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THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT VS. THE GOVERNMENT.

The address of the Farmers' Association, issued by their Executive Committee, published in another column, deserves some consideration. If the charges made in this address against the State of South Carolina be true, then surely a change is necessary. But how will a change help things, for the power has always been in *the people*, and if they have misused that power from the foundation of this government, what hope have we that they will do better in the future? If South Carolina has never had a republican form of government," whose fault is it? Before the war South Carolina's State government was regarded everywhere as one of the ablest and best managed in the Union. This is the first time we have ever heard it charged that South Carolina's government "has never been republican." This is a serious charge, and one that will detract greatly from the good name we have enjoyed unless repelled, and one that comes with peculiar force just at this time, when we are about to refund our State debt. Such charges lower our State's credit, and thereby make it harder to borrow money or float bonds. Our State bonds are now offering for less than they did a short time ago. However, let it come, and if the charges can be sustained let us have a change, for we are not in favor of an "aristocratic oligarchy"; and if we have been unconsciously living under such a form of government since 1729—when our State government was established—we shall be very glad to have the scales fall from our eyes, even at this late day. We are in for anything that will give us a better government, more efficiently administered, but we do not believe in changing at every man's request. Stability is one of the requisite features of a good government, and one that is constantly changing thereby admits that it is inefficient and weak; this we are unwilling to do unless we are first shown sufficient reasons for the change. Our last Legislature was composed almost entirely of farmers, and if they did not give us some relief, what hope have we in another set of men chosen from the same ranks in the same way?

We are for a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people." We are also in favor of a full investigation of the charges made in this address, and we hope to see the issues raised in this indictment settled, and when once settled, settled forever. Let us never again have our dear mother State charged with such crimes from her infancy. These charges, in our humble opinion, are too *wholesale* in their scope. Therein exists their greatest weakness. Those who seek reform should study carefully and single out the changes necessary, and fight for them. It is a hard enough battle to fight for the reforms most necessary, without taking in the *wholesale* line of offense.

Such charges are calculated to prove quite detrimental to the future growth and development of our State. They will tend to drive off those who are seeking fields of investment, for no shrewd business man would care to settle under an "aristocratic oligarchy." Consequently, it is the duty of every good citizen to repel such charges if they are not true. If all these charges are true, they prove that we have a very pusillanimous people. We are ready to admit that we have not a perfect government—some changes are essential; but we do not believe it is as bad as represented in this address. We know it is not. In other words, we would plead "not guilty." Let the trial proceed.

A cruel bit of sarcasm is credited to a Republican wit of Washington. He says that about the only prominent feature about Harrison's administration is that it is making the administration of Hayes appear quite respectable.

Judge J. J. Maher, of Barnwell, has been commissioned as codifier of the statute laws of South Carolina, to perform which duty he was selected by the Legislature at its recent session, at which an Act was passed providing for the revision, digest and arrangement of the statute laws, and the formation of a penal code for this State. The amount appropriated for the work is $5,000, together with $500 for clerical services.

The Board of Directors of the Clemson College held their first meeting in Columbia last week. An organization was effected by the election of Col. R. W. Simpson, of Pendleton, as Chairman, or President, and of J. E. Wanamaker, of St. Matthews, as Secretary and Treasurer. An Executive Committee was elected, consisting of the following named gentlemen: R. W. Simpson, J. L. Orr, R. E. Bowen, D. K. Norris and Allan Johnstone. This committee was charged with the duty of obtaining plans and specifications for the erection of necessary buildings. A committee of five was appointed to secure all information as to the best plans of study now in vogue throughout the various agricultural colleges of the country, and to plan a curriculum therefrom. Mr. R. W. Edwards was appointed a committee of one to frame by-laws for the government of the board of trustees. After much discussion on various subjects, looking to the securing of all information which will leave the board in readiness to act immediately upon the termination of the suit now pending in Washington, the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President.

Poisoned by a Man's Bite.

SABATHA, KAN., January 25.—In the street fight which occurred here on Thursday night, Wesley McNamara, a prominent citizen, was bitten on the finger by a stranger whose supposed name is Gilbert Jones. To day McNamara died in terrible agony, exhibiting symptoms of hydrophobia. Jones, who fled the town, will be severely dealt with if found.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Hill Bros.

SHELL'S BOMBSHELL.

A Manifesto from the President of the Farmers' Association.

