Edgefield Advertiser.

THOS. J. ADAMS, PROP'R. | EDGEFIELD, S. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1883. | VOL XLVIII.—NO. 50.

GRAND

Fall and Winter Attractions

—IN—

DRY GOODS & GEN'L. MERCHANDISE.

I AM NOW READY to exhibit the Largest Stock of Goods that I have ever shown, and I might say the largest stock ever brought to this town. And prices are positively lower. I have taken more care in the selection of my goods, am better prepared to show them, and am selling goods closer than ever before.

I will mention a few representative bargains:—

PRINTS, from 5c, up.
BLEACHING, from 5c to 9½c per yard, by the piece, for the best quality.
COTTON FLANNELS at 10c, as good as sold last season for 15c. Examine it and you will testify to the same.
Good Sheeting, 10-4 wide, at 25c per yard.
All-wool Red Flannel, at 15c per yard.
Best 50c Corset ever shown in this market.
Towels at 5c that would be cheap at 10c. and up to very handsome ones.
Table Linens at 50c, worth 65c, and for 85c really cheap at $1 00.
Socks and Stockings at 5c per pair.
A large hemmed 10c Handkerchief for 5c.
Our stock of Dress Goods surpasses anything we have ever shown. Everything that could be wanted in Mull, India Linen, Nainsook, Cambric, Pique, Linen Lawns and other White Goods, at the lowest possible prices.
We are offering at wonderfully low prices an unusually large assortment of Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, lovely Spanish Lace, Silk Guipure Lace, Fichus, Ribbons, Silk Handkerchiefs, &c.
All-wool Jersey Jackets in all colors, Jersey Walking Jackets, Ladies Cloaks from $1 50 to fine imported ones.
Plush in all colors, Velvet, Silks, Satin, Black Cashmere, Black Alpaca.
Choice assortment of Red and White Flannels, Opera Flannels, French Imperial Twilled Suiting Flannels, in all the desirable colors.
I wish to particularly mention my large line of Children's, Misses', Ladies' and Gents' Undervests, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
Everything imaginable in Notions.
Boys' and Gents' Shirts, a tremendously large stock, exceedingly cheap; all the late styles of Gents' Collars, Cravats, Cuffs, &c.
A full line of Children's, Boys' and Gents' Clothing.
Our Departments of Gents' Hats, Stationery, Crockery, Hardware, Tinware, Fancy Groceries, Umbrellas, &c., are quite complete.
Nearly $4,000 worth of Shoes. All wishing shoes should examine our stock. We have first class quality, and guarantee them, and are selling them at extremely close prices.
We have a great many special bargains, that it will be impossible to duplicate, and our customers should take advantage of them. I mean by bargains, new and desirable goods, fine and stylish goods, at prices that are seldom heard of.
We invite a personal inspection of our immense stock.

ALVIN HART.

Edgefield, S. C, Oct. 3, 1883.

BIG BONANZA BARGAINS

A PERFECT SLAUGHTER IN PRICES! - READ AND REFLECT!

It is the constant aim of our firm, by every means in our power, to supply the "bread winners" of this fair village and the surrounding country with the best

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CLOTHING,
—AT THE—
LOWEST PRICES!

So closely do we look after our business, that if there is a bankrupt sale of desirable stock in our city, or one thousand miles away, we are notified and a representative of our firm, with ample cash, is at once sent to take all the bargains that are offered. "Goods well bought are half sold," and this is the reason why our stores are constantly so crowded that at times we find it extremely difficult to wait on all who favor us with a call.

The present season we have been able to do more than ever before for our patrons. Our best buyer has in consequence of recent failures bought many thousand dollars' worth of stock that

We Can Sell At Half Price!

These goods range from the highest to the lowest grades in quality and price, and it will be strange if we cannot suit you from our immense stock. We quote some of our goods and prices:

Infants' Lace Shoes, 25 cents.
Children's Lace Shoes, with heels, 40 cts.
Children's Heavy Boots, 50 cents,
Women's Pegged Shoes, 50 cents,
Ladies' Standard Calf Shoes, solid, $1,
Misses' Kid Sewed Buttoned Boots, $1,
Boys' Heavy Brogans, 50 cents,
Boys' Calf Ties, 75 cents,
Gents' Leather Slippers, 75 cents,
Men's Wax Brogans, $1,
Gents' Calf Ties, a great bargain, $1,
Gents' Sewed Congress Gaiters, $1 25,
Gents' Heavy Boots, Solid, $1 50,
Gents' Calf Imperial Congress, $2,
Boys' Nobby Hats, 25 cents,
Gents' Wool Hats, Good quality, 50 cts.,
Gents' Fine Stiff Hats, 75 cents,
Gents' Fine Soft Felt Hats, $1,

And a host of other good bargains too numerous to mention.

