

THE POWER DEFENDED.

THE MAIN HOPE OF THE SOUTH AND THE WEST.

Col. Thomann Elaborates Some of His Ideas on Monetary Questions, and Argues in Favor of the White Metal.

To the Editor of the State.

An endeavoring to comply with the request of your correspondent "More Than One," I shall at first attempt to meet your expectations by my position on silver as expressed in your issue of November 26th. In your editorial of that date you hold that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 should be entered upon only by international agreement, that its adoption by this country alone would reduce our monetary unit to a fifty cent standard, and that it being so regarded by the great trading nations would be a disaster. The question of international agreement is always broached by the advocates of the gold standard, whenever the free coinage of silver is proposed, not that they have any idea of accomplishing anything for they know that is impossible, but it is advanced, often like a sly move for a continuance, only for the purpose of evasion and postponement. Three times has this government admitted the disastrous effects of the gold standard by calling international conferences to re-habilitate silver and three times have American delegates labored under the humiliation of rising in the conferences to vainly beseech the European delegates to join with them in undoing the treacherous robbery of Sherman and Ruggles and their co-conspirators, who engineered the demonization of silver through a Congress apparently as ignorant of the laws of finance as the average voter of the South and Northwest appears to be of his own interest. These howlers pretend to deny that the present distressing situation has been caused by the refusal of free mintage of silver, would do well to read and consider the admissions of our government made by those who, as her delegates, voiced her sentiments in these conferences. Even John Sherman wrote Mr. Goebbeck, a delegate to the International Monetary Conference of 1878, as follows: "During the Monetary Conference in Paris when silver in our country was excluded from circulation by being under valued, I was strongly in favor of the single standard of gold, and wrote a letter, which you will find in the proceeding of that conference, stating briefly my view. At that time the wisest among us did not anticipate the sudden fall of silver or the rise of gold that has occurred. This uncertainty of the relation between the two metals is one of the chief arguments in favor of a mono-metallic system, but other arguments, showing the danger which would befall us by dropping one of the precious metals from the standard of value outweigh in my mind all theoretical objections to the bimetallic system." In his address in this conference Professor F. A. Walker said: "At the International Conference 1878, 'Yet even more important, the view of the delegates from the United States, is the probable effect of production of wealth, resulting in the diminution of the money value of Europe and America, already reached or in progress, the gratuitous demonization of silver, as in the first instance, to the very quick into the hands of the entrepreneur or man of business, which profits constitute the main inducement to production under the present organization of industry, as in its ultimate effect, the burden of all the losses, the heavy debts and the mortgage of the great mass of our products of our production of the gravest calamity to mankind.' * * * 'The struggle, are wrong to express the industrial body when the coils of the monopoly.' * * * 'Against the civilization and the kind the representatives of the States here present earnest protest and international conference, William M. Everts, chief of the United States (see in the Monetary conference, 1881, pages 328 and 329) said: "They are the way to get at a unity of the service of the world for its benefit. This was a clear subordination of the end to the means; this was a sacrifice of money that could not be spared in its volume and in its force, in order that the symmetry of the mintage might be more conveniently attained. This was in the nature of a sacrifice of the great and manifold transactions of an open commerce to the convenience and the simplicity of the bookkeeping which records it. The act of 1873, a coinage act, as I understand it to have been, which, under this unlucky incident of regulating coin, has assumed to suppress one-half the intrinsic money of the State.' * * * 'What is it competent, within the courage and wisdom of this conference, for me to propose that shall accomplish, or shall promise, or shall tend to accomplish this great result of placing the money of the world abreast with its burdens and responsibilities and untrammelled in the discharge of them.' * * * Delegate How (see same, pages 242 and 243) said: "We do not seek a pinched market pining for our so-called precious metals. We rather wish to assume the really precious fruits of our agriculture. We seek a thrifty world to pay for them. It is the proud belief of that government that money is possible if its money is limited to a single metal.' * * * 'And it is not to be forgotten that the demonization of silver means the retirement of not only nearly half the world's coin circulation, but of more than half of its convertible paper issues. It means to double the weight of existing obligations and to compress the world's activities into half their existing scope.' The delegates to the international monetary conference of 1892 on behalf of the United States reiterated the same sentiments. (See international monetary conference 1892, page 54, appendix A). The men who constituted the several delegations were not cranks or Populists, but representative men, selected through the ordinary channels of government for their intelligence, integrity and

