WHAT CUR LAW MAKERS ARE DOLLG

The following report of the doing of our Legislature is condensed from our daily exchanges:

The passage of the Stock law in the House has created great excitement among the residents of the upper and eastern portions of Charleston County, where large herds of cattle are raised law. They say it will operate as confiscation of their property. Their hope is to have Charleston excepted, with the rivers of the State. proviso that all necessary fencing bo erected between adjoining counties subject to the operations of the law. The down. probability is that the exception will be made of Charleston County. The oppo-State bordering on the coast is quite as violent as in Charleston.

On Thursday a Bill was introduced in the House to reopen the Citade! Academy of Charleston, in which it is proposed to use for its support the \$23,000 saved from the penitentiary.

On the same day the House passed a concurrent resolution to adjourn on the 21st inst., and reconvene on the 11th resolution that the members and attaches receive no per diemiduring the recess.

The Bill to repeal the Lien law came strike out the enacting clause on which there was quite a spirited discussion, in which a number of members participated. but the body adjourned without reaching a vote. On the following day the discussion was renewed, and occupied most of the morning session, many foreign issues being lugged into the debate. The arguments against the law were about at par with those urged by its opponents in our columns and the columns of other papers of the State last summer. Col. Rucker and Maj. Murray were the only members of our delegation who took any part in the discussion. Col. His reasons for repealing were: First, ence of opinion as to whether this resthat it was legislative interference with clution binds the General Assembly to the natural course of business; second, that it prevented competition in tradethe lienor being compelled to procure his goods from the merchant who takes the lien; third it established an unhealthy influence on the farmer, compell- be arranged the probability is that the

under the guidance of skilled and edu-

cated leaders. The production would be

greater and the laborers would be better Mr. Murray proposed to discuss the measure upon the sole question of its expediency and relation to the material prosperity of the State. He thought the strictures which had been cast upon a certai, class had been entirely uncalled for and out of place. He was opposed to the repeal of the Bill. In the last six years the area of land under cultivation had increased over 100 per cent. He could not believe that any system which had caused such a result could be said to be crushing out the material prosperity of the State. The counties where the greatest number of liens were given produced the largest aggregate yields and produced more to the acre than in the counties where less liens were given. The quality of the agriculture in these counties compared favorably with any States in the Union. The advocates of repeal claimed that the law was injuring the poor people of South Carolina, vet strange to say no voice came from these poor people asking for the repeal of the law. When the Lien law was repealed the chattel mortgage would come in its place. The Supreme Court had already decided that a mortgage could be given on a growing grop. The evil of the credit system could not be attributed to the Lien law. It was not the class of security given that caused the evil, but business. A repeal of the law was to interfere with the legitimate course of assume that the General Assembly was to act as the guardians of the people in the transaction of their private business. The law was not compulsory. That it was subjected to abuses was true, but many were the instances where by its use poor men had worked themselves up into the owners of homes and lands. One single drought would strike down thousands of land owners under the new system which it was proposed to inaugurate. If the Bill was repealed let the whole of it be repealed, and place the landlord on the same footing with the

Bill will be very materially changed from its original shape before it passes both House and the Governor. Now it will Bill will be very materially changed from Houses. The State Democratic Executive Committee seem to regard the Bill with some disfavor, and at their meeting in Columbia last week agreed to recommend the adoption of a law providing for registration pure and simple, the severance of Federal and State elections, and the reduction of the number of boxes to four instead of eight, as provided in the Bill now before the General Assembly-one box for the State, one for the county, one for the legislative and one for the Federal offices. The committee think that the adoption of such a Bill will harmonize the different views of all the counties and secure a very fair settlement of a most perplexing problem.

On Saturday Mr. Simpson introduced every year. Representatives from that a Bill in the House to regulate the roysection have been in Columbia using alty on phosphates in the navigable their best efforts to secure an exception rivers and streams of the State. This for Charleston from the operations of the | Bill proposes to change the present law so as to charge two dollars royalty for every ton of phosphate rock mined in the

A Bill to limit the daily sessions of public schools to five hours was voted

There has been at least one measure before the House on which the members sition to the law in other counties of the all voted to gether-a resolution to pay officers, attaches and members of the General Assembly up to the recess. There are no material changes in the salaries of officers, and the pay of mem-

bers is fixed at \$5 per day. The general appropriation bill was reported in the House Monday night by Mr. Johnstone, chairman of the committee of ways and means. No material changes in the appropriations of last year January. Mr. Murray amended the have been made, the total being \$695,-640.50. The sum of \$10,000 has been appropriated for the support of the schools of the University, and five additionup as a special order in the House on al professors are to be added to the fac-Thursday. The Bill proposed to repeal ulty. The object is to establish an instithe merchant's lien but continued the tution of higher education to be fed by landlord's lien. A motion was made to the colleges of the State without actually re-establishing the old University, against which there is still so much opposition. In the House a resolution instructing

> the Judiciary committee to prepare resolution calling a Constitutional Convention was made the special order for Wednesday. The probability is that the resolution, si which meant to test the sense of the House, will be defeated.