Call early and secure the best selections. Put down the price and push up the trade is our motto. No trouble to show goods. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WM. MULHERIN & CO.,
722 & 913 Broad St.; Clothing Department, 14 Jones St., Augusta, Ga.
Sept. 12, 1883.—3m40

Pleasure and Profit to all to Have
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED AT

J. H. FEARY'S,

729 Broad St. (Op. Central Hotel) AUGUSTA, GA.,
The Gold Medal Manufacturer.
A FULL LINE OF GOODS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Monogram Engraving and Optical Goods a Specialty.
Oct. 3. 1883.—43

THE OLD STOVE DEALER STILL IN EXISTENCE.

D. L. FULLERTON,

628 Broad St., Augusta, Ga.,

Is still at his old trick—supplying the good people of Edgefield with the BEST Cooking Stoves, Heating Stoves, Tin-Ware, Crockery Ware and Wooden Ware that the country affords. If you want the finest cooking apparatus, call for one of the following:

MONITOR WROUGHT IRON STOVE,
CHAMPION MONITOR CAST IRON STOVE,
NEW LIGHT HOUSE CAST IRON STOVE,
NEW CAPITOL CAST IRON STOVE.

Every Stove warranted to bake satisfactorily. Prices always as cheap as the cheapest. Stoves for $12, $15, $18, $20, $22 50, $25, $28 50, $30, $35, $40, $50, $75, $100

If you make Butter, and churn as much as 6 to 8 quarts, do not be satisfied until you have purchased a "STAR CHURN."

Call at D. L. FULLERTON'S for Brass Andirons and Shovels and Tongs, Tea Trays, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Step Ladders, Tubs, Buckets, and all sorts of Cooking Utensils.

Oct. 3, 1883.—6m] FULLERTON, Broad St., Augusta.

$50,000 WORTH

—OF—

FURNITURE!

THAT MUST BE SOLD AT IMMENSE SLAUGHTER!

We are willing and determined to LOSE MONEY through Sacrifices in Goods in order to secure the immediate advantages of READY CASH!

To Clear it Out, and Make Room for Our Fall Stock!

Is what we want to do now. You will find it to your advantage to assist us, as everything is to be marked down and sold.

ANY PRICE WITHIN REASON WILL BUY THEM.

If you live 5 miles away, it you live 1 or 100 miles away, it matters not, it will pay you to come. We will show you

FURNITURE AT PRICES FABULOUSLY CHEAP!

We Stand Alone as Leaders of Prices. Our Goods Stand Upon Their Merits.

PLATT BROS.,

708 & 710 Broad St., - AUGUSTA, GA.

COULD WE BUT KNOW.

Could we but know
The land that ends our dark, uncertain travel,
Where lie those happier hills and meadows low—
Ah! if beyond the spirit's inmost cavil
Aught of that country could we surely know—
Who would not go?

Might we but hear
The hovering angels' high imagined chorus,
Or catch, betimes, with wakeful eyes and clear,
One radiant vista of the realm before us,
With one rapt moment given to see and hear,
Ah! who would fear?

Were we quite sure
To find the peerless friend who left us lonely,
Or there, by some celestial stream as pure,
To gaze in eyes that here were love lit only—
This weary mortal coil, were we quite sure,
Who would endure?

—*Edmund Clarence Stedman.*

Should Public Officers Give Bond?