ability to voice at these conferences the sentiments and opinions of the United States. And in doing so they fully sustain my position as elaborated in my three articles on the low price of cotton, that the inevitable result of discarding silver from the circulating medium, which would double the burdens of all debts, taxes and fixed charges, and by proportionately reducing the price of all the products of labor, produce, as was said by Prof. Walker, "a suffocation, a strangulation." That it would, as was said by Delegate How, "double the weights of existing obligations and compress the world's activities into half their existing scope; consign the nineteenth century to a pauper's grave and lay the heavy hand of paralysis on the cradle of the twentieth." Said Prof. Walker: "Against so great a wrong to civilization and to the hopes of mankind, the representatives of the United States here present raise their earnest protest and warning." This is the official voice of the United States upon this question. It is the "dew upon the fleece," but as there seems to be quite a number of "incredulous Gideons," I will now seek absolute confirmation by showing the "dew upon the ground," for the response to the American delegates by the representatives of the monetary agencies of the old world dove-tails exactly with the expression of these delegates in sustaining my position. The first witness I shall produce is one who perhaps more fully than any other voices the sentiment of the ruling class in Europe. Dr. O. I. Broch, a delegate from Norway. (See International Monetary Conference 1878, page 27.) "Mr. Broch recognized that the United States had a great interest in having other countries make equal use of two metals for their monetary circulation and give equally to both the legal tender character. The United States fear that if the States still subjected to the regime of paper money, resume specie payments with the single gold standard, this will immediately produce the double consequence of augmenting, in a high degree, the value of gold and of depreciating that of products of any kind; a result which from their point of view, as a great producing country, and as a great debtor State, would in fact present disadvantages. The United States have a heavy debt, and it must be admitted that a rise of gold would, with one blow, aggravate the weight of this debt. But Mr. Broch observed on the other hand that if, with the double standard, the unlimited coinage of silver be admitted, as the United States demand, it is also to be feared that even where the price of provisions and of the necessities of life will be considerably increased, which is another evil, and a far more serious one than the one just mentioned." In his address at the conference of 1881 (see International Monetary Conference 1881, page 44). Dr. Broch says: "Another unfortunate result of the universal adoption of bimetallism at the ratio of 1 to 15 1/2 would be an augmentation in the monetary wealth of the world, and, as a consequence, a depreciation of the metals, accompanied by a corresponding and general rise of prices. * * * On the day when the proportion of 15 1/2 should become universal and obligatory, silver would rise 18 per cent., gold would fall and the price of all commodities, especially of those which come from the East, are paid for in silver, would experience a considerable advance. * * * A rise so general, so sudden, and so considerable, would throw the economic and commercial world into confusion and would carry disturbance into all classes of society. It would change all the relations of mankind among themselves, and would be equivalent to a reduction of all debts." This idea of denying free mintage to silver, to make money scarce, and thereby increase its value, and depress the price of all the products of labor; also to prejudice the United States, by using cheap silver to discount the price of her great staple exports by purchases of wheat and cotton in the East runs through the whole tenor of financial opinion in Western Europe. We see it plainly manifested in the last conference of 1892 by the English delegates, both Mr. Ross Wilson and Alfred Rothschild. Mr. Wilson said, (see International Monetary Conference, 1892, page 97): "What, may I ask are the supposed evils that we are called upon to remedy? As far as can be ascertained we are met here to endeavor to raise the price of commodities. Such an object is entirely opposed to the economic doctrines which are accepted in the country from which I come. Cheap goods and not dear goods, plenty and not scarcity, have always been held to be conditions of profitable trade." Mr. Rothschild (see same, page 69) said: "Advocates of bimetallism maintain that the fall in the price of silver has brought about a corresponding fall in the prices of various commodities. This may or may not be the case, but supporting the former hypothesis to be correct, am not prepared to say that it would be a misfortune for England or the world in general; nor do I share the opinion of certain distinguished exponents of that theory who deplore the fact of the Indian exporter being able to send wheat remuneratively to England, thus interfering seriously with the interests of the British farmers; but I hold that wheat at 30 a quarter instead of 45 is rather a blessing than otherwise." Dr. Rothschild like the average Northeastern statesman of this country, a fundholder and speaker for the advancement of the fundholder, regardless of the interest of the country gentleman, the debtor and producer; whom men of his ilk regard as their legitimate prey, nevertheless admitted, (see International Monetary Conference 1892, page 72.) "If the delegates were to break up without arriving at any definite result, there would be a depreciation in the value of that commodity (silver) which it would be frightful to contemplate, and out of which a monetary panic would ensue, the far spreading effects of which it would be impossible to foretell." This conference did break up without arriving at any definite result. There has been a great depreciation in the value of silver (that is compared with gold), a monetary panic has ensued and we are now experiencing some of the far spreading effects of which it was impossible for Mr. Dr. Rothschild to foretell. Not only a drop in silver, but a falling price of staple productions of this country; trade is stagnant, industry paralyzed, debtors overwhelmed, ruin and bankruptcy broadcast throughout the land. We behold the almost inexplicable paradox of universal want in the midst of plenty.

