The Press and Banne

ABBEVILLE, S. C.

Published every Wednesday at $2 a year in advance.

MR. ROSWELL T. LOGAN, of Charleston, is not authorized to take advertisements for this newspaper.

Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1894.

Twelve Pages.

Riots and Riots.

In some communities they have labor riots, in other places they have bread riots, but in Columbia it seems that a whiskey riot was imminent last week.

As will be seen from accounts taken from the newspapers, bloodshed has already taken place in Columbia, and the probability or possibility of further bloodshed is freely commented on.

It is asserted that fears were entertained at one time of harm to the witness in a whiskey case who had shot his assailant in self-defense. The sympathy of at least a part of the community evidently being against a man who told as little as possible in a whiskey prosecution, and then fought to save his own life.

Miller was dependent upon the police for protection against incensed people.

We copy in full Miller's testimony before the Trial Justice as published in the News and Courier, which newspaper is opposed to the enforcement of the law.

If that testimony shows anything at all, it bears upon its face, the evident purpose of Miller to shield the alleged violators of the liquor law from the penalties incident to its violation.

Although he seemingly desired to hold back everything he, presumably inadvently spoke of the presence of others. For this unguarded speech he was attacked by one of the men whose names he had called.

W. B. Meetze, who was so lately lionized for his conduct in defying the law and in the bulldozing of Governor Tillman at the Fair Grounds, appeared on the scene and entered into a fuss with Miller, without, as far as we have observed, any apparent need or call for his conduct except in carrying out his own will, or that of others, to punish a witness for the State in the whiskey prosecution. The result was, that Miller and Davis commenced shooting at each other. Meetze received a serious wound.

The opponents of the dispensary law seem to have bulldozed witnesses and juries in some communities to a wonderful extent, and it seems from the following notes of the trial as furnished by the News and Courier, that the Trial Justice in Columbia made a ruling which was certainly not too oppressive to the accused. The News and Courier heads the following paragraph thus:

A TRICK THAT WAS VAIN.

The Solicitor asked: "Are you in any way prejudiced against the law?"

Mr. Crawford: "Hold on there, that won't do."

Judge Melton: "The law prescribes a formula for voir dires; you have hold to that. Why not hold to the formula?"

Justice Clarkson held that the formula should be followed.

Mr. D. Gambrill was asked to act as foreman. After a lot of a useless questioning the first witness was called.

And we believe the boast has been made in the newspapers that the provisions of the dispensary law could not be enforced because, we pressume, of the determination of the lawless class to break down the law. Pandering to the prejudice and feeling of the lawless class has brought about an undesirable condition of affairs, which only the stern enforcement of the law can correct.

Liquor mobs, like bread rioters, must be taught the necessity of obeying the laws Witnesses for the State must be protected Violaters of the law must be punished.

If any sentiment exists which would authorize an illicit liquor dealer to defy the law and bulldoze witnesses, the sentiment should be corrected.

Violaters of the liquor law are no more entitled to exemption from prosecution for their crimes against society than are the violaters of other laws. Certainly violaters of the whiskey law have no right or claim to the sympathy or protection of the respectable people of this State.

The law-abiding people of South Carolina want peace and order, and witnesses should be protected from assaults from the friends of the criminal class.

Have We Anarchists in South Carolina?

Webster defines an anarchist to be "one who excites revolt, or promotes disorder in a State."

While the word generally applies to people who oppose law and order in France, yet it would seem from the published statements in the newspapers that South Carolina has anarchists in many counties of the State, and their open and defiant forceful opposition to one of the most important laws of the State, shows to what extremes they will go.

Our newspapers have held up their hands in holy horror at the bare suggestion of the presence of "Populists" and "Ocalites," but nothing has been said of the greater and worst public enemy, the "Anarchist."

The anarchist in France, as well as the anarchist in South Carolina, must sooner or later abandon his resistance to law and order or else be must suffer the penalty of his lawless deeds.

In reading the account of the recent decapitation of an anarchist in France, the difference between the conditions of the anarchist in South Carolina and the anarchist in France was suggested. In France the anarchists, we believe, are poor men without the necessaries of life, and lacking either the ability, the opportunity, or the inclination to provide for their own comfort. This furnishes the basis for their hatred and jealousy of people who are well fed and comfortably clothed. Through the imaginings of a diseased mind, they conclude that the government is in some way to blame for their sufferings.

Not so with the anarchist in South Carolina. But his opposition to the laws of his country, and his forceful assaults on witnesses, jurors, or other officers of the law also originates from a diseased condition of the mind, caused, it may be, from the interruption of his supply of liquor.

The difference then between the anarchist in Paris and the anarchist in South Carolina is this: The one lacks bread and the other wants liquor.

Both must finally obey the laws of his country, or else suffer the consequences of his ill-doing.

It is not within the power of any set or coterie of men to defy the laws of this State, merely because their supply of liquor is interferred with, or because their own particular favorites do not hold the public offices. Anarchists must obey the laws, even as the better disposed people have done in the past.

