

Gov. Tillman, we understand, is in favor of a primary for all offices from Governor down, and up.

Not one-third of the counties are paying any attention to the call of the Thirteen for a March Convention.

Col. Ellison Keitt, of Newberry, says the financial system of the world is radically wrong and has been so since the time of Abraham.

There are about forty Tom Cats on South Carolina's front piazza. The March Convention will turn on its nose to settle the dust and the tur-Pickens Sentinel.

Josephus Woodruff, who was clerk of the South Carolina Senate under the Republican administration, died in Philadelphia on the 21st of February and was buried in Charleston.

The new editor of the Columbia Register, Larry Gantt, is much of a humorist, and his editorial in Saturday's issue tending a complete surrender to the News and Courier to avoid an everlasting war of words on a dry-as-dust subject is equal to Mark Twain in his happiest efforts.

The South Carolina Industrial and Winthrop Normal College has been awarded to Anderson, that town having offered \$75,000 and an eligible site. Thanks to the efforts of Governor Tillman the girls of the State will soon enjoy the advantages of a college where they can receive training as teachers and become skilled in every industrial art.

Mr. Larry Gantt, who has recently been connected with the Southern Alliance Farmer, the Alliance organ of Georgia, and who has taken a prominent part in Georgia politics, has taken charge of the editorial management of the Columbia Register. Mr. Gantt is a thorough Democrat and has no sympathy with the Third Party movement. Mr. Gantt is a South Carolinian by birth.

SPLEEN AND VENOM.

In the language of our popular fellow citizen, Col. D. A. G. Ouzts, Gen. Hampton has again "blowed off his mouth."

There was a time in the history of this State when it Hampton "blowed off his mouth" it had its effect, but now we can say of him that he has "blowed off his mouth," and the blowing off of his mouth, weak exhibition of spleen, and against whom? The very man who made him what he is. Hampton says in a letter to the State:

"I was glad to see the plan of a primary suggested by you, and as you are aware it is the one advocated by myself as the only fair means of securing the wishes of the people. If the 'dominant party' of these sections, the 'big game' like to call themselves, please demand of those opposed to them, my opinion is that the 'convention which is to meet this month should have a primary, and if the result shows a fair result, let the present administration be in a majority, they, as the true Democrats, should assume control, not only of the policy to be pursued in the approaching canvass, but of the State itself."

To our mind, the foregoing extract simply means that the Thirteen when they meet on the 24th March "should" according to Hampton's advice, order a primary, and that negroes be allowed to vote in that primary, and if the opposition to Tillman, counting negroes and all, makes a majority against him in the State, then Hampton's counsel is that "they, as the true Democratic party, should assume control not only of the policy to be pursued in the approaching canvass, but of the State itself," and thus he who said "an independent is worse than a Radical," himself becomes an independent.

HIS VOICE FOR PEACE.

We publish on our first page a speech by Hon. W. C. Benet, of Abbeville, at a farmer's meeting in that county on the 5th of March. This speech ought to be read by every Democrat in South Carolina. Mr. Benet, as is well known, was opposed to Tillman in the last campaign because he thought then that the movement was the result of Tillman and not Tillman the result of the movement. He says now that "the campaign of 1890 marked a revolution in the history of a party."

"It was a permanent change and not a fleeting chance."

"It was the success of a Movement, and not of a Man."

"It was the uprising of the people; and not the elevation of Capt. Tillman."

Speaking of the thirteen in calling their March Convention he says: "the thirteen have made a great mistake, they have blundered, and a blunder is as fatal in politics as in love or war."

"They have blundered in not learning the lessons of history as found in the books and on the living pages of recent and passing events."

"The campaign proposed by the thirteen can only result in the creation of two factions, separated by a gulf of hate and bitterness that will not be bridged over in a generation. Let us deprecate any such action, and fight together as good Democrats against a common enemy."

"My voice is for peace and harmony and for the people of South Carolina; and my fight is for our party and against faction."

These brief extracts will give our readers some idea of the general tenor of the speech, but we hope none of them will forbear to read it all.

UNFORTUNATE.

Gen. J. D. Kennedy, of Camden, thinks the March Convention called by the Thirteen a mistake. Gen. Kennedy says in a letter to the News and Courier: "I hold that there is no authority that can call a convention of the Democratic party except the State committee, nor is there any provision for any wing or faction of the party to call one."