In the House on Monday a Senate concurrent resolution urging the members of the General Assembly to accept the invitation to visit the Atlanta Exposition and go in a body, leaving Columbia on the 20th instant, was agreed to Rucker favoed the repeal of law .- after a sharp debate. There is a differgo, as the resolution to adjourn for the recess on the 21st instant has still been unacted upon by the Senate. The majority of the members are very anxious to go, however, and if cheap railroad fare can

sembly a Commission was appointed to codify the laws in accordance with a provision of the Constitution. The Commission reported early in the session. The report, embracing all the laws of the State, was a printed volume as large as a large family Bible. When the House commenced to act upon this report the members began to offer amendments, whereupon Col. McCrady, after consultation with several of us, objected to the course being pursued, and moved that the report be referred to the Judiciary Committee and Committee on Rules to ascertain if the report offering this huge volume as "a bill" was in conformity with the rules of the House and the provisions of the Constitution. The mem-bers of the two committees who were bers of the two committees who were present, except Col. McCrady and myself, reported that the report and the manner in which it was being acted upon by the House were in conformity with both the Constitution and the rules. Col. McCrady and myself united in a minority report, setting forth that they were violation of both the Constitution and the rules. and the rules. The Constitution pro-vides that no bill should be offered in the House relating to more than one subject, and that must be expressed in the title, and the rules of the House require the it was the debt contracted. The repeal of the law would occasion serious embarrassment. The law as it stood did not interfere with the legitimate course of

The Constitution provides that the laws must be codified every ten years. That is, the laws must be gone over, and all laws, sections of laws that have been repealed, taken out, and all amendments of sections, &c., incorporated into the original law, so that the citizen could read and understand the law. The Commission did collife the laws but they mission did codify the laws, but they went further and interpolated the entire volums with amendments, many and im-portont, and so interspersed were these changes and amendmenta with what was original, that it was physically impos-sible for the members to determine their effect or force, or strike them out without

Indication the same footing with the merchant.

Others followed in the discussion at the close of which Col. Rucker said that if the motion to strike out the enacting clause of the Bill was lost those favoring the rapeal of the Bill would offer an amendment that the repealing Act should not go into effect until October 1. 1882.

A vote was then reached, and on the motion to strike out the enacting words of the Bill the yeas and nays were called, and resulted as follows: yeas 70, nays 87. So the bill to repeal the Lien law was killed by an overwhelming majority.

The election law is still the most perplexing measure yet before the Legislature. The opposition to the "registrative that who are a read its ball be and the relation of the constitution in require a bill to relate to but one subject was adopted to prevent this very thing, and thereby protect the dearest rights of the people.

My opinion, therefore, was that the repert back to the Commission with instructions to codify the laws correctly, and any changes which they might desire to rapeal to put one subject was adopted to prevent this very thing, and thereby protect the dearest rights of the people.

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take fifteen days reading to read it once, and as it can be read the first time by its title only, it must be read section by section four times, which will be sixty days. Already the session is drawing to a close, and it has not been read once in full in the House. It will therefore require a ssion of at least from forty five or fifty days, and may be sixty days, after Christ mas to finish this one job. The question will arise, then, is it worth the price. lad it not been for this job we could be adjourned by Christmas; but there will be a long session after Christmas and the cost will be more than think the taxpayers with short crops and hard times can afford to meet. was no immediate necessity for this work and it did seem to me that it would be better not only to do it cheaper, but at a time when the struggling taxpayers could better afford to foot the bill.

There was still another reason which was as important as the money consideration, or more so. The House is amending this report, volume or bill, and the members are called upon on the instant to vote on matters affecting the best interests of the State without time to as certain the effect or import of the amend ments. The Senate will amend also, and we will be called upon to vote on these amendments instantly. Already some amendment's proposing only two or three little innocent words which, if adopted, would have overturned laws as dear to the people as any on the statute books But to proceed. Suppose the House was to refuse to concur in the Senate amendments, and eice versa, the whole report, volume or bill would then be referred to a committee of three from each house to adjust the differences; and if this com-mittee could not agree, a committee of six others, three from each house, would be appointed, known as a committee of free conference, and these six men could cut and slash the entire law as suited them, and the two houses would have to agree to their report, or the whole report, volume or bill would become a dead letter and be thrown in the waste basket. Considering then the doubts, dangers, cost and labor connected with this monstrous peice of legislation, I felt fully justified in opposing it, even though was alone with but one other man. An yet I do not blame the House; the Judi-ciary Committee was its legal adviser, and when this committee advised them to proceed in the present manner, they felt safer in following the advice of half dozen than simply two. Now, howreport progresses the difficulties become change of opinion among the members. Many of the Judges and lawyers outside concur in the position taken by Col. McCrady and myself, and some of them recommend that the report be yet re-ferred back while there is time to save

the tremendous cost of finishing it in the I have not been actuated by captious ness in this matter, and have only sought to advance what I thought to be the best interests and necessities of the people whom I in part represent. If it be criminal or wrong to be alone in such a course, then let the most be made of it.

