The Press and Banner,

ABBEVILLE, S. C.

Wednesday, March 29, 1882.

The Beauty and Grace of Abbeville County.

Will find, by reference to our advertising columns, that they are invited to appear at the Emporium of Fashion every day in the year, but more particularly on the morning of Friday, the 4th of April next, where there will be a general assembling of the ladies from every quarter of the county to examine the most beautiful goods that ever adorned the lovely wife or lent additional charms to the attractive maiden. Miss Anna Black a New York lady, fresh from the busy scenes of the fashionable world, will be present to exhibit and explain to the visitors the beauties and merits of the many desirable articles which may here be found.

Work Suspended.

We learn that the work of operating the Dorn Mine has been stopped by orders from McCommick, the owner. This course was taken because the work had proven improfitable. It is not known what action will be taken in regard to the property in the future. It is to be regretted that the work should stop just at the time when the Railroad is about finished, and on account of which Mr. McCormick subscribed $2,000 to the construction of the road. In former years this was considered one of the richest gold mines in the South, but it seems that it has been exhausted.

Grand Opening.

Our millinery stores will open their superb stock on the 1st of April, and the ladies should be on hand to get an early choice of whatever they may need or fancy. Messrs. R. M. Haddon & Co., from a long experience and a well-merited success in their business are now prepared to offer the pubelic choisest lot of goods in their line; and at such prices as will suit the purchaser. No better merchants or more honorable dealers can be found in America than R. M. Haddon & Co. Give them a call and examine a most charming stock of goods.

Liberal Help for the Jews.

Mr. G. A. Visanska who has been soliciting contributions in aid of the Jewish refugees to this country from Russian persecution, expresses himself as much gratified at his success. From sixteen contributors he has received over seventy dollars in cash. Nearly every one that he has called upon has given something. He will call on other of our citizens within the next few days and we hope to hear of other liberal contributions for this worthy cause.

Messrs. Speake & Co.

If you want the cheapest and best traction or portable steam engine, or other machinery be sure to consult Messrs. Speake & Brother, of Kinards T. O., S. C. They are energetic business men and know all about the business in which they are engaged, and will be ready at the shortest notice to give you a bargain. It is worth while to see them or confer with them before purchasing.

The Depot at Asbury.

It is a fixed fact that there is to be a Depot at Asbury. Messrs. J. C. Foster & Brother are now sawing the lumber with which to build it. And if the track layers do not have to wait for spikes, we presume the sound of the looamotive will echo through the hills there-about in the course of a week or two.

Mr. John Wilkerson of White Hall has three hundred acres of the finest oats in the county. He will also plant twenty-five acres in corn. Last year he made seven hundred bushels of corn on the same twenty-five acres. There is no danger but what he will make enough grain "to do him." The twenty-fiveacres which are now so profitable lie on Hard Labor Creek and were cleared two years ago. Up to a recent date Hard Labor bottoms have been considered of very little value.

The citizens of Greenwood are very much exercised over the determination of the railroad authorities to cut all timber one hundred feet from the track. They say that if this policy is carried out, some of the finest shade trees in the public square, will not be spared, and if a rigid enforcement of their design is adhered to, in some instances, the stores will have to be removed, as they fall in the distance allowed the Company by their charter, being less than one hundred feet from the track.

New Store.—We direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. L. H. Russell who announces his removal to his new and elegant quarters next to the Court House. Mr. Russell is well known to our people, and he thoroughly understands their wants, and with abundant capital, he is prepared to answer almost any demand for goods in his line. His store room is an elegant one, while his billiard room is most inviting. The bar is handsomely arranged, and well supplied.

Why should a farmer neglect to plant his bottom lands? They should receive his first attention. Plant them when they are in a proper condition, whether you have a hill of upland planted. We have enough bottom land to feed every horse, mule, cow, man, woman and child in the county, and enough to spare some to make a little whiskey. Why let the willows take possession of these invaluable lands, and as a result, buy Western corn?

Mr. John H. Hogan editor of the *Saluda Argus*, called at our sactum last week and made a short stay. He is a wide awake newspaper man, and appears to be deeply interested in the success of tho Augusta and Knoxville railroad company. He says that the arrangements for a Union depot at Greenwood have already been made and the site seclected is the present location of the C. & G., depot.

Maj. J. L. White proposes to give accommodation to the travelling public at Bradley's. Great inconvenience has been felt by persons hitherto, in securing a place to stop at, and in obtaining vehicles to carry them to other parts of the country. Maj. White has accommodations for man and beast and will give you lodgings, and convey you anywhere you may like.

Miss Anna Black a lady of experience, taste and ability will assist Mrs. Bowie at the Emporium this season, and she having selected in person their elegant stock of millinery goods, the ladies may rest assured of all the very latest styles and novelties being on exhibition at this establishment.

Mr. Edwin Calhoun and Mr. C. G. McCallister came yesterday for their engine and thresher which they have just received new and with all the improvements. They are prepared to do all the thrashing they can get, and will do the work cheap, well, and with dispatch.

Mr. Benet is a gentleman of unquestionable taste, as the improvements that he has recently made to his law office testify. He now has one of the most comfortable, and best arranged offices here.

The acting Mayor of Charleston, has offered a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the persons who made the assault on Mr. Paul C. Trenholm, of that city.

Mr. W. H. Parker left last Friday for Charlesron to attend the Commencement of the Charleston college, where his son, Mr. W. H. Parker, Jr., graduates with the first honors of his class.

Every good farmer will keep his eye on his bottoms. They should receive the planters first attention. When they are ready, plant them, no matter what becomes of the hill sides.

Special attention having been given to the millinery department at the Emporium of Fashions this season, unusual bargains are being offered, and more beautiful styles than ever.

We have received from Superintendent A. J. Twiggs, through Mr. T. F. Riley, complimentary tickets over the Augusta and Knoxville Railroad, and for which we return our thanks.

Miss Tyler has returned from Baltimore, and is again at Messrs. R. M. Haddon & Co's., prepared to show the ladies the tastest and most fashionable styles in hats, bonnets &c.

