

THE UNION TIMES.

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UNION, SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1895.

\$1.50 A YEAR.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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See advertisement in another column.

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—AND—
GRANITE WORKS
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Merchant's and Planter's
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OF UNION.

Capital stock \$50,000. Surplus, \$50,000.
Stockholders' liabilities, \$50,000.
Total—\$150,000.

Officers.—F. M. Farr, Pres't. A. H. Foster, Vice Pres't. Geo. Munro, Cashier. J. D. Arthur, Ass't Cashier.

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WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS

CITY
Oyster Saloon.

I am now running a first-class Oyster Saloon where I will serve Oysters from Norfolk to both gentlemen and ladies every day. The ladies are invited to give me a call. I have a first-class cook, everything is kept neat and clean, and his steaks and fries are very tempting.

I have the finest Line of FRENCH CANDIES and plain Candy in town.

I have a full line of the CIGARS AND TOBACCO, also cheap cigars. Can sell you four Cigars for 5c., as good as you can get for double the money anywhere else. The S.F.A. BOARD, of which I am the agent, is given up to be the best 5c. Cigar on the market.

FRUITS AND CONFECTIONERIES.
Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Meal, Lard, Soda, Starch, a full line of Canned Goods and a general line of Groceries. The largest stock of Pickles in town. The finest Pork Sausage, etc.

Polite attention to our customers guaranteed. Give me a call.

Jno. T. Mathis.

THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

FULL TEXT OF THE SCHEME.

Governor Evans Gives Interesting Facts as to the Convention—He Favours the Mississippi Plan or Something Better.

The following interview with Governor Evans is copied from the Columbia Register: "I suppose you expect to find me married according to the plan of the press. Well, I am not, I am sorry to say, but I think that my case is not hopeless. I saw a great many attractive young ladies, but they were in the great educational colleges of Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn and Boston fitting themselves in the arts and domestic economy to become proper helpmates of man. We have quite a great deal of information as to the industrial school for women, and I am sure it will be enabled to save the State thousands of dollars in the proper launching of our college at Rock Hill."

"Was this the only object of your visit?" was asked. "No, I want to see the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in reference to the Dispendary. There is a disposition, as you know, on the part of a few political henchmen to prejudice the outside world as to our law and all manner of misrepresentations are made. I found the officers in Washington very courteous and after explaining the law and its operation had no difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory arrangement that will save us considerable money and annoyance. Great interest is being manifested in our Dispendary law and it gains friends wherever it is understood. It will be adopted in a few years, mark the prediction."

"Have you read the interviews of Senator Iby and Congressman Wilson?" was next inquired. "Yes, upon my return yesterday. I was greatly surprised at Senator Iby's view of the Mississippi plan and myself, I can't imagine what was over the spirit of his dream, and I feel satisfied that he is resting under some misapprehension of facts. A public man is compelled to read an ear to all designing logos as well as the true patriot. The function of good judgment is to sift from the false and to accept accordingly. We are confronted in South Carolina by a condition that could have been prevented if wise counsel had been heeded fifteen years ago, but it wasn't done, and we must meet it today like men and patriots and stand aside the designing politicians. A constitutional convention called in 1875 would have corrected our affairs for fifty years. We were then a unit; today we are divided and a constitution must be framed for white men to live under for possibly fifty years. No constitution, to use the words of Kailum, can live that does not spring from the hearts of the people. It is the heart of the nation that should be fundamental law, satisfactory for all interests and all our people, that politics should not enter into its formation."

"How is this to be accomplished, by a bitter factional fight, appeals to negroes and political dissensions?" "Certainly not. The only way is to first get our entire people into a white-hot primary and primary election to abide the result. This has been and will continue to be the only salvation of white supremacy until the new Constitution is framed. The next thing is to secure unity of mind among delegates and as to the matters that should be incorporated in the new Constitution, if the matter is accomplished, there should be no friction whatever as to the election of delegates and no distinction should be made as to factional differences. As to the matter of confidence in the Conservatives we have always realized that this is the stumbling block in the way of unity. Our people very properly distrust the Conservatives in the Conservative ranks who have heretofore gone to the negro, and they should be kept there; once negro always negro the only way we can preserve our institutions. No such man should and will not be allowed to come to the convention. There are men, however, who can and should be brought in as delegates from the Conservatives, and who are willing and solemnly pledge themselves to what we desire put in the Constitution. When this is done can we ask for more? They have been tied to a political corpse and they are crying who shall deliver us from the body of the dead? No, I would not be deaf to their cries. They must stand before the people like the rest of us and advocate the demands of the people before the primaries and if the people see fit they will elect them; if not, they will stay at home and accept the results.