"Would it not have been more prudent before deciding on a line of action, to have a conference of one or more representative men from each county, instead of thirteen gentlemen, however able, patriotic, and deserving, undertaking to decide what should be done?"

"Was not this call for a convention unfortunate?"

The General is opposed "to a primary for State officers; he says: 'As to the approaching convention or ordering a direct primary, if a demand for it be refused, I fail to see any desirable authority for it. However desirable it might be, will not such a course make confusion worse confounded, produce greater disharmony and eventuate in all probability in permanent and irremediable division?'"

PEASE AND HOMINY.

The thirteen, who say they are for peace and harmony, have made a mistake; it's simply pease and hominy they're after.

"STRADDELEISM."

The Greenville News is in favor of the Farmers' Movement teeth an toe nail, but is opposed to Tillman teeth and toe nail. This is what the Columbia Record calls "Straddleism."

A PHENOMENAL BLUNDER.

The Hon. Walter Hazard, of Georgetown, thinks the Thirteen March Convention a mistake. Gen. Kennedy, of Camden, thinks so too; so does Hon. S. P. Hamilton, of Chester. Hon. W. C. Benet, of Abbeville, says it is a blunder. Senator Butler thinks so, and so do most of our members of Congress in the lower House. The News and Courier is of the same way of thinking; and so on and so forth.

This newspaper is anti-Tillman, but it claims discernment enough to see a plain fact before us and until some one can make it clear to us that more than a divided one-fifth of the Democratic party is in favor of an opposition candidate, we think good policy and a love for the welfare of the State, would dictate non-action on the part of the anti-Tillman men in 1892.

The opponents of Tillman, at most, can only further excite the people, at a time when harmony and good feeling should prevail.

The office of Governor is a nonentity. He can do very little good, and his power for harm is exceedingly limited. Then is there any use to quarrel about so trifling a matter?—Press and Banner.

HYPOTHETICAL.

The following hypothetical conversation between a citizen and a stranger visiting our town with a view of locating, might be a real one and no departure from the truth:

Stranger:—"How much property does your town own?"

Citizen:—"A wheelbarrow, three shovels, and two picks. We did have a mule but she kicked and we sold her."

Stranger:—"That's a ridiculous showing of possessions for a town the size of Edgefield?"

Citizen:—"It looks that way to a stranger up a tree, and things have got to take a turn, stranger, for I won't live in a town that don't own anything."

Stranger:—"You have no water-works?"

Citizen:—"No water-works but the water that is worked down the throats of those who frequent our barrooms."

Stranger:—"No fire engine or hook and ladder company?"

Citizen:—"None of these things have we."

Stranger:—"But you have a night-watchman?"

Citizen:—"No Sir—no night-watchman."

Stranger:—"Well my friend, if with all this property, hundreds of thousands of dollars worth belonging to your citizens, your town has not even a night-watchman, yours is a sleepy hollow indeed; and yet it is a most beautiful location, healthy and salubrious, and one of the most eligible sites for a manufacturing or educational center I know, but my friend you are too awfully slow. I will spend the night in your burg, but in the morning I must shake off the dust from my feet."

The People Are The Masters.

At present we believe there is considerable disaffection from the Tillman ranks, but we do not believe that Tillman can be beaten.

We do not believe the opposition, no matter what its numerical strength, can beat Tillman for the simple reason that they divided amongst themselves. There are at least two factions in the ranks of the opposition—the Haskellites and the anti-Haskellites.

The great mass of the Democratic party will be slow to give their votes to any bolter.

Tillman is a bitter pill to many of our people, but it is the patriotic duty of every good citizen to maintain the integrity of the party in South Carolina.

We believe in a rule by the people, and if a majority of the Democratic party name a candidate, then it is our duty to support him. We have nothing to gain by going back on our neighbors and friends. We have everything to lose by quitting the company of our kindred and the men of our own race. We have a right to beat Tillman, if we can, but we are in honor bound to stick to the nomination after it is made.

At present the opposition to Tillman can not harmonize. The newspapers can not get on the same platform, and the individual members of the opposition are unalterably divided. It may not be that the bolters are trying to take charge of the Democratic party, but it looks a little that way to us. The other wing of the Democratic party which opposed Tillman is, we presume, as much opposed to giving the management of the party to the bolters, as they are to giving the Governorship to B. R. Tillman.