Mr. Willis Smith is now cultivating some twenty or thirty acres of new ground bottoms on Hard Labor, and his crib has been full of corn for the last year or two.

For all the novelties in neck wear, scarfings, laces, veilings, &c., be sure to examine the large and complete assortment at the Emporium of Fashions.

Mr. Jno. T. Rhett has received the Democratic nomination for Mayor of Columbia, and Maj. John Agnew will oppose him as an Independent.

Dress goods in beautiful shades. No such goods ever befare offered, at 12c, 15c, 20c and 25c, cheap! cheap! at the Emporium of Fashions.

Mr. Abe Rosenberg, arrived here last night, looking hale and hearty, and very much like a "drummer."

The *Register* and the *Spartan* joined us in denunciation of the educational heresy of the *Press and Banner—Times and Democrat.*

The stock of black cashmeres with trimming to match (best value for the money) can not be beat, at the Emporium of Fashions.

White Bros. have a fine selection of shoes. The Heiser brand is famous for comfort, style and a nice fit. Call and see them.

Remnants of Breton, Valencinnes, Torchon, Mechlin, Nottengham, Chuny, Irish Crochet, &c., at Smith & Son's.

Mr. John F. Calhoun was in our sanctum last night, just from Augusta. We are always pleased to see our friends.

Rev. R. W. Seymour of White Hall has fity acres of small grain, which will yield him a handsome profit.

Miss Lallah Zeigler has gone on a visit to friends at Florence, and from thence she will go to Charleston on a visit.

Maj. Zeigler has taken a short respite from the labors of his office, and gone to Columbia for a pleasure trip.

Mr. C. H. Linticum of White Hall, always has provisions to sell. He plants bottom land.

It is proposed by the Methodist to to erect a monument to Bishop Wightman.

Best bargains ever offered, in those remnant of laces at Smith & Son's

Judge Mackey has resumed the practice of law at Chester, S. C.

Laces! Laces! — A new lot just received at Smith & Son's.

Mr. E. C. Simkins and family removed to Troy last week.

Rev. J. N. Young, of Due West was in town last Friday.

Spool cotton any number from 8 to 150 at Smith & Son's.

The Address of the City Democratic Executive Commttee.

Columbia Register.

The address to the city Democracy puts the issue in the selection of our city rulers just where it belongs. Those who are not for us in this master are against us. It is useless to avoid the one bald fact. A certain political organization has been found necessary for the people of South Carolina to escape the vilest rule under which civilized man ever agonized. What this was all good men and all bad men know alike. The well known Fraud Report is but an epitome of the villainy that one reveled in honest mens' earnings so as to make the name of South Carolina stink in the nostrils of decent men everywhere and to bring the credit of the State to the level of social, political and financial bankruptcy---all of which in turn was reflected on the private credit and character of every man in the State. The bald truths of the case stand out in the position of the State and every community in it under Radical rule and what it is to-day. It needs no counting on the fingers, it needs no arithmetical statement it needs no splitting of fractions to show where the broad facts lie. They are too patent for honest observation to escape any square man's acceptance. It is not only known in one thing but in all things, not only known to us but all over the Union and everywhere that South Carolina and her affairs are of interest. In this matter there is no half-way house for us. Put it as we may, we must maintain the socio-political organization which as redeemed us from cruel oppression and shame, bankruptcy and ruin, or we must go back to the dark days when the policy of our devouring rulers was caught in the well known command of the highwayman; "Stand and deliver!" Say what they may, think what they may, this is the substance of the situation. It is so easy of comprehension, it is so fully before any man's observation, that he who runs may read. Under these circumstances he who is not for us is against, and "that's the end on it.',

The Necssity for an Extra Session of the Legislature.

Winnsboro News and Herald.

The only argument we have seen against a reapportionment of the State is that people are busy planting crops and it is a bad time to summon the Legislature. No immediate session is necessary. The State can be redistricted as well in July as in April, while this delay would enable the members to digest some proper scheme of apportionment in advance and thus consume but a few days in session. We have shown that the Congressional election at large has nothing whatever to do with the State election. Not only separate boxes but separate polling places and distinct managers are to be provided. Hampton ran two thousand ahead of Tilden in 1876 when both both names were on the same ballot. Had the elections been distinct so as to admit of swapping and trading, the difference would have been from ten to fifteen thousand. A ticket at large will necessitate a contest all over the State. Under a new apportionment there will in all likelihood be no contest worth mentioning in at least four districts, if the Radicals adhere to their present intention of nominating no State ticket, and the money, labor and time thus saved would repay ten times the cost of and extra session. As it now stands the Radicals will make a determined effort to elect the Congressmen at large and carry at least three districts, thus necessitating a stubborn contest. There is such a thing as being penny wise and pound foolish. Let us be sure that we may not fall in this category The Congress of 1878 contained a straight Democratic majority of one. That of 1880 has a straight Republican majority of one. The new apportionment gives equal increase to Democratic and Republican States. The Republicans are preparing to gerrymander with might and main to hold what they have. It can be seen how narrow the contest of 1882 may become. A few doubtful districts will decide the supremacy for the next two years, and most probably the Presidential election of 1884. What are we going to do about it?

Stephens Retiring from Politics.

A Washington special to the Atlanta *Constitution* says: "It is now definitely known and freely talked about among Georgians in Washington, that Mr. Alexander H. Stephens will retire from politics at the end of his present term in Congress. He is said to have considered the question carefully and has at length reached the conclusion that he could find more congenial pursuits for his remaining years than that of politics. Immediately after his labors here are finished he will carefully review his History of the United States, now in press, and after that he will devote himself to his private interests at home. He has received from friends in Georgia many expressions of hope that he would consent to allow his name used in the gubernatorial canvass, with assurances that the honor would be accorded him by common consent, and he has expressed his gratitude for this mark of confidence, but his determination to leave political life is finally fixed. His view of his duty causes regret to his many friends here, and will be unwelcome news in Washington, as well as in Georgia. Ais health is good and there is a united hope of thousands that he may enjoy in peace and dignity many years to come."