To the Democracy of South Carolina:

For four years the Democratic party in the State has been deeply agitated, and efforts have been made at the primaries and conventions to secure retrenchment and reform, and a recognition of the needs and rights of the masses. The first farmers' convention met in April, 1886. Another in November of the same year perfected a permanent organization under the name of the "Farmers' Association of South Carolina." This association, representing the reform element in the party, has held two annual sessions since, and at each of these four conventions, largely attended by representative farmers from nearly all the Counties, the demands of the people for greater economy in the government, greater efficiency in its officials and a fuller recognition of the necessity for cheaper and more practical education have been pressed upon the attention of our legislators.

In each of the two last Democratic State conventions the "farmers' movement" has had a large following, and we only failed of controlling the convention of 1888 by a small vote—less than twenty-five—and that, too, in the face of the active opposition of nearly every trained politician in the State. We claim that we have always had a majority of the people on our side, and have only failed by reason of the superior political tactics of our opponents and our lack of organization. In proof of this we point to Abbeville and Chester, the only Counties except Charleston which had not already appointed delegates to the State convention before the campaign meetings two years ago at which Governor Richardson spoke. Both of those Counties, after hearing the Governor defend his policy and that of his faction, repudiated him and it, and he received only two votes from them.

The executive committee of the Farmers' Association did not deem it worth while to hold any convention last November, but we have watched closely every move of the enemies of economy—the enemies of agricultural education, the enemies of true Jeffersonian Democracy—and we think the time has come to show the people what it is they need and how to accomplish their desires. We will draw up the indictment against those who have been and are still governing our State, because it is at once the cause and justification of the course we intend to pursue.

South Carolina has never had a real Republican government. Since the days of the 'lords proprietors' it has been an aristocracy under the forms of democracy, and whenever a champion of the people has attempted to show them their rights, and advocated those rights, an aristocratic *oligarchy* has bought him with an office, or failing in that, turned loose the flood gates of misrepresentation and slander in order to destroy his influence.

The peculiar situation now existing in the State, requiring the united efforts of every true white man to preserve white supremacy and our very civilization even, has intensified and tended to make permanent the conditions which existed before the war. Fear of a division among us and consequent return of negro rule has kept the people quiet and they have submitted to many grievances imposed by the ruling faction because they dreaded to risk such a division.

The "farmers' movement" has been hampered and retarded in its work by this condition of the public mind, but we have shown our fealty to race by submitting to the edicts of the party, and we intend as heretofore to make our fight inside the party lines, feeling assured that truth and justice must finally prevail. The results of the agitation thus far are altogether encouraging.

Inch by inch and step by step true Democracy—the rule of the people—has won its way. We have carried all the outposts. Only two strongholds remain to be taken, and with the issues fairly made up and put plainly to the people we have no fear of the result. The House of Representatives has been carried twice and at last held after a desperate struggle.

The advocates of reform and economy are no longer sneered at as "Three-for-a-quarter statesmen." They pass measures of economy which four years ago would have excited only derision, and with the farmers' movement to strengthen their backbone have withstood the cajolery, threats and impotent rage of the "ring bosses." The Senate is now the main reliance of the enemies of retrenchment and reform, who oppose giving the people their rights. The Senate is the stronghold of "existing institutions," and the main dependence of those who are antagonistic to all progress. As we captured the House we can capture the Senate; but we must control the Democratic State Convention before we can hope to make economy popular in Columbia, or be assured of no more *pocket vetoes*. The General Assembly is largely influenced by the ideas and policy of the State officers, and we must elect those before we can say the farmers' movement has accomplished its mission. It is true that we have wrenched from the aristocratic coterie who were educated at and sought to monopolize everything for the South Carolina College, the right to control the land scrip and Hatch fund and a part of the privilege tax on fertilizers for one year, and we have $40,000 with which to commence building a separate agricultural college where the sons of poor farmers can get a practical education at small expense. But we dare not relax our effort or rely upon the loud profession of our opponents as to their willingness now to build and equip this agricultural school. Senator McMaster, a trustee of the South Carolina College, gave voice to the sentiments and wishes which are prevalent at the University and Military Academy when he 'hoped to see the infernal Clemson College sink out of sight next year.' They all want to sink the "infernal" agricultural college out of sight, and if its friends do not rally once more to its support it will either be destroyed or starved so that it cannot do the great work it is expected to accomplish. All the cry about "existing institutions" which must remain inviolate shows that the ring—the South Carolina University, Citadel, Agricultural Bureau, Columbia club, Greenfield building ring intend in the future, as in the past, to get all they can and keep all they get. These pets of the aristocracy and its nurseries are only hoping that the people will again sink into their accustomed apathy. The University was given an increased appropriation, and there is no thought of transferring it to Fort Hill, although the land scrip fund which is sent there was expressly donated for the purpose of mechanical as well as agricultural education, and so with the Experiment Stations. The Hatch fund is given to the Clemson College, but the stations are left at Columbia and Spartanburg, under the control of the South Carolina College. Is it not plain that these people intend to yield obedience to the law only when they are made to do it? The Farmers' Association demands that the land scrip and Hatch funds and the fertilizer tax shall be consolidated and used for the building and maintainance of a first class industrial school, with Experiment Stations attached for farmers and mechanics. We hold that the experimental work, the educational work and the inspection and analysis of fertilizers can all be more efficiently and economically carried on under one board, mostly at one place, and much of it by the same corps of men who teach. We have never and do not now want any increase of taxes to accomplish these ends. But our opponents having seized the opportunity afforded by our agitation to double the income of the South Carolina College and call it a university, and in addition obtained the Hatch fund of $15,000, donated for Experiment Stations, cry out: "Take your Clemson College! We will give you $98,000 or $198,000 if you want it raised by taxation, but don't touch existing institutions." They have built with our bricks, but say we must not take them; but that we can build if we make others. Was there ever such impudence?