Respectfully, R. W. Simpson.

#### AN AWFUL CALAMITY.

Four Hundred People Burned to Donth in

VIENNA, Dec. 9—1 .. m. Yesterday was a fete day in Vienna in celebration of the feast of the fiamacu-late Conception, but it ended who a pubhealthy influence on the farmer, compelling him to neglect the raising of provisions in order to produce cotton. The and a large number of the members will giourn on the 19th very destitution complained of was caused by the scarcity of provisions. If the farmers raised their provisions they would not need to give Liens for advances, and thus it is seen that the Lien law is the direct cause of the destitution in the State. Under the response to the destitution in the State. The repeal of the law would benefit both laborers and merchants. The law caded to induce unskilled labor to attempt to produce the fruits of agriculture as independent farmers. It would be better that this class should be under the guidance of skilled and educated the raising of provisions. If the and a large number of the members will edjourn on the 19th Legislature will edjourn on the 19th and a large number of the members will be caimity unparalleled in the history for the commencement of the comme Correspondence," in regard to the codification of the laws, which did not properly define my views and opinions. I would like to express what were my views and the position I took on this important matter, and my reasons therefor.

At the last session of the General As.

The first scene. The gailerise were already crowded, while but few people had appeared in the boxes and only about a score of people had taken their places in the parquet. Little can yet be gathered as to the origin of the catastrophe. The people who escaped have but a dim idea of what really happened, and the wildest rumors prevail.

and the wildest rumors prevail.

THE FIRST SCENE.

Those who were among the audience say that suddenly the curtain was raised and the fire discovered raging on the stage, and that the usual strife for life by those in the upper galleries commenced. Many sprang from the upper most gallery and were killed, while of those who remained it is impossible to say how many lost their lives. Death appears to have been due to suffocation. At present hundreds of sanitary litters are being carried toward the theatre by swift footed men, who then bear away their burden of the dead. Company on company of soldiers are still arriving on the ground to relieve other companies, who have been assisting the firemen in their duties. At eleven o'clock the insite of the theatre was quite gutted, only the beautiful front of the theatre being left standing. The four statutes of the Muses and the gilded angel with the trumpet crowning the front were then erect, and stood boldly at from a background of flames yet unsubdued. In this theatre Adelina Patti generally sings when in Vienna, and Sarah Bernhardt recently concluded her engagement and was engaged to play there again in January. Herr Janner, formerly director of the Grand Opera, is director of the Ring Theatre. THE FIRST SCENE.

At one o'clock it was discovered that the death roll of the Ring Theatre catastrophe was much larger than at first rumored. An American physician, who had just returned from a visit to the Allgemeine Krankenhaus, told me that he had seen eighty-eight men and forty-four women laid out in that institution alone. Their forces were black. four women laid out in that institution alone. Their faces were black and their tongues protruding, with froth issuing from their mouths—all the symptoms of suffocation. When he l., the Krankenhaus at midnight they were still carrying in the dcad. He described the sight as horrible in the extreme. Friends were striving to identify friends, and relatives their relatives. Women were rushing about almost crazy from fruitless search. By two o'clock 240 bodies had been taken out of the theatre. It was thought that a out of the theatre. It was thought that a hundred more were still among the ruins. Reports up to two o'elock were of the dead from the third gallery alone. where ninety corpses were found in one mass. The fourth gallery had not yet been searched. It appears that the men who had charge of the iron screen which should be let down in case of fire, thus dividing the stage from the auditorium, deserted their posts when the fire broke out

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

was killed by an overwhelming majority.

The election law is still the most perplexing measure yet before the Legislature. The opposition to the "registration" and "eight boxes" features seem to gain strength, and it is possible that the

great. Up to half-past nine seventy bodies were recovered. Many towards great. Up to half-past nine seventy bodies were recovered. Many persons were injured. Sixty were saved by means of ladders and by jumping into cloths held below. The greatest efforts were made to save life. The scene was terrible, the flames shooting up through the roof and eventually gutting the entire building. One hundred and forty-five bodies had been brought out of the theatre by eleven, but the dead were still numerous, many bodies having heen consumed in many bodies having been consumed in the galleries and other clevated parts of the building. The chief cause of the callastrophe was that in the concision the iron petition separating the stage from the auditorium was not lowered. Thousands of people assembled in the neighboring streets, where they could hear the cries of agony of the people at the windows of the theatre praying to be saved. The rapidity of the flames prevented the people from taking advantage of the ordinary exits. Only a small proportion of the audience saved themselves, which they did by leaping from windows three stories high into cloths below. At midnight the taking out of bodies from the theatre continued. It was then estimated that three hundred persons perished. Some of the bodies were fearfully disfigured. Several persons were injured in springing from the xindow of the Theatre. Among the missing were Herr Fife, Court musical director, and Herr Fife, Court musical director, and Herr Fife, Court musical director, and minor officials. On the spreading of the other theatres were stopped. The London Standards dispatch from Vienna says:—"It is estimated that the audience in the theatre numbered 2,000. Many persons were trampled to death in the panic which ensued. As soon as the fire was seen there was an explosion of gas, and the audience were plunged in darkness."

