The State Pensions. "Up to the 7th Instant, the State Pension Board has approved 1,524 applications for pensions, and rejected 591. There were at the same date 226 additional applications still to be considered or reconsidered. The total number of applications made under the Pension Act up to June 7th was, 2,371. There was from York 74 applications, 23 of which were rejected. Of the amount that will be required to pay the pensions already granted, the Columbia correspondent of the News and Courier says: The appropriations for the payment of pensions this year was \$50,000. The amount will not suffice even to pay the pensions approved up to the time the Legislature begins its next session. To pay all the pensions allowed so for will take 591, 440 annually. The General Assembly has not proved to be a better calculator in the matter of pension expenses than the United States Congress."—Yarkville Enquire.

The pension is given on a wrong principle. "Up to the 7th Instant, the State Pension

The pension is given on a wrong principle. All of a class should receive pensions. For instance, if any soldier who lost an arm is to receive a pension, then all soldiers who lost an arm should receive a pension; or, if any soldier's widow is to receive a pension, then let all soldier's widows receive pension. As given out now, the pension seems to be a premium on thriftlessness. A soldier who has no better claim for a pension than his poverty does not deserve favor more than an-

other who is better off. Let us cite an instance: We are told that in one community of this county, two widows lived at the close of the war. Both were poor. They had nothing. Since then one of them has by energy and economy saved an amount which procludes her from a pension while her widowed neighbor is as poor to-day as she was twenty years ago, and is now put on the pension roll without question. Is there a man on the face of the earth who will say that the government has dealt justly with these two women?

To make money by honest toil is at least one badge of a good citizen, and such people should not be discriminated against.

F. P. McGowan, Esq., of the firm of Benet & McGowan, has applied to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the Comptroller General to allow the claim of a widow who has applied for a pension. The woman's husband was killed in the war and she would be entitled to a penson but for the fact that she married again. Her second husband is now dead and the case involves the construction of the pension Act. The question to be decided, is whether the woman is the widow of her first or second husband, or both.—Laurens Advertiser.

All laws, and all wills of deceased persons. A Widow and a Pension.

All laws, and all wills of deceased persons, which discourage, or set a bar to marriage should be pronounced illegal and against public policy. The true policy of alleivilized and all christian people is to encourage marriage, and to respect and honor the sanctity of the home and the fireside. Any effort therefore to instill a principle or to create a sentiment against, or to set a bar to marriage is an offence to the purity and sweetness of the home, and a stab at the well established principle of our gorvernment, in securing homesteads to the poor, and in protecting the humblest citizen in the fullest enjoyment of that home.

The G., C. & N. Road.

Nothing new has developed as to the progress which is being made on this road, 'but our people have great faith in the integrity and earnestness of General Hoke in the enterprise. They believe that he will build the road, or in case of failure, it will not be because of any fault of his. There is need for the road, and we still have faith in its man-

For President.

The Republicans at Chicago have nominated General Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, for President, and Hon. Levi P. Morton, of New York, for Vice-President.

For Cash great bargains in printing material can be had by personal application at the office of the CHRIS-TIAN NEIGHBOR, Columbia, S. C. See advertisement in another part of

Troy's Town Topics.

this paper.

TROY, S. C., June 25, 1888.
Old "Sol" is shedding his rays most angrily upon our town and in such a manner that threatens the immediate use of an ice cream

freezer.

Mr. A. J. Davis and wife are summering at Little Mountain.

Misses Eva and Rose Bell Smart have returned from Richmond, Va., where they have been attending college.

Mr. J. T. Solomon has been quite indisposed for several days, but we are glad to make note of his improvement. of his improvement.

Mr. Jno. Chiles Jr., attended services at

this place on last Sabbath.
Editor Harmon, of McCormick, passed through "en route" to Greenwood last Sab-There was a boom at this place Saturday

There was a boom at this place Saturday with the merchants.

Troy has now a "marble club" to amuse the men ias well as the small boys. The way they crack is enough to make the welkin ring until it cracks it self and has to be taken off for repairs.

Crops in this section are growing vigorously, cotton especially has grown wonderfully in the last few days.

Messrs. James Kennedy and "Dock" Taggert and probably others will attend commencement exercises at Due West.