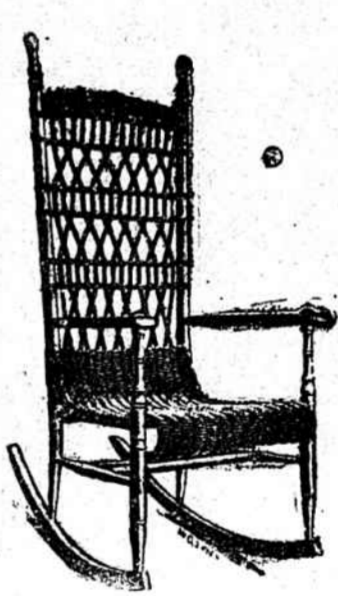
There is a striking similarity not only in conditions, but in portions of President Cleveland's message to the last extra session of Congress and that of Mr. Van Buren when he convened Congress in extraordinary session after the great panic of 1837. Perhaps a better word picture of the situation than that found in the message of either of the Presidents may be quoted from an article of Mr. Talage under the caption of "A Silvering Christmas": "There is something awfully wrong, as you will see when I put two facts parallel. In the far Western States more wheat than they know what to do with; in the Southern States more cotton than they know what to do with. Plenty of bread, plenty of clothing, and yet multitudes half fed and half sheltered, thousands of employed, and to hundreds and thousands of people this is a hungry and starving and shivering Christmas. * * * It is like the depression of a man who has plenty of money in the safe and of a woman who has plenty of food in the pantry, and they have lost the keys." The key to the situation, and the only key that can unlock to the civilized world the blessings of thrift, prosperity and contentment, is a legislative key. But alas! this key is held by just men as Dr. Broch and Mr. De Rothschild in Europe, and over here it hangs high in the four million dollar, five hundred millionaire club room in New York. This class of men has the ear of the government, and with some honorable exceptions commands the press, our legislators acting in accordance with the suggestion made by Judge Brawley in his speech on the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act; that upon financial questions advice should be sought from bankers, as their familiarity with finance renders them most competent to instruct; they usually repair to New York for information and advice. Of course they receive the instruction of the spider to the fly. "Walk into our parlor." There is nothing more natural than that these gentlemen, manifesting a most earnest solicitude for the maintenance of public integrity and national honor, and indulging in such clear phrases as sound money, honest money, having in their hands the keys, did by no means inform themselves upon this subject, should immediately proceed to help themselves, and then lock the store house against the general public. There will be no relief until the South and West wrest this key from the hands of those who live by the profit of capital. Mr. Calhoun said (volume II, page 948, works): "There is a dangerous antagonistic relation between those who hold or command the currency and the rest of the community. In speaking of this class in which he includes the wholesale dealers and master manufacturers, Adam Smith says (see "Wealth of Nations," pages 202 and 203: "The plans and projects of the employers of stock regulate and direct all the most important operations of labor; and profit is the end proposed by all those plans and projects. But the rate of profit does not, like rent and wages, rise with prosperity and fall with the depression of society. It is always highest in the countries which are the greatest in the world. The proposals of any new law or regulation of commerce, which comes from this order, ought always to be listened to with great precaution, and ought never to be adopted till after having been long and carefully examined, not only with the most scrupulous, but with the most suspicious, attention. It comes from an order of men whose interest is never exactly the same with that of the public, who have generally an interest to deceive and even to oppress the public, and who accordingly have upon many occasions both deceived and oppressed it." This legislative key in 1861, on the withdrawal of the cotton States from the Union, passed from the agricultural class into the hands of the merchant and manufacturing class of the Northeast, and right well have they wielded it, as Adam Smith asserted, to deceive, oppress and rob the other sections of the Union. By doubling the restrictive duties they first acquired the obligations of the nation, and then by financial legislation doubled, tripled and quadrupled them in value. The interest of this section in finance is almost identical with that of Western Europe to double the value of the money and money obligations which they hold, and to depress the price of cotton and wheat, which they buy from the South and West. To do that which was denounced by Dr. Proth Amos among the corruptions of Jerusalem: "To swallow up the poor by making the shekel great and the saph small." These lords of finance, of the loom, the factory and the furnace, protecting the banks and the shops and plundering the fields, have so depressed and despoiled agriculture that our great staple products are now selling below the cost of production, as our chief articles of export no longer maintain the exchanges in our favor, and as the treasury reserve is drained to settle the balance of trade, which suicidal legislation has set against us, this robbery and oppression is made a pretext for further extortion in the shape of repeated issues of gold bonds to furnish investment for the usurious interest levied upon the South and West. This class of men, who live by the profit of capital, controlling the government and hostile to the interest of the general public, during the past thirty years (their term of supremacy) have legislated into their possession all the railroads, telegraph lines, vacant lands, mineral lands, and through the instrumentality of loan associations have shingled our farms and homesteads with mortgages, owning everything in existence, they are now seeking, through the repeated issues of new gold bonds, to secure liens upon the energy and industry of future generations. These are the gentlemen, their hirelings and parasites, who dwell in glowing periods on the symmetrical beauty of the gold standard, who speak with an air of honest sentiment about individual and National integrity, and roll under their tongues as sweet morsels such clever catch words as "honest money," "sound money," "full value of money of the world."

