

TERMS:

For subscription, \$1.50 per annum, strictly in advance; for six months, 75 cents. Advertisements inserted at one dollar per square of one inch or less for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion. Obituary Notices exceeding five lines, Tributes of Respect, Communications of a personal character, when admissible, and Announcements of Candidates will be charged for as advertisements.

Heavy washing rains have fallen in Laurens county. The streams are much swollen.

The Democratic majority in Alabama on the State ticket is now estimated at 75,000.

John R. Abney, Esq., declines the nomination for re-election as Solicitor of his circuit. He prefers a period of rest.

The Normal Institute at Spartanburg was organized on the 4th instant with ninety-nine teachers enrolled—thirty-three males and sixty-six females.

D. M. Harrell, a merchant of Marion, while going home at night on the 9th instant, was clubbed and stabbed in the face by unknown parties. It is feared his injuries are serious.

The Congaree River at Columbia on the 6th instant was twelve feet above the ordinary level and was rising at the rate of two inches an hour.

A dispatch of the 7th instant from Winboro to the Charleston News and Courier says: Professor Joseph LeConte left here yesterday for California. He has positively declined the position offered him in the Agricultural College at Columbia.

Gen. R. H. Humpbill, editor of the Abbeville Medium, declines a candidacy for re-election to the Legislature. His duties as editor, with a growing practice at the bar, occupy his time more pleasantly and no doubt more profitably. He declines in favor of no person, but from business interests.

A dispatch from Montgomery, Ala., of the 7th instant, says the recent rains have badly damaged the cotton crop. The worm had begun to eat the cotton and the rain prevented poisoning successfully. Rust is also doing injury and it is now thought that on prairie and bottom land not more than half the cotton will be made that was expected.

The Cotton Exchange reports from South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas give favorable accounts of the cotton crop. From present indications the crop will be the largest ever raised in the United States. Worms have appeared in some sections, but as yet have done but little damage. Injury from wet weather and rust are feared.

A dispatch to the News and Courier, in reference to the rumored candidacy of ex-Judge Melton for Governor on the Republican ticket, says: "In a brief interview with Mr. Melton he authorized me to say that he had never entertained any intention of becoming a candidate for Governor upon that or any other ticket, and that he did not know of any intention to nominate State officers upon a Republican ticket."

The Kingsree Star says that the recent return of Swails speaks with certainty more forcible than telegrams or newspaper clippings, that it is the purpose of the Radical party to carry, if possible, Williamsburg County in the coming campaign. Swails is a very bright mulatto, has been admitted to the bar, is a good speaker and well informed. He was Senator from Williamsburg County for several years and President pro tem of the Senate in 1872 to 1876. He is very popular among the blacks, and the Star thinks if the lads can organize, as it thinks is Swails' purpose, there will be a desperate political encounter in that County.

Dr. Tanner.

Dr. Tanner completed his forty days fast at noon on Saturday. As soon as the time arrived the crowd cheered enthusiastically. He drank first a glass of milk and then pitched into watermelon. Soon after he left the hall in charge of Dr. Gunn, who took him to his residence. During the first six or eight hours he partook also of some light wine, eat apples and swallowed the juice of some beef-steak. At the end of his fast his weight was 121 1/2 pounds, showing a loss of thirty-six pounds during the forty days.

New York, August 9.—Dr. Tanner continues in good condition. He passed a quiet night, sleeping most of the time. At seven o'clock this morning he ate heartily of beef-steak and bread. At nine he took two boiled eggs and stewed potatoes, drinking two ounces of light wine. At eleven o'clock he swallowed a dozen raw oysters with crackers, washed down with four ounces of milk. He was weighed at noon, the scales indicating 132 pounds. His pulse at that hour was 95 and temperature 100.

The Georgia Convention.