Capt. J. T. Youngbleod and C. R. Jordan went to Bradley to attend communion services at the Baptist church on Sabbath last.

Miss Eula Wideman, who has just returned from Greenville, visited Miss Marie Chiles last week.

from Greenville, visited Miss Man.
last week.
Several seining parties last week with phenomenal success, namely: Mosquitoes few, water pleasant, fish were visiting, left cards, call later—amen.
Welcarn that there will be protracted services the commence of the commence call later—amen.

We learn that there will be protracted services at the Presbyterian church commencing Friday week.

VAUCLUSE.

Stony Point Items.

STONY POINT, June 16, 1888.

Harvest is about over.

Accounts of commencement exercises, in different institutions of learning, now fill the

papers.
Miss Lillie Jones has gone to Charlotte, for

Miss Lillie Jones has gone to Charlotte, for a few weeks.

Mrs. W. T. Smith, of Laurens, has been a recent guest of Mrs. Caldwell.

Rev. B. F. King, of Greenville, was in town for a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. David Aiken spent Sunday with friends in Cokesbury.

Mr. Vance Godbold, of Cokesbury, has been visiting relatives in town. He is a bright boy, whose desire it is to carve a bright future for himself. Success to him.

Stony Point has a number of young folks whom we think will soon be ready to organize a "Social Club," "What in life is half so sweet, as love's young dream!"

Mrs. Agnew, of Greenville county, has been spending sometime with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman.

Miss Olhe DuRose has gone to Darlington to remain several months with relatives. A pleasant visit to her.

Mrs. E. E. Smith, of Tip Top, has been visiting the family of her brother Mr. James C. Caldwell.

Mr. and Miss Martin, of Greenwood, have

Caldwell.

Mr. and Miss Martin, of Greenwood, have been recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dantzler.

Little Ethel King, of Greenville, is brightening grandpapa and grandmama O'Neall's home.

home.
Miss Bessle Cothran, of Milway, has returned to her home, after having taught out her term in the Stony Point school.
Mrs. Wileut, of Laurens, is now at Mr. O'Nesille.

O'Neall's.
Mrs. Watson, of White Hall, has been visit-Mrs. Watson of many ingrelatives in town.
Crops are very good so far this season—not much complaint of grass. Farmers have kept up with their work, and have promise larenunerative crop.
DULICO.

dgefield Advertiser. mation we have as to the laying on the Cumberland lavers had reached turday night; that Mr. stle, which seems to by delay the imme-road to this place. trestle must and

The Ox-Team Telegraph.

A word of personal explanation may no be out of place just now. The editor of the Loundesville Advertises instructed us to print the presentment of the grand jury and the replies of the officers. The presentment was published as directed. We notified Mr. Baker that the type of the replies of the officers had been distributed, and asked for instructions. To this letter, he replied as follows:

replied as follows:

SENECA, S. C., June 21, 1888.

DEAR MR. WILSON.—I received your letter about the official's replies. I told you when I was down there I wanted them set up. Please set them up this next issue, and put in R. E. Hill's. and Grand Juror's piece, too. Will see you next week. I leave to-night for Asheville. In haste,

As the time was approaching to make up the forms of the Advertiser, and as we had in the meantime received other matter in refer. ence to the same subject, we thought he would like to make the record complete and to put his paper on a fair and impartial basis, so we sent him the following telegram, which was delivered at the Abbeville office at 3:05 o'clock Monday evening. It was received at Hodges at 3:10 o'clock, and forwarded from there at 3:22 o'clock :

ABBEVILLE, June 25, 1889.

To J. M. Baker: Lowndesville:
Do you want all communications and newspapers comment in Advertiser?

"HUGH WILSON."

The form was made up Monday night. The edition of the Advertiser was struck off early Tuesday morning, when the following telegram was received:

LOWNDESVILLE, S. C., June 25, 1888.

HUGH WILSON.—Only the replies of the officers to the report.

J. M. BAKER.

This telegram was received at Hodges at

This telegram was received at Hodges at 9:33 a.m. It came to Abbeville at 9:33 a.m. and was delivered at the Press and Banner office at 9:42—on the Tuesday morning June 26, the Advertiser being at that time printed and ready to be sent to the depot.