GEN. GARFIELD'S ILLNESS.

The Extravagant Demands Made upon the Government for Services.

Washington, March .10— The minority of the committee on expenses incident to Gen. Garfield's illness will oppose the extravagant allowance to the physicians made by the majority. They will not recommend any specific amount, but will oppose anything like $25,000 for Dr. Bliss and others in proportion. It appears that the committee has had a stormy time over the consideration. At the last meeting Blackburn denounced the doctors and declared that it would be a burlesque and an insult to the intelligence of the country to pay a man $25,000 for treating a pus cavity for two months as a gunshot wound and never discovering his mistake until the dissecting knife revealed it after the victim was dead. The friends of the high allowances, it is said, have been trying to arrange for the passage of their bill through the House the same day with a rush and without reference, trusting to sentiment to aid the accomplishment of this end. The minority, however, will insist that the bill take its place on the calendar and submit to the light of examination and discussions. It is not believed that it will be reached till next session, and many are in favor of that course, thinking that then time will have cooled the passions of all concerned and that it will be possible to have it impartially considered. Said one of the committee to-day: "If the people of this country could see the bills brought in for allowance general disgust would be the result. I would as soon think of asking Congress to pay me for nursing my wife through an illness as to put in such bills as some of these, if I were in the place of certain persons I could name."

How Divorce Crept Into South Carolina for a Brief Period.

"In South Carolina the law does not provide for divorce under any circumstances. For a period of a few years a divorce could be had on the same grounds as provided for in New York, but the circumstances under which this law came to be enacted are most remarkable and amusing. I have my information from one of the most prominent lawyers of South Carolina, and I can vouch for its truthfulness.

"In 1871, by a resolution of the South Carolina Legislature, the Judiciary committee was instructed to remodel the entire civil and criminal code of the State. At that time considerable ill-will existed between the whites and the colored population in consequence of the former attempting to enforce some obnoxious laws which entailed hardships upon the citizens of color. As a concession to the latter, two colored Legislators were selected to remodel the code, with the power to select a third party. Their choice was a barrister named Rind, a former citizen of New Hampshire, and at that time a Legislator. When the sub-committee met, one of the colored statemen remarked that 'they had a soft job., Rind remonstrated, and said that the work was enormous.

"'What,' ejaculated the colored lawmaker, 'we get $10,000 a piece for the work, and you, being a lawyer, can easily do it. That's what we put you on the committee for?" Rind objected to being forced to do all the labor, and the matter was finally compromised upon the basis that none of them should do the work, and, instead, the code of some Northern State should be copied. The Legislative days were coming to a close, and in order to hasten matters the school children for miles around were pressed into services as copyists.

NEW YORK'S CODE ADOPTED.

"The New York code was adopted as the law of the future. Leaves from these books were give out to the scholars to be copied, with the instruction to simply change the word New York and substitute the word South Carolina. The work was completed just in time to be introduced in the Legislature, and on the day of the adjournment the New York code became the law of South Carolina. The huge pile of manuscripts was delivered to the printer, and the three sages of the South collected the $30,000.

"When the new code was printed and issued, the lawyers discovered that the Legislature had made provisions for the regulation of pilotage appertaining to the Bay of South Carolina and the Hudson River. Long Island Sound was cared for, and certain provisions about Lake Erie were mentioned. Particular care was taken of the city of South Carolina and its aldermanic representation while Blackwell's Island, Sing Sing and Auburn prisons were provided for. A sensation followed the discovery of this trick, and at the next meeting of the Legislature the three modelers of the law were not on hand.

The experts who revised the code left in that portion of the New York law appertaining to divorce, and thus for a few years it was possible to obtain a divorce in South Carolina. The constitutional convention which followed this mixed state of affairs failed to agree upon the divorce question, however, and divorces now cannot be had in South Carolina."---*Philadelphia Press.*

* * *

Becoming Reconciled.

Within the past ten days, off and on we have conversed with many citizens from different sections of our county, concerning the stock law: principally, however, with anti-stock law men, and honesty, it is quite wonderful to see how rapidly opinion is reversing itself in regard to this great change. Strong anti-stock law men all over the county openly acknowledge that they begin to see the benfits of the new law, and that they have already become reconciled to it. This we say honestly and with the best intention. And, if we do not mistake the signs of the times, by the the next election the anti-stock law candiate will feel like the little boy did when his mother put his father's shirt on him—"mighty lonesome.' *Flouence Times.*

New Goods.

VELVET FRAMES, Card and Cabinet sizes at prices from 25 cents to $1.50. Pretty goods. J. D. CHALMERS.

March 29, 1882, tf

Stereoscopes

AND Stereoscopic Views. A fine assortment both Foreign and American, at

J. D. CHALMERS.

March 29, 1882, tf

Mouldings

FOR Picture Frames, 1,500 feet Mouldings just received. Any size frame can be put up at short notice—from 25 cents to $5.00 each.

J. D. CHALMERS.

March 29, 1882, tf

Special Notice.

WE have done all that experience. judgment and taste could do, to meet the wants of our people. We can say with confidence that our stock was never more attractive nor prices lower than this season.

R. M. HADDON & CO

March 29, 1882, tf

Millinery! Millinery!

FOR every thing new and stylish in Millinery Goods, call on

R. M. HADDON & CO.

March 29, 1882, tf

Laces! Laces!

FOR the greatest variety and lowest prices in Laces, call on

R. M. HADDON & CO.

March 29, 1882, tf

Dress Goods! Dress Goods!

IN white, cream, blue and pink "nuns veilings," call on

R. M. HADDON & CO.

March 29, 1882, tf

Buntings! Buntings!

IN black, pink, wood-Russian blue, and other popular shades, all wool Buntings, call on R. M. HADDON & CO.

March 29, 1882, tf

Black and Colored

DRESS SILKS, call on R. M. Haddon & Co. for Guinet's Silks, the best make of silks now in the market.

R. M. HADDON & CO.

March 29, 1882, tf

Summer Silks, Summer Silks.

CHECKS and stripes—all colors—at lowest prices. R. M. HADDON & CO.