To suppose that this class in Europe who by the prescription of ages constitute the dominant element, who boldly avow their intention by maintaining the gold standard to reduce the social status of the agriculturist; because, it is for the stability of government that capital shall rule, and Democracy find its home in the rural sections, that they will impair in the least their power by virtue of the single gold standard, to control and appropriate the labor of the masses by, agreeing to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, is to suppose that greedy avarice can be slacked, that the daughter of the horseleech will cease to cry for more. In Europe the people have but little voice in the government, the masses are born to labor and subjection. Antonio has no slips and slylock will continue to demand his pound of flesh. I think any intelligent reader who will carefully peruse what I have written will reach the same conclusion that I have—that there will never be any international agreement for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, as long as the United States subordinates her financial system to that of Europe. In this land, where, in the good old days, when both metals were money and the "people filled the lands they owned and tilled the lands they filled," when the husbandman was prosperous, and the laborer worthy of his hire; before the gold standard, financial craft and legislative jugglery vastly enriched the few without individual discredit; before eighty-five per cent. of our people shrouded in gloom, were spending anxious days and sleepless nights, and the voice of the auctioneer rung throughout the land signalling the departure from once happy homesteads, houseless and homeless families; if there is any man yet putting his trust for relief in international agreement, I say unto him: Friend, waive your delusion, weigh anchor and steer for the millennium. In my next article I shall deal with the silver dollar—which you say the drop in silver has made 50 per cent. flat and is intrinsically a fifty cent. dollar. L. W. YUMANS. Fairfax, S. C., Dec. 22, 1894.

