

FARMERS' CONVENTION.

We hope that the Farmers' Convention, about which so much has been said and written, will be called. By all means let it be called. Let the farmers from all over the State meet and take counsel together over the matters pertaining to their calling, their welfare and their interests. Such a gathering must produce good results. And let them by all means discuss politics and public affairs. Let them investigate every question of a public nature. Let them inquire whether the charges of "bossism," "rings," "venality," &c. that have been the clap trap stock in trade of a few men who hunger and thirst after office, be true. In short, let them thoroughly canvass the political situation—and take such action as in their judgment will be best. They have identically the same interest in public affairs that every citizen, of every profession or avocation; and they have the same rights and freedom of action. But that any convention of farmers will ever be called, or meet, for the purpose of turning out all office-holders and electing only farmers, we do not believe. We believe, however, that some men who are now agitating this matter have only the above idea in view, and have their own ulterior and selfish ends in view. If Mr. B. R. Tillman wants to benefit the farmers he takes a strange way to do it, when he seeks to imbue their minds with the notion that every other man, especially if he is in office, is hostile to their interests.

In our opinion he mistakes the intelligence of the people for whom he professes to speak if he thinks they will endorse his ideas and sentiments. The people are sensible, they have good common sense, and they have a habit of thinking quietly for themselves, and they are very apt to come to a "level-headed" conclusion upon all public questions. So the farmers will meet in their convention and will act with the prudence, good sense and judgment that usually mark their actions.

NO OBJECTION.

We think our neighbor of the Medium is mistaken in saying "some of our contemporaries are very indignant at B. R. Tillman because he wishes the farmers to unite for self protection." We exchange with nearly all of the papers of the State and we have seen any evidence that any body was indignant with Mr. Tillman on any such grounds. Most of them who have had anything to say on the subject agree with what we have said heretofore. That our farmers are not the poor spirited, "oppressed" and "despised" class, some would have us believe. Nor are they "heavers of wood and drawers of water" as the Medium calls them. Will the Medium name some of the farmers in this county who are "heavers of wood and drawers of water," and state who they "hew and draw" for?

No, no, gentlemen, our farmers are manly, independent men and know how to express and enforce their convictions. They are not children in leading strings. "Cooperation among farmers is not objectionable." By no manner of means. It is on the contrary, laudable and desirable. Lawyers have their Bar Associations, Doctors have their Medical Societies, merchants their Exchanges, artisans their Unions, and so on. Even we editors, neighbor, have our Press Association! By all means then, the farmers ought to have their associations. But don't try to make them believe they are Ishmaelites, whose hands are against everybody and against whom is everybody's hand. The people begin to suspect that such talk is not likely to be productive of any good.

LIPSCOMB ON TILLMAN.

Secretary of State, James N. Lipscomb, expresses fearlessly, freely and frankly his opinion of Mr. B. R. Tillman. Mr. Lipscomb has always been known to be the farmers' friend, in fact it is the strongest card he plays, politically, and his unfrindliness to Mr. Tillman's movement, will go far toward weakening the influence the latter may have exerted. We cannot but admire Mr. Lipscomb's bold manner, and think he will lose nothing by the plain letter he has written. If there is one thing more than another that we heartily detest in a public man, it is the fear to express honest opinions, lest a few votes be lost thereby. This thing of running with the hare and barking with the hounds, may succeed for awhile, but the day of retribution will surely come, and all deceitfulness certainly be exposed. It requires a man of great moral courage always to express his opinions boldly and fairly, without any dil-

ly-dallying, but he rises in the scale of moral worth just in proportion as he does so. The writer is not a political admirer of Mr. Lipscomb, but does not hesitate to express his admiration of his course in the Tillman boomerang.

PRIORITY LIEN LAW.

The News and Courier devoted nearly three pages of its issue of the 24th to the retailing the views of its correspondents from the various counties upon the question of the effect of the Priority Lien Law as it is called. We gather that the burden of information is to the effect that the law has produced or is likely to produce hardship to the tenant. That it is not favorable to the merchant, and is beneficial to the landlord. It will perhaps require a year to test the law. We can tell more about its workings next year.

Installation of Rev. J. Lowrie Wilson.

