ABBEVILLE, S. C. Der Published every Wednesds at \$2 year in advance.

Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1904.

#### The Best People.

"All the best people in the State are in symathy with Gov. Heyward in his decided e pathy with Gov. Heyward in his decided effort to remove the stain of lynching from the fair record of the State."—Palmetto State.

We do not know to whom reference is had when the Post speaks of "the best people." There should be some legal definition of the expression. It is fair to presume that every assaulter of women and their kindred are opposed to lynching. Are they the people to whom the Post refers? That class is about the only people hereabout that we believe are opposed to lynching.

Men about Abbeville whom we have regarded as the most exemplary citizens are not averse to seeing an assaulter strung up by the neck to the limb of a tree.

We believe that the "good people" of this or any other State will lynch an assaulter as long as they respect the integrity of their wives, their sisters, and their daughters. It will be a day of shame and disgrace to the decency and respectability of South Carolina

when such brutes may escape violent hands. Whenever the men who most suffer from the lynching habit, desire a cessation of sum mary justice, they can stop it much ealer than it can be done by hypocritical protestations against lynchings.

Governor Heyward has made a most excel lent chief magistrate, and his official acts have met with almost universal approval and ommendation. The strange thing to us is, that a man with his high sense of honor should seek to create a public sentiment that would not resent a brutal assault upon our

But neither Gov. Heyward, nor any hypo critical cry against lynching, will bring about a public sentiment that will make it safe for such offenders in this State. Would the Post, or even Gov. Heyward,

have good respect for community which would not protect its women from the attacks of brutes? If not, then why should either attack the

good name of the State?

#### Monuments.

A mighty good man in Abbeville thoroughly endorsed what we recently said of the necessity of the State keeping in stock a large and varied assortment of monnments to be issued from the "Department of Monuments" in Columbia on demand. He says that if we will order a carload of monuments to be contributed to this stock, that he will pay half the bill and he, like the State, is abundantly able to pay what he promises.

The proposition, however, for the Press and Banner to pay the other half is a little too much for us. We will, therefore make mention of the fact, that if Confederate pensioners and others desire to reduce their surplus they can do so by helping us to pay our half of the expense of a carload of real good monuments which might be suitable for marking the graves, or perpetuating the memory of the Jumps on the Newspapers for Telling Confederate patriots who lived on half rations, slept on the ground, and were shot at the rate of \$11.00 a month in Confederate money, until the casualties of conflict or the hardships of the camp put an end to their exis-

The Press and Banner would love to see the country pay due and proper regard to the gallant spirits who served their country so well. For thirty or forty years the old soldiers have been contributing money to build monuments to the great Generals. Is it not time to build monuments to the patriotism and self-denial of the private soldiers, who finally surrendered their lives for a common cause?

What more can any man do than to surrener his life for his country? No better soldier ever lived than the Confederate soldier. No braver or more efficient military officer ever went to war than the officers of the Conederate army. Their skill, their courage and their unfaltering devotion to the cause in which they enlisted, was never exceeded. But, in time of peace, the private soldier should not be ignored. He is equally deserving of honor with the highest and the best If the great and immortal Lee were living

today, he would accord as much credit to his old soldiers as he would take for himself,

# Bieveles and Antomobiles.

The Spartanburg Herald notes that that the House of Representatives has done itself proud in passing a bill requiring bicycles and automobiles to come to a standstill at least twenty-five yards before meeting a mule in the road. That is good, and every man that voted for that law ought to be sent back next Fall to amend the law so as to include wheel barrows with the bicycles and automobiles A wheelbarrow pushed by any sort of a citizen is much more scary to the average mule than either a bicycle or an automobile. We forgot to say that these vehicles should stop, if the mule was pulling a carriage, a buggy or a wagon. No provision is made for the combination of a negro and mule without the bicycle and automobile attachment.

#### The Lower Price of Cotton. For several days the price of cotton has

been going down. From reports which we see in the newspa pers, the price must have gone down some five or six cents within the last week. The fluctuation in the price has ruined the

estates of many, and thousands of speculators have been more or less hurt.

But before the break came, an innumerable multitude were benefitted and now rejoice in the possession of well filled purses, or it may be that they feel good at their ability to pay off debts which bore them down in spirits.