The *Newberry Observer* makes the proposition, as suggestions to the Legislature are now in order that, "public officers be no longer required to give bond, but that the people at large be required to make up any defaults or deficiencies that may occur." It insists that this is the correct theory, arguing that "officers are not agents of the few men called bondsmen, but of the people at large; and if the people choose incompetent or dishonest men as their agents they should be willing to answer for their conduct, and be taxed to make up their deficiencies." Not to pronounce this position essentially arcadian, nor to intimate that it comes from a sympathizer of the bondmen of Newberry's defaulting Treasurer Whites, we would say that our contemporary is only seeking to provoke a discussion were it not we think it surely entertains a higher view of the editorial prerogative than to assume and support a position it does not really approve. We would ask if the experience of Newberry alone is not sufficient to show conclusively that this ideal suggestion is not practical? Did the good people of that county not suppose that they were placing an honest and competent man in the Treasurer's office? Were it not for the security required by law they would have had to pay dearly for their mistake as to the character of a neighbor and fellow citizen. The ability to give a good and sufficient bond is rightly regarded to a great extent a test and proof of one's honesty and competence. The act of a bondsman is voluntary, and his relation to the official for whom he is surety is nearer than that of principal and agent. He is a partner in responsibility, and that of his own free will, so that when called upon to answer for conduct or make up deficiencies he has no right to complain of a hardship. On the other hand, suppose this theory to be adopted and that some ill fated day the appointing power of the State should pass into the hands of an unprincipled Governor, with a Senate disposed to confirm his acts, would the *Observer* then clamor for a law requiring the people at large to make good the deficiencies of a defaulting officer? Our contemporary's suggestion is neither correct nor politic, and we suggest that it withdraw its amendment until the arrival of the millennium.—*Anderson Journal.*

We submit that the proposition of the *Newberry Observer* is a good one, and the only equitable plan of which we have heard. If the people choose to elect an incompetent or faithless officer, they should suffer the penalty of their mistake. While we approve the suggestion of the *Observer*, we do so on the condition that the defaulting officer be put in the penitentiary, and that he be kept there for the remainder of his life, or until he makes restitution of the stolen money. This, we believe, is the law of England.—*Abbeville Press and Banner.*

Working for Political Effect.

A few of the Northern Republican papers and politicians are trying to work up a little agitation over the Supreme court civil rights decision, but do not seem to be making much progress. It is somewhat remarkable that the only meetings held to protest against that decision have been in the North where it was supposed the negro enjoyed all the civil rights he could handle while in the South, for which especially the civil rights bill was passed, the negroes are not bothering their heads in the slightest degree about it. We said when commenting upon the decision when announced that it would not injuriously affect the colored people of the South, who would enjoy quite as many privileges since its announcement as they did before, and even more, as the Southern people would be inclined to grant many things voluntarily which they would resist under attempted compulsion. Since the decision of the court, Gov. Ireland, of Texas, has entered into correspondence with the managers of the railroads in that State urging them to place special cars on their passenger trains for the accommodation of colored travelers, while Senator Brown of Georgia, president of the Georgia Western road, has decided to do that upon his road, an example which will in all probability be followed by the managers of the other roads in that State. On roads where the travel is not such as to justify the running of separate cars, the road authorities will doubtless see that comfortable accommodations are provided for colored people, and that they be subjected to no unjust discriminating treatment. They should not be crowded into uncomfortable, inferior cars, and they are entitled to all the accommodation they are willing to pay for and for which the company accepts pay. Fair treatment is not only due to the colored people, but it is to the interest of the whites and to the interest of the roads.—*Charlotte Observer.*

Dr. M. J. Davis, Lewis, Iowa, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters give the best of satisfaction to those who use it."

Col. Croft, of Aiken.

His Views on the Tariff and Internal Revenue.

Columbia Correspondent Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist.

Col. Croft favors a reduction of the tariff whenever it can be done without injury to home industries, and he thinks it would be unwise for the Democratic party to make any effort to reduce the tariff at this time; for, he says, if the House of Representatives should pass a tariff bill that would meet the approval of the Senate and President, the credit of such action would be divided with the Republican party, and if the House should attempt legislation that would fall through the non concurrence of the Senate or the vote of the President, their work would go for nothing and might result in alarming the business men of the country, and defeat the party in 1884. Col. Croft says that he is a Protectionist to this extent: If the internal revenue is abolished he is willing, if necessary, to raise the amount lost to the Government by doing this by an increase in the import duties. He says that the most popular thing that the party could do at this time would be to abolish the whole internal revenue tax. If this was done, he very truly says, it would give peace to the South; it would destroy Mahone in Virginia and bury Independentism in all the Southern States and would rid our people of a crowd of the most infamous scoundrels that ever cursed a free country.

