

Forty years ago canned tomatoes sold at 50 cents a can, while now the price is about 7 cents.

The Bamberg cotton factory, recently organized, started out with fifty thousand dollars, and ran its stock up to \$100,000 without any trouble.

The largest sheep ranch in the world is said to be in the counties of Dimmet and Webb, Texas. It contains upward of 400,000 acres and yearly pastures from 1,000,000 to 1,600,000 sheep.

Mrs. Stonewall Jackson has a sprig of ivy which was brought her by a friend from Martin Luther's grave. She has planted it, and on her next trip to Lexington, Va., will take it there, and plant it on her husband's grave.

An ear of corn 27 inches long, 12 inches in circumference, having 24 rows of 157 grains each, making a total of 3,767 grains on one cob, is exhibited at Shenandoah Kan., as a specimen of that region's agricultural capabilities. It was raised last season, and eleven such ears would make a bushel of corn.

The crowds of office seekers at Washington reminds us of a crowd of buzzards around a dead carcass. Ever and anon some lucky fellow secures a bone and off he goes, when another steps up to get a pull. But the worst part of it is, there will be so many who will not get as much as a hair much less a bone.—Lexington Dispatch.

The bullet-proof cloth which a German tailor is reported to have brought out is said to be made harder than steel by hydraulic pressure, and yet to be thin and elastic enough to be worn with considerable comfort. Its principle use is in times of peace will probably be for small boys' trousers.

This is what it costs a boy who does not pay his tuition at Clemson College: Board ten months \$6; medical attention \$5; washing \$2; uniforms or clothing \$24. Total \$104. A boy may reduce this by his labor. They will be required to work two hours each day for which they will receive eight cents per hour.

All readers know the mnemonic stanza beginning, "Thirty days has September," but some may never have heard Sheridan's rhyme of months: January, snowy; February, flowy; March, blowy; April, showery; May flowery; June bowery; July, mopy; August, cropy; September, poppy; October, breezy; November, wheezy; December, feezy.

There are few things more unappetizing than the canned goods put up in tins, as they are ordinarily served—that is simply turned out into a saucepan and heated. A very important precaution to take is to turn out the contents of a can several hours before they are wanted, which will cause them to lose the peculiar, stifled, close taste, frequently combined with solder, that too often clings to them.

THE RAILROAD CASES.

Although the South Carolina Railroad cases were argued before the Supreme Court of the United States on the 3rd day of April, no decision has been rendered yet. Can it be that this august court has "hung" itself after the manner of an ordinary petty jury? There are yet no indications as to when this case will be decided, or what that decision will be; the latest we have seen is the following interview with Attorney General Townsend taken from the Columbia Register:

Attorney General Townsend returned from Washington yesterday, accompanied by Dr. Pope who is on his way to Newberry. Major Townsend, in discussing the railroad cases, said that he of course did not know what the decision of the court would be, and he didn't care to discuss it much as he was interested in it. He spoke very highly of Randolph Tucker's speech, which he said was one of the finest he had ever listened to. He thought that the State had fully sustained her side. He says the impression may have gotten out by questions that the Judges asked, but he didn't consider that a basis upon which to form the judgment. He thought the court might render its decision Monday, but about this there was no certainty. He was not even sure that the court would decide on the merits of the case. They might simply decide on the habeas corpus feature and in that case the merits would have to be brought out some other way. From this it will be seen that nothing can be positively known until the court decides.

Old Gravely—"If you do not care to be my wife, perhaps the prospect of being a rich widow might tempt you." Minnie (eagerly)—"Oh, Mr. Gravely, if I were only sure I could trust you!"—Detroit Free Press.

Bills of Sale and Mortgages of personal and real estate for sale at the ADVERTISER'S office.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE.

Hampton C. H. is to have a cotton factory, \$35,000 have been already subscribed.

Chesterfield is to have a cotton factory. The scheme there is to put the shares at \$50 each, and pay monthly installments of \$1 each until the \$50 are paid.

A month ago there were comparatively few people in Cheraw who believed that we could get up enough stock to build a cotton factory here. These people now see their error. You never know what you can do until you try.—Cheraw Reporter.

Ground has been broken by the Charlotte Cotton Mills for its important extension to its plant.