Pardon the Omission.

Correspondents will pardon us this week. Some of their pieces are left out entirely. Those pieces, of which poragraphs are left out, will be completed next week, Bear with us, please.

A Word About Prescriptions.

The best of medicines are none too good for sick folks. Its bad enough to be sick without running chances with second grade drugs That's the reason we buy only the very highest quality of everything. Its a great satisfaction to us to know that every prescription we send out is just as good as good drugs will make it. No matter what you paid for it you couldn't get any better. Harrison & Game, Druggists.

"S's" SQUARE KNOCKS.

He Writes a Good Letter of Which This is Only a Part—To be Concluded Next Week.

Greenwood, S. C., Feb. 6, 1894.

Mr. E. L. Oldham is visiting his friends and old associates here.

Mr. J. L. Hinton is tenderly caring for a miniature hog—one of a littre of thirteen—it weighs 13 ozs.

The Headlight is laboring, ostensibly for the masses, incidentally and between the lines for Hon. J. L. M. Irby.

The Governor's detectives are in the land and something is going to "drap" hereabout. Saturday was a good day for taking notes.

The hospitality of Abbevillians is proverbial and it goes without saying, they gave Gov. Flower and party a reception royal.

The Democrats in Congress must have gotten together again, judging from the majority by which the Wilson Tariff Bill passed.

The pupils in the 3rd grade are required by their teacher to write a condensed sketch of Greenwood. It may be profitable to the children and there are precious few parents in town who could write one.

Mrs. L. H. Perrin has been very sick, but her condition is somewhat improved.

Mr. Louis Henderson has charge of the Park hotel.

Greenwood's population is about 1,500—not counting the train crews which lie over here every night, nor those which pass through—and receives more bales of cotton per capita than any town in the State.

It reaches us, by what seems to be good authority, that prominent citizen of Abbeville, who admires Greenwood's indomitable pluck was very much surprised that we did not put in a bid for the World's Fair. It is no doubt a greater surprise to him that a call to some of our churches was not extended to Dr. Talmage after his resignation of the Tabernacle. As a relief to his curiosity, I will say there are no vacant pastorates here, otherwise the matter of a call might be considered.

To one entirely outside of the "charmed circle" a March convention seems to be favored by the Alliancemen and other true reformers who recognize that the Reform movement, has taken on a top load of demagogues and office-seekers—from whom comes all our strife. While it is strenuously opposed by those in, or wanting office. If they are realy returning to their first love of true Democracy and equal rights to all and special privileges to none, 25,000 of the 32,000 Conservatives will be with them heart and soul. The people—three fourths of whom are agriculturalists—alone are sovereign.

Mrs. H. W. Johnson died here last Wednesday morning. She leaves an infant two weeks old. The sympathies of our people go out for the bereaved young husband.

The newspaper enterprise is still statuquo, but we have every confidence in our business men doing the right thing at the proper time. Such a word as fail is unknown to the men behind the scheme, and they fully realize what another newspaper failure here means.

A pretty fair audience greeted Dr. Bays with his lecture, Friday night and were highly entertained.

Miss Tudie Hill has matriculated at the Greenville Female College.

Miss May Anderson, of Anderson, is visiting the Misses McLees.

Col. Jesse Rook has moved into the Graydon house and running it as private boarding.

Most truly is there evidence of decay on every hand, nothing terrestrial escapes its blighting touch. One by one the old landmarks, animate and inanimate are going down. Just now the old store house at Chiles Cross Roads (Millway) with its ponderous bolts and bars, and timbers strong and massive, which have withstood the fury of the storm for nearly a century, is being torn down and moved away. It will only be a few years more before every trace of these antebellum centers of commerce will be gone.

The Peidmont Head Light has a ladies department, edited by a lady. The following paragraph is clipped from her department:

"Editor A. B. Williams is certainly on a hot trail for some office, from the way he is slobbering our Grover Cleveland in his Washington letters to the News. The President will probably throw him a potato skin."

We feel encouraged to know that the ladies too, take a lively interest in politics, and that this feature of my letters are not so prosy after all.

George Buchanan is out again after a long tussle with pneumonia. We are truly glad he is able to come to town. He always carries sunshine with him. His genial nature is equal to his averdupoise. S.

ASSIGNMENT OF GOODS.

W. E. Bell Assigns to R. M. Hill for Benefit of Creditors.

Our people were surprised last Monday at the announcement that the millinery and dry goods store of Mr. W. E. Bell was closed.

The liabilities are ascertained to be about $4,800, and the assets are estimated at between $9,000 and $10,000. The stock of the goods is being taken now, and until that work is finished, the exact amount of the assets will not be known.

The cause of the failure is the scarcity of money in the country, Mr. Bell's inability to collect the debts and his failure to make his usual large cash sales.