March 29, 1882, tf

Parasols! Parasols!

WE would call special attention to our line of Parasols.

R. M. HADDON & CO.

March 29, 1882, tf

White Goods! White Goods!

OUR stock of Persian Lawns, India Muls, Dotted Swiss, Victoria Lawns, Plaid Nainsooks—embraces all the newest shades in white and cream — with trimmings to match all the colors,

R. M. HADDON & CO.

March 29, 1882, tf

A New Departure.

LADIES made under-wear, Children's Pique, Linen and Gingham Suits, also Linen Ulsters in all sizes.

R. M. HADDON & CO.

March 29, 1882, tf

NEW STORE,
NEW GOODS.

L. H. Russell

HAS MOVED INTO HIS NEW STORE room next to the Court House, where he will be pleased to see his friends. His stock of

GROCERIES,

of every kind is full and complete, and his prices suit the times. The greatest variety of

FRESH CANNED GOODS,

ALL

GRADES MOLASSES,

BACON, CORN,

MEAL, FLOUR.

And all other supplies usually needed on the farm,

His Wet Goods is full and varied, and he can supply a call for almost any kind of

WHISKEY, BRANDY, WINES.

L. H. RUSSELL.

March 29, 1882, tf

WM. H. PARKER W. C. McGOWAN.

PARKER & McGOWAN

ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,

ABBEVILLE, C. H., S. C.

WILL practice also in the Circuit Courts of the United States for South Carolina.

Jan 7, 1880, tf

HYMN BOOKS.

METHODISTS, PRESBYTERIAN, A. M. E. EDWIN PARKER.

March 15, 1882, 2t

IT STANDS AT THE HEAD

THE Light Running, Underbraider, Domestic Sewing Machine. For durability, light running and simplicity, the Domestic stands at the head. For sale by

R. M. HADDON & CO.

Feb, 1, 1882, tf

Emporium of Fashions.

SPRING 1882.

THE LADIES ARE RESPECTFULLY INvited to our large and unusually attractive display of

MILLINERY

—AND—

LADIES GOODS GENERALLY!

TUESDAY, APRIL 4.

guaranteeing all the latest styles and very lowest cash prices.
March 29, 1882, tf

CHARLES AUERBACH,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

ABBEVILLE, S. C.

HAS ACCEPTED THE AGENCY OF Wannamaker & Brown,

FINE CLOTHING.

Have a large assortment of samples on hand to select from; have also the latest fashion plates to select styles of CLOTHING. Will guarantee a fit. Will be pleased for everybody to examine samples and prices before ordering a fine spring suit.

CHARLES AUERBACH.
March 29, 1882, tf

ENGINE AT AUCTION SALE.

I WILL sell at public auction, at risk of former purchaser,

ON SALEDAY NEXT,

APRIL 3RD

One Portable Steam Engine.

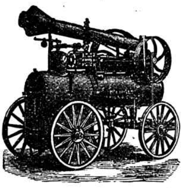
TERMS CASH.

BENJ. S. BARNWELL,
Assignee of Norwood Brothers.
March 29, 1881, tf

SPEAKE & BRO.

—AGENTS FOR THE FAMOUS—

Eclipse Traction and Portable Engines!



THE WAYNESBORO ECLIPSE SEPARATOR, SAW MILLS, COTTON GINS. Also, THE AMERICAN FRUIT DRYER. Parties wishing the above, address

SPEAKE & BRO.,
Kinard's T. O., S. C.
March 29, 1882, 12m

Machine Oil

AND KEROSINE OIL.
EDWIN PARKER.
March 22, 1882, 2t

Out of Library.

WITHOUT permission, Dunglesm's Dictionary, No. 19. Please return at once.
EDWIN PARKER.
Librarian.
March 22, 1882. tf

Fancy Articles, Paper, &c.

FANCY Quill Pen Holders, Dice, "The Only" or Pencil Holder, Pens, R. R. Pencils, Rubber tips, Pencils, white tips; Legal Cap Paper, 16 lb.; Legal Cap, 11 lb. and 12 lb.; Fine Linen Legal Cap Paper, Trump Commercial Note, 6 lb.; Hadly's Note, 4 lb.; Novelty Note, 3 lb.; The Kensington Note, 6 lb; The Cream Octave Note, White Envelopes to match, Linen French Note, Envelopes to match, Mourning Paper, Paper Box, Paper and Envelopes, Pocket Photograph Albums.
EDWIN PARKER.
March 22, 1882, 4t

Notice.

THE subscriber will be in his office to register Schools Claims on every Saleday, and on Saturday, 15th April, and Saturday, 13th May, 1882.

E. COWAN,
School Commissioner.
March 22, 1882, tf

SCHOOL TRUSTEES
—OF—
ABBEVILLE COUNTY.

—o—

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1.
J. FRANK CASON,
J. N. KING,
JOHN R. MOORE.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2.
C. A. C. WALLER,
T. F. RILEY,
S. B. HODGES.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3.
M. B. McGHEE,
G. W. CONNER,
M. A. CASON.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4.
E. L. WALDROP,
G. A. MOORE,
W. R. DUNN.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5.
DR. J. A. ROBINSON,
R. H. ARMSTRONG,
A. C. CLINKSCALES.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6.
FRANCIS HENRY,
E. WESTFIELD,
R. H. HUGHES.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7.
D. R. WILLIAMS,
JAMES MILLER,
W. A. LOMAX.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 8.
R. W. SEYMOUR,
J. M. PRUITT,
T. J. HEARST.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9.
W. T. BRADLEY,
GEO. M. SIBERT,
S. O. YOUNG.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 10.
DR. H. DRENNAN,
J. C. LITES,
A. K. WATSON.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 11.
W. A. TEMPLETON,
J. G. EDWARDS,
J. H. BARKSDALE.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 12.
DR. J. H. BELL,
J. E. BROWNLEE,
J. D. ALEWINE.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 13.
DR. O. R. HORTON,
J. M. LATIMER, JR.,
GEO. F. BURDETT.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 14.
E. CALHOUN,
W. A. LANIER,
WM. RILEY.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 15.
R. A. McCASLAN,
W. P. KENNEDY,
W. R. McBRIDE.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 16.
J. C. JENNINGS,
JAMES COTHRAN, JR.,
W. H. BRITT.