The Georgia State Convention met in Atlanta on the 5th instant. After organizing the convention adopted the two-thirds rule and by resolution that no nomination should be made, unless with consent of the person proposed, and that no vote should be counted for a name not placed in nomination. The following names were then put in nomination for Governor: Gov. A. H. Colquitt, Gen. L. J. Gartrell, Hon. Thomas Hardeman, Hon. Rufus E. Lester and Chief Justice Hiram Warner. On the first ballot Colquitt received 208 1/2 votes, Lester 58 1/2, Hardeman 5 1/2, Gartrell 1 1/2, Warner 1 1/2. Total vote 350; necessary to a choice 233 1/2.

Colquitt 209 4-15, Lester 60 11-15, Hardeman 5 1/2, Gartrell 1 1/2, Lawson 5. The convention then adjourned to Monday at 10 o'clock A. M. During Saturday several attempts at a compromise were made, but voted down.

On Monday the convention re-assembled and after a call of counties proceeded to ballot for Governor with little variation from Saturday's result. After the 29th ballot the convention adjourned to Tuesday. During the day every effort at compromise was defeated and the prospect was not favorable for Democratic harmony. A despatch to the Greenville News of the 9th instant says:

"The majority will not leave Governor Colquitt for any other man that can be named, as he is within twenty votes of two-thirds of the convention. The matter will probably be referred to the people with the recommendation from the majority to elect Governor Colquitt in October. All parties will unite upon the electoral ticket and platform, and the candidates of the Cincinnati Convention will be endorsed. The party will act in harmony with the National Democracy."

On Tuesday the convention assembled at 9 1/2 o'clock A. M. Efforts were at once set on foot to compromise the difficulties by defeating Colquitt, but failed. Mr. Walsh, of Richmond, then offered a series of resolutions pledging the support of the Democracy of Georgia to Hancock and English, and that the Convention being unable to make a nomination under the two-thirds rule, that it recommend to the people of Georgia Alfred H. Colquitt as the Democratic candidate for Governor, with a proviso that the resolution shall not go into effect until three other ballots had been taken under the two-thirds rule. These resolutions, after much discussion, were adopted and two ballots taken with little change as to Colquitt. Before the third ballot was taken strong appeals were made to the members not to adjourn without a nomination, but every resolution modifying the resolutions of Mr. Walsh was defeated, and on the thirty second and last ballot the vote stood Colquitt 220 13-30, Lester 158 5-6, Hardeman 49 7-30, Gartrell 13 1/2, Warner 8 1/2. This ended the balloting without a nomination and the election of Governor goes to the people with the recommendation of the majority of the Convention for Colquitt. The Convention then proceeded to the election of Presidential Electors.

A Terrible Crime.

A despatch to the Atlanta Constitution, of the 6th instant, from Americus, Ga., gives an account of a terrible crime committed in Webster County on August 4th. W. L. Gunnella, a prosperous farmer, on returning home at 10 P. M. from visiting a sick neighbor, found his wife and nine of ten children in a state of insensibility from morphia, given them in lemonade. This was the second wife of Mr. G. and by her he had four children, the other six being by his first wife. She left a note stating she had deliberately administered the poison to produce death and from no domestic trouble. Being considerably delayed in getting a physician, Mrs. G. was so far gone as to be regarded hopeless, but the step children and some of the younger children are now out of danger. The youngest, but a few months old, was doubtless saved by the mother being unable to get enough of the lemonade into it. It seems that three of the children had partaken more freely of the fluid than the others and they will probably die. All the evidence negatives insanity.

Our Collogos.