All this talk about Senator Tillman, may be well as to the divine dictation of the facts. The conference was bound to nothing except as Reformers or Conservatives. We distinctly had it understood that nothing but our individual opinions were expressed and we would embrace as Democrats to go before the people in the primary election and advocate a non-partisan convention. We do not criticize others for having different views; it is human. But after all the people are the judges and they will be governed by what they believe to be right and proper for their own protection. Conventions and caucuses in Columbia of disgruntled politicians and would-be leaders, who are attempting to hoodwink the people under the guise of patriotism and peace will be repudiated as presumptuous and dangerous. No convention can frame a policy for the various counties of the State. What is best in Charleston may not be best in Aiken and has only way to accomplish anything is to let each county act for itself and let those who really want a convention of patriotic citizens take the stamp in their respective counties and work for this result. Any effort to forestall the people by convention will be promptly repudiated, you may rest assured.

"Have you any objections to letting the people know exactly what was done at the conference with Senator Tillman and yourself?" "Certainly not; especially as our motives have been questioned. Neither Senator Tillman nor myself, nor any

others of the conference, will receive from what we believe to be best for our people. Here is the agreement; you may publish it."

"COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 18, '95. We, the undersigned, citizens of South Carolina, desiring a restoration of peace and harmony, and to prevent a bitter factional fight for control of the constitutional convention, with its inevitable appeal to the negro, a careful consideration of the conditions and conflicting interests of all our people, bind ourselves to advocate before the white Democrats of the State the following scheme:

"First. That each county acting for itself, as to the question of election by primary or otherwise, as deemed best by the county Democratic executive committee, shall as far as possible give each faction equal representation in the whole convention.

"Second. That the managers and clerk of such primary election be equally divided between the factions and that all persons participating in the same take a pledge to abide the result and support the nomination at general election. Or where the nomination is made otherwise than by the primary, both factions in such county are pledged in like manner to support such nominee.

"Third. That it is understood that the following principles or basic conditions shall govern the election of delegates to which both sides are pledged:

"(a) No white man to be disfranchised except for crime.

"(b) Such qualification of suffrage as will guarantee white supremacy.

"(c) A restoration of principles and not dealing with legislation; but leaving to the Legislature and control of the free schools and requiring the Legislature to liberally support them.

"(d) The Constitution when adopted not to be submitted back to the people.

"R. R. TILLMAN,
"JOS. W. BAINBRIDGE,
"JNO. T. SLOAN, JR.,
"J. C. HEADRILL,
"GEO. S. MOWER,
"JNO. GARY EVANS,
"FRANK JONES,
"W. M. MCGOWAN,
"C. M. EHRIG,
"ALTIMAN MOSSIS."

"I will say, however, that we had not intended publishing this without the consent of all parties to the agreement, and I am sure there will be no objection as our enemies have stated that there was more behind. This is all."

"What plan do you propose for qualification of suffrage?" "The Mississippi plan or something better, and I am opposed to any delegate who will not pledge himself to vote for the Mississippi plan in case no better is offered to the people. We might as well be frank and speak out to the people for it most conservative now and in the future. We must be as to save every white man and at the same time preserve white supremacy."

"What were your impressions as to national politics?" "Well, I am satisfied that the next President will come from the South, no matter what party is successful. The fight in '96 will be between gold and silver and geographical lines will govern instead of party lines. The South and West will inevitably come together and fight for free silver or they are doomed."

"Who was spoken of most prominently in your interview?" "Senator Tillman, and if he were not from the South and the State which had secession he would certainly be selected. I am satisfied when the revolt comes he will be the central figure. I would talk to you and open your eyes on this subject, but I must go to other business."

THE REASONS ARE GIVEN.

The Railroad Commission Cannot Comply With the Request of the State Farmers' Alliance.