Now, a word as to the telegraph system as managed hereabout. By telegraph line Lowndesville is some sixty miles distant from Abbeville. Can anybody give a reason why it takes eighteen hours to get a message from Lowndesville to Abbeville? Besides taking money from the citizen to deliver messages when they are out of date, such delays are injurious to the business interests of the customers of the line. These delays by the telegraph company have become a source of great annoyance to the people, and the question should be settled one way or the other whether the company have the right to take our money for service which they do not render in any reasonable length of time. Lowndesville by the public highway is about eighteen miles from Abbeville. A good ox eighteen miles from Abbeville. A good ox team could have started for Lowndesville at the time our telegram was sent, and could have returned before the answer was receiv

Does the telegraph company employ care less or inefficient operatives, or do they conduct business on a principle by which they can systemmatically take the money of their customers without rendering a valid ser

It affords us pleasure to state that the re cords of the offices at Abbeville and at Hodges are clear, and that the operators at these points discharged their duty promptly, but for all that the telegraph company failed to do what was fairly and reasonably expected of them-and they took our money all the same. The company has received the price of two telegrams which by their own neglect or carelessness were entirely worthless to the

He Moant No Injury.

Editor Press and Banner: I was surprised to see the nature of the

I have always tried to support the right in all matters, and in doing so to avoid the very thing you accuse me of.

In justice to myself, I think that you should have published my comments. If you had I would not pen this reply, but would have simply left the matter to the judgment of the people of Abbeville. As it is they read in your paper a severe attack on me, and they are left to surmise as to the nature of what I said.

I, and not the Press and Banuer, am the injured party. These are my views and I hope that they will satisfy the Press and Banner. In conclusion, I will again repeat, that I had no intention of injuring the Press and Banner or its editor; nor have I a desire to make an enemy of it. In my wildest dreams I never fancted such a condition of affairs, My aim was to do justice to the people of Abbeville and the whole State. This and nothing more.

CORRESPONDENT AUGUSTA CHRONICLE. Abbeville, S. C., June 26, 1888. STATEMENT.

In the early part of this year a white man from this county was charged with stealing a mule which he carried to Anderson, the value of the mule being \$100 to \$125. He was tried at the June Term of Abbeville Court convicted; recommended to mercy; sentenced to eighteen months hard labor in

penitentiary.
In the month of January of this year, a negro in Anderson was charged with stealing mule, and selling the same at Abbeville The mule was sold for \$20. The negro was prought into court at Anderson last Monday He pleaded guilty, and the Court sentenced him to the penitentiary for three years.

Both men were tried by Judge Wallace, a good a man as there is in South Carolina But he sentenced the white man at Abbeville for stealing a good mule, to eighteen months at hard labor, and he sentenced the negro to three years hard labor for stealing a twenty dollar mule.

We mean no reflection at all on anybody,

A correspondent of the Pickens Sentinel is and,

As a rule, rallroads that are built by taxation are a stupendous fraud. The records of the Blue Ridge and the great Union Pactific are proof of this.

When aid was given to the Air Line, the impression was that it would run by the Court House. They violated the contract between them and the people, and just did run across the border of the county, but exacted the \$100,900. I think this proves conclusively that fraud was the underlying principle. You say that about all there is in my article is, never to pay for a thing that you can get

Rejoinder of the Expert to the Reply of the Sheriff.

The Sheriff, like the Judge of Probate, com-plains that he was not given an opportunity to explain, except in a few instances, and that then his explanations were ignored. We would state that as to his statement that

We would state that as to his statement that he was not given an opportunity to explain, he is mistaken, as he is in several other particulars, which we think we will be able to show in the course of this article. As to his explanation being ignored, we have to say that we reported the same to the Committee and they agreed with us that they were not satisfactory—regarding it as making no difference to the county whether it had to pay out money which it should not have paid through the wilful act of an official or through his carelessness or the oversight of his clerk.

through his carelessness or the oversight of his clerk.

It would have been a nice investigation indeed—a veritable farce, if, when finding the county had been multt in the sum of thousands of dollars, the investigating committee had said nothing about it, because, forsooth the officers responsible for such a thing should claim that it was the result of an oversight, mistake, forgetfulness, or misinterpretation of the law. No; it was our business to state the facts and let the officers make their explanations to the Court.

But as the Sheriff has taken up the charges seratin and endeavored to explain them away, we shall notice his explanations in the same order.