According to a previous announcement, a pro re nata meeting of the South Carolina Presbytery was held in the Presbyterian Church of this place on Saturday evening at half past seven o'clock, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the installation of the Rev. J. Lowrie Wilson as pastor of the Presbyterian Church of this place.

The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. D. E. Frierson, from the text: "Behold I stand at the door and knock; if any man hear my voice and open the door, I will come unto him and sup with him and he with me."

Dr. Frierson was also elected Moderator of the Presbytery, and L. W. Perrin, Esq., Clerk.

The Presbytery was composed of Rev. D. E. Frierson, F. P. Mullally and W. T. Mathews, and Elders M. Erwin, A. T. Mellwaine, and L. W. Perrin.

The Moderator stated the business before the Presbytery, and asked if there were any communicators to be submitted, whereupon the Clerk read the call which had been extended to Rev. J. Lowrie Wilson by the Abbeville church and also the letter of dismissal from Bethel Presbytery.

Upon motion then, the Rev. Mr. Wilson was formally received into the South Carolina Presbytery after publicly promising to submit himself to its direction.

The following order of installation services was agreed upon for Sunday:

Rev. F. P. Mullally was to preside, preach the sermon, and propound the constitutional questions to the pastor-elect and the congregation.

Rev. D. E. Frierson to make the charge to the minister.

Rev. W. T. Mathews to make the charge to the congregation.

Presbytery then adjourned with prayer by the Moderator, to meet on the next day at five minutes before eleven o'clock to carry out the programme for the installation.

SUNDAY.

Notwithstanding the very inclement weather, quite a goodly number, including the Presbyterian congregation generally, and a number of members of other churches, assembled on Sunday in the Presbyterian Church to witness the installation of the Rev. J. Lowrie Wilson.

The Presbytery was called to order and opened with prayer by the Moderator, Rev. Dr. Frierson, after which the usual services were conducted and a sermon preached by Rev. F. P. Mullally. Mr. Mullally took for his text the words: "That whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have eternal life." A synopsis of the sermon could be by no means do the eloquent preacher justice. The main truths, however, which the minister impressed upon the hearers in chaste language and eloquent manner, were: 1st. That Christ, himself, was the end of all faith, and that doctrines, creeds, the plans of salvation, fear of punishment and hope of reward, were secondary and subsidiary, to this grand end. 2d. That Christianity was a revelation of close personal relationship with Christ. The sermon was thoroughly enjoyed by the congregation, as indeed are all of the sermons of the Rev. Mr. Mullally.

At the close of the sermon Mr. Mullally propounded the constitutional questions first to the pastor-elect and then to the congregation.

The questions being answered satisfactorily, Dr. Frierson, proceeded to charge the pastor-elect with regard to his duties. All felt, as this christian gentleman, venerable alike in years and in the ministry, was delivering his charge, that he knew whereof he spoke, and that his words of counsel and advice were those of christian sympathy and love.

Rev. Mr. Mathews in his charge to the congregation, dwelt upon their duties to the minister they had called. It was their duty to support him, not merely to keep him from worldly care, but to support him in all of his ministerial work, and encourage him in every way possible. It was the minister's duty to preach, it was their duty to hear and do. The charge was full of good advice and well received.

At the close of the charge to the congregation, Dr. Mullally offered a prayer invoking the blessing of Almighty God upon the work of the Presbytery, and at its close, pronounced in the name of the Presbytery that the pastoral relation had been perfected. After a song by the choir, the benediction was pronounced and the congregation dismissed.

OTHER CHURCH SERVICES.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was celebrated in the Presbyterian Church at four o'clock Sunday afternoon.

Rev. W. T. Mathews preached a very acceptable sermon in the Presbyterian

Church on Sunday night. Rev. Mr. Habel conducted the services, morning and evening at Trinity Church.

Rev. Mr. Weber, as usual filled his pulpit in the Methodist Church on Sunday.

Eden Hall in its Glory.

On Wednesday last at 4 o'clock p. m. Miss Bessie Pearl Vance, a daughter of Maj. J. K. Vance, and one of Abbeville's fairest and loveliest young ladies, and Dr. W. S. Killingsworth, a promising and intelligent young man from Williston, Barnwell county, were married at Eden Hall, the residence of the bride's father.