ONE THOUSAND MISSINO.

VIENNA, Dec. 9—Midnight The extent of the calamity has hithorto been much understated. One thousand my bodies having been consumed in e galleries and other elevated parts of building. The chief cause of the ca-

The extent of the calamity has hitherto The extent of the calamity has hitherto been much understated. One thousand one hundred and thirty persons are announced at the Police Bureau as missing, and, assuming that many of these will turn up, it is feared that the total loss will not be much less than a thousand persons. It is now probable that there were six hundred in the fourth gallery. All the persons in the third row of the parquet, perished. Some persons who entered the theatre a few minutes after the fire was discovered remarked at the time that comparatively fow escaped. The theatre holds 2,500. Every place was occupied except the parquet and boxes. The theatre holds 2,500. Every place was occupied except the parquet and boxes. Consequently the total loss may be found to be nearly one thousand. Three hundred and sixty tickets were issued for the fourth gallery seats for last night's performance. Of these about fifty have been found. They had made their escape from the inside only to find death by suffocation in the passageway, which had no exit. The rest were up to three o'clock this afternoon seen lying within o'clock this afternoon seen lying within the fatal gallery, vast barricades of human bodies. About two o'clock the fourth gallery fell in, and the firemen are carrying out lumps of charred bodies, without form and far beyond the possi-bility of recognition. Who these vicbility of recognition. Who these vic-tims are will not be known until their relations have announced them as miss-

Persons who have seen the dead in the fourth gallery describe the bodies as all lying as they had fallen—forward, backward, upward—bound together in convulsive, clinging masses. They were unably to leave the gallery, because the doors opened inward. Even had they escaped death here, it is scarcely possible that they would have escaped in the passages and narrow stairways, plunged in total darkness and filled with suffocating fumes. Death came to them quickly. fumes. Death came to them quickly, however. A young Hungarian student, who was in the third gallery, told me that no sooner did the fire break into the that no sooner did the fire break into the auditorium than the air became insufferably stifling. He managed to escape, but he saw scores fail down suffocated before they reached the stairs, and he only escaped by finding his way quickly to the window of the upper loggia. Comparatively few people effected their escape from the two upper galleries through the pitch dark passage. Many fell at the narrow winding stairway leading from one gallery to the other. In the narrow circular stairway leading from the second to the third gallery thirty bodies were found, fallen together.

They had no idea of the exact catastrophe until the people themseives reported the absence of friends and relatives next morning. Death came so quickly that only a few, at most, of the second gallery escaped, while from the fourth gallery, where it was computed there were 600 people, only one or two hundred effected their escape. A young man thus tells the story of his escape: "On Thursday afternoon I met my sister at the station. She was returning home from Venice. I greeted her with the words, 'I have a surprise for you. I have two ceats for the greeted her with the words, 'I have a surprise for you. I have two seats for the Ring Theatre.' At half-past six we took our seats in the first row of the third gallery. When the tire came out through the curtain I felt at the same time a fearful heat in my face. My sister leaned her head on my breast, tobbing, 'Moritz, we must die now.' Quick as thought I grasped her, trembling as she was in every limb, and dragged her with me. In spite of the smote we reached the escape stairs, but we were there almost alone."

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

Cradually the appalling fact must have become I nown that at least three-fourths of the theatre was full when the catastrophe happened. Those that could escape from the galleries perished in the passages and on the narrow stairways, which by reason of one man alone in the entire theatre doing his duty and turning off the gas were left in the blackest darkness. It was now ascertained this man was the only, one who stuck to his post, yet he cut off the escape of many scores. The management of the theatre was criminally negligent. It is now known that the fire originated with the gas which lighted the sky borders. Gas having presumably been turned on before the electric current was freed to light it the border caught fire. A workman, instead ORIGIN OF THE FIRE. borner caught fire. A workman, instead of lowering, hoisted it higher, and the Hame at once began to spread. The engineers say that had a good fireman been at his post no harm could have resulted.

who had charge of the iron screen which should be let down in case of fire, thus dividing the stage from the auditorium, descreted their posts when the fire broke out.

FOUR HUNDRED BURNED.

It is probable that the death list will be fully four hundred. The latest reports any that the crowds in the galleries pressed in their despair toward the doors, and, crushing each other, prevented most of the number from escaping. The smoke and fumes completed the work of death within five minutes after the first alarm had been given. The firemen are still at work with torches searching the lower parts of the house. At present it is considered unsafe to enter the uppermost gallery, where the dead lie in great masses. Half of Vienna will be in mourning to-day for their friends and relatives. I believe no Americans are among the dead, though it is possible that some of the medical students who frequent the cheaper places in the Vienna theatres may be among them.