I. The first charge brought against him is, that he had collected costs from Abbeville county which should have been paid by other counties.

To this he answers that there may be two or

To this he answers that there may be two or

To this he answers that there may be two or three instances of this kind; but that the error has been of no advantage to him.

We are inclined to think that the \$18.55 collected in the Sandy Roberts case was just that much advantage to him, as he had already collected the same from York county.

But suppose he had simply collected the costs from Abbeville county in the three cases of which he speaks, and grant that it would have been of no advantage to him, it was certainly a decided disadvantage to Abbeville county to pay some forty dollars of costs which should have been paid by other counties.

To this we would say that he knows very well that there was no such entry on his books when we examined his office, and therefore he could not have called our attention to it. The fact is, we called his attention to the fact that he had collected these costs, and told act that he had conscient these costs, and count in who paid the same to him.

There was nothing on his books to show that it had been paid. But suppose his books had shown that the costs in the two cases cited under this head had been paid. That

and shown that the costs in the two cases cited under this head had been paid. That would not have altered the case.

The complaint was not that he had collected costs, and had salled to mark the same as paid, but it was that he had collected costs from the county in certain cases and afterwards collected the same from the defendants, and instead of paying over to the County Treasurer the amounts so collected from the defendants, and to which he had no more right than any other citizen, and which he is required by law to pay over, he put it in his pocket, and said nothing about it.

He now claims that he had given the County credit for \$5 on the present fiscal year. To this we would say:

his we would say: First—That no such entry has ever been shown to us; Second—That it could not have been on his books when we made the investigation, because, as we have before stated, we called his attention to the fact that he had collected these costs from both the county and the de-

endant; Third—That even if there had been such an

"But even if the Courts should construc the fee bill as the expert construct it, it deny that the amount would average \$300 per year for the time that I have been in office, or be more than one third of what the expert says it would be."

expert says it would be."

Well, I don't know that it makes much difference whether the amount illegally collected was one thousand or three thousand dollars. The principle involved in the one case is the same as that in the other, and there is no chance for the county to get back any part of it, let the amount be one thousand or ten thousand dollars.

no chance for the county to get back any part of it, let the amount be one thousand or ten thousand dollars.

But let us examine the facts:
The report of the Committee stated that "we have examined his accounts for the last "several years, and find that the average of "such overcharges will not fall very much "short of, if it does not fully reach, the sum "of three hundred dollars a year," and then it goes on to state in effect that this taken as a basis for eight or ten years—the time he had held the office, would aggregate twenty-five hundred or three thousand dollars.

We have since examined his accounts for the last four years, and these were the only ones we had before us at the time of the investigation, and find from actual calculation and in this estimate there is no warrant included where it is stated the same was is sued by order of the Solici:or or by the Court, (but which we did include in the former estimate, and which we are inclined to think we were warranted in so doing), that the amount of such overcharges for these four years aggregate the sum of one thousand and forty dollars.

So after all we did not miss it much, as this

lars.
So after all we did not miss it much, as this makes the average for the years we looked into, over two hundred and fifty dollars a

ear. Under this head he takes up the case of "In this case there were over sixty witnesses for both sides and they were scattered from Newberry county to Greenville and Pickens counties and all over this county and in Anderson and yet they were all crowded into four warrants;"

"Under his [the expert's] rule I would get four five dollars for the arrest of all (and mileage)." We are forced to say that we are utterly a

Then, where is the benefit of taxing the land we then believe that both Mahone and Wise tell the truth about each other and the ring tricks of their party's management in Virvinia.—Chaeleston World.

Suppose the adoption of the same rule, and we then believe all that two open and while the party is management in Virvinia.—Chaeleston World.

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Suppose the adoption of the same rule, and we then believe all that two open and the rule of the party is management in Virvinia.—Chaeleston World.

Suppose the adoption of the same rule, and we then believe all that two open and the rule was not sate that the rendered good service in that case.

No one would have seriously objected to his beling paid that amount; but he was not sate that he rendered good service in that case.