They seized first the land scrip fund. Then they misappropriated the Hatch fund, they increased the taxes $65,000 a year to equip and maintain the different departments of the grand university. They voted $60,000 in one lump, without even a division, to rebuild, repair and equip the Citadel Academy, and then say to taxpaying farmers: "Leave our existing institutions" alone. Let the agricultural bureau with its board—who are our chosen sons, every man of them belonging to or aspiring to belong to our aristocratic ring—let this bureau waste $30,000 a year more—leave our Experiment Stations at Darlington, Columbia and Spartanburg alone. We expect to control votes with them, and they must not be touched.

Put your hands in your pockets and pay for your Clemson College if you will have it, and we will vote the taxes. An analysis of the vote in the House and Senate which defeated the consolidation of all our agricultural work shows that the board and Department of Agriculture are sustained by the fertilizer manufacturers, the phosphate miners and the University and Citadel. If a farmer voted for its continuance it is because he felt that the South Carolina University would lose something by its abolition. The support of the fertilizer companies is easy to understand. This bureau has been their best friend. Year after year we have been told by Commissioner Butler that the guanos inspected were below the guarantees, but nobody has been punished. In fact there is no adequate punishment for selling fraudulent guanos in this State. The bill prepared by the committee of the Farmers' Association for the reorganization of the Board of Agriculture would have secured our farmers against swindling fertilizer dealers, but it was amended to death by the lawyers in the Senate who are attorneys for the phosphate miners and fertilizer companies; and the men who were elected on the board over the nominees of the farmers' convention were chosen, not because they are more loyal to the agricultural interests, or better fitted for the position, but because they are friends of the University and belong or are subservient to our aristocracy—"so called"—and the phosphate miners are too well satisfied with the system of collecting the State royalty to permit a change if they can help it. How wonderfully perfect or defective this system is is shown by the fact that during the ten years under the same officials not a single indictment has been brought against any one for attempting to swindle the State out of its dues. No wonder Charleston is in love with the Agricultural Bureau and cannot bear to see that existing institution disturbed.

The recent proposal to sell the State's interest in the phosphate beds is fortunate, because thereby the attention of taxpayers is attracted to this most important matter. The Farmers' Association proposed in 1886 to increase the royalty as a means of lowering taxes, and we believe this can be safely done to the extent of $100,000.

A legislative committee was appointed to "investigate" and report on the subject. This was only done to give time—waiting ten months until the market had been manipulated, etc. This committee proceeded to show how well it had been chosen "not to do it." There was no honest effort made to get at the real facts as to the profits of the business and its ability to stand an increase of royalty, and after it had been "wined and dined," and brought into a suitable frame of mind that committee came to Columbia and actually proposed to give the six largest companies a monopoly for a less annual rental than the State was then receiving. Only one Senator, to whom all honor is due, dissented from this outrageous proposal. What was the result? Of course the General Assembly did not act favorably upon it, but all thought of an increase of royalty was also abandoned, and this was what the corporation attorneys, who were there in the interest of their clients and not of their constituents, had been working for. "The goose that laid the golden egg" was not killed—"existing institutions" were not disturbed. Phosphate rock, which had been manipulated down to $3.40 per ton, advanced in two months after the Legislature adjourned to $6.00, and has since ruled between $5.50 and $7.50 per ton. The golden eggs are still being laid, but not in the State's nest—whether some of them have not gone into pockets which they ought not, is an open question. Now, we want to warn the people that the charter of the Coosaw company—obtained by bribery, it is said of a Radical Legislature—expires in 1891. This company, which has grown fabulously rich, claims to have a perpetual contract, with exclusive right to mine in Coosaw River, and pay only one dollar per ton for the privilege. The next Legislature must act on this question, and the next attorney General may have to test these claims in court. The whole question of phosphate management or mismanagement must be settled. Can the taxpayers afford to allow any but true men to go to the Senate, or elect a corporation lawyer as Attorney General? Shall the politicians choose him, or shall we, casting about among the many honorable, patriotic lawyers of the State, make the selection ourselves? The Legislature, which has just adjourned, has other sins to answer for, or rather the Senate must be held responsible. The people demanded that the Railroad Commissioners should have something to do besides draw their salaries and spend them. We want protection against the greed of the gigantic corporations owned at the North, which regard South Carolina as a lemon to be squeezed, and care nothing for the welfare of our towns, our State or our people.