The Mills now make yarns alone, but in the future will weave as well as spin. An additional building will be erected and equipped with big looms. The matter has been taken up very quietly and more headway has been made than could well be imagined in so short a time. The foundations for the buildings are now being dug out and the machinery has all been ordered. It is expected that the entire equipment of 150 looms will be running in the next 90 days.

Charlotte keeps moving all the time in manufactures.

Less than two years ago the Gingham Mill was built and equipped with 240 looms. A year later the Atherton Mill was built and put to work on fine yarns, leading out on new lines of finer goods in the South. Still later, and less than six months ago, the Gingham Mill makes an important extension and is now setting up 260 new looms making its entire number 500. Then, before this work is completed, the Charlotte Cotton Mills are found to have perfected all their arrangements purchased machinery and have in process of construction an important extension, consisting of new buildings, new machinery and the employment of more labor. The new looms will be run on white cloth and employment will be given to 65 or 100 people, mostly white goods weavers.

The contracts for almost all the machinery were placed right here in Charlotte.

Charlotte loves the kind of men who make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. Good for D. M. Oates, of the Charlotte Cotton Mills, and good for R. H. Jordan, of the Gingham Mills.

As indicated in a recent communication from this correspondent, Capt. W. A. Courtenay's visit here was one of important business. The water power on Little river, some four miles east of here and belonging to J. C. Cary, has been recognized as a fine site for a cotton mill and Captain Courtenay's visit here was to investigate and if pleased to invest. He was highly pleased and right away the preliminary steps were taken toward the organization of a company with a capital of \$15,000 to build a factory. Nearly the whole amount was taken at once.—Easley Democrat.

The Three C's.

Rock Hill Herald.

It is being learned for about the forty-seventh time that there is a strong probability of the early completion of the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad. It is said a syndicate has been formed for that purpose, and a definite offer been made to the present owners of the company's securities, chief among whom are the Finance Company of Philadelphia. The offer made to the Finance Company is said to have been accepted at a meeting of the board of directors, held in Philadelphia, and a similar offer will be considered by the directors of the Investment Company within a few days. The terms of the proposition have not yet been made public, but it is said to be a very favorable one for the security holders.

The scheme is understood to include the formation of a new company to complete the road, the capital for this purpose to be furnished by the syndicate. The names of those who comprise the syndicate have not been given, but a number of them are said to be Southerners, with large interests in the area which the Three C's when completed will traverse.

Old Gravely—"If you do not care to be my wife, perhaps the prospect of being a rich widow might tempt you." Minnie (eagerly)—"Oh, Mr. Gravely, if I were only sure I could trust you!"—Detroit Free Press.

Buy your Straw Hats—cheap this season—from J. M. Cobb.

WAR IN WASHINGTON.

Personal Altercation Between J. H. Tillman and N. G. Gonzales

Special Dispatch to The Columbia Journal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—The question of veracity at issue in the Columbia State and Evening Journal between N. G. Gonzales and J. H. Tillman nearly terminated in a personal difficulty between these gentlemen on the arrival of the South Carolina papers at the Metropolitan Hotel this morning.

Tillman was standing in the lobby of the hotel conversing with E. Brooks Sligh and myself when a copy of the State was handed him containing the article by Gonzales, in which he stated that the communication sent by Mr. Tillman to The Evening Journal some days since was false. Tillman, after reading this, looked around and seeing Gonzales, approached him saying:

"Read that now. I desire to know if you mean to say I am a liar."

Mr. Gonzales, after reading the article, replied: "My language refers to the original author of the statement you sent to The Journal."

An excited conversation ensued, all of which I could not fully understand, which attracted the attention of a large number of South Carolinians at this hotel and others, whereupon the gentlemen discontinued their talk, Gonzales going out on the side walk and Tillman remaining in the lobby.

I informed Tillman that Gonzales asked me some evenings ago to tell Tillman for him that he (Tillman) had lied in his statement sent to The Journal relative to Gonzales' candidacy for office.

Tillman immediately demanded that I should go with him to Gonzales, whereupon Sligh interposed an objection to this course and advised that the matter be deferred until such time that the whole affair could be carefully considered with the hope of a satisfactory adjustment.

Tillman reluctantly acquiesced in this proposition, but quickly changed his mind, when at that moment, Gonzales re-entered the lobby. He angrily approached Gonzales and said: "Sir, Mr. Gillespie informs me that you authorized him to say for you that I lied in my dispatch to The Journal. What have you to say?"