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No one would have seriously objected to his beling paid that amount; but he was not sate that he rendered good service in

To this we would say that it was upon his own statement to us that we included the whole amount as being charged for bringing McCanty. Both entries are on the same page of his account, the one right under the other, and when his attention was called to the charges as being without authority of law, and we desired some explanation, he replied that these charges were for bringing to the Court House Jos. McCantey, who is a one legged man and therefore unable to walk. There was nothing said about any other witnesses having been brought, and if there had been, it would not have made any difference, as he had no right to provide a way for any witnesses to get to Court at public expense, as they are paid mileage which is for the purpose of covering their travelling expenses.

It makes not a particle of difference, so far as the wrong done the County is concerned

as the wrong done the County is concerned whether it has been required to pay this amount for bringing one witness or a dozen witnesses, as there is no law for either. The fact remains that the county has been re-quired to pay out money which it should not have paid, Mr. McCanty knew that he was

have paid, Mr. McCanty knew that he was required to pay his own way to the Court; and it is an indisputable fact that he paid the party who brought him here out of his own pocket—as we can establish by a letter which we have from him.

VIII. The eighth charge is, that he frequently charged railroad fare and hotel bills for his deputies in serving warrants for witnesses—for which there is no law. This he admits, but says that there are only two or three cases of the kind, and they were unwilling witnesses, who refused to come unless they were brought.

Was the like ever heard of before? After claiming to have actually arrested every wit-

these costs from both the county and the dethese costs from both the county and the dethe county and the set of the and the county and the dethese costs from both the county and the dethese costs from both the county and the dethese costs from both the county and the dethe county and the set of the county and the county an

Henry Cholmers, in whose names there had been drawn from the county Treasury within the last six or eight years the sum of three had six six or eight years the sum of three had six six or eight years the sum of three had six six or eight years the sum of three had six six or eight years the sum of three had sonstables, when as a matter of fact they had never acted in any such capacity.

We simply stated the fact that it appeared from the books in the County Commissioners' office, under the head of Court Expenses, that there had been drawn in the names of these colored persons large sums of money for serving as constables, and that from statements obtained from certain habel tues of the Court and from the men themselves we learned that they had never acted in such capacity and were never paid any amount for such service. In his reply to this charge, which he says we made against him, he says as to Henry Chalmers he was never in his employ as a farm laborer, and received his ticket as any other constable, and so far as he knows, collected it. It is a little strange that as intelligent a negro man as Henry is, and one enjoying the reputation for honesty and truthfulness such as he does, should act as a constable at the Court for eight or ten days and yet not know it; that he should draw one dollar and a half a day for these eight or ten days and then deny the fact, when there was no reason for such denial. I am afraid, if it is found out that this is the kind of person Henry is, he will not be so implicitly trusted by this people as he has been in the past.

As to Tom Brown, Henry Adams and Tom McKinney, he says that they did full work for the Court and received full pay for the same, notwithstanding their denial.

The Sheriff has taken it upon himself do reply to our statement, and the public having heard what a regular attendant upon the Court has said, supplemented by what the colored men have stated on the one hand, and what the Sheriff has had to say on the other, it is for that public to decide which is the

money he has occupated. Mr. 1— wisous of certificate settles that point. Since reading in his certificate we are inclined to the opinion that Tony has been groatly imposed upon by the other eight or ten constables employed at each term of the Court, as it would seem that Tony has had to do almost everything, while is each of the others drew as much pay and seem to fit the other of the others drew as much pay and seem to fit the other four colored men did, as: we have no doubt he knew about as much as to what they did as he did about Tony Hamilton—but then they defined getting any pay, and Tony didn't, and is that may be the reason that he wouldn't give them any benefit of his certificate. But who knows but that Tony would likewise have denied getting any pay, if we had had an opportunity to ask him?

Take the report, the Sheriff's his reply and our analysis of the same, and we think it will be manifest to every fair and unprejudiced mind that he virtually admits the correctness of every charge brought against him.

We did not recommend that he be prosecuted or even required to refund the amounts collected from the County to which he was not entitled, but simply reported such acts on his part as we deemed contrary to haw.

It was for the Court and public opinion to say what should be done, and not for us.

It was for the Court and public opinion to say what should be done, and not for us.

It these tribunals say that his explanations are satisfactory, in view of all the circumstances, we are sure no one will care less than the Committee.

And now, Mr. Editor, a few words more which justice to myself demands, and I shall have finished, for at least so hope,) what to me was been anything else but a pleasant task.

