

Cotton forms are reported in Hampton county by the Hampton Guardian.

From last accounts Levelle, the Charleston wife murderer, was stringing beans in the penitentiary.

The Florida Senate has passed a bill appropriating \$28,000 for a State exhibit at the World's Fair.

"Probably not more than one-third of the counties will have dispensaries at first, and yet there are prohibitionists who oppose the law.

The Cadets of the Citadel will make their summer encampment at Aiken. They will come up on the 1st of July and remain in camp two weeks.

The meeting of the Teachers' Association will be held in Spartanburg on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of August instead of the time heretofore published.

The Belgium minister at Washington has written to Gov. Tillman for a copy of the Dispensary law.

A correspondent says: It is only a question of time as to how long it will take a man, to get in the poor house at making cotton at 6 cents a pound to pay for bacon that costs him 12 1/2 cents to make the cotton.

A citizen who went to Columbia Wednesday says that the object for which the carnival was held in that city was to attract a crowd and get rid of their liquor before the Dispensary law goes into effect.

There have been eras, or epochs, of lynchings in South Carolina. Once it was very fashionable to lynch people for stealing horses.

The directors of the Columbian Exposition have decided to open the Fair on Sundays hereafter, although by so doing they forfeit show should be closed on Sundays.

"Senator Irby has been invited to make an address before New Prospect Sunday School in Laurens county next Saturday, when the school will celebrate Children's Day.

And yet there are some people who think that Senator Irby isn't a Sunday-school man.

To-day, Wednesday, the remains of the great chieftain Jefferson Davis, will be consigned to their last resting place in Richmond, Va. The funeral train made stops at Montgomery, Atlanta, and Raleigh, where brief ceremonies took place.

The committee of druggists who called on Governor Tillman to find out the practical working of the Dispensary law and its effect upon them received the following information: Manufacturing druggists will get alcohol at absolute cost and carriage, provided they buy in barrel lots.

Massachusetts is moving in the matter of having a Dispensary law very much like that of South Carolina.

We want peace in South Carolina.—Herald and News. Peace, after oats, is what we want in South Carolina.

A correspondent of the Reform Signal published at Darlington thinks the "Straightouts" will run D. H. Chamberlain for Governor in 1896, and some prominent negro for Lieutenant Governor.

"The Press and Banner, the Greenville News, and the Newberry Observer would better understand now, once for all, that the Straightouts of 1890 will exact equal rights with any other Democrats with whom they may co-operate, and that any serious attempt to insult them, to slight them, to put them in the position of subordinates or penitents who may not open their mouths without permission, will inevitably make them seek the redemption of the State in their own way."

ALL SORTS.

Two lawyers on opposing sides seem to be ready to cut each other's throats, but when off duty they are as friendly as sisters kittens.

The Pickens County Alliance denounces Gov. Tillman's black-listing President Donaldson as "an unwarranted and gross attack upon Mr. Donaldson, and an unjust reflection upon the Farmers' Alliance of this State.

Boys don't be deceived. A girl who will talk of the "limbs" of a table will after marriage chase you all round the ragged ramparts of a two acre lot with a rolling pin, and a regular kerosene conflagration in both eyes.—Dublin Post

An exchange says the way to ride a bicycle is to sit astraddle put feet on the saddle, and get up and skedaddle. Don't forget this when you go to ride one. We are quite sure that this information will prove of great value to any one contemplating riding a bicycle.

Since that Haskell-Richardson-Jervey indignation powwow in Columbia, my supporters, these gentlemen say that when a faction must be kept in existence by encouraging the delirium of our women and pandering to the baser passions of the negro, it is time to call a halt.—Headlight.

Wanderer Wiggins: "No, mum, I do not want no mouey or food or a place to sleep. Goodness knows mum, I'm no beggar. I merely want to inquire if that beautiful little baby in the front yard is yours, mum. It's the prettiest young 'un I ever seen, an'—"

Mrs. Youngwood: "Do come right in, my good man, and sit down in the parlor while I send to the grocer's. Do you prefer apple pie or ice cream with your dessert?"

The Franklin Tidings, published in Izard county, Ark., is a complimentary sheet. A recent issue contains the following: The Tack Hammer has been sold to Rev. W. T. Barnhouse. The Rev. Whaddoodle Rantankerous Hiner tried to buy the office, but the Wiseman boys refused to sell to the galvanized fraud.

"He's got 'em on! He's got 'em on!" triumphantly exclaimed young Johnny Jarply at the breakfast table. "Got wot on?" asked his mother in surprise. "What ails you, Johnny? What are you peeping under the table for? Why don't you sit up straight and eat your meal?"

"Got wot on, sir? Wot are you talking about?" sternly asked his father. "Why, don't you got your pants on, and I heard Mr. Smiff say he thought mah wot 'em."—[Pittsburg Telegraph]

Some of the papers are abusing Gen. Butler because he seems to be making some friends for himself from those who were formerly supporters of Gov. Tillman.

BLOODY BATTLE WAGED.