Gonzales replied: "I do not care to discuss the matter here," and walked away. Mr. Tillman followed him and said "Settle it here or anywhere else you may mention."

Mr. Gonzales paid no attention, but continued to walk rapidly on toward the office. In view of the fact that the affair will go to the press, I was requested by Mr. Tillman to give my version of what transpired between him and Gonzales, and the above is exactly what I saw and heard.

I desire to say that I am quite friendly with both of these gentlemen and esteem them highly, and sincerely trust that there will be no serious results from what has occurred, and that the matter will be dropped and be considered as an honest misunderstanding of the matter.

THOMAS D. GILLESPIE, EDITOR GONZALES' VERSION. WASHINGTON, April 18.—[Special to the Columbia State.]—Jim Tillman met Editor Gonzales at the news stand in the Metropolitan Hotel this morning, and asked him if his dispatch meant to say he lied. Mr. Gonzales replied, "I meant to say whoever made that charge lied." Mr. Tillman said he hadn't asserted it; he only said it was reported; that he got it from some one in the State Department. Mr. Gonzales asked his name, Mr. Tillman refused to give it. After some further talk, Tillman said: "I see you say you don't care to dignify me by notice." Mr. Gonzales said: "Yes, and I speak now simply because you bring it up directly."

A friend of Mr. Gonzales came up and beckoned Gonzales out of the hotel on another matter. As he was about to leave, Mr. Tillman said: "I do not care to dignify your statement by inquiring at the State Department." Mr. Gonzales replied: you should have tried to dignify your report by proving it true." Mr. Gonzales, going out said: "The story is an infernal lie."

Presently Mr. Gonzales re-entered the hotel. Mr. Tillman met him, and wanted to say a few words. Gonzales said he didn't want to discuss anything with him. Tillman said: "Gillespie (Tom) tells me you say I'm a liar. Did you say it?" Gonzales replied, "This is not the place to discuss that question," and went to the barber shop. When she came out Mr. Tillman was not visible.

We Must Redeem Our Pledges.

Atlanta Constitution.

The Augusta Chronicle hits the nail square on the head when it says that the continuance of the present administration depends upon their honest compliance with the party's pledges.

As our contemporary puts it, the democratic party triumphed in the recent election because of its pledges to the people. It is now in the control of the government. If its promises are not made good the people will hold the party responsible, and the party will hold the administration to a strict account. The national contest was won on the financial and tariff planks of our platform, and a democratic congress is in duty bound to pass such laws as will enable the president to put these reforms into practical operation.

Nothing could be truer than these timely words of admonition. They come from an old and influential democratic newspaper which did more than any other agency to say the tenth district from being captured by the third party.

The Chronicle's views are exactly in line with the Constitution's repeated utterances. The administration must fully redeem the promises of our platform, and carry out the financial and tariff reforms to which it stands pledged. It must do this or stand before the democratic party and the people in the position of a man who has violated his solemn promise to his neighbors. Broken pledges discredit an individual, and it is the same way with an administration.

This is the situation. It is all nonsense to talk about the speedy dissolution of the republican party. That party will lose or gain strength in proportion to our fidelity or lack of fidelity to our platform. A trimming, hedging policy on the part of the new administration in financial and tariff matters would rehabilitate the republicans or build up the third party.

A Brilliant Meteor.

A special from Williamston to The State under date of last Saturday, gives the following description of a brilliant meteor that was seen here and all over the State: Persons who were out of doors here at half past 9 o'clock last night witnessed an interesting and surpassing brilliancy and beauty passed from the zenith to the northwestern horizon, occupying about thirty seconds in its flight. The effect produced upon observers was appalling and awe-inspiring. The first intimation of the phenomenon was the sudden illumination of earth and sky the light approaching that of the noonday sun. As it gradually and majestically swept the sky it changed color at every moment, assuming almost all the colors of the rainbow, and casting off dazzling scintillations from start to finish. Just before reaching the horizon it burst into a myriad of fiery fragments and was gone. About a minute after its disappearance deep intonations were heard in the northwest. Persons in doors thought it was sheet lightning with thunder in the distance.

Subscribe to the Edgefield Advertiser.

Jack and Jennet. A FINE Jennet, and eight months old Jack, for sale.

A. R. NICHOLSON, Edgefield C. H., S. C.

Sunday School Notice.

DELEGATES and Pastors, who intend to attend the Edgefield County Interdenominational Sunday School Convention which convenes at Bethlehem, May 4th and 5th, will please forward their names to the undersigned at once.