Col Croft thinks that the tax now collected by the General Government on whiskey and tobacco might be collected by the States, which would rapidly pay off their debts and decrease taxation to a minimum rate; and the people would directly and immediately feel the benefits of this change. Col. Croft is not a Protectionist only to the extent of fostering and developing home industries and enterprise. A modification of the tariff, in many particulars, would, without doubt, encourage competition from abroad that would be beneficial to consumers and not injurious to our own producers; but this is hardly the time for such action. When the Democratic party has gained entire control of the executive and legislative departments of the Government, it can then undertake a revision of the tariff. Being asked if Col. Tillman's support of Mr. Randall for the Speakership would cost him any votes in the district, Col. Croft said that he thought it would not injure him politically. Of course, he said the press wielded a powerful influence, and if this influence was used solidly against a public man, it usually had a damaging effect, but on this subject of the tariff the people were hardly yet sufficiently aroused to turn out their Congressman for his views on this question; but they are becoming more interested in it every year, and it is certainly the question of the future.

General Toomb's Reception Into Church.

A Georgia correspondent gives the following account of the reception of General Toombs into the church: "Robert Toombs was baptized and admitted into the Methodist Church roll of members by Bishop Pierce last Sunday. The discourse of the Bishop was after his usual splendid style, and was heard by quite a large congregation. After the sermon, during the ceremonies at the reception of the new member, scarcely a dry eye could have been found in the house, so great was the joy felt by the people when they knew that our grand old citizen had made peace with his God. Mr. Gabriel Toombs had long been a Christian, and the sight of the pleasure on his face as he stood by his brother during the ceremonies is well worth one's memory for years to come."

Emory Speer, according to a Washington correspondent is going "gaily to the fray." He evidently expects to accomplish the conviction of South Carolinians charged with violation of the election laws, with as much facility as he secured conviction in the ku-klux cases. Mr. Speer will enter the State of Palmettoes with feathers high and colors flying, but ere long he will doubtless present the appearance of a chanticleer after a rain, and Mr. Brewster will see another idol fall and take his seat beside Mahone. It is useless for Mr. Arthur to attempt to start even the most puny independent boom in this section by encouraging renegades with his favor, and fodder from the government crib. Mr. Speer will be another "independent" who will go up like a rocket and come down like a stick—only he will not stay up quite as long as some others who have made a similar journey.—*Greenville News.*

There was a convention of the teachers and trustees of Orangeburg county lately, and they listened to an address by Colonel Coward. He stated that in a population of less than one million, there were 175,000 children attending the public schools at a cost of $450,000. His address was said to be full of valuable suggestions. Mr. Dibble followed and advocated a local tax in every school district in the county.

HOW TO TELL DIPHTHERIA.—If the throat is red and smaller, no fear of diphtheria; but if it looks as though some one had thrown a handful of ashes into the throat—a dull gray color—look out. It's diphtheria's danger signal.

The Attorney General has decided that no letter or circular concerning lotteries shall be carried in the mail. The law prescribes a fine of $500 nor less than $100, with cost of prosecution, for its violation. He has sent a circular letter of instruction to all the District Attorneys in the United States.

Captain T. W. Dawson, editor of the *News and Courier*, has forwarded two hundred dollars to the Savannah sufferers—contributions of Charlestonians.

An Annihilator of Life.

A Machine Which Kills a Man Without Noise or Pain—Why Its Inventor Was Refused a Patent.

A well-known Bridgeport Professor, who refuses to give his name, makes public the facts concerning an engine which he calls the instant and noiseless annihilator of human life, which can be operated without detection, and which the United States government has just refused to patent for him because of its dangerous character and from fear that it will be used for murderous purposes. A reporter visited the man and was shown the machine. The principal objection to it, said the inventor, "on the part of the United States Patent Office was, I believe, the fact that they feared I was in league with belligerent Irishmen, and was seeking the protection of our government of killing off English members of Parliament who are hostile to the Land Leaguers.

"I have no objection now to exhibit my invention. I have spent years upon it—in fact it has taken all my leisure hours for nearly a decade; but as I find I cannot be protected by patent, and that my models and plans have been seen by many persons in Washington, and I can prevent no one from using the same, I have no reason for further secrecy."

