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J. F. OLINGHOLES, Editor and Proprietor.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1891.

TERMS: One Year \$1.50. Six Months .75c.

Chief Justice Fuller has rendered his decision in the famous Coosa case, and it is in favor of the State. This is a big victory for Gov. Tillman.

Great fears are now entertained for the cotton crop in Alabama and Mississippi, as cotton worms, which have not been seen for years, are reported in all directions.

Our people should remember that it is the Republican party—the party of enormous high tariffs and extravagant pensions—that have entailed so many burdens upon us. The Democratic party and the Democracy are all right.

A Philadelphia dentist says that he got in the Quaker City carry four tons of gold in their teeth. A gentleman with a speculative turn figures out that the Philadelphia grave yards contains about \$10,000,000 worth of gold. Wamsanaker ought to develop the business of recasting this gold.

It is very hard to convince people that sending "dums" on postal cards is an offense against the law. It cost an Illinois man \$25 to appreciate this fact, while the debt he tried to collect was but \$5. Nine hundred per cent. is a heavy commission to pay for collecting a debt, especially as in this case, the debt wasn't collected after all.

A great deal of Northern capital continues to seek investment in the South. It seeks well. The addition of millions of dollars to the capital of Southern Industries, and to the expenditures on public improvements surely indicates that what was ten years ago the New South is still filled with a progressive industrial spirit.

Greater interest, perhaps, will be felt in the elections which will occur the coming fall in the northwest than in those of any other portion of the country. The reason of this is that the Democratic party has made decided gains during recent years in the States lying to the west and northwest of Ohio, and the coming elections will afford a probable indication as to how several of them will vote when the greater contest occurs next year.

The Farmers' Alliance Store in Spartanburg County failed some time ago, and although the store was under the auspices of the County Alliance when the failure came, the Alliance disclaimed all responsibility, holding that it lay with the managers personally. The creditors, a Baltimore firm, finding they could not collect the debt, have entered suit in the United States Court for \$2,325. It is expected that the case will soon come up. It is one of the first of its kind ever had in the County, and the decision will probably define the liabilities of the Alliance organizations.

A dispatch from Abbeville to the News and Courier, dated August 3, says: "This evening about 7 o'clock, while the family of W. H. Parker were sitting on the piazza, they heard the report of a pistol, which seemed near. On investigation they found their son, Allan W. Parker, lying on his bed in his room and a pistol was on the floor. On examination it was found that a pistol ball had entered his right temple and passed through the brain. He was dead in a few minutes, and never moved after he was shot. He was dressed and had only been in the house a short while. He recently returned from Europe, having completed his education. How the shooting occurred is not known."

IMPORTANT TO COTTON PLANTERS. Messrs. Alexander Sprunt & Son, cotton exporters, of Wilmington, N. C., have just issued the following circular to cotton planters. It contains most excellent advice, and should be heeded by the farmer:

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 1, 1891. The accumulation of low grade cotton has overstocked the markets of the world, and this surplus will probably have to be sold at extremely low prices. On the other hand, the supply of good cotton is quite limited, and there is always a market for the better grades. It is therefore a matter of the utmost importance to our friends the planters that extra care be taken in handling the next crop. The greatest precaution should be taken to pick the cotton only when it is perfectly dry, avoiding stained and inferior cotton, which will be most especially kept separate from the better qualities. Then exercise care in setting the gin gaws, so as to avoid cutting the staple, and when packed, see that no inferior cotton, or cotton, sand or water be permitted in the baling. This preparation will insure a ready sale at the best current prices, while the neglect of these precautions will probably cause a loss of from ten to twenty cents per bale to the farmer, upon every bale he produces. Hitherto many of our planters could afford to take the easier course and gin good, bad and indifferent cotton together, but as the indications point to ruinous prices for medium and inferior grades next season, it behooves every cotton producer to exercise the utmost care in preparing his crop for market.

We trust that our friends to whom this letter is addressed, will appreciate our motive in offering this advice for their benefit, and that they will circulate it among their neighbors. ALEXANDER SPURNT & SON.

