars and cents that ought to be in the pockets of those who hold no office and want none.

No, no, no. Instead of extending the area of patronage and pay, cut off the clerks of the aristocratic Senate, and in order to prevent Senators and Representatives from having too many letters to write, extend the field of operation of the civil service law. Stop their correspondence with officer seekers, and the Congressman will have to attend to their proper business or write notes to each other to keep employed and get rid of the liberal amount of stationery which they allow themselves.

It is of no use economize on the funerals of deceased members in order to meet the additional expenses of the living members in providing soft places for their young friends.

**Annointing With Oil.**

READING, Pa., January 6.—Very odd and novel scenes were witnessed here to-night at a public healing meeting held by the Union Christian Convention in Faith Chapel of the Menonite Brethren. Rev. Dr. Thomas Anderson, during the day, publicly announced that all the sick in Reading, who could possibly venture out through the snow storm, should come and be publicly healed by faith. In answer to this a large number of believers filled the chapel. Dr. Anderson emphatically proclaimed that when the Lord said anything He meant it, and he quoted this Scriptural passage:

"Is any sick among you? Let him call for the elders of the Church and let them pray over him, annointing him with oil in the name of the Lord, and the prayer of faith shall raise him up."

Rev. F. L. Hans of Philadelphia conducted the faith cure meeting. He said: "We place the hand on the head in this way and annoint the person with oil in the name of the Lord and pray over him. We can quote many passages of Scripture to show faith cures and we can also point to living examples. Last week a person in Wilmington was cured of an abscess of the heart. A woman in Philadelphia who had a complication of diseases nine years, and was treated by nine doctors without any benefit, was cured instantaneously four years ago, and she is now as stout and hearty as any woman living. We prayed over her an hour and ten minutes, when the power came down and struck her on the head, and passed through her body and all her limbs and healed her immediately."

Quite a number were publicly annointed with oil to-night and were prayed over, and the clergymen say the meeting was very successful.

Far better than the harsh treatment of medicines which horribly gripa the patient and destroy the coating of the stomach. Dr. J. H. McLean's Chill and Fever cure. Sold at 50 cents a bottle.

Subscribe to THE HERALD.

There are many accidents and diseases which affect stock and cause serious loss on vengeance and loss to the farmer and in his work, which may be quickly remedied by the use of Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.

**The Passage of the Emancipated Mexican Pension Bill.**

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The House to-day passed the Mexican pension bill as it came from the Senate by an overwhelming majority. There seems to be no doubt that the President will approve the bill. It provides that a pension of \$8 a month shall be paid to all surviving officers and enlisted men, including marines, militia and volunteers of the military and naval services of the United States, who being duly enlisted, actually served sixty days with the army or navy of the United States in Mexico or on the coasts of frontier thereof or en route thereto in the war with that nation, or who were actually engaged in battle in said war and were honorably discharged, and to such other officers and soldiers and sailors as may have been personally named in any resolution of Congress for any specific service in said war, and the surviving widows of such officers and enlisted men: Provided, that such widows have not remarried: Provided, that every such officer, enlisted man, or widow, who is or may become 62 years of age, or who is or may become subject to any disability or dependency equivalent to some cause proscribed or recognized by the pension law of the United States as sufficient reason for the allowance of a pension, shall be entitled to the benefits of this Act; but it shall not be held to include any person not within the rule of age or disability or dependency herein defined, or who incurred such disability while in any manner voluntarily engaged in or aiding or abetting the late rebellion against the authorities of the United States. Section 4,716 of the Revised Statutes is repealed, so far as it relates to this Act or to pensioners under this Act.

**INFORMATION**  
Many persons suffer from either Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Sides, Bad Blood, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Constipation & Kidney Troubles.

**VOLINA CORDIAL**

—VOLINA CORDIAL CURES RHEUMATISM, Bad Blood and Kidney Troubles, by cleansing the blood of all its impurities, strengthening all parts of the body.

—VOLINA CORDIAL CURES SICK-HEADACHE, Neuralgia, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Sides, by toning the nerves and strengthening the muscles.

—VOLINA CORDIAL CURES DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion and Constipation, by affording the stimulating of the Food through the proper action of the stomach. It creates a healthy appetite.

—VOLINA CORDIAL CURES NERVOUSNESS, Depression of spirits and Weakness, by invigorating and toning the system.

—VOLINA CORDIAL CURES OVERWORKED and Debilitated Women, Puer and Infants, Children, and delicate Women, by acting as a general Tonic. It is delightful and nutritious as a general Tonic.

**Volina Almanac and Diary for 1887.** A handsome, complete and useful book, containing the most reliable and accurate Almanac for the year, with a full and complete set of Receipts for the Diseases of the Year. Address: **VOLINA DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.**

**STACKHOUSE**  
TO THE FRONT AGAIN.

I Wish to inform the People of Horry that I have opened a SALE, LIVERY, AND FEED STABLE opposite JORDAN & EVAN'S store, one door South of the RAILROAD, where I keep on hand, at all times,

**HORSE & MULES, OLD HICKORY, WAGONS.**

COLUMBUS AND HAYDOCK COLUMBUS AND HAYDOCK BUGGIES.

and a full line of HARNESS, and sell them at the LOWEST POSSIBLE prices. All sales guaranteed as represented or your money refunded. Come and examine. **J. STACKHOUSE, Marion S. C.**  
November 1, 1886. 1-y

**ROCK LIME!!**  
100 BARRELS ROCK LIME

On hand which we offer at \$1.50 per barrel, Wm. L. Buck & Co., Bucksville, S. C.

**Irish Potatoes.**  
A large lot of Early Rose Potatoes, for SEED, call on Wm. L. Buck & Co., Bucksville, S. C.

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**THOS. F. GILLESPIE, Attorney at Law and Trial Justice.**  
Conway.