The Abbeville Press and Banner.

BY HUGH WILSON. ABBEVILLE, S. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1897. ESTABLISHED 1844

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REGISTRATION NOTICE.

Old Certificates of Registration are Void—Everybody Must Register.

The Books of Registration will be Opened on the First Monday in December next and kept Open for Three Successive Days for the Registration of Voters Entitled to Registration unter the Constitution—For the Information of the People Attention is Called to the Folfoling Provisions of the New Law, Approved the Fifth Day of March, 1896.

THE BOOKS OF REGISTRATION SHALL be opened by the Boards on the first Monday in April, 1896, at the Court House in each County, and kept open for at least six consecutive weeks. They shall be opened again at the Court House on the first Mondays in June, July, August and September, A. D., 1896, and kept open continually for at least one week in each of said months. They shall be closed thirty days before the general election in 1896. After general election in 1896, the Books of Registration shall be opened on the first Monday of each month at the Court House and kept open for three successive days in each month until thirty days before the election in 1896, when they shall be closed until the said general election shall have taken place. The offices and books must be kept open from 9 o'clock in the forenoon until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Board of Registration is the judge of the qualifications of all applicants for registration up to January 1st, 1898. Up to January 1st, 1898, every male citizen of this State and of the United States, twenty-one years of age, who is not an idiot, is not insane, is not a pauper supported at the public expense, and is not confined in any public prison, and who has not been convicted of burglary, arson, obtaining goods or money under false pretenses, perjury, larceny, robbery, bribery, adultery, wife beating, housebreaking, receiving stolen goods, breach of trust with fraudulent intent, sodomication, sodomy, incest, assault with intent to ravish, miscegenation, larceny, or crimes against the election laws, and who shall have been a resident in this State two years, (except ministers in charge of organized churches and teachers of public schools, and they after six months residence in the State,) a resident in the County for six months, and in the polling precinct four months, and who can read any Section in the Constitution of 1895, or can understand and explain any section of said Constitution when read to him by the registration officer or officers shall be entitled to registration and become a elector upon application for such registration. If any person has been convicted of any of the crimes above-mentioned, a pardon of the Governor removes the disqualification.

In case any minor who will become twenty-one years of age after the closing of the Books of Registratration and before the election, and is otherwise qualified to register, makes application under oath showing he is qualified to register, the Boards shall register such applicant before the closing of the books.

Any person whose qualifications as an elector will be completed after the closing of the Registration Books but before the next election, shall have the right to apply for and secure a registration certificate at any time within sixty days immediately preceding the closing of the Registration Books, upon an application under oath to the facts entitling him to such registration.

The registration of voters must be by polling precincts. There must be a Book of Registration for each polling precinct, that is for each township, or parish, or city, or twon of less than five thousand inhabitants, or ward of cities of more than five thousand inhabitants. Each elector must vote in the polling precinct in which he resides. If there is more than one voting place in the polling precinct, the elector may vote at any voting place designated on the registration certificate. The Boards must designate in the registration certificate the voting place in the polling precinct at which the elector is to vote. If there is more than one voting place in the polling precincts, the Boards shall designate on the certificate the voting place selected by the elector.

Old certificates of registration are void. Every man who may desire to exercise the right to vote must apply for Registration.

J. D. CARWILE,
S. S. BOLES,
J. T. ELLIS,
Board of Supervisors of Registration.

Don't fail to try Speeds talcum powder for general toilet use. Price only 15c.

Spring medicines, onion sets, garden seed and stationery at Harrisod & Game's.

DIVIDING ASUNDER.

The Last Scene in the Last Chapter of the Work of Forming the New County of Greenwood.

As many readers of the Press and Banner will be interested in the particulars of the formation of the New County of Greenwood, the full text of the law on the subject is published.

An Act to establish Greenwood County.

Whereas, under the Constitution of the State of South Carolina, Article VII, and an Act of the General Assembly carrying into effect the provisions of the said Article of the Constitution, one-third of the qualified electors residing in those sections of Abbeville and Edgefield Counties which it is proposed to cut off to form the new County of Greenwood, did file their petition with the Governor to comply with the said Article of the Constitution and the Act of the General Assembly aforesaid, and whereas, the Governor did order an election to be held in the said section, Abbeville and Edgefield Counties which election was duly held on the 15th day of December, A. D., 1896, and more than two-thirds majority of the votes cast in each section having been in favor of cutting of the section of Abbeville and Edgefield Counties to form the new County of Greenwood, and more than two-thirds majority off the votes cast at said election having been cast in favor of "Greenwood" as the name of the said new County, and more than two-thirds majority of the votes cast at said election having been in favor of locating the County Seat in the town of Greenwood, and whereas, the said Article of the Constitution and the said Act of the General Assembly having been fully complied with in every respect named, therefore:

FORMING THE NEW COUNTY—RUNNING THE LINE.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

That a new judicial and election district to be known as Greenwood County, with the Seat of Justice, located in the town of Greenwood, shall be, and the same is hereby formed from portions of the present Counties of Abbeville and Edgefield, with the metes and bounds hereinafter mentioned and described, that is to say:

Beginning at the middle line of Saluda River at the north-east corner of Saluda County, thence along the line of Saluda County to the north-west corner on Mountain Creek, thence a straight line to the middle line of Shinburg Bridge on Cuffatown Creek, thence up the middle line of the public road to Winter Seat Bridge on Hard Labor Creek, thence a straight line north 79½ deg. west to corner post 15 feet south of Jordan's Old Mill on Long Cane Creek, thence north-east 50 deg. two miles and three quarters, thence north-east 42 deg. two miles, thence north-east 27 deg. 50m two miles, thence north-east 13 deg. 20m two miles, thence north-west 1 deg. two miles, thence north-west 10 deg. two miles, thence north west 29 deg. two miles, thence 43 deg. 35m, two miles, thence north west 57 deg. one and one-fifth miles to post 400 ft. north of Douglass Mill Bridge on Long Cane Creek, thence north-west 70 deg. to corner post on Goose Creek, branch of Long Cane Creek, thence north-east 55 deg. 45m to corner post on Turkey Creek, thence north-east 67 deg. to the middle line of Saluda River, thence down the middle line of Saluda River to the point of beginning.

DUTIES OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS—SPECIAL TAX.

Section 2. That J. C. Maxwell, C. A. C. Waller, W. V. Blythe, T. F. Riley, G. A. Barksdale, S. P. Matthews and A. B. Ellis, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners to provide suitable buildings for the several Court and County offices, and to select and purchase or procure sites for the necessary public buildings, and to contract for and superintend the erection of the Court House and Jail thereon, and that said public buildings shall be built at the expense of the town of Greenwood at a cost for sites and buildings not to exceed the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (25,000.00.) And to meet said demands a special tax on the assessed value of all real and personal property within the corporate limits of the town of Greenwood is hereby authorized to be levied. The commissioners appointed in this section are authorized to approve the bonds of the various county officers of Greenwood county until the County board of said county is organized and qualified to approve bonds.

A MAJORITY OF COMMISSIONERS A QUORUM.

Section 3. That a majority of the commissioners named in section 2 of this Act shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business and the exercise of any and all powers and duties vested in the said commissioners by this Act shall be valid to all intents and purposes if such exercise of powers and duties be by a majority of the said commissioners present at any meeting, provided a quorum be present.

TEMPORARY PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Section 4. That the commissioners named in section 2 are hereby authorized to procure any buildings at any convenient place in the town of Greenwood they may select for their meetings and other needs and uses for the county herein established, until the permanent buildings are erected as herein provided.

APPORTIONING REPRESENTATIVES.

Section 5. That until the next apportionment the County of Greenwood shall be entitled to two Representatives; the County of Abbeville to three Representatives, and the County of Edgefield to three Representatives.

OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED—VOTING PLACES.

Section 6. That at the next general election the said County of Greenwood shall elect members of the General Assembly and the regular County officers provided for in the Constitution and laws of this State, and the voting places now established by law in those portions of the Counties of Abbeville and Edgefield herein making the County of Greenwood shall be the voting places of the County of Greenwood until otherwise changed by law, and no change of registration shall be necessary, provided, however, that such electors as may be registered and voting at Long Cane in Long Cane polling precinct of Abbeville County, and who reside in the new County of Greenwood shall be entitled to vote at Hodges in Cokesbury precinct, and such as reside at Cedar Springs polling precinct in Abbeville County and are registered to vote at Clotworthy Cross Roads, shall vote at Verdery in Smithville precinct, and such as reside in Indian Hill polling precinct, Abbeville County, and are registered to vote at Troy shall vote at Bradley, and such as reside in Hibler's polling precinct in Edgefield County and are registered to vote at Liberty Hill, shall vote at Hibler, which is hereby made the voting precinct of the said township. And the Supervisors of Registration of Abbeville and Edgefield Counties are hereby authorized and required upon the application of any voter registered at either of the voting placas herein named, to give such voter a transfer certificate to the voting place herein provided for Greenwood County.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED—COMMISSIONERS TO MARK OFF THE DIVIDING LINES—THE ELECTION TO BE ON THE 4TH DAY OF MAY—ALL TO BE COMPLETED WITHIN THIRTY DAYS THEREAFTER.