THE PROSPERITY DEBATE. Prof. Stokes and Senator Butler discussed some of the Alliance demands at Prosperity last week. The sub-treasurer bill was the subject that received most attention. President Stokes' argument in favor of the bill lacked precision, and was, therefore, unsatisfactory either to friends or opponents. In fact, Mr. Stokes either fails to make the most of the sub-treasurer, or his side does not admit of plain facts and sound logic. He would prefer argumentum ad hominem to a straightforward discussion of the merits of the bill.

President Stokes, like other sub-treasurer men, now begs the question, saying it is the plan and not the bill he is so warmly attached to. But it is not every eye that can see the distinction drawn. If President Stokes is beginning to find out the ingenuous and dangerous character of the sub-treasurer bill he should start in throwing it overboard, and get back into a position where his Democracy is not liable to criticism.

Senator Butler spoke against the bill on three leading grounds, its unconstitutionality, its lack of Democratic character, and the discrimination it would give

rise to. The Senator's points were well taken, and all accounts say he carried the audience with him.

As to some of the obnoxious elements of the bill, let us quote a paragraph or two from Senator Butler's speech:

Senator Butler then read sections 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the bill, and with reference to the last section, that it gave the manager the right to grade and classify the amount and quality of the product; that he (the manager) is the final arbiter. What chance, said the Senator, does your poor man—your poor matter, what chance would a rich man have—if he should excite the enemy or animosity of this loudly manager? He could grade your cotton and corn down to nothing, could give it such a quality as would prevent it from being sold, if you should make him mad. Where would you be then, with your warehouse receipt in your pocket?

As to the warehouse receipt, I can take that receipt, and by writing my name across it I can pass it to somebody else, who can pass it to somebody else, and the first thing you know away it has gone. A voice—Hear him again!

Section 6 was then discussed as to the payment, etc. How paid? Not in treasury notes, as my friend has suggested in his discussion of the flexible currency, but in lawful money of the United States. Talk to me about flexible currency. What season of the year do we want money most? Why, it is in the spring and summer, but according to the provisions of this bill, the money goes back to the treasurer of the United States, and is destroyed at the very time we need it.

The manager is made the sole judge as to the rejection of merchantable product. If he should happen to take some dislike to me, I carry my cotton there to get a merchantable order, and he says, "Not merchantable," and declines to receive it. I am not quite that much of a baby to get to a point where I have to go to a Republican manager and let him pass judgment on my business. When I told this I want some friend to send me to the lunatic asylum.

Another paragraph on national banks will be interesting: Question by some one in the crowd—Do not the national banks get money from the government at 1 per cent? Senator Butler—That is a mistake. They do not. I am opposed to national banks, but not for the reason that perhaps you would assign. The national banks were the outgrowth of the war, to aid in putting down the "rebellion."

They were established about '62 or '63. Senator Butler then gave a history of the national banking system, and said that a man could not be considered less a patriot if he owned bank stock. I do not oppose the national banks because they are thieves or contract the currency when they increase the supply of cotton, they do not do this. You put your money in national banks as you would in cotton or mules, for the money that you can make out of it.

The Senator demolished the sub-treasurer plan, and had the satisfaction of knowing that he was carrying Alliance men with him, though they are all opposed to the measure. The Senator said the Ocala platform was generally good democracy, excepting the sub-treasurer and the governmental control of railroads demands, neither of which his conscience nor his judgment would allow him to endorse.

As the Greenville News says, there is not a section of the sub-treasurer bill that cannot be knocked higher than Gildy's kite—which has never yet come down—when the effort is made by an ordinarily well-informed and intelligent man.

THE CLEMSON COLLEGE FACULTY. The Board of Trustees of Clemson College met last week and completed the organization of the faculty, with the exception of two chairs, that of Biology and Botany and of Geology and Mineralogy. The Faculty proper, it seems, will be composed of fifteen members, when completed.

It is likely that the College will secure the services of a military instructor, even if the Citadel Academy has to give up the U. S. officer heretofore stationed there. It will be remembered that the Agricultural Department has been moved to Clemson, and that its corps of officers will also be instructors in the College.