At the February Term of the Court the agrand Jury, for satisfactory reasons, saw fit to appoint a committee of their number to investigate the several county offices, with power to employ an expert. I declined at first to act, for reasons which I need not here mension, but which will readily suggest them

has been anything else but a pleasant task. At the February Term of the Court the Grand Jury, for saligacity reasons, saw fit for the property of the investigation appoint a committee of their number to investigate the several county offices, with power to employ an expert to assist them. This committee came to me and proposed to semily be committee, and the fees for arresting of witnesses by the Judge of Probate and the Fees for marking of the Madiput of the Audiput of the Audiput of the Audiput of the Audiprosoft of the Investigation of the County of the Auditors office, as follows, "It is largely due to his persoverance and that too in the face of the most persistent opposition, much of which is to not, for reasons which I need not here in entry to cat, for reasons which I need not here in entry to cat, for reasons which I need not here in entry to cat, for reasons which I need not here in entry to cat, for reasons which I need not here in entry to cat, for reasons which I need not here in entry to committee came to be made the work of the first of the Grand Jury, in its last preparation of the conduct of the face of the most persistent opposition, much of which is a lively stand in the face of the most persoverance and the fees for arresting of witnesses by the desired search of the Atheron the county of the prover of the face of the fa

by the Grand Jury as theirs. The "expert" was reporting to the Jury as a body whose counsels were secret, and he might therefore, with propriety, have said to them whiatever, with propriety, have said to them whiatever, and as much as, he pleased. But not so with the Grand Jury, who are to report facts to the court without note or comment—if they do they invade the province of the court.

We think the Grand Jury has done the "expert" an injustice in adopting his report verbatim, as their presentment, for surely its whole manner and tone is such as one would not care to assume for himself before an intelligent public. It reads more like a dissertant the Grand Jury have adopted it, and it is the Grand Jury have adopted it, and it is their report. Now let us see what they have done. Taking the officers in the ordar in which they are presented, as for as our space will allow, the Grand Jury after commending the Judge of Probate for his efficiency and declaring that "we believe that he has compiled to give to the court half a column in the Judge of Probate for his efficiency and declaring that "we believe that he has compiled to give to the court half a column in the Fress and Banner, devoted to the discussion of the subject of granting certificates of letters testamentary, of administration and of the subject of granting certificates of letters testamentary, of administration and of the subject of granting certificates of letters testamentary, of administration and of the subject of granting certificates of letters testamentary, of administration and of the cash of authority of law, as well as the lack of authority of law, as well as the lack of authority of law, as well as the lack of authority of law, as well as the lack of authority of law, as well as the lack of authority of law, as well as the lack of authority of law, as well as the lack of authority of law, as well as the lack of authority of law, as well as the lack of authority of law, as well as the lack of authority of law, as well as the lack of authori

becessity for the certificates issued. Such is the Grand Jury's presentment of the Probate office.

In the matter of the Matter's office, the Jury say, "We suggested what we thought would be an improvement in the manner of the keeping his cash book." Does the court need to be informed of the relative merit of the different methods of book-keeping by the Grand Jury, in their presentment?

Concerning the Auditor's office, the Grand Jury, in their presentment?

Concerning the Auditor's office, the Grand Jury devote a quarter of a column in the Press and Banner to congratulations to the country for having an efficient offices, which the court in all probability, regards as extra vires. The Grand Jury presents to the court are elearly of such explanations as "We are clearly of such explanations as "We are clearly of such explanations as "We are clearly of the opinion that the law contemplates? Their province ispto "inquire into and true presentment make" of facts and hence it is suggestive when they have gone to the length of a page of the Press and Banner principally with comments and suggestions when every specific charge in it could have been painted in less than a half a column. What is the meaning of such expressions as the evidence against them.