Eden Hall is famous far and near, not only for its magnificence as a country residence but for the generous hospitality all enjoy who cross its threshold. It never looked lovelier, or did itself more justice than on this occasion, when the relatives and friends of the happy young couple gathered under its roof to witness the vows of love and constancy and extend to the favored pair, "best wishes, long lives and prosperity."

The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. D. Smart of Greenwood, S. C. The following were the attendants and a description of the dresses worn by the young ladies:

The bride wore an exquisite dress of ruby satin, a front of sea-shell pink brocade silk, panels of cascaded lace and ruby satin ribbon, Marie Antoinette collar, a veil of white tulle and orange blossoms. This lovely costume was made complete by a handsome set of pearls and diamonds.

Miss Laurie Vance, sister of the bride, Troy, S. C., and Mr. R. A. Weathersbee, Williston, S. C. Miss Vance wore a burnished gold sash, trimmed with cardinal satin and Spanish lace.

Miss Lou E. Weathersbee, of Williston, and Mr. F. H. Vance of Augusta, Ga. Miss Weathersbee wore handsome garnet silk and velvet, trimmed with pink ribbons and rose buds.

Miss Annie A. G. Bell, of Cokesbury, S. C., and Mr. F. M. Kilby of Augusta, Ga. Miss Godbold wore crimson colored cashmere, silk velvet, trimmed with white tulle.

Miss Annie McCaslan, Troy, S. C., and Capt. J. T. Youngblood of the same place. Miss McCaslan wore wine colored cashmere and velvet with a bouquet of daisies at the throat.

Miss Jennie Harrison, Millway, S. C., and Mr. Glenn Youngblood, Troy, S. C. Miss Harrison wore brown silk with white ruching at the throat.

Miss Sallie Youngblood, Wintersport, S. C., and Mr. John Burnette, Troy, S. C. Miss Youngblood wore gray serge and crimson plush trimmings.

Miss Bessie Cochran, Millway, S. C., and Mr. J. M. Robinson, New Orleans. Miss Cochran wore navy serge and broad velvet.

Miss Bell Neel, Troy, S. C., and Mr. Wardlaw Smith, Abbeville, S. C. Miss Neel wore a black silk.

The bridal couple were the recipients of many and handsome presents. Especial mention must be made of that of the groom, a handsome watch and chain, and that of Dr. W. W. Smith a one thousand dollar Georgia railroad bond.

After the ceremony the doors of the dining hall were thrown open and meats and delicacies in abundance were served.

The Greenwood Building & Loan Association.

Last Saturday night a considerable number of the citizens of Greenwood and vicinity met in Durst's store for the purpose of organizing the Greenwood Building and Loan Association.

The meeting was organized by the election of Dr. J. C. Maxwell as chairman and Mr. J. W. Payne secretary. The constitution and bylaws, prepared by the committee appointed for that purpose at a previous meeting, were read and adopted, and the following officers were elected: Dr. W. B. Millwee, president; Mr. J. K. Durst, vice-president; Mr. J. W. Green, secretary and treasurer, and the following Directors: Dr. J. C. Maxwell, J. S. Bailey, J. W. Payne, J. P. Davis, R. W. Major, J. T. Simmons and W. R. Bailey.

The election of a solicitor was postponed and the following committee appointed to select a suitable man for the position: W. B. Cobb, J. S. Bailey and C. W. Crews. This committee will report at the meeting to be held next Tuesday night. The committee then adjourned to meet next Tuesday night at which time the organization of the Association will be completed and the additional number of shares taken up. As yet only a limited number of shares have been taken, but it is expected that at the meeting next Tuesday night the number will be increased to a least five or six hundred. Every business man and especially every young man in Greenwood should not fail to take an interest in this Association, as it will be of great advantage to the community and will be a safe and paying investment.—Greenwood Light.

An exchange says that every year every local newspaper gives from \$1,000 to \$5,000 in free lines for the sole benefit of the community in which it is situated. No other agency can or will do this. The local editor in proportion to his means does more for his town than any ten men in it, and in all fairness, man with man, he ought to be supported, not because you happen to like him, or admire his writing, but because a local paper is the best investment a town can make. It may not be brilliant nor crowded with great thoughts, but financially it is more of a benefit to a community than the preacher or teacher. Understand us now, we do not mean morally or intellectually, but financially, and yet on the moral question you will find the majority of the local papers are on the right side of the question. To day the editors of local papers do the most work for the least money of any men on earth. Subscribe for and advertise in your local paper, not as a charity but as an investment.—Times and Democrat.