The invention consists of a brass belt, shining like gold and of fine workmanship. It is forty two inches long by five inches wide, and is five eighths of an inch thick. As the inventor took it up and turned it in various positions he petted it lovingly, and then abruptly wanted to know if it was not indeed a beautiful piece of mechanism. "Do you see that?" he exclaimed, pointing to a slightly projecting nipple that was exactly in the middle of the belt, "I can drive a pellet from that nipple that will penetrate the skin of an ox at a distance of sixty feet. If the ox is alive, I will guarantee to kill it within fifteen minutes, by pain of the same pellet. There will be no noise from the firing of this deadly missile, as you shall see before you leave. I simply place my elbow to my side and the machine goes off with the force of a rifle. The pellet you will note," and here the inventor took down a case containing several greasy, greenish looking objects about three inches long and as large as the lead of a pencil, "is as [illegible] composition. It is all poison concentrated by pressure, 100 parts into 1 part, and the ingredients of that poison is my secret. Now, you will wait a moment, I will bring in a dog that I have in the back yard, and which I decided this morning to lay on the altar of science. You will then be able to judge as to the effectiveness of my beautiful invention."

In the absence of the old man the correspondent took up the deadly belt and examined it closely. Though the outside was of brass it was lined with steel and was very flexible and hollow. The front was wider and thicker than the sides and back, and the whole machine felt much heavier than it looked. A hinge allowed the back to open and the belt to encircle the body. Once in place it snapped together much like a handcuff. The entire front was composed of smooth brass, on the underside of which, right under the nipple, there was an attachment which seemed to be to enable the wearer to load the belt. Otherwise the machine looked far from being dangerous.

The Professor came in struggling at one end of a rope, with a miserable looking street dog at the other. "As I was going to say, just before I went out," he said, with this beautiful invention of mine a man with ordinary care and intelligence can take off any public individual at any time, and anywhere, without incurring the slightest risk for himself, and causing no pain to the person attacked. Do you know that the cruel and dreadful deaths of some of the European crowned heads have caused me much pain? The idea of the flesh and bones of kings being strewn along the roadside, from the force of bomb explosions, to say nothing of the other systems of destruction which have been employed from time to time by assassins is dreadful. It has seemed to me that such deaths were cruel and unnecessary. Now, I have worked night and day to provide real reformers and legal executioners with a weapon that will remove human beings without pain. I ask mankind nothing for my invention, and I shall take nothing. I have received inquiries from a few people in reference to this machine. A well known Russian reformer, a good man, wants one of them. I have had no application from Irishmen as yet, but an attache of the Cuban journal *Separatist*, the organ of the revolutionists of New York, was here last week to see me concerning it. As I am protected by no patent now, I propose to furnish nothing but working drawings, but I want to show you the machine in action."

The poor dog was dozing by the stove. The professor brought out an air pump from the closet, placed the belt under it, and proceeded to charge it with a tremendous pressure. When he had finished the gauge in the pump stood at 20 000 pounds. The belt was then quite rigid, but gave no evidence of the terrible strain upon it. After he had removed the belt from the pump he threw aside his coat, clasped the belt about him, placed one of the pellets in the nipple and arranged two little steel levers one under each arm, which he then connected with the belt. After replacing his clothing, taking care to put the nipple through a button hole in his waistcoat where it was scarcely observable, he announced that he was ready. "Watch me closely," said he; "you will hear no sound." Facing the dog, he pressed his left elbow against his side, which action he said "cocked" the strange device, making it ready to go off from a light pressure on the other side of his body. Next his right arm fell. "There," said he, with a nervous motion, wiping the beads of sweat from his forehead. "That dog is shot. In less than fifteen minutes it will be dead." There was a profound silence in the room. Nothing but the ticking of the old clock on the wall broke the stillness. It did not seem possible that the dog had been struck with anything. The Professor explained that the penetration was so swift, and the hole made by the pellet so small that it caused very little pain, no more than that made by the point of a pin. Suddenly the dog gave a piercing shriek, jumped from the floor into the air, and fell back lifeless. He was dead.

"It is not necessary," said the Professor, "that these projectiles," as he picked up one of the pellets, "should reach a vital part, to cause death. It is only necessary that the projectile should enter under the skin of the animal or man. The warmth and moisture of the body dissolve the substance of which the pellet is composed, and the instant a drop of blood that is tainted with it enters the heart, death ensues."