MAKING HONEST CHEESE.
A South Carolina Factory in Operation.
What a Sensible Farmer Says.
To the Editor of the Cotton Plant:
Four pounds of honest white and clean cotton for one pound of lathery painted cheese.
It takes about two acres of fine land four hundred pound of fertilizer, bagging and ties, toll, lots of hard work to produce one bale of cotton.
The same land planted to cheese will produce at least 500 pounds of honest milk cheese, that is cheese that is made from pure cows milk, cream and all together; this cheese will not bount about like a piece of rubber; it melts and crumbles in a manner to be readily distinguished from the common compressed sold on our market as cream cheese.
What makes this vast difference in products? Can't good cheese be made in South Carolina, if not, why not? These rambling thoughts led the writer to inspect the new cheese factory at Clemson College, where there is a nice outfit of the improved appliances for making cheese, now in successful operation by Prof. Hart, who has demonstrated the fact that as fine cheese as can be produced in this country can be made in South Carolina. The flavor is really superior, and its rich nutty cheese flavor at once sharpens the appetite and calls for more certified honest cheese. While eating this South Carolina cheese our mind does not roam from the crude oil tank under the Southern cotton seed oil mill to the dead hog, horse and cow rendering vats of the West. Our mind while eating this South Carolina cheese wanders over the hills and valleys of South Carolina, along the banks of clean clear water that flows through the meadows; and its honest flavor reminds us of fragrant flowers and new mown hay. After eating honest cheese one can sleep and dream of the clean things, (the Switzerland milk maid, for instance) and rest in confidence; but when his stomach is loaded with chunks of the indigestible compound called cheese, he is compelled to kick and roll around at night, dreaming of running from vicious bulls and such.
We learn that it takes about one gallon of milk to produce one pound of cheese and the cost of a small cheese factory need not cost more than an improved cotton ginning plant; in fact it seems that these two plants might be run by the same power when the making season is about over with wheat the cotton ginning season commences. What is the use of shipping cotton seed oil to the West to be compounded into cheese, and pay freight both ways, if our market really demands this compound? Why not send West or East for one car load of improved machinery for a cheese factory, instead of shipping thousands of car loads of cheese. This freight alone would be a good profit. The only thing that is not at our hand for making fine cheese is good cheese-makers, good, industrious, intelligent, honest and well trained, educated young men suited to take charge of all such enterprises are the scarcest article in South Carolina. And just here we ought to give the board of trustees of Clemson College due credit for their wisdom in setting up a cheese making plant at Clemson College, where our boys may learn cheese making. Prof. Hart in his forthcoming report on cheese making in South Carolina will give the farmers a complete outline of making cheese, the cost, etc., and the best of all he will tell the farmer how to make a small amount of cheese at home, with the outlay of only about two dollars for necessary machinery which will be far ahead of the old plan of grandma's cheese press. Now don't all of you readers write to Prof. Hart for a letter on cheese making for the man can't spare the time from his work to write so many letters; but every lady can write to the director (President Craighead), for a copy of the report of the Experiment Station on cheese making, which report will be published probably soon.
As to the cost of producing milk for making the cheese, every farmer ought to be able to make his own figures. But one of the more striking features in the change from cotton to cheese or butter is, that the fertilizer bill in cheese and butter making may be left out. The cow is the fertilizer factory, and this is located at home, on a cash basis, and the proceeds from this enterprise is coming in all along the whole season. There is no space of from ten to twelve months in this kind of farming, which has a broad gap to be filled by liens and mortgages and interest. Another very good feature for everybody that is interested in our prosperity and the beautiful appearance and permanent improvement of the whole face of the country is the replacing of grass upon the naked and bare spaces; the soil will be preserved instead of being washed from the higher lands in the streams, thus doing damage, skinning the higher lands and causing the streams to fill with sand and overflowing the bottom lands. Any farmer who has any thought can see how this cotton farming has ruined the whole country. It is not necessary to point out these things now, the five cents a pound will make every body feel. I have cotton several years old and still have a good appetite and good home made cheese; tastes as good as it did when I used to eat it in grandma's days. J. C. STIBLING, Pendleton, S. C.