Mr. Bell has been in business for about nine years, and during all that time has had the confidence and goodwill of the people, as has been attested by the extensive trade his store has had.

He is a man of excellent ability, possessing good business qualifications, and it seems if he had been longer indulged he might have paid out. Mr. Bell, like a good many of the rest of us, could not settle all of his debts at once.

There is regret and sympathy for Mr. Bell, and it is hoped that his affairs may soon be settled satisfactorily to all, and that he may soon be able to resume business as in the past. He would be missed from the enterprise and push of our business circles. By his fair dealing he has made many friends.

Evaporated Sweet Potatoes.

Few people know how easily sweet potatoes can be dried, even in the sun, and how handy and useful the dried potatoes are. At best sweet potatoes are a troublesome crop to keep, but when dried or cured in an evaporator they are really no trouble to keep and are always at hand for use on the table at short notice. They should be sliced and then evaporated. Then to use them they are soaked to restore the evaporated moisture and then baked in pans as the fresh ones often are. They are an admirable article for puddings and pies. For this purpose it would be better to grind them into meal and put up in packages with directions for making puddings. Put up in this way it ought not to be much trouble to create a market for the dried sweet potatoes. If an evaporating plant would but undertake the putting up of the sweet potato meal in packages the article would sell well. Grocerymen are slow to take hold of such products in the crude evaporated state; put in such packages, with a few attractive hand-bills and a lot of receipts for making the many delicious preparations that can be made from sweet potatoes, a market could soon be made for a product that Eastern North Carolina can supply in limitless quantities. Who will start this enterprise?—W. F. Massey, N. C. Experiment Station.

Rev. W. S. Wightman, lately received by Bethel Presbytery from the South Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church, South, is now supplying Ebenezer Church, Charleston, recently vacated by removal of the Rev. N. Keff Smith to New Orleans.

Temperence women of Norway asked the public authorities a short time ago to make it unlawful for women or girls to serve in public houses. This request has been granted, and at present an ale-house keeper cannot employ any other woman than his own wife.

Two daughters of Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of China, attended school in New England, and were converted to Christianity. Their influence, it is said, has made their father very tolerant towards Christianity.

The stuffed cloth pussycats, invented in America, have been introduced into England and millions of them have been sold to delight the children of that country.

The farther north, the more injurious to the human system is the use of coffee. Greenlanders have found it necessary to prohibit its use by the young.

It is not what is eaten, but what is digested that benefits and fattens the animal. With a balanced ration and some bulky food it will eat more and retain its appetite better than when fed only on fattening food.

PILES OF PARAGRAPHS.

And People by the Score—Marriage—Happiness—Missionaries and Other Things.

New Market, S. C., Feb. 5, 1894.

The marriage on the 17th ult. of Miss Ella M. Moore, of New Market, S. C., and Mr. David Milling, of Fairfield County was quite a brilliant affair. A few minutes after five o'clock in the evening the ceremony was performed by Rev. J. T. B. Anderson of Abbeville. The attendants were: Mr. A. Y. Miller and Miss Minnie Moore, Mr. W. L. Moore and Miss M. M. Hamilton, Mr. J. R. Moore and Miss Mart Morrow, Mr. J. R. Boulware and Miss Daisy Waller, Mr. M. C. Milling and Miss Julia Wells, Mr. H. S. Morrow and Miss Emma Brooks, Mr. T. C. Anderson and Miss Carrie Brooks, Miss Maud Anderson and Rev. Mr. Bourne. The wedding march was prettily played by the bride's cousin, Miss Pearl Coleman. After the ceremony was over the happy bride and groom, accompanied by a host of friends and relatives, repaired to the brilliantly illuminated dining room, where awaited them a well-filled table of meats, cakes, candies, nuts, oranges and everything that would tempt the most fastidious. The entire evening was one of solid enjoyment. After remaining here several days visiting friends and relatives, the groom, a prosperous and popular farmer, with his accomplished and amiable bride returned to their beautiful home in Fairfield County.

Miss M. M. Hamilton, of Fairfieldd County, has recently visited her uncle, Mr. James A. Milling.

Mr. James L. Mattison, of Anderson, is visiting the family of Captain J. R. Moore.

There is some sort of a show advertised to be here on the 12th inst.

Some one stole from the pen a pig belonging to Mr. W. A. Harrelson last Saturday night.

Mr. Iva B. Taylor a most exemplary young man and an ex-student of Clemson College, will leave here about the 19th inst. to attend that institution.

Mr. William Anderson, of this vicinity, has recently erected a store room and filled it with goods.

Mr. William Clark and his family of the Mount Lebanon neighborhood move to-day to their home in Edgefield County.

Prof. L. R. Henry, of Spartanburg, is in the neighborhood teaching a class in instrumental music.

Mr. and Mrs. William Monday will give an entertainment at their home to-night in honor of their daughter, Miss Annie.