There is no more potent influence for good than education, whether in a political, social, moral, financial or religious point of view. In a popular government it is the pillar of strength and wisdom. There the voice of the people is the voice of God, and knowing no superior it should be directed and controlled by a well-balanced mind and a sound judgment. The social and moral world gathers strength and pleasure from art, literature and music, making more attractive and giving enjoyment to our leisure hours, instead of their being wasted in idleness or dissipation. In the money making world, and who does not look anxiously for it, education is the great lever and power, whether we follow a profession or engage in other avocations. The mind controls and directs our walk, our labor and our success in life, and it should be trained and developed. In religious affairs the moral and intellectual faculties are so closely allied that the development of one carries in a great degree the other. It is in this spiritual nature that man was created after the image of Deity, and its expansion is the expansion of the divinity in man. It is our religious duty to afford our children every available means of education. Those with us are at our very doors. Schools are found in every part of our county and in this issue we advertise the opening of the Adger and Walhalla Female Colleges. The facility for education is greatly improved in our county and the expenses are within the scope of the means of a large proportion of our people. These institutions are young in years, but they are well governed and the course of instruction is thorough. They deserve patronage from their own merits and the highest interests of all parents should prompt them to avail themselves of the advantages they offer. Let our people read their advertisements and get ready to send as many pupils as they can afford, to enter on the first days of the season. Our crops promise well and we hope future prosperity awaits our people. With such prospects we expect to see a larger local patronage of both institutions than ever before.

Fair Play Correspondence—Another Negro Shot—An Accident.

FAIR PLAY, S. C., August 9, 1880.—I am sorry to have to report another case of accidental shooting. A negro man named Scott Brown, who lives just above here on Mr. W. J. Hix's plantation, accidentally shot himself while out squirrel hunting on the evening of the 6th of August. He placed the butt of his gun on a log and it slipped off, thus causing the hammer to strike against the log and

A Radical Mooting

Was held in the Court House at Walhalla last Saturday. Between one and two hundred negroes were present, including men, women and children, and also a few whites. The crowd was addressed by a man named Spear, of Greenville, who, from his assertions and misrepresentations, as we hear them, showed either great ignorance or a willful perversion of the truth. We understand he asserted that though the State government under Scott and Moses was corrupt and taxation heavy, that the taxation under Chamberlain was lower than that under either Hampton or Simpson, and challenged contradiction. Col. J. J. Norton being present rose up and denied the assertion and offered to prove it false by the tax books. He went and brought in the records and laid them before the speaker, but instead of accepting the situation and confessing himself guilty of willful misrepresentation, he replied to the unopened record by saying one who had been a State Senator had so told him, and the Senator ought to know. This was his reply to every effort to open out and enlighten his mind.

The Democrats were charged with being responsible for the corruption under Scott and Moses, the speaker charging that the Democrats passed the black code, alienated the negroes, and when reconstruction was ordered refused to aid in forming a new constitution and government, so that the negroes were forced to take up Scott, Moses and others of a bad type. He evidently overlooked the fact that after Scott's first term the Democrats proffered and did support Judge Carpenter, a known Republican, for Governor, and the Radicals preferred Scott and corruption, and that in the next campaign the bolting Republicans denounced the corruptions of Scott and Moses and nominated Tomlinson for Governor, but they again preferred Moses with his bad record. In fact, lying and plundering has been the stock in trade of the party, and the poor negro has been blindly led as a tool to put money and office into the hands of men who neither can nor will aid them.

The speaker, we hear, further alleged that the Democratic party had uniformly oppressed the poor, and that before the war they made every effort to keep the poor in ignorance, while the Radicals quickly after the war opened wide the doors of knowledge and made provision for public schools. This is not only false, and can be proved false, but it can be shown that the education of the poor of the State before the war was especially provided for and the money was not stolen or squandered, but honestly applied to the purpose for which it was levied. Before the war the Legislature annually appropriated a round sum for the education of poor children, and the sum thus appropriated, though less in amount than the present levy for public schools, was larger in proportion to the number it was intended to benefit. Besides this tax for poor children every man, who was able, paid tuition for his own children, and though educating the poor received no benefit for what he thus paid. Was this oppressing the poor? Private capital kept good schools in every neighborhood and the public purse opened these first class schools to all unable to pay. The truth is, the government of South Carolina before the war, instead of being oppressive to the poor, was the best poor man's government in the United States. Horses, cattle, hogs and stock of all kinds, wagons and farm implements, corn and other products, household furniture and even money were not taxed. The tax on land was so light as to be hardly worthy of being called a tax, so that a man might own a small farm, with plenty of everything around him, and pay twenty-five to fifty cents tax, while no the same amount of property would subject him to a tax of ten to twenty-five dollars. Was this oppression to the poor? Under Radical rule everything from an iron spoon to a gold dollar is taxed, and from a dog to a horse, from a baby wagon to a coach and six. We admit the present ad valorem system is the fairest, but it was put in operation before reconstruction. We allude to this merely to show how little the speaker knew or how handsomely he could lie before intelligent men.