MURDER BY WHOLESALE.
White People of Brooks County Wreaking Vengeance.
QUITMAN, Ga., Dec. 23.—The posse in pursuit of Waverly Pike, the murderer of Ison, an account of whose unprovoked murder appeared in The Chronicle of yesterday, last night and early this morning killed three negroes and reliable information is that the total number of victims is seven. The negroes known to have been killed are Sam Taylor, Eli Fraser, and Harry Sherrard. Taylor was Pike's stepfather, and the other two negroes his close pals, all of whom were supposed to know of Pike's whereabouts. If these negroes knew, they refused to tell, and the penalty of not telling was death. Pike's wife was seen to slip into his house at 4 o'clock this morning. She was supposed to have known where the murderer was and every effort was made to make her divulge. The mob still has her securely held and may succeed in making her tell. The negroes killed were all shot down on this side of the Ocopico creek, about ten miles above Quitman. The report is that a second posse, which was scouring the woods north of the Ocopico have killed four other negroes. This wholesale killing is terrible, but the people of that community have had terrible provocation. Hardly three weeks ago, Tip Mauldin, a respectable white man was brutally murdered on the public road in the same neighborhood by two worthless negroes. The people were greatly incensed over the murder, but the law took its course and the murderers are now in jail awaiting trial. Numerous negroes exulted over this murder and even went so far as to hold a war dance a few nights afterwards around the spot where the murdered man's life blood oozed out. This, of course, enraged the people still more, and when Ison, the best citizen in the community was cowardly murdered by one of the same gang the pent up flood of rage and vengeance was turned loose. All of the negroes killed are those intimately connected with Ison's murder and supposed to be aiding in his escape, or were in the gang which held the exulting war dance over poor Mauldin's life blood. The arresting and jailing of Mauldin's murderers had no suppressing or restraining effect on other lawless negroes in the neighborhood. Mauldin's murderers have no more regrets for their deed and no more compunction of conscience than a dog. Every day they can be heard singing and laughing in jail, happy and unconcerned, though the gallows is staring them in the face. The posse which did last night's terrible work is still banded together doggedly and determinedly looking for Waverly Pike. The record of tonight and tomorrow remains to be seen. Brooks county is aroused. The wholesale killing of negroes not directly connected with Ison's murder is severely condemned and it is hoped that the avenging mob will do no more of this mad work.
4c Cotton Makes 4c Prices.
Not only on provisions, clothing, furniture and all the actual necessities of living, but as well on things pertaining to our enjoyment and culture. This is especially true as to pianos and organs. Wise manufacturers realize that in these close times prices must be exceedingly low, and terms of payment made exceptionally easy, and they are meeting the emergency. Notice the latest advertisement of Ludden & Bates Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga., in this issue, and write them for their Four Cent Prices. This is a wide-awake-never-get-left and thoroughly reliable house, whose offers always mean just what they say. It costs nothing to write Ludden & Bates for catalogues, prices and easy installment terms, which they send with pleasure.

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The new "Conpon Policy" of the Staunton Life is a model of simplicity, in addition to all the best features of modern life insurance it provides for the payment of the "coupon" IMMEDIATELY after death, without notice or the formality of proofs. The "coupon" covers 10 per cent. of the face of the policy, and is in addition thereto.
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Women Beg for Bread.
NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—A Lima, Peru, special says: Over 4,000 hungry women and children called on President Carceres, who ordered them dispersed. Rioting followed, lasting over three hours. Many persons were killed or wounded.