The adoption by the State Temperance Convention on Wednesday night of a resolution declaring that the Prohibitionists will vote for no legislative candidate who does not unequivocally announce his willingness to vote for the submission to the people of the pending prohibitory resolution has created a sensation in political circles in Kentucky. This resolution provides that "no person shall manufacture for sale, or sell, or keep for sale as a beverage, any intoxicating liquors whatever, including ale, wine and beer; and that the General Assembly shall by law" prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the prohibition herein contained, and shall provide the penalties for the violation of the provision thereof." Leading Prohibitionists claim that, as they favor neither the Democratic nor Republican party and oppose the formation of a third or temperance party, they will retain the balance of power. As to the question whether either party will favor or oppose the submission of the amendment to the popular vote, some think that both parties will favor its submission.

Last Friday the Hon. W. T. Field, senator, paid the treasurer of Pickens county \$220, with instruction to place it to the credit of the public school fund. This generous gift of the senator will be highly appreciated by the friends of education.—Greenville News.

A child's greatest enemy is worms, who can calculate the misery and suffering a child has to endure who is infested with worms? Shiner's Indian Vermifuge will destroy and expel worms from both children and adults. Only 25 cts. a bottle—for sale by S. J. & Neuffer.

Crusade Against Lawyers.

Where is the sense in abusing the lawyers? They do not elect themselves to office, for there are only about 1,000 in the State, and there are about 200,000 voters. And when they are elected the Legislature should not be blamed for all the bad legislation; for they are in a minority there.

Will anybody undertake to prove that lawyers are less patriotic than other people? They have served the State as faithfully in peace and war as any other class of citizens. Let any old soldier say if this is not true. And everybody remembers with what unselfishness and fidelity they worked in 1876, on the stump and everywhere else they were needed, for the success of the democracy.

It is getting to be quite the style among a low order of political reformers to abuse and vilify lawyers in the abstract. But lawyers do not exist in the abstract—their are real, living, acting personalities, known and observed of the communities in which they live. They are the kinsmen and friends and companions of other people of all other callings in the community; they are officers in the churches, trustees in the schools, and colleagues; and in every other way, in their individual relationship, stand on their merits as other men in other professions and callings do. Let anyone take the trouble to call over the list of lawyers he is acquainted with—their names, their members of the profession—and see if they do not compare favorably, in point of character and personal worth—with the true manhood—with the average man in their walks of life. There are "black sheep" among the lawyers only as there are "black sheep" among farmers, merchants and mechanics.

If one has a valid objection to a lawyer, let him make it an individual objection, and not in the case of a merchant or farmer, and not abuse the whole profession for the faults of one.

It may be set down as a pretty safe rule that the man who is eternally abusing the lawyers is a demagogue and is trying to advance his own aspirations by appealing to prejudice and passion.

This is not written in defense of lawyers—for they need no defense; but as a protest against a mean species of demagogism that would prejudice the masses of citizens against another, for political purposes, for it is a significant fact that all the abuse of lawyers centers in politics.

But how do the lawyers regard this abuse of themselves? We do not know, but think it very likely they regard it with contempt, and they do not care a fig for anybody else's opinion is worth anything to them; and so they move on serenely and unconcerned. They know, and they feel that every other sensible man knows, that they are measured by their character and not by their calling—as other men are. And they know more than that, and that, here we would put a "fla in the ear of the "anties" howler—they know that the more lawyers are abused, the more will a discriminating and justice-loving public come to their vindication whenever they are candidates for office.

If two men of equal merit and ability are running against each other, one of them being a lawyer; and the other candidate or his friends base his claims to support on the ground that he is not a lawyer while his opponent is, the lawyer will be elected, for he will have not only the votes of those who vote for him on his merits, but will get the votes of many who, otherwise neutral, will take the part of the candidate who is unjustly abused.

The best way to elect a lawyer is to abuse the lawyers.