Mahonizing South Carclina.—Columbia special to the News and tourier:

"One of the political rumors current is that a conference is to be held in this city, in February, of the prominent Republican leaders in the State, to take steps for the thorough reorganization of the Radical party and to devise some plan for the conduct of the next campaign. Prominent men from other states will be present, and such assurantees of money and sympathy have been given as to encourage the old leaders to make an effort to revive the party. It is proposed to draw all disaffected Democrats are badly divided, are expected to be prominent men from other states will be inverted to the News and to MAHONIZING SOUTH CAROLINA .- Colbe appointed in every county, and suffi-cient Federal interference will be invok-ed to perfect the scheme and solidify the voting strength of the Republican or-ganization."

TENEMENT HOUSE HORROR. Twenty-Six Sleeping People Roasted to Death in Pennsylvaniz.

PITTSBURG, PA., December 10. News is received of a terrible and shock-ing holocaust which occurred at Rock Cut, seven miles from this city, this morning about three o'clock, by which sixteen men were burned to death and a large number

penetrated were two openings without glass, and which were closed at night with sliding doors so as to keep out the chill night air. In this dark loft some forty-three men were supposed to have slept last night—at least that number were at supper

night—at least that number were at supper last evening, and none were reported away when the hour for retiring came.

The origin of the fire was the upsetting and explosion of a kerosene lamp. The story as told by an eye witness of the fire was substantially as follows: Between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning Kown, the boarding house keeper, arose and kindled a fire in the kitchen stove. He left a lighted lamp on the table near the door leading to the dining room, and weat to arouse his wife and the servant girls. While he was gone the explosion occurred, and in an instant the dining room was filled with flames. Kown succeeded in escaping with his wife and girls, but could not do more than to call upon those up stairs to escape for their lives. In another moment the flames had enveloped the stairway, thus cutting off all lives. In another moment the flames had enveloped the starway, thus cutting off all means of escape for the doomed men above except through the small openings at either end, and from those the sliding doors had to be removed. The loft was filled with straw and combustible material used in the hedding and it was only those who were straw and combustible material used in the bedding, and it was only those who were nearest to the openings who could make their escape. Forms in a semi-nude condition could be seen struggling in the stifling smoke. Twenty-three of the occupants of the loft succeeded in squeezing through the openings, some with their under clothes on fire. Others rushed frantically about the room until the smoke suffocated them, and their voices were stifled in death. The surtheir voices were stifled in death. The sur-

their voices were stifled in death. The survivors groaned and writhed in pain and shivered in the frosty air of the early morning as they were borne off.

The scenes this morning at the site of the ill-fated building were of a sickening character. In a heap in one corner, the ruins were the charred remains of six men who had evidently succumbed to the fiery element while endeavoring to escape through the opening in the roof. the opening in the roof.

### Terrible Explosion near Elberton, Ga.

ELBERTON, GA., December 9. Yesterday about 1 o'clock in the after-noon a loud noise was heard here, and in even more than this. It is gradually dawning upon those who witnessed the beginning of the fire that only a very few persons were seen to emerge from the building. There was a sudden rush of people into the lobby, lasting searcely a minute. Then there was silence. No more came, and it was assumed that all had escaped. At five minutes after seven a police sergeant, being asked by one of the Archdukes if the people had escaped, replied, "Not a soul has been injured." It is said that the sergeant has resigned his post to-day. Not until twenty minutes had elapsed did the police officials dream of even examining the auditorium of the theatre, and when they endeavored to make a search they could not reach even the parquet, one story above ground, because of the bodies blocking up the narrow stairway.

They had no idea of the exact catastrophe until the people themseives reported the absence of friends and relatives next morning. Death came so quickly that only a few, at most, of the second gallery escaped, while from the fourth gallery, escaped, while from the fourth gallery, escaped, while from the fourth gallery, escaped, while from the fourth gallery and he and his wife have the sympathies of the entire community in their sad betray morning. Death came so quickly that only a few, at most, of the second gallery escaped, while from the fourth gallery, escaped, while from the fourth gallery, escaped, while from the fourth gallery, escaped.

#### Fatal Accident on the Air-Line.

An Atlanta letter of Thursday says:
"At Swanee Station, on the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line, thirty miles from Atlanta, an accident occurred at a late hour last night, resulting in the instant killing of Conductor John P. Dean and Flagman Charley Herst, the former of this city and the latter of Decatur. The cab and two flat cars were totally destroyed. The particulars appear to be that as a local freight train was approaching Swanee at a slow speed the through passenger train from Charlotte ran into it. The engine was badly used up, and the stove in the cab turning over set fire to the cab, from which the flames spread to the two new flat cars being brought to Georgia, for the use of the Georgia and Pacific Railroad, now undergoing construction. The body of Charley Herst was partly disfigured by fire."