Section 7. That within 30 days after the approval of this Act, the Governor shall appoint a County Auditor, a Supervisor of Registration, a County Treasurer and a Master for Greenwood County, who shall enter upon the duties of his office immediately, and he shall also appoint commissioners of election for said County for State and County offices and the Supervisors and Registration of Abbeville and Edgefield Counties shall on demand deliver to the Supervisors of Registration of Greenwood County, registration books for the voting places embraced in the county of Greenwood, which shall become registration books for use in the special election ordered in this Act. Said Supervisors shall also turn over to the Supervisor of Greenwood County the registration books for all voting places for which any voters are registered, who reside in the boundary of Greenwood County, and that the County Auditor of the County of Abbeville and Edgefield respectively, shall turn over to the said Auditor of Greenwood County as soon as passed upon by their respective Boards of Equalization, the tax returns taken by them for the fiscal year 1897, for such persons who have property embraced in the County of Greenwood. That the County Auditor do then make up the tax books for the County of Greenwood and turn the same over to the County Treasurer when appointed at the time required by law. That the Clerk of Court, Judge of Probate, Sheriff, County Supervisor, County Board of Commissioners, School Commissioners, Court of Common Pleas and Court of General Sessions, and all other county officers of the Counties of Abbeville and Edgefield as they stood and were organized prior to the formation of the county of Greenwood, shall have full jurisdiction, full power in and over the people and the territory embraced within the limits of Greenwood county until after the officers shall have been appointed or elected as the case may be, and qualified, in the county of Greenwood. That the commissioners of election to be appointed by the Governor as aforesaid, shall issue notice by publication once a week for three weeks in some newspaper published in Greenwood calling for a special election to be held in the county of Greenwood for all elective offices for said county to be held on the 4th day of May, 1897. And that the county officers elected at said special election shall hold their terms of office for the unexpired period to which they would have been entitled under the constitution and laws of this State had they been elected at the last general election. That said officers so elected shall qualify within 30 days after notification of their election, and shall enter upon the duties of their offices, and said county of Greenwood shall be fully established in thirty (30) days after the date of said special election. The township boards of townships and parts of townships embraced within Greenwood county shall serve as the township boards of said county for the remainder of the term for which they were originally appointed, and the Governor shall by appointment fill any vacancy of said Boards occasioned by any reason whatever. The Governor shall also appoint new Township Boards where it may be made necessary by the formation of new townships in the county of Greenwood. The chairman of the respective Township Boards shall compose the Board of Commissioners. That E. W. Watson, B. P. Kemp and R. H. Hughes, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners and authorized and required to mark off, survey and set up corners and the boundary line of said county of Greenwood, to lay off the county into school districts, having due regard to the natural boundaries and neighborhood centers. Then to form the townships of the county so as to embrace in each township so laid off two or more whole school districts; to suitably name or number the said school districts and also the said townships; the townships to be laid off also with due regard to the present commercial centers; to have a map showing the result of their work, and the lines and localities and names fixed, which shall be the lines, localities and names of the townships and school districts of Greenwood County until otherwise provided by law. And the commissioners in this section appointed shall receive compensation for their services, each, the sum of Two Dollars ($2) per day for not exceeding 30 days, provided that in the event of a vacancy or vacancies in said Board of Commissioners, refusal to act, from death or otherwise, the Governor is hereby authorized and empowered to fill such vacancy or vacancies by appointment.

BONDS OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

Section 9. That the bonds of the County officers of the county of Greenwood shall be in the penal sum as follows, that is to say: The Sheriff in the sum of $7,000; Judge of Probate, $5,000; Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, $5,000; Treasurer, $20,000; Supervisor, $3,000; Auditor, $2,000; and the County Superintendent of Education, $1,000; the Master, $5,000.

SALARIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS—A LIMIT TO THEIR PROFITS.