Fishway at Augusta.

The fish commissioner has contracted with Dr. Simmons, the superintendent and manager of the McDonald Fishway Company of Washington, to place a fishway in the opening on the South Carolina side of the Augusta Canal dam across the Savannah River. Work on the fishway has been begun and if no accident happens it will be completed within two weeks. The McDonald fishway is considered the best and it is expected that the Savannah River fish will have no more trouble in slipping by Augusta.

Why President Arthur did not Vote.

Considerable surprise has been expressed on account of the President's failure to go home to New York to vote. The fact is that the President does not consider the present contest in New York of sufficient importance to take him away from scenes in which he is far more deeply interested. Almost the only inquiry he made to day in regard to the elections was as to Virginia. It is on the power of Mahone to keep the old Dominion well in hand that the President places the confidence necessary for the preservation of a stiff upper lip for next fall. The President will regard a victory in Virginia as a vindication of the only "policy" of his administration, and a sure indica- [illegible] Virginia vote will be cast next year for the nominee of the Republican convention. Who that will be he does not yet guess, though he can see that events point toward himself as the most available person for that perilous task.—*Cor. Baltimore American.*

Is Coleridge Correct?

Before his departure, Lord Coleridge left us the burning question of the practical utility of a classical education. Speaking to the Yale students, the illustrious Chief-Justice said "If you look over the history of men who have succeeded in this life, you will find them, almost without an exception, men trained by the curriculum which you enjoy." We must dissent from the opinion of the great jurist, and we believe the Yale student will agree with us. Who have made a greater success in life within the past two years than Mr. Sullivan, of Boston, Mr. Rowell, of England, Mr. Hanlan, of Toronto? Ten thousand people will come together at ten hours' notice to see Mr. Sullivan spar, Mr. Hanlan row, Mr. Rowell walk. The poet Arnold cannot attract so large an audience in a week. And yet neither Rowell nor Hanlan nor Sullivan ever heard of the Coleridge curriculum. The Lord Chief-Justice should carefully consider his opinions before delivering them.—*N. Y. Morning Journal.*

Wasn't Consulted.

"You should learn some trade, my son," said an Austin gentleman to his young hopeful. "Brick layers are getting $6 50 a day, while lawyers can't afford to ride on street cars."

"Pa, why didn't you learn a trade when you were a boy?"

"That's not only a silly, but also an impertinent question. I didn't learn a trade when I was a boy out of regard for your feelings. I wanted to give you an opportunity to say that your father was a gentleman."

"It can't be helped now," replied the boy moodily, "but I wish you had consulted me, for if we had arranged for you to be the bricklayer, I could have been the gentleman myself."—*Texas Siftings.*

The growth of our large church denominations as shown forth in the statistical reports submitted is a gratifying proof of the fact that, in spite of all assertions to the contrary, the influence of the church is not on the wane. As the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* puts it: "When the people who profess religion are more numerous than ever before, and church services are more frequent and comprehensive, and contributions are growing larger every year, it will not do to say that faith is dying out and men are losing their interest in Christian work and progress."

Prohibition was adopted by a large majority in Barnwell county, S. C., last week.

The Chester *Bulletin* says that Congressman elect Hemphill of the Fifth District was married on Wednesday evening last to Miss Addie Avery, of Morganton, N. C.

The Governor has appointed Thomas M. Hanckel, Esq., Master for Charleston, vice W. D. Clancy, deceased.

The Episcopal General Convention has fixed August 6 as the date for the Feast of the Transfiguration.

"Got on your husband's cravat, haven't you?" asked a neighbor of Mrs. Bilkins. "Yes," replied Mrs. B, sadly. "It's the only tie there is between us now."

Mr. A. J. Marchant, St. George's S C, says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for decrepitude. It has made me strong."

Mr. Speer's Southern Mission.