The Railroad Commission has furnished the following statement of the reasons why they did not alter the existing rates on fertilizers, giving the facts as to the earnings of the railroads, and contending that a reduction would not be in the interest of the State. A convention of the State Farmers' Alliance and other planters was held in this city on February 9. This body addressed a communication to the railroad companies asking them to reduce the rates twenty per cent; also, that they would waive the notice of thirty days and give the matter their immediate attention.

The traffic managers of the various roads appeared before the Railroad Commission on February 27 and laid before them the reasons why they could not consent to the desired reduction. They claimed that the roads were unable to make any reduction on account of the great increase in the business, which they show to be \$25,000,000, which is 75 per cent of the average business for the past few years.

"They claimed further a prospective decrease in the cost of crop of several hundred thousand dollars by the proposed consumption of fertilizers the present season; also that the effect of this most disastrous season on injured the Florida orange and vegetable crops; that their revenue would sustain a very serious loss from this destruction. They claimed that this revenue had been so reduced that they could not stand any further reduction and continue to give the public the service that was expected."

The traffic managers called the attention of the board to the fact, as shown in the last annual report of the Railroad Commission, that thirteen roads were barely able to pay operating expenses, and that eight roads had a deficit of \$50,000 less than operating expenses before the effects of the decrease in business was felt. For their reasons they declined to grant the request for reduction made by the farmers' convention, and to waive their right to thirty days' notice of any reduction, thus practically settling the question for this season.

The Commission are now engaged in reviewing all rates now in force, their object being to place as nearly as possible a just and indiscriminate rate on all commodities transported in this State from time to time, making such reductions as will meet the changed conditions as they arise in railroad transportation.

THE BRIGHTENING SKIES.

The South's Cheerful Prospect—Cotton Mill Running Night and Day—New Factories in Sight Everywhere—The Reduction Works at Blacksburg, S. C.

Mr. R. H. Edmonds, of Baltimore, who has recently returned from a brief trip in the South, in an interview states that all indications point to a steady improvement in general business and industrial interests.

"One of the very noticeable things in this connection," said Mr. Edmonds, who is editor of the Manufacturers' Record, "is that nearly every cotton mill passed on the trip through the Carolinas was running on double turn, being brilliantly lighted all night by electricity. There is a most active interest in the organization of new cotton mill companies, in the enlargement of old mills and in the building of mills South by New England corporations. Heretofore nearly all the cotton mills business in the South has been done by Southern people and with Southern capital, and only 200,000 or more invested in Southern cotton mills, probably four-fifths is Southern money. The success of Southern factories has stimulated New England people to build mills South and two of the largest companies in New England have already commenced the building of large plants, one in Alabama to cost \$50,000 and one in Georgia to cost \$250,000."

"Active construction is already in progress on the first mill, and I received a telegram today from the Massachusetts Cotton Mills Company of Lowell stating that that company would immediately commence the construction of a second mill at Rome, Ga. This is one of the oldest and largest cotton mill companies in New England, having a total capital, including the one to be invested in Georgia, of \$2,000,000. In the Carolinas there is especial activity in mill enterprises and negotiations are now pending for sites for several very large mills to be built by New England companies."

"One of the most interesting points of my trip," continued Mr. Edmonds, "was an investigation of a new re-union works that has been built at Blacksburg, S. C., for treating refractory gold and pyritic ores. The South has an enormous supply of gold and sulphur, and the new re-union general plant, pyritic ores, for treating these ores and saving all of the by-products. After experimental work, extending over nearly two years, the Carolina Sulphuric Acid Company of Blacksburg, which is composed of 1500 men, and has a capital of \$2,000,000, contracting to take 20 tons of sulphuric acid a day from the reduction works. This acid, instead of being put up in cases, will be carried in a large lead pipe direct from the acid company's works to the fertilizer works, a decided innovation."

"The reduction of these Southern ores by the new system saving the cost of sulphuric acid and the by-products, promises to become of enormous value to the entire South. It means, when in full and successful operation, if no trouble should be found in its future work, the utilization of ores that have hitherto been without value because they could not be handled by any Southern concern; a reduction in the cost of sulphuric acid for the manufacture of fertilizers and thus possibly a reduction in the cost of making fertilizers, so essential to the prosperity of Southern farmers."