Rev. Mr. Dukes, Missionary from Japan, preached quite an interesting sermon last Sunday at Mount Lebanon on missionary work. Mr. Dukes announced that he and his wife would appear in Japanese costume at Ninety-Six, S. C., on the evening of the 12th instant and deliver a lecture on the customs of Japan.

Messrs. Ligon Anderson and John Haupfear, two enterprising young men of this neighborhood have established a short telegraph line and hope soon to become expert telegraphers.

Mount Lebanon is raising money for a Sunday school library. Quarterly meeting will be held at Mount Lebanon Church next Saturday and Sunday. N. O. Pyles.

NO MORE SCARLET FEVER.

The Public School Will Be Re-opened Next Monday, the 12th.

The trustees of the public school had a meeting last night, and, as there had been no new cases within the last twelve or thirteen days it was determined to open the school next Monday, the 12th.

The scare about scarlet fever is now declared off.

Short Stops.

Dr. Sam Visanska of Charleston is on a visit to his father.

Mr. Lewis Blount of Raleigh, N. C., connected with the G., C. & N. Railway, will move his family to the Minter house this week.

Mr. Hunter and family, and Mr. Merrill and family have rented rooms from Mr. W. A. Lee.

Lent commences to-day. Services will be held in the Episcopal church every afternoon at half past four.

Mrs. John Norwood and family, and Miss Lila Norwood, are spending some time in the Flat Woods.

Mrs R. S. Link and Mrs. W. H. Wilson made a large shipment of jonquils to the Northern markets last week.

Mrs. Bradley is visiting her old home near Troy.

Mr. T. G. Perrin is in Atlanta.

Mr. Edwin Calhoun and his daughters spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in town.

Mrs. J. F. Livingston is in Summerville, with her sick grandchildren.

Mr. Benet's son, George, is improving rapidly.

Verdery's Contribution,

Verdery, S. C., February 5th, 1894.

We do not aspire to reach the apex of literature at a single round, we are only mortals at last, therefore wish to ere with our sex.

Miss Mattie Lipscomb and Miss Sudie Hardy have been sick, but they are convalescent.

Bradley and Verdery have organized a "Glee Club," they next meet at Rev. J. B. Muse's; we all enjoy them very much.

Mr. Lewis Henderson is now attending Ausburn Business College.

The people of the Methodist church have commenced their Sabbath School again, which was very much needed. Mr. Davenport was appointed Superintendent.

Our parsonage is finished and our pastor, Rev. Wharton is with us; the Verdery people give them a hearty welcome.

Miss Ida Kellar of Greenwood who has been with Miss Barbara Townsend, returned home last week.

Miss Coral Muse is teaching school near Cedar Springs. Blue Eyes.

Jones, S. C., Feb 3, 1894.

Rev. Wm. Moore was with our Sunday School last Sunday and favored the school with a very deep, thoughtful and interesting address.

An infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Moore died last Sunday morning after several days of severe suffering of congestion of the brain. Aged about six weeks.

Mr. J. H. Oulla has his sawmill completed and is now prepared to serve the people in that line of business.

Mrs. Susan Riley is very sick at this writing.

Married, Jan. 17, 1894, Miss Amanda Cork of this county to Mr. Enoch Mitchell of Laurens county. Rev. Mr. Pooser officiated.

Mr. Gus Brock, of Honea Path was here one day this week.

Little Rosa Mabry has been right sick for some time with typhoid fever, but is about well again.

Mr. Absolem Morrison has been suffering for some time of grip. Pompey.

Equality in Giving.

Paul believed in equality in the matter of giving, as well as of service. He would not have some burdened and others eased, but enjoined upon one and all the giving in proportion to the individual ability. Burdens should be distributed. Needs should be met by a united effort upon a proportionate giving. Where this principle obtains, it is comparatively easy to sustain the Lord's work; but in too many of our congregations it finds little recognition. The few are left to bear the heavy part of the financial obligations. Many give pittances who should contribute largely to the support of the divine ordinances and to the benevolent schemes of the Church. If all felt their responsibility as they should for the maintenance of the sanctuary and for the spread of the Gospel, much more money might not only be raised, but raised more easily, while many a load would be lifted from those who are making heavy sacrifices to maintain the Lord's worship and to help on his kingdom.—Presbyterian.

For the second time within a few months a petty judge has effectually estopped the higher civil authorisies in the enforcement of good laws. The Duval Club secured an injunction restraining Governor Mitchell from interfering with the Corbett-Mitchell fight, and even after proclaiming with great show of determination that the law against prize-fighters would be rigidly enforced, and after sending the State militia to the scene under strict orders to prevent the fight, at the last moment the governor basely and cowardly surrendered to the dictum of this inferior court. This is perhaps a dictum of this inferion court. This is perhaps a naturel sequence of the recent surrender of the United States Government to the judicial jugglery of a drunken judge. President Diaz declares that prizefighting is too brutal for even "bull-fighting" Mexico.

For Sale.

