

The Abbeville Messenger.

VOL. 2.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1886.

NO. 34.

The President's Marriage.

[New York Herald]

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Curious as it may appear the current talk about the President's marriage to Miss Folsom has not yet created any agitation here. The simple truth is, nobody believes it, else there would be a ferment. The sensation has been worked up from Buffalo and for the benefit of certain social interests there. When the subject was first broached about ten days ago a very near and personal friend of the President authorized a positive denial of the report. Miss Cleveland, prior to her departure for Atlantic City, also gave it a most unequivocal contradiction, though it is untrue that she expressed any disapproval of any such alliance for her brother. Miss Folsom and she are warm friends, and the younger lady was the guest of the former at the White House last fall. There might have been some excuse for the rumor at that time. Not that the engagement is by any means unlikely to be true, but because of the manner in which the story has been circulated is any real doubt cast upon it. The union would certainly be a desirable one for Miss Folsom. That may go without saying. To be raised to the position of first lady of the land by such an alliance would charm any woman's imagination. The close personal friendship that existed between Mr. Cleveland and his now deceased law partner is known to every citizen of Buffalo. Nothing could be more natural than that the former should interest himself in the welfare of the widow and daughter of his friend. If the most positive denials given here go for naught, and President Cleveland really is to be married in June, there will be a social upturning here such as Washington never before has seen.

Despite Miss Cleveland's scholarship, her position and her many graces, it is an undeniable fact that she has been socially overshadowed by Mrs. William C. Whitney, the wife of the secretary of the navy. This lady with her vast fortune, her splendid residence in New York, her commodious house on I Street in this city, and her country seat just outside the borders of the Capital, has been recognized the social queen of the present season. Previously unknown to the country and unheralded on her appearance in Washington, she has, in one short year become the dictator at the Republican court and the leader of fashion. I am aware that many Washington ladies who read this will shake their heads, if they do not dispute the assertion even more warmly. But the less impulsive among them will recognize its truth. Where is there any lady in any way identified with the present regime that can dispute with her the place at the top? She cannot be named. Mrs. Manning had all the charms that fitted her for such a position. The treasury department outranks that of the navy in the unwritten code of precedence, but the dangerous illness of Secretary Manning is likely to keep the lady of Albany out of the social field for some time to come.

Everybody who knows anything about this season at Washington admits that Mrs. Whitney has been appealed to when a triumphant success in any charitable or social enterprise was desired. Her house has been at the disposal of her friends when she is at home, though it must be admitted that some of her associates felt very badly because she recently declined to permit them to take possession of her home and servants when she was suddenly called to Cleveland by the death of her grandmother. She was resolute in her postponement of the newsboys' charity reception, however. For one woman to make a secret enemy of another is a serious affair. There is no such word as forgiveness in the feminine lexicon. I have been convinced of sincere womanly delight at the scandal which Mrs. Potter's reading of an obnoxious poem brought upon the Whitney coterie. It was the only serious misstep, prior to the closing of her house, and, of course, she innocently suffered for her friend. Nobody supposes for a moment, that Mrs. Whitney would have approved of such nauseating rubbish as "Ostler Joe"—a species of verse that has for months been sold in beer gardens and in the smoking car of trains, but never mentioned in the presence of ladies. The unforeseen act of her guest has placed Mrs. Whitney in a position of considerable difficulty. It is believed to have given rise to the remark in certain high

circles that it was high time to make the White House the social center of the Capital. Womanly malice had everything to do with this remark. It probably was the precursor of the marriage sensation now having its run. Some curious things have been told me by ladies during the past week regarding the channels through which the prospective marriage has been given to the world. I do not dare to repeat them, for I should have the leaders of the social factions about my ears like so many hornets.

If Mr. Cleveland is to marry in the near future—and I believe it is a right guaranteed even to Presidents under the Constitution—it means the inauguration of a merry war for social supremacy such as has not been seen in this Capital since the days of the Pierce Administration. The local nabobesses, now almost a unit against "the foreign invasion," so called, will inevitably divide and ally themselves with one or other wing in the contest. Miss Cleveland will retire to the leisure necessary to produce future successful literary fruit. She may contemplate writing the "great American novel" for all that is known to the contrary. If she does and introduces a review of Washington society, there are those who will be able to recognize, if not dwell upon, some of the characters in the tale. Her reception by Washington society never has been excessively hearty, despite her charming manners, her bright intelligence and her excellent taste in dress.