— We regret to chronicle the following painful accident, which occurred in Franklin county on Saturday last, and which caused the death of a good and upright citizen, Mr. Martin Looney, who resides in the neighborhood of Clark's Church. He was re-urning from the field, and his mule became frightened and ran away, and Mr. Looney by some means became entangled with the harness and was dragged by the mule a considerable distance. He was found dead, his body being terribly mutilated. The deceased was one of Franklin's old and most respected citizens.—Hartwell Sun.

— News has been received of the death

— News has been received of the death of J. K. Jillson at Springfield, Mass. He was Superintendent of Education in South Carolina from 1868 to 1870, and while the school management was horribly wasteful and inefficient during his administration, it is not charged that he was to blame for it, or that he was personally unfaithful to his trust.

### HUBBARD "Dot Leetle Man."

SAYS he is now ready for CHRISTMAS with a full line of CONFECTIONERIES. All kinds Christmas Presents and Santa Claus Goods in general. Will make the

Musical Department A SPECIALTY. Violins, Banjos, Accordeons, Harmonicas, Gritars, &c., and Vio lin, Ban and Guitar Strings, best quality, at prices to suit the richest man in America.

\$300.00 Worth Hats \$300.00 Worth Clothing Which will be SOLD AT COST

Uuntil 1st January, to close out that line of my business. "DOAN YOU FORGOT IT." Dec 15, 1881

GO TO CUMMINGS. In Waverly House,

FOR ORANGES, BANANAS.

FRESH OYSTERS received every week.
FOWLS of every kind in good supply.
A fresh supply of CONFECTIONERIES , a full lot of fine CIGARS and

CEO. M. STEIFEL HAS A FULL LINE OF

on hand that he is selling at remarkably

LOW FIGURES. हरू- Be sure to give him a call, and he

viii be sure to give you satisfaction. A. LESSER.

PARIS STORE.

New Goods and New Prices. Tremendous Stock for the

Holiday Trade! Prices Reduced 25 per Cent.

39. GOOD GOODS at very low figures Buy your FANCY DRY GOODS from A. LESSER, Paris Store,

For Christmas Goods GO TO MOSS & CATLETT.

THEY have TOYS of all kinds for chillren, as well as a large stock of Goods suitable for Presents for grown people. FRUITS, CANDIES, RAISINS CANN ED GOODS, FIREWORKS, and everything else of the kind on hand in large

EVERYTHING SOLD CHEAP. Dec 15, 1881 23

Jewelry for Christmas.

I am receiving a beautiful lot of CHRISTMAS JEWELRY.

THIS WEEK.

Call and examine

BEFORE PURCHASING.

JOHN M. HUBBARD. Dec 15, 1381 23

T IS SAID EVERY DAY, WHAT BEAUTIFUL

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS! Come and see for yourself. We don't ask every one to buy, and will take pleasure in showing them. Elegant celluloid sets, combs and brushes, toilet sets, vases, violet and card stands, odor cases of all sizes, gift cups and saucers, a new lot of colognes and extracts, luminous match-safes—ove of the xtracts, luminous match-safes-one of the

greatest improvements of the age, a curiosity—library lamps, parlor lamps, etc.

With best wishes to all, and bright anticipations of the future, we wish you all a Merry Christmas and a very Happy New Year! WILHITE & WILHITE.

# AND OTHER

FINE JEWELRY, CONSISTING of Real Diamond Ear Rings, Studs, Soltaire Finger Rings, Clusters, Fine HOLIDAY GOODS, Gold Watches, &c. Also, a large lot of very fine Solid Gold Jewelry of all kinds, on Memorandum. I can return all the Goods I do not sell ;

therefore I can afford to sell them at nearly COME AND SEE, whether you wish to

J. A. DANIELS.

At the Golden Mortar.

FANCY GOODS In great variety.

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF

## DRUGS AND MEDICINES. SIMPSON, REID & CO.,

No. 2 Benson House Place.

Dec 15, 1881

GEORGE W. FANT & SON NVITE an inspection of their Goods in

Christmas Presents.

You can find in their Establishment Oil Paintings, Chromos, Picture Frames, Easels, Poems, &c Photo, and Autograph Albums, Scrap Books, Christmas Cards in great variety, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, and many other articles, suitable for either children or grown persons.

Give them a call and see their Stock. Dec 15, 1881 23

#### CHRISTMAS GOODS AND BAKERY.

THE BAKERY is thriving-always supplied with CAKES and BREAD. TRIMMING CAKES a specialty. Have Fancy line of Ornaments very cheap.

BAKING of all kinds done on short notice and at reasonable prices. Try me. A large assortment of-Toys & Christmas Presents

To be sold cheaper than ever. THE FINEST NEW CROP RAISINS In the market at 15c. per lb. 1,000 lbs. Best Stick Candy.