Continued from First Page. sons. Will and Joe, and Mrs. Pettyjohn drove over to Butler's place, after getting three guns and several pistols, as he thought that Butler would probably attempt to kill him when he went to get the cows.

When he arrived at Butler's place he found there was no one there and he and his sons drove the cows to his place only a short distance from where they were penned.

He was just about to relate how the shooting occurred when the wound in his side commenced to pain him terribly and the doctors caused all visitors to vacate the room in order that the patient should not be excited.

Mrs. Pettyjohn was seen a little later and she stated that Butler had fired on them before they could stop the drag and get out, that when they first saw him he was standing behind a tree with his gun in his hand ready to fire when they had passed by.

She also stated they did not go over to Hamburg to have any trouble with Butler, but went there simply to get their cows, and went armed because they knew that he would try to kill Mr. Pettyjohn when he learned of their intentions.

Mrs. Pettyjohn was very cool and collected while talking about the affair and expressed no regrets over what had occurred.

Later in the afternoon Mr. Butler was called upon and seemed to be suffering very little from his several wounds, and consented to give his side of the affair.

He said that he and Pettyjohn had been good friends up to a short time ago, when they had some trouble over a man whom Pettyjohn had hired, when he knew that he was under contract to work for him (Butler) that he had called Pettyjohn a liar, but that did not have anything to do with yesterday's trouble.

He said that yesterday morning he found twenty-eight of Pettyjohn's cows in his oat patch and that he had the right to pen them and demand payment for the damages they had done, so he had all of the cows driven into his lot and notified the owner of the same.

He said that Mrs. Getzen, his sister, was pasturing the cows for Pettyjohn, and that he sent her word as she was responsible for the damage they had done he would not charge her anything, and that if she sent for the cows she would have no trouble in getting them.

He stated that in the meantime Pettyjohn, his two sons and about five other men came over to his place while he was away armed to the teeth with pistols and guns and took the cows without saying a word to anyone.

He said that he was then told that Pettyjohn and his crowd were out gunning for him and that they had said they were going to kill him on sight.

Upon learning this, he said that he armed himself in case they would try to carry out their threat and when he went down to Shinal's saloon he had no idea they were going to drive by in a short time. He stated that he did not see the Pettyjohn crowd until they were getting out of the drag, but that when he saw they were in for a fight he waited until they were all on the ground and then he fired the first shot before Pettyjohn could fire himself.

He said that he was very particular in waiting for Mrs. Pettyjohn to get out of the way and did not fire until he knew that she was out of the range of his bullets; that he never shot at the youngest boy, but paid attention to the old man and Will.

He stated that he would not have had the trouble with Pettyjohn but that he (Pettyjohn) had been looking for him all day for the purpose of shooting him down and when he shot Pettyjohn he considered that he did just exactly what any other man would have done under similar circumstances. Mr. Butler was also very cool and calm over the shooting and seemed to feel that he was perfectly justified in doing what he did.

Joseph Pettyjohn proprietor of the Arlington Hotel, died at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 28th inst. Before his death he made the following post mortem statement.

"Some considerable time back Mr. Butler shot one of my cows. I gave \$50 for her. I tried to get along with him in peace knowing that he was a sort of a ruffian and brow-beat and bulldozer. So a few days ago when I had this trouble over there, there were twenty odd of my cows let loose out of

Mr. Getzen's pasture where I was keeping them in pasture. In the meantime I employed a man by the name of James Ford. I did not know that he had ever seen Butler, or that Butler had ever seen him. I knew nothing of it at all. Tom Butler came up to where I was, and abused this young man for everything he could think of exceedingly abusive! must discharge Jim Ford, that the laws says \$500 penalty if I kept him. So Jim Ford said to me that he never had hired himself to him by the year. Butler told him he was a dam liar, he had. I then told Mr. Butler that I did not care to have any difficulty with him. So I came to the house and discharged the young man, and showed Harrison Butler that I had discharged him. So a few days ago I got a telephone message. I do not know from whom but it was from Hamburg stating that Tom Butler had twenty-two of my cowf, and had them penned up. I came to the conclusion immediately that Tom Butler had them turned out himself, and I felt so exasperated that he should attempt to extort money—\$22 out of me—so we loaded up some double-barrel shotguns with the intention to take the cows by force. The top wire of the fence was a barbed wire. Jim Ford, Mr. Adams, and myself and Will Pettyjohn, we looked at the fence and came to the conclusion that the cows had been turned out; that they did not get out on their own hook, but had been turned out. So we carried the cows up into my lot. Mr. Adams said that Tom Butler and Gardner would certainly come up there and take them back by force, so we staid up there for some time after dinner. As Butler and Gardner did not come, we started back home, myself and my wife, and Will Pettyjohn, we all in the buggy. We immediately saw Tom Butler run behind a large tree there in front of the barroom. We intended to turn round and go back. But just about that time. Will jumped out in a buggy and Tom Butler shot at him. And then I jumped out. I stood out there in the middle of the ground and shot at him, and he was behind the tree. And finally I thought one of my shots struck him on the right side of the face. I do not know, my eyesight is very poor. He ran into the barroom, and I ran in after him. Then he shot me in the head; I had already could never stay over there and have any peace at all, and so I thought we had just as well fight it out, and be done with it.