Labor Unrest in Augusta.

AUGUSTA GA., April 20.—Two weeks ago the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor petitioned the Presidents of the cotton factories here to abolish the "time or pass system;" that no Knight be forced to take the place of a discharged Knight until an investigation by the Executive Board of Knights; that all machinists receive three dollars for twelve hours work; that fifty yards shall constitute one cut; that where one mill pays one dollar and thirty cents daily for card grinding, and another pays one dollar and seventy-five cents, the average price be one dollar and fifty-two and a half cents; that the average price thus obtained be raised 15 per cent., this advance to begin May 1st.

The Executive Board asserts that the operatives have quietly submitted to from 30 to 35 per cent. reduction during the last two years. They ask an advance now because the mills can afford it. They desire conference with the Superintendents and overseers on any vacancies or discharges that they may fill the vacancies. They ask for a holiday for the employees on May 1, when they will discuss the labor question and kindred topics, and invite the Presidents of the mills to attend and appoint two speakers to address them.

There are eight cotton mills in Augusta, employing about 3,000 hands. It is thought most of them have joined the Knights of Labor. The Presidents of the mills held a meeting to-day, and issued the following circular letter to their employees in the mills, not noticing the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor:

"Your attention is requested to a calm and careful consideration of this paper. We have received a communication purporting to come from an order known as the Knights of Labor and signed by the Master Workman and the Executive Committee of that order. This communication pretends to set forth certain grievances under which you are suffering, and their redress. This order claims to be acting at your instance and in your behalf. If this be true we decline most positively to recognize any outside interference between ourselves and our employees. We are always prepared to confer with you as employees, but in no other capacity upon all the subjects to our common interests. We recognize that the rate of wages is a fair subject of agreement between the employer and the employee, and the right to work or quit working for another belongs absolutely to every person, who is not a convict or a slave, and the right to employ or not to employ another is absolute and incontestable. These rights can only be limited by the parties themselves. We shall, therefore, be glad to receive and fairly consider any communication from our employees as such, but will allow no outside parties to manage our affairs. In conclusion, we would call your attention to the fact that at present the mills are earning very

little more than expenses, and that up to a recent period they have for several years been run at a heavy loss, their stockholders receiving no dividends, while during the same period the employees have at least received a living.

AUGUSTA, April 20.—The Knights of Labor held a meeting here to-night which was largely attended, and the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, Our Executive Board has been positively ignored by the mill Presidents and as it is positively contrary to our Constitution for us to adjust our grievances other than through our Executive Board therefore be it

Resolved, First: That we the operatives and employees of the mills, do absolutely and positively decline to confer with the Presidents or any other persons except through our Executive Board.

Second: That we endorse fully the action of our Board.

Third: That we forward to each of the Presidents whose names appear on the circular distributed through the mills to-day a copy of these resolutions.

AUGUSTA, April 21.—Just now it is impossible to say whether there will be a strike in the factories or no. The presidents of the different mills are not inclined to talk about the matter. They are evidently determined to adhere to their letter to the operatives telegraphed you yesterday, and to confer with them as employees and not as Knights of Labor. The Knights are equally firm. It now remains to be seen what will be done on the 1st of May, the time fixed in the circular of the Knights for a conference with the mill presidents. There is no difficulty at Graniteville, as the operatives at that mill are not members of the Knights of Labor. It is said that the operatives of the factories here have been told that the mills are making money and they ought, therefore, to demand more pay.

Feeding Horses.