Harmony then is out of the question. Without harmony, we can do nothing against Tillman's organized forces.—Abbeville Press and Banner.

Flour Mills.

A dispatch published in the Sunday News last Sunday, states that Mr. J. H. Johnson, of Blakely, Minnesota, who is described as being an ardent advocate of Farmers' Alliance doctrines, has published a letter to the farmers urging them to organize Farmers' Alliancemilling associations, which has excited a great deal of interest and comment in his neighborhood.

Mr. Johnson, who is himself the owner of a fifty barrel flour mill, maintains, as reported, that the farmers of the Dakotas and Minnesota alone, "have lost \$28,000,000 on wheat sold up to December 8, 1891, of this year's crops," and proceeds to show the farmers "their folly in not building their own mills and thereby securing \$1 a bushel for their wheat with a ton of feed per hundred bushels, together with some minor advantages. Any community that can produce 75,000 bushels of wheat," he says, "can thereby keep a fifty-barrel mill running for a year, and such a mill can be built for \$7,000."

This is the testimony of a practical miller, whose experience has been acquired in the heart of the chief wheat raising and flour making district of the country, and there appears to be matter in it which is worthy of the consideration of some of the farmers in South Carolina. The main points are as follows:

"Any community, district or county," says Mr. Johnson, that can produce 75,000 bushels of wheat can keep fifty barrel mill running. "South Carolina produced 992,000 bushels of wheat last year, as that number is reported by the United States agricultural department—and probably produced over a million bushels, if all were reported.

On this basis the State, or the upper counties, where most of the wheat is raised, would support a dozen fifty-barrel flour mills, which would be a notable addition to the industrial equipment of those counties and of the State.

No particular attention was paid to wheat raising in this State last year, we believe. It is probable, then, that the 1,000,000 bushel crop of last year could easily be doubled and if so then the wheat growing section could easily support twenty or more fifty-barrel mills. There is not a county in the section, probably that could not readily grow 150,000 or 200,000 bushels, at least, and this would give prosperous mills to each county.

The cost of constructing a mill of the indicated capacity, as stated by an expert, is \$7,000. This is much less than the cost of a cotton factory nor is there a community in the up country that cannot afford to build such a mill, and that would not be glad to build one, with or without pecuniary aid from the farmers. The presence of a mill in any county would be an inducement and a help to the wheat farmers to raise more wheat; more farmers would go into the business; and a diversification of crops would be effected in that region. The "minor advantages" to the farmers of having for use or sale all the by-products of their wheat-bran, seconds and shorts—we take it are too fully understood to require more than mere mention.

The mills need not be confined to flour making. It was stated a few days ago by a business man of Charleston that 60,000 barrels of "grits," are imported into the State from the West every year—our people paying thousands of dollars annually for this one article which could as well be produced at home, and getting a product that is inferior in every quality except whiteness to the home-made article. As much may be said of corn meal, which is imported at a cost of many thousands more—the aggregate for corn and corn products alone running up into the millions annually. The local flour mills could supplement their wheat products with corn products equally to their own advantage and that of the farmers, who would thus have a new and valuable outlet for their corn crops.

Any community that can produce 75,000 bushels of wheat, says Mr. Johnson, can keep a fifty barrel flour mill running for a year and the mill can be built for \$7,000. Any agricultural or other community in South Carolina, therefore, that thinks such a mill and its attendant advantage worth the having would do well to look into the subject, consult Mr. Johnson, and take steps to have a mill built by the time the next wheat crop matures.—News and Courier.

Woman's Dainty Underwear.

Just what sort of underwear to assume is one question that troubles the average woman very much. She doesn't want to wear so much that it will be bulky and she doesn't want to wear too little for fear she will catch cold. She tries first one and then another shaped garment, and the wise woman is she who having at last hit upon that which is most comfortable, makes it most dainty and assumes it for good. Very little linen is used nowadays for one's lingerie the preference being given to cambric Victoria lawn, nainsook or percale. The last is noted with tiny dots or wove flowers in pink, blue or lavender upon the white ground. These when the garment is finished the edges have a triple scallop or a sharp point embroidered in cotton of the same color as the figure. This material, with its simple finish, is liked for sack shaped chemises, for night dresses and for drawers. It is seldom, if ever, used for skirts.