1—15 horse power Tolbott Engine on skids. 1—Circle Mill and 1—Five (5) Stump Mill used in gold mining.

The Engine can be used for any purpose and is in good condition. The property is at McCormick, S. C. A bargain can be had by applying to

PARKER & McGOWAN.

Feb. 7, 1894, 4t. Abbeville, S. C.

J. T. PARKS,
Fire, Life & Real Estate Agent
Cothran's Brick Office, Main Street.
FOR SALE.

Settings of Indian Game Fowls	$2.00
Settings of S. C. Brown Leghorn,	1 50

Abbeville, S. C., Feb. 7, 1894.

The State of South Carolina,

COUNTY OF ABBEVILLE.

PROBATE COURT.

In the matter of the Estate of M. M. Todd, Minor.

Petition for Settlement and Discharge.

H. M. YOUNG, as Guardian for said estate having applied for settle and discharge, IT IS ORDERED, That Thursday the eighth day of March next be fixed for granting the relief prayed for.

J. FULLER LYON,
Judge Probate Court.

Feb. 6, 1894.

Land for Sale.

REPRESENTING the devisees under the will of John Zimmerman, late of Abbeville county, deceased, I will sell at public outcry at Abbeville Court House, S. C., on SALEDAY in MARCH next, all that tract or parcel of land situate in the County of Abbeville, State of South Carolina, containing

Two Huudred Acres,

more or less, bounded by lands of George Banks, William Robinson, Mrs. Keller and others.

TERMS—One-half cash, the balance on a credit until the first of Jancary, 1 95. The credit portion to be secured by bond of purchaser and a mortgage of the premises, or purchaser may have an all cash option. Purchaser to pay for papers.

J. FULLER LYON,
Att'y for Devisees.

Abbeville, S. C., Feb. 6, 1894.

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY virtue of a power of sale conferred by a Mortgage Deed executed to Guilford Cade, on the 28th February, 1881, by Mrs. Francis Wells, J. J. Wells, J. L. Wells, I. H. Wells and S. D. Wells, I will sell at public outcry at Abbeville C. H., one SALEDAY in MARCH next (5th.) the following described tract of land, to wit: That tract or parcel of land situate in Calhoun township, Abbeville county, containing

Three Hundred and Twenty-Five Acres,

more or less, and bounded by lands of J. W. Morrah, J. A. Watson, James L. Covin and others, being the real estate of Josiah Wells, deceased.

Will be Sold in 4 Separate Tracts.

TERMS—Cash.

E. CADE, Mortgagee.

Feb. 6, 1894.

Sheriff's Sale.

Florence E. Sullivan, by Guardian ad litem plaintiff, vs. Andrew Jackson Poore, defendant.—Execution.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME directed in the above stated case, I will sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, within the legal hours of sale, at Abbeville Court House, on MONDAY, the 5th day of MARCH, A. D. 1894, all the right, title and interest of Andrew Jackson Poore, in the following described property, to-wit: All the following described Real Estate—less a homestead—consisting of the

Dwelling House and Two [200] Hundred Acres

surrounding the dwelling, recently set off by Commissioners appointed for that purpose.

1. All that tract of land in Abbeville County, S. C., containing

Four Hundred and Thirty-Eight [438] Acres,

more or less on Kerr's Creek, waters of Little River, and bounded by lands of Elizabeth A. Miller, Edwin Calhoun, J. Griffin, and others.

2. Also, all that tract or lot of land containing

Two [2] Acres,

more or less, lying in the fork of the Mosely Ferry Road and the Charleston Road, adjoining lands of Mrs. Elizabeth Sherrod.

3. Also, all that tract or parcel of land, in said State and County, containing

One Hundred and Fifty-Four [154] Acres,

more or less, and bounded by lands of Edwin Calhoun, A. J. Clinkscales and others, and by the Moseley Ferry Road, being a part of the tract known as the "Bull Town Tract." Levied on as the property of A. J. Poore, to satisfy the aforesaid execution and costs.

F. W. R. NANCE,
Sheriff Abbeville County.

February 1, 1894.

If asked what is the remedy for the deepest sorrows of the human heart what a man should chiefly look to his progress through life as a power that is to sustain him under trials and enable him manfully to comfort his afflictions—I must point him to something which in a well known hym is called "the old, old, story," told in an old book, and taught with an old, old teaching, which is the greatest and best gift ever given to mankind.

Lean on Jesus and he will rest you Labor for Jesus and he will bless you. Live for Jesus, and your soul shall mount up as on an eagle's wing; you shall walk arm and arm with him and never faint.

It is often desired to preserve lead pencil writing. This can be accomplished by holding the writing in the steam of a briskly boiling kettle. This firmly sets the lead.

The recent introduction of so-called self-bleaching varieties of celery has also very much reduced the work and cost of bleaching, high banking with the spade and shovel now being unnecessary with these varieties.

The total number of postoffices in operation in the United States on January 1, 1894, was 68,806.