The following chair were filled by the Trustees last week: English—C. M. Furman, Greenville; assistant, T. P. Harrison, Anderson. Physics, C. W. Welch, Newberry. History—W. B. Morrison, Greenville. Agriculture and Horticulture—J. S. Newman, of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama; assistant, J. F. C. Dupre. Mathematics—V. Zane, United States Naval Academy. Instructor in Drawing—Wm. Welch, Newberry.

Mathematics—President Throckmold, of the University of the South. Assistant Professor of Chemistry—R. M. Brackett, a Charlestonian, now of the Missouri Agricultural College. Assistant Professor of Agriculture—W. C. Welburn, of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi.

It can hardly fail to be apparent to every one that Clemson College is going to be nearly as top-heavy as was the South Carolina University. The equilibrium can only be saved by a large attendance of pupils, which at present seems well the case. It is said that 618 applications have already been made by boys desiring to attend. Should that number go, the Faculty will be increased.

So far Abbeville has the greatest number of applicants, with Orangeburg a close second. Abbeville has 61, Orangeburg 60, Edgefield 42, Greenville 26, Anderson 39, Barnwell 34, etc. The College may consider itself fortunate if 50 per cent. of the applications materialize. There is an impression somewhat prevalent that a boy can go to Clemson and make his expenses by working on the farms, perhaps even clear something. Should any one entertain such an idea a little practical experience will remove the mist from his eyes. Were such a happy delusion possible, Clemson College could hardly be made large enough to accommodate the young men that would flock there. We fear that a sore disappointment is awaiting many a one because of this notion.

While a great hurrah is being made about the State's Institutions, which are backed by the State treasury, and about what they will do for the poor boy, the private denominational Colleges move quietly along and educate more boys than all the State Institutions put together. And we doubt if there are not more poor boys, who do not pay a cent of their own expenses, educated in these colleges in one year than in the State Colleges in two. Has the State ever had, or will it ever have, a College that is not almost purely a rich man's College?

ARKANSAS CITY, KANS., Aug. 2.—A railway reached here from the Cherokee country that near the Neosho river people are gored to death by Texas cattle. A woman and two little girls were first attacked and literally torn to pieces. A cowboy, who attempted to separate an animal from his horse and instantly killed.

Ten Acres to the Mule.

The Alliance members of the Legislature, after a hundred in number, met in the capitol the other night to consider the cotton situation, and the following resolutions offered by Hon. A. H. Smith, the representative from Greene county, were adopted:

Whereas, Cotton is the money crop of the larger portion of Georgia; and Whereas, This fact has led to a constant extension of the cotton belt and an increase, annually, in the acreage given to cotton and in the number of bales produced; and Whereas, This large and increasing crop, coupled with circumstances and causes over which the producer has practically no control, has resulted in prices that are both unremunerative and discouraging; and Whereas, Our best interests demand that we should attempt at least to find, in our own management, a remedy for this end; therefore, be it

Resolved, By members of this conference of senators and representatives, who are all members, that in our judgment the first step to be taken in furtherance of relief is a great reduction in the acreage to be planted in cotton in 1892—this reduction to be made in each and all of the cotton-growing States.

Resolved, further, That a committee of five from this conference be appointed by the chairman, at his leisure, to bring about the reduction of the acreage of cotton in the States, at the session to be held in this city next month, to the end that said body, speaking for the alliance members of Georgia, shall declare in favor of the reduction of the acreage of cotton recommended, and take all steps necessary to secure the co-operation of our brethren in the cotton States and to make sure the object of this movement is outlined in the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

Mr. Smith, in talking about the matter, put it this way: "I don't care how much money comes down here, if we go on planting cotton this way we will continue poor. When the alliance members of the legislature met, I asked all who planted all cotton, bought their corn and had a dollar in their pockets to stand up. I also asked those who raised their supplies from cotton a surplus crop, and had no money to rise. Four or five gave their experiences, and said that they raised their provisions, made cotton a surplus crop, and had no money to rise. Four or five gave their experiences, and said that they raised their provisions, made cotton a surplus crop, and had no money to rise.