While on this subject, it occurs to us that there was a time when it was not objected that lawyers held prominent positions in the country, and at a time, too, when they served not for salary but for patriotism. Let us run down the list of Generals that were in the Confederate army from South Carolina, and see what their occupations were before they went into the war. It may give some new ideas to politicians whose stock in trade is abuse of the lawyers. The list of Generals may not be complete, but embraces all that we can now call to mind.

Lawyers: Maxey Gregg, J. B. Kershaw, Jno. D. Kennedy, Sam'l McGowan, W. H. Wallace, M. W. Gary, M. L. Bonham, M. C. Butler, States Rights Gist, James Conner, James Chesnut, Abner Perrin.

Planters: Wade Hampton, John Bratton, John Drayton, ———, Traipier, Johnson H. Good, A. M. Manigault, Stephen D. Elliott.

Regular Army: R. H. Anderson, Stephen D. Lee, John Donnovan, R. S. Ripley, N. G. Evans, Bernard Lee.

Teacher: Micah Jenkins.

This above may point out any bad legislation or maladministration that lawyers are responsible for. How could such a thing be, when they have always been in a minority in the Legislature? And in looking over the list of State officers, the only lawyers we find there are simply President of the Senate, and Attorney-General Mills—this officer must of necessity be a lawyer. So that if there is any maladministration the lawyers are not responsible for it. Then why this wholesale denunciation of lawyers? Let every man stand on his own individual merits. There is no sense in trying to argue a class of citizens against another. And it is wrong.—Newberry Observer.

Lipscomb on Tillman.

The following is an extract from a circular letter sent us by Hon. James N. Lipscomb, Secretary of State, in reply to a personal letter addressed to him by some person unknown to us. His opinion of Mr. Ben Tillman, seems to be of no very high order.

I have urged the vital need of organization of the farmers of the State and Nation. This is still deemed most necessary to any scheme, policy or program that will advance their true interest and consequently the true and best interests of the entire country and whole people.

It is extremely important that, as an important and vital part of the machinery of strengthening adjustment, a representative body of farmers, representing farmers, knowing what is due to farmers, and at the same time due to others; ready to demand what is due themselves and determined to accept of no less; ready to assume the responsibility of others; ready to assume the responsibility of truth, honest, just and fair; ready to reform and improve the laws, customs and systems that govern and affect agriculture and farmers instead of destroying them; would be extremely desirable and eminently beneficial. The Legislature has for years been trying to do through the Senate and other agricultural organizations with it, and I contend, signal though partial success. Such a convention I shall hail with joy, and to such I will give my most cordial support and zealous aid.

But to a convention to be called and controlled, appointed and organized, by Mr. B. R. Tillman, who has outraged all the courtesies and decencies of life, who has shown an utter recklessness in his assertions and in his actions; who has for years been trying to do nothing good, but who has done nothing but to pull down, destroy and obliterate, everything and everybody, from Hampton and Democracy down to himself and chaos; who is an avowed destructionist; who is in the State, farmer or other, has never been put in office that did not at once, and then, become disloyal, corrupt and venal; who proposes to destroy all the institutions established for the benefit by others and has nothing to replace them with except a deficiency carried on in the name of a convention called and manipulated by such a man for such purposes. I, and you, and the farmers of the State cannot look for help or good. You say, "Mr. Tillman wrote me he would be glad to attend the convention and help to keep from being personal towards others." "He said you alone spoke to his resolutions." "Still he denies my honesty of purpose, purity of motive, loyalty to my class, and insinuates that I am a corrupt politician, working in the harness of a ring and for it." "I am not a ring man, and I am not, by both the farmers and the State, a member of Carolina. Such a man can be no "Moses" for me, nor can he safely be for any portion of the farmers of this State. So, for a real Simon-pure farmer's convention, just count me for all I am or ever expect to be, but for "Moses" Tillman and what he "bosses" count me out.

The Narrow Gauge Railroad.

The directors of the Atlantic, Greenville & Northwestern Narrow Gauge Railway were in session five hours on yesterday and considered carefully the general outlook of the road and made a number of resolutions connected with it. The salaries of the officers were fixed and it was decided to have, for the present, at least, an auditor. L. M. Moore was elected to that office.

The vice president and the executive committee were instructed as a special committee to arrange for the purchase of the bonds issued for the road, some of which will be ready as soon as they are received from the lithographers, which will probably be a week hence. It is not yet known whether these bonds will be used as collaterals on which to borrow money, or sold outright. That will probably depend on the price offered.