E. COWAN,
School Commissioner.
March 22, 1882, tf

Chromos.

A LARGE lot of new Chromos 22 x 28 and 24 x 30,) on exhibition and for sale, at $1.15 each at
W. P. WARDLAW.
April 20, 1881.

1882.

SPRING & SUMMER OPENING!

TUESDAY, APRIL 4TH.

PATTERN BONNETS,
HATS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS,
LACES, LACE TIES, LACE COLLARS,
MOTHER HUBBARD COLLARS,
ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY,
HAIR GOODS, VEILINGS, &c.

DRESS GOODS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

SILKS, SATINS, BUTTONS,

and almost every article for LADIES DRESS.

R. M. HADDON & CO.
March 29, 1882, tf

Superintendents of Highways.

THE following are appointed Superintendents of Highways in the respective townships as follows:

1. Ninety-Six—J. Y. Pinson.
2. Greenwood—J. T. McKellar.
3. Cokesbury—J. D. Pace.
4. Donaldsville—Robert Mattison.
5. Due West—S. J. Davis.
6. Long Cane—H. W. Bowie.
7. Smithville—G. W. Lomax.
8. White Hall—D. W. Jay.
9. Indian Hill—W. H. Adamson.
10. Cedar Springs—W. L. Miller.
11. Abbeville—James A. Reid.
12. Diamond Hill—E. D. Kay.
13. Lowndesville—B. Rollin Allen.
14. Magnolia—S. C. Riley.
15. Calhoun's—J. H. Latimer.
16. Bordeaux—James Corley.

The superintendents are hereby required to appoint overseers, direct them to call out hands and have roads worked by the 1st day of April next.

W. T. COWAN, Chairman,
W. R. McKINNEY,
J. T. BASKIN, JR.
T. P. COTHRAN, CLERK.
March 15, 1882, tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

GREENVILLE, S. .

CLEAN ROOMS. HIGH CEILING. Ventilation perfect. Servants polite and attentive. Bells in rooms. Best rooms reserved for traveling public.

W. R. WHITE, Proprietor.
August 10, 1881, tf

DR. S. G. THOMSON,

DENTIST,
ABBEVILLE, S. C.

OFFICE up-stairs McIlwaine Corner.
July 7, 1881. 1yr.

New FURNITURE STORE

W. P. Wardlaw

ABBEVILLE, S. C.

HAS opened a new stock of FURNITURE over the store of A. M. Hill & Son, and will be pleased to receive a call from his friends. His stock consists of every variety of FURNITURE usually kept in a first-class store. All of which is offered at prices to suit the times.
Feb. 23, 1881, tf

W. C. BENET, Abbeville. JAS. H. RICE, Ninety-Six. L. WARDLAW SMITH Abbeville.

BENET, RICE & SMITH.

THE undersigned have to-day formed a partnership for the practice of law, under the firm name of BENET, RICE & SMITH. They will practice in all the Courts of this State, and in the Courts of the United States. Offices at Abbeville Court House, and at Ninety-Six.

W. C. BENET,
JAMES H. RICE,
L. WARDLAW SMITH.
Abbeville, S. C., Jan 10, 1882.

THE JONES

Ventilated Trusses & Supporters are the Easiest, Safest and Best in the World.

E. PARKER, Agent.
Jan. 11, 1882, tf

A. M. HILL & SONS,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

—AND—

PROVISIONS,

CRACKERS, HAM,
TEAS, FISH, SOAP,
SYRUP, SUGAR,
STARCH, SPICES,
FINE TOBACCO,
CIGARS, WINES,
LIQUORS, &c.

Abbeville, S. C.

Dec. 15, 1880, tf.

J. KURZ,

Boots and Shoes, Harness and Tanyard.

BEST material used, fine workmen employed, custom work made promptly, and at the lowest bottom prices for cash. Hides always bought at the highest market price for cash or in exchange for leather or work.
January 28, 1880, 1y.

Garden Seeds

—FROM—

Landreth, Buist, Hiram Sibley,

—AND—

JOHNSON & ROBINS.

—ALL FRESH AND GOOD.—

H. W. LAWSON & CO.
Feb. 1, 1882, tf

DOG COLLARS!

THE TOWN COUNCIL

HAS passed an ordinance requiring all owners of DOGS to pay a tax of 50 CENTS on each Dog. As an evidence that said tax is paid, all Dogs must have on COLLARS which can be secured from the Treasurer FREE OF COST.

J. W. PERRIN,
Intendent
T. P. QUARLES, Secretary.
March 15, 1882, tf

W. T. McDONALD & CO.

Nos. 350 & 351 Main Street,

—DEALERS IN—

ALL KINDS OF GOODS SUITABLE TO THE WANTS OF EVERY ONE. WE NOW occupy the large and commodious store house formerly occupied by BARNWELL & CO. Give us a call and you will find our stock full and complete. Many nice goods for the

LADIES, MISSES, CHILDREN AND ALL.

—We are agents for all kinds of—

SEWING MACHINES, OILS, NEEDLES AND ATTACHMENTS!

When in want examine ours. Everything we sell guaranteed as represented. Thankful for the large patronage bestowed upon us by our friends and the public, we hope to merit a continuance of the same by FAIR DEALING and STRICT ATTENTION to our business.

Respectfully,
W. T. McDONALD & CO.
March 22, 2882, tf

R. W. CANNON,

—AGENT FOR—

Tozer, Birdsall, Ames and Bigelow, Stationary Portable and Traction

Steam Engines,

SWEEPSTAKES, FARGUHAR AND CARDWELL THRESHERS, GULLETT, HALL AND BROWN GINS, FEEDERS AND CONDENSERS, SAW MILLS, COTTON PRESSES, GRIST MILLS, SUGAR MILLS AND EVAPORATORS, REAPERS AND MOWERS, FEED CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING, and all kinds of MILLING SUPPLIES. Send for terms and prices. Office next door to Central Hotel, Abbeville, S. C.
Jan. 18, 1882, 6 L

We Have Excellent Facilicies for Supplying the wants of Customers.