The fancy for silk nightdresses still exists, but as there always have been women who would wear nothing but the clear white lawn nainsook, and as these women are many of the makers of underwear are specially catering to them. Very much more fine work, that is, handwork, can be put upon a main sock gown than upon a silk one, and the needlewoman can make more fine tucks, fancy stitches, gatherings, hemstitching and drawing of threads than even would seem possible.—Mrs. Mallon in Ladies' Home Journal.

The Bayeux Tapestry.

Tapestry was brought into general use in western Europe, with many other elegancies of life, by the Moors of Spain. The oldest known specimen is the Bayeux tapestry, an epic in embroidery, carefully treasured for centuries in the cathedral of Bayeux, and now preserved in the hotel du ville of that place. Miss Strickland says of this piece of work: "It is beyond all competition the most wonderful achievement in the gentle craft of needlework that ever was executed by fair and royal hands."

It was done by Matilda of Flanders wife of William the Conqueror, and the ladies of her court. It is a coarse linen cloth, 214 feet long and 20 inches wide, on which is worked in woolen thread of various colors a representation of the invasion and conquest of England by the Normans.

It contains the figures of about 630 men, 200 horses, fifty-five dogs, forty ships and bunts, besides a quantity of quadrupeds, birds, trees, houses, castles and churches, all executed in the proper colors, with names and inscriptions over them to elucidate the story. It is a valuable historic document, as it gives a correct and minute portraiture of the Norman costumes and their manners and customs.—Woman's Work.

Allments of the Eye.

No organ of the body is liable to a greater variety of ailments than the eye. More than forty such diseases are enumerated in medical works.

Some of these tend toward blindness, partial or complete. Some are highly contagious. Some are peculiar to the earliest stages of infancy; some to old age. Some are due to other diseases; some originate with the eye itself; some are the result of external wounds. Some are brought on by the improper use of the eye; some by the abuse of other organs. Some are partially or wholly curable; others are not.

As we have two eyes, the loss of one does not materially affect the other. The double provision is a wise and benevolent one in the case of an organ exposed to so many accidents from without and so many diseases from within.—Youth's Companion.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR CONGRESS.

The friends of Col. W. J. Talbert, recognizing his ability and fitness, his Christian virtue, and the deep interest manifested by him in the welfare of the whole people—his known opposition to monopoly—his advocacy of a better system for circulating the currency of this great country—his interest in the general welfare of the people and especially of the farmers, hereby announce him as a candidate for election, under the Democratic ticket, to the House of Representatives of the United States from the Second Congressional District of South Carolina. MANY CITIZENS.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL parties indebted to the estate of A. Delitha Hancock, deceased, and all parties having claims against the same will present them duly attested to the undersigned for settlement. HIXY BARDEN, March 14, 1892. Administratrix.

CITATION.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF EDGEFIELD, J. D. ALLEN, Esq., Probate Judge.

WHEREAS, E. S. ETHEREIDGE has had made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration, with the Will annexed, of the estate and effects of James H. Busby.

THESE ARE, THEREFORE, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said James H. Busby, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Edgefield, C. D. H. 2, on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1892, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why said administration should not be granted. Given under my hand and seal this 14th day of March, A. D. 1892. Published on the 16th day of March, 1892, in the Edgefield Advertiser. J. D. ALLEN, J. P. E. C.

S. L. WYANDOTS Exclusively.

Everybody in Augusta who grows roses had trouble with the bugs and worms infesting both the plants and the flowers last year. On account of these pests very few perfect roses were seen here either in the spring or fall, and the insects seemed to be worse on the lovely Marechal Neils, of which there are so many more in Augusta gardens than of any other variety.

In the Philadelphia Record we see that Mr. William Spooner, the president of the Massachusetts horticultural society and veteran rose grower of Jamaica plains, recommends white hellebore for keeping off the pests that infest the roses. The hellebore can be had at any of the drug stores. Mr. Spooner commences as soon as the plants come into leaf, and by a persistent use of it keeps the foliage in fine shape, as all can testify who have seen his roses on exhibition.

Let our rose growers cut this out for future reference, and try the white hellebore on their roses this spring.—Augusta News.

"DOTT," Score 94.