At the close of the meeting a good number joined a Grifield and Arthur club. The Anderson negro band played music.

The Republican Challenge.

It is less than two years since General Garfield, on the floor of Congress painted the following patriotic sketch for the conduct of the Presidential campaign of 1880:

"The man who attempts to get up a political excitement in this country on the old sectional issues will find himself without a party and without support. The man who wants to serve his country must put himself in line of its leading thought, and that is the restoration of business, trade, commerce, industry, sound political economy, hard money and honest payment of all obligations."

Circumstances unexpected by the artist put him in a position two months ago, by his sudden nomination as a Presidential candidate, to exert as much influence as any other man in the country to realize his own patriotic picture. Is it unfair to judge him out of his own mouth and by his own behavior? What has he been doing this week? Has he been attempting "to get up a political excitement on the old sectional issues," or to put himself in the line of the country's leading thought? Let the proceedings of the Republican conference in this city on Thursday answer.

Beyond peradventure the four representative speakers in that conference were Senators Blaine and Logan, Secretary Sherman and Gen. Harrison. What did they set up in their speeches for the issues in this Presidential campaign? Mr. Blaine said that the issue is whether "the men who fought the civil war shall surrender to the men who fought against the Union?" Mr. Logan said that it was whether "the loyal men of this land who stood by her constitution and flag when the sword and flame were applied to the temple," or "the rebel army and the copperheads of the North" shall have the right to govern this country." Mr. Sherman said it is whether "the Republican party shall resign to the solid South, headed by Wade Hampton and the Ku Klux Klan, and a little segment in the Northern States calling itself the Democratic party." Gen. Harrison said it is "how we will defend Washington against the enemy that once opposed it in arms." If these assertions are not a revival of the old sectional issues what are they? Not a word was uttered in the conference

and melancholy exception that Mr. Sherman announced that the Republican party has "accomplished all the results it proposed to accomplish of a financial character," although hundreds of millions of legal tender greenbacks are outstanding and eighty-eight cent silver dollars are coining monthly by the ton.

It was entirely within the power of Gen. Garfield to check this torrent of sectional passion if he had willed to do so. He sat in an adjoining parlor and knew what was doing. At any time between noon and six o'clock, on Thursday, he had only to walk out of one room into another and repeat his own words, which we have quoted at the beginning of this article, to have given an entirely different complexion to this Presidential campaign on the Republican side from that which he has suffered it to assume. But he willfully withheld from "serving his country." He willfully ratified a partisan policy which he himself has stigmatized as so unpatriotic that the man who pursues it deserves to find himself "without a party and without support." He starts back to his Ohio home this morning with the internal consciousness, whatever show of external solidity he may put on, of having been false to his own ideal of patriotism. With his full assent, by the concurrent voices of his party's leaders, "the old sectional issues" are adopted for the main issues of the Republican canvass, and "the line of the country's leading thought" is subordinated to them.

From Fair Play to Seneca City.

Messrs. Editors: I left here on the morning of the 7th instant to visit Seneca City and the country between there and Townville. I consequently saw a good many farms on my route and I found the crops very good, especially the cotton crops. The recent rains have benefited the young corn very much, and it will yet make a good yield. I noticed some very fine corn on Snow Creek at Mr. Moore's and other places, also some good bottom corn at other places. The prospects for a good yield are better, if I am to believe old farmers, than they have been in a number of years. Some of the farmers even go so far as to say that the cotton is the best that they have ever seen. I found all the farmers that I met in a good humor and in good spirits and they are elated over the crops.