Bids on the two divisions now located were opened last night. The divisions are from Cokesbury to Ninety-Six, a distance of 15 miles, over a very easy survey, and north of Cokesbury crossing the Saluda River and ascending to the Augusta road ridge, a distance of ten or eleven miles, over somewhat rougher country. The total length of the road is 25 miles between a third and a half of the length of the road from Greenville to Ninety Six. Bids were made by Coleman & Rice, Jno. D. Sullivan & Co., Brown & Lee, W. E. Sullivan and Alexander Stewart & Co. The successful bidders will be announced to-day.

The bids which it was thought last night would be accepted are lower than the estimates of the engineer for the grading on the two divisions and indicate that his rough estimate that from \$500,000 to \$600,000 would be required for the grading of the road from the Cokesbury to Ninety-Six, and Pelzer and Cokesbury will be found to be rather more than the real cost. Speaking generally, it may be said that the money in sight will grade the road from here to Johnston's, build the bridge across the Saluda, and in other words, put the road ready for the crosses tie and iron.

It is most likely that there will be a fork at or near Ninety-Six one branch of which will go to Johnston's while the other will go to Augusta via Edgely Branch House. The grading of the Edgely branch depends on the action of the Edgely town meeting, which will vote next month. The money to build from Ninety-Six to Johnston's is already subscribed, and if that is made the main stem, the present purpose is to build onward to Augusta from Johnston's.

It is estimated that the bonded debt of the road for rolling stock iron, etc., will be \$200,000, making the interest to be provided for \$12,000 a year—a sum which seems absurdly small when contrasted with the \$180,000 of annual interest on the Columbia & Greenville railroad, which will be the most direct competitor of the narrow gauge.—Greenville News.

Prisoners Attempt to Escape.

On Tuesday morning a daring attempt was made by three prisoners in jail to regain their liberty. When jailer Rivers went into the cells to feed the inmates, three—Jenkins Wright, charged with the murder of the wife of the jailer, saying: "I am going out of this place or die." The jailer resisted with all his might, when Josh Smalls, a muscular, jet black negro, charged with stealing a lot of cotton, threw himself upon Mr. Rivers, Winy Joe Smart, charged with stealing a horse, also put himself in the way of the jailer and the object of the prisoners seeming to be to allow Jenkins Wright egress through the room door into the hallway first and to detain the jailer in the room. The prisoners and Mr. Rivers had drawn and opened the door, and made desperate efforts to kick and break it down, without success. He then ran to the front of the window, but that was unavailing. He ran back to the door, put his hand through a small hole in the panel, and endeavored to reach the lock, but Mrs. Rivers who stood there, a terrified spectator of the struggle gave him a blow across the back of the head with a key, and he withdrew it. Rivers yielded through the window while this performance was going on and sent his little son for reinforcements, and also repeatedly cautioned his wife not to unlock the door, as was unheeded and drawn and opened. His knife. When Jenkins Wright turned from the door the last time and was standing irresolutely with the hall, Mr. Rivers ordered his wife to bring the shot gun to bear through the hole in the door, and to kill two of them. Hearing this and seeing there was no avenue of escape, Jenkins Wright and his fellow prisoners marched back to their cells and were again secured. As five or twenty men appeared on the scene, Mr. Rivers ordered the door at the head of the stairway commands the citadel. The prisoners are now securely confined in their cells.

Orangeburg Favors a Convention, but not Tillman.

A meeting of the Orangeburg Agricultural Society was held on Saturday last, at which the views of Mr. B. R. Tillman, as expressed in his published letters, were freely discussed by a number of prominent farmers of the county.

After the discussion closed motions to test to sentiment of the Society based upon the views of Mr. B. R. Tillman, as expressed in his published letters, were freely discussed by a number of prominent farmers of the county.

The votes were taken and resulted in sixteen for and twelve against the resolution. The Society then favoring that this vote might be taken as an endorsement of Mr. Tillman's movement, Mr. A. M. Salley offered the following:

Resolved, That this society does not favor or sympathize with Mr. Tillman's proposed Farmer's Convention.

The vote being taken resulted in seventeen for and three against the resolution.