Smoke "LEGION OF HONOR CI-GARS," the best in the State for the mon-S. M. VANWYCK, Dec 15, 1881

The National Club List ALL THE LEADING

Newspapers and Magazines At Lowest Club Rates.
E. T. CASHINE, Agent,
Anderson, S. C. Dec. 15, 1881

Don't Overlook This. DERSONS indebted to me for Fertilizers and Supplies, will please bring on their Cotton or the Cash. W. F. BARR. October 6, 1881

GOOD COFFEE.

Everybody wants it, but very few get it, because most people do not know how to select coffee, or it is spoiled in the roasting or making. To obviate these difficulties has been our study. Thurber's package Coffees are selected by an expert who understands the art of blending various flavors. They are roasted in the most perfect manner (it is impossible to reast well in small quantities), then put in pound packages (in the bean, not ground,) bearing our signature as a guarantee of genuineness, and each package contains the Thurber recipe for making good Coffee. We pack two kinds, Thurber's "No. 34," strong and pungent, Thurber's "No. 41," nild and rich. One or the other will suit accept taste. They have the three suit every taste. They have the three great points, good quality, honest quantity, reasonable price. Ask your Grocer for Thurber's roasted Offee in pound packages, "No. 34" or "No. 41." Do not be put off with any other blood. off with any other kind-your own palate

will tell you what is best. Where persons desire it we also furnish the "Ideal" Coffee pot, the simplest, best and cheapest coffee-pot in existence Grocers who sell our Coffee keep them. Ask for descriptive circular.

Respectfully, &c., H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO., Importers. Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Roasters, New York.

P. S .- As the largest dealers in food products in the world, we consider it our interest to manufacture only pure and wholesome goods and pack them in a tidy and satisfactory manner. All goods bearing our name are guaranteed to be of superior quality, pure and wholesome, and dealers are authorized to refund the purchase price in any case where customers have cause for dissatisfaction. It is therefore to the interest of both dealers and conaimers to use Thurber's brands.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

WILL self at Williamston, S. C., January 14, 1882, to the highest bidder, Twenty Lots in Williamston, con-taining one-quarter to three acres each. Lots beautifully situated in one one-quarter Lots beautifully situated in one one-quarter to one-half mile of Female College and Male Academy.

Any desiring to see Lots will call on E. J. Pinson, Esq. Lots can be bought at private sale before day of sale.

For terms and particulars, constructions

For terms and particulars, apply to NOAH R. WILSON,

Piedmont, S. C. 23 Valuable Lots for Sale.

WILL sell nine Lots, next to Beatty WILL sell nine Lots, next to Beatty & Allen's, and running on General's Road 215 feet to new Street, which is 30 feet wide, a right angles to General's Road, and parallel with the cross streem in the Village. These Lots are all staked at the four corners, and f will cheerfully show the plats and Lots to any one wishing to buy. No. 1, on General's Road and new Street, contains 16-10 acres; No. 2, 1 7-10 acres; No. 3, 2 acres; No. 4, 1 9-10 acres; No. 7, 3 3-10 acres; No. 6, 1 9-10 acres; No. 7, 1 6-10 acres; No. 8, 2 9-10 acres; No. 9, 1 6-10 acres, all fronting on new Street.

If not sold privately, will be offered at public auction on Saleday in January, 1882, WM. SAYRE.

Dec 15, 1881

JULIUS . POPPE DEALER IN

CONFECTIONERIES, TOYS, FANCY GOODS. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Tobacco and Cigars, BRICK RANGE, ANDERSON, S. C. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of every description a specialty. Best Italian Strings for Violins, Banjos and Guitars, See my Goods and learn my prices before my leave the country of the country of

JULIUS POPPE.

HOLIDAY GOODS.



Mercy Ohristmas?

ONE of the Firm having just returned from the North where these Goods were carefully selected, we are prepared to offer the choicest lot of Holiday Goods ever sold in this market, consisting of—
TOILET CASES in Bronze and Old Gold Plush, Pink and Cherry Satin, delicate tints of Blue and Pink Silk and Leatherets. These Cases contain mirrors of the best French plate, Brushes with plain and twisted handles, and handsome Combs made of either Celluloid, Coraline, Distite, Black Rubber and Florence. A splendid present for wife, sister, sweetheart or bride, being useful as well as ornamental. Prices from \$4.00 to \$15.

LAMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS.



Happy New Year.

ORR & SLOAN, Benson House Corner, Anderson, S. C. Dec 8, 1881

Groceries. MY stock of Groceries, both Staple and Fancy, is complete. I will seil at prices to suit the times. Give me a trial.

October 6, 1881

W. F. BARR.

Cotton Buyer. BUY Cotton and all other country produce, and give the highest market price for it, Give me a chance at whatever you have for sale.

TO RENT. A FIRST CLASS

OF NINETY ACRES, withla of the Court House, Mindy land cleared. Good three-horseful Dec 1, 1881

B. F. BROWN Practical Watchmaker & Jan

REPAIRING of fine complicated pieces a speciality. Also be Jewelry and fine Gold Jewelry bath Jewelry and fine Gold Jewelry inc.
ed and color preserved.