A Washington special to the *News and Courier*, says: The Hon. Emory Speer, United States Attorney for Georgia, has been assigned by the Attorney General as special United States Attorney to assist Mr. Melton in South Carolina political cases. Mr. Speer was met coming from the department of justice this afternoon with a bundle of legal papers in each hand. "I have just been up getting my instructions," said Mr. Speer, brandishing the documents. "Your instructions appear to be voluminous," was suggested. "Oh, this is Butterworth's briefs. I go in his place, you see, and they gave me his papers, which were prepared. I go South immediately. But do you expect to convict?" "I have just convicted seven Georgia Kuklux, and they seem to think I might have luck. I haven't examined the cases yet, but will go to work right away. Butterworth has gone into patents," said Speer, laughingly, "and I think, perhaps, it would take a patent lawyer to convict the South Carolina men." Mr. Speer had a long conference with Attorney General Brewster, and it is to be the policy of the administration, since the Mahone failure, to run the Southern outrage mill for all it is worth.

The Columbia Register.

This superbly printed and ably edited daily, hailing from the capital of the State, came to us last night in an enlarged form, and dressed in an entirely new suit from head to foot. The *Register* has worked up to a high standard under the most adverse circumstances, and is a monument to the pluck and indomitable energy of its worthy proprietor, Mr. Charles A. Calvo, jr. Under the present editorial management there is evidence of dignity and superior ability, an air of respectability and a harmonious symmetry about the *Register* which makes it pleasant to receive and read the paper.—*Abbeville Press and Banner.*

Once upon a time there was a parcel of men in this State known as the Greenback party, and it claimed to be connected with a Federal party of the same name. It will be observed that this alleged party has not achieved any very brilliant or conspicuous results in the recent elections. In Ohio the Greenback ticket received somewhere in the neighborhood of 2,000 votes in a total poll of over six hundred thousand, less than one third of one per cent of the voters of that State being apparently consistent Greenbackers. In Massachusetts the Greenbackers helped to vote for Ben. Butler and combined with the Democrats and all the riff raff in that Commonwealth were defeated by more than 10,000 majority. The Republican party must go, but the Greenback party has already gone. This fact considered with the overwhelming of Mahone and the interment of the Maryland Reformers does not make the outlook very cheering for Mr. Hendrix McLane and the other patriots and philanthropists who have undertaken the job of breaking the solid South with a liberal Greenback-independent movement.—*Greenville News.*

Titles Not to be Despised.

Titles are not to be ridiculed nor despised. They are as harmless as poodle dogs, and in many ways they are useful. They help to preserve the equilibrium of society, and in many instances they are the heavy end of the concern and most important part of it. Where the titles are the heavy end, they balance up the other end and keep it from sinking into nothingness and oblivion. Many a man without his title would be but the shadow of weakness: with it he has the strength and noise of "Jupiter Tonans." You wouldn't lend that dead beat, simply as Dick Dodler, 5 cents; but as "colonel" or "general" Dick Dodler, you would be almost anxious to lend him $5. Many a minister without his D. D. would be voted a very "weak brother"; but the two D's help him more than two sticking plasters, and transform his dullest trash into profundity and eloquence.—*United Presbyterian.*

Mary Anderson is not likely to be readily forgotten in England. Twenty-five thousand of her photographs, taken since her arrival in England, have been sold, and Mr. Van der Wyede, to whom alone she has sat, has prepared a photograph of heroic size of "The Grecian Maiden." This measures eight feet by three, carbon, and is therefore permanent. This enlargement, on the greatest scale ever taken, is remarkable for perfection of the half tones and purity of the light.

Macon, Ga., *Telegraph*: The present drouth is the longest known for many years. In portions of South western Georgia, the farmers who patronize steam mills have not only to haul their corn to the mills but also barrels of water with which to fill the boilers to raise steam. All of the springs and branches are dried up, and in many cases, the wells. There is much suffering among people and cattle.

The first colored man who has ever served on a jury in the United States Courts in New York State was drawn on Friday.

An Irishman, watching a game of base ball, was sent to the grass by a foul which struck him under the fifth rib. "A foul, was it? Och, sure, I thought it was a mule!"

When you suffer from dyspepsia, heartburn, malarial affections kidney disease, liver complaint and other wasting diseases. When you wish to enrich the blood and purify the system generally. When you wish to remove all feeling of weakness, weariness, lack of energy, try a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters and see how greatly it will benefit you. It surpasses all known remedies as an enricher of the blood and a perfect regulator of the various bodily functions. Ask your druggist.