"Probably the most noticeable feature in connection with Southern matters at the present," said Mr. Edmonds, "is the remarkable tendency of population from the North and West to the South. Every large land owner in the South whose name has become known throughout the North and West is in receipt of letters by the score asking for information about farm lands. Some land owners have been almost overwhelmed by correspondence, and one friend of mine in Louisiana County, Ala., reports that within the last month or two he has had over 200 letters from Northern and Western farmers who wanted to settle in that section. In the Carolinas, Georgia and parts of Virginia the same thing is noticeable, and all over these States, as well as farther South, Western people are settling singly and in companies."

"All indications point to a great Southward movement of population that promises to become one of the most conspicuous features of the business interests of the entire country. Judging by information obtained in the South, and by correspondence that comes to me from the North and West, I believe it is reasonable to expect within the next few years just such an enormous Southward movement of population as that which swept into the North and Northwest ten or fifteen years ago. In this case, however, it will be of Americans mainly, rather than of foreigners."

—Anderson County has adopted the contract system of working the roads, and has a force of convicts under charge of guard, to work the public roads free miles in each direction from the court house. This plan is adopted so that each force can be returned to the jail for safe keeping at night.

STANDS TO THE BACK!

SENATOR TILLMAN IS IN DOWN-RIGHT EARNEST.

He Dismisses Iby at a Glance and Announces the More Adroit Wilson Special to the State.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 1.—Sensing Governor Tillman's passing through Columbia, he returned to his home at Trenton after his Northern trip. I boarded the train and came through with him, with the object of securing his views on the new political conditions which have developed among us in absence with regard to the coming Constitutional Convention. Iby's manifesto, etc. The Senator talked freely for the press and told his respects to Senator Iby in a bold manner.

When asked about his Northern trip, in the interest of the Woman's College, Governor Tillman said: "We remained three days in Washington and then made a flying trip to Baltimore on Sunday evening, going on to Philadelphia that night, where we made a thorough examination of the methods of work and the organization of the Drexel Institute, one of the finest industrial schools in the United States. Tuesday we examined the Pratt Institute, in Brooklyn, N. Y., another very fine institution of this class. Wednesday we went to New York City, where we met with the teachers in the upper part of New York City, another very fine school. Altogether, I think we have obtained many valuable ideas as to our own college at Rock Hill. I returned to Washington yesterday morning, finished my business there and left for home by train, and will probably stop on my way to Boston with Prof. Johnson to examine the Massachusetts school of technology."

"What do you think of the outlook for an extra session of Congress?" "There appears to be a possibility of the part of the leaders of both parties, including the President, to avoid if possible an extra session. The Senate may hold night sessions to try to dispose of the appropriation bill, and unless something unexpected occurs, there will be no extra session, at least that is the impression I got."

"Have you seen Senator Iby's interview, and if so, what do you think of it?" "Yes," said the Senator, "I have seen it, and it is in Washington yesterday and was published in the morning as when we parted with him on Sunday he gave no intimation of any purpose to antagonize the effort for an adjournment. There are in some cases of fact which it is not necessary to particularize and some inadmissible and unbecomingly assertions and deductions which I do not intend to repeat. That the chairman of the Democratic State executive committee did not see proper to join in our effort, if I understand the situation in South Carolina, we must have mutual concessions and make due allowance for the prejudices and feelings that may have been so deeply aroused. In trying to adjust our political matters so as to prevent a struggle between the majority and the white people on one side and a minority in alliance with the negroes on the other, any man who cannot rise above his personal feelings and his prejudices will be unable to do so."

"In this connection I notice in this morning's papers an interview with Congressman Wilson, which, boiled down means that we must have rights and that it cannot be prevented. I have great respect for Mr. Wilson's judgment, but it seems to me he has not been fair in his interview. He has not mentioned the case of the negro, the people of Spartanburg, can with a safety, have a fight for the whites out there the negroes two towns in that county. They have never understood the necessity and importance of the Constitutional convention with its one-overmastering purpose of settling all the negro in the State as he pictures it there, would be needed for a convention at all. I realize as he does, that the people will settle all these matters, either at the primary or at the general election. What I had hoped to do, and what I still hope to do, is to have the white people unite in the primary, and have the negroes to the whites will present a united front to the negroes in the general election. If Mr. Wilson's idea prevails that a fight is inevitable and best—when I say that a large number of whites will not vote in the primary at all, and if they vote and are passionately shut out, and if the whites to the negroes, the whites can easily imagine when we remember what occurred at the last State election, that the State will present a separate alibi disgraceful to both factions, and no matter which wins, there will be wounds to the body politic that will not heal for a half century."