Section 10. The annual salaries and compensation of the officers of Greenwood County shall be as follows, to-wit: The Auditor shall receive from the State $600, and from the County $300; County Supervisor shall receive $600; County Superintendent of Education, $500. The Sheriff shall receive the fees allowed by law for dieting and keeping prisoners and in addition all fees allowed by law, and shall retain thereof not exceeding $1,000 as payment for all services. The Treasurer shall collect the commissions allowed by law and shall retain thereof not exceeding $800 for all services. The Clerk of the Court shall collect all fees allowed by law and retain not exceeding $1,300 for all services. All fees collected by the Sheriff, Treasurer and Clerk of the Court above the amount retained for services shall be turned over to the County purposes.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—DAYS FOR HOLDING COURT.

Section 11. That the territory embraced in Greenwood county shall belong to 3d Congressional District and to the 7th Judicial Circuit, and the regular terms of the Court of General Sessions shall be held in the town of Greenwood in the County of Greenwood on the 3d Monday of March and the 4th Monday July and the 4th Monday of November in each year, and the Court of Common Pleas at the same place on the Wednesdays on which the Court of General Sessions opens in said county of Greenwood. The first term of the Court of General Sessions to be held on the 4th Monday of November, 1897, and the Magistrates shall be located as they now are in the territory covered by the county of Greenwood until otherwise provided by law. Provided, however, that the Magistrates now in office shall turn over to the Court of General Sessions of Greenwood County, such parties as are required by law to be bound over where the offense is committed in Greenwood County as formed by this Act; to the Court of General Sessions of Abbeville County where the offense is commited in Abbeville county and to the Court of General Sessions for Edgefield County where the offense is committed in Edgefield county. Said Magistrates whose offices are in Greenwood County shall in like manner be restricted in their official functions, powers and duties to the said County of Greenwood, and until otherwise provided by law they shall each receive the same compensation as now is provided by law in each respect, and they shall have such powers, duties and jurisdiction in Greenwood County as is now provided for Magistrates in the County of Abbeville by Act of the General Assembly, approved December 2, 1888.

TRANSFER OF CASES.

Section 12. That from and after the first day of July A. D., 1897, all suits pending in the Courts of Abbeville and Edgefield counties of which the defendants reside in those portions of said county now established as the County of Greenwood, and all indictments pending in the Courts of said counties where the offense was committed in those parts of said counties now established as the County of Greenwood, shall be transferred to the Dockets of the Courts of the County of Greenwood, and all records, commissions and other papers belonging to any of said suits or indictments together with all legal incidents therewith appurtaining, shall be transferred to the Clerk of Court of the County of Greenwood and all returns and processes already issued and made returnable to the fall term of the Courts of Abbeville and Edgefield counties, where the defendants in said cases reside in the parts of said county now established as the County of Greenwood, shall be as valid and effectual as those that have been issued to the fall term of the Court of said County of Greenwood, and the serving of such processes by the Sheriff in any of the said counties shall be as good and effectual as a service to the term of Court of said County of Greenwood, and all suits, returns and processes shall be transferred by the Clerks of the Court of said Counties to the Clerk of the Court of Greenwood County.

TRANSFER OF RECORDS—CERTIFIED COPIES.

Section 13 That any person or persons interested shall have authority to apply to the Clerks of the Courts, Sheriffs or Probate Judges of the counties of Abbeville and Edgefield for certified copies of any judgment, record, decree or other papers now on file or of record in said counties, and when so obtained and filed or recorded in the proper office in the new County of Greenwood, said judgment, decree, record or other paper shall have the same force and effect as same had before said new County was formed under this Act. Any records not so transferred shall remain in full force and effect as if transferred to the records of the new County of Greenwood. That the Sheriff of Abbeville and Edgefield Counties respectively, upon application of the plaintiff or his Attorney in any judgment of record in the said Counties respectively, shall deliver to the Sheriff of Greenwood County any and all executions in their respective offices, in which the said plaintiff is interested, for which the Sheriff of Greenwood County shall receipt to the Sheriffs of the respective Counties of Abbeville and Edgefield and said executions when entered upon the Sheriff's books in Greenwood County shall have thereafter the same force and effect as previously in the counties from which they were transferred.

TO PAY FOR SURVEYING, BOOKS, ETC.

Section. 14. That the commissioners named in section 2 of this Act in anticipation of the collection of the general County tax be, and they are hereby empowered to contract debts and incur liabilities to the extent of $2,000 for the purpose of paying commissioners, paying cost of surveying and dividing the County, supplying furniture and books required by law for the several county officers, and for defraying the Court expenses which sum shall be repaid out of the general County tax.

THE DRAWING OF THE FIRST JUROR.