IT ALWAYS PAYS

To Examine the Stock of

Dry Goods, Notions, Carpets, Rugs, Shades and Curtains,

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DELANE & HICKOK'S,

AUGUSTA, GA.

We are filling up every department daily, and we can offer

Real Bargains to All Who Call on Us.

Good Honest Goods at the Lowest Prices, and no Humbug practiced or allowed on our premises. Everything guaranteed as represented. Goods for rich and poor, and full value given for your money.

COME ONE! COME ALL! and see us.

DELANE & HICHOK,
630 Broad Street, AUGUSTA, GA.
Sept. 12, 1883.—40- 3

25-Horse Power Engine, 30-Horse Power Boiler

—AND—

SAW MILL,

Now Running at Trenton, S. C., for Sale Cheap.

GEORGE P. LOMBARD & CO.,
AUGUSTA, GA.

Foundry, Machine and Boiler Works near Water Tower.
PULLEYS.
10,000 feet SHAFTING
Sept. 12, 1883—1y]

SHAFTS PULLEYS HANGERS

3 Car loads NEW ENGINES.
1 Car load SECOND-HAND ENGINES.
—REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE.—

—AT—

No. 3 Main Street, Edgefield C. H., S. C.,

I will always find a full stock of

STAPLE and FANCY GROCERIES, CANNED GOODS, [illegible]
Glass, Crockery, Wood and Tin Ware,

In fact everything usually kept in a well regulated Grocery Store, and all marked as low as the same goods can be sold in this market.

—*Also, as Fine and Pure*—

Wines, Whiskeys, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Ale, Beer. &c.,
as can be found in this town.

With sincere thanks for past favors, I respectfully ask a continuance of the same.

C. L. B. MARSH.

Edgefield C. H., S. C., Oct. 2, 1883.

STILL ON TOP!

OUR LOW PRICES TELL! Our low prices are appreciated by the people. The thousands that buy SHOES from us attest that fact, and accord us the "palm" for selling the **Cheapest and Best Shoes** of any house in this country.

No deception practiced. Don't be imposed upon any longer by the world-be Shoe men in this city, who make out they know all about Shoes, when they don't know any more about it than the man in the moon. BUY SHOES OF US, ours is the OLDEST SHOE HOUSE in Augusta—our experience is worth something to you.

The Largest Stock! Leading Styles! The Best Goods! The Lowest Prices!

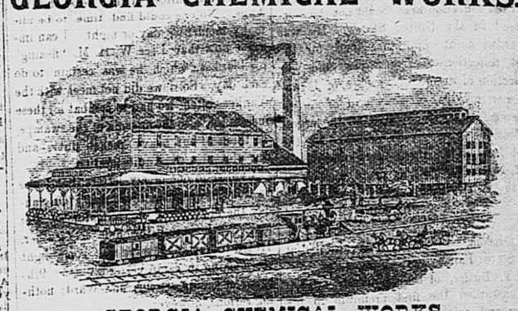
That's the platform we stand on. Come to us, you that are heavily burdened with poor Shoes and high prices, and we will give you satisfaction.

I say to the PEOPLE OF EDGEFIELD CO.,
Buy Shoes of
MURPHEY & SON
Augusta, Ga.

N. W. MURPHEY & SON.
564. Broad St., Augusta, Ga. 564.
Sept. 19, 1883.—m31

Mastodon Guano. Lowe's Georgia Formula. Kainit. Acid Phosphate. Complete Grain Fertilizer. Dissolved Bone Phosphate & Potash.

GEORGIA CHEMICAL WORKS.



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COMPLETE GRAIN FERTILIZER,
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR WHEAT AND OATS.

THERE is no way that a good Ammoniated Fertilizer can be used to better advantage than when applied to the cultivation of Wheat and Oats. This fact has long been known to the farmers of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, who use it with good results, and seldom put in small grain without it. Our Grain Fertilizer has been prepared especially high in each of the necessary chemical ingredients required to produce large yields. It is made very dry and fine, and can be drilled with the seed, if so desired.

FOR TURNIPS

Use our DISSOLVED BONE AND POTASH, which if applied in the drill at the rate of 200 to 400 pounds per acre, will give wonderful results.

These Fertilizers can be had through our Agents, or upon application to

Sept. 26, '83.—3m] M. A. STOVALL, Treas.