The railroad laws of 18— made the commission a power to defend the people against imposition. The same Legislature which enacted it, having been bamboozled or debauched, at the very next session left it only as a sinecure with fat salaries and no power. We have just seen the disgraceful farce repeated. The law was vastly improved at the session of 1888, but after a year, which has shown the weakness and unfitness of the present incumbents, for they have done very little, the Senate peremptorily refused to make any changes. The Railroad Commissioners now in office have been "tamed," so to speak, by the railroads, and men who have not been so long under their wing might have done something in the interest of the people; but that same Senate, which has again and again thwarted the people, which refused to reduce salaries, which fought the Clemson College and yielded at last to necessity only, which is the stronghold of aristocracy with its old, extravagant, non-progressive, impracticable ideas, which in a word is dominated by Charleston's rich politicians—that Senate resolved to maintain this "existing institution," too, *statu quo*.

Of all the taxes we pay, the pensions to Confederate veterans are submitted to most willingly, and we regret that we cannot increase the pittance they receive. But the continuance of men in office as political pensioners, after their ability or willingness to serve the people is gone—when the interests and even rights of the people are thereby sacrificed—this pandering to sentiment—this favoritism—is a crime, nothing more and nothing less. Rotation in office is a cardinal Democratic principle, and the neglect to practice it is the cause of many of the ills we suffer.

We cannot elaborate the other counts in this indictment. We can only point briefly to the mismanagement of the penitentiary, which is a burden on the taxpayers, even while engaged in no public works which might benefit the State. To the wrong committed against the people of many Counties (strongholds of Democracy) by the failure to reapportion representation according to population, whereby Charleston has five votes in the House and ten votes in the State convention, which choose our State officers, to which it is not entitled. To the zeal and extravagance of this aristocratic oligarchy, whose sins we are pointing out, in promising higher education for every class except farmers, while it neglects the free schools, which are the only chance for an education to thousands of poor children, whose fathers bore the brunt in the struggle for our redemption in 1876. To the continued recurrence of horrible lynchings—which we can but attribute to bad laws and their inefficient administration. To the impotence of justice to punish criminals who have money. To the failure to call a constitutional convention that we may have an organic law framed by South Carolinians and suited to our wants, thereby lessening the burdens of taxation and giving us better government.

Fellow Democrats, do not all these things cry out for a change? Is it not opportune, when there is no national election, for the common people who redeemed the State from Radical rule to take charge of it? Can we afford to leave it longer in the hands of those who, wedded to the ante bellum ideas but possessing little of ante bellum patriotism and honor, are running it in the interest of a few families and for the benefit of a selfish ring of politicians; as real Democrats and white men, *those who here renew our pledge* to make the fight inside the Democratic party and abide the result, we call upon every true Carolinian, of all classes and callings, to help us purify and reform the Democratic party and give us a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. If we control the State Democratic Convention, a Legislature in sympathy will naturally follow; failing to do this we risk losing all we have gained, and have no hope of any change for the better. The logic of events and past experience show that we must nominate candidates and put them in the field early, so that the masses will understand what they must do to bring about the change we so desire. Such course will cause an active canvass, wide discussion of the issues presented, and the people thus learning the truth can show whether they are in favor of the farmers' movement or not, by electing or rejecting our nominees.

We therefore issue this call for a convention of those Democrats who sympathize with our views and purposes, as herein set forth, to meet in Columbia, in the House of Representatives, on Thursday, the 27th day of March, proximo, at 12 o'clock m., to nominate a ticket for every State office, from Governor down, to be put in the field for ratification or rejection by the next Democratic State Convention, and we pledge ourselves to abide the result, whether that is for or against us.