The happiness of love is in action; its test is what one is willing to do for others.

Horses should be fed on a limited amount of hay. Beyond about twenty pounds a day hay is injurious. This amount, in connection with a liberal amount of grain, is sufficient for the ordinary work animal.

For Sale.

SEVERAL desirable Building Lots adjoining Mr. Ellis's residence at reasonable prices.

Also the Hammond House in Fort Pickens, seven rooms and lot of four acres.

WM. H. PARKER,

Jan. 31, 1894, 4t.

School Notice.

ALL persons holding school claims will have them registered at once, as I want o make up my annual report.

E. COWAN,
School Commissioner.

Oct. 25, 1893, tf

Returns to Probate Court.

ALL ADMINISTRATORS, EXECUTORS, Guardians and Trustees are required to make return of receipts and expenditures on account of their several estates before the first day of March next, or be subject to rule and costs.

J. FULLER LYON,
Judge Probate Court.

Jan. 3, 1894.

House and Lot for Sale.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY HOUSE and LOT on Moseley Ferry road in the town of Abbeville. Terms easy. Apply to W. S. Cothran, J. Allen Smith, or to me at Greenville, S. C.

T. P. COTHRAN.

March 15, 1893, tf

A Complete and Full

STOCK OF THE CELEBRATED

Metropolitan Brand of Mixed Paints

— OF —

JOHN LUCAS & CO.

always on hand at the

City Drug Store.

PRICES IN ONE GALLON CANS by the single can $1.25. A liberal discount to painters using large quantities.

Oct. 25, 1893, tf

Do You See?

Well enough to read this type 14 inches from your eye with ease, if not you are in need of

Spectacles

And of course you will go to a man that knows all about fitting them to the eye. We have taken a special course in optics and can fit you. Our prices range from

25c to $2

For glasses in steel frames and make no charge for fitting. Our $2 glasses is as good as any and superior to many higher priced goods. A trial of these glasses will prove it.

R. C. BERNAU,

GRADUATE OPTICIAN.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The State of South Carolina.

COUNTY OF ABBEVILLE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Meinhard Bros, & Co., vs. J. T. Youngblood, et al.

ALL THE CREDITORS OF J. T. YOUNGBLOOD who are willing to contribute their share of the expenses of this suit are hereby required to present and prove their claims before me within thirty (30) days or be thereafter barred.

Such creditors must sign an agreement in writing that they will pay their proper proporti of such expenses.

J. C. KLUGH, Master.

December 27, 1893. 5t

Farm and Garden Notes.

Now is the time to top dress the orchard.

The main force in the dairy is the man or woman who superintends it.

Whenever the weather will permit all house-plants should be well aired.

It is said that a tree is not properly set unless so solid you cannot pull it up.

The churn should not be filled nearly full of cream. If it is, butter will not come quickly.

The currant needs a deep rich soil, rather moist, in order to make large crops of choice fruits.

By tramping down the snow around the stems of the trees girdling by mice may usually be prevented.

A good coat of whitewash with a few handfuls of wood ashes stirred in it is a good remedy for bark lice.

Pumpkins are now known to be good feed for dairy cows, as they form good milk-producing fodder.

Grape vines should always be pruned in mild weather during the winter in order to avoid bleeding in the spring.

The floors of corn cribs should be raised far enough from the barn floor to prevent rats haaboring under them.

Corn meal and barley meal mixed form a good pig feed. Barley is the great pig-fattening food of England.

Plants do not receive all their food through the roots, but take a considerable portion of it from the air through the leaves.

When the ground is frozen hard is the best time to move a tree of any size, taking it up with the earth and moving all together.

Picking the potatoes over and removing the rotton ones about once a month during the winter will lessen the loss from that course.

For their fruit and other attractions one or more mulberry trees should be found on the farm.

The colder the weather the more attention should be given to the stock. Keep them warm and in close quarters.

Frostbitten hay and poor marsh hay should not be fed to the cows in large quantities, as it will affect the quality of the butter. A little marsh or salt hay is good, and makes a fine relish.

An Ordinance.

To Raise Supplies For The Town of Abbeville, S. C., for the Year 1894.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE INTENDANT and Wardens of the Town of Abbeville, S. C., in council assembled, and by authority of the same: That a tax for the sums and in the manner hereafter named shall be raised and paid into the treasury of the Town Council for the uses and purposes thereof for the year A. D. 1894.

Section 1. On every One Hundred Dollars of the cash value of all real and personal estate within the incorporation of the said town of Abbeville, the sum of Twenty Cents.

Sec. 2. On each Billiard and Pool Table or Ten Pin Alley kept for hire, the sum of Twenty-Five Dollars for each Table or Alley more than one kept by the same owner $15. On each Bagatelle Table kept for hire the sum of Twenty Five Dollars. If any person or persons are found guilty of receiving pay or making a charge for a game of Billiards, Pool, Bagatelle or Ten Pin Alley, without having a license, shall be fined not exceeding the sum of Fifty Dollars, or not more than thirty days in the County Jail.