If the public institutions of the State would open their expess with amazement and there is little doubt but than changes would be made from top to bottom it he heard so meaning the made from top to bottom it he into his official career we cannot expect anyty, are appointed a committee to examine into his official career we cannot expect anyty, are appointed a committee to examine into his official career we cannot expect anyty, are appointed a committee to examine into his official career we cannot expect anyty, are appointed a committee to examine into his official career we cannot expect anyty, are appointed as ommitted to examine into his official career we cannot expect anyty, and the english of the only way to correct them is to keep on changing our public offic ing on the part of some high in authority," what does the Grand Jury mean by such an insinuation? Surely they are not actuated by an improper spirit and yet if they were they could not have expressed it in more direct terms. It is an imputation upon the moral and official character of every officer in the ounty, save those who somehow or other have escaped their anathemas. If such men as. J. Fuller Lyon, J. T. Parks, J. F. C. Dupre M. G. Zeigler, G. M. Mattisov, and J. W. Perrin are not honest, then Abbeville county has none.

ione. Is it not significant that the court made no Is it not significant that the court made no order concerning this extraordinary presentment? By way of preface to what the jury were about to preesnt to the court, they say, "We think that no county in the state has a more efficient set of officiers, and we are satisfied that there has been no intentional neglect of duty in any of the officers." Then why so voluminous a presentment? As it is the mountain has labored—the result, a mouse, valued at \$125.

When we wrote the above we were under the impression that the Grand Jury had done the "Expert" a great injustice in adopting his report verbatim, but it seems not. He has begun a series of rejoinders in the Press and Banner; we therefore rescind onr judgment respecting the action of the Jury, which we thought was enough, and now await to hear the amended report by the "Expert" himself.

Some things reported by the Grand Jury look very much like crookedness. The Sheriff is charged with collecting pay twice of the same services which were never rendered. The other officials mentioned show almost criminal carelessness in the management of their offices.

It looks to us that Abbeville County needs a change in her County officials. Her affairs are certainly very badly managed now, to say the least of it. The strange part of the report, however, is that the Grand Jury acquits the officials of any "intentional" crookedness, and with all the bad management on the part of the Grand Jury calls them an "efficient" officers. What sort of stuff is the Grand Jury of Abbeville County made out of any way.

Lowndesville Advertiser.

of any way.

In more efficient set of officiers, and we are satisfied that there has been no intentional negligibility of the officiers. Then we work the officiers, and the mountain has labored—the result, a mouse, valued at \$125.

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That Expert Pays His Respects to Squire Blake claims to be editor. In it appears an article on the presentment of the grand jury, written we presume by the Squire Blake claims to be editor. In it appears an article on the presentment of the grand jury, written we presume by the Squire as it has his ear marks. Clerks, Sheriers, Treasurers, and County Common of the grand jury for adopting the report of the "expert" who made the investigation of the county officers. Science, and County Common of the grand jury for adopting the report of the was cut out for a legislator. We admit the correctness of the diagnosis. It is right to expert the report when the conceived the deat in their county officers who stood in reed of just such a dissertation, but insist that if there ever was a set of officers who stood in reed of just such a dissertation they were such. We confess that the report or presentment, was an innovation upon the old and long established castom, but we thought that a slight departure in that respect would be reliable to county offices being conducted hon and the production of the public and the production of the public and the officers and the work of the distribution of the public and the public the following: "While this report discloses irregularities and "office office of the distribution of the public and the public and the pub

in their county offices being conducted nonestly, economically and in accordance with
law.

The Squire seems all out of sorts. He finds
fault with the report on the one hand, because it condenns the conduct of certain of
the officials, and on other hand because it
commends the acts of others.

The Squire wishes to know if the grand
jury does not know that it does not matter a
straw what their opinion is respecting what
the law contemplates. In behalf of the grand
jury we would answer no—the grand jury
does not know any such thing, and we don't
think any body else does, unless it be a
idiot.

We venture the assertion that it will matter
to the extent of hundreds of dollars saved
annually to the people of Abbeville county,
what the grand jury's opinion is as to the issuling of certificates by the Judge of Probate
and the fees for arresting of witnesses by the
the Sheriff.

He quotes from the report of the investiga-

The complaint was not that he had charged to committy of each new is the that he had charged to commit for each new is the that he had complaint to the complai

Mr. E. C. McCants is also an able and valued teacher, having charge of the military department of this high school. Their commencement exercises showed every evidence of thorough teaching and good management. Boys, as you well know, are not very docile and gentle anywhere; but Prof. Hodges' boys are not only docile and gentle but also learned. The orator of the day was our admired and trusted Chief-Executive, Gov, J. P. Richardson, who held a very large andience enchained for more than an hour with his burning words of eloquence and pathos. The Governor is heavily loaded with campaiga ammunition, and thundered forth a few able shots in Greenwood as a prelude to the roaring artillery that will soon with deafening clamor awake the slumbering patriotism of the State. His speech was very able, and a most happy success.

clamor awake the slumbering patrictism of the State. His speech was very able, and a most happy success.