Each County will send as many delegates as it sends to the State convention, and we suggest that a mass meeting or convention be called in each County to elect delegates on Saleday in March.

By order of the executive committee of the Farmers' Association of South Carolina.

G. W. SHELL, Pres't,
and ex-officio Chairman.

A Call For The Citizens of Belton and Community to Meet to Discuss the Building of a Co-Operative Oil Mill.

Progress is the watch-word of the day. In the history of the South there has never been a time when there was more enterprise manifested than at present. On every hand new industries are inaugurated. Factories are springing up on all sides, as though from the ground. Cities are being born in a day. The old is giving way before the new to such an extent as to justly entitle our land to the "New South." All this is very easily explained when we consider our natural advantages are equalled, probably, by no country in the world. Indeed, it is almost inexplicable that our resources have remained so long undeveloped. But in the light of new inventions and discoveries we have a country developing with a rapidity without a parallel. Modesty and conservativeness, which has always been the traits of true worth and strength, are characteristics of our town. While other towns have been more alive to new enterprises than Belton, yet there is that business spirit about her that is ready to move in any direction where the success of the enterprise is assured.

So, a few days since when one of our most prominent farmers mentioned that a co-operative oil mill could be made pay quite well at this place, everybody grew enthusiastic over the plan, and was willing not only to help blow up the affair with words, but to place down the cash. Belton is peculiarly adapted to such an enterprise, being situated in the midst of one of the finest cotton sections in the State. As a proof of this we need to point only to the wealth of the farmers of the surrounding country. Its situation on the railroads makes it a central position, and of easy access.

The country roads leading to the town, as every one knows who is acquainted with the topography of the county, are unsurpassed, thus making the hauling of heavy goods quite easy—a very potent factor with farmers who buy fertilizers. Therefore the *ensemble* of the place for such an enterprise is unsurpassed.

The co-operative plan will insure the greatest stability. The patronage of the stockholders and their influence for the mill will be sufficient to keep it running and to pay a profit, in spite of any action on the part of the trust. To realize this in the highest degree, it is desired that as many farmers as possible in a radius of many miles take stock. Already several farmers near this place are enthusiastic over the subject; all the business men of the town are willing to invest largely, and by their financial ability, will lend in no mean degree to the success of the mill. Twelve thousand bushels of cotton seed are yearly put on this market, the greater part of them being shipped to various mills, and thus leaving our town and forever the land which has been impoverished to produce them, and which is suicidal to it in the highest sense of the word. Every year this is becoming more evident.

Phosphate fertilizers have evidently been taking most of the surplus from the farmers, and the money thus spent sent away from home—profits on manufacturing and increased circulation carried from us. There can be no question as to the value of cotton seed meal as a fertilizer. Those who have fairly tried it prefer it to all others.

The other products, oil and hulls, are important articles of commerce. There is about eight dollars worth of oil in every ton of seed. This oil is of no value as a fertilizer. Therefore, the farmer who uses seed for this purpose is virtually throwing away eight dollars per ton. Oil is so largely used in various branches of industry, the world over, that there is no danger that the production will be greater than the consumption; so its market value will be as stable as that of cotton or grain, since it is a necessity.

Recent discoveries have revealed the fact that the hulls that were but a short time since considered worthless, have a commercial value of some $40 per ton for manufacturing paper. This makes the prospects very flattering for those having money to invest in mills. In this scientific age we know not what a day may bring forth, especially in an infant industry.

But the strongest argument that can be made in favor of the proposed mill is that similar enterprises are paying very large dividends. We mention two mills in Georgia that are run on the co-operative plan. The one at Griffin paying 28 per cent., and the one at Conyer paying 40 per cent. Probably it is well known that the one at Anderson pays about 50 per cent.

Several of our citizens have called a meeting for Saturday, February 15th, at 10 o'clock a. m. Every one in reach of Belton is earnestly requested to attend, whether interested or not. Our citizens propose to make every one enthusiastic before he leaves the meeting.