I found some complaining on account of not having schools in their neighborhood, and they ascribed as a reason for this that they could not get some of their neighbors to take sufficient interest to patronize the schools and that they depended too much upon the public money. Some were in favor of doing away with the system entirely or raising sufficient taxes to run the schools for nine months. I am glad that the people are giving this subject some thought. It will be sure to result in good, and it is the only way in which we can improve on our present system. Once get the matter properly on foot and it will keep on moving. I did not find a single school running, but efforts are being made to open some of them. May success attend their efforts.

Everything and everybody appeared to be at rest. The men were sitting in their houses and the horses were feeding in the pastures. You could almost imagine that it was Sunday, had you not now and then met a wagon loaded with lumber or something else. No where could you see a plough or a hoe. They have been laid aside for a season. This is the best season for the farmers, and the time of the year for them to go and see "our kin-folks." I found them, too, discussing the merits of the various candidates and their chances of election. The candidates for the State Senate and the House of Representatives are receiving the greater portion of their attention at present. They cannot digest all of the candidates taken at once; so I guess that they are taking them in broken doses, commencing with the big lads first and so on down.

I arrived in Seneca in the afternoon, and having some business with Mr. Dumas, stopped there first, but found him out looking after one of his places. My time was limited and I did not have time to visit all the places of business, but I looked around to the best of my ability. Seneca City is thriving and her citizens are hopeful over the future of their lively town. They shove along, push along and keep moving. There are some good business men in this place—men that do really stand well with the trading public; they have energy and business tact. They report the trade of Seneca as good and still growing. The farm lands around Seneca are being yearly improved and with the growth of the farms and the increase of population, and with two railroads, and with the energy and perseverance of such men as Messrs. Dumas, Cary, Coleman and Dr. Hopkins and others, she is sure to improve and to become a place of importance. I stopped over night at Coleman's Hotel, and received every possible attention. The outward man was well cared for and the inward man plentifully supplied with good viands. Though passing through Seneca City frequently, I have never before made a stay of any length. I could not wind up my remarks on Seneca without mentioning Mr. Thompson, who is always polite and accommodating to every one, and especially those with whom he has business transactions. He is one of the pillars of Seneca. Seneca is alive on politics, and she will stand by her men, but she does not like the Radical meeting held in Walhalla on the 7th instant, and she is right. The county is getting on remarkably well without Radical interference, and to judge from the conversations I heard on the subject, she is willing and anxious to butt squarely against Radicalism in every form and shape. I am sorry that I cannot give you more of Seneca, but I am not well acquainted with the place and its business men, and I fear that I have, too, already taken up too much of your time and space. It would be useless for me to say anything in favor of Professor Moore's school. His reputation is well known over the county and elsewhere.

The Rockingham (Va.) Register publishes the following notice: "The friends of the Democratic party in this county are invited to meet at the residence of Mr. J. P. Smeltzer, on the 12th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., to discuss the merits of the candidates for Governor and the issues of the coming campaign."

Judge Mackey's Account of the 'Trepidation' of Northern Republicans—R. B. Elliott in the Hands of the Police.

COLUMBIA, August 9.—Judge T. J. Mackey, who passed through the city to day on his return to Chester from an extended visit North, gave an amusing account of the tremors and perplexities of the Republican campaign orators who propose to carry the bloody shirt banner in the South during the approaching campaign. He stated that it was certain that they would come, especially to South Carolina, which they claim to consider a doubtful State, and that their efforts will be thorough and desperate to influence the vote. He took the liberty of inviting about twenty-five of them to the State, under the following circumstances:

These twenty-five, he said, consulted him severally, in different places, with gravity and earnestness, concerning their treatment by the whites, in the event of their coming. They were anxious to know whether, if they conducted their meetings with propriety and their speeches with courtesy, the Democrats would oppress them by ridiculing them by taunts or annihilate them by exploding torpedoes under the speaker's stands, these being considered the pet methods of Southern orators when wishing to cut short unpalatable addresses.