A Full line of Domestics,
Notions and Fancy Goods,
Hosiery and Knit Goods,
White Goods and Laces,
Linens and Housekeeping Goods,
Silks and Ribbons.
Black Goods,
Flannels, Blankets
Woolens, Cassimeres,
Kid Gloves.

W. JOEL SMITH & SON.

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

COTTON BUYERS,

—AND—

GUANO AGENTS,

Complete Stock of Fall Goods on hand,

Can Tomatoes,
Okra and Tomatoes,
Can Corn,
Can Mackerel,
Can Beef,
Can Peaches,
Can Pine Apple,
Pickles, Sauces,
Royal Baking Powder,
Sugars, Coffees,
Molasses, Syrups,
Choice Lot of Family Groceries always on hand.

B. K. BEACHAM,

Building Contractor

—DEALER IN—

DRESSED AND ROUGH LUMBER, MOULDINGS,
SCROLL WORK and TURNINGS of every Descripton,
SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, LATHS and LIME.
April 20, 1881, tf.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THAT very desirable residence on Magazine Hill, recently occupied by Mr. B W. Barnwell, including several acres of ground. For terms, &c., apply to

BENJ. S. BARNWELL.
March 8, 1882, tf

KNOX HOTEL

THE undersigned have opened a first-class hotel in the Knox Block on Main Street. It is in the business part of the town and has a number of large, well-furnished and comfortable rooms. Reasonable rates, good fare and close attention to guests always guaranteed.

J. KNOX & CO.
J. H. SIMMONS, Manager.
Dec. 21, 1881, tf

JAMES C. KLUGH,

Attorney at Law,
ABBEVILLE, S. C.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the State.
[Jan. 4, 1881, 12m

Marshall P. DeBruhl,

Attorney at Law,
ABBEVILLE C. H. S. C.

The Place to Get What You Want!

CHRISTIAN & WILSON

ALWAYS in store, a complete stock of FANCY GROCERIES, CANNED GOODS and CONFECTIONERIES of all kinds. The best and cheapest CIGARS and TOBACCO. The FINEST WINES and LIQUORS.

Sweet Mash Corn Whiskey

For medical purposes a specialty. Also, Choice Liquors of any kind for medical purposes.

Give us a call. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CHRISTIAN & WILSON,
Abbeville, S. C.
Nov. 16, 1881, tf

Received This Week!

THREE NEW AND STYLISH WALNUT Chamber Suites at bottom prices, at
W. P. WARDLAW.
April 20, 1881.

L. W. PERRIN, T. P. COTHRAN

PERRIN & COTHRAN,

Attorneys at Law,
ABBEVILLE, S. C.
Jan. 111880, tf

Paas Dyes, Paas Dyes.

WILL dye eggs, any material of woolen, silk, paper and feathers. Will not dye cotton. Paper 5 cents each, 6 papers for 25 cents.
EDWIN PARKER.
March 22, 1882, tf

Hercules Glue.

ALWAYS READY — mends Glass, China, Crockery, Wood, &c.
EDWIN PARKER.
March 22, 1882, 2t

For the Many.

RICHTER'S HARMONICA'S, A. D. and C., Russian Gut Violin Strings, E. A. D. and G., Fiddle Bows.
EDWIN PARKER.
March 22, 1882, 4t

J. W. SIGN,

ABBEVILLE, S. C.

KEEPS on hand a full assortment of

IRON CASES,

FINE BURIAL CASKETS,

COFFINS,

from the cheapest to the best. Hearse will attend funerals, when desired.

He will also Contract for the Erection of Buildings.

He is agent for the sale of Sash, Doors Blinds, Mouldings, Stair-railings, Floorings and everything pertaining to house building
April 7, 1880, tf

CHROMOS.

A CHOICE lot of beautiful CHROMOS of the most attractive kind, just received, at

W. P. Wardlaw's.
March 8, 1882, tf

JOHN ALEXANDAR,

CONGAREE

IRON WORKS,

Coumbia, S. C
Agent for
CHAPMAN'S
PERPETUAL EVAPORATOR.

THESE WORKS WERE ESTABLISHED in 1847 by Messrs. Geo. Sinclair and James Anderson and purchased by me in the year 1856, and from that time till now carried on successfully by myself. My friends and customers will bear witness of the large and stupendous jobs executed by me. It was at my works where the largest and almost only job of its class ever executed in this city was done, viz.: the making of the pipes for the City Water Works in the year 1858. In the branch of BELL FOUNDING, I can say that I have made the largest bells ever cast in the State, such as the bell for the City Hall in Columbia.

My stock of patterns for ARCHITECTURAL WORK, COLUMNS for Store fronts, is large and various, and in RAILINGS for Balconies, Gardens and Cemeteries I have the largest variety and most modern patterns; many of these are patented and I have purchased the right for this State.

In the machine line I can furnish my patrons with STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS of any size and description. My CIRCULAR SAW MILLS have carried off the prize at every State Fair held in this city, and in their construction I have taken pains to combine simplicity with the most useful modern improvements, and may flatter myself that my CIRCULAR SAW MILLS find favor with every sawyer who understands his business.

The many orders I am steadily receiving for SUGAR CANE MILLS prove that the public appreciate the mills of my make, and so it is with my GEARING for HORSE POWERS, GIN WHEELS, GRIST MILLS and other MACHINERY.

I have the manufacturing right of many PATENTS, such as castings for ROCK COTTON AND HAY PRESS and three or four different FEED CUTTERS and other implements.

I will be pleased to send my circulars to any applicant, together with price list or estimate. My prices are moderate, and I assure the public that they are lower even than those of Northern manufacturers, and that my work will compare favorably with that of any other maker.

Address

ohn Alexander,
CONGAREE IRON WORKS, Columbia, S. C.