And then it is presumed that the creditors of those who held claims against the sellers of cotton are hugging themselves on account of their good luck.

# The Edgefield Plan.

Edgefield has two good newspapers, neither of which is utilized by the town council to let the people know of the recent enacted ordi-When a man in Edgefield wants to know the town ordinances he must hunt up the barn doors, the sign posts, or other suitable places for tacking up a cheap advertise ment where the fewest number of people can see it. It may be that the town council are not seeking publicity for some of their ordinances. In that event they are right in avoiding publicity.

A town like Edgefield would hardly hide an ordinances for economic reason.

THE Governor of Georgia has been interesting himself in trying to get a pardon for Col. Jones, who killed three members of the Pressly family, and is now serving a life sentence in the penitentiary. The Colonol has been serving the State for about fifteen years, and the Georgia Governor seems to think that the State should not require more of his valuable services.

# Those Bonds

more good than a good supply of good water, more good than a good than a good supply of good water, we have not heard of it. Elbert ought to have not heard of it. Elbert ought to of Athens was in Abbeville a few days ago on a visit to some of the prettiest and best young ladies of Abbeville.

#### Be Just to the Railroads,

Mr. S. F. Cromer, Vice President of the Abbeville Furniture Factory, recently gave Vast Expense They Annually Place expression to various matters of public interest, and among others things said that the Legislature should be just to the Railroads. He thinks it unjust to require the Railroads carry as much baggage for Mr. Graham as

they do for Mr. Hammond. It is suggested, therefore, that our Honor able Senator and Representatives take into ufactured output and of our farm consideration the weight of the man as well as the weight of the baggage. Man and baggage should weigh not more than a given amount and both should be thrown on the scales at the same time, when a question of also be transported for greater or less weight arises. Light weight passengers and distances over the public highways. beevy weight baggage might go together. might be well enough for the people to con. United States to \$1,000,000,000 annualsider the propriety of sending Mr. Cromer to

the Legislature. throwing off on those passengers of light reduces itself to a question of cheap Let it be understood that Mr. Cromer is no personal avordupols. All the world knows and quick delivery; in other words, to that the most valuable goods are put up in a question of economical transportathe smallest packages while the cheaper the tion. goods the larger the package, for instance: We measure diamonds by the karat and put as much money's worth in a lady's brooch as would buy two carloads of guano.

### Bacheiors and Widowers Must Asser

their Rights. In an interview yesterday morning with Mr. S. F. Cromer he said that the time has come for the recognition of the rights and duced long distance freight rates to a privilinges of bachelors and widowers to hold offices. He says that the reform which was commenced on the board of penitentiary directors should be carried thoughout all the departments of State. That reform consists in the removal from that board of all married men, so that the worth and the merit of bachelors and widowers shall be recognized by the people. He thinks that bachelors and widowers should be called to fill the state offices from that of Governor down. The all of them are conveyed for some dismarried men have had the offices long enough. Mr. Cromer says that he is not a candidate for any office, and it is not in hi own behalf that he is appealing for justice to

#### Charleston's Pions Fit.

For a city, like Charleston, which for year has made but little effort to suppress illicit the same burden 500 miles by railway traffic in liquor within its bounds, to get so good all at once as to declare war on the slot machines is enough to excite the risibility of a horse. Let the brethren of the press now hold up on Charleston. The first thing any of you know, that plous old town will declare wa on boot blacks, shoe shiners, and barber shops If they should attempt to spruce up the young men on Sunday so that they may go to church or call on their best girls.

Charleston is great. When it is good, it i very good. When it is bad, it is horrid Charleston is good now. Don't bother the old town in its pious fit, and in its war on slo machines let no man speak above a whisper

### TILLMAN TALKS.

# Tales Out of School.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.-Senator Till Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—Senator Tillman met your correspondent in the lobby of the United States senate just after securing the passages of his resolution to have the senate judiciary committee define what constitutes a recess in the senate. Asked whether he had anything to say about mattera in South Carolina he replied:

"Yes, I have been very much mortified by the unseemly and outrageous slanders that have been put forth almost without exception by the newspapers of South Carolina against our own State. Everywhere I go here I meet such remarks as these: 'Thiman, I see you have 220 murders in South Carolina ihis last year, more than any other Carolina this last year, more than any othe

State in the milon.