On the 15th of February Mr. Walker, the eminent agent that skipped by the light of the moon from our town last year, stepped off the train to take a look at our town.—He recognized some faces and said he would pay us a visit soon. The next day Mr. Boyd, his sub-agent, appeared in our town, and demonstrated the business that he would pay the baggage ready to take on the special train that Boyd had ordered for them. They spent three days waiting for the special train.

The mean time, Mr. Boyd had left for Greenwood to hasten on the special train. On Friday forty-seven colored and one white emigrant left our town for Arkansas. They were stopped at Greenwood to change cars at Atlanta. Five days have passed, and they are still at Greenwood, without transportation, money or food—with their baggage locked up in the baggage car, and the most of them are anxious to return to Waterloo, and some have endeavored to get their former employers to pay their way back to Waterloo; but our citizens seem disposed to let them freeze out. Boyd has indeed left them in a helpless condition.—At this writing, Monday 22d, we learn that he has not returned, and is still at Greenwood, and have left their baggage at Atlanta. The white emigrant, son of St. Alban's, Greenville County. His father would do well to make immediate search for him.—Lawrenceville Herald.

"The Best in the World."

The United States Government normally recognized the editor of the People on Monday by the delivery of a package containing two papers of seed, early white egg turnip and early Boston curled lettuce. We thank the Government accordingly. Our past rebellious sins are forgiven, and our sins are forgiven, and our sentence for the same is reconstructed. No matter what shall turn up we shall feed upon turnips and the spate lettuce shall minister to day dreams and slumbers of the time.—Barnwell People.

Don't Stand Back.

The columns to the people. Let them write what they know, what they think, and what they feel, the benefit of their fellow citizens. Don't stand back for anybody else in the neighborhood. Write to the Editor, if you don't wish to write a communication, send up facts, and we will fix them up in local mention. Let our people be heard from.

Another Mistake.

W. P. C. of Abbeville, writing to the Columbia Register, in speaking of the distinguished man that Abbeville has produced, claims Preston S. Brooks as a native of that county. This is a mistake, Edgelyfield claims Preston S. Brooks, living and dead. His remains lie buried in her soil.—Edgelyfield Advertiser.

Grading to Commence.

The work of grading the Atlantic and Western Narrow Gauge will commence on the 1st of March. The line above Ninety-Six will be let out on the 25th instant. Capt. Kirk says the grading between Ninety-Six and Ware Shoals will be finished in two months.—Edgelyfield Advertiser.

The cadets of the Anderson Military School had a dress parade on the court House Square Monday afternoon in honor of Washington's birthday. The company was commanded by Capt. DuPre, and presented a handsome appearance.—Anderson Intelligence.

Married on the 14th inst., at the Presbyterian manse, by Rev. G. H. Hop, Church, by Rev. R. C. Ligon, Mr. J. A. Anderson, of Abbeville County, and Miss G. E. Sampson, of Anderson County, S. C.—Intelligence.

It has been alleged that corn which is planted on the last days of February or the first of March, seldom fails to make a good crop. It may be that some of our farmers might do well to give this matter due consideration.

Samuel Davidson, of Corydon, Ind., failed to supply his fire with enough wood, and his warm. A lot of his neighbors seized him, the other evening, hatched him to a sled, and forced him to haul wood all night. When he lagged he was well whipped with limber switches.

Congressman Springer describes the prevailing fashion of evening dress for women as the "low and behold" style.

An Enterprising, Reliable House. Cottrah & Perrin can always be relied upon, not only to carry in stock the best of everything, but to secure the agency for such articles as have well-known merit, and are popular with the people, thereby increasing the reputation of being always enterprising and ever reliable. Having secured the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of throat, lungs, chest, and show our confidence, we invite you to call and get a trial bottle free.

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for two years. Have never handled remedies that sold as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by Cottrah & Perrin.

We have still a small lot of Millinery on hand, consisting of Flowers, Hats, Ornaments Hair Switches, etc. We offer Plumes and Feathers costing as high as \$2 for 50 and 75 cents, Flowers costing as high as 75 cents for 25 cents, real Hair Switches, black and colored, costing 75 cents to \$1 for 50 cents Smith & Son.

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The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fester Sores, Erysipelas, 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 Cottrah & Perrin.