He solicits a share of patronage of giving satisfaction. Located a corner of Mrs. Leak's Milling Brick Range, Craytons' old stand.

Nov 24, 1881

TO RENT. THE Proprietress of a valuable of HORSE FARM, in good on with all necessary buildings, situation miles from Anderson C. H., desires the same to a good, reliable and truss farmer. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE

ONE ten to twelve-horse power h
LESS ENGINE and GEISEL
MILL. Only been run a short til
is in good running order. Addres
FRED G. BROWN
Townsills 22 Townville, Dec 8, 1881

BOOK STOR A FULL supply of School Box Stationery, Slates, Inks, &c. on hand. Also, Photograph and graph Albums, Scrap Books, Writish Work Boxes, Barometers, Street Pictures, Mottoes, Frames, and a many useful and Fancy Articles in line.

line.

Books not in store, Sheet Music at struction Books purchased at Publiprices, at short notice.

Subscriptions received for News and Magazines. We hope our efforts tablish a Book Store will be suited that sublice. Give us your patrons.

the public. Give us your parona GEO. W. FANT & S Anderson, S. C., Nov. 19. 381. Il-WAGON FACTOR

To are now to to make and repair wagons, to farming implements, &c., at short one-horse Wagons on had made to order. Mr. D. M. Stephess a specialty of this branch of the two Our Wagons are guaranteed to below cheaper than those of foreign make. Blacksmith Shop.—Horsely plantation work, and everything in the done promptly at reasonable prices. WANTED—All who have hid done at our shop are carnestly requestion.

done at our shop are carnestly request come forward and pay for the same need money to carry on our busiess, not put it off, but come right along McGUKIN & CO., Depot See Nov 10, 1881 INSURANCE AGEN 837,000,000 Represented

CONTINENTAL Fire Insurance & New York.
Liverpool & London & Globe In (a Watertown Fire Ins. Co. of N. Y. Columbus Ins. and Banking Ca. Rochester German Fire Ins. Co. of I Insures against loss or damage by it

FARM RESIDENCES, BARNS and CONTENTS, FURNITURE, STORE BUILDINGS, STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE Will visit any section of the County

inine property, give rates, and all no ion, if notified by postal card or lette. WILLIAM G. WHILDEN, Agent, Williamston, 8.6

Patents and Claims HAVING formed a copartnership J. S. Duffle & Co., of Washing D. C., I am prepared to prosecute promotions for Soldiers, or the widows addren of soldiers, or the widows addren of soldiers who served in the winter of soldiers who served in the winter of the Indian wars, the Mexican we, the late war. Also, Bounty, Back in Restoration to Pension Roll, Land we junts, and all other claims against U. Patents secured for Inventions Discorn

Patents secured for Inventions, Disorral Designs and Trade Marks. No fee charge except for preliminary examination use a Patent is obtained.

A. M. DUFFIE, Anderson, & Murch 17, 1881



THE undersigned having opened a by chine Shop at this place, is now per pared to repair Steam Engines, Threshalding, and all kinds of Machinery, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the having work in his line.

He will keep constatly on hand all supply of Pipe and a per fittings, Sas Gauges, Water Gauges, Brass Valves, Gauges, Hemp Packing, and everything him a Machine Shop.

I am also Manufacturers' Agent for Sam Engines, Saw Mills, and all kinds of Say plies for Machinery.

New and Second-Hand Engines are on hand.

New Crop N. O. Malasses,

Dec 8, 1881 NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All persons having demands sgins the Estate of Noah R. Reeves, deceased, increby notified to present them to their dersigned on or before the 1st day of Poruary, 1882, or they will be barred. Paris indebted to said Estate are also notified is make necessary to the above date; and

make passed by the above date; and they fall to do so they will be sued.

N. S. REEVES, Adm't.

Dec 8, 1831

23 Notice to Creditors.

T. T. Wakefield. Administrator of T. M. May, Plaintiff, against Mary Fowler, al., Defendants.—Complaint to Sell Land.

DURSUANT to an order of Judge Al.
Addrich in the above stated case, a creditors of T. W. May, deceased, are not field to present and prove their demands to the complete of January net W. W. HUMPHREYS, Master.
Dec 1, 1881 20

\$66a week in your own town. Terms and basel free, Address H. Hallatt & Co., Portland Boots and Shoes. T CAN fit any foot at any price. I be the test or this line of goods, for large gentlemen, children and all classes.

October 6, 1881

13

Dry Goods. October 6, 1881

- Hardware, &c.

If you want anything in this line Igas, antee that I can please you he set that you see my goods and get my price before making your purchases, W. F. BARB.

October 6, 1881

R. F. DIVVER, Proprietor. July 21, 1881 Dec 8, 1881

OTICE TO UPEDITORS.
All persons ing claims against the Estate of Amos Acker, deceased, whereby required to present them to the undersigned, or H. G. Scadday, my Attons, at Anderson, S. C., properly proven, with the time prescribed by law.

Dec 8, 1881

Dec 8, 1881