"Of course I have seen the report of the attorney general, the basis for this statement, and the comments of our own eitlors on it. Every person killed in the State was 'murand the comments of our own effices on it. Every person killed in the State was 'murdered' according to these writers. What is the result? We srebeing advertised as semilarbarians without any regard for iaw and that 'red banded murder' stelks abroad without punishment. Some of our newspapers are clamoring for means to bring immigrants to South Carolina. What is the use of organizing a bureau of commerce and immigration at Columbia and sending out literature praising our climate and soning out literature praising our climate and soning out riging people to come among us when those who should know better and should do better are exercising ingenuity to cause straugers to shun the State as they would leprosy.

"We need immigrants if we can get those of a certain sort, and we need a better en forcement of the law, but we are no better and no worse than our neighbors of the Southern States, and we are just as good as any of our fellow citizens of the North, and is madisgusted to see the State's reputation thus dragged in the mire.

"One thing is very certain, that lawlessness has not been driven from the land but the State's good name has been belouled by its own citizens."

# BALTIMORE FIRE.

LOSS AMOUNTS TO OVER TWO MILLION AND CITY IS STUNNED.

Business Heart of the Great City Rip Steel and Stone. Martial Law De- importance. clared and Regiments Called Out to Keep Crowds in Check-Newspaper Plants Destroyed, all Com munication by Wire Cut off.

Washington, Feb. 9, 1:30 a. m.—Reports just received here by special train from Baltimore indicate that the fire is now under control. It has covered a tremendous area. Its fury was spent, although there is grave danger that it will break out again where least expected. The total loss is variously estimated, the most conservative figures being two bundred million dollars. It will probably reach \$250.000,000, however. During the latter part of the day and night the fire brigades worked heroically, being terribly handicapped by beroically, being terribly handicapped by the lack of water supply. Extra fire guards have been detailed, and a regiment of soldiers is prepared to render additional aid in the event of further disasters.

# L. W. White's Locals.

An expert cutter, representing the well known house of Strouse & Brothers, Baltimore, the celebrated High Art Tailors, will be at the store of L. W. White on Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 17th and 18th, with an at tractive line of spring samples representing a large assortment of up-to-date foreign and domestic woolens. Any one desiring an elegant suit can have his measure taken, and then superior workmanship, faultiess fit and latest style will be guaranteed.

style will be guaranteed.

When the high price of cotton is considered these prices seem very low: Prints from 4 to 6%c, guaranteed to 12%c, best percaies at 10c, bleached long cloths from 5 to 12%c, white cambries from 8 to 12%c, cannon cloth from 8.1-8 to 12%c, unbleached homespuns from 5 to 8c, best feather ticking at 15c, shirting cheviots from 8 1 3 to 10c, plaid homespuns from 5 to 8c, white lawns from 5 to 15c, lining cambries still 5c a yard. All, the shove will be orics still 5c a yard. All the above will be ound at the store of L. W. White.

L. W. White has already received large shipments of spring goods, and is selling them very rapidly. They are very pretty and very cheap. All kinds of prints, madras, periles, piques, and mercerized goods. Call and e them. They are going fast. L. W. White has just received about two

wood, and is in good shape for supplying the All kinds of farmers supplies can be found at L. W. White's.

# D.of C.

The Tacky Party to have been given Satur-day evening has been postponed until Thurs-day evening, Feb. 18th, 1904.

# Latimer's Seed.

The people of the city of Eiberton, Ga., are been received; if you want a sample of them, call while they last, they will go like hot

### BURDEN OF BAD ROADS

on the Farmer. In a country as large as that in which we live, with the greater part of to carry Mr. Graham, weighing 4-0 pounds at its producing regions widely separated the same rate that they carry Mr. Foster from the markets which they serve, Hammond, who weighs about 100 pounds, the matter of transportation is one of hereabout, and then require the railroads to vast importance, writes Hon. Martin Dodge in Forum. This applies particularly to our agricultural products; for, while a great portion both of our mangrowth must be moved long distances by rail or water before reaching a market, practically all of the latter must The question of marketing these agri-On account of this valuable, suggestion, it cultural products, amounting in the ly, on terms that the dealer can afford to pay and the grower to accept, often

As far as the railways and steamship lines are concerned, this problem has been dealt with very intelligently and satisfactorily. Skill and money have been applied without stint to the provision of enlarged means of conveyance, improved ways and increased power. These influences, under the stress of strong competition, have rereasonable level.

