

In speaking of the life and services of Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken last week we were mistaken in the statement that he was a son of ex-Governor Aiken. He was a son of the late David Aiken, an influential and prominent citizen of Winnsboro, and a cousin of the ex-Governor.

The reports from the Michigan election on the prohibition amendment to the Constitution are as conflicting as to require an official count to determine the result. It is claimed both ways, with the probabilities that the anti-prohibitionists have a small majority. It is, however, such a flustering vote for the prohibitionists that they will not be deterred from immediately renewing the contest. The cities gave large majorities against prohibition. Detroit alone giving over 8,500 majority against the amendment. The next contest will be made for the Legislature, where the city majorities will not count for so much, and the matter will be reannounced. The frauds practiced in the last election will be guarded against, and the State will doubtless go for prohibition by a large majority, if it has not already done so.

The abolition of duelling in South Carolina was regarded as a step forward in the civilization of this age, and yet, with the experience of both systems, we doubt whether the change has been conducive either to morality or the saving of human life. The security from challenge has rendered some men insolent and aggressive, to such an extent as to provoke frequent outbreaks of passion and violence throughout the State, which are as damaging to the peace and reputation, and as destructive to human life, as the duel ever was. The new order of things conduces to the reign of the bully, and gives to brute force a security and advantage which was not contemplated by the law. A man now with murderous intent has only to prepare himself for the fray, and by insulting his antagonist induces him to make an attack, or demonstration of an attack, upon which he can take the life of such antagonist, and then plead self-defence for the murder, which he had perhaps deliberately planned. We are not yet prepared to advocate the repeal of the anti-duelling Act, but we do think it should either be repealed, or heavy penalties provided for deliberate and unjustifiable personal insult. If the law takes away the right of the citizen to defend his reputation in a fair and equal manner with his defamer, it should also undertake to defend his character and person from insult and mean imputation. The State should undo what has been done, or go forward and pass such additional laws as are called for by the changed condition of things under the new law.

The lynching of the Yorkville prisoners, of which an account appears in other columns of this paper, is at present the topic of discussion in the State, and Judge Pressley's remarks to the Grand Jury are very generally criticized by the press. We publish Judge Pressley's card explaining his position, and are compelled to say that, while it may be bad policy to admit it, there can be no doubt, in our opinion, that he has stated the situation accurately. The Courts are powerless, as they are at present constituted, to punish mob violence. We do not, however, think the Grand Jury alone to blame for this condition of society in the United States. The Judges themselves and the petit-juries also are to blame for the prevalent feeling of uncertainty about the guilty ever being brought to punishment. The Judges have established the practice of granting bail to every one who appears and asks for it in a capital or other case, and usually, too, in insignificant sums. They impress the case at the beginning with their certificate that the proof is not strong, or the presumptive great. By this means they release men charged with murder where the strongest proof is made, the only question being ability to give a moderate bond, ranging perhaps from one thousand to five thousand dollars, with the usual bond near the former than the latter sum. Hence it is that many of our men indirectly have an advantage in the commission of crime, which sometimes appears to be a class advantage, though in reality it is only an incident. The man who is murdered is gone, while his red-headed murderer is sent out to work in the County from which the jury to try him is to be drawn for sympathy and aid in his trial. It need not be wondered that with the advantages allowed the criminal in organizing the jury, and this privilege granted him by our Judges, that it is so difficult to convict a man of means in South Carolina. And in convictions for manslaughter the sentences are usually very light. The Judges themselves set the example of placing small value upon human life, and it is not to be wondered that the grand and petit juries fall into line in the same direction. The uncertainty of convictions and the inadequate punishment of crime by our Courts do more to encourage lynch law than any other cause. Public sentiment should demand that lynchers be brought to trial and punished. It is an unsafe and uncivilized proceeding, and cannot be permitted without the danger of great wrong and crime, in many instances, than that which the lynchers seek to avenge. The law ought to be certain, and punishments adequate to the crimes committed. Then any man, or set of men, who take or attempt to take the law into their own hands should be dealt with just as any other criminal would be for the same offense.

The Texas Legislature has passed a very elaborate public land bill, giving the farmer a chance to secure a homestead on forty years' credit at 5 per cent. interest. The cattlemen will not enjoy such vast privileges under the new law, which is considered a feather in the cap of Governor Ross.

A special from Des Moines, Ia., says: Edward Cummings and wife, of Davis City, who have been married ten years, recently separated on account of quarrels, the wife going to her father's. She was visited by her father, and she came home. She refused to go and he said, "If we can not live together we will die together." He shot her in the neck and she fell. He fired again, shattering her nose and hand, which she held up against her face, and then he shot himself in the forehead, killing himself instantly. The physician attending the woman entertains hopes for her recovery.

THE PROHIBITION BILL AND ITS MEANING.

Although the INTELLIGENCER, on the 23rd of December last, published the Bill providing for a vote of the people of Anderson County on the question of license or no license, many of our readers have requested us to republish, and explain its provisions to meet the misconception of its meaning, which prevails in some parts of the county. We, therefore, publish the Act exactly as printed in the published Acts, and under each section our idea of its purpose and meaning. The Act provides:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same: That it be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of the Counties of Anderson and Laurens to pass upon the question of license for the sale of spirituous liquors within the limits of said County, or no license therefor, at a special election to be held on the third Tuesday of August, A. D. 1887, between the hours of eight o'clock a. m., and four o'clock p. m.: Provided, That no election shall be held except upon a petition signed by a majority of all male citizens residing in the County in which the election is to be held. That for the purpose of holding said election, the Commissioners of Elections for such Counties be authorized and required to appoint a Commissioner of Registration in each township, who shall serve without compensation, and likewise appoint three days in which such Commissioners of Registration shall register all male citizens residing in their respective precincts over the age of twenty-one years, and give to each certificate of registration, which shall be delivered to the Managers of Election when such voter deposits his ballot. The Commissioners of Election for said Counties shall give five days' notice by publication in one or more County papers of the name of such Commissioners of Registration, the days upon which the places at which such registration shall be had. The books of the registration shall be open for inspection by the public, and shall be on the day preceding the election, turned over to the Managers of Election. A separate book shall be kept for each poll, and no person shall be allowed to register or vote in such election who has been convicted of any crime which disqualifies under the Constitution, and is not a citizen of the State at the time of such election. The County Commissioners shall furnish the necessary blanks and books required herefor.

This section provides for a special registration of voters, so that no person can vote in the election to be held in August who does not register for that purpose as herein required. All persons would do well to note its provisions, and comply with them, otherwise they cannot vote. It also requires a majority of the owners of real estate to petition for an election in either County before a vote can be taken under the Act. This provision was inserted on motion of Senator Youmans, who was endeavoring to defeat the Bill. Mr. Murray did not object to it, for he believed that a majority, both of the owners of real estate and of all the voters in this County, are in favor of prohibition, and therefore, while the provision would give the prohibitionists some trouble, it would not hurt the prospect of success.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of holding and conducting the election of Commissioners of Election, for State and County officers, in said Counties, are hereby required to appoint three Managers of Election for each voting precinct in the Counties, and publish a list thereof fifteen days before such election, stating the time and place of such elections, and the question to be voted upon, and the form of ballot thereon, as follows: Those who favor the granting of license to sell spirituous liquors in such Counties shall vote a ballot with the words "no prohibition" written or printed thereon, and those who oppose such license shall vote a ballot with the word "prohibition" written or printed thereon. In case any Manager so appointed or refuse or fails to serve in such election, said Commissioners of Election shall have the right to appoint some other person to serve in his stead, and the Managers of Election shall furnish the necessary stationery for conducting such election, and the amount of such stationery shall be paid by the County Commissioners for such County, from the County funds, except all necessary expenses incurred by the Commissioners of Election herein ordered.

This section provides for the appointment of managers, the form of voting, and the returns of the election at the different precincts to the Commissioners of Election. The following section provides simply for the declaration of the result of the election:

SEC. 3. That the Commissioners of Election shall tabulate and declare the result of said election and publish such result in the County papers, and file a certificate thereof with the statement, by precincts, in the office of the Clerk of the Court for Anderson County and Laurens County, respectively, which shall be deemed and taken to be notice to all the citizens of the said Counties as to the result of the election.

SEC. 4. That if a majority of the electors voting in such election shall vote "no prohibition," then the Council of such city, town or village in such County shall continue to grant licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors under the provisions of law as now existing in such city, town or village.

Section four provides that if the majority vote "no prohibition," license shall be granted under the laws as they now exist in the cities, towns and villages in these Counties. This provision will make the election have no effect in Bolton, Williamston, Pelzer and Honea Path, if the County votes against prohibition. SEC. 5. That if a majority of the electors voting in such election, vote "prohibition," it shall not be lawful for the County Treasurer or the Council of any city, town or village in such County to grant any license for the sale of spirituous liquors, or to issue any license therefor. This section prohibits the granting of any license in either of these Counties unless a majority votes in favor of prohibition. SEC. 6. That if a majority of the electors, voting in such election, vote prohibition, it shall be a misdemeanor for any person, or persons, except druggists, to sell any spirituous liquors, or to issue any license therefor, except as provided by law in such Counties, without a municipal license, and any person who shall violate this section, shall be liable to a fine, or imprisonment for not less than thirty days, or more than twelve months, and fined in the discretion of the Court. SEC. 7. That if a majority of the electors, voting in such election, vote prohibition, it shall be a misdemeanor for any person to keep any spirituous or malt or intoxicating liquors in any room or building in such County in violation of the laws of the State, and upon conviction thereof such person shall be imprisoned for not less than two months, and fined in the discretion of the Court. SEC. 8. That if a majority of the electors, voting in such election, vote prohibition, it shall be a misdemeanor for any person to keep any spirituous or malt or intoxicating liquors in any room or building in such County in violation of the laws of the State, and upon conviction thereof such person shall be imprisoned for not less than two months, and fined in the discretion of the Court. SEC. 9. If a majority of the voters in such election vote prohibition, it shall be the duty of every railroad agent in such election to keep a separate book, in which he shall enter every barrel, keg or package of spirituous, malt, or intoxicating liquors received at his station by freight or by express, the date of its receipt, the consignee, the character of the spirits marked on it, and the amount contained in it, which said book shall be open to public inspection. Any railroad agent neglecting to keep this book correctly shall be liable to a fine of not less than two months, or both fined and imprisoned, in the discretion of the Court. This section is very objectionable to the anti-prohibitionists, because it requires the railroad agents to keep a list of all spirituous liquors received at his depot, and to whom they are shipped. Under it if a man frequently receives large shipments of liquors, the police will know who to watch. This section is intended to prevent the whiskey traffic, by exposing the men who buy it in such quantities as to indicate a purpose to violate the law by selling it. SEC. 10. If a majority of said electors vote "prohibition," it shall be a misdemeanor for any person to have any spirituous or malt intoxicating liquor shipped to him, or her, in such Counties marked in any way calculated to deceive as to its contents, and any person convicted of violating this section shall be imprisoned for not less than thirty days nor more than twelve months, and fined in the discretion of the Court. This section likewise intends to prevent a violation of the law by requiring all parties to ship their liquors without disguise, otherwise a man might get a barrel of whiskey and mark it vinegar, or in some other way than its true contents. It merely requires that all liquors shall be openly shipped without smuggling. It will doubtless be very much in the way of parties who want to violate the law, and may, if of course, be expected to meet with active opposition. SEC. 11. That if a majority of the said electors vote "prohibition," it shall be a misdemeanor for any druggist to sell any spirituous or malt or intoxicating liquors, or any biters compounded by him, to a person who is not a regular practicing physician in actual attendance upon a patient, which shall certify that such physician is attending the person for whom the prescription is made, the amount prescribed, and that the certificate is not given to enable the patient or any other person to procure such biters or compound, or to fill such prescriptions shall be filed to themselves, and shall be open to inspection by the police or any member of the City or Town Council, or by any other person interested therein. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be imprisoned for not less than thirty days nor more than twelve months, and fined in the discretion of the Court. This section provides the mode in which druggists may sell, and the requisite, of the physician's prescriptions. It is rigid, but will not be difficult for those druggists who wish to obey the law to carry out. We do not believe that druggists generally violate the law as to selling spirituous liquors, but it is sometimes done, and in a prohibition law it is sometimes made to fit those who want to violate its provisions. It will only trouble those if adopted. SEC. 12. That if a majority of the electors voting in such election, vote prohibition, any physician who shall give the prescription as prescribed in the foregoing section, to enable any person to obtain any biters or compound, or to fill such prescriptions, shall be liable to a fine, or imprisonment for not less than thirty days, or more than twelve months, and fined in the discretion of the Court. The words "and he shall be stricken from the roll of physicians" is surplusage and repetition, "put into the Bill by the enrolling department. It is not in the original, and should not be in the enrolled Act. This section will not affect the physician who obeys the law, but it will stop the Doctor who wishes to set the law at defiance, or the Doctor who makes a practice of prescribing conveniently to enable a fellow to get a drink. This section will only affect such physicians as may attempt to violate the law, and will not interfere at all with the regular practice of the physicians of these Counties. There is no more high-toned and honorable class in any community than its physicians, and there are very few of them who would violate the law. But there may, perhaps, be some black sheep in every flock, and the law has to be made to fit those if they exist, hence this section. SEC. 13. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be repealed, in so far as they may interfere with the operations of this Act, so far as they may affect the Counties of Anderson and Laurens. Taking this Act throughout it may, at first appearance, seem extreme; but on

tors, voting in such election, vote prohibition, it shall be a misdemeanor for any person to give away, barter or exchange spirituous or malt or intoxicating liquors in connection with any business conducted by such person in such Counties without a municipal license, and upon conviction thereof such person shall be imprisoned for not less than two months, and fined in the discretion of the Court. This section has been very generally misunderstood. It will be seen that it makes giving away, or bartering in connection with one's business, a misdemeanor, and punishable as for selling. It is no offense to give away if it is not in connection with one's business, and would not, therefore, affect giving whiskey to any one except in connection with one's business. It is intended to prevent a person from giving away whiskey, and selling a box of matches or a cigar for enough to pay for both, or giving away whiskey to-day, and letting the party pay for it to-morrow. It will not affect any person except those who try to violate the law so as to sell indirectly, and then claim to have given it away.

SEC. 8. That if a majority of the electors, voting in such election, vote prohibition, it shall be a misdemeanor for any person to keep any spirituous or malt or intoxicating liquors in any room or building in such County in violation of the laws of the State, and upon conviction thereof such person shall be imprisoned for not less than two months, and fined in the discretion of the Court. SEC. 9. If a majority of the voters in such election vote prohibition, it shall be the duty of every railroad agent in such election to keep a separate book, in which he shall enter every barrel, keg or package of spirituous, malt, or intoxicating liquors received at his station by freight or by express, the date of its receipt, the consignee, the character of the spirits marked on it, and the amount contained in it, which said book shall be open to public inspection. Any railroad agent neglecting to keep this book correctly shall be liable to a fine of not less than two months, or both fined and imprisoned, in the discretion of the Court. This section is very objectionable to the anti-prohibitionists, because it requires the railroad agents to keep a list of all spirituous liquors received at his depot, and to whom they are shipped. Under it if a man frequently receives large shipments of liquors, the police will know who to watch. This section is intended to prevent the whiskey traffic, by exposing the men who buy it in such quantities as to indicate a purpose to violate the law by selling it. SEC. 10. If a majority of said electors vote "prohibition," it shall be a misdemeanor for any person to have any spirituous or malt intoxicating liquor shipped to him, or her, in such Counties marked in any way calculated to deceive as to its contents, and any person convicted of violating this section shall be imprisoned for not less than thirty days nor more than twelve months, and fined in the discretion of the Court. This section likewise intends to prevent a violation of the law by requiring all parties to ship their liquors without disguise, otherwise a man might get a barrel of whiskey and mark it vinegar, or in some other way than its true contents. It merely requires that all liquors shall be openly shipped without smuggling. It will doubtless be very much in the way of parties who want to violate the law, and may, if of course, be expected to meet with active opposition.

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examination it will be seen that it affects no person who does not attempt to sell, or aid the sale of liquors without a license. If it passes it will not endanger the rights of any citizen who does not attempt to violate, or help others to violate, the law against the retail of spirituous liquors without a license.

What Judge Pressley said about the Yorkville lynching, and why he said it. To the Editor of the News and Courier: The supposed fault of my late charge to the grand jury of York is greater than has been reported. When I said to the Court that I was not prepared to repress or punish the horrible crime of lynching, that charge was not limited to York, or to South Carolina, but plainly and expressly included the whole United States. The Court would be for the country, I said, if in only two or three States that crime was unpunished, but now I could find no remedy in the weakness of the Courts. Let not the Pharisees of any section, or of any State, begin to sneer at me, or even as this publican. That worship is hypocritical until they can call to mind one solitary case in which a band of lynchers has been punished by the Court in any section of the whole country. It is wrong to proclaim and publish, and repeat and again repeat, this disgrace to our civilization, when only that course can save the country? Listen to a tale of simple truth.

When Moore was lynched at Spartanburg, eight years ago, I earnestly reminded the grand jury of the oaths they had just taken, and begged them to search out and bring to trial the persons who killed Moore. All that I could do was to make them sensible of danger to the State if such crimes were unpunished. And yet, despite all my warnings, that grand jury not only refused to pursue the lynchers, but also justified the crime in their final presentment. That rebuff did not silence me. Ever since that time, I have been a failure of the Edgewise prosecutions. I did not cease to charge, urge and warn the grand jury to bring lynchers to trial. Now I am unwilling any longer to use the expression, "I would be for the Court to enact a law. The only remedy is to rouse the people to a proper sense of their danger and their disgrace. My warnings thus far have been poured into the ears, and begin to sound like an idle tale even to myself. If pulpits, press and all good people would persistently unite to make lynchings hateful, then the Courts could punish and crush it out. Until that be done, let me say for the grand jury of York that they added to their final presentment such earnest condemnation of the lynchers. That "little crumb of comfort" that I ever before got from a grand jury.

Very respectfully yours, B. C. PRESSLEY, Judge of First Circuit. A Great State Drying up. GALVESTON, TEX., April 10.—The past week has been one of expectancy and disappointment. The rain which has fallen throughout the immense area now suffering from drought. Dispatch to the Galveston News, San Antonio Express, and other papers of the State, continue to detail the widespread and threatening character of the drought, the severity of which has perceptibly increased since the last report. The drought now extends from the far west coast of Texas to the Gulf of Mexico for a distance of eight hundred miles into the pine regions bordering on Louisiana, but decreases in severity as it approaches the prairies, from which section the most cheering reports are received. The general rains which usually set in at the full of the moon are wanting, and the cool, dry winds of the past fortnight continue to prevail except in the district immediately west and south-west of San Antonio, embracing Medina, Banderas, Uvalde, Frio and Sotasco Counties, where moderate rains fell yesterday, but not enough, say the dispatches from that vicinity. This is one of the grazing sections of the State where stock is being driven to San Antonio and the coast, embracing such fertile counties as Guadalupe, Gonzales, Lavaca, Colorado, Bastrop and a dozen others, the drought has secured a very serious and extensive embargo upon all agricultural development, especially cotton, the chief product of this section. One correspondent describes the roadways throughout this belt as "deserted, and the fields are without dust. The fields are barren, even of weeds, while strings of cattle, almost too poor to stand up, are travelling constantly in search of grass and water.

A Remarkable Escape. Mrs. Mary Taylor, of Tunkhannock, Pa., was afflicted for six years with Asthma and Bronchitis, during which time the best physicians could give no relief. Her friends procured a Bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, when immediate relief was obtained. She was completely cured, and gained in flesh 50 lbs. in a few months. All the preparations of Dr. King's New Discovery at all Throat and Lung Diseases at Hill Bros. Drug Store. Large Bottles \$1.00.

Whipped his Child to Death. It is reported that on Saturday, while a respectable farmer in the upper end of this county, near the Pickens line, was whipping his son, a small child, one day last week, he struck him on the head with a heavy iron bar, and caused death in a short time.—Greenview News, April 7.

Remored Big Railroad Deal. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 8.—One of the biggest railroad deals ever entered into in the Southeast is on the tapis. A rumor, apparently well founded, is afloat that the Richmond Terminal syndicate are negotiating for the purchase of the Georgia Central, of Georgia, and the Florida Railway and Navigation Company's system of Florida roads. No member of the Richmond and West Florida Terminal syndicate is accessible here, but for the past few days there has been a significant gathering of leading railroad men interested in these lines at Savannah. Among them were John C. Calhoun of New York, who took a leading part in the Alexander scoop of the Georgia Central last January; also his brother, Patrick Calhoun, of Atlanta, C. H. Whitney and Uriah Harrold, director of the Central, and Isaac L. Rice, of New York, a large holder of Central stock, and said also to be interested in the Richmond Terminal. The price paid for the Florida road is said to be \$10,000 per mile. There are 550 miles in the system. These rumors are further substantiated by the fact that Austin Corbin, who is said to be interested in the Richmond Terminal syndicate, was seen yesterday at the depot of the entire line of the system in company with Receiver Duval.

Fatal Fight in Chesterfield. CAMDEN, April 10.—One Talton Dandy got into a row on April 1 with Noah Perkins, a colored man, at Lyons Creek, in Chesterfield County, and inflicted a fatal wound. Talton, who says he has been in communication with his lawyer for several days, says he did not know that a warrant was out for him until yesterday. He gave himself up to the sheriff this morning. He claimed that Noah had beat him several times just because he could. He claims that he did not know when he was first struck, but that he was dead till last Wednesday. Noah died on Monday following the fuss. No one was present at the fuss. Talton Dandy is badly hurt and bruised, and claims that he did not get out. Noah Hill has been knocked down twice and, therefore, cut him in self-defence.

An Earthquake in Vermont. BURLINGTON, VT., April 10.—Two shocks of earthquake occurred here this afternoon, the first rather light, at about two hours, and the second ten minutes later. The second shock was very heavy, resembling the concussion from a large gun, followed by a jar of fifteen seconds' duration. Doors and windows rattled, and those living in the third story of blocks in this city were supposed to sway to and fro. People ran into the streets in a panic, many supposing that a terrific explosion had occurred near by.

Death of a Famous Actor. EVANSVILLE, IND., April 10.—John T. Raymond, the celebrated actor, died here at a quarter to 1 o'clock this morning. He arrived here from the South on Friday afternoon, and in the first instance, disorder, complicated with heart trouble. About midnight last night he commenced falling rapidly and became unresponsive. He was attended by members of his company, but was grief-stricken over the sad occurrence. Mr. Raymond's family live in New York and are not here.

Manufacturing Campaign Thunder. F. D. J. Lawrence, the colored Democratic lawyer, tells us that the only object, in his opinion, of Congressmen in the William Ellery Channing House of Col. William Ellery Channing (Small) has been influenced to do so in order to furnish thunder for the next national campaign and a little ready cash to the numerous hangers-on whose summer's resort is in the vicinity of the face of an unpromising outlook for plums, blackberries and watermelons.—Palmetto Post.

A Negro girl employed as a servant by Dr. J. P. Hunter, a physician of Laurens County, attempted to kill the Doctor and family by putting rat poison in the dinner. She was detected, but the food became vitiated, all but the new out of danger. The girl fled, but was captured in Spartanburg and brought back to Laurens and placed in jail. She confessed, saying she was tired of being bound out and wanted to kill the entire family.

The Bride of Death. SHELBYVILLE, TENN., April 7.—One of the saddest accidents occurred last night that has ever taken place in town. Mr. Allie H. Ruth and Miss Carrie Sharp were to be married to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. All the preparations were made, and the happy event having been made. Mr. Ruth called last night to spend a few hours with Miss Sharp.

A Wonderful Food and Medicine. Known and used by Physicians all over the world. Scott's Emulsion not only gives strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food that builds up the wasted system. It is the best and most certain cure known for all cases of urinary organs, or whoever requires an appetizer tonic or mild stimulant, will always find Scott's Emulsion the best and most certain cure known. Get it sure and quickly, every bottle guaranteed to give entire relief. It is sold in all drug stores at fifty cents a bottle by Hill Bros.

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WARNING. ALL persons are hereby warned not to harbor or hire Ben Wright, Eliza Wright, Frances Wright or Mary Wright, as they are under contract with me for the year 1887. Any person or persons disregarding this notice will be prosecuted at law. WILLIAM BURRIS, Sr. April 14, 1887.

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Insurance License. Executive Department, Office of Comptroller General, Columbia, S. C., April 13, 1887. I CERTIFY that Mr. Geo. E. Taylor, of Pendleton, Agent of the Continental Fire Insurance Company, incorporated in the State of New York, has complied with the requirements of the Act of the General Assembly entitled "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated in the State of South Carolina," and I hereby license the said Mr. Geo. E. Taylor, Agent aforesaid, to take risks and transact all business of insurance in this State, in the County of Anderson, for and in behalf of said Company. W. E. STONEY, Comptroller Gen. April 14, 1887.

FIRE INSURANCE. I HEREBY certify that J. A. Brock, agent of the Home Insurance Co., incorporated by the State of New York; the Insurance Co. of North America, incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania; the North British and Mercantile Ins. Co., incorporated by England; the Imperial Ins. Co., incorporated by the State of New York; the Phoenix of Brooklyn Insurance Co., incorporated by the State of New York, has complied with the requirements of the Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated in the State of South Carolina," and I hereby license the said J. A. Brock, Agent aforesaid, to take risks and transact all business of insurance in this State, in the County of Anderson, for and in behalf of said companies. Expires March 31st, 1888. W. E. STONEY, Comptroller General. April 14, 1887.

TO THE LADIES. In order to enlarge my business I have moved to No. 11 Brick Range, formerly the residence of Miss Letitia Stone, and have just received a select stock of— HATS, NOTIONS, DRESS GOODS. All new. No old goods to work off. Examine my stock and compare goods and prices before buying elsewhere. I will not chide you for visiting other stores or attempt to avoid competition by restricting drummers in their sales, because I believe that fair honest competition is the life of trade. I am thankful for past favors and request a continuance of your favors. MISS SALLIE BOWIE. April 14, 1887.

TO THE LADIES. Anderson and Vicinity! WE, the undersigned, have opened a Millinery and Dress Making Business in Anderson, lately occupied by Miss Della Keys. We guarantee satisfaction in Millinery and Dress Making, and Cutting and Fitting done promptly, and in first-class style. We earnestly solicit the Ladies to give us a trial. MISS FLORENCE C. SLOUGH, Late of Oxford, Miss. Milliner, MRS. M. A. SLOUGH, Late of Columbia, S. C., and MISS MARY A. CRUISE, Late of Charleston, S. C., Dress Makers. March 31, 1887.

Important Notice. ALL persons are hereby notified to remove any and all obstructions from the running stream of Anderson, during the month of May proximo, in accordance with an Act of the General Assembly requiring the same. Persons failing to do so will be prosecuted upon information being made to this office. J. JAMESON, Chm'n. Board of Commissioners, Anderson, S. C. P. O. Box 70, LONG, Clerk. April 7, 1887.

NOTICE! NOTICE! I hereby notify all persons having business in the office of County Commissioners, that Tuesdays and Fridays and Saturdays are the only days that the office will be open for the transaction of business. E. W. LONG, Clerk of the Board of County Com. April 7, 1887.

JOHN SAUL'S CATALOGUE. New, Rare and Beautiful Plants for 1887 IS NOW READY. LOVERS of the Plants will find a large collection of Beautiful and Rare Plants, as well as Novelties of Merit. This rich collection is well grown, and all the plants are guaranteed to be true. ORCHIDS—A very large stock of choice East Indians, American, etc. Also, Catalogues of Orchids, Seeds, etc. JOHN SAUL'S, Washington, D. C. March 31, 1887.

Established 1843. W. & J. SLOANE, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Carpets, Floor Cloths, Rugs, Mattings, Mats and Upholstery Goods. Great Novelties at Very Low Prices. SAMPLES SENT IF DESIRED. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. Broadway, 18th and 19th Streets, NEW YORK, AND 641 to 647 Market St., SAN FRANCISCO. April 7, 1887.

Wanted. Student by Situation. WANTED. Student by Situation. Address W. H. TRIBBLE, C. O. P. Adm'r. April 7, 1887.

Administrator's Sale. BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court, I will sell on the 22nd day of April, 1887, at 2 o'clock p. m., at Shirley & Burford's old Store, the following Personal Property, viz: Two large Mules, also, household and Kitchen Furniture belonging to the Estate of the Widow Sallie Shirley, deceased. Terms of sale—Cash. M. F. TRIBBLE, C. O. P. Adm'r. April 7, 1887.

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OUR FIRST AND LAST GUN FOR 1887. A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY. WE have decided to retire from the Dry Goods Business in Anderson, hence OFFER OUR LARGE AND VARIED STOCK To the Trading Public at PRICES THAT WILL ENSURE A SPEEDY SALE. Come one, come all. WE MEAN BUSINESS. NO HUMBBUG! Cause—seeking a larger field. LESSER & CO., Next Door to John E. Peoples & Co. GRAND SPRING OPENING! COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1887, Continuing uninterruptedly for Thirty Days! THERE will be no special individual cards issued, but everybody is cordially invited to attend. Our Dry Goods Department has been so crowded every day since our New Spring Stock of Goods has been arriving, that we have had to engage additional Salesmen to wait on our customers, who are perfectly delighted with the beautiful display of Goods. PRICES TO BE CUT BELOW THE LOW WATER MARK. To boom our own people and our own County is our watchword. Everybody come and see us.

Anderson and Vicinity! WE, the undersigned, have opened a Millinery and Dress Making Business in Anderson, lately occupied by Miss Della Keys. We guarantee satisfaction in Millinery and Dress Making, and Cutting and Fitting done promptly, and in first-class style. We earnestly solicit the Ladies to give us a trial. MISS FLORENCE C. SLOUGH, Late of Oxford, Miss. Milliner, MRS. M. A. SLOUGH, Late of Columbia, S. C., and MISS MARY A. CRUISE, Late of Charleston, S. C., Dress Makers. March 31, 1887.

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