W. E. B.

About a Pair of Shoes.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., Jan. 14.—The details of a shocking domestic tragedy which occurred in this County four miles from the village Wednesday evening have come out to day. A. N. Nelson was shot and killed by his wife and she attempted to take her own life by shooting herself immediately afterward. The evidence was very meagre at the coroner's inquest and the jury found that the deceased came to his death at the hands of parties unknown to them, but the woman admits that she did the killing. No one was present at the time but their little children, the oldest of whom is a boy about five years of age. The little fellow says his mamma killed his papa about a pair of shoes. It is known that Nelson bought a pair of shoes for his wife here that day. It is supposed that going home under the influence of liquor he lost them on the way, and his wife sent him back to hunt for them. Returning again without them his wife in a fit of passion seized a shotgun and fired one barrel at him. The load took effect in his shoulder and side of his head, several shot penetrating the brain through the ear, killing him instantly. She then placed the other barrel to her forehead and fired. The shot tore up the scalp and fractured the skull. She is still alive but in a very critical condition. She was a Miss Gilliam before her marriage, and report says the couple did not live in harmony.—*Special to the Register.*

Holland's Store Items.

The contractors of the proposed bridge to be built at Hardscrabble decline to carry out the contract we learn.

Farm work is going on smoothly. The bulk of the stubble lands have been broken. Oats are being sown, and as a general thing our farmers are well advanced with their business.

Measles are in this community. Mr. C. A. Glenn's entire family, "except himself," are afflicted with them. It is feared the schools will have to close temporarily on account of them.

Mr. C. M. Findley now carries a smile that covers more ground than the law allows—he is the happy possessor of a fine girl baby—and if he don't know the difference between catnip and hoarhound he will not effect his progress in raising a family, as they both contain fine medicinal properties. Go it, Charlie, it is well enough to build up the little fellow's lungs from the start.

The roads were never better, or the water courses lower for the time of year, than at present in our recollection.

Moving has about stopped, and people as a general thing have settled down and gone to work in good earnest.

Last Sunday was a lonesome day in this community, there being no preaching in reach.

Rev. Mr. Ford has sufficiently recovered to return to his home in the lower part of the State. He left on the 20th inst. The best wishes of a host of friends follow him.

BURKE.

Piercetown Items.

For the past few days the weather has seemed a little more like winter.

Some of our young people still seem to be having Xmas.

The many friends of Miss Mamie Anderson will be pleased to hear of her return from Greenwood, where she has been spending several weeks.

Miss Addie Harris, a charming young lady from Dawson County, Ga., accompanied by her brother, Mr. Charley, is spending some time at the home of her uncle, Mr. F. F. Smith.

Miss Minnie Smith, from Anderson, is also taking her annual vacation with her parents and friends.

The Sunday School at Friendship is increasing under the Superintendency of Capt. A. M. Guyton, and the music alone is a treat to all who attend. Guess that must be the attraction for a certain enterprising young merchant. Miss Nettie Hall is teaching again this year at Cross Roads, near Mr. H. Tucker's residence. Miss Jennie Ellison is teaching at Liberty Springs, and Miss Corrie Brown at Friendship. All have good schools.

From what we can learn the farmers have gone to work like they meant to make it all this year.

Mr. J. T. Rogers went up to the mountains and bought some mules. He says he saved from fifteen to twenty dollars a head by so doing. All who want mules should do likewise.

Mr. C. B. Tarrant and his niece, Miss Rurah Garrison, of Grove Station, Greenville County, spent Sunday in our midst. Come again, old boy, hope you will have better luck in the future.

Rev. J. K. Mendenhall preached at Six-and-Twenty Church last Sunday, from Matthew 14th Chapter, 1st and 2nd verses. The sermon was a most interesting one. At this Church there is no Sunday School at present. This should not be, friends, you should get a stove and carry the good work on, for idleness is the work of the devil. You can have a good Sunday School if you will only try.

CLODHOPPER.

Notes from Townville.

Oats sown in stubble last fall are totally destroyed in many instances by some sort of insect, it is said.

Mr. J. C. Harris has been confined to his home for some time by sickness.

Mrs. Dr. Sharp is quite sick of pneumonia.

Miss Lodar Hyde has been ill for a week or more of pneumonia.

Mc. J. A. Martin has been confined to his bed for nearly two months of pulmonary troubles, and is very little better.

Mr. J. A. Gaines has been very sick for a wrek, and is still very unwell.

Mr. J. P. Ledbetter is confined to his room with influenza.

Mrs. N. W. Grant, *nee* Daniels, has been very sick for some time at her home near here.

Mr. Charley McGaha, a former resident of Pendleton Township, died at his home at this place last Friday, after a prolonged illness.

Mrs. C. P. Kay, of Honea Path Township, is visiting the family of her father, W. F. M. Fant, Esq., this week.

Mr. J. R. Bruce, the bachelor merchant of this place, is painting his attractive cottage.

Mr. Millard C. Hunt, of Greenwood, is visiting relatives at this place.

The schools throughout the Township are receiving a large patronage. That at Smith Chapel, under the tutorship of Miss Julia Dean, is enjoying a large measure of prosperity.