There is one phase of this transportation problem, however, which has approached no satisfactory solution. That is the matter of wagon road haul. As has already been said, while the greater part of our farm products travels by steamship, canal or railway for a portion of the journey to market, virtually tance over the public highways. It is unfortunate that this is often the most expensive part of their journey. It has been shown by mathematical demonstration that it costs more to move a bushel of wheat or a ton of hay ten miles over the average country roads of the United States than to transport or 2,000 miles by steamship. It has happened many times in different parts of the country that farmers have let crops go to waste because the cost of hauling them to the nearest market or railway shipping point over wretched and ill kept roads amounted to more than could be realized for them afterward; whereas, if good roads on which heavy loads could be hauled had been at hand, the same crops could have been marketed at a small profit to the producer, while the economic gain resulting from their application to useful purposes would have been very consid

# HIGHWAYS OF EUROPE.

France Leads In System of Building and Maintenance.

Two hundred years ago England had the worst roads in the world because the peasantry living on the roads alone were required to work them, says the American Asphalt Journal. In speaking of them Macaulay says "that a route connecting two great towns which have a large and flourishing trade with violently pulled down, until the troops act against the people and until much

was introduced." Every class now contributes to the maintenance of the road system in England. The French have probably the most efficient laws and regulations in the world for the building and repairing of highways. The minister of public works has the general superintendence of all roads and ways by land and by water. There are four classes of road recognized by law-namely, (1) national, (2) departmental, (3) military, (4) crossroads. National roads are built and kept up by the national treasury. Departmental roads are a charge upon the departments through which they pass, and part of the military roads are kept up by the government and part by the departments through which the roads pass.

The crossroads are kept up by the communes, though sometimes in thinly ped Out by the Fire Demon That populated regions these communes re-Sweeps Over Block After Block, ceive assistance from the government, Devouring Grand Structures of especially when these roads become of

> The national roads are paved like a feet. The departmental roads are 50 feet wide, and the military and crossbroken stone are placed at convenient distances, and a man is constantly employed in repairing each section.

Concerning Side Ditches. great care should be taken that a side next fall before the second layer is ditch is provided on each side to carry away the water so that it shall not run sults and use just the depth required down the middle of the road, as is frequently the case. Every road should economize material. After all this is have side ditches, even one that runs | done, we have not secured a permanent straight down the side of a hill. The road suited to heavy traffic, and we steepest road needs the side ditch most, but often has none. Frequently the grades of gravel and broken stone to water runs down the middle of the produce any roads that may really be road on a side hill and wears it into called permanent. gullies, which are a discomfort and perhaps dangerous in both wet weather and dry. The water must not be suffered to run in the road, but must be made to run off the road.

Cities and Roads. One of the speakers at the good roads congress at Buffalo maintained cities is to be turned it will have to be communication with the surrounding country. In that light the good roads question takes on a new aspect.

"There is nothing to my mind more base than to cruelly treat animals, who cannot answer, who cannot resent, who cannot avenge themselves, who cannot escape, and who, whatever their sufferings may be in many cases, are not able to utter a word about them. I don't know of anything per pound. horses.'

The place to get what you want. Speed's Drug and Book Store. Take Milford's Sarsaprilla for the blood.

# HIGHWAY BUILDING.

IMPROVING EARTH ROADS WITH CLAY AND SAND.

How to Mix and Apply Them to Secure the Best Results-The Use of Road Machines In Building These

In an interesting address delivered at the Greenville (Mich.) good roads convention Frank F. Rogers, C. E., had the following to say regarding the improvement of earth roads:

If you must always have an earth road and cannot get gravel or stone at a reasonable cost, put clay on the sand

this particular is one of the greatest evils of our lack of system in road building all over this country. Bring the road to a suitable crown from twelve to eighteen inches above the side gutters. This, however, will have to be varied to meet the special needs of drainage for the locality, and should a large ditch be required on a narrow road it should be entirely outside the regular gutter, which will protect the vehicles from the danger of tipping