"To prevent this I am willing to stake a personal fortune, at personal and public risk, on the result of my civility, or revenge, and vindictive such consciousness as are just and proper. If Senator Iby and Mr. Wilson shall succeed in forcing a fight, I still hope that their cooler judgment will show them that it is neither a patriotic nor a wise course to do so. I have faith in the patriotism and good sense of the whites who are interested in no fact, political fortunes still likely to take such dreadful risks. This is not an ordinary State election and cannot affect either Mr. Wilson or Senator Iby. If the Reform movement can live without a perpetuation of strife and bitterness, then it ought to die, but not by any and all means. I have always relied on its principle and the wisdom of the party when it has been pursued. Our people have been educated in politics to know what their rights are and they will always sustain their rights when properly presented to them. Senator Iby charges that he has been betrayed, and that he has been deceived, but in consideration when perceiving at an agreement with the thorough company and the Reform movement is stronger to say than it is to say, when told that the opposition to the

A. H. Foster, Union, S. C. and J. H. Spear, Kellon, S. C.

IS SELLING THE LEWIS ACCIDENT INSURANCE SHOE (For Men) AT Three Dollars

Do you know that a \$100.00 policy goes with every pair of these shoes?

The Policy is good for 90 DAYS.

The scheme of the ultra-Conservatives was that they did not wish to subscribe to the conditions proposed in the Hampton conference. Senator Tillman said: "That's not at all surprising because no one expected them to be reasonable. Their programme all along has been one of ruin, and I would join Iby in a battle for the control of the convention by the Reformers alone if that idea prevailed generally among the people. We will never have a Constitutional convention with my consent which will disfranchise the poor and ignorant white man along with the negro. As I have already said once before, the practical men on both sides must stand together and hold down the extremists."

In conclusion Senator Tillman said: "There is one other point in Mr. Wilson's interview which I think worthy of notice: that is that the plan outlined by me has failed already, because the Spartanburg Herald, the Greenville News and the Columbia State have refused to endorse it. I think he will find that just the reverse will be the case. I do not expect unanimous consent, least of all from those congressmen in fact would doubt my own sanity and honesty of purpose if I received such backing."

When I asked the Senator if he was willing to take the stamp against the Iby and Wilson forces if they brought about a fight, he replied: "If the stamp is presented in such a way as to require it, I will take the stamp. I have already said this and it was no 'chickenhearted' utterance. It was said in down-right earnest."

Senator Tillman was then questioned as to the proposed National Reform movement and replied he had heard nothing of it in Washington to amount to anything of any such importance, and that the people and not from the people and not from such men as were in Washington. He declared that the movement was something and added with great emphasis that it was "Not a long way off, either."

A WESTERN BOOM TOWN.

How One Clever Rogue Kindly Allowed People to Cheat Themselves for His Benefit.

"These persons in the Far West," said a man from the State of Washington, "have amazing faith in the future of that region. I saw one town that had 12,000 inhabitants less than five years ago, and now is said to have 20,000. It was a boom town with no reason for being, and when the panic came it collapsed as if its houses had been made of mud. There had been a few acres of land, and the people were buying and selling it. The East has never known such inflation of land values as the Puget Sound region had a few years ago, and, of course, has never known such a shrinkage, as has occurred there."

I saw such a shrinkage, but the faith of the people keeps land at fabulous prices. Men are holding on to bad investments and starving themselves to pay interest in order that they may have something from the wreck. Although Washington has several thousand miles of coast line, you cannot even now buy an eight-foot water front on Puget Sound at a moderate price. Many have given up in despair, and I know one man who deliberately gave away without any consideration property not long before valued at \$20,000; but the inflated hold on for the revival of business. A man who once held important and well-paid posts as an engineer was paid recently to accept a position at a salary that he would have received ten years ago, and I have little doubt that most of it goes to pay the cost of mortgages."