SEAL & M'ILWAINE

HAVE on hand almost every variety of

CARRIAGES,

BUGGIE,

—AND—

WAGONS,

which they offer to their customers on the most advantageous terms.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

With the best of workmen in every branch of our business, and an abundant supply of lumber, and other materials, we are prepared to do all kinds of repairing in the very best manner, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms. All work fully warranted.

SEAL & McILWAINE,
Washington Street.
Abbeville, Feb. 22, 1882, tf

WALLINGFORD & RUSSELL,

WILL swap little, round, fat horses and mules for some big thin mules, from 4 to 10 years old, that will do to take back and put on blue grass.

WALLINGFORD & RUSSELL,
Abbeville, S. C.
Feb. 15, 1882, 3t*

E. H. McBRIDE, M. D.

ABBEVILLE, S. C.

WILL give prompt attention to all practice in town. Office at Drug Store.
August 3, 1881, 12m

MUSIC SCHOOL.

PROF. ANTON BERG will open his school of Music in Abbeville, October 1st. Instruction on the Piano, Organ and Violin as well as Vocal Music. Solo and in class, thoroughly taught. Terms: Instrumental Music twenty dollars per session of five months. For references and further information, apply to E. B. Gary, Esq., attorney at law.
Sept. 21, 1881, tf

Some Time.

Some time I think you will be glad to know
That I have kept you ever in my hear.
And that my love has only deeper grown
In all that time that we have lived apart.

Some day when you have slipped away from care,
And idly fall to dreaming of the past;
And sadly think of all your life has missed,
You will remember my true love at last.

Or it may come to pass, some dreary night,
After a day that has been hard to bear,
When you are weary, heart-sick and forlorn,
And there is none to comfort or to care.

Then you will close your tired eyes to dream
Of tender kisses falling soft and light,
Or restful touches smoothing off your hair,
And sweet words spoken for your heart's delight.
Oh! then you will remember and be glad
That I have kept you in my heart,
And that your heart's true home will be there
Although we wander silent and apart.

Public Education.

MAY THE RIGHT PREVAIL.

What Some of Our Brethren have to Say on the Subject.

Below we copy the remarks of some of our exchanges in reference to the School Question. We do this because we have no other desire than that the right shall prevail. If it has been proven that we are in the wrong, then it is only fair to our readers that they may see wherein the wrong may be. Theories do very well, but the practical workings of the public school system does not warrant us in the belief that a levy of additional taxes for this purpose, or the squandering of the public lands would be well.

We hope that we are not misunderstood, and thought to be opposed to education. This is far from our true position. We are such a strong believer in education that we believe no parent is true to his child who does not educate him. We fully endorse every word which our brethren have uttered in reference to the importance and value of education. The only difference between us, as far as we can see, is as to who should pay for the education. We contend that the parent should not be relieved of the duty of educating his own children.

Education vs. Knowledge.

[*Marion Merchant and Farmer.*]

We printed last week some views of the "Press and Banner" on the subject of education, accompanied by some strictures thereon by another journal. The new ideas—new to our people—which the "Press and Banner" would inculcate have attracted more or less attention throughout the State The "Register" reviews them at length and pronounce them the "Vagaries" of the editor of that paper. The prominent idea is that education does not improve the morals, and the education of evil disposed persons only makes them capable of being worse and committing more crime than they would if left in ignorance. Or to use the language of Shakespeare, "Man is a savage still, civilization only sharpens his claws." Therefore the State should discriminate and not educate those in whose character the worst traits are developed. The "Press and Banner" is correct in our opinion, in the principles it advocates on this subject, and is only unfortunate in the use of terms. Education is what all need from the cradle to the grave, and what all receive, whether good or bad in kind. Education is a generic term and embraces those of learning, knowledge, book-learning, information, instruction and acquirements of all kinds whether in morals, religion, political economy science, the arts, mechanics, language, or any other branch of knowledge. There is no such thing as inherent goodness or badness in the human mind; while at the same time some are born with the faculties of mind that lead to the commission of crime more strongly developed than those that tend in the opposite direction. Such, unfortunately, are generally surrounded by evil influences, are subject to bad examples, and educated in the ways of vice, until their characters are so firmly fixed that no amount of scholastic, or book learning will ever avail to bring out the faculties that have been repressed, neglected, dwarfed in early life. To such knowledge only brings increased facilities for carrying out the wicked purpose of a disordered and vicious mind.

The subject is too vast and too deep for newspaper discussion. It is one on which volumes have been written and more could be with benefit to the reader. But who is to judge between the good and the bad, those who should be and those who should not be educated in our schools.

There is and there can be no such arbiter, private or public. Then, the question resolves itself into this;

Is it better that all should remain in ignorance, than that all should be learned even though a few of the many should thereby be enabled to practice more successfully whatever evil deeds they are prone to? There can be but one answer.

Let the lights shine. Illumine the minds of all. Some will be enabled to see the deformities of their own minds; perchance be enabled to repress and restrain evil tendencies and cultivate those faculties that reach out towards humanity and to God.

Popular Education.

Columbia last week showed her sense in not voting away her money for free schools. By some unaccountable means the belief has become prevalent that education in some way maks men moral. The truth is, there never was a greater mistake. Education has not one thing to do with man's morals. Education only enables the bad man to be worse, and the good man to be better. In other words, it only increases a man's influence, and whether that influence be exerted for good or evil, depends entirely upon his character and his early convictions of right and wrong. Only this and nothing more. In our opinion no vicious, evil disposed boy should be educated. Only those with good moral principles should be educated at public expense. We believe it to be a fact that a minister, who died in Fairfield, was so impressed with the responsibility which education confers, that he directed the executor not to educate his sons unless they developed evidences of becoming good men.—*Abbeville Press and Banner.*

This is most certainly strange doctrine. If that be true, the morals of the Indian or the tribes of Africa should be equal in all respects to those of England and Scotland. If vicious children are not to be educated, then what is to become of them? Who is to go around and separate the vicious from the good? In some cases men get credit for building better than they knew. In this instance the wrtter must have expressed more than he felt or believed. If he mans what he says, then the mudsills of society must remain in the mud forever. There is no use to try to elevate the lower and more vicious grades of our fellow beings. Raike's ragged schools elevated the lowest dregs of Lodon society. Dr. Mulier has taken thousands of orphans without any regard to their habits, whether vicious or lovely, and educated them into good men and women. If they had been permitted to grow up in the way in which the neglected orphan generally does, the result would have been far otherwise.