Now, what does this mean? It means that when we plant all cotton and buy corn we increase the supply of cotton, thereby depressing the price and increasing the demand for corn, thereby increasing the price. We bear the price of cotton that we sell, and buy the price of corn which we extend to the manager of the mill which will make every poor man's life a struggle for existence. Let the southern States, through all the alliances, adopt the policy of planting ten acres to the mule, and the price of cotton next year will be 12¢ cents. Nothing can prevent it. It is the profit in the transaction that should be looked at. It is better to make five bales to the mule and own it than to make ten bales to the mule and owe it. It is the profit in the transaction that should be looked at. It is better to make five bales to the mule and own it than to make ten bales to the mule and owe it.

"On the other hand, here is a human being without a bone in his body. It is the former is a curiosity, what must be this latter? "The child in question was born without any bones in its body, and has lived until now in its eleven years old. It is a citizen of Athens tells us this, and he is a gentleman of undoubted veracity, the names of the parents and the place where they reside are not given, as they are sensitive upon the subject.

"This curious freak of nature is suggested at present by a story going the rounds of the press concerning a woman in New York gradually becoming ossified. She noticed the ends of her fingers become stiffened, and one day knocked one of her fingers against a table and broke off the end joint. It was a solid bone and very brittle. Her nose and feet are now turning to bone.

"On the other hand, here is a human being without a bone in his body. It is the former is a curiosity, what must be this latter? "The child in question was born without any bones in its body, and has lived until now in its eleven years old. It is a citizen of Athens tells us this, and he is a gentleman of undoubted veracity, the names of the parents and the place where they reside are not given, as they are sensitive upon the subject.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

LYNCHBURG, VA., July 30.—L. H. Harris, of North Danville, Va., an engineer on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, committed suicide here to-day by swallowing an ounce of laudanum. He was found about 5 o'clock this afternoon in an unconscious condition, lying under a railroad bridge just above the city. He was taken to the police station, where he died at 11 o'clock to-night. He left a memorandum, stating that had treatment on the part of his wife caused the rash deed.

SERLOW, FLA., July 31.—A. C. Jones, captain of the Florida Central and Peninsula Railroad, was shot and killed last night by Miss Myra Fancher, who is only sixteen years of age. For about a year Jones had paid attention to Miss Fancher, and it was generally understood that they were engaged to be married. Two months ago, however, he discarded her and married another. Last night Miss Fancher laid in wait for him on the street, and when he approached she blew out his brains with a bullet from a revolver. She was arrested, but public sympathy is entirely on her side. Jones had raised her under promise of marriage.

PROSPERITY, July 29.—A serious cutting scrape occurred here to-day at the Alliance barbecue and picnic. An old feud existing between James Hunter and some of the Morris was re-kindled. James Hunter was struck on the head with a club, inflicting a painful but not serious wound. Mr. George Morris was badly cut in the face and neck. His injuries are reported to be very dangerous, and may prove fatal. Mr. H. M. Singly rushed in to settle the difficulty, and was accidentally cut in the throat. Mr. Singly's wound is very serious. Mr. Julius Epting was cut on the back of his right hand while attempting to stop the fight. Others received minor injuries.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., July 31.—Requisition papers were granted today by Governor Jones for D. B. Whilden, who has been arrested at Portland, Oregon, at the request of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company. Whilden, who has \$40,000 on his life, disappeared in March, 1890, and was supposed to have been drowned in the Chesapeake river. The Insurance Companies resisted the claim and put detectives at work on the case. Whilden was heard of at Tacoma on July 17, and detectives were sent there, and on July 24 he was arrested at Portland. Fire insurance companies are interested, and suits against four of them for \$30,000 of the \$40,000, brought by Whilden's wife, are now pending in the Birmingham Courts. Unless he is released before the requisition papers arrive, Whilden will be brought back to Birmingham.