The rising and radiant town of Greenwood with its many lovely and artistically finished houses its commercial vim, its railroad speed-their trains in every direction, its open hospitality and courteons citizenship, and above all its high educational alm, was not forgotten by the able Governor, who with courtly gracel and well-deserved praise, bestowed upon it the honor of his felicitous admiration. At the conclusion of his address, and after the ladies had loaded him down under a mountian of flowers, prize were distributed among various boys by our S. McGowau Simkins, Esq., in a pretty and pleasant dow of words. Other prizes were distributed by Ellis G. Graydon, Esq., and A. S. Tompkins.

Greenwood is a success, because she deserves to succeed—with such liberal, broad men as Dr. Maxwell, Dursts, Mr. T. F. Riley, and a host of others, who pull strongly and pull logether. With many churches, those cornerstones of prosperity and happiness, with full schools, a delightful hotel, a net-work of railrodds, a Bank just organized, and a healthy clime, Greenwood bids fair to be the Atlanta of South Carolina very soon. Let us of Edgefield try to profit by her lessons of thrift and high tone.

DREAM-LOVE.

There's a mate for every heart
That throbs beneath the sun,
Though some by fate are kept apart
Till life is nearly done;
Where is the loyal heart and hand
Shall make my life complete?
God bless my loye, on sea or land.

God bless my love, on sea or I
Until our paths shall meet!
My faith is sure,
And will endure.
Till that glad hour shall be;
Sweet moment haste
Across the waste
And bring my love to me.



Savannah Valley Railroad. CHEDULE TO TAKE EFFECT SUNDAY . APRIL 8, 1888.

ger, Freight and Mall-Anderson to McCormick, Daily-Run by 75th Meridian.

7 28 a m 7 46 a m 8 11 a m 8 34 a m 9 68 a m 9 9 25 a m 10 00 a m 10 00 a m 10 45 a m 11 12 a m 11 13 a m 12 14 p m 12 84 p m 12 85 p m 7 14 a m 7 42 a m 8 10 a m 8 26 a m 8 49 a m 9 08 a m 9 50 a m 9 50 a m 10 10 a m 10 40 a m 10 57 a m 11 38 a m Bordeaux..... Willington........... Mt, Carmel " Lowndesville 12 20 p m
" Cook 12 50 p m
" Dean 117 p m
Arrive Anderson 145 p m W. W. STARR, Superintendent,

Port Royal and Augusta R'y.

IN EFFECT APRIL 8, 1888. Time-90th Meridian. DAILY.

Lv Augusta..... 9 45 am
Ar Beaufort..... 5 35 pm Lv Savannah... 6 45 am
Ar Port Royal. 6 45 pm Lv Charleston. 7 30 am
Ar Charleston. 4 20 pm Lv Port Royal. 7 00 am
Ar Savannah... 6 34 pm Lv Port Royal. 7 00 am
Ar Jacks'nvi' e 7 30 am
Ar Jacks'nvi' e 7 30 am
Accommodation*
Lv Augusta.... 1 15 pm

Accommodation*
Accommodation*
Accommodation*
Accommodation*
Accommodation*

Port Royal & Western Carolina R'y

75TH MERIDIAN TIME. NORTH. DAILY. Lv Augusta....... 7 50 am 8 10 am 3 35 pm Anderson 2 45 pm Greenwood 11 15 am 2 30 pm 8 80 pm Laureus 2 30 pm 5 10 pm Greenville 2 15 pm 9 00 pm ...12 80 pm 5 10 pm 2 15 pm 9 00 pm 2 10 pm 8 00 pm

*Daily, except Sunday.
Connection at Greenwood made to and from all points en Columbia and Greenville railrond. At Spartanburg with A. & C. Air Line, Close connections made to and from Charleston, Savannah and Florida points; and by Georgia railroad trains for Atlanta and the West. W. J. CRAIG. A. G. P. A. E. E. ANDERSON, Master Trains, W. W. STARR, Supt. *Daily, except Sunday.

Valuable Land for Sale.

ter the care of th