Sec. 3. That all male persons between the ages of sixteen and fifty years, except those physically unable to earn a support, are liable to road duty and shall be required to work on the roads, sidewalks and streets within the incorporation of Abbeville six and one third days by direction of the Town Council. The commutation for said road duty to be the sum of two dollars and one half, to be paid at the time of payment of other taxes, to wit, on or before the first day of March. All persons refusing or failing to work six and one third full days, to be excepted and approved by the Council, or pay the above commutation, shall be liable to pay a fine not exceeding $25, or imprisonment in County Jail not exceeding thirty days.

Sec. 4. That all itinerant auctioneers, peddlers, except venders of farm produce raised in the county offering at retail any goods whatsoever for sale, shall pay a license of not more than Twenty Five Dollars nor less than One Dollar per day.

Sec. 5. That all circuses shall pay a license of One Hundred Dollars for each and every exhibition; and all other shows, including what are commonly known as side-shows, attached to a circus, shall pay a licence of not more than Fifty nor less than Two Dollars for each exhibition.

Sec. 6. That all returns shall be made under oath, on or before the first day of February, 1894, and all taxes shall be due and payable on or before the first day of March, 1894. If any person shall refuse or neglect payment of the taxes herein levied within the time specified, the Treasurer of the Town Council is hereby authorized and required to add twenty percentum penalty, and if the tax with the penalty is not paid within thirty days thereafter, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the Council to issue executions therefor immediately, and collect the same by due process of law, as provided in the charter of said town of Abbeville.

Sec. 7. That a special return of all Real Property in town of Abbeville subject to taxation shall be required during the month of January, 1894, on form to be provided by the Town Council, and that said return when made shall be referred to a special board of assessors, consisting of three Freeholders, to be appointed by the Town Council, who shall fix the value thereof and report of said committee to be confirmed by the Town Council.

Sec. 8. If any person or persons shall refuse or neglect to make a return of their property for taxation within the time prescribed herein, the return of last year, with fifty percentum added, shall be deemed and taken by the treasurer to be the true value of their property for taxation and it shall be assessed at that rate.

Sec. 10. On each dog the sum of fifty cents.

Done and radified in Council and the seal of the Town Council affixed this 17th (L.S.) day of November eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

R. M. HILL. Intendant.
E. B. GARY
J. C. KLUGH.
JAMES TAGGART.
JAS. CHALMERS, Secretary

Dec., 12 1893.

GRAINS.

Treasure in Heaven draws interes on earth.

Good actions, like sheep follow one another.

In God's vineyard every tree is expected to bear good fruit.

No man can overcome himself without the help of Christ.

When we lift off somebodys else's burden God takes our own.

A lie is always a few shades blacker than the sin it tries to hide.

The love that is dumb until it speaks on a tombstone doesn't say much.

—We can do more good by being good than in any other way.

Every step a good man takes tells some sinner he ought to turn toward God.

To be acquainted with some people is a standing invitation to go to heaven.

No man will ever be celebrated for his piety whose religion is all in his head.

Tempting a child to do wrong is as much a sin as shooting at a man with a gun.

The man who believes the gospel with his heart loves his neighbor as himself.

There is nothing we ought to do that we may not expect God to help us to do.

There is no place in the Bible where God has promised to make a loafer happy.

It will no doubt be found that many of the songs sung in heaven were written on earth.

Unless a Christian's walk corresponds with his talk the less he has to say the better.

Most Christians are willing to do great things for God, while but few are willing to suffer.

There are men who go to a gymnasium for exercise while their wives are sawing the wood.

The moment you give the devil your eyes you will have to follow him with your feet.

If you love your neighbor as yourself God will give you plenty of chances to let him know it.

You can't tell what a man will do in a horse trade by the amount of noise he makes in church.

Unless a Christian lives as high as he shouts, if he makes any noise at all in church he makes too much.

—Tendencies of affection toward the most abandoned sinners is the highest instance of a godlike soul.

The moment you let a doubt touch your heart and stick, you will begin to limp in your Christian walk.

There is nothing more sure than that the sinner who will give up his sins can count on God forgiving them.

Whenever a Christian sees a sparrow he ought to remember that God has promised he shall not starve to death.

An hour's industry will do more to produce cheerfuiness, surpress vile humors, and relieve your affairs, than a months moaning!

Look upon the bright side of your condition, then your discontents will disperse. Pore not upon your losses, but recount your mercies.

Sunflower seed is the nicest food you can give your chickens to eat.

For Parents.

THE CIGARETTE.