AUGUSTA, GA., August 1.—A wreck, in which an engineer and fireman were killed, occurred at midnight last night at Ridgeville, on the South Carolina railroad. The last mail which left Columbia for Charleston, ran into the way freight, which had not cleared the main line. Engineer Henry Brissenden and Fireman W. B. Brown, seeing the danger to the train, jumped out of the cab while the engine was running at full speed. Engineer Brissenden had his neck broken, his leg mangled, and was cut in the stomach. He died instantly. Fireman Brown also had his neck broken from the jump. There was another fireman in the cab, Mr. Webb Johnson. Johnson did not leap, but remained in the cab until the engine struck the way freight, and was killed. He escaped with a broken leg.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., July 31.—Fifty kegs of powder in the Alabama Great Southern depot exploded about midnight last night, completely wrecking the building and scattering a number of cars on adjacent side tracks. Fire was noticed in the building before the powder exploded, but there was scarcely time to give the alarm before the explosion occurred. The depot was almost entirely consumed with its contents. The latter are valued at \$80,000 and the other losses will foot up about the same amount. Only one man was in the building and he was thrown out of bed by the explosion. A few minutes before the explosion a watchman had been over the building and found it all right. Glass was shattered in all the windows around the depot, and the night was filled with sparks and flames. It is believed that two men seen looting around the building early in the night set the building on fire.

OSBORNS, GA., July 29.—While 200 people were assembled at Lower High-tower Church, near here, in June, lightning struck the steeple, and the spire fell near the church, and glancing from the ground where it first struck, proceed-

AN ORDINANCE

TO Prohibit the Using, Hiring, Renting or Letting of any House or Building in the City of Anderson as a Disorderly House or Bandy House or House of Ill-Fame, against the peace and good morals of the City of Anderson.

BE it Ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Anderson, S. C., in Council assembled, and by authority of the same— SECTION 1. That on and after the publication of this Ordinance any prostitute or other woman, whose general reputation for chastity is bad, found on the streets or in any public place or private ground in the city of Anderson, soliciting men or drinking or conducting herself in an improper manner, shall, upon conviction, be fined ten dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

SECTION 2. Any person who shall keep a disorderly house, or house of ill-fame within the city of Anderson, or who shall permit any person to use such house to be used as a house of ill-fame or disorderly house, shall upon conviction, be fined ten dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, for every day such house is kept, and all females over the age of fourteen and all males over the age of sixteen living in said houses for more than seven days shall be considered the keepers or aiders and abettors thereof, and subject to the penalties of this ordinance.

SECTION 3. That the occupant or owner of any house or room or part of the same, within the city of Anderson, who shall permit or allow prostitution therein, or suffer or females to cohabit therein without then and there being lawfully married, shall be deemed the keeper of a house of ill-fame, and be fined on conviction, the sum of fifty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

SECTION 4. Circumstances from which it may reasonably be inferred that any house is inhabited or frequented by disorderly persons or persons of notorious bad character, shall be sufficient to establish that such house is a disorderly or house of ill-fame.

SECTION 5. Any person or persons being the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of any house of ill-fame, and shall continue the same or allow the same to be continued for two days after being so adjudged, shall, on conviction hereof, be fined fifty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, and the chief of police shall close up such house or houses until a warrant or warrants can be procured for the arrest of the owner or owners, occupant or occupants.

SECTION 6. If the occupant or occupants, owner or owners of any disorderly house or house of ill-fame shall refuse to open the doors of the same and give entrance to any officer or policeman who shall demand admission (at the same time stating their official character), for the purpose of suppressing disorderly conduct therein or making other observations thereon, he, she, or they, shall, on conviction, be fined fifty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

SECTION 7. When any house shall be adjudged to be a house of ill-fame or house of ill-fame, the chief of police shall eject the tenant or tenants therefrom, for which service he shall be entitled to a fee of five dollars, to be collected from said tenant or tenants, and the same shall be a lien in favor of the chief of police. If the tenant or tenants refuse to leave the premises, or shall be gullible of keeping a disorderly house, and shall, on conviction, be fined fifty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

Done and ratified in Council, and Seal of the Corporation of the City of Anderson, S. C., affixed thereto, this 4th day of August, 1891.