Mr. G. N. C. Boleman has been suffering for several weeks from rheumatism.

Miss Jane Dickson, an estimable maiden lady of this place, has been very sick for some time past of chronic complaints.

Mrs. Harriet Tucker, wife of R. J. Tucker, died suddenly two weeks ago.

N. DE PLUME.

We buy seed cotton in legal hours. Bring it in at once.

29-4 PEOPLES & BURRISS.

TO RENT—A three-room house, on University Hill. Apply at once to Mrs. A. J. Allen.

John E. Peoples has just received a large drove of fine Tennessee and Kentucky Mules. 29—2.

THE

Farmers' AND Merchants' Bank

OF ANDERSON, S. C.,

CAPITAL, - - $50,000

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DIRECTORS.

W. W. Humphreys, R. S. Hill,
S. M. Orr, C. F. Jones,
John E. Peoples, W. F. Cox,
W. G. Watson, T. W. Martin,
F. G. Brown.

Aug 8, 1889 5

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at Hill Bros'. Drug store. 1

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. For sale by Hill Bros.

FOR CONGRESS.

In case of the resignation of the Hon. J. S. Cothran, our present Representative in Congress, the many friends of the Hon. D. K. Norris, of Anderson County, will respectfully present his claims to the voters of the Third Congressional District as Mr. Cothran's successor before the Democratic primary election to be held therefor. *

The Hon. J. S. Cothran having made public his intention to resign his seat in Congress, the friends of Hon. E. B. Murray, our present able Senator, beg leave respectfully to announce him as Judge Cothran's successor in the National House of Representatives.

FRIENDS.

BEEF CATTLE WANTED!

THIRTY-FIVE or forty head of Beef Cattle wanted every month. Highest prices paid for the same by

C. G. RICHEY & BRO.

Jan 30, 1890 30 1

Notice to Trespassers.

ALL persons are warned not to hunt, or fish, or suffer their stock to trespass on the lands belonging to the Estate of Sarah McKee, deceased, or they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

JAMES McKEE, Agent.

Jan 30, 1890 30 1*

WANTED!

AN energetic man, who understands Clothing, to represent us as Sales-Agent in Anderson. Superb new Spring line now ready.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Philadelphia,
Largest Clothing and Merchant Tailoring House in America.

ESTRAYED!

LAST Sunday night, a mouse-colored, medium-sized mare MULE, about five years old, estrayed from my premises in Savannah Township. I will give a liberal reward for the return of the Mule, or for any information concerning it.

B. A. McCONNELL,
Moffattsville, S. C.

Jan 30, 1890 30 1*

WARNING.

NOTICE is hereby given not to hire or harbor James Sullivan, his wife Evaline Sullivan, and step-son Ed. Scott, who have contracted to work with me for the year 1890, and who have left me without cause. Persons disregarding this notice will be prosecuted.

W. O. HERRON.

Jan 30, 1890 30 1*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All persons having demands against the Estate of L. B. Haynie, deceased, are hereby notified to present them, properly proven, to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, and those indebted to make payment.

REUBEN S. HAYNIE,
WM. L. STRICKLAND,
JAS. W. HAYNIE,
Executors.

Jan 30, 1890 30 3*

NOTICE.

Office of County Commissioners,
Anderson, S. C., Jan. 28, 1890.

WE will let to the lowest bidder on Monday, the 10th February, 1890, at 11 a. m., the Building of a Bridge across Six and Twenty Mile Creek, near Asbury Church.

Also, on the 7th of same month, at 11 a. m., the Repair of Bridge across Little Generostee Creek, near C. C. Simpson's.

B. C. MARTIN, Chm'n.,
A. W. PICKENS,
W. T. McGILL,
Board Co. Com. Anderson Co., S. C.
Per E. W. LONG, Clerk.

Jan 30, 1890 30 2

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
ANDERSON COUNTY.

By W. F. Cox, Judge of Probate.

WHEREAS, Hester Ervin has applied to me to grant her Letters of Administration on the Estate and effects of Henry Ervin, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all kindred and creditors of the said Henry Ervin, deceased, to be and appear before me in Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson Court House, on the 14th day of February, 1890, after publication hereof, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand this 25th day of January, 1890.

W. F. COX, Judge of Probate.

Jan 30, 1890 30 2

TERRIBLE CYCLONE.

Nobody killed, but a great many people scared almost to death at the way Browne and Bolt are sacrificing their Boss's Goods while he is "off!"