To prepare the bed it may have to be plowed toward the center, but, if so, do not disturb the old roadbed unless absolutely necessary. After plowing, harrow thoroughly, take a road machine and shape the whole bed to a perfectly rounded shape and roll till no more compacting is possible with a roller weighing four tons or more. A farm roller is of little use for this pur-

After the bed is properly shaped and rolled as described take a road machine and crowd enough earth to each side of a central strip of such width as it may be desirable to cover with clay or gravel. This being done, clay should be applied on sand to the depth of five or six inches where no gravel is used and to the depth of three or four inches where a dressing of as much gravel can be placed upon the clay. After the clay is applied, it may be leveled with a road machine if well pulverized, or, if lumpy, it may be leveled by first rolling to crush the lumps, then harrowing till smooth, but in each case it must be rolled till hard after a smooth surface has been secured.

Where no gravel is used the clay must be covered with from one to two each other should be maintained at the inches of sand by reversing the road cost of the rural population scattered machine and crowding a little of the between them is manifestly unjust. It surplus sand from the sides to the was not until many toll bars had been center. This will prevent the roads from becoming muddy at the first we had in many instances been forced to spell. If a top dressing of gravel is used, it should be applied to the thin blood had been shed that a good system | coat of clay immediately after rolling, then be brought to a true surface by the use of a road machine and rolled till it is thoroughly compacted. If the weather is dry, the gravel should be kept sprinkled during the final rolling. When sand is used on clay, we usually secure as good results as by putting clay in sand, for it does not always prevent mud when the ground is extremely soft. A clay road should always be well piked with good side ditches, which must quickly take the water to its nearest natural outlet, which in turn must always be so well kept as to take the water at once away from the road allowance. Sand should be applied to clay after the picking is done, without forming any depression for its reception, as has been recommended for gravel. Sand should never be applied at a season of the year when a long dry spell is expected, but rather immediately before wet fall weather and winter sets in, so that by the next season it may be come sufficiently mixed with clay to produce the condition already referred street, having an average width of 521/2 to. The same practice should be employed when any considerable depth of loose gravel is applied to a clay soil roads are of variable width. Piles of with the expectation that travel will make it hard.

The application of sand and gravel p clay, as above described, can be done in layers, giving time for the first layer to pack before the second is applied. When the road is in an excavation, It is often advisable to wait till the applied, thus giving time to watch reto secure the best effect, as well as to shall be obliged to look to the better

#### The Care of Earth Roads. Earth roads should be repaired, par-

ticularly in the spring and fall of the year, but the mistake of letting them take care of themselves during the balance of the year should not be made. The greatest need of the common road in this country is daily or that if the tide of migration to our weekly care. A road receiving daily attention will require no extensive redone by means of roads that make easy pairs and instead of becoming worse will gradually improve. It is minute and frequent homeopathic treatment that the earth road needs.

#### Thomson Bro. Locals. Granulated sugar 18 lbs for \$1.

Coffee S 1-3, 10, 12 1-2, 15 cents per 1b. Parched coffee 10, 15 and 25 cents per pound Rice 5 to 8 1-3 cents per lb. C. Sugar 20 lb for \$1. We will sell you a good tobacco for 28 cts

sometimes see shown to dogs and \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4.00. A good hat for \$1. Cheese 31b for 50 cents and full cream at

> Get our prices on bacon, and lard before and a street of the same and

### LOWNDESVILLE.

News from the Seven Hill City as Related by Interesting Writer.

Lowndesville, S. O., Feb. 8, 1904.

private conveyance on business, and returned the next day.

If there are grounds for the claim of scientific agriculturalists that freezes are very beneficial to succeeding crops, then the new year that is upon us will be very productive one. For three months there have seen but very few nights that were not coid enough to freeze the ground, sometimes it was frozen hard, then not so much so it the rains had been plentiful the freezes would have been much more severe. The absence of the usual fall and winter rains is making itself feit in the drying up of some of our wells in this section, and the lowering of water in the streams. The Savannah river, the largest waterway nearest us, is lower perhaps than it are asonable cost, put clay on the sand and sand on the clay. When these become suitably mixed, they will form a sort of hardpan, making a very good road surface at most seasons of the year. Of course, the clay is good when hard and dry and the sand quite passable when the weather is so wet that nobody wants to travel, but to secure a medium earth road, good the greatest unmber of days in the year, that it is possible to make it, this is the best method that we can prescribe.