J. R. VANDIVER, Mayor, pro tem. CHAS. W. WEBB, City Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE

Requiring Saloon Keepers to Prevent Persons from Congregating and Loafing about the Doors of their Saloons.

BE it Ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Anderson, S. C., in Council assembled, and by authority of the same— SECTION 1. That on and after the publication of this Ordinance every licensed retail dealer in spirits, wines or malt liquor, in the city of Anderson, shall keep any person or persons from congregating, loitering, standing or sitting on the sidewalk or hanging about the doors in front of his or their place of business, and shall keep the sidewalk clear and free from such and other obstructions. It shall be the duty of such dealer to request all such persons to move on and disperse, and upon their failing to do so, it shall further be his duty to call or send for a policeman forthwith, and have such person or persons arrested. Any licensed dealer, his agent, helper or employee violating this ordinance, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than one nor more than one hundred dollars, in the discretion of the Mayor, and upon a second conviction the license of such dealer may be adjudged forfeited. It shall further be the duty of such dealer to post this Ordinance conspicuously in his place of business.

Done and ratified in Council and the Seal of the Corporation of the City of Anderson, S. C., affixed thereto, this 4th day of August, 1891.

J. R. VANDIVER, Mayor, pro tem. CHAS. W. WEBB, City Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of Stockholders of The Farmers' Alliance Store (Limited) of Hones Path, S. C., will be held at a place of business on Friday next, August 8, 1891. All the stockholders are urged to be present.

M. McGEHE, President. Aug 6, 1891. FURMAN UNIVERSITY, GREENVILLE, S. C. REV. C. MANLY, D. D., President. THE next session will begin September 30th, 1891. The Collegiate Department will be held at the usual time. There is also a Preparatory Department thoroughly organized. Several Professors have been added to the faculty, and the meeting facilities have been enlarged. For other information address the President, or PROF. H. T. COOK.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. Notice is hereby given to all claimants against the Estate of J. B. Lewis, deceased, are hereby notified to present them, properly supported, to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, and those indebted to make payment.

CHARLES B. LEWIS, Executor. Aug 4, 1891. NOTICE TO CREDITORS. All persons having claims against the Estate of John Link, deceased, are hereby notified to present them, properly supported, to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, and those indebted to make payment.

J. F. LUSK Adm'r. Aug 4, 1891. FOR SALE. ONE Six-horse Toner Engine, in good repair. One Miltburn Roller-Brest Cotton Gin. One Van Winkle Cotton Press. For prices and terms apply to H. C. TOWNSEND, Agent. Anderson, S. C. July 30, 1891. WILLIAMSTON FEMALE COLLEGE, WILLIAMSTON, S. C. FALL Session opens Wednesday Sept. 8, under better auspices than ever. Young ladies wishing a great educational opportunity at very reasonable rates will do well to inquire to the merit of our instruction. Through scholarship in the Literary, Music, and Art Departments, it enjoys an enviable reputation. Persons desiring to patronize us will please give notice of their intention. I will come up from Wright's Hotel, Columbia, Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1891. S. LAMBER, President. July 30, 1891. WANTED. TWO or Three good GOOD BUSINESS MEN, Commission from Seventy-five to One Hundred Dollars per month to the right kind of man. Address F. O. BOX 183, Greenville, S. C. July 29, 1891.

NOW IS THE TIME TO

SOW BARLEY AND RYE.

WE have Four Hundred and Fifty-seven Bushels SEED BARLEY now in Stock, and are daily looking for One Hundred and Fifty Bushels RYE.

GIVE US A CALL. Our Stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries NEVER WAS BETTER.

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD. D. S. MAXWELL & SON, No. 5 Chiquola Place.

LADIES' STORE!

All Our SUMMER GOODS MUST GO before September.

Lively Times promised at Our House during the balance of the Season.

OUR FINE STOCK cut in value, hammered down in price, slashed beyond recognition. The Goods must go at any price in order to make room for our immense Fall Stock.