There is a vast amount of ignorance exhibited in feeding horses. Some people feed their horses just when it is most convenient, regardless of the wants or necessities of the animal. The capacity of the horse's stomach is about 16 quarts. People who are ignorant of this fact fall into many grievous errors. Those who have the care of animals should know something of their anatomy. To illustrate—suppose a horse is fed a ration of grain, and then at once fed a quantity of hay, the hay forces the grain from the stomach and is partially digested. Grain is richer in nitrogenous elements than any other food, and should be fed at such a time and in such a way that it will be perfectly digested if possible, and do the animal all possible good. No farmer can afford to have grain go through his stock without serving the purpose for which it was fed to such stock. There should be one time for feeding grain, and another for feeding hay, or other coarse food, and by no means should hay be fed immediately after grain, for the reason already stated. It is a much better way to feed the grain some little time after feeding hay, and then not give any hay and water for some time at least. It is the office of the stomach to digest the nitrogenous parts of the food, and as grain, such as corn and oats, contains four or five times as much nitrogen as the same amount of hay, it is quite important that grain should be longer subject to the action of the gastric juices of than any other food. These are but a few of the seemingly unimportant things that those having the care of horses should always remember. Never crowd the stomach of the horse, or try in any way to hasten the functions of digestion. If the crowding process should ever be indulged in, then it is advisable to let the grain crowd the hay or force the hay from the stomach into the intestines of the animal, instead of reversing it and driving the grain from the stomach only partially digested. A team that works regular hours every day, has a time for feeding in the morning and at night, and usually an hour for this purpose at noon, so that any elaborate method of feeding a horse must necessarily be confined to gentlemen's horses. Yet the suggestion I have offered may be of use to the plebeian work horse. When the time for feeding is limited the grain should be fed last, and in this way the greatest

amount of good can be derived from it.

There is still another thing of importance in the care of horses, and I mention the matter with great reluctance, for the reason that no farmer owning and having the care of intelligent horses should have to be told how necessary it is to good health that everything about the horses, and more especially about the feed box and manger should be perfectly neat and clean. It is too often the practice for the attendant to empty the measure of grain into the feed box without even looking to see if the box is in a condition for the horse to eat out of. If the horse does not eat his grain clean, the box should be cleaned out before another feed time. There is no animal more fastidious than the horse, and if a little grain is left in the box time after time, it soon begins to decay and offends the horse's sense of taste and smell. For the same reason the hay rack should not be crowded full of hay every time the horse is fed; give out a small feed of hay at any time, and it will be thus always fresh and the horse will eat it much better.

Take better care of the horse and he will serve you better.—*Cor. Canada Globe.*

Dramatic Scene in Court.

The following is contained in the New York Herald's report of the trial of Gen. Shaler, secretary of the armory commission, for bribery, now in progress:

The rat tat of a drum was heard. Then the strains of material music floated upon the balmy air.

Every sound entered the windows of the court of oyer and terminer, and instinctively the throng there was hushed in sympathy.

In one eye some moisture appeared for a moment; a sob almost inaudible escaped from the lips of a soldier who had faced unflinchingly the mortal terrors of death.

Without the Seventh regiment, in gala regimentals, was passing in review of the mayor at the city hall steps; within, General Alexander Shaler, major general of the First brigade, National Guard, of the State of New York, who should have been at the head of the ranks, himself in proud array, was undergoing trial on charges of bribery.

"Twenty-five years ago this day," said William Howe, of the general's counsel, in tones that sounded like the notes of a distant bell, so soft were they in his emotion, "General Shaler stood on the steps of the Merchant's Exchange, in Pine Street, and heard the newsboys shouting, that the first gun of the war had been fired.

"Extra! Firing on Fort Sumter! the boys were screaming," said Mr. Howe, with eloquent effect, and as he spoke his voice was accompanied by the military music.

"Down the steps this old soldier ran," added the lawyer, "and, obtaining his satchel, saw his wife and four little daughters, and, as he then felt, perhaps an eternal farewell, he left for Washington. There the general met President Lincoln, who had called a meeting of officers, and thence bidden God speed by the President, he marched forth to do battle for his country. 'The deeds of Carolinas should not be uttered too feebly.'" A more impressive scene has been rarely witnessed.

Is Part of Mecklenburg County in South Carolina.