I should have mentioned another thing. I was out there one day buying some chickens. Harrison Butler hailed me and said he wanted to thank me for some thoroughbred eggs I had given him—Leghorns. While Mr. Harrison Butler was talking to me, Tom Butler came up—him and Mr. Doolittle was in a buggy together—and Tom Butler said, "Mr. Pettyjohn, I want to see you a minute. I want to tell you that if you hired Jim Ford I am going to sue you and make it hot for you." I said, Mr. Butler there is nothing to prevent you if you want to sue. Go on it's all right."

Then I said to Mr. Butler, "I do not want to have any difficulty with you. Mr. Ford denies positively that he had hired to you by the year. I never was in favor of negro slavery, and I am certainly not in favor of white slavery. He said if anybody said Jim was not hired to him by the year he was a liar, referring to me, of course.

I said, "Mr. Butler, I will have you arrested for that. It is not necessary for you to call a man of my age a liar." He said, You would not dare to have me arrested," shaking his finger in my face. I said, "You hold still and I will show you that I will have you arrested." I came in the house, and going to a bell-boy, I told him to go out and get an officer. I told the officer Mr. Butler had called a meliar and I wanted him arrested. Mr. Butler said he did not call me a liar, and if anybody said he did not hire Jim Ford by the year, he was a liar." I said, "Oh, well, if that is the case just let it alone, I do not care about it going any further.

We would not have fought him if he had let us gone back. We would have gone back out of his way. We wouldn't have gone back there to shoot at him. Butler shot first.

This statement, taken at 12:20 a. m., Sunday, May 28th, in the presence of Dr. Thomas R. Wright Dr. W. C. Lyle, Thomas W. Judson, John Bunch, Adam Hughes, E. J. Faure, and H. C. Middleton.

According to a recent report a white-haired octogenarian, of Zanesville, O., accidentally hit himself on the forehead with a hammer and his hair immediately began turning black, until now it is like the raven's wing.

Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, OF PORTLAND, MAINE. Incorporated, 1848.

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

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 its full 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 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 policyholder 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 year payments, 10 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, the years and days, for each number of payments, so that the policyholder 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 \$418,335.77.

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:

Table with 2 columns: Policy Type, Value. Rows include: If 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, 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 incontestable 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.

E. R. Schneider, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, Bourbon Rve and Corn Whiskey. 601 and 502 Broad Street, AUGUSTA, GA.

"Seeing is Believing." And a good lamp must be simple; when it is not simple it is not good. Simple, Beautiful, Good—these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is absolutely safe and unbreakable. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either.

ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

I. C. LEVY & CO., TAILOR-FIT CLOTHIERS, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF CLOTHING.

I. C. LEVY & CO., TAILOR-FIT CLOTHIERS, AUGUSTA, GA.

G. B. COURTNEY, DEALER IN Walnut, Oak, Maple, Poplar, Pine Lumber, Rough or Dressed.

MOULDINGS, of all Kinds, WAGONS, BUGGIES, FURNITURE, of all kinds.

GENERAL REPAIRS IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Upholstering and Repainting A SPECIALTY.

All Work Guaranteed. Give Me a Trial.

G. B. COURTNEY, Corner Trenton and Columbia Streets. EDGEFIELD, C. H., S. C.

Master's Sale. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EDGEFIELD COUNTY.

THE AMERICAN FREEHOLD LAND MORTGAGE COMPANY OF LONDON, (Limited) against FRANK P. SMITH.

PURSUANT to the judgment of foreclosure in this cause, I will offer for sale at public outcry, before the court-house, town of Edgefield and State of South Carolina, on the 5th day of said month between the legal hours of sale, the following described mortgaged premises, to wit:

All that tract or parcel of land in the County of Edgefield and State of South Carolina, to wit: One hundred and fifty (150) acres, more or less, bounded on the north by lands of A. R. Smith; east, by lands of Mrs. Josephine Smith; south by lands of the estate of W. G. Gogans; and west, by lands of B. F. Smith.

Terms of Sale: One-half cash, and the balance on a credit of one year, with interest from the day of sale. Purchaser to give bond and a mortgage of the premises to secure the payment of the credit portion, or all cash at the purchaser's option. Purchaser to pay for papers.

W. F. ROTH, Master E. C.

Medical Card.

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

To you who never intend to pay, I come up like men and get your notes, and I will give you a full and exact receipt, without money and without price. To you who intend to pay, call on me 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.

W. D. JENNINGS, Sr., M. D. Attention, Light Dragoons. You are hereby ordered to attend a call meeting of your company at Centre Spring on Saturday, 3rd of June at 3 p. m., sharp. Appear mounted and equipped for drill, and each member is earnestly requested to be present as business of the utmost importance will be transacted. By order W. H. COBURN, Capt. W. H. COBURN, O. S.

R. H. MIMS, PHOTOGRAPHER. All kinds of Pictures, Large and Small, made at reasonable prices. This is the best season for Children's Photographs. May 20-44.