Section. 15. That the Board of Jury Commissioners of Abbeville and Edgefield counties be, and they are hereby required to prepare and furnish to the Board of Jury Commissioners of Greenwood County within ten days after demand by the said Jury Commissioners of Greenwood County, separate lists of persons liable to serve as Jurors and residing in their respective counties within the limits of the said new County of Greenwood. From the lists so furnished to the Board of Jury Commissioners of Greenwood County shall be drawn in accordance with law the Petit and Grand Jurors and the tailsmen of the Courts to be holden in Greenwood County in conformity with the provisions of this Act and the Jurors so drawn are hereby declared lawful jurors to all intents and purposes.

TO APPORTION THE COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS.

Section 16. That the Governor is authorized and empowered to appoint a commission of three persons, one of whom shall be a resident of Abbeville County, and one a resident of Edgefield County, and one a resident of the new county of Greenwood, which said commission shall divide and apportion between the Counties of Edgefield and of Greenwood the lawful and bona fide indebtedness of the old County of Edgefield and also apportion and divide between the Counties of Abbeville and Greenwood the lawful and bona fide indebtedness of the old County of Abbeville exist at the time Greenwood County goes into full aperation having due regard to the amount of unpaid taxes due each of said counties, and that said County of Greenwood shall receive credit for its proportionate share of any money on hand in each of said Counties not heretofore expended. And said commissioners shall receive from the County of Greenwood each $2 00 per day for not exceeding ten days.

Section 17. That this Act shall be deemed a public Act and shall take effect immediately upon its approval, and all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent therewith, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Ratified Feb. 27, 1897.

PICTURED POLITICIANS.

Surprise Marriage — Abbeville in Greenwood—Democratic Elections.

Greenwood, S. C., March 8, 1897.

Our little city was surprised Friday morning by the announcement that Mr. Frank Cheatham and Miss Mary Carr were married. No one it seems expected it, but Thursday evening about 8 o'clock the young couple called at the Methodist parsonage and were soon declared man and wife by the Rev. Marion Dargan. Miss Carr is the daughter of Mr. J. L. Carr, of the Journal, while Mr. Cheatham is a young man favorably known in Greenwood.

Speaker Frank B. Gary and Mrs. Gary passed through Greenwood Friday en route to Abbeville. They had to remain in Columbia several days after the adjournment of the Legislature on account of Mrs. Gary being unwell.

Dr. G. P. Neel has returned from Philadelphia where he has been taking a special course in medicine. He stopped over in Washington to see the inauguration.

The Messrs. Blackwell have opened up a fine line of dry goods in the store room just above Riley's hotel.

L. W. Perrin, Esq., of Abbeville, was in the city Friday. We understand he is contemplating opening a law office in Greenwood.

Delegates from the various Democratic clubs of Greenwood County met today in Bailey & Barksdale's hall, the purpose of the meeting being to formulate rules to govern the coming primaries. Senator J. M. Gaines was elected chairman, and David Aiken, secretary. Hon. D. H. Magill was selected as chairman of the Executive Committee. Motions were passed that every known democrat be allowed to vote in the primaries, and that the primaries be had on March 18th and 25th. The meeting was harmonious throughout. After adjournment Photographer Morris made a picture of the convention.

The Dead are Forgotten.

Dead men are soon forgotten. So are dead advertisements. The business man who advertises one month in the year cannot reasonably expect to be long remembered by the purchasing public.

"It's but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous." "How so?" Here's a man offers $1,000 for a bird dog. That's sublime. Here's the owner, who won't take it. That's ridiculous.

COTTON MILL LABOR.

Are Negroes to be Employed in the Manufacture of Cotton Goods?

Charleston Sun.

The plan that is spoken of with regard to the substitution of colored for white labor in the Charleston Cotton Mills is a matter of considerable interest to us in Charleston.

Those who own the property have the undoubted right to run it in the way they deem best; but the public ought not to obtain an impression with regard to the conditions which affect industrial questions here, through any lack of frank utterances.

Did the Charleston Cotton Mill fail on account of the inability of the operatives employed to do satisfactory work at a rate of payment which they obtained?

Will the substitution of colored for white labor cure this difficulty?

Of one thing there can be no doubt, and that is that for one year at least, with white labor, the Mill made a sufficient profit to start a movement here in the city to obtain control of it.

In the following year it lost money.

The year of the loss was that disastrous year in which Mr. Cleveland secured the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act.

The agent of the Mills was on that year at the meeting of the stockholders and was asked the plump question whether he had any criticism to make with regard to the management of the mill here in Charleston and replied unreservedly that he had none.

When asked to explain how the loss had occurred, he stated that the goods had been held with the idea that prices would rise, which unfortunately did not occur, they fell and there was the loss.

Now what in the year following caused the loss, if loss there was, we do not know, but certain it is not one word was said about labor then.

The judgment of the agent in holding the stock of goods from the fall of 1893 to the spring of 1894 might have been in accord with judgment of the wisest business men of the country. It had been proclaimed far and wide that the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act would bring prosperity and prosperity to the seller is higher prices, but certain it is the cause of the loss was not the labor.

If after that year more was paid for white labor, than the same work could have been obtained for from colored labor we knew nothing of it.

We do not intimate that the agent acted beyond the scope of his agency; for we have never heard that the directors ever questioned his right to have so held the goods, and we believe that the mill owed the bondholders so much money that practically they controlled it.

We are, therefore, we repeat, not disputing the right of the new owners to manage their property as they see fit.

We are simply putting before the community the reasons which were given, at the time, why a prosperous year was followed by an unfortunate one and showing that the question of labor was not even mentioned. This much in common charity is due to those to whom this matter is a question of bread.

EMANCIPATION DAY.

Speeches and a Glorification—Democratic Clubs—Personals.

Greenwood, S. C., March 5, 1897.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Greenwood County was held as appointed in Bailey & Barksdale's hall last Monday. Hon. C. A. C. Waller was elected chairman. Before any business came before the meeting speeches were had from Secretary Gaines and Representative Yeldell of Edgefield, and from Hon. T. A. Graham. The latter speaker among other things said, "The negroes celebrate the day of their emancipation from slavery, and I believe we ought every year to celebrate this as the day of our emancipation from Abbeville." After these speakers had concluded, the house proceeded to business in the matter of organization and primaries for the officers of the new county. A resolution was presented and unanimously adopted that every office be filled by the choice of the people to be determined in a primary election. A further resolution was passed that all the local clubs be required to meet on to-morrow and send delegates to a county convention to be held in this place next Monday, which convention will look to the permanent organization of the county and set dates for the primary elections. After some discussion it was determined to suggest March 18th and 25th as the days for the primary elections, and to ask the convention to appoint those days.

The "German Reformation" will be presented in Bailey & Barksdale's hall Monday night for the benefit of the Methodist church.

W. G. Chafee, Esq., has returned from a visit to Aiken.

"Sheppard & Grier" is the style of the new law firm which has opened an office over the City Bank.

Miss Susan Arnold gave a delightful reception Wednesday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Hall.

Dr. Goddard, of Laurens, has recently moved his family here, and will practice medicine in this city.

A telephone message from a country store to this place on last Wednesday said, "Eight candidates are in the store now."

Miss Annie Hodges has been unwell for the last few days, but is improving.

Sheriff Nance was in the city on Wednesday.

Some Water Uses well to Remember.

The few hints following relate to certain valuable applications of water in severe attacks of illness. The adult members of a family should keep them in mind for an emergency.

A strip of flannel or a soft napkin, folded lengthwise and dipped in hot water and wrung out, and then applied around the neck of child that has the croup, will usually bring relief in a few minutes.

A proper towel folded several times, and dipped in hot water, quickly wrund and applied over the site of toothache or neuralgia, will generally afford prompt relief.

This treatment for colic has been found to work like magic.

Nothing so promptly cuts short a congestion of the lungs, sore throat, or rheumatism as hot water, when applied early in the case and thoroughly.

Hot water taken freely half an hour before bed-time is an excellent cathartic in case of constipation, while it has a soothing effect upon the stomach and bowels.

This treatment continued a few months, with the addition of a cup of hot water slowly sipped half an hour before each meal, with proper attention to diet, will cure most cases of dyspepsia.

Ordinary headaches almost always yield to the simultaneous application of hot water to the feet and back of the neck.

A Good Starting Point.

Greenville Mountanier.

The voluntary statement of twenty-three ministers of the gospel as to the metropolitan police in Charleston, and their unqualified endorsement of Chief Martin, throws a flood of light upon the situation in that city as to the enforcement of the dispensary law. Governor Ellerbe can make this document a starting point for any investigation he may feel inclined to make, when he comes to decide the question as to the continuance of the metropolitan police.

THE GOVERNOR'S DUTY.

He Should See That the Whiskey Law is Enforced.

Manning Times.

If Charleston can not do something silly it will do nothing at all. Ever since the election of Governor Ellerbe the politicians of that city have been prostrating themselves at the feet of His Excellency imploring him to take away from them that dreaded monster, the Metropolitan police. In their many prayers they promised to enforce the Dispensary law with a rigidity never before heard of and, while making these promises they did not fail to endeavor to impress upon the Governor that the Metropolitan police had been charmed by the "tigers" and were not doing their duty. A numbers of ministers joined in a petition endorsing the work of the head of the police force, and for doing so, they have been severely arraigned by the lovers of "Home Rule" and "blind tigers" and political pulls; nevertheless the clergy did what they were convinced was a duty they owed to the community in which they live and they, to a man, reiterate all they formerly said in contradiction of the claims made by the self-appointed representatives of the good people of Charleston. Now, while this matter is undergoing an investigation to ascertain whether or not there exists a neccessity for the continuance of the force, and while the politicians are contending that the present force is not enforcing the Dispensary law, another element is claiming if the force is removed, the law would be laughted at, a grand jury drawn by men who are known to be bitterly opposed to the law, throw out every case which is presented to them, and one of the jurors is reported as saying that "it is not the violators of law, but the law itself which is on trial." The recent conduct of the Charleston grand jury ought to convince the Governor that if the Dispensary law is to have any enforcement at all it must come through the present machinery, and if he takes off the Metropolitan police he has no power to take away the Dispensary law; then, taking off the only means of getting the law enforced would virtually be assuming a responsibility to give Charleston a free license to sell liquor and violate a State law which a large majority of the people throughout the State want to see enforced everywhere. There are "blind tigers" in Charleston, and crimes of every kind are committed there, but nevertheless, we believe Charleston is well policed and the endorsement given Chief Martin by representatives of the law-abiding element is the very best evidence of the efficiency of the force and that it is preferred to the old order. It may appear somewhat strange for outsiders to take a hand in Charleston affairs, but as a State law is at stake, we feel at liberty to enter our protest against that which we believe would have a damaging effect over the entire State—hence our opposition to the Governor's removing the Metropolitan police until there is more assurance of the enforcement of the law, than has been given by those who are anxious for action on the Governor's part, and the grand juries drawn by partisan commissioners.

THE "FAST" YOUNG MAN.

The Duty of Fathers to Portray Him in His True Light.

Mr. Bok believes that if it is said of a man that "he has seen the world," in other words, is "fast," there is instantly a singular glamour about him in the eyes of young girls—girls as good and pure as were ever created. There is a scent of danger about such a man, and there are girls for whom danger, even of this sort, has a singular fascination. "The girls know that these men are bad. But so long as they respect me and treat me as a lady where's the harm?" says the young woman when she is called to account for her company.

"As a matter of fact, the exact things which a man does to earn the reputation of being 'fast' are neither known or dreamed of by the girls for whom such a reputation has this glamour. The trouble lies in the fact that our girls are brought up under a system which hesitates to call a spade by its right name. We are afraid of offending or of shocking certain fancied sensibilities, whereas, in reality, we make the greater mistake of making diamonds out of spades and giving our girls a wrong idea of actual things. * * * It is all very well to be tender in our regard for the feelings of our girls, but there is a limit, a point at which discretion becomes a crime. And that point has been reached when girles are allowed to know and associate with such men all unconscious of the danger. When every mother or father, or person with whom the duty may rest, classes the 'fast' man where he belongs, and portrays, him in his true light, it will be better for our girls. It is high time that some should know that the man who leads anything but a pure life buys, in every instance, that experience at a distinct sacrifice to himself and at a tremendous cost to the girl who marries him."

JUDGE MACKEY ON THE DISPENSARY.

Senator Hampton's Unprejudiced Opinion of Dispensary Whiskey.

Judge Mackey was seated in the Comptroller General's office a few days ago, in company with several other gentleman. In some way the conversation turned upon the evils of the custom of treating, a peculiarity of American social life which is practiced nowhere else in the world except, perhaps, in Australia.

"I always keep a bottle in my room," said the Judge, in his oracular way, "and I take one drink a day—at a fixed hour, I am a strict observer of the law, and I never offer a drink to any one."

"That's all very well in South Carolina, Judge," said one of these present, "but how about in Georgia or North Carolina?"

"When I am in Rome, sir," replied the Judge, with a twinkle in his eye, "I do as the Romans do. But in this State it is a violation of the statute law to treat a man, and I am very careful not to do so."

"But I understand,' said another member of the company, "that when you go to see General Hampton you always take him something to drink."

"I take him a quart of whiskey occasionally," said Mackey, "but that is a different matter, sir. The General is a sick man, and is in need of a gentle stimulant. And that reminds me," continued the Judge, with a reminiscent smile, "of a little pleasantry. General Hampton has always complained of the quality of the Dispensary liquor. The last time I called on him I carried with me a bottle of rye purchased here in the city. I opened the bottle myself, carefully concealing the Dispensary label. Pouring out a drink, I said, "General here is some whiskey that I obtained from New York. It cost $7 a gallon, sir, and I think you will find it good.'

"The General tasted the liquor 'Ah! he said, 'this is really very fine. It is strange that we cannot get good whiskey at our Dispensaries. I don't understand it.' Then I turned the label toward the General," added the Judge, "and he had nothing more to say. The fact is, gentlemen, the Dispensary puts up as good and as pure liquor as can be found anywhere in the Union. It comes direct from the distillers and is bottled here without any deleterious substance being mingled with it. It is simple prejudice that condemns it."

Snow has cost the city of New York $400,000 this Winter.

Kerosene Oil.

FIRE-PROOF OIL, 175°, THE BEST oil that can be made. An oil that gives a brilliant light, and does not smoke the chimney, can be bought for the same money as low grade oil. Special prices by the barrel.

G. W. LOMAX.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE CLEMSON Agricultural College will begin Thursday, February 18th, 1897.

To the two regular four-year courses leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Science, a special two-year course in Mechanics and Engineering has been added.

The Courses of Instruction include the following subjects:—Agriculture, Chemistry, Horticulture, Darying, Veterinary Science, Botany, Geology, Mineralogy, Mechanical, Electrical and Civil Engineering, English, Mathematics and History.

Board, washing, fuel, lights, for session of 40 weeks, $59.00.

For Catalogue containing full particulars, Address,

E. B. CRAIGHEAD, Pres.,
Jan. 6, 1897. Clemson College, S. C.

FOR THE INNER-MAN.

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Delivered Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

LOOK OUT for the New Wagon and have your cans filled.

—FIVE GALLONS FOR 80 CENTS.—

Apportionment of the School Funds of Abbeville County for School Year 1866-97.

No. of School District.	Amount brought forward from last year.	Am't from 3 mill tax for 1896-97.	Poll Tax for 1896-97.	Total Am't for each District.
	$ 689 10	$2,067 47	$493 00	$3,249 57
	418 23	1,254 71	454 00	2,126 94
	386 12	1,158 47	379 00	1,923 59
	357 29	1,101 66	277 00	1,735 95
	466 81	1,400 54	386 00	2,253 35
	356 48	1,069 55	347 00	1,773 03
	334 25	1,002 86	315 00	1,652 11
	388 59	1,165 88	243 00	1,797 47
	373 77	1,121 42	311 00	1,806 19
	272 51	817 60	290 00	1,380 11
	228 87	686 68	209 00	1,124 55
	329 32	988 04	309 00	1,626 36
	481 63	1,445 00	383 00	2,309 63
	349 07	1,047 32	300 00	1,696 39
	299 68	899 11	269 00	1,467 79
	459 40	1,378 31	352 00	2,189 71
	275 80	827 48	300 00	1,403 28
	349 90	1,049 79	350 00	1,749 69
	108 53	452 02	135 00	695 55
	151 48	454 49	109 00	714 97
	75 74	227 24	59 00	361 98
	52 69	158 08	48 00	258 77

The above apportionment of the School Fund to the different School Districts in Abbeville county is based on the enrollment of pupils in the public schools of the county during the last school year.

The different boards of school trustees must not overdraw on the amounts designated for their school districts.

The amounts apportioned to each district from the amount brought forward from last year will be paid out by the Treasurer in January or February next.

The 3 mill tax for 1896 97 and the poll tax will not be due until November, 1897. Clerks of the different boards of trustees will be required to distinguish between warrants drawn on the 3 mill tax and the poll tax as I am required by law to report them separately in the annual settlement.

The clerks of the different boards of trustees will be required to make and send to this office on or before 1st of July, 1897, an itemized statement of their expenditures during the present school year. It will therefore be necessary that their books be accurately kept.

No warrant of any board of trustees will be endorsed in this office unless the amount of warrant is plainly written in words and not put in figures, and both duplicate and original must be signed by at least two of the trustees of the district from which it comes.

W. T. MILFORD,
Co. Supt. of Education.

Dec. 1, 1896.

DENTAL NOTICE.

Dr. S. G. Thomson,

OFFICE UP-STAIRS ON McILWAIN Corner, Abbeville, S. C.