B. W. RUSHTON, Johnston, S. C.

Notice. IF THERE is a Survivor of the Florida-Seminole war, who knew Corporal Lewis Hill of Capt. Hibblers Company, S. C. V., he will confer a favor upon the widow and children of the said Lewis Hill by writing to the undersigned.

J. B. BURKHALTER, Attorney at Law, Barnwell, S. C.

Fresh Meats.

Beef, Pork, Sausage, Mutton.

Always on hand at my market, next to Mr. D. T. Grice's Livery Stables.

W. A. LIVINGSTON.

Information Wanted.

IF there is any person now living in the county or State who was present and witnessed the marriage of Lewis Culbreath and Rebecca Maguire on the 6th day of November, 1842, by James F. Patterson, near Richardsonville, or has any knowledge of said marriage he or she will confer a favor by addressing the widow.

REBECCA CULBREATH, Peachtree Park, Fulton county, Ga.

CLOTHING, SHOES, HATS, Gents' Furnishing Goods.

SALE.

Under Execution by United States MARSHAL. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA. In the Circuit Court.

By virtue of an Execution issuing out of the United States Circuit Court for the District of South Carolina, in the cause entitled, "The D. A. Tompkins Company, Plaintiff, against The Edgefield Ginning, Milling, and Fertilizer Company, Defendant," and to me directed, I have levied upon and will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House at Edgefield, South Carolina, on Monday, the 1st day of May, 1893, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following described property, to wit:

All that piece, parcel, or lot of land situated, lying, and being in the District of South Carolina and in the town of Edgefield, containing three acres, more or less, bounded on the north, by Morris Avenue Street, on the east, by lot of Mrs. D. R. Duriso, Sylvia Thomas, and others; on south and west, by lands of Dr. J. W. Hill. And all the buildings and machinery appertaining to said Company situate thereon. The following is a description of the property on said lot:

Buildings and machinery: three engines, one 100-horse power, one 65-horse power, and one 45-horse power; two boilers, 90-horse power each. And all the machinery used in the manufacture of cotton seed oil, ginning, and milling machinery. Also a lot of cotton seed, about 300 bushels in one of the buildings on said premises.

Plant is fitted up throughout with the most modern machinery (diversified power) and appurtenances for the manufacture of cotton seed oil and for ginning cotton.

Capacity of oil mill, thirty tons daily. Capacity of ginner, sixty bales daily. Buildings are of slow burning construction. Electric lights, with automatic sprinklers throughout.

TERMS: Cash. G. I. CUNNINGHAM, U. S. Marshal. April 3, 1893.

Neck wear. Our stock of NECKWEAR is unquestionably the neatest and cheapest line we have ever shown. Beautiful four-in-hand Ties for 25¢. Windsor Ties from 5¢ cents to 50¢.

SUSPENDERS. We sell the Harris Wire Buckle Suspenders, one of the best that is made.

UNDER VESTS, Etc. A large line of Summer Under Vests, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, and in fact everything a man wants.

All we ask of our friends is to give us a call. We will be glad to show you our stock, knowing that we can save you money.

E. B. HART & CO., EDGEFIELD, S. C.

Medical Card. To whom it may concern—regardless of color, race, or previous condition of servitude:

TO you who never intend to pay, come up like men and get your notes, and I will give you a full and clear receipt, without money and without price.

TO you who intend to pay, call on me on or before the 1st day of May. By so doing you will save costs. I return thanks for past patronage, and ask for a continuance of the same. Diseases of women and children, and chronic diseases a specialty.

My services at all times will be rendered to poor widows and orphan children free of charge.

Plantation for Sale. I OFFER for sale my plantation five miles north of Edgefield—half in virgin forest.

There are 450 acres in the tract, of which about 150 acres are Turkey Creek bottom, fine for corn. A comfortable dwelling house on the place, with barn, stables, blacksmith shop, gin, store-house, and five or six tenant houses.

Will sell as a whole, or cut up into tracts to suit purchasers.

A. R. NICHOLSON, Edgefield, S. C.

1893! Headquarters

Chewing & Smoking Tobacco, CIGARS, ETC.

JAS. M. COBB is the manufacturer's agent for the best and cheapest line of TOBACCO on the market. Examine his prices. Special prices given by the box in 10, 20 and 40 lb. lots.

