

The Press and Banner.

BY HUGH WILSON.

ABBEVILLE, S. C.

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Wednesday, July 10, 1901.

The Dispensary in Charleston.

The Press and Banner has not put itself to any trouble to ascertain whose business it is to enforce the dispensary law, but as the Governor may employ as many constables as he desires we assume that it is his duty.

The recent action of the State Board of Control would also indicate that it is their duty to enforce the law.

If it is the Governor's duty, and not that of the State Board of Control, then the recent action of the State Board of Control is not understood.

The non-enforcement of the law in Charleston was the lion in the path of the Governor last year, and his friends had not only to excuse him, but were under the necessity of explaining, or not believing the stories as to free liquor in Charleston.

There is a growing sentiment which demands that the law be enforced alike in every part of the State; and people in reference to the law are coming to the conclusion that discriminations or against anybody is not becoming in an executive office.

The State on last week had an editorial on the subject which seemed to include another article or comment on the Governor and Charleston bosses. The article on the enforcement of the law being well said, we tried to separate and omit the interlunatic in reference to the Governor and the Charleston bosses. The two subjects, it appears to us, should be treated under different heads.

We do not know if there was trading by anybody in Charleston. We do not know if anybody had a right to traffic in trade with Charleston's vote, but we do know that when the subject of the non-enforcement of the law is discussed, that feeling is aroused.

The Governor cannot afford to allow just grounds for such talk. The people are determined that our public officials shall not make faith of one section and fowl of another. They want fair play, and they will have it, or express their dissatisfaction in very plain terms.

Up to this time, barring any reference to the dispensary, the Governor has measured up to the expectations and requirements of his friends, but they will not excuse neglect to make at least the semblance of an effort to enforce the dispensary law in Charleston.

The Governor may command the goodwill and respect of nine-tenths of the people of the State, if he makes a show of authority in enforcing the law, but if he turns the metropolitan city of the State over to the lawless element of the city, the people will ring something into the ears of the Governor, which he will not like to hear. This newspaper yields nothing to anybody in earnestness of support of the Governor, and we would suggest that he at least make a decent effort to enforce the law. Any lack of back bone to fight the blind tigers will prove a losing game.

The Due West Female College.

The catalogue of this institution for the current year has been published. The college, having been founded in 1859, is one of the oldest female institutions of learning in the South. The grounds for the building are public favor, until now, it has a large and able corps of thirteen instructors in the various departments. The building itself is large and admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is used.

The structure includes chapel, dining room, class rooms, society hall, music hall, dormitories for the young ladies and apartments for the president and faculty. The grounds for the building are laid off in pleasant walks, while flowering shrubbery and ornamental trees grace the whole and present a most attractive appearance.

Although the town is four miles from Donald, the nearest railroad station, double daily mails, and telephone, put the people, the students and the teachers in instant communication with the outside world.

In the class rooms the languages, including English, Latin, French, Greek, Spanish and taught by the ablest teachers. Besides the languages other branches receive the best attention, namely: Mathematics and science, history, mental and moral philosophy and pedagogy. Degrees are conferred, and diplomas of graduation entitle students to teach in the public schools without examination.

In the art department, the course is extensive and the instruction thorough. Medals are offered to successful competitors. The Expression and physical culture is under the supervision of accomplished teachers, while lessons on stringed instruments are given by the best musicians in the land.

Those students who have a special fondness for studies outside the regular course, can find a wide range of elective studies in this institution.

The government of the school is mild and homelike. Believing that a liberal education in books, is but part of a woman's education, young ladies are taught to develop the social instincts, whereby their learning and culture may be combined to make them most lovely and attractive.

The Greenville Postmaster.

As we understand, Mr. J. F. Richardson, several years ago, made application for the position of postmaster at Greenville. That petition was endorsed by the patrons and business men of the city. It was held up in Washington until Senator McLaughlin interceded himself in the matter. Why the application was so long held up we are unable to say; but we presume the delay might be accounted for on either the non-action of the Senators and Representatives or their lack of influence in Washington.

Another strange thing about this appointment is: Although Mr. Richardson is just as good a man as Mr. John G. Capers, we have noticed no attack upon McLaughlin for this last appointment. The absence of criticism by the newspapers for giving official appointment to Mr. Richardson may be ominous. McLaughlin caught particular fits for giving a place to John G. Capers, who is a good man and whose lineage and family record comes down well recommended for generations. Why the modified tone when another man, just as good as Mr. Capers, receives appointment, is not understood. Those who cannot show wherein McLaughlin is untrue to South Carolina may be learning that if McLaughlin, as they charge, is a Republican, he appoints mighty good Democrats to office. It is to be hoped that Mr. Richardson may not be turned out of the Democratic party for making a good postmaster.

To Enforce the Law.

The Press and Banner is glad to note that the State, although opposed to the law, is in favor of enforcing the dispensary law in Charleston and Columbia. If the law is a good one, it will meet public approval. If it is a bad law, the way to have it repealed is to expose it.

But regardless of its merits, the dispensary law should be enforced as long as it is on the statute books. All good citizens should join in the demand for its enforcement.

Nice lots of fresh Canned Hams, Picnic Hams and Breakfast Bacon just in. Amos B. Morse.

Hall & Anderson are offering a big discount on clothing this week.

My stock of paper back novels must be reduced. Come and get my novels on quantity. Millinery, The Department Store, always the pride of our store. This season's stock is certainly equal to any other store.

If you need suit you can get it cheap at Hall & Anderson's. See their ad.

Are Charleston's Illicit Liquor Dealers Able to Defy the State?

It is doubtful if the State board could institute a system of enforcement which would make it impossible for the community to disregard the law. But the question into which the attention of the community is directed is whether it is likely to arouse a sentiment in this community, if properly considered, which will bring about a much needed reform in the conditions now prevailing.—Charleston Post.

The way to enforce the dispensary law is to enforce it. Send the necessary constables and shut up the places where liquor is unlawfully sold. That is the rule which the United States government applies to the illicit distillers. Illicit selling is done about the distilleries. Illicit selling is done about the distilleries. Illicit selling is done about the distilleries.

Charleston has had a fair opportunity to enforce the law, and that city has refused to obey the law. The only recourse now seems to be the power of the State to make the law-breakers of Charleston respect the law.

The Press and Banner would like to see Charleston enforce the law, but if that city refuses to do so, as she has done for years, then we want to see the necessary force employed. The State of South Carolina has not got, hat in hand, to inquire of those who defy the law, how they wish the law enforced. The right way to do is to treat law-breakers in Charleston with the same consideration that is given to other law-breakers in other parts of the State.

Without ceremony, apology, ifs or ans, the Government of South Carolina should enforce the law in Charleston. When Charleston sets her face to defy the law, she should be treated as other transgressors are treated.

If Governor McSwenney is half the man that the people believe him to be, he will see to it that a law-breaker in Charleston receives no more consideration from him than he gives to others.

It is impertinent for the city of Charleston to say to the State of South Carolina that care must be taken in the manner of treating those of her citizens who with malice aforethought, choose to break the law.

The liquor authorities have dallied long enough with illicit liquor dealers in Charleston, and if they would deserve the decent respect of the people of the State, they will at least make an effort to do their duty, or step down and out.

Strange.
Why a good newspaper, like the News and Courier, should vent its personal spleen, and exhibit unkindness to any citizen, is beyond the comprehension of the Press and Banner. It seems to me that that paper is large enough to meet argument with argument, without resort to the use of nettles.

Our conception is that a great paper like the News and Courier should be edited on a plane that would enable the paper to be fair to all, while showing itself personally friendly to all.

Of course the News and Courier could not afford to consider a suggestion. There is no community that has a higher sense of honor and self-respect than that displayed on this occasion. They have also shown a high grade of talent in the selection, preparation and publication of their articles, where all have striven to please with amusement, entertainment and good manners.

Therefore I have deemed it proper to commend them for their efforts to lighten the cares and to brighten the joys of life without giving offense to anybody.

These entertainments agitate the feelings and actions of every day life and thereby improve and purify the mind and heart. They drive away the ignominious cares and clouds that hang around the brows of the busy and their daily engagements.

"Thanking them for their amusing and instructive entertainment, I subscribe myself their friend," "Gullyite."

UP TO THE POLICE.
If They Don't Enforce Dispensary Law Profits Will Go To The Governor Makes a Statement About Columbia-Sensational Developments

Governor McSwenney today in speaking about the dispensary situation in Charleston and the action of the state board of directors, said that Chalkley Williams, a well known brewer, had been called on to testify before the board, and that the governor and the board were in thorough accord as to what was to be done.

Of more local interest is what the governor had to say about Columbia blind tigers. He said in effect, "If the police force the sale of whiskey, the profits from Columbia will be taken away and an amount sufficient to employ sufficient constables to enforce the law will be used. The remainder will be turned over to the county and the city will get nothing."

The governor thinks the police here are not doing their duty. The Charleston police make raids constantly, and although it has been charged that they were fake raids, that remains to be shown. The police in Columbia, however, may not pay attention to this matter at all, and unless more activity is displayed may be that the city will lose all of its profits.

The whole matter will come up again at a meeting of the state board of directors on the 15th inst. It is said that some startling revelations will be made as to Charleston and the constabulary's dealings with blind tigers. It is intimated that the board will be paid by blind tigers and that profit will be produced.

It is not charged that anything of the kind is done in Columbia, though a very thorough investigation is to be made all around. The board and the governor have the power to withhold profits, and that fact is particularly interesting just now.

EPIDEMIC AMONG ANIMALS.
Frightful Ravage of Disease Among Horses and Mules in Bolivar County, Ala.—Quarantine Put On.

Jackson, Miss., July 8.—Dr. J. F. Hunter, secretary of the State board of health, has received official notification from Health Officer H. L. Sutherland of the prevalence of malarial fever in Bolivar county and the tremendous ravages for which the disease is responsible. Dr. Sutherland says:

"I will notify you that anthrax appeared in this community about three weeks ago in very virulent form and is causing wholesale destruction of mules, horses and cattle. I have heard of only one case in man, but fear its effects on the people before it runs its course. The animals fall off the ground from dead animals. They die so fast they cannot be buried or burnt, and it is exceedingly difficult to get men to undertake the job. The infected district is from above Gunison near Dunion on the north to Bolivar and hence on the south and east to the Gulf of Mexico. I never saw horse flies so numerous and they are the cause of the rapid dissemination of the disease. Horses and mules are also supposed to aid in its spread. Dr. Roberts of the experiment station came here at call, but can suggest no means for the injection of the serum. I have, without authority, put this section in quarantine as to animals."

For the latest styles in neckwear call on P. Rosenberg & Co.

Cheap Rates—Southern Railway.
One of the President's Cars. The Southern Railway having inaugurated "Gentlemen's Club Cars" on the Washington & Southwest line between Atlanta and New York, making this one of the finest passenger trains in the United States, has succeeded in obtaining as one of the cars for use on these trains, the "Gentlemen's Club Car," which was recently used by President McKinley on his tour of the West Coast.

No better guarantee of the elegance of these club cars could be given than that they are of the class of Pullman equipment used by the President for his tour, which, as a matter of course, is of the finest workmanship and latest design.

One Fare for Round Trip to Birmingham, Ala., and Return. Account National Grand Temple, Mobile Temple of America, Birmingham, Ala., and return. Tickets to be sold July 28th, 29th and 30th, final limit August 5th, 1901. For detailed information apply to the Agent of Southern Railway or connections.

W. H. Taylor, A. G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

"Have you seen George?" If you haven't do so, for every body says he makes the best ice cream to be had any where, you can find him at the Speed Drug Co.

See the pretty line of box paper just received by The Speed Drug Co.

10,000 HORSES STRICKEN.

Strange Disease Resembling Grip Spreads Rapidly—Alarms Horse-owners.
A peculiar malady hitherto unknown to veterinary surgeons has attacked horses of every degree in this city since last Saturday. It is estimated that over ten thousand horses have been laid low by disease, and the number is increasing with such rapidity that owners are alarmed.

According to Supt. Hankinson, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, so serious is the state of affairs that unless the malady is speedily checked oxen will have to draw vehicles about the city.

Not since 1834 has there been such an epizootic attack of horses here, has the condition been so serious as it is today.

"This disease," Supt. Hankinson said, "is a sort of influenza, a well developed cold and a higher fever. Dr. Hankinson of the New York Hospital, informs me that over 2,000 horses have been cared for in that institution since the disease began to spread. Almost every stable in the city has been affected by it, and reports keep coming in from all quarters that the malady is more like grip than anything else I know of. It attacks horses of every degree and situation. The vicious light-steppers and the West street truck horse are alike affected."

In 1871 oxen had to be used for draught animals and the disease kept up a short time longer a like condition will prevail.

Mr. Hankinson said he would like to warn all owners that as soon as the disease manifests itself the animals should be taken from the stables, wherever they may be, and taken back to the stable to receive immediate treatment.

The reports of the leading veterinary surgeons of the city that the disease has not been immediately applied.

It has been found that in most cases the disease lasts from three to five days, but the cold will continue for ten days or two weeks. Every bit of the work the horse does after he is attacked by disease," Supt. Hankinson states, "tends to add to the weakness and lessen his vitality."

THE COTTON MILL.
A Kind Word for Those Operating the Machines—Creditable Exhibition.

The factories had an exhibition or show on the night of the 8th, in celebration of the anniversary of the independence of our country, that did them great credit.

The evening was devoted to a fine display of original, entertaining, amusing and instructive. The scenes were all of the most interesting and of the highest quality selected from the factory people. The parts were all well acted up, and acted up to the reputation of the factory people.

Every thing was chaste and decorous, every actor displaying a high sense of decorum, did credit to both himself and the exhibition. The audience was a model, good behavior, and no one was so loudly noisy or pranks to disturb or mar the enjoyment of the entertainment; there were no rude demonstrations of ill-will, or any such occurrences, although the audience was composed in a large part of children and young people.

The mill has managed to produce in the character and deportment of its employees. There is no community that has a higher sense of honor and self-respect than that displayed on this occasion. They have also shown a high grade of talent in the selection, preparation and publication of their articles, where all have striven to please with amusement, entertainment and good manners.

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FOOD FOR THE SICK.

How to Prepare and Serve It in a Tempting Way.
As the patient begins to regain health and strength more solid food is given—milk or cream toast, soft boiled or poached eggs, cereal mushes, stewed or sometimes fresh fruits or a well baked potato. Great care must be taken not to overtax the digestive organs. Relapses are often caused by too much indulgence of the patient's appetite at this stage. One must advance slowly and with great care. A broiled bird or a piece of rare beefsteak or a chop may be given when the patient is in a sufficiently advanced stage of recovery. Oysters are almost always allowed and are both palatable and easily digested if perfectly fresh and not too much cooked. When they are overcooked, the albumen becomes hardened, very tough and difficult to digest. Cook them only until the gills begin to curl. Cream soups are valuable, as they are nourishing and easily digested, but they should not be boiled too long.

A great deal of attention should be paid to the serving of food for a sick person. The faint appetite of illness can best be coaxed by the daintiness of the food. Serve the food on a tray with a fresh, white cover and be careful not to put so much on the tray as to crowd it. Better to serve too little and let the patient ask for more than to put so much on at one time that the sick one is immediately discouraged. A flower or a little sprig of green laid upon the white tray cloth is often an incentive to the indifferent appetite, but do not attempt a vase of flowers unless it be a very small and dainty one. Have the tray set with the prettiest china and glass obtainable, without too much color, so as to weary the eye. If the china is all of a single pale tint, the effect will be very dainty and pleasing to the eye of the patient. It must also be small enough to accommodate the size of the tray. Never let the tray or remains of food served stand in the sick-room after the patient has been fed.

Let all hot foods be served immediately after they are prepared, and it seems superfluous to mention that all hot dishes must be hot and all cold dishes equally cold. However, this is not always done. Sometimes both the cold and hot dishes are allowed to stand until they reach the same temperature.

There are a great many simple, dainty desserts which may be served to the invalids, especially those made with eggs and gelatin. Ice cream is often given and is very nutritious and can be digested by some very ill patients, and it is almost always relished.

How to Whiten Ivory.
Ivory may be whitened by washing well with soap and water and allowing it to dry in the sun. This process must be repeated for several days. If the ivory be attached to some heavy article that cannot readily be moved, another process is to put a thin paste of lime over it until it turns white. It is then dried and polished.

How to Cure Insomnia.
It is now a generally recognized fact that one of the most prolific causes of insomnia is overeating, that practice resulting usually in a disturbed condition of the digestive organs if in nothing more serious. The remedy in such cases is obvious enough. Cases are common where insomnia of a protracted and stubborn nature has yielded to a period of fasting. There are few cases of sleeplessness, in fact, in which a little dieting may not be tried with good effect. Copious drinking of cold water just before retiring is often highly efficacious. Deep breathing kept up as long as possible by will power is a generally recommended remedy for occasional sleeplessness, the main aim being to keep the mind from thinking.

How to Stew Mushrooms.
Remove the stems and peel the caps of two dozen large mushrooms, sprinkle with salt and pepper and saute for five minutes in a tablespoonful of butter (hot), then add half a cupful of sweet milk into which has been stirred one-half a teaspoonful of cornstarch. Stir carefully and boil slowly for five minutes.

How to Make Wine Whey.
One pint of milk heated to 100 degrees F., one teaspoonful of prepared rennet and two tablespoonfuls of wine. Str the rennet and the wine into the milk quickly, so that the whey may not curdle the milk in blotches. Let it stand in a warm place (on the stove hearth, for instance) for half an hour, then separate the curd from the whey by straining. The whey is excellent for children with delicate digestion who need a little stimulant. It is very good also as a drink for invalids at any time.

How to Make Cabbage Dressing.
Heat one-half cupful of cream, beat yolks of two eggs and rub one tablespoonful of cornstarch in a little cold milk. Add it to the scalding cream and add two beaten egg yolks. When thickened, remove and add two tablespoonfuls of vinegar and a few drops of lemon juice.

How to Make Butter Patties.
Beat a quarter of a pound of butter to a cream and stir in three eggs. When this is done, add three large tablespoonfuls of flour and salt to taste. Take up the batter in tiny portions with the tip of a small spoon, and let them simmer 15 minutes in clear soup which is boiling gently. They can be eaten with this soup or served with any other preferred.

How to Serve Celery With Sauce.
Cook celery roots in stock until tender. Make a sauce with a piece of butter, flour, a little salt and pepper, and when boiled five minutes pour it on the yolk of an egg. Stir well and put in the celery.

Our greatest glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.

God accepts obedience without emotion, but he cannot accept emotion without obedience.

Covet nothing that is your neighbor's except his kindness of heart and gentleness of manners.

Despise nothing in the world except falsehood and meanness and to fear nothing except cowardice.

The integrity of men is to be measured by their conduct, not by their professions.

The real thing...

O. & O. TEA
One lb. Cans 75c.
Half lb. 40c.
One-fourth lb. 20c

AND RICHL Y WORTH THAT.

L. T. & T. M. Miller.

Particular people insist on having the finest flavored Teas. They are right, for really good Tea not only delights the drinker—it goes further. The O. & O. brand is the first pickings of early spring Tea tips. Has that fragrant bouquet, arising from a rich, full flavored cup. Great strength combined with good body makes it cheaper in the end. A taste tells the tale. Try it. We also have the nicest 50c. mixed Tea in town.

Have Some?

When you are thirsty and when you are not, our delicious Soda is the refreshing drink.

The flavors are of superior quality, served from a perfect fountain and in absolutely clean glasses.

GIVE ME A CALL.

DuPre's Drug and Book Store

..... FOR EVERYTHING IN
Dry Goods & Groceries

Go to W. D. BARKSDALE and get your Goods cheaper than they can be bought anywhere else. My Stock is complete and my Goods are

.... First-class
Yours to please.

W. D. BARKSDALE.

B. K. BEACHAM,

ARCHITECT and BUILDER

Will furnish Plans and Specifications and take contracts anywhere in the State.

Cut Prices at Haddon's.

TO CLOSE OUT ODDS and ENDS. SLIPPER SALE.....

Over 50 pair Ladies' Slippers now on Bargain Counter regardless of Cost.
SHORT ENDS.....

Colored Wash Goods, Lawns, Dimities, Batiste, &c., just the thing for Summer Waists.

Ready to Wear Shirt Waists.....
Linen and Duck Shirts, a few numbers left now, offered at and below cost.

Colored Silk Parasols.....
Only a few left, but they must go. We have no room to store carried over goods. Now your time to secure great bargains in Summer stuff.

R. M. HADDON & CO.

Bridges to Let. How's This...

I will let to the lowest responsible bidder the building of the following Bridges:

Bridge over Turkey Creek, near Turkey Creek Church, July 29, 11 A. M.
Links Bridge over Calhoun Creek, July 31, 11 A. M.
Magraws Bridge, same Creek, same day at 3 P. M.
Approaches Cades Mill West side, August 1, 11 A. M.
Approaches Pettigrews Bridge over Little River same day at 3 P. M.
Approaches Bradleys Mill Bridge over Long Cane August 2, 11 A. M.
Bridge over Bold Branch near J. H. Links same day at 3 P. M.
Bridge at Brooks Mill August 6, 10 A. M.
Bridge at Prices Mill over Rocky River on August 8, 11 A. M.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.
G. N. NICKELS, C. S. A. C.
July 10, 1901.

L. W. White's Local.
Buy your Ruta Baga and Turnip Seed from L. W. White.

You can get a dozen different varieties of Turnip Seed from L. W. White. L. W. White has in store and to arrive two hundred Barrels Flour.

No article of food is cheaper now than flour. If you will buy your flour from L. W. White you will always have good cakes and biscuits. Flour! Flour! Flour!!! at L. W. White's.

NOTICE!

WAREHOUSE.
THE ABBEVILLE WAREHOUSE
—IS NOW READY TO STORE—

Cotton, Grain, Guano, Heavy Groceries AND ALL FARM PRODUCTS.

It Will Also Be Prepared to Press and Store all Hay Brought to Market.

The Company will continue to erect other buildings sufficient to meet all the demands for storage.

JOHN LYON, MANAGER.

June 12, 1901.

News Agency
A. S. J. Cassidy

BELOW POSTOFF