The "Greatest Yet!" At Columbia, S. C., the largest Show in 1891, my birds swept the field. Here are the prizes won: 1st, 2d and 3rd and 4th prizes in the class of cockerels, 5th prize in the class of hens, 6th prize in the class of cockerels, special for best hen. And the grand Gold Special for largest and finest display. Exhibited at the show from Feb. 27 to March 10. Drenstedt says "Dott," score 91, is the best bird ever published in America. Sells for sale at all times. Eggs \$1.00 per 13, \$5.00 for 26. SCOTT MAXWELL, VAUCLUSE, S. C.

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If, however, you have Grant's books, the Cosmopolitan's offer will permit you to take instead, Gen. Sherman's Memoirs, two volumes, sold by subscription for \$5.00.

Gen. Sheridan's Memoirs, two volumes sold by subscription for \$6.00.

Gen. McClellan's Memoirs, sold by subscription for \$3.75.

Gen. R. E. Lee's Memoirs, sold by subscription for \$3.75.

All of these are bound in cloth, green and gold, in uniform style with Grant's Memoirs.

The Cosmopolitan and Edgefield ADVERTISER are sent postage prepaid, but the postage on the books at the rate of half cent per ounce, must be remitted with the order: Gen. Grant's Memoirs, 96 ounces, 48 cents; Gen. Sherman's Memoirs, 92 ounces, 46 cents; Gen. Sheridan's Memoirs, 84 ounces, 42 cents; Gen. McClellan's Memoirs, 52 ounces, 26 cents; Gen. Robt. E. Lee's Memoirs, 56 ounces, 28 cents, or books can be sent by express at the expense of the subscriber.

Send at once \$3.00 for year's subscription to the Cosmopolitan, \$1.50 for year's subscription to the ADVERTISER and 50 cents for a set of memoirs—\$5.00 in all—to which add postage on the particular set of Memoirs selected.

Cheap Editions and reprints have been frequently offered by periodicals as premiums to subscribers, but never before has an original subscription edition on best paper, and in cloth binding (sold at retail at \$7.00), been reduced to fifty cents—probably less than the cost of the binding alone—and presented to the readers of a magazine upon receipt of fifty cents.

Such an offer will never be made again. No publisher could afford to make it unless he wished to present a magazine which he felt sure had only to be introduced to retain its permanent place on the family book table—a magazine just as interesting to the young boy or girl as to the oldest grey head.

THE COSMOPOLITAN gives in a year, 1536 pages of reading by the ablest authors in the world, with over 1300 illustrations by clever artists, a magazine whose field is the world, and as the best test of merit is success, its growth from 16,000 to 100,000 copies within the past three years, best attests its worth.

If you are not acquainted with the magazine, send a postal card to the Cosmopolitan, Madison Square, New York City, for free sample copy.

Send all orders to the EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER, Edgefield S. C.

Blindfold and the Fountain of Youth. Blinini was a fabulous island firmly believed in by the Indians of the Antilles, though they could give no further clue to its location than that it lay some hundreds of leagues north of Hispaniola. On this island was the famous fountain of youth which had the power of restoring youth and giving perpetual health and vigor. It was the search for this fountain that led Ponce de Leon and Hernando de Soto to Florida, on the outskirts of which the island was generally supposed to be situated.—St. Louis Republic.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND SAVINGS BANK, OF EDGEFIELD, S. C., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MARCH 2, 1892.

DIRECTORS: A. J. Norris, W. H. Timmerman, A. E. Padgett, Cashier, W. H. Folk, J. H. Edwards, W. H. Timmerman, Vice-Pres. R. C. Padgett, Asst. Cashier, W. F. Roath, T. A. Pitts, A. E. Padgett, OFFICERS.

RESOURCES: Loans and Discounts, \$8,145.15; Stock of other Corporations, 1,500.00; Deposits in other Banks, 15,070.23; Real Estate, Bld'g Fix'ts, etc., 8,340.00; Cash in Vault, 8,963.38; Total, \$42,023.76.

LIABILITIES: Paid up Capital, \$41,252.25; Deposits, 41,691.33; Bills Payable, 9,717.60; Due Other Banks, 58.15; Undivided Profits, 4,599.83; Total, \$97,318.76.

A. E. PADGETT, Cashier of THE FARMERS' LOAN AND SAVINGS BANK, Edgefield, S. C., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. E. PADGETT, Cashier.

Correct—Attest—W. F. ROATH, J. H. EDWARDS, N. A. BATES, Directors' Committee.

Sworn to before me this 3rd day of March, A. D. 1892. E. H. FOLK, (L. S.) Notary Public.

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