J. M. Cobb.

REAL ESTATE INSURANCE AGT.

Office over Bank of Edgefield.

Fresh Meats. Beef, Pork, Sausage, Mutton.

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Fresh Meats. Beef, Pork, Sausage, Mutton.

Always on hand at my market, next to Mr. D. T. Grice's Livery Stables.

Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

Incorporated, 1848.

Its Policies are the Most Liberal Now Offered to the Public.

Is the only existing Company whose policies are, or can be subject to the

MAINE NON-FORFEITURE LAW.

WHAT IT IS.

The Maine Non-Forfeiture law protects policies from forfeiture by reason of default of payment of premiums. It provides that, after three years' premiums have been paid, failure to pay any subsequent premiums shall not forfeit a policy, but it shall continue in force for all amount until the reserve (less a small surrender charge) upon the policy is exhausted.

The reserve is a sum made up of portions of each and every premium paid upon a policy in anticipation of its maturity. Beginning with a small portion of the first premium, it is increased each year by the addition of each subsequent premium, and grows larger year by year, until, at maturity, it exactly equals the face of the policy. When a policy is discontinued therefore, there is in the hands of the Company a reserve, greater or less, according to the character and age of the policy. Instead of permitting the Company, upon non-payment of premium, to confiscate this reserve, the Maine Non-Forfeiture Law requires the Company to continue the policy in force until the policy-holder receives an equivalent for it in extended insurance.

HOW IT WORKS.

If a person, aged 35, pays three years' premiums upon a twenty payment Life policy and then discontinues payment, the policy will be continued 4 years and 257 days longer; if he pays five premiums, and then discontinues, the insurance will continue 7 years and 357 days longer.

If the policy is a twenty year endowment, same age, three years' payments will give an extension of 8 years and 150 days; five years' payment 13 years, 300 days. If the policy is a 15 Year Endowment, (\$1,000) same age, three years' payments will secure insurance to the end of the endowment period and \$13.68 in cash if insured lives till that time, and in like manner ten years' payments secures insurance for the full 15 years and \$592.17 in cash.

These extensions vary with the age of the insured, the class of policy, and the number of payments made; they are stated in each policy, in years and days, for each number of payments, so that the policy-holder knows at a glance exactly what he is entitled to if he discontinues his payments at any time.

What it Has Done.

The Company Has Paid over Two Hundred Death Claims, in consequence of this law, aggregating in sums insured more than Four Hundred Thousand Dollars.

In every case there had been a default in the payment of premium, and, except for this law, the policies would have been of little or no value. Instead of this, the insurance in each case was extended to the time of death, and the Company was required to pay to the beneficiaries under the policies the sum of \$418,355.77.

The Value of Maine Law Extensions as Compared WITH PAID-UP VALUES.

It is the custom of many companies to provide in their policies that, upon discontinuance of payment of Premium, paid-up policies will be given, without the option of extension. This was the practice of the Union Mutual before the Maine Non-Forfeiture Law was enacted, but it now substitutes for paid-up values the more advantageous plan of extended insurance. The objection to the paid-up system is that the amount of paid-up insurance which is given upon the discontinuance of payments upon a policy, unless it has been in force a great many years, is insignificant, and of little or no value as protection; and it leaves the insured who ceases payment without adequate insurance at the very time he needs it the most.

The great advantage of the extended insurance afforded by the Maine Law over the most liberal paid-up system is strikingly shown by the following comparison, and it will be observed that the paid-up value is insignificant in comparison with the amount actually paid by the Union Mutual. The result of two hundred and twelve policies was this:

If the insured had received paid-up policies instead of extended insurance, the Company would have had to pay in settlement of the claims only \$98,197.50. Whereas, in fact, it did pay under the Maine Law, \$418,355.77. Making a difference in favor of the beneficiaries under Two Hundred and Twelve policies of \$320,147.28.

The policies are free from all restrictions, and incontestible after

ONE YEAR.

A grace of one month is given in the payment of premiums.

For further information call on, or address,

B. B. EVANS,

Manager for South Carolina,

Office, No. 1, Advertiser Building,

EDGEFIELD, S. C.



Padgett Pays the Freight! A large illustrated Catalogue showing hundreds of designs of Furniture, Stoves and Heavy Carriages will be mailed free, if you mention this paper. I will sell you FURNITURE, etc., just as cheap as you can buy them in large cities, and pay the freight to your depot.

Here are a few samples: