

Pursuant to the action of the County Executive Committee of the Democratic Party the following appointments are made for campaign meetings: Starr—Wednesday, July 25. Sandy Springs—Thursday, July 26. Hopewell—Friday, July 27. Peach—Saturday, July 28. Williamston—Monday, July 30. Polk—Tuesday evening, July 30. Belmont—Tuesday, July 31. Home Park—Wednesday August 1. Cayuga—Thursday, August 2. Flat Rock—Friday August 3. Olincks Mill—Saturday August 4. Providence—Monday August 6. C. W. Farmer—Tuesday August 7. Donaldson—Wednesday August 8. Anderson—Thursday August 9.

These meetings will be held under the direction of the nearest Democratic Club, and will begin at 10 o'clock a. m., except the Starr meeting, which will begin at 7 o'clock in the evening as the Club may fix. The candidates for Solicitor and all County officers are expected, as they may be able to do so, to attend these meetings.

E. B. MURRAY, Co. Ch'm'n.

The trial of the negro lynchings of the Central for lynching Waldrop at Central was water resulted in a mistrial. The jury was an unusually intelligent one, and composed entirely of white men.

It appears that Mr. Cleveland has about 163 names, including 136 bills for relief to individuals, while all the twenty-one professors, from Washington down, wrote only 135 veto messages.

The preliminary canvass mapped out by the State Executive Committee for the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor begins to-morrow (Friday) at 10 o'clock.

The candidate suggested so far for the office of Governor are, the present incumbent, John Peter Richardson, R. H. Williams, of Edgefield, John C. Sheppard, of Edgefield, Giles J. Tamm, of Orangeburg, C. W. Edwards, of Darlington, and possibly a few others that escape our notice just now.

Miss A. Lockwood is about to start on her campaign tour. She is more confident of election than she was in 1884. If she had won in that year she intended to give both Blaine and Cleveland places in her Cabinet. She says that if she carries the election this year she will place Mr. Cleveland upon the Supreme Bench and give Mr. Harrison his choice of a Cabinet position or a foreign mission.

The prospect of an adjournment of Congress seems as far off as ever, and indications now point to a possible realization of Senator Edmund's prediction that Congress would not adjourn before October 1. Senator Allison in an interview the other day said: "Congress will not adjourn until some action is taken on the tariff. The Mills bill will hardly pass the House before July 25, and the Senate will undoubtedly take at least a month to consider a substitute. Till then the delay of appropriation bills, and the delay of the fisheries treaty, and other important measures, will put an adjournment a long way off."

Arrangements have been perfected for a grand reunion of South Carolina Confederate Veterans at Greenville during the gala week and encampment. Thursday, July 26, has been set apart for veterans' day by the program committee, and it is proposed to make it the occasion of the gathering together of old soldiers of the service from every section of the State. Governor Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, has already accepted an invitation to deliver the oration of the day, and other distinguished Confederate leaders will be present. A cordial invitation has been extended to Confederate soldiers all over the State to attend the reunion, and to bring with them such war flags as they may have in their possession.

The Department of Labor has been added to the list of executive departments of Washington, the President having signed the legislative bill. The new department will have the same status as the Department of Agriculture. The head of the Department of Labor, will report directly to the President, and will not be a member of the cabinet. The commissioner will have a long list of subordinates, with salaries ranging from \$2,500 to \$1,200, besides messengers, watchmen, etc. The law defines the object of the new department to be "to acquire and disseminate among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with labor in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and especially upon its relations to capital, the hours of labor, the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity." It is also part of the duty of the commissioner of labor to investigate strikes and their causes, and to ascertain whether correct made goods are imported into the United States.

Greystone, Mr. Tilden's expensive Hudson River residence, has been in the market for two years, with no buyer. It cost him \$25,000 a year to keep it up, and no one has been found willing to follow suit. The estate probably cost Mr. Tilden \$300,000, but could be bought for half that sum. Henry Ward Beecher's place at Peekskill is another elephant of the family which needs a ride. Judge Gould's grand establishment on the Hudson costs him \$1,000 a week, and when he dies will probably be added to the list of elephants.

A Russian physician named Portnyagin declares that strychnine is an infallible cure for drunkenness, administered in subcutaneous injections. He asserts that the experience of physicians throughout the world is that strychnine is an infallible cure for this disease. He is changing the craving for drink into a craving for opium, and this change is effected in a day. After a treatment of ten or fifteen days the patient may be discharged. The strychnine is administered by dissolving one grain in 200 drops of water, and injecting five drops of the solution every twenty-four hours.

THE ELECTRIC HEALTH RESORT, HILLMAN GEORGIA.

Mr. Editor: It has been my privilege recently to visit the above mentioned place, and, at your request, will give you my impressions. I have been the subject of a trip and this morning of the 10th inst., in response to an invitation from the Electric Health Resort Company to attend a banquet to be given to the Passenger and Ticket Agents of South Carolina and Georgia, at Hillman, where I arrived at 1:37 of the same day. By the time we arrived at the station where we were to disembark, we had quite a nice party under the escort of the genial Traveling Passenger Agent, Capt. Joe W. White, of the Georgia Railroad. At the Hotel, we were met by Mr. F. Brown, Manager of the Electric Mound Hotel, who soon had us assigned to comfortable quarters. After a short rest, we were ushered into the spacious dining hall, where was spread one of the most elegant dinners I have ever seen in my privilege to enjoy. After an hour spent most pleasantly at the table, we were told to make ourselves at home and take in the sights. Of course the first place to take in was the Electric Mound, or, as it is called, the Electric Mound. Leaving the hotel at the top of the hill, we proceeded by a winding path to the bottom, and we are ready to enter. The electric rooms (or shaft) are three compartments in an excavation fifty feet long, twelve feet wide and six feet deep, made in the side of the hill known as the electric mound. The southern wall of the excavation is composed of a chain rock twenty feet in height, and extending the full length of the compartments. In this rock the electric property resides. The whole is covered with a neat frame building, provided with a pleasant sitting room, thus affording comfortable protection against inclement weather.

The electric rooms consist of a time in the electric rooms two or three hours daily, getting the benefit of the electric currents, and drinking freely of the electrified water, which is pumped from the rock in each room.

The question, no doubt, occurs to every one, does the treatment cure? To this question I cannot answer from my own experience, as I have not had the benefit of the same condition. I can say this much, however, that I talked with a great many who were there for treatment, and in nearly every instance they expressed themselves as greatly benefited. Some had gone on crutches, and after two or three weeks were able to get down the stairs. Others had gone on with aggravated cases of dyspepsia, and after using the water freely were able to eat and digest anything on the table. Let me say right here that the managers deny the assertion that they claim a cure.

In cases of rheumatism, dyspepsia and kidney disease they do claim that they have a cure. It is true, they say, that a great many come with prejudiced minds, remain a day or two, and leave without any benefit, while others come and remain for several days or weeks, and leave entirely restored. From what I saw and heard, I am fully satisfied that there is a strong curative power in this water, whether from the electric rock or the water itself. I am unable to say, and would advise any one suffering from any of the diseases mentioned to give it a trial. The place is located in Tallapoosa County, Ga., thirty-five miles from Augusta, on the Washington Branch of the Georgia Railroad. The Company have erected a forty-room house, modern in its construction, and equipped with the best of apparatus, an excellent table and superior service. Mr. Brown is a model manager, polite, kind and attentive, and soon makes his guests feel at home. Our party left for home on the afternoon of the 11th, feeling deeply grateful to the committee of arrangements for their courteous attention, and especially to Capt. White for his untiring efforts to make our day pleasant and comfortable.

J. P. S.

An Andersonian in Virginia.

NEW'S FERRY, HALIFAX CO., VA., July 8, 1888.

Mr. Editor: Of course you are not surprised that I have changed quarters. I left Buffalo on the 24th June. A few hours travel brought me to this quiet little town of about three hundred inhabitants, on the banks of the Dan River, connecting Richmond & Danville Railroad, 118 miles from Richmond. At this dull season eight trains pass here daily, and some of them have fifty cars. Only a few days ago I counted twenty new cars, with ventilated doors, going South for watermelons. I have been sitting about the depot for several days, watching the trade or commotion of the leaves and black-stem molasses here, and strange to say it is produced on the same plan as cotton is with us, all gold here is planned, hence the low price for the producer. Eight cents is the average now, and slow at that. I have made it a point to inquire of the best farmers the reasons for this, and they will tell you just the same, without going into details. I will take you into mine all the time. Those men who advise our farmers to raise tobacco don't know anything about it. I have been in some of the tobacco manufacturing, and while they keep them as nice as they can, it is nasty enough to make a clean-mouthed fellow think about going. They use horrid and black-stem molasses to bring the tobacco in case, and then it is thrown up in a heap of five hundred or a thousand pounds, without any cover to protect it from the flies, and you know how they love molasses, and being mixed with liquor they can't get loose after lighting upon it. I guess they are all picked out before it is put in to press, as could I not believe in the molasses. The stems and sweepings of the house are taken care of to make those little paper smokers for the boys and dudes.

The article of the constitution relating to membership is as follows: "No person shall be admitted as a member unless he has been a citizen of the State for six months past, and not then unless he is a farmer, a farm laborer, a mechanic, a country school teacher, a country physician or minister of the Gospel, be of good moral character, believe in the existence of a Supreme Being, be of industrious habits, is a white person and over the age of 16 years."

It is deemed contrary to the spirit of the Order for brothers to go to visit with each other. Therefore, it is earnestly recommended, when pecuniary differences arise between members, that they settle them amicably among themselves, failing to do so, that they leave the matter to arbitration by two or more members of the Alliance. Each conducting party shall have the right to select one arbitrator, and the arbitrators shall select the third.

Mr. G. J. Redfern, a well-educated and progressive farmer of Chesterfield County, says that the Alliance is very popular in that county. It has grown from about 2,000 members and is growing every day both in influence and numbers. All classes of farmers are joining it, and taking an active interest in the Order without any classing of feeling. Some members have their cash surplus of thousands, while others have only their labor and their sturdy character. Mr. Redfern says that the Order is not a mere business matter, but that it is a business matter and not to the principles of the Order. The Alliance is strong in the membership, and commands the respect of all who are informed as to its objects.

THEIR WAY OF DOING BUSINESS.

Mr. Redfern gave me an account of their business methods, whereby they are enabled to get their goods at low and accommodating terms for their members. In every county the Alliance has a trade agent and every sub-alliance in the county has a trade agent. The various sub-agents together with the county trade agent constitute the county trade board, and they have the management of the business. Their plan is to give every merchant in the county a chance to bid for the trade of the Alliance. The merchants who make the best response to the Alliance are the trade stores for the Alliance. In Chesterfield County there are five trade stores that are furnishing members of the Alliance with certain classes of goods at rates far below those hitherto paid by the average farmer. Some farmers, who have had no reason to complain of the prices they have paid for their supplies, but many farmers, who have been practically at the mercy of the merchants, have been compelled to pay prices that have been simply outrageous. These farmers are now helped by the Alliance and are enabled to procure their supplies on reasonable terms. Mr. Redfern says a decided improvement in dealings of credit. He says that the Alliance has enabled many farmers, who were from the trade stores they will buy there; but that they go elsewhere for what they do not keep.

In Chesterfield the Sub-Alliance meet on the 1st of every month, and require a monthly meeting. The County Alliance, composed of delegates from all the various Sub-Alliances, meets every quarter. The greatest interest is manifested in these meetings. The attendance is very large and all the proceedings are characterized by great enthusiasm. One object never lost sight of in any of the meetings of the Alliance is to give the farmers relative to their financial management, employing illustrations throughout as amusing as they were appropriate.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

A State Organization Effected at Florence, July 11.—The delegates from the various sub-alliances of the Farmers' Alliance met in secret session this morning at 10 o'clock for the purpose of perfecting an organization of a State Alliance. The attendance was large, so large that Barringer's Hall was filled to suffocation. The enthusiasm of the delegates was unbounded.

The Alliance was permanently organized by the election of the following officers: President, Gen. E. T. Stackhouse, Marion; vice-president, J. D. Breeden, Marlboro; secretary, J. W. Reed, Spartanburg; treasurer, F. P. Taylor, Chesterfield; chaplain, James Douglas, Fairfield; lecturer, J. E. Pettigrew, Darlington; assistant lecturer, Hector McKee, Marion; doorkeeper, E. Brown, Whitehall; E. S. Whaller, Horry; sergeant-at-arms, J. E. Jarnagin, Marion.

A distinguished visitor in the person of Col. L. E. Polk, of Raleigh, North Carolina, first vice-president of the National Alliance and editor of the Progressive Farmer, contributed invaluable service in the propagation of this enterprise by his wise counsel and encouragement.

To-night a public meeting was held at which addresses were made by the Hon. D. K. Norris and Col. Polk. The former occupied a short time in the delivery of a practical and instructive speech. The latter spoke for an hour to a very large and appreciative audience. Col. Polk's reputation as an orator had preceded him and the people were not disappointed. His remarks were freighted with practical information incident to modern agriculture, while he became eloquent in his advice to farmers relative to their financial management, employing illustrations throughout as amusing as they were appropriate.

The Convention is just getting down to work. It will be in session all day to-morrow, and may be able to adjourn to-morrow night.

THE STRENGTH OF THE MOVEMENT.

The Order has evidently obtained a strong hold on many of the best farmers of the State. The delegates are fine specimens of the best class of farmers. They are generally men whose capital consists more in land, labor and character than in bonds and money. They dress well, have a general air of respectability and thrift about them. They seem to have the utmost faith in the Alliance, and look to it as the only solution of many questions that have worried the farmers of the soil for many years past. They all wear faces that show full confidence that they are on the eve of a new and a better era in the agricultural development of the State.

THE STRENGTH OF THE ALLIANCE.

The Farmers' Alliance is, comparatively speaking, a new organization in the South, but since its arrival it has spread and increased with a rapidity unparalleled in the history of any organization of like character in this State. It is well established in the West, Southwest and Northwest, where it has a membership that embraces nearly the entire agricultural population. The Order is also rapidly being introduced into the Southern States. It has been in the South for some time organizing sub-alliances, and has just succeeded in forming county alliances in Marion and Darlington, where it has enlisted 1,000 members. It is now in the process of being introduced into the other Southern States. It is largely instrumental in organizing North Carolina, and feels sure that the same success will attend his efforts here that did there. Dr. Tillman says that the Alliance is a noble thing. It is a grand and important and material respects. The Alliance has no coercion of its members; but its combinations are for mutual benefit. The Alliance compels no member to go to court, or to sue, or to be sued. It helps the weak without placing the strong in danger. By standing together and trading at the same store, the rich help the poor. The merchant is glad to take the trade of a poor farmer in order to get the fine trade of the rich planter. The trade of a farmer who will need \$100 worth of supplies is a small thing to a merchant, but it is a large thing to the trade of a dozen farmers who will want \$5,000 in supplies, it becomes a matter of some consequence. In that way the rich help the poor without running any risk themselves.

FARMERS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A Meeting of the State Executive Committee in Columbia.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 10.—The lobby of the Grand Central was lively this evening. The Tillmanites were there. It was a meeting of the State Farmers' Association. There were twelve or fifteen prominent "Reform men" present. Among them were Capt. Thomas, R. H. Thomas, D. K. Norris, E. S. Whaller, J. W. Beasley, and several persons, not members of the committee, but in sympathy with them. One of these was Capt. Sligh, of Newberry, who was invited to attend the secret meeting and took advantage of the invitation.

The committee met at 6:15 and the greatest precautions were taken to prevent their proceedings being overheard. The room in which the meeting was held was a large bedroom at the end of the corridor, on the third floor. It was about the most isolated spot in the hotel. In addition to this Capt. Sligh, who had been invited to attend the secret meeting, and took advantage of the invitation.

President Norris occupied the chair. It was understood early in the evening that the object of this meeting was to formulate some plan of aggressive campaign. Of course, this report does not include the details of the proceedings, but the principal points are correctly given.

The first question taken up was whether the Association should make an appeal to the State Legislature. It was decided that the Association should make an appeal to the State Legislature. It was decided that the Association should make an appeal to the State Legislature. It was decided that the Association should make an appeal to the State Legislature.

Mr. Tillman wanted men sent to the next Legislature who were heart and soul with them and who would pull the annex to pieces. If such men were not there, the consideration of the Clemson request would be postponed until the fall, when the ground was taken, and then the farmers would be given a high school in place of a college.

choice. The Legislature could carry on their work, while the only advantage in electing a Governor would be the prestige of the thing.

President Norris was opposed to going into action and fighting the battle on a political ground, and he thought it unwise to have candidates openly in the field. After the impression was made and the delegates elected, then they could decide upon the course to follow.

Mr. Tillman said that if they were going to talk about not going into politics, they had better bundle up and go home.

Mr. Norris thought that if Mr. Tillman was going to canvass the State, it would look better if he was not a candidate.

Mr. Tillman then branched off upon the Legislature. The farmers must support no candidate for the Legislature unless he be in favor of giving the Agricultural College the Hatch fund, 500,000 acres of land, and phosphate tax. He thought in time that this college would absorb the agricultural department. If the people were not shown that they could get the Hatch fund, the phosphate tax, and the college, they would never get it.

In speaking of the present system of government Mr. Tillman said that he had heard that negro tactics sent to the State, and that the farmers would be never turned out when they got well, but were kept there to work.

One of the commitments protested against this, and Mr. Tillman was very careful in his public utterances. Mr. Tillman replied that he had not been caught in a lie, that Mr. Haskell spoke without sticking to the records, and it was a bad rule that did not work both ways. If he canvassed the State, he would confine himself to the increase in expenses of \$240,000 since 79 and to the Farmers' College, and he was not afraid to speak in his advice to farmers relative to these subjects. He did not propose to give any of the reasons for this additional expense, but would leave the burden of proof to the other side. He was confident that he would be able to carry the day on the question of the reduction of salaries.

Mr. Tillman was exhorted to stick to the fact and not make statements he could not prove.

It was resolved that Capt. Tillman should attend all the regular meetings in the State canvass and other outside meetings he might desire.

Mr. Redfern says that the Alliance has nothing to do with politics. It is not in any sense a political organization. It will take no part in any political movements. Its members as good citizens will vote for whom they please in all matters that pertain to the interest of the State, but the Alliance will not be entangled in any political combinations. No doubt the influence of the Alliance will be felt, but it will not be the influence of the Masons, the various churches, &c., is now felt. In any county where office is sought by an Alliance man and a Non-Alliance man, other things being equal, the Alliance man will vote for the Alliance man. The Alliance will take no action in the matter, and every member will be free to vote just as he sees fit, but a fraternal spirit will prompt many to vote for their brother, whom they recognize as the equal of his competitor in every respect.

THE RICH HELPING THE POOR.

Dr. D. C. Tillman, who is one of the most prominent farmers in the State, is preparing for work. He has been at work for some time organizing sub-alliances, and has just succeeded in forming county alliances in Marion and Darlington, where it has enlisted 1,000 members. It is now in the process of being introduced into the other Southern States. It is largely instrumental in organizing North Carolina, and feels sure that the same success will attend his efforts here that did there. Dr. Tillman says that the Alliance is a noble thing. It is a grand and important and material respects. The Alliance has no coercion of its members; but its combinations are for mutual benefit. The Alliance compels no member to go to court, or to sue, or to be sued. It helps the weak without placing the strong in danger. By standing together and trading at the same store, the rich help the poor. The merchant is glad to take the trade of a poor farmer in order to get the fine trade of the rich planter. The trade of a farmer who will need \$100 worth of supplies is a small thing to a merchant, but it is a large thing to the trade of a dozen farmers who will want \$5,000 in supplies, it becomes a matter of some consequence. In that way the rich help the poor without running any risk themselves.

TESTED AND PROVED BY OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS USE IN ALL PARTS OF THE SOUTH. THE POROUS PLASTER HAS THE ENDORSEMENT OF THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AND CHEMICAL AUTHORITIES, and is the only plaster that has been cured of distressing ailments voluntarily testify to their merits. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all ailments. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all ailments. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all ailments.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS, AND DO NOT BE DECEIVED BY MISREPRESENTATION. THE FRIENDS OF J. H. HUTCHINGS, Esq., respectfully announce him as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Solicitor.

W. C. MCGOWAN, of Abbeville, is hereby announced as a candidate for Solicitor of the Eighth Circuit, subject to the action of the Democratic party in either Primary or Convention.

R. A. CHILL, Esq., is announced as a candidate for Solicitor of the Eighth Circuit, subject to the action of the Democratic party. We are authorized to announce Mr. T. ANSEL, Esq., of Greenville, as a candidate for Solicitor of the Eighth Circuit, subject to the action of the Democratic party, either in Convention or Primary Election.

For House of Representatives.

To the Citizens of Anderson County: I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the Democratic primary system of election, and if elected I promise to do what I can in behalf of the Clemson College, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

Mr. R. CLINECALAIS respectfully announced as a candidate for the House of Representatives, subject to the action of the Democratic primary.

At the solicitation of my friends I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the House of Representatives, subject to the action of the Democratic party. If elected, I shall favor accepting the Clemson bequest as it is practicable to do so, for the purpose of establishing an Agricultural and Mechanical College.

For Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce W. L. BOLT as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Anderson County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

THE FRIENDS OF JAMES H. MCCONNELL, announce his name as a candidate for Sheriff of Anderson County, subject to the action of the Democratic party, and for the saving of \$192.00, the balance of the Anderson Journal of February 11, 1888.

For School Commissioner.

COLUMBUS WARDLAW is hereby announced as a candidate for the office of School Commissioner for Anderson County in the coming election, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

THE FRIENDS OF R. RUSSELL, Esq., respectfully announce him as a candidate for School Commissioner, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

For Judge of Probate.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Judge of Probate for Anderson County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

For County Commissioner.

THE FRIENDS OF C. R. GILMER, respectfully place his name before the people of Anderson County as a suitable candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

THE FRIENDS OF J. H. HULL, Esq., respectfully announce him as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

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DISSOLUTION!

For Spot Cash, for Thirty Days only, our Entire Stock of Dry Goods at Cost!

Country Merchants invited to inspect the Stock, which embraces every article, from a paper of Pins to a Silk Dress!

NEVER LEFT BEHIND.

WHENEVER you hear talk of Special Bargains, great inducements to cash buyers, etc., &c., please bear in mind that there is one Store in Town that does not do much blowing, but when it comes to meeting and beating competition,

R. S. HILL

Has never taken a back seat yet. He has an IMMENSE STOCK of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Shoes, Millinery, Etc., Etc.

A portion of which was bought at one-half value to begin with, and he would very much like his GOODS and PRICES to be compared with any Stock in the country, whether offered at Cost or not. All we ask is a careful inspection.

BLECKLEY, BROWN & FRETWELL, The American Fruit Preserving POWDER AND LIQUID.

FRUIT JARS AND JELLY TUMBLERS.

WE have been handling this valuable preparation for several years with great success, and have no hesitation in recommending it to our friends. Some few have not been successful with it, but we are confident it is because they failed in some respect to follow directions. Directions are properly followed there is no doubt of its efficacy. We have many recommendations and certificates from people here in the County, but for the present will mention only a few. Dr. R. A. Reid, of the well-known and military Drug firm of Simpson, Reid & Co., says:

MESSRS. HILL BROS.—With much satisfaction I recommend your Fruit Preserving Liquid and Powder. I have tried the same with tomatoes, plums, apples, peaches and cherries. Find all the above perfectly preserved, with the natural taste of fruit, with no unpleasant taste whatever. Yours, R. A. REID.

MESSRS. HILL BROS.—Dear Sirs: Although we use your Preserving Fluid for many years, we had no hesitancy in saying the fruit and vegetables have kept perfectly and without any unpleasant flavor. The great advantage over ordinary methods of canning is that the Fluid is more reliable, keeps longer packages, and can be opened and re-opened without injury to the fruit. R. MAUNTS BURMAN.

Take care of your early fruit. Yours truly, HILL BROTHERS. June 14, 1888.

ANDERSON, S. C. GROceries, AN Groceries, NOTHING BUT Groceries AT THE Special Grocery Store. OPENER. P. S. WE have some SPECIAL BARGAINS in Plain and Striped SURTRES, READING, SATINS and SUMMER SILKS, in Black and Colors. All fresh new Goods, we now offer at one-half value. R. S. HILL. WEBB & MOSS, Proprietor Anderson Special Grocery Store, June 16, 1888.