Capt. S. B. Alexander, one of the Commissioners appointed by Governor Scales to investigate the disputed State line between North and South Carolina yesterday gave County Surveyor Orr a copy of Spencer's survey for examination. It is claimed that South Carolina now has a big slice of land belonging to Mecklenburg County, and Gov. Scales is making a vigorous effort to get at the real facts in the case. Spencer's survey was made we believe, in 1880. Mr. Orr, our County Surveyor, is to "figure on it," and see if it contains any inaccuracies. Mr. Orr was also given a written copy of a history of the dispute, how it arose and the ground upon which it is based. He will make a careful examination into the matter under dispute, and if he finds that South Carolina is claiming land that belongs to this State he will not be backward in telling about it.—*Charlotte Observer.*

Elberton on the Railroad.

[Special to Augusta Chronicle.]

ELBERTON, April 18.—Pursuant to a call, a mass meeting was held in the court house at Elberton yesterday to discuss the advisability of immediate action on the matter of building a railroad leading out of Elberton southward. The court house was well filled with interested citizens and the meeting was organized by calling Col. John P. Shannon to the chair, and appointing Mr. H. J. Brewer secretary. Mr. Joseph N. Worley was called on to state the business before the meeting, which he did in a brief and forcible manner, declaring that we must do something at once towards the building of another railroad.

Mr. W. O. Butler addressed the meeting favoring an effort to induce the Augusta and Chattanooga road to come by way of Elberton.

Mr. Geo. C. Grogan was called on and strongly advocated the immediate building of a short line from Elberton to connect with the Savannah Valley road at Enright's or some point near there, thus giving us the quickest possible connection with Augusta.

Rev. J. W. Roberts in a sound and forcible argument advocated an effort to bring the Augusta and Chattanooga road by Elberton.

Mr. J. N. Worley advocated the Enright road but was in favor of either. Just so we got a road he was satisfied, but a road we must and would have.

Colonel R. F. Wright moved that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sentiments of the meeting. The chair appointed R. F. Wright, Thomas M. Swift, L. M. Dadman, N. G. Long, J. N. Worley and George C. Grogan, who reported the following preamble and resolutions:

We, the people of Elberton and Elbert county in public meeting assembled hereby express our belief that the time has come when to insure the continued growth and prosperity of Elberton, we must have a railroad leading from Elberton southward; therefore be it

Resolved 1st, That we do hereby declare ourselves in favor of a railroad from Elberton to tap the Savannah Valley road at or near Enright's, and pledge ourselves to use all our energies to obtain its accomplishment.

2d. That a committee of seven be appointed to confer with the authorities of the Savannah Valley railroad and the interested citizens of Augusta and all other companies and parties from whom they may obtain information and help towards the building of this road.

3d. That we call upon all our citizens to join heartily in this enterprise and, no matter how divided we have been upon other questions let us come together on this—an enterprise, which in our judgment will add so much to the welfare of our town and county.

4th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Col. W. G. Raoul President of the Central railroad, and a copy to Hon. Patrick Walsh, Augusta Ga.

5th. That this committee report to a mass meeting to be held in Elberton on the first Tuesday in May next.

The resolutions were adopted, and the following committee appointed:

Hon. W. H. Mattox, Chairman; R. F. Wright, McAlphin Arnold, J. B. Jones, Sr., N. G. Lang, J. N. Worley, and Geo. C. Grogan.

The meeting was characterized throughout by great earnestness and determination, and while there was some difference of opinion as to the best course to pursue, all agreed that we must and would have an outlet to Augusta.

A choice line of black gros grain silks. Trimmings to match at Haddon's.

Rosary bead trimmings, something new and pretty for black and colored dresses at Haddon's. Don't be induced to send off to New York or other large cities for your millinery when you can save from 15 to 25 per cent. by purchasing at Haddon's.

Russian plush for window curtains lambrequins, fringes to match at Haddon's.

Black all over lace, for yoke and sleeves at Haddon's.

Choice line hile thread, silk and Berlin gloves at Haddon's.

Ladies and misses silk mitts, black and colors at Haddon's.

Pearle buttons a necessity in making up summer garments, 5, 8, 10 and 15 cts. per dozen. Our pearl buttons six dozen for 25 cts. a real bargain at Haddon's.

The best kid glove for \$1.00. Tan, beige, brown and black at Haddon's.

Ladies and misses hose in light tan, beige, pink, blue, drab and black at Haddon's.