The Judge said that he endeavored to reassure them, merely hinting that if they should devote their speeches to abuse of our people as villains and outthroats who should be speedily hung, some unmarketable eggs might be forcibly offered them; and that they were satisfied with this assurance, and would endeavor to be present.

Judge Mackey also consulted with John Kelly, who impressed him by the size of his brain, and he has accepted invitations to address the great Tammany Hall meeting on the 25th of September, and other campaign meetings in the interior of New York State. He thinks that Senator Hampton will be urgently invited to the North during the canvass and that his services there will be of great value to the Democracy.

R. B. Elliott was to day ejected from a drug store by the police for endeavoring to create a disturbance with the clerk and refusing to leave.

NASHVILLE, August 9.—The report of the Bureau of Agriculture for July shows the following condition of crops in Tennessee: Corn prospects indicate a full average crop. Grass and clover likewise. There will not be much over half a crop of tobacco. The sorghum crop is reported as very fine. Cotton was never more promising. There will be above an average yield, no insects having troubled it. Judicious point to a good peanut crop. Stock of all kinds is in excellent condition.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 9.—The rainfall in all parts of this State within the past ten days has been heavy. Swollen streams have taken away bridges and fences and have done vast damage to the corn crop. The Cape Fear River rose thirty-two feet, and its fertile lands with their luxuriant crops are submerged. The people are still hopeful as the general prospect for all crops is better than for twenty years. Fine weather throughout the whole spring enabled the farmers to have their crops in good condition for rains. The cotton crop is the best grown in the State since the war.

A medical authority says: "Laughter is one of the greatest helps to digestion, and the custom of our forefathers of exciting it at the table by jesters and buffoons was founded on true medical principles."

New Advertisements.

WALHALLA FEMALE COLLEGE, WALHALLA, S. C.

THIS Institution will open its fourth session SEPTEMBER 9, 1880.

Collegiate Department, ten months, \$30  
Academic Department, ten months, 10  
Junior Department, ten months, 5  
Board, including fuel, lights and room, 10  
Excellent facilities for studying Music, Wax Work and Painting. Send for catalogue.  
J. P. SMELTZER, President.  
August 12, 1880 39-2m

ADGER COLLEGE, WALHALLA, S. C.

THE Fourth Scholastic Year will begin on the 1st of September next.  
Tuition in Collegiate Department, per annum, \$10, one-half payable in advance.  
It is important that the students be present at the opening exercises of the College on the first day.  
For catalogue and any desired information apply to  
JOHN R. RILEY,  
Chairman of Faculty.  
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COMMITTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Probate Court I will sell to the highest bidder, at Walhalla Court House, on Friday in September next, the Real Estate of B. B. Reeder, lunatic, consisting of one tract on Snow Creek, in the County of Oconee, S. C., adjoining lands now or lately of Wm. Beardon, Samuel C. Reeder, Alfred Tannery and others, containing 150 acres, more or less.  
Tenuis—CASH.  
M. S. MESSER,  
Committee.  
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Announcements.

For Sheriff. The friends of NOAH W. GRANT respectfully nominate him as a candidate for Sheriff of Oconee County, subject to the action of the Democratic party in the primary election.

The friends of J. W. HOLLEMAN announce him as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the nomination of the Democratic party of Oconee County.

The friends of JAMES H. ROBERTS announce him as a candidate for re-election as Sheriff, subject to the nomination of the Democratic party of Oconee County.

For County Commissioners. By request of his many friends GORTON WANNER has consented to be a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

The many friends of Dr. JOHN B. ...

The friends of R. S. RUTLEDGE respectfully announce him a candidate for the office of County Commissioner for Oconee County, subject to the action of the Democratic party at the ensuing primary election.

For the Legislature.

The friends of Hon. GEORGE R. CHERRY take pleasure in announcing him a candidate for re-election to the State Legislature, subject to the nomination of the Democratic party of Oconee County in the primary election.