It should be borne in mind that nelther improvement is very good until suitably mixed, and clay should be applied to sand in a manner to secure that mixture as speedily as possible and vice versa.

Decide on the width of a given road between ditches—say twenty to twenty-four feet, not much marrower and not much wider. These are economical widths, and the lack of uniformity in this particular is one of the greatest event in the savannah river, the largest waterway nearest us, is lower perhaps than it has ever been known to be. It is said that the learn waterway nearest us, is lower perhaps than it has ever been known to be. It is said that the lerryman at both Harper's and Tuckér's ferry both of which are run by wire, has at times much difficulty in carrying the flat across has frequently to rely upon his pole to get the flat over the sand bars, which are unsually near the flow of the water. In some of the shooks, in which ordinarily but few rocks are to be seen, it is said to even the suiters, a man can cross the river. In many places without wetting his feet wet. Never before has there been such a demand for cotton seed hull since they tecame a value as a cow feed as there has been for the past month in this section. The only way in which ordinarily but few rocks are to be seen, it is said to exit almost the learn which are the form of the shooks, in which ordinarily but few rocks are to be seen, it is said to exit almost and can cross the river. Never before has there has been for the past man for cotton seed hull since they dear the fl

nuch rain.
During the past week we had but two inomers, and but very few outgoers, and evrything has been remarkably quiet—nothing pecial to report. Mrs. Jennie Heard and ber daughter, Mis. Rebecca Heard, of Elberton, spent several lays with the family of the brother of the dirst, Mr. J. F. Harper, last week. Mrs. J. T. Latimer was at Anderson for a day or two last week.

### KING COTTON.

Is There to be a Revolution in South ern Agricultural Methods?

ern Agricultural Methods?

To the Editor Press and Banner:
Have we entered on a new epoch and is the reign of cotton as "King" in southern agriculture lapsing into desuetade?

Will the negro finally disappear, as the 40 to 75 per cent. factor in our populations and latoring elements? as he has done in New England, then in the Middle States, then in "My Maryland" and the upper parallels of Old Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, and even invading North Georgia and Western South and North Carolina to be suppleased by the ingress of the more thrifty and intelligent whites of other climate, with brains versus brutality, and the dense ignorance of black Africa?

Where are we, as an agricultural people, drifting? These remarks are instigated by a conversation recently held with Major Arithur Parker, who tells me that he had rented 40 to 50 acres of first and second bottoms to two negro men, with pasturage privileges to

two negro men, with pasturage privileges to be planted in corn and cotton as heretofore in be planted in corn and cotton as heretofore in their shiftless habits, and that he, at their request, vacated their leases and delivered back their sealed contracts with the Latin injunction, "Vade in pace," (which the learned gents declared they understood.) They are now moving out and opens to the white man for rental these 50 acres of alluvial first and second Flatwoods bottoms, to be sown in spring oats and wheat or planted in corn and peas, or other forage crops. Cotton is tabooed and probibited. What next?

In another column, please find Major Par-ker's ad to which we call attention.

# FOR SALE!

Why not Patronize Your Neighbor Home Industry When the Product is as Good, Certainly and Probably Better, and Price no Higher than the Imported?

Pea Vine Hay baled. Crab Grass Hay baled. Wheat Hay baled. Cut in the dough and almost equal to grain for feeding animals.) 45 acres of Corn Stover. (A stronger forage than hay.) 3 000 Bundles Prime Fodder.
(The above was cut and cured in the green stage and before frost, nor did any rain fall on it before being housed.

—Bushels Mexican June Corn.

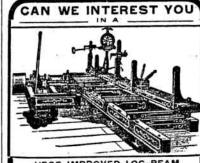
(The only corn which will surely mature of wheat or oat stubble, or when planted in June.) A lot of Home-Made Vinegar. Good and sharp. Made purely from vegeta ble matter.

Golden Bronze Toms (Goblers) for breeding. Yoke of well broken and young oxen. Canned Blackberries. Canned Peaches and Apples. Canned Tomatoes and Okra. Canned Tomatoes and Okra Soup.