Our buyer will leave in a short time to purchase our Fall stock; therefore, we prefer to SELL AT COST and open out "Bran New Goods." We invite all to COME AND AND GET BARGAINS While they are going.

Respectfully, MISS LIZZIE WILLIAMS.

C. S. MINOR

— AND THE —

TEN CENT STORE

WANT YOU TO TRY THEIR

GOOD LUCK SOAP!

Or Horse Shoe Soap,

Or Rainbow Soap,

Or Pale Olive Soap,

Or Basket Soap,

Or Mammoth Large Soap.

JUST ONE TIME, And you will have no other.

Always truly,

C. S. MINOR AND CO. STORE.

AS we have to be opened and ready for business in Augusta, Ga., by the 1st of next month, I will offer my entire stock from now until the 15th at from twenty-five to forty per cent off New York Cost, as if I want to carry all the money I can get with me.

And now that money is very scarce in the Northern markets, there are lots of goods that I can buy with cash in hand for fifty cents on the dollar, so if you want to buy any Winter, Spring or Summer Goods, you can buy them for the next few days at about half what you pay for them by the 1st of October.

I have now to thank my customers for their patronage, and to bid those that I cannot see an affectionate good-bye, and in conclusion will be glad to see them in person or hear from them at 921 Broad Street, Augusta, Georgia, the old stand of V. Richards & Bro., next door to the Planter's Hotel.

Respectfully,

D. C. FLYNN.

MOVING!

GOING to MOVE!

IN view of the fact that a man has to get a "hustle" on him to make money these days, I am going to move in the spacious Store Room now occupied by Mr. A. B. Towers on Sept. 1st, and will close out from now on so as to—

PUT IN A BRAN NEW STOCK.

All Goods will be reduced from to-day on. I thank all for their liberal patronage, and hope 'tis bread cast on the waters, and that it will return to each one of you an hundred fold in less than 30 days.

My Folds' Fine Shoes must go at some price, and in order to keep up with the Bell Cow I have reduced 500 Pairs of Ladies' Shoes, all styles, to 75c. per pair.

Yours, anxious to please,

O. B. VANWYCK.

THOROUGH, PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION. GRADUATES ASSISTED TO POSITIONS. 127 COLLEGE FREE. WRITE TO BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, LOUISVILLE, KY.

WHAT THE OLD WOMAN SAID. "FOLKS have been talking about Cheap Goods and Goods for the least money ever since that big rain the Bible tells us of, but, husband, yer just go down to— THE GREAT BARGAIN HOUSE And yer tell them boys down there just what yer want, and yer are bound to get it at figures that war make yer heart leap for joy!" No. 6 Brick Range.

D. C. BROWN & BRO.

NO FREE PASS!

On the Railroad, but a Free Ticket to see the

BARGAINS

— THAT —

CHAPMAN

IS OFFERING!

DON'T forget to look at those 5c. Ginghams.

DON'T forget to look at those 5c. White Lawns.

DON'T forget to look at those 12 1/2 and 15c. Black Lawns.

DON'T forget to look at those 25c. Silks, all shades.

DON'T forget to look at my Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Hosiery, Dress Goods, Shoes, Trunks and Pants.

All of these Goods I am offering far below their value, as I have to change base, and do not want the trouble of taking them with me.

Come soon and often, and get your part of the Bargains.

W. A. CHAPMAN, Agent.

SELLING OUT AT COST.

Contemplating a Change in Business

E. W. BROWN & SONS

Are offering their entire Stock of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES

At and Below Cost for the next 60 days.

So come on and be convinced, for low prices will tell the tale. We have on hand \$1800 worth of Clothing which must be sold, and the present prices will soon be the worst; so if you are needing anything in the way of Clothing now is your time to buy.

Will sell Quilts, Blankets and a complete wardrobe from 44c to 20c in the city. Our line of Dress Goods is also worn than any other, and Cashmere from 16c to \$1.00. All kinds of Plain and Plaid Flannels at the lowest prices. Calico, Ginghams and Checks almost at any price, so come on and buy before these bargains all go gone.