Persons in the East learned of the late boom in Washington through advertisements in newspapers and magazines, and doubtless many have reported that any such information was untrue. They are the whites who, when the boom was busy carrying eager men and women to points along Puget Sound where town sites were to be sold. I learned the inside history of a boom town, though hardly a typical one, for the boom was produced in a different manner from that which was common to the other boom towns. The man that conceived the idea went about his scheme with no aid of advertising on his part. He simply sent a corps of engineers to lay out a town site. The sight of a level or theodolite always set Washington folks to talking in those days, and the news that somebody was laying out a town site soon got about. Friends of the promoter advised him to advertise, but he refused the advice. People who came to question him about the matter learned nothing. It was known that two railroads were coming through, and there was speculation as to whether this new town was to be the terminus of one; but here again the promoter was learned from the projector."

There was no reason on earth why a town should be built there, and there was still less reason why a railroad should start from the town, but the next thing that interested the people was the surveying of a railroad to pass over it. There was an definite information to be had as to the road, but the engineers kept right on, while talk increased. Then the actual building of the road began, and after a few miles had been cleared and made ready for trucking the announcement was made that the sale of lots would begin at a certain date. The projector was advised to hold corner lots and water front lots at a high figure than the ordinary fixed for other lots, but he refused. He would give the first purchasers a chance to resell at a profit to later comers. He was advised to give a free banquet to boom for sale, but again he declined

the advice. He knew that his scheme was advertising itself. On the day before the sale his office, seventy-five miles from the new town on paper, was besieged by inquirers.

"The sale began with a rush, and lots went as high as \$1,000. Early buyers got corner lots and water-front property, and resold at once at a profit. Some of them bought at \$1,000 resold the same week at \$3,500. An office boy in the office of the projector made several hundred dollars in such a turn. When the sale was over, nearly three-quarters of a million dollars had been taken in. The excitement continued for a time, and the projector built several hotels and other structures, but presently the thing stopped. It has never started again. Without spending \$500 in the ordinary methods of advertising the projector had made a fortune because the gambling spirit was in the air, and everybody was more eager to buy than the projector was to sell."

NOT MUCH OF A LIFT.—Farmers, even those who are considered rather "high" in other respects, are usually quite willing to give foot-passengers a "lift"; but they like to be asked for the favor politely. A native of Hillville was returning from the county fair at Brookly with an empty wagon, when he overtook a smartly dressed young man who was plodding along with the disgusted air of one unused to country roads and sandy soil.

"Hallo, hayseed!" cried the foot-passenger, turning around as he heard the rattle of wagon wheels, and standing still until the farmer drove up. "Can a fellow get a lift to 'Seconsot' and without waiting for a reply, he vaulted into the wagon. "I might as well ride with you as to walk, I guess. Now, then, start up your nag."

The farmer looked at the young man a while sharply, but said nothing beyond a "Git-up," addressed to his horse.

After two or three miles had been traversed, the young man passed for a moment an inconspicuous chattering bird.

"It's more of a distance to 'Seconsot than I supposed."

"It is quite a distance," responded the farmer in a non-committal tone.

Another twenty minutes passed, and then the young man inquired: "About how far is it to 'Seconsot'?" "Well," replied the farmer, "keepin' straight ahead, the way we're goin' now, I sh'd say 'twould be a matter of twenty-five thousand miles or so; but of so be you was favorable 't gettin' out of my wagon an' hoooin' it back, it ain't much above eight miles."

The young man got out with great alacrity, and proceeded to "hoof it" in the opposite direction.

"I callate," said the farmer, telling his wife the story afterward, "I callate his mode of address 'th' next man he meets will be some different."

The Southern Advertiser has gotten out a handsome advertisement on the exceeding healthfulness of the climate along their lines. It will be judiciously distributed, and is calculated to do great good for the section it so graphically portrays.

A remarkable incident has come out in connection with the recent bank robbery in Lexington, Va. Piggatt, the cashier, who scooped a large part of the bank's funds, is a fugitive from justice and Governor O'Ferrall has offered a reward for his capture. A brother of Piggatt saved O'Ferrall's life in one of the battles of the civil war.

It Cures
Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver
Nourishment, Troubles,
Constipation, Bad Blood
Malaria, Nervous ailments
Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine. It has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two stamps we will send you a Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views and book free.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.