Canned Tomatoes and Okra Soup.
Canned Sausages (all pork.)
Squabs and Fresh Layed Eggs,
for the sick.
Honey in Sections, sealed and packed for shipment.
One-half blooded O. I. C. Chester Pigs.
Ful blooded O. I. C. Chester Pigs.
No Name Cow P-as.
Sorghum Sugar Cane Seed.
Good pasturage for a few head of cattle at 50 cents per month.
40 acres, more or less, Flatwoods bottom, second bottoms and upland for rent for smail

ond bottoms and upland for rent for small (spring grain or corn and peas. No cotton. Bunch Yam and Hayti, Eating and Seed Potatoes.
Peterkin Cotton Seed for Planting.

# ARTHUR PARKER.



### HEGE IMPROVED LOG-BEAM SAW MILL? WITH THE HEACOCK-KING VARIABLE FEED WORKS IT CAN'T BE BEAT.

Write "The Machinery People" for prices W. H. GIBBES @ CO. COLUMBIA. S. C. ENGINES, BOILERS, COTTON GINS

THE GIBBES PORTABLE SHINGLE MACHINE

There is advantage to any man who you in receiving that favor as if you dress were conferring the advantage. Gratitude is as important to you as the opportunity of doing good to your

neighbor. A proper appreciation of

uates kindness, but it is necessary and

indispensable in making a man of you,

and enabling you to do like favors to

kindness not only develops and perpet-

others.

### GREAT SALE OF EM-BROIDERIES.

We have on sale over two Mr. E. J. Huckabee went to Atlanta Mon-day to take a course in Draughan's Business College. He will be absent from home for several months.

Mr. Boil Allen and his little son, Master Remberl, went to Anderson Wednesday by private conveyance on business, and return. thousand yards of Embroidnewest patterns out, and every lady who has seen them pronounces them the greatest bargains ever seen in Abbeville. A. M. Smith & Co.

> Abbeville-Greenwood MUTUAL

ASSOCIATION.

Property Insured, \$925,000. January 1st, 1904.

WRITE TO OR CALL on the undersigned or to the Director of your Township for any information you may desire about our plan of Insurance. our plan of Insurance.
We insure your property against dest uc

## FILE, WINDSTORM OR LIGHTNING,

and do so cheaper than any Insurance Con had to select the safest and cheepest plan of

J. R. BLAKE, Jr., Gen. Agent, Abbeville, S. C. J. FRASER LYON, Pres. "Abbeville, S. C.

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| W W Bredley Abhavilla          | City        |
| De I A Anderson Antroville     | Oug.        |
| Dr. J. A. Anderson             |             |
| H. A. TennentDowndesville      | 100         |
| A. O. Grant                    |             |
| J. R. TarrantCainoun Milis     | 1           |
| S. L. Edmonds Bordeaux         | 1111        |
| 8. O. Harvey Wainut Grove      |             |
| W. C. MartinHodges             |             |
| J. D. ColemanCoronaca          | 5           |
| J. Add CalhounNinety-Six       | 77          |
| J. M PayneKinards              |             |
| J. B. Taylor Fellowship        |             |
| Joseph LakePoœt                | IIX.        |
| Rev. J. B. MuseVerdery         |             |
| J. H. Chiles, JrBradley        |             |
| I W Lyon Troy                  |             |
| W A Chestham Yeldell           |             |
| P R Callison (Callison         | 1 WA.       |
| W M Oniz Kirksays              | 1 2         |
| Colon Walton Brooks            | they it     |
|                                |             |
| Abbeville. S C., Jan. 18, 1904 |             |
|                                | S. G. Major |

Have just received a fresh car load of

Kentucky Mules, which are on exhibition at Hill's Stable, Abbeville, and

Dunn's Stable, Donalds.

BOOKS OF REGISTRATION OF have clearance sales at this season. the voters in the City of Abbeville will be open in the office of the Clerk of the City Council from January 13th, 1904, until April, 5th, 1904, inclusive. To entitle one to register

the following is requisite: 1. The production of a certificate of registration from the Board or Supervisor of Registration of the County. 2. Residence in the city of four

months. 3. Payment of all taxes assessed against applicant for fiscal year of 1903. JAMES CHALMERS,

Registrar. Jan. 4, 1904.

We have a splendid line of Rubber Coats and Macintoshes the very thing for rough weather, come and get one. Thomson Bros.