IT is, indeed, a reckless way of doing business, but they just "had to," to make room for the tremendous Stock of Goods that that man Minor is buying while "off." "They say" he "writ" to 'em yesterday, telling 'em about how much Laces, Ribbons, "home knit" Hosiery and Notions, in endless quantity he had bought.

You'll hear all about it next week.

We have a few more pairs of those Ladies' Black Hose for 5c.

P. S.—This is our advertisement.

A. EVINS BROWNE,
C. F. BOLT,
For the
TEN CENT STORE.

LANDRETH'S ONION SETS

8 1-3c. per Quart.

3 Papers Landreth's Seeds
For Five Cents,
Each Paper dated 1890.

If anybody beats that, we can, too!

LANDRETH'S SEED need no recommendation from us. The people of this country used them long before Anderson County was a County, and it isn't fair to bring them into competition with every wild-cat concern that chooses to set itself up as a "Seed Grower," but we have done a part of the Garden Seed business here ever since we have been in the trade, and don't propose to be frozen out now.

We propose, furthermore, to give our customers—

Landreth's Fresh Dated Seed

At the same price—whatever that is—that they can buy any other Seed, of whatever name or nationality, and don't you forget it.

HILL BROS.,
DRUGGISTS.

CUNNINGHAM BROS.,

HARDWARE AND GROCERY DEALERS.

We have two floors full of Family and Finest

Patent Flour

All of which we are selling extremely low.

Call to see us and we will do the "right thing" by you.

Yours,
CUNNINGHAM BROS.

P. S.
THE OLD
"OWL BRAND"
GUANO!
Still Hoots:
"I LEAD!"

NEW CROP
GARDEN SEEDS
ARRIVING DAILY.

DRUGS,
PAINTS,
And OILS,
— AT —
SIMPSON, REID & CO'S.
Cor. Hotel Chiquola.

MONEY TO LOAN.

SEVERAL desirable pieces of Country and City Property for sale. Apply to

J. W. QUATTLEBAUM.

Jan 2, 1890 26

MONEY TO LOAN!

ON GOOD SECURITY,
AT SEVEN PER CENT.

Apply to BREAZEALE & LONG,
Attorneys.

Jan 2, 1890 26 4

E. F. COCHRAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ANDERSON, - - S. C.

Office over Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.

Jan 16, 1890 28 4

MONEY TO LOAN,
— ON —
Mortgages OF Real Estate,
Or Good Collateral.

Call on J. D. MAXWELL,
Sec. and Treas. Anderson Building and Loan Association.

FREE TO ALL.
Our New Illustrated Catalogue of Plants, Bulbs, Vines, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Seeds etc., will be mailed Free to all applicants.
Satisfaction Guaranteed,
35 Greenhouses; 30 acres. Address
NANZ & NEUNER, LOUISVILLE, KY.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Judge of Probate at Anderson C. H., S. C., on the 11th of February, 1890, for a Final Settlement of the Estate of John Brown, deceased, and a discharge from their office as Administrators of said Estate.

E. AMANDA BROWN,
ANDY E. BROWN,
Administrators.

Jan 9, 1890 27 5

BIG G
Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.
M'f'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, O.
Trade Mark
Big G has given universal satisfaction in the cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet. I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers.
A. J. STONER, M.D., Decatur, Ill.
PRICE, $1.00.
Sold by
WILHITE & WILHITE.

Jan 23, 1890 29 1y

Stockholders' Meeting.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Anderson Tannery and Shoe Company is hereby called for Thursday, January 30, 1890, at 7:30 p. m.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. M. SULLIVAN, President.
T. S. CRAYTON, Sec. and Treas.

Jan 16, 1890 28 2

MAKE MONEY!

MAKE money—make money honestly. If you can't make money try our sure plan, and you will never fail, viz: Money saved is money made. Expense eats up the profits. Cut down expense considerably less than your income, and you will be sure to make money. These are facts indisputable and clearly demonstrated. We recognize this fact, and conduct our business on one-fourth the expense of any other house in the place doing the same amount of business, and of course can sell Goods for less profit than others, and make as much money. Things seen are mightier than things heard. So call and get prices.

BOOTS AT COST, HARDWARE AT COST,
SHOES AND STAPLE DRY GOODS at prices to please.
ALL WOOL 8½ oz JEANS AT 25c. per yard.

GROCERIES—No trouble to sell at our price. Good Family Flour at $3.50 per Barrel is a whooper. Choice Family (good as any one desires) at $4.00, joined by all grades equally cheap, swells the chorus.

TOBACCO never fails to go from 25c. to 55c. per lb. Natural Lea