About a week ago a lad thirteen years of age was arrested in Philadelphia, charged with robbing offices in the building in which he was employed as elevator boy. His pilferings, it appeared, were used for the purchase, amongst other things, cigarettes. The magistrate having bound the offender over to appear at court, it is to be hoped that the evidence in the case will be so utilized there as to enable the Commonwealth to place its condemnation upon that dealer in tobacco who has so flagrantly violated the well published statute enacted by the last Legislature, which povides "that if any person or persons shall sell cigarettes to any person or persons under the age of sixteen years, he or she so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than three hundred dollars."

Some may be disposed to look upon the offence as a light one, and the extreme penalty provided as heavy. But is it so? A convincing argument, I think, to the contrary, was found in the case of the boy Robinson, fifteen years of age who died last spring in Philadelphia, from the effects of the use of tobacco. The verdict of the Coroner's jury, as it appeared upon the register which I personally inspected, is "Narcotic poisoning from the excessive use of tobacco." Considerations of simple humanity, exclusive of any requirement of penal law, ought to operate against the selling of cigarettes to our boys, and I trust that any proved violations of the act will receive deserved punishment for the sake of society at large, for the protection of the boys, and as a rightful warning and true kindness to dealers, who may even, as in the above case, make themselves morally liable as contributory to death by poisoning.

And it is not merely body poisoning to which a large number of the dealers have lent themselves. It was but a short time ago that many thousands of the homes of the city of Philadelphia were effectually reached by a certain firm of manufacturers of cigarettes, in sending into those homes, through the medium of the mails, abominable advertising cards of their noxious wares. I know of no more flagrant wrong committed upon a whole community than this, such a wholesale spreading abroad of gross impurity; and yet, though pointed remonstrance was made to the chief post-office officials in Philadelphia and Washington, no formal notice was taken of the outrage. The unscrupulous firm of cigarette makers had accomplished their guilty purpurpose, but with what a totality of evil result we may never know. It cannot be doubted that indecent representations such as these are a determinate incentive to immoral living, breaking out here and there in felonious assaults such as of late years have become so alarmingly frequent.

Referring to the degradation of those cigarette manufacturers who send out impure pictures, the Southern Churchman several months ago said in alluding to some efforts made to stop the evil in the city of Philadelphia:

"We know not whether there are such (manufacturers) in Virginia or Richmond—we take for granted our people would not be guilty of a crime against humanity—but if there be, we need only say they are criminal in the eyes of Virginia laws, as well as detestable in the estimation of the pure and holy Christ. One of the false charges brought against Socrates was that he was a 'depraver of youth.' Even heathen Athens felt the enormity of such an offense. But how little the iufluence of any one man in a small community like Athens, compared with that of men who send out pictures by the million, the only effect of which is to corrupt our youth and bring untold evil into the family and community."

These are straightforward words to be used in such a tobacco mart as the capital of Virginia, and the writer can say from knowledge that they were sorely needed right there. In Lynchburg over a year ago the prosecuting attorney of the Commonwealth, with the approval of the Mayor, prepared indictments against a number of tobacco manufacturers who had grossly offended in this direction, and only withheld positive action upon the promise of the accused parties that they would thenceforward cease their debasing work. The outcry all over the land against the iniquity has been such that many of the offensive productions have been withdrawn, though not a few of the manufacturers and dealers, remorseless in their tactics, in dropping perforce the indecent, have taken up the brutal, and have deluged the land with millions of pictures of prizefighters, handed to the boys who purchase their cigarettes.

The Christian's Double Inspiration

In true Christian living, even though life is a struggle, there is always an inspiration like the breath of an eternal morning; an inspiration which thrills our redeemed capacities and kindles an irrepressible energy for our lifework. With the thought of dying there comes also to the Christian a thrill of glorious anticipation, "For to me to live is Christ, to die is gain," Paul wrote from the Roman prison. He knew that one word of Royal command might consign him to instant martyrdom. His mind was perfectly calm; he knew that God holds the heart of men; and he welcomed the divine will whether to live or die. He had no choice. "What I choose I wot not. For I am in a strait betwixt two, having a desire to depart, and to be with Christ; which is far better." It might be said that these lofty sentiments were due to the natural heroism of the man rathen than to any settled habit of Christian thought. But all that he ever said concerning living and dying shows the real source of his overmastering convictions. Christ died for me that I might have life; Christ lives for me that I may live; Christ liveth in me that I may live more abundantly. My life, purchased by His death, sustained by His spiritual indwelling, belongs to Him; "for me to live is Christ." Death is deliverance from the flesh, which lusteth against the Spirit; from the tempter, from suffering, from sin; "to die is gain."

A Good Lesson.

"I am afraid I'll fail," said one who was almost persuaded to accept of Christ, and enter upon the Christian life by publicly confessing him. The answer was: "Would you refuse to accept of a fortune if it were freely offered you, in the fear that you might become poor again? Would you refuse to accept of bread if you were starving, in the fear that you might at some time in the future be hungry again?

Would you refuse to come to the fire if you were cold, because of the possibility of your being cold again? Are you afraid that God's grace will be exhausted after awhile."—United Presbyterian.