# B. K. BEACHAM, BUILDING CONTRACTOR

And Dealer in Wire Fence.

ABBEVILLE, S. C.

# FOR SALE

THAT tract of land known as the LILA J.
NORWOOD ESTATE, situate in the
Flatwoods of South Carolina, Abbeville County, and consisting of 560 Acres of Land,

has the opportunity of doing you a practically all of which is under cultivation favor, but there is no advantage to and skso including two new tenant houses you in receiving that favor as if you JNO. S. NORWOOD,

Dec. 16, 1903, 4t Dresden, S. C.

Haddon's Locals.

New spring goods. Gingbam's, percales white goods, embroideries, torchou laces, &c. Haddou's.

Domestic Goods. The largest stock we have ever handled. Bleached and brown sheetings, bleached and brown drillings, bed tickings, chevolt, &c., just received at Haddon's.

# Vegetables

to bring good prices must have andqualgood soil is made better by of a fer-

# tilizer

GERMAN KALI WORKS,

New York-98 Names Street, or Atlante, Ga.—22% So. Br

We will sell you a sewing machine for cash or on the installment plan. Our prices are cheap and our machines are good. See us before you buy. We can save you money

Thomson Bros.

# GOOD HOMES

TO EXCHANGE FOR

# Old, Worn-Out Farms.

I have several nice Houses in the City of Abbeville which I will give in exchange for almost any old worn-out farm. If you have no worn-out farm to exchange, will sell to you on 50 or 100 years time, with low rate of in-I also offer the following farming

land for sale : 330 acres, five miles from Due West and about 7 miles from Abbeville, \$7.00 per acre. 290 acres—\$7.00 per acre. 400 acres—\$8.00 per acre.
All these lands are in the sa

neighborhood, are well improved and have good tenant houses. Will sell with small cash payment and will give long time on balance. ROBT. S. LINK.



# OUR DAILY BREAD

is always fresh, light and palatable. We know how to make it just right and heaviness or sourness is unknown in our wares. Our rolls are as good as our bread, and tempt even the most jaded appetite at the breakfast table, It is the custom for many stores to We have a clearance

SALE EVERY DAY

in the yeer, and start each morning with a fresh new stock. We can send you what you require in plenty of time for breakfast, no matter how early.

Proprietor.

J. W. Breihahn,

Abbeville Lodge No. 45, L O. O. F. M EETS EVERY THURSDAY EVENING at 7:30 o'clock in Odd Fellows Hall. All brethren, and visitors specially, are most cor-dially invited to attend.

# FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE SAW MILL OUTFIT—
Engine, Mill, Saw, Log Carte, Belt and
all necessary fixtures for operating mill. I
will sell this outfit cheap. For further information apply to J. F. BRADLEY, Troy, S. C. Jan. 12, 1904. 2m°

# NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

The following is the law of this State:

"Section 176. Every entry upon the lands of another, after notice from the owner or tenant prohibiting the same, shall be a misdemeanor, and be punished by fine not to exceed one hundred dollars or imprisonment with hard labor on the public works of the County not exceeding thirty days; Provided, That whenever any owner or tenant of any lands shall post a notice in four conspictous piaces on the borders of any land prohibiting entry thereon, and shall publish once a week for four successive weeks such notice in any newspaper circulating in the county where such lands are situated, a proof of the posting and of publishing of such notice within twelve months prior to the entry, shall be deemed and taken as notice conclusive against the person making entry as aforesaid for hunting and fishing."

Having compiled strictly with the above law any person entering upon my lands will be prosecuted and punished as above provided.

W. A. Lomax.

R. R. Tolbert.

R. R. Tolbert.
T. N. Tolbert.
A. M. Tolbert.
G. B. Tolbert.
L. A. Miller.
S. E. Morton.

Dec. 22, 1908, tf.

Special sale dress goods.—Some skirt length some shirt waist patterns, alt at ½ price for one week. W. D. Barksdale sells the Richmond Guano

Barksdale sells everything you need on a farm. Call and see him before you buy.

Chevoit, &c., just received at Haddon's.

Chevoit, &c., just received at Haddon's.

Whites' store is undoubtedly the place to buy calloos. You can see there one thousand or more different styles. Co's fertilizers. Try a ton.