Common school education has done much to elevate and enlighten the mass of people, and in the States where the system of public instruction has been most thorough, the people are most moral. The Scotch peasantry are a reading people. The schoolmaster is abroad there, and they are noted for neatness, good morals and obedience to law; while on a neighboring island, being untaught in the books, but severely trained by teachers of morals, the people have been making outbreaks and violating laws for the last few centuries.

In this State one has only to visit our Court House and see the array of criminals arraigned. Perhaps four-fifths of them have never been taught to read; any way a very large majority comes from our uneducated classes.

Let us educate all we can. If every child, black and white, should receive even a limited education, the country would have nothing to fear from this. Because an educated man sometimes becomes very vicious, or a woman goes from a college to a course of crime, it is no argument against the indiscriminate education of the masses. You might as well say that moral training should cease, because those who have been most thoroughly instructed in all good works, sometimes fall away and become the greatest of sinners.—*Carolina Spartan.*

The views so forcibly expressed by the *Spartan* are our own. All discussions upon necessity of popular education must be more or less shaped by the meaning attached to the word "education." But, used in its proper and legitmate sense, it is difficult to perceive the strength of the arguments advanced against it in the *Press and Banner*. Indeed those arguments could find no more conspicuous and convincing refutation than in the person of the editor of that journal. Without pretending to say that he would have been an immoral man unless subjected to refining influence of education, we may safely hazard the assertion that but for those influences he would not to-day be exercising the potent influence which he so gracefully and conscientiously wields for the good of his country and State. We do not suppose he is an apostle of Rosseau, and yet he is in a large measure recapitulating the arguments of that great, but misguided, genius against the general diffusion of knowledge.

Material wealth, morality and lastly education—this, it seems to us, is to insist upon an unnatural order of things. To show the weakness of such a position, it is only necessary to point out that no race, without education can ever attain to great prosperity or secure for itself any of what are known as the comforts and luxuries of civilized life. These three elements of civilization, wealth, morality and education, as they have been classified by the *Press and Banner*, should and must come cotemporaneously, if at all. They are cordinate, and an advance in morality or in education is more or less marked by a corresponding increase in material prosperity.

But education, in any proper sense of the word, does impart a moral tone of humanity. Who has ever opened any of the elementary books in our free schools without seeing in some of them such words as "true," "beautiful," "good," "virtue," "brave," "noble," "generous," "God," and "Heaven"? It is possible that the inquiring young mind just imbibing its first draughts of knowledge can fail to seek and learn the meaning of these words? Day after day and week after week they confront the pupil. He spells out their sylables, and reads them over and over again. And thus learning their beauty and significance by a slow process which weaves the conception of them into his very being, he must inevitably be elevated, refined and made more susceptible to moral or religious influences. The argument becomes still stronger when applied to the higher planes of education where homilities and moral philosophy are inculcated as special branches of study and as essential features of a liberal education.

We hope that the doctrines of the *Press and Banner* on this subject will not gain wide acceptance in our State, cursed as she is by an illiteracy which is a perpetual menace to the stability of her institutions. The experience of mankind in every age teaches the lesson that popular intelligence is a national safeguard, and that popular ignorance is an element of danger, which only needs to be fired by the hand of the demagogue or the fanatic to hurl an avalanche of ruin upon society.

Education is a blessing—and especially when its treasures are thrown open to the masses The awful darkness which enshrouds the faculties of the lower classes, where the torch of knowledge never casts its rays, is a frightful thing to contemplate. It opens the door to the inroads of the grossest superstitions, the most preposterous and distorted fancies, the most hideous and baseless fears and suspicions. With such a sea of ignorance boiling and seething beneath it, no government is safe. We are glad to perceive that there in every quarter of the country evidences of an awakening to the gravity and dignity of this great question, and that in South Carolina, as well as elsewhere, necessity and importance of popular education are being more and more apprecited. It is to be hoped that the day is not for distant when our public schools shall remain open nine months in the year and the sytem shall be so far perfected that its ramifications will extend into every quarter of the State where there is ignorance to be dissipated. Until that day South Carolina will fall short of the full measure of her opportunities, if not of her duty.

For some time back we have not seen the newspapers every day, and this may account for our failure to see the *Register's* comments on our "vagueries." If we had seen the article we should have reproduced it herewith. If others, whose articles are not copied, have remarked on our article, the fact has escaped our notice.

CUNNINGHAM

—AND—

TEMPLETON,

HAVE now in store a complete line of all kinds of GOODS. We call special attention to our large stock

Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods,

Flannels, Woolens,

Jeans, Gents Underwear,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS.

CUNNINGHAM & TEMPLETON.

Nov. 16, 1881, tf

Notice.

THE whole of the line fence between Abbeville and Edgefield will be sold to the highest bidder at the following places:

White Hall at J. L. Ward's on April 3 at 10 A. M.

Indian Hill, at Millway on April 3, at 3 P. M.

Bordeaux, at Dorn's Mine, on April 3, at 1 P. M

Parties claiming fence will be required to exhibit written contract with Commissioners to that effect.

W. R. McKINNEY,
J. T. BASKIN, Jr.,
County Commissioners.

March 7, 1882, tf

H. G. SCUDDAY,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

ANDERSON, S. C.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Abbeville. Parties desiring to consult with him, may do so at each session of the Court for the County, or by letter at Anderson C. H.

June 15, 1881, tf

J. Knox & Co.

—AGENTS FOR—

MR. TOM YOUNG'

PURE CORN WHISKEY

THE best and purest CORN WHISKEY brought to this market.

June 22, 1881, tf

Dr. H. D. WILSON,

—o—

DENTISTRY,

Abbeville, C. H., S. C.

☞ Office: Upstairs over the Post Office. ☜