The many friends of Maj. S. P. DENDY respectfully announce him as a candidate for the State Legislature, subject to the nomination of the Democratic party of Oconee County in the primary election.

The many friends of SLOAN Y. STRIBLING announce him as a candidate for the House of Representatives, subject to the rules of the Democracy at their primaries. He is honest and fearless, advocates no hobby to ride into office upon. He will hold the rights of his constituency, and all circumstances, without hope of reward or fear of consequences.

The friends of JOHN S. VARNER, Esq., take pleasure in announcing him as a candidate for the House of Representatives, subject to the nomination of the Democratic party of Oconee County.

For County Auditor.

The many friends of Dr. B. S. JAMES respectfully present his name as a suitable person to fill the office of County Auditor, and solicit the votes of the Democratic party of Oconee County as a recommendation to the Governor to appoint him to said office. He pledges himself to abide the action of the party at the primary election.

The friends of VIC J. NORMAN announce him as a candidate for County Auditor, and solicit the votes of the Democratic party of Oconee County as a recommendation to the Governor to appoint him to said office. He pledges himself to abide the action of the party in the primary election.

The friends of A. G. SLON respectfully announce him as a candidate for County Auditor, and solicit the votes of the Democratic party of Oconee County as a recommendation to the Governor to appoint him to said office. He pledges himself to abide the action of the party in the primary election.

The friends of JOHN N. GIBSON respectfully announce him as a candidate for County Auditor, and solicit the votes of the Democratic party of Oconee County as a recommendation to the Governor to re-appoint him to said office. He pledges himself to abide the action of the party in the primary election.

For the Senate.

The friends of D. BIEBMAN announce him as a candidate for the State Senate, subject to the nomination of the Democratic party of Oconee County at the primary election.

We are authorized to announce CART. J. L. SHANKLIN as a candidate for the State Senate, subject to the nomination of the Democratic party of Oconee County at the primary election.

The friends of COL. ROBERT A. THOMPSON respectfully announce him as a candidate for the State Senate, subject to the nomination of the Democratic party of Oconee County.

For Clerk of Court.

The friends of Captain LUCIUS B. LEE respectfully announce him a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Oconee County, subject to the nomination of the Democratic party by primary election.

The many friends of J. W. STRIBLING take pleasure in presenting his name as a candidate for re-election as Clerk of the Court for Oconee County, subject to the nomination of the Democratic party.

For School Commissioner.

The friends of OLIVER M. ANNOTT respectfully announce him a candidate for the office of School Commissioner for Oconee County. Mr. ANNOTT is a native of the county, a Democrat in principle, a practical teacher, having been employed in teaching for ten years. He is willing to abide the action of the people at the primary election.

The many friends of JOSEPH N. RUTHERFORD respectfully announce him as a suitable person for School Commissioner for Oconee County, subject to the voice of the people in the primary election. Mr. RUTHERFORD has been teaching in Oconee County ten years and is well qualified to fill the position and is identified in the educational interests of the county.

The friends of WM. P. CARMAN take pleasure in presenting his name as a candidate for the office of School Commissioner, subject to the nomination of the Democratic party of Oconee County.

The friends of ISAAC WICKLIFF, Esq., respectfully announce him a candidate for re-election to the office of School Commissioner of Oconee County, subject to the action of the people in the primary election.

For Probate Judge.

The friends of RICHARD LEWIS beg leave to announce him as a candidate for re-election as Probate Judge for Oconee County, subject to the nomination of the Democratic party.

For County Treasurer.

The friends of H. F. ALEXANDER respectfully present his name as a suitable person to fill the office of County Treasurer, and solicit the votes of the Democratic party of Oconee County as a recommendation to the Governor to re-appoint him to said office. He pledges himself to abide the action of the party.

For the Legislature.

The friends of JNO. M. HUDSON respectfully announce him as an independent candidate for the Legislature at the next election, and are authorized to state that if elected he will oppose the fence law and vote against it.

THE FARMERS' CANDIDATE