Curtain laces, nobingham and screen in beautiful patterns at Haddon's.

Rasping and Greasing Horses Hoofs.

The horse is one of the most superbly perfect of Nature's works, viewed physically; and he occupies besides an exalted position among animals as to his intelligent and moral qualities. It is, therefore, most painful to see how, under the handling of intelligent (?) man, he is maltreated and even abused. He submits his neck to the yoke uncomplainingly; he accepts the iron planting of his feet; he allows the galling cheek upon the movements of his head, and yet gives man his best service, even to the death. The ignorant smith has his views as to what should be the shape of his feet. So he cuts and rasps, and forms to suit himself. He has an idea that the hoof is made on purpose for him to rasp and shoe, and exercises all the tools of his trade upon it. So he makes a shoe and fits the hoof to it; he removes the natural polished exterior, which, by its tough elasticity defends the tender parts from injury, is nearly impervious to water, and permits a little evaporation of internal moisture, by which it is kept normally pliable and vitalized to the very surface. He rounds and smooths off the new surface; leaves it in a condition to allow the moisture of the hoof to pass off rapidly and the hoof to dry and crack, and thus he recommends the application of tar and grease and lamp-black, as if he was trying to render and old boot pliable and presentable. The greasing may be well enough—better than nothing—after the mischief is done. But why do sensible horse owners allow the evil which their preremptory orders, if not their remonstrances would prevent.—*American Agriculturist.*

The handsomest line of neck wear for gents and boys to be found anywhere at Smith & Son's.

Ask for the 50 cts. reinforced shirt at Smith & Son's.

An elegant assortment of gents and boys straw hats in the latest styles just received at Smith & Son's.

Go to Smith & Son for a nice cravat and straw hat.

Uterina, the best female regulator offered to suffering women. For the cure of painful menstruation, suppressed menstruation, rheumatism, sterility, pain in back and head, or any trouble arising from disordered menstruation. Price 75 cts. For sale only by Speed & Neuffer.

Paint. Speed & Neuffer have a full and complete stock of white lead, oils, varnishes, colors, ready mixed paints, etc. etc. This is the time when a coat of paint will do your house the most good. Call and see prices before purchasing elsewhere. Also Johnstons dry sized kalsomine. For sale by Speed & Neuffer.

Diamond Dyes. Brilliant, simple, economical. For coloring dresses, coats, scarfs, yarns, stockings, ribbons, feathers, grasses, basket work, wood, etc. Also for making the finest inks. For sale by Speed & Neuffer.

A beautiful line of white India lawns at 6 1/2, 8 and 10 cts. Just think of it 12 yards white lawn for 75 cts. at Haddon's.

Figured "India linens" something new beautiful and substantial at Haddon's.

Another lot of those broad plaid India linens, latest out for wash dresses at Haddon's.

Beautiful lot colored zephyr robes with embroidery to match, just received at Haddon's.

If you wish comfort and durability try our \$1.00 corset at Haddon's.

Nice line printed lawns at 4, 5, 6 1/2 and 7 cts. per yard at Haddon's.

Something new and pretty in dress goods' Etamin with boucle and moray stripes at Haddon's.

Patent Medicines of all kinds at the store of T. C. Perrin.

Cheer Sullivan's "Free and Easy" tobacco at T. C. Perrin's.

Smoke the Home Rule cigars sold by Thomas McGettigan.

Messrs. Speed & Neuffer have received another fresh lot of nice candies.

If you want anything in the stationery line, be sure and call on T. C. Perrin.

Careful attention given to prescriptions, at all hours of night and day, at T. C. Perrin's Drug Store.

Home Rule always gives satisfaction. The best five cent cigar, sold only by Thomas McGettigan at Palmetto Saloon.

St. Louis, Dec. 24th, 1885.
To Dr. J. H. McLean, St. Louis, Mo.:
I have used Dr. J. H. McLean's Tar Wine Lung Balm, for five years in my family, and particularly for my wife, it is the only remedy that ever gave her relief for the coughing peculiar to catarrh. I have also used the catarrh powder together with it, and will not be without the medicine in my house.
GEO. THOMAS HADDON, JR.,
For sale by all druggists. Market Garden.